

WASTE

LEGAL DUTIES

All businesses are required by law to comply with legislation that sets out how they must manage waste. The legislation applies to all waste producers, waste carriers, waste recyclers and waste disposal sites. It is referred to as the 'Duty of Care' for Waste and was introduced by the 1990 Environmental Protection Act.

Failing to follow the requirements of the Duty of Care is a criminal offence and could lead to the prosecution of Morrison Telecom Services, sub-contractors and individual employees.

This section of the pack explains each of these three requirements as they apply to grab and support operations and gives simple guidance on what steps to take to ensure that the legal duties are adhered to.

In addition to the Duty of Care, which applies to all wastes, there are extra duties that apply when waste is classed as hazardous. The main duties that affect grab and support operations are:

- **All hazardous wastes must be segregated from non-hazardous waste (i.e. it must not be mixed).**
- **Hazardous waste must be transported to recycling or disposal sites that are licenced to accept hazardous waste.**



The Duty of Care imposes **THREE MAIN REQUIREMENTS** on any person who produces, carries, keeps, treats, or disposes of waste as follows:

- 1 Preventing waste from escaping.**
- 2 Transfer only to legally authorised persons; and**
- 3 Provide a waste transfer note that gives a written description of the waste and meets minimum legal standards.**

Where waste is transferred from one person to another, there is a legal duty that requires that the person transferring the waste must sign a declaration to confirm that the 'Waste Hierarchy' has been followed. The Waste Hierarchy promotes the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste and thereby minimises the environmental impacts of disposal of waste to landfill.

