

## **BASEL CONVENTION ARTICLE 1 AND ANNEXES**

### **ARTICLE 1 SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION**

1. The following wastes that are subject to transboundary movement shall be “hazardous wastes” for the purposes of this Convention:
  - (a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III; and
  - (b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.
2. Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex II that are subject to transboundary movement shall be “other wastes” for the purposes of this Convention.
3. Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to other international control systems, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials, are excluded from the scope of this Convention.
4. Wastes which derive from the normal operations of a ship, the discharge of which is covered by another international instrument, are excluded from the scope of this Convention.

### **ANNEX I CATEGORIES OF WASTES TO BE CONTROLLED**

#### **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 | 53

**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 CATEGORIES OF WASTES REQUIRING SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

Y46 Wastes collected from households

Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

## ANNEX III LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHARACTERISTICS

UN Class <sup>1</sup>	Code	Characteristics
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 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

<sup>1</sup> 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).

		Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-o-o-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
<b>6.1</b>	<b>H6.1</b>	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.
<b>6.2</b>	<b>H6.2</b>	Infectious substances
		Substances or wastes containing viable micro organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
<b>8</b>	<b>H8</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	<b>H10</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	<b>H11</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	<b>H12</b>	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.
<b>9</b>	<b>H13</b>	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.