

# Chapter 11. Hazardous waste

22.08.2013

Regulations relating to the recycling of waste (Waste Regulations). This is an unofficial translation of the [Norwegian regulation](#).

Laid down pursuant to sections 20, 29 and 31 of the Act of 13 March 1981 no. 6 relating to protection against pollution and concerning waste (the Pollution Control Act). Cf. the EEA Agreement, Appendix XX no. 32a (Council Directive 91/689/EEC amended by Directive 94/31/EC) and no. 32aa (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC amended by Commission Decision 2001/118/EC, Commission Decision 2001/119/EC and Commission Decision 2001/573/EC).

## 11-1. Purpose

The purpose of the provisions in this chapter is to ensure that hazardous waste is dealt with in such a way that it does not create pollution or damage to people or animals, or a risk of this, and to contribute to an appropriate and sound system for the management of hazardous waste.

## 11-2. Scope

The provisions in this chapter apply to the storage, delivery and treatment of hazardous waste that is included in section 11-4.

The duties under this chapter do not provide an exemption from obligations that arise under other legislation.

## 11-3. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter

- a) waste means discarded objects of personal property or substances. Surplus objects and substances from service industries, manufacturing industries and treatment plants, etc., are also considered to be waste. Waste water and exhaust gases are not considered to be waste,
- b) hazardous waste means waste that cannot be treated appropriately together with other household waste because it may cause serious pollution or involve a risk of injury to people and animals,
- c) dangerous substances means substances or preparations that are classified as dangerous in accordance with Regulations no. 1139 of 16 July 2002 on the classification, labeling, etc., of dangerous chemicals. These are elements and their chemical compounds with other elements that possess hazardous properties and that may lead to health, environmental or fire hazards,
- d) management is a common designation for the collection, acceptance, intermediate storage, treatment and other disposal of hazardous waste, as well as the cleaning of tanks that involves hazardous waste,
- e) collection means the collection of hazardous waste from one or more holders of waste,
- f) acceptance means a service, stationary or mobile, where the holder or collector of waste can deliver hazardous waste,
- g) treatment means physical/chemical/biological processes that change the properties of the hazardous waste and that are necessary or appropriate for the disposal of the waste,
- h) disposal means the final disposal of hazardous waste, for example in the form of

incineration, recycling or controlled landfilling,

i) Tank cleaning means the cleaning of tanks with accompanying pipes, etc., or similar arrangements where the cleaning means that hazardous waste will be generated.

#### 11-4. Types of hazardous waste that are covered by the provisions of this chapter

The provisions of this chapter cover

1) types of waste in appendix 1 to this chapter, the European Waste List (EAL), marked with a star \*,

2) other waste where the content of hazardous substances exceeds the limit values specified in appendix 3 to this chapter.

Types of waste that are included under subsection one, no. 1, can be exempt from the provisions in this chapter if the holder of the waste can document that the waste is not hazardous in accordance with subsection one, no. 2. The holder of the waste shall notify the Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency authorized by the Ministry of the Environment of such exemptions. Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment can lay down more detailed requirements concerning documentation.

Waste from processed, solid products may contain hazardous substances that exceed the limit values specified in appendix 3 to this chapter. These types of waste are covered by subsection one, no. 2, if there is a possibility that the hazardous substances will leak out into the surroundings and thereby constitute a risk of pollution.

Holders of waste are responsible for assessing whether the waste is covered by the provisions of this chapter. Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment may, in cases of doubt, determine whether the waste is covered by the provisions in this chapter.

#### 11-5. Responsible storage, etc., of hazardous waste

Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals.

Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste.

#### 11-6. Permit for the handling of hazardous waste

Any entity that handles hazardous waste must hold a permit issued by the Climate and Pollution Agency, the county governor or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment.

#### 11-7. Exceptions from the requirement for a permit

The requirement to hold a permit under section 11-6 does not apply to

a) enterprises that hold a permit pursuant to section 11 of the Pollution Control Act for the management of hazardous waste from their own activities,

- b) recovery of an enterprise's own hazardous waste that takes place within the scope of the business unit if the recovery process does not involve a risk of pollution, cf. section 7 of the Pollution Control Act,
- c) service offered by the individual retailer to the consumer to take back hazardous waste from corresponding products that the retailer sells,
- d) acceptance of hazardous waste from ships that is established pursuant to chapter 20 on the delivery and acceptance of waste and cargo remnants from ships of Regulations no. 931 of 1 June 2004 relating to the restriction of pollution,
- e) municipal arrangements for the acceptance of hazardous waste, cf. the duty in section 11-10, that are operated by the individual municipality or through inter-municipal co-operation. Acceptance schemes that are covered by this exemption are permitted to accept up to 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per year per waste holder and shall be operated in accordance with the requirements contained in appendix 2 to this chapter,
- f) manufacturers and importers who receive or collect batteries under the terms of sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of chapter 3.

#### 11-8. Delivery duty

An enterprise where hazardous waste is generated shall deliver this waste to an entity that can handle it under the terms of sections 11-6 and 11-7. The hazardous waste shall be delivered at least once a year. The delivery duty does not arise until the total quantity of hazardous waste exceeds 1 kg.

When an activity is shut down or operations are suspended for more than three months, the delivery duty becomes effective immediately.

The delivery duty does not apply to enterprises that, with a permit under the terms of section 11 of the Pollution Control Act, treat or dispose of their own hazardous waste. The exemption from the delivery duty only applies to the waste that the permit under section 11 of the Pollution Control Act applies to.

#### 11-9. Notification duty upon bankruptcy

When bankruptcy is declared at the enterprise where hazardous waste is stored, the administrator is under the obligation to notify the country governor immediately of the types and quantities of hazardous waste that have been left behind. The duty to provide notification does not arise until the total quantity of hazardous waste exceeds 1 kg.

#### 11-10. Responsibility of the municipality

The municipality shall ensure that adequate services are offered for the acceptance of hazardous waste from households and enterprises with small quantities of hazardous waste in the municipality (guideline 99:02). This duty is limited to the acceptance of up to 400 kg of hazardous waste in total per year per waste holder.

#### 11-11. Duty of households to provide information on the content of waste

When a household delivers hazardous waste, it shall, as far as possible, provide information on the content and properties of the waste. The person who delivers hazardous waste must ensure that the packaging is clearly labelled with this information.

#### 11-12. Duty of enterprises to file a declaration on the content of waste

An enterprise that delivers hazardous waste shall provide sufficient information on the origin, content and properties of the waste, such that the waste can be further handled in a responsible manner. When the waste is delivered, the enterprise shall complete a declaration form approved by the Climate and Pollution Agency. The packaging shall be labelled clearly with the serial number of the declaration form. The labelling must be able to tolerate physical and climatic influences.

#### 11-13. Duties of the entity that handles hazardous waste

An entity that handles hazardous waste has the responsibility to ensure that the waste that is accepted from enterprises is declared and shall ensure that the declaration form accompanies all deliveries when the waste is passed on.

The entity that first accepts hazardous waste that is subject to a declaration duty shall at the latest by the 15th of the following month transfer a copy of the completed declaration form to the Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency indicated by the Climate and Pollution Agency.

Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment may set fees for the declaration of hazardous waste. Payment of the fee shall be collected from the entity that first accepts the hazardous waste subject to a declaration duty and shall cover the costs associated with the operation of a declaration system that shall provide the necessary oversight and control of hazardous waste.

#### 11-14. Relationship to other provisions concerning hazardous waste

The provisions in this chapter shall apply unless otherwise specifically determined in the individual chapter elsewhere in these regulations or in other regulations.

#### 11-15. Supervision/control

Climate and Pollution Agency, the county governor or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment shall ensure compliance with the provisions in these regulations.

#### 11-16. Exemptions

In special cases, the Climate and Pollution Agency or the agency authorised by the Ministry of the Environment may grant exemptions from these regulations. Exemptions cannot be granted that conflict with the provisions of the EEA Agreement relating to hazardous waste or other international agreements to which Norway is a signatory.

### Appendix 2. Standardised requirements for municipal facilities

#### *1. Purpose*

The purpose of these standardised requirements for municipal facilities is to ensure environmentally sound municipal schemes for the acceptance of hazardous waste.

## *2. Description of municipal schemes*

Municipal schemes for the acceptance of hazardous waste here means

- staffed, stationary reception facilities for hazardous waste (delivery site or similar),
- unstaffed, stationary reception facilities for hazardous waste (recycling station or similar),
- mobile reception/collection of hazardous waste (collection arrangement, collection bus, campaigns or similar),
- the storage of hazardous waste.

### *2.1 Staffed stationary reception facility*

A staffed stationary reception facility means a facility where households and businesses may deliver hazardous waste pursuant to chapter 11, Hazardous waste. The facility may be combined with storage facilities for hazardous waste.

### *2.2 Unstaffed stationary reception facility*

An unstaffed stationary reception facility, also called a recycling station, means booths, containers or similar, centrally located in the waste management area. The facility may only accept hazardous waste from households. Households must deliver waste to the facility. Due to the duty to file a declaration, these facilities may not accept hazardous waste from businesses.<sup>1</sup>

### *2.3 Mobile reception/collection*

Mobile reception/collection means the collection of waste from the waste holder, or the reception at a collection bus or during a campaign within the waste management area where the exception applies.

### *2.4 Storage of hazardous waste*

Storage of hazardous waste means the keeping of hazardous waste in storage until it is transported for approved recycling or disposal, or to another facility approved by the Climate and Pollution Agency or the County Governor.

<sup>1</sup> As the facility is unstaffed, the waste holder has no possibility of declaring the waste on the waste. As businesses pursuant to section 11-12 have a duty to file a declaration on the content of hazardous waste, unstaffed facilities may not accept hazardous waste from businesses.

## *3. Types of hazardous waste*

The municipal facilities falling under the exemption pursuant to section 11-7, letter e, may accept the hazardous waste types defined in section 11-4.

## *4. Other types of waste*

These standardised requirements do not include the acceptance of waste in the following ADR1 classes: explosive substances (class 1) and radioactive materials (class 7) or substances with similar characteristics. The authorities for the mentioned substances and materials are the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB) and the Norwegian Radiation

Protection Authority respectively. Infectious substances (class 6.2) are also not included in the standardised requirements of this appendix. Regulation of this type of waste is being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the Ministry of Health and Care Services and the Ministry of the Environment.

1 ADR: European Agreement on the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

## *5. Responsibility*

The entity operating a municipal hazardous waste facility and which is covered by the exemption in section 11-7 letter e, is responsible for ensuring that the reception facility and its operation at minimum satisfies the standardised requirements

## *6. Precautionary measures against pollution – general requirements*

### *6.1 Competence*

Operators of reception facilities for hazardous waste and personnel handling hazardous waste are required to possess the necessary knowledge and competence relating to hazardous waste in order to ensure appropriate handling of the waste.

Professional development plan: the operator of the municipal facility shall have a professional development plan. The plan shall state that the persons working at the reception facility shall enhance their competence and stay updated on applicable rules and norms, and develop their competence regarding substances/waste which may be delivered to the reception facility. It must be possible to document the professional development plan (e.g. in internal routines)

### *6.2 Preventive action*

The operator of the reception facility is required to take the necessary action to prevent pollution. Hazardous waste stored pending delivery/collection prior to treatment or other disposal shall be secured so that the hazardous waste does not cause run-offs to soil, sewage systems or other recipients. It must be possible to collect any spillage.

### *6.3 Waste handling*

Hazardous waste shall be handled in a manner that does not lead to pollution. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed with other waste. Collected spillage and/or water contaminated with hazardous waste shall be handled as hazardous waste.

### *6.4 Preparedness*

The operator of the reception facility shall ensure that the necessary preparedness to prevent, detect or terminate acute pollution is in place. This duty to be prepared also includes equipment to remove or limit the effect of pollution and the extent of the damage and inconvenience that may occur. For example, a sufficient stock of means of absorption and other necessary equipment, including personal protective equipment, shall be available at all times in order to be able to respond to hazardous waste spillage and leaks. Preparedness shall be reasonably proportionate to the probability of acute pollution and the extent of damage and

inconvenience that may occur. Certain quantities of flammable goods require prior permission from the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB).

### *6.5 Notification*

Notification shall be given of acute pollution or risk of acute pollution, in accordance with the Regulation relating to alert of acute pollution or the risk of acute pollution.

## *7. Requirements relating to reception facilities*

### *7.1 Staffed stationary reception facility*

The reception facility shall be staffed during opening hours. Outside opening hours the hazardous waste shall be secured against access by unauthorized persons. The operator of the facility is required to accept all types of hazardous waste referred to in point 3. At least once a week, the operator of the facility shall ensure that the facility is emptied or assess the need for collection and transportation to an approved storage or treatment facility.

When choosing a location for the facility, inconvenience to neighbours and the risk of pollution in particularly vulnerable areas shall be taken into account.

### *7.2 Unstaffed stationary reception facility*

The reception facility shall be locked. Keys must be kept separately and only be delivered upon request to the holder of hazardous waste. Information about the categories of hazardous waste that may be deposited at the facility shall be displayed at the facility. The facility is under no obligation to accept all types of hazardous waste.

The reception facility shall have sufficient capacity. Measures shall be taken to prevent waste from being left outside the facility. At least once a week, the operator of the reception scheme shall ensure that the facility is emptied or assess the need for collection.

When choosing a location for the reception facility, inconvenience to neighbours and the risk of pollution in particularly vulnerable areas shall be taken into account.

### *7.3 Mobile reception/collection*

The operator of the reception facility shall have at his disposal ADR-approved transport material. Use and maintenance shall comply with applicable legislation.

Waste received and collected shall be transported within 24 hours to a facility approved by the pollution control authorities or to a plant covered by these standardised requirements for municipal reception facilities. Special reference is made to the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning's own rules on the carriage of dangerous goods by road (ADR).

### *7.4 Storage of hazardous waste*

Up to 100 tonnes of hazardous waste may be stored. Hazardous waste may be stored for up to 6 months before further transportation. Hazardous waste must be stored as described above under point 6 Precautionary measures against pollution. The storage facility shall allow proper

inspections and handling. The hazardous waste shall be stored so that it can be easily moved, e.g. on pallets. Substances that can not be loaded together pursuant to the ADR, shall be stored separately.

The location of the facility shall take into account the inconvenience to neighbours and the risk of pollution in particularly vulnerable areas.

#### *8. Declaration*

When hazardous waste is accepted from businesses, the operator of the reception facility shall ensure that the waste holder has filed a declaration on the content of the hazardous waste. The waste holder is responsible for the correct filing of the declaration, cf. section 11-12.

When hazardous waste is accepted from households, the municipality shall file a declaration on the content of the waste. A declaration shall be filed for hazardous waste from households at the latest when the waste leaves the person or entity covered by these standardised requirements for municipal facilities.

All declarations shall be filed on a declaration form approved by the Climate and Pollution Agency. If a delivery consists of several waste types, at least one declaration must be filed for each waste type.

#### *9. Record-keeping and reporting*

The operator of the reception facility shall keep records including all the necessary information about hazardous waste. The records shall contain information about the quantity of hazardous waste, the types of hazardous waste, declaration numbers, origins of the waste etc. The records shall be easily available for inspection. The records must be kept for at least 3 years.

The County Governor may order the operator of a reception facility to send copies or summaries of all records to the competent authority or other public bodies.

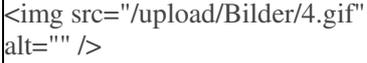
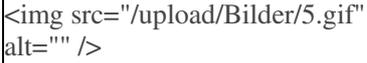
#### Appendix 3. Criteria for hazardous waste

This appendix shall apply to waste types in appendix 1 to the chapter on hazardous waste (EAL), which has a general reference to the content of hazardous substances. The appendix shall also apply to other types of waste not included in the EAL, cf. section 11-4, subsection one, point 2.

Part A shows the characteristics of hazardous waste and the limit values for when waste is defined as hazardous waste. Hazardous substances possess one or several of these hazardous characteristics, cf. section 11-3, letter c. Waste with a content of hazardous substances exceeding one or several of the limit values is defined as hazardous waste.

The limit values listed in part A are general, but lower specific limit values apply for some selected substances. They are listed in part B. For waste containing these substances, the limit values listed in part B apply.

#### Part A: Conditions for hazardous waste

Danger code/danger symbol/indication of danger	Hazardous characteristic	Limit value
F+  F  -	Flammable, highly flammable and extremely flammable includes substances and preparations which: - are liquid and have a flash point equal to or less than 55 °C, and/or - may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperature without any input of energy, and/or - are solid and may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or to be consumed after removal of the source of ignition, and/or - are gaseous and flammable in contact with air at ambient pressure, and/or - in contact with water or damp air, evolve extremely flammable gases in dangerous quantities  R12 Extremely flammable R11 Highly flammable R10 Flammable	1
O 	Oxidising: Substances and preparations which in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances, show a strong exothermic reaction.  R7 May cause fire R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire R9 Explosive when mixed with combustible material	1
T+ 	Very toxic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause serious, acute or irreversible damage to health or even death  R26 Very toxic by inhalation R27 Very toxic in contact with skin R28 Very toxic if swallowed R39/26/27/28 Very toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed	Total concentration equal to or greater than 0.1 %
T 	Toxic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause serious, acute or irreversible damage to health or even death  R23 Toxic by inhalation R24 Toxic in contact with skin R25 Toxic if swallowed R39/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to	Total concentration equal to or greater than 3 %

	health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.	
Xn 	Harmful: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause limited damage to health  R20 Harmful by inhalation R21 Harmful in contact with skin R22 Harmful if swallowed R68/20/21/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed R48/20/21/22 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed	Total concentration equal to or greater than 25 %
C 	Corrosive: Substances and preparations which destroy living tissue in contact with the tissue  R35 Causes severe burns	Total concentration equal to or greater than 1 %
C 	Corrosive: Substances and preparations which destroy living tissue in contact with the tissue  R34 Causes burns	Total concentration equal to or greater than 5 %
Xi 	Irritant: Non-corrosive substances and preparations which may cause inflammation through direct, long-term or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes  R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes	Total concentration equal to or greater than 10 %
Xi 	Irritating: Non-corrosive substances and preparations which may cause inflammation through direct, long-term or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membranes  R36 Irritating to eyes R37 Irritating to respiratory system R38 Irritating to skin	Total concentration equal to or greater than 20 %
Xn 	Sensitising: Substances and preparations which may induce sensitisation in the respiratory system or by skin contact  R42 May cause sensitisation by inhalation	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 1 %
Xi 	Sensitising: Substances and preparations which may induce sensitisation in the respiratory system or by skin contact  R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 1 %

<p>T</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/5.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Carcinogenic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause cancer or lead to an increased incidence of cancer</p> <p>R45 May cause cancer R49 May cause cancer by inhalation</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.1 %</p>
<p>Xn</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/6.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Carcinogenic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause cancer or lead to an increased incidence of cancer</p> <p>R40 Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 1 %</p>
<p>T</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/5.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Mutagenic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause heritable genetic damage or lead to an increase of such damage</p> <p>R46 May cause heritable genetic damage</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.1 %</p>
<p>Xn</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/6.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Mutagenic: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or in contact with skin may cause heritable genetic damage or lead to an increase of such damage</p> <p>R68 Possible risk of irreversible effects</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 1 %</p>
<p>T</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/5.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Toxic to reproduction: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or through penetration of the skin may cause non-inheritable congenital malformations or lead to an increased incidence of such malformations, and/or impaired male or female reproductive functions or capacity</p> <p>R60 May impair fertility R61 May cause harm to the unborn child</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.5 %</p>
<p>Xn</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/6.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Toxic to reproduction: Substances and preparations which by inhalation, if swallowed or through penetration of the skin may cause non-inheritable congenital malformations or lead to an increased incidence of such malformations, and/or impaired male or female reproductive functions or capacity</p> <p>R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 5 %</p>
<p>N</p> <p>&lt;img src="/upload/Bilder/21.gif" alt="" /&gt;</p>	<p>Dangerous for the environment: Substances and preparations which constitute or may constitute immediate, long-term and/or delayed danger to the environment</p> <p>R59 Dangerous for the ozone layer</p>	<p>Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.1 %</p>

N 	Dangerous for the environment: Substances and preparations which constitute or may constitute immediate, long-term and/or delayed danger to the environment  R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.25 %
N 	Dangerous for the environment: Substances and preparations which constitute or may constitute immediate, long-term and/or delayed danger to the environment  R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 2.5 %
N 	Dangerous for the environment: Substances and preparations which constitute or may constitute immediate, long-term and/or delayed danger to the environment  R50 Very toxic to aquatic organisms	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 25 %
No corresponding danger symbol	Dangerous for the environment: Substances and preparations which constitute or may constitute immediate, long-term and/or delayed danger to the environment  R52 Harmful to aquatic organisms R53 May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms: may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 25 %

1 For waste containing hazardous substances with these characteristics, no specific limit values are stated. In these cases, the waste must be tested using the criteria stated in points 1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6 in appendix 1 to Regulations no. 1139 of 16 July 2002 on the classification and labelling, etc., of hazardous chemicals.

#### Part B: Specific limit values for selected substances

Substance	Limit value
Polychlorinated biphenyls, $\Sigma$ 7PCB	Total concentration equal to or greater than 0.005 %
Benzo(a)pyrene Cadmium fluoride Cadmium chloride	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.01 %
Pentabromodiphenyl ether Octabromodiphenyl ether Decabromodiphenyl ether Tetrabromobisphenol A Hexabromocyclododecane	Concentration of each substance equal to or greater than 0.25 %.

*Explanations to appendix 3:*

The criteria in this appendix are based on the criteria in Commission Decision 2001/118/EC and Regulations no. 1139 of 16 July 2002 on the classification and labelling, etc., of hazardous chemicals, including appendix 6 of the regulations which consist of a list of hazardous substances (the Substances List).

Danger codes, danger symbols and indications of danger are used for the labelling of hazardous chemicals, cf. section 15 in the Regulations on the classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals. The danger symbols shall be printed in black on an orange-yellow background on the label. The indications of danger shall be stated together with the danger symbol. The danger code above the symbols does not appear on the label, but is used in other connections where the labelling of the substance or preparation is referred to.

Risk phrases (R-phrases) are used for the labelling of hazardous chemicals, cf. section 15 in the Regulations on the classification and labelling of hazardous chemicals. These phrases are used to describe indications of danger, and have a standard wording. Several phrases may be combined into a single phrase. The combination is considered a separate R-phrase. The phrases must be stated on the label.

It is sufficient that a hazardous substance or preparation is labelled with one of the R-phrases listed under the separate hazardous characteristics in order for the waste to be considered as hazardous, even if several R-phrases are listed.

A waste type may contain several different hazardous substances with the same hazardous characteristic. In such cases, the decisive factor is whether the limit value is stated in total concentration or concentration of each separate substance.

- When the limit value is stated as a total concentration, it is the sum of the different hazardous substances which is to be compared with the limit value.
- When the limit value is stated as a concentration, only each individual hazardous substance shall be compared with the limit value.

In some cases, substances/preparations are labelled with several R-phrases in combination (combination of R-phrases). Some combinations of R-phrases are standard (e.g. R50/53). If a standard combination of R-phrases does not exist, the limit values corresponding to one of the combinations of the R-phrases apply. The limit value of a combination of R-phrases may in some cases be different from the limit value of the separate R-phrases (e.g. the limit value for R50/53 is 0.25 %, while the limit values for R50 and R53 separately are 25 %). The limit values for the combinations of R-phrases shall therefore be used where such exist.

The selected substances in part B are chemicals listed by the environmental authorities as priority substances. These are substances which are of particular danger to human health and the environment in Norway. With the exception of the brominated compounds, they also have specific limit values in the Substances List which are substantially lower than the general limit values listed in part A.