

<POL-CG-019>

DIGITAL HEALTH AND CARE WALES WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICY

This policy is designed to give guidance to ensure the SHA's waste management approach is safe and in full compliance with all statutory requirements.

Document Version	3
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Status	Approved
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Document author:	Julie Ash, Head of Corporate Services
Approved by:	Claire Osmundsen-Little, Executive Director of Finance
Date approved:	14 November 2022
Review date:	14 November 2025

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	All Objectives Apply
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WELL-BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS ACT	A globally responsible Wales
If more than one standard applies, please list below:	

DHCW QUALITY STANDARDS	ISO 14001
If more than one standard applies, please list below:	

HEALTH CARE STANDARD	Effective Care
If more than one standard applies, please list below:	
Safe Care	

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT STATEMENT	Date of submission: 06/03/2018
Yes, applicable	Outcome: Adopted
Statement: The assessment found that there was no impact to the equality groups mentioned. Where appropriate plans for the necessary actions required to minimise any stated impact will be made to ensure that the organisation meets its responsibilities under the equalities and human rights legislation.	

APPROVAL/SCRUTINY ROUTE:		
Person/Committee/Group who have received or considered this paper prior to this meeting		
COMMITTEE OR GROUP	DATE	OUTCOME

IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
QUALITY AND SAFETY IMPLICATIONS/IMPACT	No, there are no specific quality and safety implications related to the activity outlined in this report.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS/IMPACT	Yes, please see detail below Ensures compliance with Waste Management Legislation
FINANCIAL IMPLICATION/IMPACT	No, there are no specific financial implication related to the activity outlined in this report
WORKFORCE IMPLICATION/IMPACT	No, there is no direct impact on resources as a result of the activity outlined in this report.
SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPLICATION/IMPACT	Yes, please detail below Environmental and sustainability considerations contributing towards a globally responsible Wales

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1 DOCUMENT HISTORY

1.1 REVISION HISTORY

Date	Version	Author	Revision Summary
01/11/2021	2	Julie Ash	Amendments to the previously adopted Velindre Policy to reflect requirements of WEEE legislation (disposal of IT equipment)
14/11/2022	3	Julie Ash	Annual Review


1.2 REVIEWERS


This document requires the following reviews:

Date	Version	Name	Position
14/11/2022	3	Michael McGrath	Estates & Compliance Manager
14/11/2022	3	Ian Cox	Head of Client Services
14/11/2022	3	Claire Osmundsen-Little	Executive Director of Finance

1.3 AUTHORISATION

Signing of this document indicates acceptance of its contents.

Author's Name:	Julie Ash		
Role:	Head of Corporate Services		
Signature:	 <hr/> Julie Ash Head of Corporate Services Signed by: Julie Ash (NWIS - CSU)	Date:	14/11/2022

Approver's Name:	Claire Osmundsen-Little		
Role:	Executive Director of Finance		
Signature:	 Expired certificate  <hr/> Claire Osmundsen-Little Executive Director of Finance Signed by: Stacy Williams (st017623)	Date:	14/11/2022

1.4 DOCUMENT LOCATION

Type	Location
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2 POLICY STATEMENT

Digital Health and Care Wales is an environmentally conscious organisation, as shown by the accreditation to BS EN ISO14001: 2015. Procedures and work instructions relating to waste disposal as well as objectives and targets for waste reduction form a key element of an ISO14001 accredited Environmental Management System (EMS).

Digital Health and Care Wales is committed to ensuring that all waste generated within the organisation is managed safely and in full compliance with all statutory requirements. Adherence to the guidance provided in the Welsh Health Technical Memorandum (WHTM) 07-01 will ensure the SHA complies with all legal requirements with respect to the management of health care waste.

The SHA supports the aims which are contained within the Welsh Government's strategy for Wales 'Towards Zero Waste' and will ensure to strive to limit the amount of waste produced, insofar as is reasonably and economically practicable.

This is to be achieved by careful financial management and consideration of the waste disposal implications arising out of all activities of the SHA in the delivery of its services in reference to the Waste Hierarchy (Appendix A).

3 SCOPE OF POLICY

All staff, activities, products and services within Digital Health and Care Wales.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The desired outcome the SHA is seeking to achieve through the policy is to ensure:

- The management of waste complies with all regulatory requirements and the SHA accreditation to ISO ISO14001: 2015. This compliance will ensure that best practice guidelines are developed, implemented and maintained as far as is reasonably practical.
- The management of IT (Information Technology) equipment waste will conform to the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations which set targets for the collection, recovery and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE).
- The SHA staff are trained and have the necessary equipment to manage waste safely and not endanger themselves or others whilst carrying out their duties.
- Current and future targets set by both the Welsh Government and Digital Health and Care Wales will be monitored and reported at SHA level as part of its Integrated Medium Term Plan (IMTP)
- The Organisation has procedures and records to ensure compliance with all legislation relevant to waste management. Procedures should be current and regularly reviewed.
- Duty of Care documentation is held for the time specified in the Environmental Protection [Duty of Care] Regulations.
- All relevant environmental documentation is held for the time specified in relevant legislation and regulations.

This policy will be communicated to all employees and organisations working for or on our behalf. Employees and other organisations are expected to co-operate and assist in the implementation of this policy, whilst ensuring that their own work, so far as is reasonably practicable, is carried out without risk to themselves, others, or the environment.

This policy will be reviewed at least every three years or where deemed necessary and will be amended and re-issued. Previous versions of this policy will be archived and are available upon request.

5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 The Chief Executive

Has overall responsibility and is accountable to the SHA Board for the management of waste within the organisation, this includes:

- Ensuring there are clear lines of accountability for waste management throughout the SHA.
- The provision of resources and implementation of all measures needed to comply with the relevant waste management legislation and relevant guidance.

5.2 Executive Director of Finance

Has been given delegated responsibilities to:

- Ensure that waste is managed appropriately throughout the organisation and advises the SHA Board accordingly.
- These responsibilities include ensuring that the organisation receives competent advice regarding waste management and that adequate training and monitoring takes place.

5.3 All Directors

Directors are responsible for ensuring:

- The policy is implemented in their Directorate.
- They have a nominated lead(s) with responsibility for waste in their local respective sites

5.4 The nominated lead(s) with responsibility for waste

This lead(s) will ensure:

- All waste records are maintained in accordance with the regulations at the time.
- Waste strategies and targets are implemented, monitored and reported to the relevant SHA Division.
- Attendance at relevant waste meetings and if appropriate external meetings.
- Departmental / site waste audits are undertaken by the lead(s) for waste to ensure correct procedures are followed. Results of these audits are reported to the Department Manager and Corporate Services to ensure subsequent action plans are agreed and reviewed to assess effectiveness.

- Repeat adverse waste audit reports of a department or waste contractor are reported to the Safety, Health & Environmental Group and if required, escalated to the SHA Audit and Assurance Committee by the Executive Director responsible for Estates
- Adverse incidents related to waste management are reported in line with the SHA's Incident Reporting & Investigation Policy.

5.5 Managers

All managers will ensure that:

- Staff under their control are aware of the SHA Waste Management Policy and that the training requirements of staff are fulfilled.
- When required engage with external and internal waste audits and implement action plans derived from said audits.
- Staff under their control are encouraged to report all waste related incidents and near misses in line with the SHA's Incident Reporting & Investigation Policy.

5.6 All Staff

All DHCW staff:

- Are responsible for adhering to waste legislation, this policy and the operational procedures to which it refers.
- Will discuss any waste related issues with their manager.
- Will assist with any enforcing authority investigation and if required engage with waste management audits.
- Will report adverse incidents related to waste management in line with the SHA's Incident Reporting & Investigation Policy.

5.7 Client Services Team Manager/WEEE Contractor

Client Services will ensure that all IT waste is disposed of in line with WEEE Regulations which will include the following activity:

- When a sufficient amount of hardware has built up for collection, the approved WEEE contractor will be contacted and requested to attend site and remove the hardware in the presence of an DHCW representative.
- DHCW will complete a list of hardware to be removed (from the Hardware Disposals Log Sheet) and send a summary to the approved WEEE contractor prior to the collection. Before the waste is removed, the WEEE contractor will provide a Waste Transfer Note, and if the waste was hazardous a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note C.
- Following the collection, the contractor will also provide a Certificate of Destruction/Recycling, a Collection Summary, and copy of the completed Consignee Certificate.

5.8 Estates and Compliance Manager

The Estates and Compliance Manager will ensure:

- Waste generated from Capital / Estates schemes is managed in such a way as to conform to current and future legislation.

- Contractors employed on such schemes will not use Digital Health and Care Wales equipment without prior consent from the project manager and the responsible person for waste.
- All relevant waste management paperwork is completed and kept in accordance with current and future waste legislation.

6 DEFINITIONS

DEFINITION
The UK's definition of waste can be found in the Environmental Act 1990 and is based on the definition of waste produced in the European Waste Framework Directive [2006] "any substance or object, which the producer or the person in possession of it discards or intends to discard, or is required to discard".
Wastes must be classified and managed appropriately. All waste must be described correctly with reference to the appropriate European Waste Catalogue as specified in the List of Waste Regulations 2005, to ensure that each category of waste transported by or on behalf of the SHA meets the waste acceptance criteria of the authorised waste receiving site / process.
Waste produced by the SHA must be segregated into defined waste categories to ensure compliance with the regulations and maintain a safe working environment for the SHA. Guidance for healthcare waste segregation can be found in section 7 of the Welsh Health Technical Memorandum 07-01 [WHTM 07-01] and charts for waste segregation from HTM 07-01 have been reproduced in Appendix B.

7 IMPLEMENTATION/POLICY COMPLIANCE

Any advice required on implementation of this policy should be obtained via the SHA Estates and Compliance Manager.

Periodic sampling will be undertaken to verify compliance with the requirements of this policy.

Disciplinary action under the terms of the SHA's Disciplinary Policy and Procedure will be taken against any employee, regardless of status, who shows wilful disregard for the policy and associated working practices.

The Organisation's responsible person for waste will ensure waste contractors comply by maintaining relevant documentation and carrying out Duty of Care audits on said contractors as required.

Waste Management Audits will be conducted departmentally as required, evaluating compliance with waste regulation and SHA Waste Management Policy. The results of these audits will be forwarded to department managers to identify good practice, non-conformances or areas requiring improvement if relevant.

The following information related to waste management should be held by the responsible person for waste for a minimum of three years:

- SHA Waste Management Policy.
- Safe System of works for staff working in the waste management chain.
- Training Records.
- Waste Contractor relevant licenses (e.g. Waste Carrier License).
- Certificates of Destruction/Recycling (WEEE Goods)
- Hazardous waste producer registration [if required].
- Hazardous waste quarterly returns
- Copies of any waste exemptions and authorisations pertaining to the Organisation.

- Waste consignment and transfer notes.
- Copies of Duty of Care Audits.
- Copies of any paperwork relevant to waste management between the Organisation and any Enforcing Authority.
- Monthly / Quarterly waste cost and weight totals for the site that can be analysed against SHA waste targets and objectives.
- Emergency plans or reference to their location, emergency contact numbers.

8 EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The SHA is committed to ensuring that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the way it provides services to the public and the way it treats its employees reflects their individual needs and does not discriminate against individuals or groups.

An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken on this Policy and feedback has been received on the way it operates. This was in order to enable the organisation to know of any possible or actual impact that this procedure may have on any groups in respect of gender (including maternity and pregnancy as well as marriage or civil partnership issues) race, disability, sexual orientation, Welsh language, religion or belief, transgender, age or other protected characteristics.

The assessment found that there was no impact to the equality groups mentioned. Where appropriate the SHA will make plans for the necessary actions required to minimise any stated impact to ensure that it meets its responsibilities under the equalities and human rights legislation.

9 REFERENCES

DOCUMENT
Department of Health (2013). Welsh Health Technical Memorandum 07-01 – Safe management of healthcare waste. Crown Copyright. pp187
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations 2013
Welsh Government (2010). Doing Well, Doing Better. Standards for Health Services in Wales Supporting Guidance. NHS Wales. pp99.
Welsh Government (2010). Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet. Crown Copyright. pp88.
WHC/2021/24 : NHS Wales Decarbonisation Strategic Delivery Plan

10 GETTING HELP

Further information/support is available from the SHA Estates and Compliance Manager.

11 RELATED POLICIES

This policy should be read in conjunction with, or reference made to, the following SHA documents:

- Incident Reporting and Investigation Policy (POL-CG-008)
- Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (POL-CG-005)

- SHA Environmental & Sustainability Policy (POL-CG-018)
- Fire Safety Policy (POL-CG-017)
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Policy (POL-CG-013)
- Risk Management Policy (POL-CG-004)
- Asbestos Policy (POL-CG-012)
- Procedure for IT Hardware Removal, Re-Deployment & Disposal (SOP-CLS-010)
- Control of Contractors Policy (POL-CG-006)
- Infection Prevention and Control Procedures
- SHA Vision and Values

12 INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING

12.1 Information and Instruction

Storage of Waste

- Waste materials will be stored safely and securely to prevent escape of the waste into the environment, in line with a safe system of work and local procedures.
- Storage facilities will be secure against vandalism, theft and accidental damage.
- Hazardous waste will be separated from non-hazardous waste.
- Waste must be segregated in accordance with the requirements of the legislation such that description on the Controlled Waste Transfer Note or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note accurately reflects the waste load for transport.
- All waste containers are in good condition and fit for purpose.
- Incompatible materials will be separated, such as chemicals that may react together if they leak.

Collection of waste

- Waste will be collected from waste hold/storage areas at regular intervals in accordance with local circumstances.
- All waste carriers transporting waste on behalf of the SHA must be in possession of valid Waste Contractor relevant licenses (e.g. Waste Carrier License) and must comply with all regulatory transportation requirements.
- Certifications of Destruction and/or Recycling will be provided where appropriate.

Treatment & Disposal of Waste

- Hazardous wastes will be treated using appropriate technologies to remove or minimise the hazardous properties prior to disposal in line with a safe system of work and local procedures.
- To ensure compliance with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 and Landfill Regulations 2002, all Non Hazardous waste destined for landfill will, as far as is reasonably practical, be reduced in weight by removing a proportion of the waste for recycling, whether at source through a separate recycling collection or at a licensed sorting facility.
- All treatment/sorting facilities employed by the SHA shall be licensed by the regulatory authority such that they are permitted to accept, transfer and treat wastes accordingly.
- All disposal facilities employed by the SHA or where waste products are produced by the treatment of the SHA's waste will be disposed in accordance with a licence or permit granted by the regulatory authority.

12.2 Waste Management Accidents & Incidents

Any accidents/injuries involving waste must be reported immediately to the manager. Systems are in place to ensure waste spillages are dealt with appropriately so as to minimise risk to persons and or the environment.

The SHA's employees must follow the current procedures as required by the SHA policies mentioned in section 10.1.

12.3 Resources

The implementation and management arrangements associated with this policy do not present any significant resource implications to the Directorates of the SHA.

The SHA shall maintain the level of service, equipment and facilities such that the aim of this Policy is developed and maintained.

The SHA shall implement this Policy as far as is reasonably practical within available resources. Where the implications of new legislation dictate or where new technological resources and solutions become available the SHA must seek a best value solution that reduces the environmental impact of waste.

It will be the responsibility of the SHA to allocate sufficient resources to enable the implementation of new waste management systems that are deemed necessary to comply with improvement or enforcement instructions from the regulatory authority.

12.4 Training

All employees of Digital Health and Care Wales will be provided with general office based waste awareness training as part of environmental awareness training.

Training may be delivered through one or more of the following:

- The Statutory and Mandatory Training Programme
- A dedicated Environmental E-Learning Course
- Environmental leaflets, noticeboards and intranet sites
- Corporate induction where economically and operationally feasible.
- Staff should be made aware of any changes to the SHA waste Management procedures by managers that deal with these procedures.

The above waste awareness training will include the following elements:

- Outline current waste legislation and penalties for non-compliance;
- The responsibilities of individuals for the safe management of waste including 'Duty of Care' obligations;
- The practical methods and definitions that enable waste segregation;
- Waste containers and storage arrangements;
- Waste identification;
- A basic awareness of the transportation of waste;
- A basic awareness of treatment and or disposal arrangements.

Specialist waste management practices are not covered within the mandatory general waste awareness training. For specialist waste management practices specialist training for key staff will be provided as required by departmental managers through either internal or external trainers.

Those supervising the waste handling procedures should ensure that persons handling waste:

- Are fully aware of any dangers which may arise in handling that waste;
- Have the necessary mechanical aids and equipment to handle the waste safely;
- Are trained in the procedures associated with segregation and waste handling appropriate to their work environment.
- Have safe systems of work relevant to the task they are expected to perform and are aware of these safe systems of work.

13 MAIN RELEVANT LEGISLATION

The SHA and its staff will comply with all existing and new requirements, both legislative and provided as NHS guidance. The main relevant legislation is summarised below:

13.1 Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

All regulations enabled by this Act have matters relating to waste management and must be complied with to minimise and control risks to health and safety of all persons involved in the management of waste. The regulations making specific reference to or being applicable to waste management include;

- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2014
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002
- The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004
- The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007

13.2 Environmental Protection Act 1990

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (initialism: EPA) is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that as of 2008 defines, within England and Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.

Part I establishes a general regime by which the Secretary of State, as of 2008 the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, can prescribe any process or substance and set limits on it in respect of emissions into the environment. Authorisation and enforcement was originally in the hands of HM Inspectorate of Pollution and local authorities but, as of 1996, became the responsibility of the Environment Agency (EA) and Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). Operation of a prescribed process is prohibited without approval and there are criminal sanctions against offenders.

Part II sets out a regime for regulating and licensing the acceptable disposal of controlled waste on land. Controlled waste is any household, industrial and commercial waste (s.75(4)). Unauthorised or harmful depositing, treatment or disposal of controlled waste is prohibited with prohibition enforced by criminal sanctions. Further, there is a broad duty of care on importers, producers, carriers, keepers, treaters or

disposers of controlled waste to prevent unauthorised or harmful activities. Breach of the duty of care is a crime. The Act demands that the Secretary of State create a National Waste Strategy for England and Wales, and the SEPA, a strategy for Scotland. Local authorities have duties to collect controlled waste and to undertake recycling. There are criminal penalties on households and businesses who fail to cooperate with the local authorities' arrangements. Enforcement of these penalties sometimes proves controversial.[2]

Part IIA was inserted by the Environment Act 1995 and defines a scheme of identification and compulsory remedial action for contaminated land.

Part III defines a class of statutory nuisances over which the local authority can demand remedial action supported by criminal penalties.

Part IV defines a set of criminal offences concerning litter.

Part VI defines a regime of statutory notification and risk assessment for genetically modified organisms (GMOs). There are duties with respect to the import, acquisition, keeping, release or marketing of GMOs and the Secretary of State has the power to prohibit specific GMOs if there is a danger of environmental damage.

Part VII of the Act created three new organisations: the Nature Conservancy Council for England, the Nature Conservancy Council for Scotland, and the Countryside Council for Wales. Since 1990, the English and Scottish Councils have been the subject of considerable reorganisation and, as of 2008, only the Welsh council is still governed by the Act.

13.3 Environment (Wales) Act 2016

This act will mean significant economic, social and environmental benefits for Wales. It has been carefully designed to support and complement our work to help secure Wales' long-term well-being, so that current and future generations benefit from a prosperous economy, a healthy and resilient environment and vibrant, cohesive communities.

13.4 Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. This law means that, for the first time, public bodies listed in the Act must do what they do in a sustainable way. Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future. It will expect them to:

- Work together better
- Involve people reflecting the diversity of our communities
- Look to the long term as well as focusing on now
- Take action to try and stop problems getting worse - or even stop them happening in the first place.

13.5 Planning (Wales) Act 2015

This act makes provision about national, strategic and local development planning in Wales; to make provision for certain applications for planning permission and certain other applications to be made to the Welsh Ministers; to make other provision about development management and applications for planning permission; to make provision about planning enforcement, appeals and certain other proceedings; to amend the Commons Act 2006; and for connected purposes.

13.6 General Data Protection Regulation 2018

The management of waste should not contravene the General Data Protection Regulation.

13.7 The Human Tissue Act 2004

Tissue Authority Code of Practice – The removal, storage and disposal of human organs and tissue Code 5 July 2006

NB: Where new or amended Government and Department* regulations are issued to regulate the way in which wastes are managed by the Organisation, it is the Organisation's policy to ensure that these are complied with.

[* refers to Department of Health, NHS Estates, NRW, DEFRA, HSE, WG etc.]

13.8 BS EN ISO14001:2015

The purpose of BS EN ISO14001:2015 is to 'provide organisations with a framework to protect the environment and respond to changing environmental conditions in balance with socio-economic needs. It specifies requirements that enable an organisation to achieve the intended outcomes it sets for its environmental management system'. (BSI (2015). Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use (ISO 14001:2015). London: BSI. pvi).

Using BS EN ISO14001:2015 can provide assurance to organisation management and employees as well as external stakeholders that the organisation's environmental impact is being measured and improved. The benefits of using ISO14001 include:

- Reduced cost of waste management
- Savings in consumption of energy and materials
- Lower distribution costs
- Improved corporate image among regulators, customers and the public
- Adhering with compliance obligations

13.9 Other Applicable Waste Related Regulations

The following regulations that make specific reference to waste management include:

- Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991
- Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011
- Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Control of Pollution Act 1974 (as amended)
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- List of Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005
- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009
- The Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002
- The Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009

- End of life Vehicle Regulations 2003 (as amended)
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

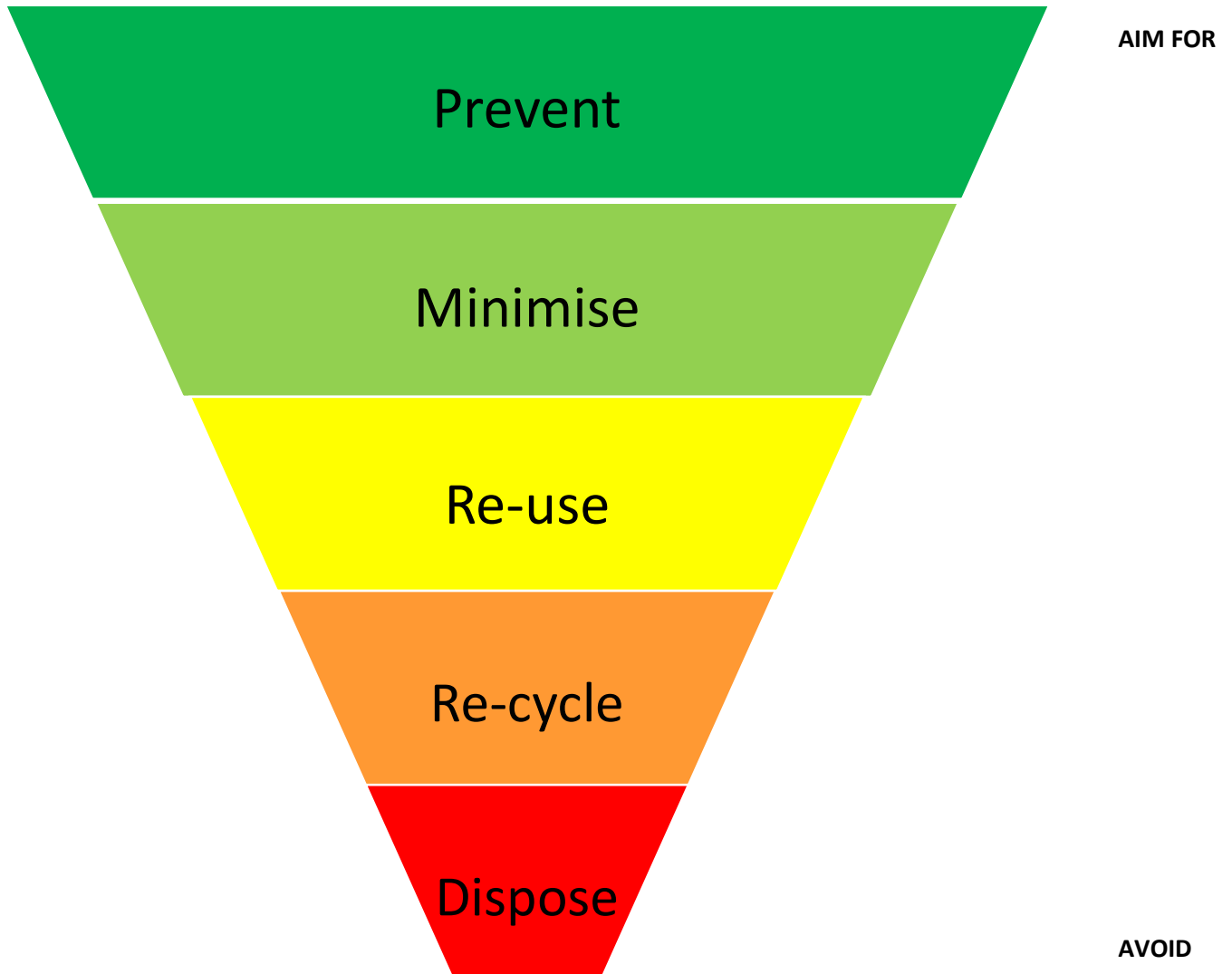
The above list of relevant legislation should be reflected within the Organisations Register of Environmental Legislation, as required for BS EN ISO14001:2015.

13.10 Applicable Mandatory, Codes of Practice, Best Practice, Standards and Guidance

- WHTM 07-01: Safe Management of Healthcare Waste - This document has been produced as a best practice guide to the management of healthcare waste. The document replaces the Health Services Advisory Committee's (1999) guidance document 'Safe disposal of clinical waste'.
- NRW, Environment Agency Technical Guidance WM2 – Interpretation, Definition and Classification of Hazardous Waste.
- NRW, Environmental Agency Technical Guidance WM3 – Guidance on the Classification and Assessment of Waste.
- Waste Strategy 2010 – 2050 Towards Zero Waste - The Towards Zero Waste Strategy outlines the actions we must all take if we are to reach our ambition of becoming a high recycling nation by 2025 and a zero waste nation by 2050.
- Standard 12 of the Welsh Assembly Government's 'Healthcare standards for Wales' - Where new or amended Government and Department* guidance documents are issued to regulate the way in which wastes are managed by the Organisation, it is the Organisation's policy to ensure that these are complied with. [* refers to Department of Health, NHS Estates, Environment Agency, DEFRA, HSE, WG etc.]
- A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (HM Government) 2018 - This 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first. The Plan looks forward to delivering a Green Brexit – seizing this once-in-a lifetime chance to reform agriculture and fisheries management, restore nature, and how to care for land, rivers and seas.
- European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR, 2017) - Ensures that dangerous goods, including clinical and dangerous waste, being carried by road are able to cross international borders freely, as long as goods, vehicles and drivers comply with its provisions.
- Healthcare Associated Infection (HCAI): Guidance Set (WHAIP, July 2014) - This document contains a list of all current national policy, guidance and supporting materials on HCAI produced in Wales by Public Health Wales, Welsh Government and other stakeholders as well as any additional HCAI guidance that is applicable or helpful for use within Welsh NHS and other care services.
- Code of practice for the prevention and control of healthcare associated infections (Welsh Government, 2014) - The publication of a code of practice on healthcare associated infections.
- NICE quality standards [QS61] Infection prevention and control (NICE, 2014) - This quality standard covers the prevention and control of infection for people receiving healthcare in primary,









community and secondary care settings.

The Waste Hierarchy



15 APPENDIX B – WASTE SEGREGATION CHARTS

The full set of waste stream segregation colours is included for completeness but it should be noted that not all are applicable to DHCW.

Colour	Description
 Yellow	Waste which requires disposal by incineration Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted or licensed facility.
 Orange	Waste which may be "treated" Indicative treatment/disposal required is to be "rendered safe" in a suitably permitted or licensed facility, usually alternative treatment plants (ATPs) . However this waste may also be disposed of by incineration.
 Purple	Cytotoxic and cytostatic waste Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted or licensed facility.
 Yellow/black	Offensive/hygiene waste* Indicative treatment/disposal required is landfill or municipal incineration/energy from waste at a suitably permitted or licensed facility.
 Red	Anatomical waste for incineration¹ Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted facility.
 Black	Domestic (municipal) waste Minimum treatment/disposal required is landfill , municipal incineration/energy from waste or other municipal waste treatment process at a suitably permitted or licensed facility. Recyclable components should be removed through segregation. Clear/opaque receptacles may also be used for domestic waste.
 Blue	Medicinal waste for incineration¹ Indicative treatment/disposal required is incineration in a suitably permitted facility.
 white	Amalgam waste For recovery

* The use of yellow/black for offensive/hygiene waste was chosen as these colours have historically been universally used for the sanitary/offensive/hygiene waste stream.

1. The colours "red" and "blue" are new to the colour-coding system in this edition. Care should be taken when ordering red containers to ensure that they can be clearly differentiated from orange. The colour-coding could be agreed as part of a contract specification.