
COMMUNICATION

**NOTIFICATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF
HAZARDOUS WASTES OR OTHER WASTES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 4 (1) AND
ARTICLE 13(2) OF THE BASEL CONVENTION**

Further to a notification transmitted in 2010 regarding restrictions on transboundary movements of hazardous or other wastes pursuant to article 4 (1) of the Basel Convention, Brazil has transmitted an updated communication to the Secretariat advising updates to the procedures for controlling waste import in Brazil, in accordance with the Basel Convention procedures.

Article 13 (2) of the Basel Convention states that the Parties shall inform each other, through the Secretariat, of the decisions made by them not to consent totally or partially to the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal within the area under their national jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Secretariat transmits the present communication to Parties, advising that Brazil has prohibited the imports of the abovementioned wastes into its territory and updated the procedures related thereto.

This prohibition and updated procedure were implemented in accordance with Resolution 452 of the National Environmental Council (CONAMA).

The full texts of the updated communication and a copy of Resolution 452 of the National Environmental Council (CONAMA) have been placed on the web site of the Basel Convention (www.basel.int). Those Parties wishing to obtain a printed copy of the communication should contact the Secretariat (yvonne.ewang@brsmeas.org).

Secretariat of the Basel Convention
Geneva, 13 June 2013

To: Focal Points of Parties to the Basel Convention

cc: Competent Authorities of the Basel Convention
Signatories to the Basel Convention
Permanent Missions to the United Nations in Geneva



BBS/UNEP
Date 28 JAN. 2013
Seen by ... JS
Action ... YES
File
Date ..



Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva
15, ch. Louis Dunant - 1202
Geneva - Switzerland

No. 26/13

The Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and has the honour to send hereby a copy of Resolution 452 of the National Environmental Council (CONAMA), which updates the procedures for controlling waste import in Brazil, in accordance with the Basel Convention provisions.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil kindly requests the Secretariat of the Basel Convention to inform the other Parties of the Convention on the new procedures for controlling the import of waste in Brazil, pursuant to Resolution 452.

The Permanent Mission of Brazil avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, January 21, 2013

To the Basel Convention Secretariat
Geneva



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL – RESOLUTION No- 452, OF 2 JULY 2012

Provides on procedures to control the import of waste, according to norms adopted by the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL-CONAMA, exercising the powers conferred upon it by Art. 8 of Law No 6,938, of 31 August 1981, regulated by Decree No 99,274, of 6 June 1990, and in view of its by-laws and the contents of Process No. 02000.002645/2010-92, and

Considering potential and real risks that inadequate waste management may cause to human health and the environment;

Considering that the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, concluded in Basel, Switzerland, on 22 March 1989, and confirmed by the Brazilian Government by means of Decree No. 875, of 19 July 1993, calls for a reduction of the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes to a minimum compatible with the environmentally sound management of such wastes, carried out to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects that may arise from such movement;

Considering that the Basel Convention fully recognizes that any State have the sovereign right to ban the entry or disposal of foreign hazardous wastes and other wastes in its territory;

Considering the provisions of the customs legislation, set out in Decree-Law No. 37, of 18 November 1966; and

Considering Law No. 12,305, of 2 August 2010, which establishes the National Policy on Solid Waste, and provides on guidelines related to the integrated management of solid waste and other demands and procedures for solid waste generators, particularly hazardous ones, banning the import of such waste, decides:

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Art.1 This Resolution provides on procedures to control waste import, in accordance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, which is the object of Decrees 875, of 19 July 1993 and 4,581, of 27 January 2003.

Art.2 For the purposes of this Resolution, the following definitions apply:

I – Hazardous Wastes - Class I: wastes that belong to any category in Annex I, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III, as well as wastes listed in Annexes II and IV;

II – Non Inert Wastes – Class IIA: those not classified as Hazardous Wastes – Class I or Inert Wastes – Class IIB;

III – Inert Wastes – Class IIB: any wastes which, when sampled according to Brazilian Norm ABNT NBR 10.007, and subject to a dynamic and static contact with distilled or deionized water, at room temperature, according to Brazilian Norm ABNT NBR 10.006, did not have their constituents solubilized at concentrations higher than those of water potability, except for aspect, color, turbidity, hardness and flavor, according to Annex G of Brazilian Norm ABNT NBR 10.004;

IV – Other Wastes: wastes collected from households or arising from the incineration of household wastes, according to Annex II;

V – Rejects: solid wastes which, after all available and economically-feasible technological

treatment and recovery attempts, present no possibility other than final environmentally-adequate disposal;

VI – Controlled Wastes: wastes controlled by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources-IBAMA and subject to an import restriction, which may be classified as Class IIA or Class IIB;

VII – Waste Disposer: individual or legal entity, ruled by Private or Public Law, which is responsible for the environmentally sound waste disposal;

VIII – Recycling: transformation of solid waste, involving the alteration of physical, physical-chemical or biological properties into supplies or new products, in compliance with conditions and standards established by the National Environment System (Sisnama) competent bodies, and also the National Sanitary Surveillance System (SNVS) and the Unified System of Animal and Plant Health (Suasa) if applicable;

IX – Waste Importer: the Waste Disposer itself or a third parties hired by it.

CHAPTER II PROHIBITIONS AND CONTROL PROCEDURES

Art.3 The importation of Hazardous Wastes – Class I and Rejects, under any form and for any purpose, is prohibited throughout the national territory, according to Law No. 12.305, of 2 August of 2010.

Sole Paragraph. The lists of wastes and hazardous characteristics of Annexes I and III of this Resolution might be broadened, depending on assessment and deliberation of the National Environmental Council - CONAMA.

Art.4 The import of wastes defined as Other Wastes is prohibited, under any form and for any purpose.

Sole Paragraph. This provision does not apply to cases specified in Bilateral Agreements signed by Brazil.

Art.5 The list of wastes which are prohibited or are subject to control on import will be based on the Mercosur Common Nomenclature, which in turn is based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, in line with Annexes I, II and IV and shall be published and updated by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) by means of a Normative Ruling.

Art.6 This provision does not apply to Inert Wastes - Class IIB, as long as they are not controlled by IBAMA and are not associated with Other Wastes or Rejects, except used tires, which import is prohibited.

Paragraph 1. IBAMA, by means of a reasonable and exclusive decision, might broaden the list of Inert Wastes - Class IIB subject to restriction on import if its characteristics cause damage to the environment, public, animal and plant health, even if they are used in treatment, reform, reuse or recovery.

Paragraph 2. In case when import restrictions are established for the Inert Residues - Class IIB above referred, the procedures of Art. 7 of this Resolution shall be adopted.

Paragraph 3. The prohibition mentioned in this Article's title does not apply to the reimport operation of aeronautic tires carried out under a special regime of temporary exportation for outward processing.

Art. 7. The import of Controlled Wastes may only be carried out by a Waste Disposer for recycling purposes, in duly licensed facilities, after authorization and previous consent from IBAMA as long as the following requirements are met:

- I – Valid Regularity Document issued by the Federal Technical Register of Potentially Polluting Activities or Activities Using Environmental Resources (CTF), managed by IBAMA;
- II – environmental license of the Waste Disposer, issued by the competent environmental entity;
- III – technical report attesting to the classification of the waste load being imported, except when there is an exemption based on an IBAMA opinion;
- IV – compliance with national and international norms regarding storage and transport, as well as compliance with special handling care while in transit, including domestic transit, besides the provision of emergency actions for each type of waste;
- V – compliance with the conditions established by the federal, state, and municipal legislations of environmental control with regard to storage, handling, use and reprocessing of imported wastes, as well as wastes generated in these operations, including compliance with final disposal provisions.

Paragraph 1. The authorization mentioned above shall refer to each type of waste intended to be imported.

Paragraph 2. The Waste Importer shall insert a description and destination of the waste in a specific field of the import license at the moment of registration in the Brazilian Foreign Trade Integrated System (SISCOMEX).

Paragraph 3. When the import of Controlled Wastes is not carried out directly by Waste Disposer, but by a third-parties, it is mandatory that these third parties fulfill the provisions herein presented, besides presenting a copy of the contract signed with the Waste Disposer.

Paragraph 4. When the import of Class II-A wastes is carried out by third parties, it is mandatory that they fulfill the provisions herein, besides presenting a copy of the contract signed with the Waste Disposer, which shall be responsible for the environmentally sound waste disposal.

Paragraph 5. IBAMA may, at any time, request Waste Importer to present other necessary documents and information in order to authorize the import of Controlled Wastes.

Para 6. Only technical report issued by laboratories accredited by the National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality (Inmetro) or foreign laboratories accredited by accreditation bodies which are signatories of a Mutual Recognition Agreement of which Inmetro is part will be accepted in order to attest to waste classification.

Art. 8. The import of controlled Non Inert Wastes - Class IIA shall also meet the previous notification procedures, as determined by the Basel Convention in Art. 6 and Annexes V-A and V-B.

Art. 9. In the case of countries which are not Parties of the abovementioned Convention, the import of non hazardous wastes is only possible by means of bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements regulated by Decree No. 875, of 1993 and other relevant legal instruments.

CHAPTER III FINAL AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

Art. 10. IBAMA may issue supplementary norms on control and follow-up procedures to be adopted for waste import, under the terms herein and in compliance with the Basel Convention provisions.

Art. 11. Whenever state, district or municipal environmental entities note that the provisions established by federal, state, district or municipal legislations in relation to storage, transport, handling, use and recycling of an imported waste are not being met, they shall report it to IBAMA so it can take the necessary measures according to the Basel Convention.

Art. 12. IBAMA shall publish a Normative Ruling as determined in Articles 5, 6 and 10, within 180 days after this Resolution comes into force.

Art. 13. Failure to comply with the provisions herein shall make offenders subject to sanctions provided by Law No 9.605, of 12 February 1998, and its regulations.

Art. 14. This Resolution shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Art. 15 CONAMA Resolutions 08, of 1991, 23 of 1996, 235 of 1998 and 244 of 1998.

IZABELLA TEIXEIRA
President of the Board

ANNEX I
HAZARDOUS WASTES - CLASS I
(Annex I of the Basel Convention)

WASTE STREAMS

- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
- Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
- Y6 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
- Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
- Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
- Y10 Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
- Y11 Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
- Y12 Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
- Y13 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
- Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
- Y15 Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
- Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
- Y17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
- Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Wastes having as constituents:

- Y19 Metal carbonyls
- Y20 Beryllium; beryllium compounds
- Y21 Hexavalent chromium compounds
- Y22 Copper compounds

- Y23 Zinc compounds
- Y24 Arsenic; arsenic compounds
- Y25 Selenium; selenium compounds
- Y26 Cadmium; cadmium compounds
- Y27 Antimony; antimony compounds
- Y28 Tellurium; tellurium compounds
- Y29 Mercury; mercury compounds
- Y30 Thallium; thallium compounds
- Y31 Lead; lead compounds
- Y32 Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
- Y33 Inorganic cyanides
- Y34 Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
- Y35 Basic solutions or bases in solid form
- Y36 Asbestos (dust and fibres)
- Y37 Organic phosphorus compounds
- Y38 Organic cyanides
- Y39 Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols
- Y40 Ethers
- Y41 Halogenated organic solvents
- Y42 Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
- Y43 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
- Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
- Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).

ANNEX II
(Annex II of the Basel Convention)
CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

- Y46 Wastes collected from households
- Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

ANNEX III

(Annex III of the Basel Convention)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS

<u>UN</u> <u>Class¹</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>
1	H1	Explosive An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
3	H3	Flammable liquids The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5°C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this definition.)
4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal

¹ Corresponds to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).

conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.

4.3 H4.3 Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

5.1 H5.1 Oxidizing

Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.

5.2 H5.2 Organic Peroxides

Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-o-o-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.

6.1 H6.1 Poisonous (Acute)

Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.

6.2 H6.2 Infectious substances

Substances or wastes containing viable micro organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.

8 H8 Corrosives

Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards.

9 H10 Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water

Substances or wastes which, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.

9 H11 Toxic (Delayed or chronic)

Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.

9 H12 Ecotoxic

Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.

9 H13 Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

TESTS

The potential hazards posed by certain types of wastes are not yet fully documented; tests to define quantitatively these hazards do not exist. Further research is necessary in order to develop means to characterise potential hazards posed to man and/or the environment by these wastes. Standardized tests have been derived with respect to pure substances and materials. Many countries have developed national tests which can be applied to materials listed in Annex I, in order to decide if these materials exhibit any of the characteristics listed in this Annex.

ANNEX IV*

List of Hazardous Wastes (Annex VIII – Basel Convention)

List A

Wastes contained in this Annex are characterized as hazardous under Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention, and their designation on this Annex does not preclude the use of Annex III to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous.**

A1 Metal and metal-bearing wastes

A1010 Metal wastes and waste consisting of alloys of any of the following:

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Mercury

- Selenium
- Tellurium
- Thallium

but excluding such wastes specifically listed on list B.

A1020 Waste having as constituents or contaminants, excluding metal waste in massive form, any of the following:

- Antimony; antimony compounds
- Beryllium; beryllium compounds
- Cadmium; cadmium compounds
- Lead; lead compounds
- Selenium; selenium compounds
- Tellurium; tellurium compounds

A1030 Wastes having as constituents or contaminants any of the following:

- Arsenic; arsenic compounds
- Mercury; mercury compounds
- Thallium; thallium compounds

A1040 Wastes having as constituents any of the following:

- Metal carbonyls
- Hexavalent chromium compounds

A1050 Galvanic sludges

A1060 Waste liquors from the pickling of metals

A1070 Leaching residues from zinc processing, dust and sludges such as jarosite, hematite, etc.

A1080 Waste zinc residues not included on list B, containing lead and cadmium in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics

A1090 Ashes from the incineration of insulated copper wire

A1100 Dusts and residues from gas cleaning systems of copper smelters

A1110 Spent electrolytic solutions from copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations

- A1120 Waste sludges, excluding anode slimes, from electrolyte purification systems in copper electrorefining and electrowinning operations
- A1130 Spent etching solutions containing dissolved copper
- A1140 Waste cupric chloride and copper cyanide catalysts
- A1150 Precious metal ash from incineration of printed circuit boards not included on list B²
- A1160 Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
- A1170 Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
- A1180 Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap³ containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on list B B1110)

A2 Wastes containing principally inorganic constituents, which may contain metals and organic materials

- A2010 Glass waste from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glasses
- A2020 Waste inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or sludges but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A2030 Waste catalysts but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A2040 Waste gypsum arising from chemical industry processes, when containing Annex I

² Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions.

³ This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

constituents to the extent that it exhibits an Annex III hazardous characteristic (note the related entry on list B B2080)

- A2050 Waste asbestos (dusts and fibres)
- A2060 Coal-fired power plant fly-ash containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III characteristics (note the related entry on list B B2050)

A3 Wastes containing principally organic constituents, which may contain metals and inorganic materials

- A3010 Waste from the production or processing of petroleum coke and bitumen
- A3020 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- A3030 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with leaded anti-knock compound sludges
- A3040 Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids
- A3050 Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives excluding such wastes specified on list B (note the related entry on list B B4020)
- A3060 Waste nitrocellulose
- A3070 Waste phenols, phenol compounds including chlorophenol in the form of liquids or sludges
- A3080 Waste ethers not including those specified on list B
- A3090 Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3100)
- A3100 Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3090)
- A3110 Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list B B3110)

- A3120 Fluff - light fraction from shredding
- A3130 Waste organic phosphorous compounds
- A3140 Waste non-halogenated organic solvents but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A3150 Waste halogenated organic solvents
- A3160 Waste halogenated or unhalogenated non-aqueous distillation residues arising from organic solvent recovery operations
- A3170 Wastes arising from the production of aliphatic halogenated hydrocarbons (such as chloromethane, dichloro-ethane, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, allyl chloride and epichlorhydrin)
- A3180 Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT), polychlorinated naphthalene (PCN) or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), or any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more⁴
- A3190 Waste tarry residues (excluding asphalt cements) arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment of organic materials

A4 Wastes which may contain either inorganic or organic constituents

- A4010 Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A4020 Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects
- A4030 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which

⁴ The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g., 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes.

are off-specification, outdated,⁵ or unfit for their originally intended use

- A4040 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood-preserving chemicals⁶
- A4050 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
- Inorganic cyanides, excepting precious-metal-bearing residues in solid form containing traces of inorganic cyanides
 - Organic cyanides
- A4060 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
- A4070 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on list B (note the related entry on list B B4010)
- A4080 Wastes of an explosive nature (but excluding such wastes specified on list B)
- A4090 Waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those specified in the corresponding entry on list B (note the related entry on list B B2120)
- A4100 Wastes from industrial pollution control devices for cleaning of industrial off-gases but excluding such wastes specified on list B
- A4110 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with any of the following:
- Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
 - Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
- A4120 Wastes that contain, consist of or are contaminated with peroxides
- A4130 Waste packages and containers containing Annex I substances in concentrations sufficient to exhibit Annex III hazard characteristics
- A4140 Waste consisting of or containing off specification or outdated⁷ chemicals

⁵ "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

⁶ This entry does not include wood treated with wood preserving chemicals.

⁷ "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.

corresponding to Annex I categories and exhibiting Annex III hazard characteristics

A4150 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known

A4160 Spent activated carbon not included on list B (note the related entry on list B B2060)

* This text does not replace the original list published by Decree No. 4,581, of 27 January 2003.

** List B mentioned in this Annex refers to wastes not covered by Article 1, paragraph 1, item "a" of the Basel Convention, unless there are elements of Annex I in such concentration that they have characteristics of Annex III.

[1] Note that mirror entry on list B (B1160) does not specify exceptions.

[2] This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

[3] PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more.

[4] The 50 mg/kg level is considered to be an internationally practical level for all wastes. However, many individual countries have established lower regulatory levels (e.g., 20 mg/kg) for specific wastes.

[5] "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer .

[6] This entry does not include wood treated with wood preserving chemicals.

[7] "Outdated" means unused within the period recommended by the manufacturer.