

## Effect of the exemption review on low risk positions (ER 001)

**This statement is aimed at helping our customers understand what is going to happen to our low risk waste positions after the new waste exemption system takes effect from 6 April 2010 and explains what we are going to do about the low risk waste positions we have adopted.**

### Background

We began adopting low risk waste positions in 2005 in response to concerns that some low risk waste management operations did not benefit from an exemption and therefore required an environmental permit. It was considered not to be in the public interest to pursue permit applications for these operations. Instead we allowed operations to continue without a permit pending the exemption review.

An exemption is different to a low risk waste position. An exemption is a legal mechanism that allows an operation to take place without an environmental permit. A low risk waste position is a temporary Environment Agency enforcement position that means we would not prosecute you if you carry out one of the listed waste operations without having an environmental permit providing you didn't cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health ('pollution or harm').

When the exemption review started, our aim was to, where possible, turn our low risk positions into exemptions. The exemption review considered all the positions in place when formal consultation took place in July 2008. Since this date we have continued to adopt new low risk positions.

The exemption review has resulted in a new set of exemptions which come into force on 6 April 2010.

The new exemptions system has transitional provisions ranging over three and a half years. This means that not all current exemptions transfer to the new system on 6 April 2010. The Regulations give existing exemption holders time to make the transition ("transition time") and during that time we will be running both the new and old systems. The transition time is based upon the operation that is currently registered.

There are no transition times for low risk positions contained within the Regulations as they cannot provide transitional arrangements for operations covered by our enforcement positions.

## **The Environment Agency's position**

We recognise that the transition from low risk positions to exemptions represents a challenge for many organisations, with many needing to register an exemption for the first time.

We have also continued to take low risk positions since the exemption review consulted on its proposals in April 2008. Many of these "new" positions will not have a corresponding "new" exemption and we recognise that many organisations are currently relying on these positions.

As a result of the exemption review, low risk positions fall within one of the following categories:

- 1 Low Risk positions that have been considered by the exemption review and deemed suitable for an exemption (Annex 1):** From 6 April 2010 we will register exemptions for any organisation falling within this category when they notify us they wish to register an exemption. We will not expect organisations in Annex 1 to register until the dates specified within that table.
- 2 Low Risk positions not specifically considered by the exemption review but covered by the new exemption system (Annex 2):** From 6 April 2010 we will register exemptions for any organisation falling within this category when they notify us they wish to register an exemption.
- 3 Low Risk positions adopted since July 2008 and not considered by the exemption review (Annex 3):** There will be no exemption in place to cover these operations so we will maintain these positions until the next exemption review unless we have evidence that the activities covered are not low risk or are subject to widespread abuse.
- 4 Low Risk positions that have been considered by the exemption review but have not been given an exemption (Annex 4):** We will manage these positions in a variety of ways.

Annex 5 lists all the low risk positions that will be withdrawn on 6 April 2010.

In addition we will continue to provide new low risk waste positions where appropriate and ensure that they are considered as candidates for exemptions in the next exemption review.

## **Enforcement**

Where we would not normally pursue an application for a permit, we will not normally take enforcement action where the operation continues unless it has caused, or is likely to cause, pollution or harm to health.

Until 1 April 2011 we will adopt a pragmatic advisory and educational approach to operators who previously benefited from a low risk position and have failed to register the appropriate new exemption. We will expect these operators to follow our advice and to

register the necessary exemption without delay. We may choose to take further action where the operation has caused pollution or harm to health.

For a more detailed explanation of this enforcement position, reference should be made to the Public Interest Factors as described in the **Guidance to the Enforcement and Prosecution Policy**. This can be found on the [‘How we Regulate You’](#) page in the Business & Industry section of our web site.

#### **Further advice**

Guidance on all the waste exemptions can be found on our website at:  
[www.environment-agency.gov.uk/exemptions](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/exemptions) .

Further information on the review of waste management exemptions can be found on Defra’s [exemption review webpage](#).

This regulatory position will be reviewed before the next exemption review.

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## ANNEX 1

### Low risk positions considered by the exemption review and deemed suitable for an exemption

Operators benefiting from these positions can register an exemption from 6 April 2010. We will withdraw the majority of these positions on 6 April 2010, and these are included in Annex 5.

A small number of the low risk positions which have been given an exemption will be retained until October 2013. These are listed below.

LWRP	Description	Date position is withdrawn	Relevant exemption
44	Secure storage of armoured cable. Mechanical stripping armoured cable destined for recovery.	1/10/2013	T9
85	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide wash waters using Sentinel Units.	1/10/2013	T29
203 364	Spreading of farmyard manure contaminated with shredded paper. Secure storage and subsequent spreading on land of farmyard manure as a fertiliser where uncontaminated shredded paper has been used as bedding instead of straw. This position only applies to farmyard manure (i.e. faeces and urine) that includes incidental amounts of bedding (paper or straw). It does not mean that lightly soiled paper bedding can be spread to land; such paper must first be composted.	1/10/2013	U10, U11
208	Treatment of used Organo-phosphate sheep-dip in a secure sheep-dip bath using Landguard enzyme treatment..	1/10/2013	T27

## ANNEX 2

### Low risk positions adopted since April 2008 that have not been specifically considered by the exemption review but are covered by a new exemption

There will be an exemption in place that covers the low risk activity and we will withdraw these positions on 6 April 2010. These positions are listed in Table 2 below.

LRWP	Current Low Risk Waste Position	New exemption
59	Storage and sale of uncontaminated wood-chip waste/bark and soil at garden centres. Use of uncontaminated wood-chip waste/bark and soil in domestic gardens and public open spaces.	S2 if only storing prior to use U1 if the waste is used only for the construction of tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks; must be processed into chipped form prior to use U12 if using as a mulch
117	Secure storage at airports of waste fluids resulting from the de-icing of aircraft. Recovery at airports of monopropylene glycol from waste fluids collected during de-icing of aircraft.	T31
170	Bulking up of paint residues, at a site other than where produced, prior to recovery.	S2
214	Storage of aqueous paint related waste, generated from the cleaning of spray guns, pending recovery elsewhere.	S2
243	Treatment of metal domestic items at civic amenity sites by removing non-metal parts, for the purpose of recycling.	T4
250	Pulverising of confidential paper waste prior to recovery.	T4
280	Secure storage of non-liquid hazardous and non-hazardous waste at a site controlled by the producer of the waste pending its collection and onward transport to an appropriately authorised site.	Temporary storage of waste on a site controlled by the producer. No registration required.
289	Secure storage and skimming of CDs prior to recovery of the plastic.	T4
336	Use of earth to construct a silage bund	U1
337	Use of clay to construct slurry lagoon	U1
347	Storage and use of Spent Mushroom Compost	Storage and use for spreading on agricultural land (U10) or non agricultural land (U11)
363	Treatment of canteen waste in a wormery	T26

## ANNEX 3

### Low risk positions adopted since April 2008 that were not considered by the exemption review which will be allowed to continue under the low risk position

We will maintain these positions until the next exemption review when they will be considered for an exemption. We will continue to adopt new positions and these will be listed in the [Guidance on low risk waste activities](#) document on our website.

LRWP	Description of Position	Additional Notes
119	Testing by the manufacturer of equipment which separates cathode ray tubes units from televisions.	
138	Dismantling of discharged airbags pending recovery of the constituents parts.	
282	Use of clean pallets, paper and cardboard by the Fire Service for training purposes.	
296	Secure storage of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to treatment.	
	Manual treatment by cutting of waste rubber conveyor belts prior to reuse without further treatment.	
299	Dewatering of STW grit washings within the curtilage of a STW.	
	Cleaning of STW grit washings pending use for construction and restoration works on sites owned or occupied by the sewage undertaker.	
307	Use of cement manufactured from the blending of by-pass dust, basic oxygen slag and plasterboard gypsum.	
310	Use of crushed waste glass from cathode ray tubes treated to remove dangerous substances as an aggregate replacement.	
316	Secure storage of an accumulator or actuator pending recovery. Treatment of waste accumulator or actuator in a manner which prevents spillage of any oil.	This position will be amended to relate to "S2" rather than paragraph 17 of the old exemption system "
322	Use of waste rubber off-cuts as an aggregate replacement during construction activities involving waste tyre bales.	
327	Bottling of wash water used to flush through the bottling machines for fabric conditioner, washing machine detergent, disinfectant and bleach.	
329	Granulation of waste CD's and cassette tapes on the site of production	Compact discs are not listed within T4 However plastic cassettes are covered. This position will be modified on 6 April to just relate to CDs.

LRWP	Description of Position	Additional Notes
332	Secure storage of solid waste wax for treatment to remove physical contaminants prior to recovery. Physical treatment of waste wax by heating, filtering and centrifuging to remove contaminants prior to reuse	
333	Recovery of inert waste by leaving a road in-situ, where that inert waste is utilised in a defined engineering operation.	
339	Secure storage of waste plasterboard and gypsum wallboard in a sealed weatherproof container.	
340	Secure storage of waste paint pending recovery Sorting of waste paint in sealed waste tins pending recovery. The treatment of up to 5 tonnes a week of non-hazardous emulsion paint for re-use as full specification paint	Storage of paint can be covered by S2 but there is no exemption covering its treatment. LRWP will be modified on 6 April 2010 to cover treatment.
341	Treatment of waste carpet and carpet tiles by shredding/granulation within an enclosed building.	
343	Secure storage of carpet waste pending recovery for use in equestrian surfacing applications.	
345	Secure storage of up to 32 tyre bales, at the place where they are produced, pending recovery	
	Any tyre bales for use in construction must have been baled in accordance with PAS108	
346	Secure storage and dismantling of old gas meters	
348	Secure storage of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites pending recovery	
	Treatment of empty used gun cartridges collected from agricultural sites by segregating and shredding metal and plastic components pending recovery.	
354	Secure storage of segregated uncontaminated plastics (EWC 19-02-04).	This position will be amended to relate to "S2" rather than paragraph 17 of the old exemption system
360	Mobile Recovery of Air Conditioning Gas from ELV's	
362	Storage and Treatment of Catalytic Converters	

## ANNEX 4

### Low risk waste positions considered by the exemption review that have not been given an exemption

Our response in respect of these positions varies according to the nature of the operation. Details are given below:

LWRP	Description	Reason for rejection
002	Treatment by laboratory autoclave of containment level 1-3 microbiological laboratory waste on the premises it is produced.	This is the disposal of hazardous waste. Waste Framework Directive rules do not allow an exemption to be written authorising the disposal of hazardous waste
Our Position	We recognise the operation can never under current rules be exempt but still consider it disproportionate to require an environmental permit. We have provided a regulatory position allowing the operation to continue without an environmental permit (ER004)	
012 & 013	Secure storage of a maximum of 5,000 litres of sewage effluent from portable conveniences by their supplier.	Waste Framework Directive does not allow an exemption for the disposal of waste outside the site of production
Our Position	This position will be withdrawn on 1 October 2010. We recognise that moving this operation into permitting represents a change and therefore are prepared to maintain this position for an extra 6 months to allow the industry to adapt. If an operator applies for an environmental permit before 1 October 2010 they can continue to rely on this position whilst the application is pending.	
019	Secure storage and spreading on land as a fertiliser of treated ash from the incineration of poultry litter, feathers and straw where the treated ash has a dioxin content of less than 20ng/kg in any one load and the treatment ensures an average dioxin content of less than 10ng/kg.  Secure storage in a building of up to 3000 tonnes at a dockside or 1000 tonnes elsewhere of treated poultry litter ash pending transport to agricultural land for recovery.	The exemption review concluded that the spreading of this material should be controlled through a permit.
Our Position	This low risk position has been withdrawn. Poultry litter ash is being considered by the waste protocol project and a similar position can be found in the regulatory position for materials being considered by the <a href="#">Waste Protocols Project</a> .	
033	Making safe and secure storage, prior to recovery, of empty waste LPG and similar cylinders.	The exemption review concluded that this operation should be controlled through permitting
Our Position	This position will be withdrawn on 1 October 2013. We recognise that moving this operation into permitting represents a change and therefore are prepared to maintain this position until 1 October 2013 to allow the industry to adapt.	

64	Blending of water treatment work sludges with suitable quarry wastes to a recognised British Standard.  The use of top-soil made from blending water treatment work sludges and quarry by-products in the final restoration layer of the quarry of where it is produced.	It was the intention of the exemption review to provide an exemption for this operation
Our Position	We will maintain this position until the next exemption review	
071	Burning on the site of production of waste tomato haulm and associated plastic supports.	The exemption review concluded that the burning of this waste should be controlled through a permit.
Our Position	We consider it is unlikely that operators will want to obtain an environmental permit to continue burning and expect them to adopt alternative recovery/disposal methods or use vegetable based supports. To give industry time to adapt we will not withdraw this position until October 2013. If an operator applies for an environmental permit before 1 October 2013 we will maintain this position whilst the application is pending.	
108	Secure storage of up to 500kg of mixed dental amalgam.	This is the disposal of hazardous waste. Waste Framework Directive rules do not allow an exemption authorising the disposal of hazardous waste.
Our Position	We recognise the operation can never under current rules be exempt but still consider it disproportionate to require an environmental permit. We have provided a regulatory position allowing the operation to continue without an environmental permit (ER004)	
119	Testing by the manufacturer of equipment which separates cathode ray tubes units from televisions using waste televisions.	This was considered by the exemption review but it failed to reach a conclusion (insufficient information)
Our Position	This position will be withdrawn on 6 April 2010	
147	Use of a steamer on contaminated vegetation, at the site of production, to kill Phytophthora.	This was considered by the exemption review but it failed to reach a conclusion (insufficient information)
Our Position	We intend to maintain this position until the next exemption review	
173	Leaving redundant pipes and ducts within the excavation following pipe and duct replacement, provided that the utility company maintains its own records on decommissioned pipe work and supplies these records on request.	We understand that this position relates to asbestos piping.  Waste Framework Directive rules do not allow an exemption authorising the disposal of hazardous waste
Our Position	We recognise the operation can never under current rules be exempt but still consider it disproportionate to require an environmental permit. We have provided a regulatory position allowing the operation to continue without an environmental permit.	

192	Testing by the manufacturer of sewage treatment equipment (aerated membrane bioreactor) to be deployed by the Army to remote locations, of raw sewage from Royal Navy ships. Discharge to sewer under a consent from the sewerage undertaker.	It was the intention of the exemption review to provide an exemption for this operation. However, due to drafting error an exemption was not provided
Our Position	We will maintain this position until the next exemption review	

184	Separation of fly-tipped tyres from their rims by Local Authorities or their agents, pending recovery.	It was the intention of the exemption review to provide an exemption for this type of operation. It provided a T8 exemption which allows this type of treatment but only as a treatment prior to the treatment of waste tyres
244	Separation of a tyres from their rims pending recovery or re-use. This operation to be carried out on tyres and rims collected from scrap yards/ELV sites and suitable for recovery or re-use.	
Our Position	If the operation is carried out at the place the tyres are treated it will be covered by T8 as it is an associated prior treatment. But we recognise this will not always be the case and will maintain these positions until the next exemption review.	

**ANNEX 5 Current Low risk Waste Positions that will be withdrawn on 6 April 2010**

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
3	Secure storage of up to 5000 litres of waste cooking oil (purified fat of plant or animal origin) destined for recovery. Secure storage of waste derived biodiesel (a fuel derived from the treatment of waste cooking oil or animal fat). The recovery of waste derived biodiesel as a fuel in motor vehicles. The treatment of up to 250 litres at anytime of waste cooking oil to produce biodiesel.	T19
5	Spreading of waste coffee grounds, originating from commercial premises, by households on their gardens.	U11
6	Secure storage of 80 kg of dry cell batteries (e.g. mobile phone batteries, torch batteries but not car batteries) destined for recovery.	S2
7	Secure storage and manual sorting of waste toner (printer and ink) cartridges destined for recovery. The dismantling, cleaning and refilling of waste toner (printer and ink) cartridges in a secure building.	T16
8	Secure storage and manual sorting of waste footwear destined for recovery.	T12
11	Storage of a maximum of 50m <sup>3</sup> waste bricks to be subjected to manual cleaning destined for reuse. The manual cleaning of waste bricks destined for reuse.	T12
14	Use of waste sewage sludge incinerator bottom ash as a substitute for aggregate in manufacture of concrete where the manufacture is carried out in a contained manner	T5
23, 25	Secure storage of waste sharps. - at a pharmacy returned from households and individuals, -The quantities of waste stored and duration of storage is included within the limits of paragraph 39 of Schedule 3	Storage at a collection point. No registration required.
23, 25	Secure storage of waste sharps as a result of operational work by local authorities, public bodies, emergency services, utility and transport companies pending disposal. The quantities of waste stored and duration of storage is included within the limits of paragraph 39 of Schedule 3	Covered by temporary storage of waste on a site controlled by the producer. No registration required.
28, 52	Secure storage, manual sorting, dismantling and/or repair of waste wooden pallets destined for recovery.	T12
34	Baling of waste tyres pending recovery.	T8

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
35	<p>1. Baling of waste tyres in accordance with BSI PAS 108, pending recovery. Storage of waste tyres, whether whole or baled, is covered by Paragraph 17 of schedule 3 to The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 so the quantity of tyres that can be on site is limited to a maximum of 1,000 tyres in total.</p> <p>2. Use of a maximum of 500 tonnes of waste tyre bales produced in accordance with BSI PAS 108 in <b>above</b> ground construction works. Up to 90 bales can be stored prior to use for a maximum of 1 month.</p>	U2, although some larger scale activities will require a permit
37	Secure storage of waste samples that have been subjected to testing or analysis	D5
41	Manual sorting of uncontaminated glass, cans, cardboard, paper, textiles, plastics, waste food and drink cartons at the site of production, pending collection for recovery.	T10
42	Sorting and deconstruction of a maximum of 50m <sup>3</sup> of waste windows and doors for the purpose of recovery.	T12
43	Secure storage of waste coat hangers or their constituent parts destined for recovery. The sorting and segregation of waste coat hangers into their constituent parts.	T12
46	Secure storage and manual treatment of waste stone and timber destined for reuse.	T12
59	<p>Storage and sale of uncontaminated wood-chip waste/bark and soil at garden centres. Use of uncontaminated wood-chip waste/bark and soil in domestic gardens and public open spaces.</p>	S2 if only storing prior to use U1 if the waste is used only for the construction of tracks, paths, bridleways or car parks; must be processed into chipped form prior to use U12 if using as a mulch
61, 102	<p>Manual crushing of a single type* of aerosol cans at the place of production using equipment which ensures: Collection and secure storage of the cans for recycling; Collection and secure storage of the residues for disposal or recycling; and Filtering of gas and solvents through carbon filters which are approved to a suitable British standard. NOTE: storage of the cans prior to treatment is likely to be covered by Paragraph 41 of Schedule 3 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. The treatment quantity is therefore limited to the amount that can be stored under that exemption. * 'a single type' of can refers to the can contents and propellants. All the contents and propellants of all the cans crushed must be the same to ensure incompatible contents are not mixed.</p>	T15
63	Secure storage up to one cubic metre of small sealed lead acid batteries in a sealed battery box for recovery.	S2

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
74	Use of untreated wood peelings to create or maintain woodland or forest roads or paths.	U1
76	Secure storage of waste vinyl wall paper and waste plastisol. The manufacture of plastic from waste vinyl wall paper and waste plastisol in a secure building.	U9
79	Storage, repair, and manual sorting and segregation into their constituent parts, of waste furniture.	T12
83	Secure storage of up to 3000 tonnes of electric arc furnace dust at a dockside pending export for recovery, where the dust is contained in sealed, waterproof and properly labelled bags and stored within a building.	S2
85	Treatment of non-hazardous pesticide wash waters using Sentinel Units (carbon filter technology) prior to disposal on the site of production under a groundwater authorisation.	T29
94	Receipt and introduction at the head of a waste water treatment works of tankered-in Return Activated Sludge needed for re-seeding the waste water treatment works.	U6
95	Secure storage, sorting and repair of non-mechanical garden tools	T12
98	The following activities on any healthcare premises (including pharmacies, care homes and nursing) or any premises where waste controlled drugs are produced or stored prior to disposal (for example police stations): - the storage and unpacking/sorting of hazardous and non-hazardous medicines returned from households and by individuals, and - the denaturing of controlled drugs	T28
99, 134	Secure storage of: 1) Booms, pillows, oil absorbent cloth, wood fibre, and granulated carbon contaminated with hydrocarbons from pollution incidents in containers incorporating a built-in sump and air vents and a maximum storage capacity of 205 litres, for a maximum of 3 months. 2) Purge water containing waste oil and contaminated groundwater from pollution incidents in a bunded tank with a maximum capacity of 1200 litres, for a maximum of 3 months.	S1
109	Secure storage of leather off cuts prior to processing into products.	S1
110	Secure storage, sorting and repair of bicycles.	T12
113	Secure storage of woodchip at a dock pending recovery.	S2
116	Secure storage of septic tank sludge pending spreading under the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989.	S3

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
117	Secure storage at airports of waste fluids resulting from the de-icing of aircraft. Recovery at airports of monopropylene glycol from waste fluids collected during de-icing of aircraft.	T31
128	Storage of waste road chippings (NOT planings) pending their recovery at a place that is neither the place of production nor the place of recovery.	S2
132	Secure storage of out of date waste packaging and dry food. The un-packing of waste dry food and bulking up and secure storage of the waste packaging pending recovery or disposal. Bulking up and secure storage of the waste dry food where the food is to be sent for use as animal feed or to the manufacturer of animal feed.	T13
136	Secure storage of up to 30m <sup>3</sup> of soils derived from cleaning fruit and vegetables pending reuse of that soil.	S2
139	Recovery of waste clay by de-watering flocculated clay based effluent from ceramic manufacturers. The secure storage pending use of recovered clay in the manufacture of clay based products.	T18
144, 261	Storage of waste oil filters in a secure container not exceeding 3 cubic metres pending recovery elsewhere.	S1
148	Bulking up and secure storage of waste photographic x-ray film, litho film and any associated packaging in a secure building pending recovery.	S2
149	Removal of computer chips from printed circuit boards and the secure storage of printed circuit boards and computer chips at that place.	S2 and T11 for the dismantling of WEEE
150	Use of waste timbers, metals, plastics, paper, card and bricks by the entertainment industry or educational establishments, for building sets, demonstrations and educational installations. Any waste should be recycled or disposed of appropriately at the end of use. Beneficial use of some wastes is exempted by paragraph 15 of schedule 3 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. This can include using permitted wastes in art displays, for example. This low risk position has been taken because paragraph 15 can not apply to construction activities since these are covered by Paragraph 19A.	U3
152	Treatment of off-specification latex to control viscosity pending reuse.	U9
153	Secure storage of 5,000 tonnes; not at the site of production, of road planings containing coal tars, pending recovery at an authorised facility.	S2
155	Use, on the site where they are produced, of up to 150 tonnes of crushed concrete bricks, soil and stone that have been crushed using a mini-crusher.	U1
156	Storage of 50m <sup>3</sup> of used single-use cameras pending recovery.	S2

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
160 & 163	Use and associated storage (at the effluent treatment plant) of Aluminium Hydroxide/ Caustic Solution from the Aluminium treatment industry, and Ferrous Chloride from the wire drawing industry as coagulants or neutralisation agents in effluent treatment plants.	U8
164	Secure storage of 5m <sup>3</sup> of lion faeces and treatment of lion faeces by diluting with water which is then absorbed by clay pellets to make a cat deterrent.	U9
167	Peeling and shaving of solid tyres, and subsequent production of terrasofta under a Part B authorisation.	T8
170	Bulking up of paint residues, at a site other than where produced, prior to recovery.	S2
172	Use of clean river gravel for maintenance of existing tracks and footpaths.	U1
175	Secure storage of waste cleaning solution containing 2% sodium metasilicate and 1-2% waste oil at a site other than where produced. Maximum of 3 tonnes at any one time and up to 50 tonnes per year	S2
177	Manual treatment and storage of waste mattresses and mattress material.	T12
178	Up to 5 tonnes of clean mattresses or mattress material stored in a building for recovery. No mattresses or mattress material to be stored for longer than one month.	T12
180	Treatment of water-based paint wash-waters using flocculants. Up to 450 litres may be treated within a secure container.	T18
181	Secure storage of waste wine bottle corks in a 40 yd bin pending recovery.	S2
186	Secure storage in sealed drums or bags of solder metal, skimmings, ashes and residues, pending recovery. Up to 30 tonnes to be stored at any one time	S2
188	Secure storage of up to 30 cubic metres of uncontaminated clay pending reuse.	T5 U1 can also be registered if you are storing the clay prior to use at a site
189	Secure storage of up to 30 cubic metres of uncontaminated sand pending reuse.	T5 U1 can also be registered if you are storing the clay prior to use at a site
190	Crushing of vehicle oil filters pending recovery, at the site where they are produced, provided the crushing is undertaken on an impermeable surface	T14

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
193	Removal of aluminium, pending recovery, from waste telegraph poles.	T12
198	Use of waste concrete sleepers for maintenance of tracks and roads.	U1
202	Storage and treatment of the hardwood frame from waste lock gates, pending recovery	T12
204	Emptying containers and bulking up of out of date milk pending recovery, at the dairy.	T13
214	Storage of aqueous paint related waste, generated from the cleaning of spray guns, pending recovery elsewhere.	S2
217	Collection and storage at a veterinary practice, pending disposal elsewhere, of animal healthcare waste, including hazardous animal healthcare waste and animal medicines classified under 20 01 31* (cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines), and 20 01 32 (medicines other than those mentioned in 20 01 31), not produced in the course of carrying on that practice	Covered by temporary storage of waste on a site controlled by the producer. No registration required.
221	Spreading uncontaminated woodchips or sawdust on a moto-cross track to improve the track.	U1
224	Secure storage of segregated hazardous waste generated as a result of emergency roadside breakdown activities. The duration of storage is limited to a maximum of 3 months. NOTE: The storage of non-hazardous waste produced by these activities is permitted under Paragraph 40 of schedule 3 to the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994	Temporary Storage at Place of Production (waste produced remotely. No registration required.
228	Filtering of heating oil using a simple cartridge type filter.	T33
239	Use of final effluent to jet out highway soakaways. The effluent and sludge produced must be removed and taken to a suitably authorised facility.	U7
241	Blending compost and fines from aggregate recycling to produce manufactured soil. This is for a trial only, with recognition that the issue will need to be reconsidered should the trial become successful	T5
243	Treatment of metal domestic items at civic amenity sites by removing non-metal parts, for the purpose of recycling.	T4
246	Use of mollusc or crustacean shells from which the flesh has been completely removed, for: (i) the production of aggregates; (ii) use in gardens as a substitute for lime; (iii) construction, e.g. gabions, lime plasters etc, (iv) construction, maintenance and repair of footpaths; (v) use in land drainage or (vi) ornamental use, following suitable treatment under the Animal By-products Regulations agreed with the competent authority.	U1 (T5 if treating material before use)

LRWP	Description of Operation	New exemption
250	Pulverising of confidential paper waste prior to recovery.	T4
251	Secure storage and disposal of non-hazardous dredgings in a lagoon at the site of production.	D1
252	Manual sorting and storage of uncontaminated metal, wood, plastic and paper by the waste producer at a site other than where it is produced. Storage must be carried out in secure containers in a building. Maximum storage of 8 cubic metres.	T10
263	Shredding of computer hard drives, at a place other than the place of production, for the purposes of data destruction, where the resulting material is destined for recovery at an authorised treatment facility; and secure storage of the shredded material prior to recovery.	T11
276	Secure storage of a maximum of 40 tonnes of clean uncontaminated waste wood pending recovery elsewhere.	S2
280	Secure storage of non-liquid hazardous and non-hazardous waste at a site controlled by the producer of the waste pending its collection and onward transport to an appropriately authorised site.	Temporary storage of waste on a site controlled by the producer. No registration required.
281	Recovery of wooden telegraph and electricity poles, including poles that are hazardous waste, by using them as fencing. Cutting up of the poles to enable their use as fencing and the secure storage of the poles prior to use.	T12 and U8 for use in construction
289	Secure storage and skimming of CDs prior to recovery of the plastic.	T4
298	Secure storage of waste railway sleepers pending use in the construction of flower beds. Use of waste railway sleepers in the construction of flower beds.	U1
336	Use of earth to construct a silage bund	U1
337	Use of clay to construct slurry lagoon	U1
347	Storage and use of Spent Mushroom Compost	U10, U11
363	Treatment of canteen waste in a wormery	T26