



LAWS OF
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

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CHAPTER 419
NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

•Act•Subsidiary•Legislation•

Act No. 31 of 2000
Amended by
Act No. 26 of 2005

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CHAPTER 419

WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT

An Act to provide for the management of solid waste in conformity with best environmental practices.

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Assembly of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and by the authority of the same as follows.

[Act No. 31 of 2000 amended by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

[Date of commencement: To be proclaimed.]

1. SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

This Act may be cited as the Waste Management Act, 2000, and shall come into operation on such date as the Governor-General may by Proclamation appoint.

PART I

Preliminary

2. INTERPRETATION

In this Act—

“**Authority**” means the National Solid Waste Management Authority appointed under section 3;

“**biomedical waste**” includes any solid waste containing human or animal fluids, flesh, bones or other body parts except hair;

“**composing**” means making the humus-like end-product of the decomposition of organic waste;

“**derelict vehicle**” means—

- (a) any abandoned or discarded motor vehicle; or
- (b) any motor vehicle stored or kept in a public place which is in such a dilapidated condition that it cannot be safely used for the purpose of transportation, and includes any part of such motor vehicle;

“**dumping**” means discharging wastes into the environment at a site or location other than one approved and permitted by the competent authority;

“**hazardous waste**” means any material that belongs to any category contained in Part I of the First Schedule, unless it does not possess any of the characteristics contained in Part II of the First Schedule;

“**incineration**” means the destruction of solid waste by high temperature burning in a furnace designed for such purpose whereby solid waste is essentially reduced to ash, carbon dioxide and water vapour;

“**incinerator**” means a facility for processing waste through incineration and which is designed and constructed so as to protect human health and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the specific types of waste that are incinerated at the facility, and includes pollution control equipment associated with the facility;

“**landfill**” means a facility for the disposal of solid waste in or on the land and designed and constructed so as to protect human

health and the environment from adverse impacts associated with the waste over time, and includes pollution control equipment associated with the facility;

“**litter**” means any abandoned or discarded article, rubbish, refuse, garbage or waste materials, including containers, packages, bottles, cans or any parts of such matter;

“**Minister**” means the Minister responsible for Health and the Environment;

“**person**” includes a body corporate;

“**planning authority**” means the Physical Planning and Development Board established under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1992;

“**post-closure and remediation**” means the process and its duration whereby a site, which has been but is no longer used for solid waste management purposes, is rendered fit for other uses;

“**processing facility**” means a facility where waste is processed for the purpose of—

- (a) reducing the volume of waste;
- (b) reducing the degree of hazard associated with the waste; or
- (c) creating or recovering any secondary resource;

“**quarantine waste**” includes any waste imported into or landed in the country by any ship or aeroplane that comprises, or which contains, any food, vegetable, meat or dairy product, or any part of such matter;

“**recycling**” means the process whereby a secondary resource is created from waste;

“**reuse**” means the use of waste in any manner that does not present a threat to human health, safety or the environment but does not include the use of waste in any manufacturing process whereby a secondary resource is created;

“**scheduled agencies**” means the agencies listed in the Second Schedule;

“**scrap metal**” includes old or scrap copper, brass, wire rope or cable batteries, metal debris or junked, dismantled or wrecked or derelict motor vehicles or parts thereof, including any iron, steel or other old or scrap ferrous or nonferrous material and any substance which contains any such material;

“**secondary resource**” means the material or matter which results from any process whereby waste is rendered into any form that is suitable for re-utilisation provided that the rendered material or matter or use of such material or matter does not present a threat to human health, safety or the environment;

“**ship-generated waste**” means any waste generated on a ship or other sea going craft;

“**solid waste**” means garbage, refuse, organic waste, scrap metal or other solid materials discarded from—

- (a) residential, industrial, commercial or government establishments or operations; and
- (b) public or community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved material in domestic sewerage or other substances in water sources such

as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial wastewater effluents, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or other common water pollutants;

“**State**” means Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

“**waste**” includes any material discarded by its owner whether or not the material is in the same form as it was when first acquired and includes any derelict vehicle;

“**waste management facility**” means any facility for managing waste by storing or processing and includes a processing facility for the creation or recovery of a secondary resource but excludes a location or facility where waste is stored for less than five days;

“**waste management policy stakeholders**” means the persons and organisations in the State other than the Authority and Ministries, departments or other units of the Government who are considered by the Minister either to be likely to be significantly affected by waste management policy or to be possessed of special expertise or qualifications which make them competent to advise on the formation of a waste management policy;

“**waste strategy**” means the National Waste Management Strategy referred to at section 5(4);

“**white goods**” means disused and abandoned refrigerators, washing machines and other domestic appliances.

PART II

The National Solid Waste Management Authority

3. NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(1) The Central Water and Sewerage Authority or such other public body as the Minister may at any time appoint pursuant to section 4 of the Environmental Health Service Act, shall be the National Solid Waste Management Authority for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The functions of the Authority shall be as provided in the Third Schedule.

[Third Schedule.]

4. VESTING OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN AUTHORITY

(1) The solid waste management facilities including all the estate rights of the Crown in the land on which they are situated and the surrounding land used for the purposes of those facilities, shall subject to subsection (2), be vested in the Authority and the Minister shall by notice in the Gazette declare the facilities so vested for inclusion in the Fourth Schedule.

[Fourth Schedule.]

(2) The land in subsection (1) shall vest in the Authority for so long only as the facility continues to be used for the purposes of solid waste management for the period of closure, post-closure and remediation on the cessation of use for those purposes.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), the Authority may not alienate any

land in subsection (1) or create any right over such land, whether or not such alienation or right is for valuable consideration, save under the authority of a Resolution of Parliament approving that alienation or right and any such Resolution may require that all or any part of any valuable consideration for the alienation or right shall be paid over to the Crown.

(4) The Authority may for the better discharge of its functions and without the authority of a Resolution of Parliament grant permission revocable at will for the use of land in subsection (1) and may confer for valuable consideration contractual rights to use the land but such permission or contractual right shall not endure longer than the period of the vesting of the land in the Authority as stated in subsection (2).

PART III

Waste Management Planning

5. FORMULATION OF WASTE INVENTORY AND WASTE STRATEGY

(1) Within three months of the commencement of this Act, the Authority shall complete an inventory and characterisation of the solid waste generated in the State.

(2) The waste inventory undertaken in the course of the process of completing the requirements of subsection (1) shall—

- (a) identify the total tonnage of waste generated in the State;
- (b) identify the proportions of waste according to specific classifications of waste;
- (c) estimate the proportion of total waste generated by the residential sector, the tourist sector, and the

industrial, commercial and institutional sector exclusive of tourism.

(3) The waste inventory and characterisation under subsection (1) shall be revised at least every five years.

(4) Within one year of the commencement of this Act a waste strategy shall be prepared by the Minister.

(5) The Minister shall ensure the broadest consultation in the preparation of the waste strategy, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, shall consult with the scheduled agencies and the waste management policy stakeholders to the extent of their interest are, in the opinion of the Minister, likely to be affected.

6. CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF WASTE STRATEGY

(1) The waste strategy prepared pursuant to the requirements of section 5(4) shall without prejudice to the generality of section 5(5) include—

- (a) a summary of the inventory of national waste resources classified under type, volume and area of generation compiled under section 5(2);
- (b) an evaluation of historic, current or proposed activities that impact upon the volume or type of waste generated in the State;
- (c) a review of national waste diversion and reduction options;
- (d) an evaluation of national environmental and pollution control policies that may impact upon the nature or volume of waste generated in the State;
- (e) an implementation programme outlining

mechanisms, programmes, policies, and strategies that are to be established to ensure that waste management is carried out in such a manner so as not adversely to impact on human health or the environment.

(2) The implementation programme developed under subsection (1)(e) shall establish—

- (a) standards, requirements and procedures for the management of all waste, including the generation, handling, storage, treatment, transport and disposal of all types of waste;
- (b) requirements and procedures for the issuance, monitoring and enforcement of licences to site, construct or operate waste management facilities or equipment;
- (c) physical infrastructure requirements to provide waste management services;
- (d) measures for addressing illegal dumping of litter, and wastes;
- (e) outline financing and cost recovery mechanisms to ensure the financial viability of all waste management activities;
- (f) outline measures for effective training of staff involved in solid waste management and effective public education and awareness regarding solid waste management.

(3) The waste strategy shall, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing—

- (a) establish standards and procedures to be implemented in the reduction, recycling of, recovery, reclaiming and re-use of waste and the use of recycled substances;

- (b) identify methods by which hazardous and bio-medical wastes and other specified classes of solid waste substances are to be managed;
- (c) identify methods by which solid waste is to be transported;
- (d) establish standards and procedures for the location of waste disposal sites and plants;
- (e) establish procedures for the safe removal, reduction and disposal of litter;
- (f) classify, for the purpose of waste management, premises from which waste is generated;
- (g) classify, for the purpose of disposal and treatment, different types of waste;
- (h) establish targets to be achieved for the reduction of waste and the commencement dates, with the objective of—
 - (i) reducing by twenty per cent all solid waste by the 1st day of January, 2010, through source reduction, recycling and composting activities,
 - (ii) providing further reduction of solid waste at rates of no less than five per cent per decade after the year 2010 until such time as a fifty per cent reduction is achieved through source reduction, recycling and composting activities;
- (i) design waste management measures in such a manner that the costs arising from pollution are met by the polluters;
- (j) subject to subsection (3)(i), design waste management measures in such a manner as to recover costs from those who benefit from those measures; and

- (k) identify suitable enforcement mechanisms and appropriate mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the waste strategy, including, where appropriate, the use of economic instruments.

(4) In preparation the waste strategy, the Minister shall undertake an evaluation of its social, environmental and economic impact and the findings of such an evaluation shall be contained in the waste strategy that is submitted to Cabinet for approval under section 7(3).

7. APPROVAL OF WASTE STRATEGY

(1) The Minister shall submit the draft waste strategy for public review and comment, and for this purpose shall by notice under subsection (2)—

- (a) in the Gazette;
- (b) by placement of a notice on two subsequent weeks in at least one newspaper published regularly in the State;
- (c) by broadcast on at least three occasions on at least one local radio station advise the public—
 - (i) of the location where copies of the draft waste strategy can be obtained for review,
 - (ii) the address to which any comment on the draft waste strategy should be submitted, and
 - (iii) the closing date for making any submission.

(2) The Minister shall allow a period of at least thirty days and no longer than forty-five days for the receipt of comments on the draft waste strategy under subsection (1).

(3) When all the comments have been received from the public review undertaken under subsection (1) and any change made which the Minister considers desirable, the Minister shall submit the draft waste strategy to Cabinet for approval.

(4) Cabinet may either—

- (a) approve the draft with or without amendments; or
- (b) refer the draft back to the Minister with a recommendation to correct any deficiency.

(5) Where Cabinet refers the draft back to the Minister, the Minister shall recommence the process of preparing the waste strategy at the stage in section 5(4) or at such later stage as the Cabinet shall specify, and the period of one year there specified shall be extended by the time which has elapsed since the process last commenced under the subsection.

(6) Upon approval by Cabinet under subsection (4)(a), every person or authority discharging any function under this Act shall comply with the requirements of the waste strategy.

8. WASTE STRATEGY TO BE BASIS FOR NEW DEVELOPMENT

The waste strategy, when approved by Cabinet, shall provide the basis for evaluating—

- (a) waste management options relating to all development approvals; and
- (b) the licensing of waste management facilities under this Act.

9. VARIATION OF WASTE STRATEGY

(1) Before any component or part of the approved waste strategy is varied, the Minister shall publish a notice of intention to vary the strategy specifying—

- (a) the area in respect of which the strategy is intended to be varied;
- (b) the reasons for such variation;
- (c) that submissions on the variation may be made in writing by any person.

(2) In addition to the placement of any public notice as provided under subsection (1) the Minister may establish a consultive process with the scheduled agencies and the waste policy stakeholders.

10. REVIEW OF WASTE STRATEGY

The Minister responsible for Planning shall, in consultation with the Minister responsible for Health and the Environment, keep the waste strategy under review and, in any event, shall undertake a comprehensive review of the strategy within five years of its approval by Cabinet to ensure that—

- (a) it complies with obligations under relevant international and regional agreements;
- (b) it is responsive to the waste management needs of the State;
- (c) it is within the technical, financial and human resources of the State;
- (d) in its current form and potential future modified form it includes consultation with the public and the waste management policy stakeholders, to the

- extent that their interest are, in the opinion of the Minister, likely to be affected;
- (e) it contributes to a net improvement in the quality of life and in the quality of the environment.

PART IV

Environmental Impact Assessment

11. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PRE-EVALUATION

(1) An environmental impact assessment pre-evaluation shall, subject to subsection (2), be required before any waste management facility is established whether or not the facility is solely for the purpose of waste management or partly to serve the purpose of waste management among a number of other purposes.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a waste management facility under section 20(1) or 36(2)(b).

12. APPLICATION FOR PRE-EVALUATION

(1) For any proposal that requires an environmental impact assessment pre-evaluation under section 11(1), the applicant shall notify the planning authority in writing in such form as may be prescribed by regulations of its desire to establish a waste management facility, enclosing a copy of the relevant waste management licence issued under section 22(2).

(2) Upon receiving any notification under subsection (1), the planning authority shall commence the pre-evaluation process by referring the notification to the scheduled agencies and by

undertaking a preliminary screening to determine whether an environmental impact assessment is required.

(3) Within ten working days of receiving any notification under subsection (1), the planning authority shall after considering any comments from the scheduled agencies complete the pre-evaluation by determining whether there are issues which require further information to be provided by the applicant, and whether an environmental impact assessment is required, and whether that assessment is to comprise a comprehensive environmental impact assessment report or a focus report.

(4) Where the planning authority determines that further information is required under subsection (3), the planning authority shall so advise the applicant in writing and any response of the applicant purporting to supply that further information shall be treated as a new proposal under section 12(1).

(5) Following the completion of the pre-evaluation, the planning authority shall advise the applicant that—

- (a) a comprehensive environmental impact assessment report is required; or
- (b) a focus report is required; or
- (c) no further information is required and that the project will be recommended to Cabinet for approval, subject to meeting such conditions as the planning authority may require.

(6) Where either—

- (a) a comprehensive environmental impact assessment report is required; or
- (b) a focus report is required,
the planning authority shall provide the applicant

with terms of reference for the report, and thereafter the applicant shall undertake, at his own expense, a study and report that complies with such terms of reference.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

- (1) Every comprehensive environmental impact assessment report shall include, to the extent required by the planning authority—
- (a) the name or other sufficient identifying label of the proposals, its sponsor, the location of its sponsor, its date of preparation, and the identification of any person or organisation other than the sponsor who contributed significantly to its preparation;
 - (b) a description of the purpose and scope of the proposed activity or undertaking, including a description of the background and rationale for the project, and the intended goals and objectives;
 - (c) a description of the proposed action, any alternatives, describing the action and other alternatives that are reasonably foreseeable and technically appropriate, including the option of taking no action or activity, and an outline of the reasons for choosing the proposed action;
 - (d) a description of the environmental setting, including a statement of environmental resources and conditions in the project area before the implementation of the project, and a projection or estimation of changed environmental circumstances that may occur as a result of the project;
 - (e) a description of the social and environmental impacts, which shall include an assessment of the

long-term, short-term, adverse, cumulative, primary, secondary or beneficial impact or lack of impact or consequences that may result from implementation of any of the alternatives including the proposed project, and including the impacts which may occur during construction, operation, decommission and abandonment phases of the project;

- (f) a description of residual adverse environmental and social impacts that cannot be avoided and a comparison of such impacts and all feasible alternatives;
- (g) an environmental protection plan which describes all feasible measures to reduce or avoid the adverse environmental consequences attributed to implementation of any of the alternatives and any action that is to be undertaken to mitigate any adverse environmental consequence;
- (h) where appropriate, a waste management plan which describe all measures to be undertaken to manage or reduce waste during—
 - (i) the construction,
 - (ii) operation, and
 - (iii) abandonment or decommissioning;
- (i) an environmental monitoring and surveillance programme describing actions and activities required to verify that the environment protection plan is being fulfilled and the adverse impacts documented;
- (j) a list of individuals who or organisations which, have an interest, expertise or jurisdiction in matters relevant to the proposal and have been consulted;
- (k) recommendations on the selected project alternative, mitigation measures, monitoring, other

studies, analysis and additional consultation.

(2) A focus report may contain any of the aspects outlined in subsection (1), but shall as a minimum meet the requirements in paragraphs (a), (d), (e), (g), (i) and (j) of the subsection.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), the planning authority may require the applicant to carry out any further studies or to submit additional information for the purpose of ensuring that the environmental impact assessment report is as accurate and exhaustive as possible.

14. Review of environmental impact assessment reports

(1) The applicant shall submit the comprehensive environmental impact assessment report or focus report to the planning authority for review within any time frame stipulated in the term of reference in section 12(6).

(2) Upon reviewing the report submitted under subsection (1), the planning authority may request additional information to be submitted by the applicant.

15. Decision on environmental impact assessment reports

(1) Having reviewed the report and any additional information that may be submitted, the planning authority shall—

- (a) approve the report, with or without conditions or amendments; or
- (b) require the applicant to complete additional work on environmental impact assessment to meet

specific concerns the planning authority identifies; or

(c) reject the report.

(2) Where required, the applicant shall undertake and submit additional work to meet the concerns of the planning authority.

(3) Following the approval of a report under subsection (3) or the advice under section 12(5)(c), as the case may be, the planning authority shall communicate its decision to the applicant.

16. Monitoring and enforcement

(1) It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to implement any monitoring programme, protection plan, or mitigation measure that constitute the conditions of any approval granted.

(2) The planning authority shall conduct any inspection that may be necessary to determine whether the design, development, construction, operation, or abandonment of any undertaking or activity is undertaken in accordance with any monitoring programme, protection plan, or mitigation measure that constitute the conditions of any approval granted under subsection (1) and may issue an order to rectify any deficiency.

(3) Where an inspection under subsection (2) has revealed any deficiency, the planning authority may issue the applicant—

(a) an order to stop work on any undertaking or activity;

(b) an order to restore the site to its original condition with a further order for costs to be borne by the applicant;

(c) an order to carry out any improvement or

remediation work on the site with a further order for costs to be borne by the applicant.

(4) Every person who—

- (a) prior to obtaining an approval under subsection (1) undertakes or constructs any facility which is subject to the requirements of an environmental impact assessment;
- (b) after obtaining an approval with conditions under subsection (1) undertakes or constructs any facility under that approval but contravenes any such condition;
- (c) contravenes any order made under subsection (3), commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

17. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

The planning authority may issue guidelines for—

- (a) the establishment of procedures for screening any proposed activity or application for development by the Government or any statutory body;
- (b) the establishment of terms of reference for any environmental impact assessment report;
- (c) the establishment of procedures for undertaking the monitoring of environmental protection or management plans; for the purpose of identifying the issues raised by such proposed activities, developments applied for, environmental impact

assessments and plans which are of importance for solid waste management policy.

18. WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

(1) In its consideration of any development proposal other than a proposal under section 12(1), the planning authority shall consider waste generation and waste management requirements of any waste strategy under section 7(4).

(2) In furtherance of subsection (1), the planning authority shall require the applicant in any development proposal to estimate the amount of waste generated in the construction and the operation of the proposed facility.

(3) In submitting any application for commercial development, the applicant will also be required to identify action that will be taken to minimise waste generation, and to maximise re-use, recycling and composting, both during construction of the facility and in the course of its operation when constructed.

(4) A specific management plan will be required for any hazardous wastes which may be generated during the construction or operation of any facility.

PART V

Waste Management Licences and Permits

19. PROHIBITION ON UNAUTHORISED DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 36(2)(b), a person shall not—

- (a) deposit or knowingly cause the deposit of solid waste in or on any land, beach, foreshore, marine waters, river or river banks;
- (b) construct or operate any waste management facility without a licence;
- (c) treat, keep or dispose of solid waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health.

(2) The prohibition in subsection (1)(b) does not apply—

- (a) to household waste from a domestic property which is treated, kept or disposed of by the owner, or the occupier with the permission of the owner, within the cartilage of the dwelling or within the boundaries of the owner's property; or
- (b) in cases prescribed by regulations.

(3) The Minister, in exercising his powers under section 47, shall in particular and without prejudice to the generality of those powers have regard to the expediency of excluding from the controls imposed by waste management licences—

- (a) any deposits which are small enough or of such temporary nature that they may be so excluded;
- (b) any means of treatment or disposal which are innocuous enough to be so excluded;
- (c) cases for which adequate controls are provided by any other Act.

(4) Any person who contravenes subsection (1), or any condition of a waste management licence, commits an offence punishable by a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars or imprisonment

for a term not exceeding twelve months and in the case of a corporation by a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

20. LICENCES REQUIRED FOR EXISTING FACILITIES

(1) The owner of any waste management facility under construction or in operation on the date of the commencement of this Act shall, subject to section 36(2)(b), be required to apply to the Minister for a waste management licence under section 19(1) (a).

(2) Any application for a waste management licence under this section shall be accompanied by an environmental protection plan addressing each of the prescribed issues and a disaster preparedness response plan for action that the applicant will take in the event of an accident, a spill or a natural disaster.

(3) Without prejudice to the requirements of any other law which may be applicable to the owner of a waste management facility under subsection (1), every such owner shall be deemed at the date of the commencement of this Act to hold a waste management licence under subsection (1)(a) which shall expire one year after the commencement of this Act.

21. LICENCES FOR PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

(1) In the case of a new or proposed waste management facility other than one to which section 36(2)(b) applies, the applicant shall be required, before obtaining an environmental impact assessment approval under section 15(1)(a) and prior to construction, to obtain a waste management licence from the Minister.

(2) The Minister may issue a licence on an application under subsection (1), but the licence shall be conditional on compliance with the environmental impact assessment requirements under sections 11 to 14 and on the submission of a disaster preparedness response plan for action that the applicant will take, during the construction or operation of the facility, in the event of an accident, a spill or a natural disaster.

22. APPLICATION FOR A WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE

(1) An application for a waste management licence shall be made to the Minister in the form and accompanied by the fee, prescribed by regulations.

(2) The Minister shall, subject to the other provisions of this section and to section 23, grant the licence applied for under subsection (1) within ninety days of the date on which the application is received unless the Minister is satisfied that rejection of the application is necessary for the purpose of preventing—

- (a) pollution of the environment;
- (b) harm to human health; or
- (c) serious detriment to the amenities of the locality.

(3) The Minister may, subject to subsection (5), refuse to issue a licence if in conformity with the waste strategy under section 5(4) he considers that the approval could result in the proliferation of waste management facilities in excess of the needs of the State.

(4) The Minister may subject to subsection (5) refuse to issue a licence for the operation of a landfill or incinerator for the purpose of accepting or processing waste on contract if he considers that such facilities ought to be reserved for operation by the Authority.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) shall not apply to an application under section 20(1).

(6) Where the Minister proposes to issue a licence, the Minister shall, before doing so—

- (a) refer the application within fifteen days of receiving it for written comments to the scheduled agencies;
- (b) consider any submission or representation made in respect of the application by any person or body;
- (c) ensure as far as practicable that affected landowners have been consulted and consent to those aspects of the proposed activities or development which in law require such consent.

23. ISSUE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCES

(1) A waste management licence shall specify as a condition of the licence the land on which the licensee may operate a waste management facility, and use by the licensee for that purpose of any other land shall require a separate licence, or a licence issued on re-application.

(2) A waste management licence issued for a use of land in which planning permission is required in pursuant of this Act is conditional on the grant of such planning permission.

(3) Compliance with the prescribed general design and operating standards for waste management facilities is a condition of every waste management licence.

(4) A waste management licence shall be issued subject to such conditions as appear to the Minister to be appropriate for the

purpose of conformity with the waste strategy under section 7(4).

(5) The Minister may, in issuing any licence, specify conditions for the management of wastes during the construction, operation or decommissioning of any facility.

(6) A waste management licence shall identify in respect of each of the conditions identified in the licence the competent authority which shall subject to section 43, be responsible for monitoring the compliance of the applicant with that condition.

24. LICENCES TO BE DISPLAYED

(1) Every waste management licence shall be retained by the licensee for inspection upon demand by the Minister or any authorised officer under section 43(1).

(2) Subject to sections 30(7) and 31, any licensee under section 22(2) who fails to comply with the conditions of the licence under section 23 commits an offence punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

25. WASTE HAULAGE PERMITS

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 32, a person shall not transport waste in the course of business unless that person is the holder of a current waste haulage permit issued by the Minister.

(1a) A person who transports waste in the course of business without a waste haulage permit commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

[Subsection (1a) inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

(2) The requirement in subsection (1) does not apply to the transportation of waste—

- (a) undertaken by the holder of a waste management licence;
- (b) in vehicles of a weight of less than one half ton by a person carrying on a business, which waste is generated in the course of the other activities of the business;
- (c) generated by activity in the vehicle in which the waste is being transported;
- (d) under such other exempted circumstances as may be prescribed by regulations.

(3) An application for a waste haulage permit shall be made to the Minister in the form and accompanied by the fee prescribed by regulations.

(4) The Minister shall subject to the other provisions of this section and to section 26 issue a waste haulage permit applied for under subsection (3) within ninety days of the date on which the application is received unless the Minister is satisfied that rejection of the application is necessary for the purpose of preventing—

- (a) polluting of the environment;
- (b) harm to human health or safety; or
- (c) any danger or hazard to public highways or traffic.

(5) Where the Minister proposes to issue a waste haulage permit, the Minister shall, before doing so—

- (a) refer the application for written comments to the scheduled agencies;
- (b) give notice of the application by publication in the Gazette inviting comments to be received by the Minister within thirty days of such publication;

- (c) consider any submission or representation made in relation to the application received before the expiry of the period in paragraph (b).

26. ISSUE OF WASTE HAULAGE PERMITS

- (1) A waste haulage permit shall be issued subject to such conditions as appear to the Minister to be appropriate for the purpose of conformity with the waste strategy under section 5(4).
- (2) A waste haulage permit shall expire at such date not later than one year after the date of issue as the Minister shall require as a condition of the permit.
- (3) A waste haulage permit shall specify as a condition of the permit the waste management facility or facilities to which the transportation of waste is permitted.
- (4) The Minister may, in issuing any waste haulage permit, specify conditions additional to those in subsections (1) to (3) including—
 - (a) requirements relating to the maintenance of vehicles in good operating condition;
 - (b) requirements for the management of wastes during transportation to ensure that the waste is properly covered and secured until it is deposited at a waste management facility permitted to accept the waste;
 - (c) requirements concerning the maintenance of insurance sufficient to provide for the cleaning up of spills or other pollution accidents that might occur;
 - (d) minimum experience for driver employment qualification;

- (e) minimum requirements for training of drivers in management of accidents and disasters.

(5) Nothing in this Act exempts the owner or operator of any vehicle from the requirements of any other Act.

27. PERMITS TO BE DISPLAYED

(1) Every holder of a waste haulage permit shall keep the permit in or on the vehicle in a position which may be prescribed by regulations or so that the permit may be easily seen from the exterior of the vehicle.

(2) A holder of a permit under section 25(4) who fails to comply with the conditions of the permit under section 26 commits an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

28. CANCELLATION AND SUSPENSION OF LICENCES AND PERMITS

(1) The Minister may cancel or suspend a waste management licence or a waste haulage permit in the event of a violation of a condition by the licensee or permit holder, which poses an imminent danger of serious environmental damage.

(2) The Minister shall give notice of fifteen days to the holder of a licence or permit requiring the holder to remedy a violation of the terms of the licence or permit, at the expiry of which time period the Minister may either cancel or suspend the licence or permit.

(3) Where a waste management licence or permit is cancelled or suspended under subsection (2) or (3), the former licensee or holder of the permit shall be responsible during the off-licence period or off-permit period for the security of all waste, property and equipment affected by the cancellation or suspension of the licence or permit and the authorisation of waste management under the cancelled or suspended licence or permit shall apply notwithstanding the cancellation or suspension of action required by the licensee or former licensee under this section.

(4) The Minister may at any time after the cancellation or during the period of suspension of a licence or permit under subsections (2) to (3) require a past or present licensee or holder of a permit to allow the collection of any waste as the Minister may direct.

(5) A licensee whose licence has been cancelled or suspended who fails to secure waste, property or equipment under subsection (3) or who fails to allow the collection of waste under subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

(6) Where the Minister cancels or suspends a waste haulage permit under subsections (2) to (3), the Minister shall give directions as to the waste management facility at which any waste which is in the possession of the former permit holder or holder of a suspended permit shall be transported and the former permit holder or holder of a suspended permit shall comply with these directions.

(7) A former permit holder or the holder of a suspended permit who fails to comply with directions under subsection (6) or to allow the collection of waste under subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding

twelve months.

(8) In this section, “off-licence period” or “off-permit period” means, as the case may be, the period of six months after the cancellation of waste management licence or a waste haulage permit, provided that the period ceases on any earlier expiry of the suspension.

29. REGISTER OF LICENCES AND PERMITS

(1) The Minister shall maintain a register of all licences and permits granted under this Act.

(2) The register in subsection (1) shall be available for public inspection on the payment of such reasonable fee as may be prescribed by regulations.

(3) A licence granted under this Act does not authorise the commission of any nuisance.

30. CONTINGENCY PLANS

(1) Every waste management licensee shall review his disaster preparedness response plan under section 20(2) or 21(2) annually and not later than March in any year.

(2) The Authority shall, subject to the directions of the Minister, prepare and maintain contingency plans for—

- (a) the restoration of waste management services following a hurricane; and
- (b) actions that will be taken in the event of landfill

flooding, waste haulage vehicle accident, spillage of waste and other disruptions to daily waste management services.

(3) In preparing the contingency plans, the Minister and the Authority shall seek to ensure that those plans are in conformity with the National Disaster Preparedness Response Plan under the National Disaster (Relief) Act.

[Chapter 277 of the Revised Laws 1990 Edition.]

31. Liability in the event of accidents

(1) In the event of any harm to human health, safety or the environment caused through the failure of the holder of any waste management licence or waste haulage permit to exercise due diligence in the management or transportation of any waste, the holder of a licence or permit shall be liable for damage at the suit of—

- (a) any person injured; and
- (b) the crown for compensation—
 - (i) for loss to Crown property, and
 - (ii) for its expenses in mitigating the harm to human health, safety or the environment.

(2) In the event of any harm to human health, safety or the environment caused through failure of the holder of any waste management licence or waste haulage permit to exercise special care in the management or transportation of any waste during a situation caused by any accident or in times of emergency under section 32, that holder of a licence or permit shall be liable as in subsection (1).

(3) The onus of proving the exercise of due diligence or special

care, as the case may be, under this section lies on the holder of the licence or permit.

(4) In the event of a spillage of waste in the course of the transportation of the waste by the holder of a waste haulage permit, that permit holder shall promptly have the spillage cleaned up and transported to a waste management facility permitted to accept the waste.

(4a) A person who fails to comply with subsection (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars.

[Subsection (4a) inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

(5) If no waste management facility is available which is permitted to accept the waste referred to under subsection (4), the operator of any waste management facility to which the holder of the waste haulage permit under subsection (4), transports the waste shall co-operate with that permit holder to ensure the safe storage and management of the spill material until a waste management facility becomes available which is permitted to accept the waste.

(6) Any cost incurred by the operation of the waste management facility who temporarily stores waste under subsection (5) shall be met by the holder of the waste haulage permit.

(7) Any action taken by the operator of a waste management facility under subsection (5) shall be deemed to comply with the terms of the waste management licence under which that waste management facility is operated.

32. EMERGENCY POWERS OF MINISTER

(1) During any state of emergency under section 17 of the Constitution, the Minister may require any person to take any action that the Minister considers reasonably necessary for the safe management of solid waste.

(2) Whether or not a state of emergency referred to at subsection (1) exists in the event that at any time there is no holder of a waste management licence or a waste haulage permit available for the management or transportation, the Minister shall be responsible for ensuring the management or transportation of such waste, and any person authorised by him in writing under this subsection shall be authorised to manage or transport any solid waste.

(3) Any person acting pursuant to a requirement under subsection (1) or authorised by the Minister under subsection (2), as the case may be, shall recover from the Crown the expenses incurred by that person in so acting.

PART VI

Waste Management Operations

33. PROHIBITION ON IMPORTATION OF WASTES

- (1) No person shall import into the State any waste other than—
- (a) waste governed by the Marine Pollution Management Act, 2000, imported under conditions authorised by that Act;
 - (b) waste generated on board any aircraft landing in the State no earlier than twenty-four hours before the time of such landing;

- (c) material other than hazardous waste which is imported under conditions prescribed by regulations for the purposes of any manufacturing process.

(2) A person who imports into the State any waste contrary to subsection (1), commits an offence and on conviction is liable—

- (a) on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine not exceeding one million dollars;
- (b) summarily to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(3) A person who imports any waste contrary to subsection (1), whether or not that waste is hazardous waste, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

34. LIABILITY FOR AND OWNERSHIP OF WASTE

When solid waste which—

- (a) is not in a container;
- (b) is in a container,

is moved in the case of paragraph (a) by the owner to another person's premises or in the case of paragraph (b) is moved from the container to another person's container or property by mutual consent, ownership and possession of the solid waste passes to the other person at the time when the solid waste is moved from the premises of the original owner or at the time when the solid waste is moved from the original container.

(2) When solid waste is being transferred from any premises or

container, the person undertaking the transfer shall—

- (a) ensure that the transfer presents no risk of harm to human health, safety or to the environment;
- (b) be liable for any harm to human health, safety or the environment which may arise as a result of such transfer.

35. REQUIREMENTS FOR WASTE HANDLING, SEPARATION AND PROCESSING

(1) Every occupier of land and every person in control of a vehicle for waste disposal shall comply with the requirements—

- (a) for waste handling, separation and processing; and
- (b) prohibiting the disposal of specific types of waste for which a re-use, recycling or composting alternative is available, prescribed by this Act or regulations made under this Act.

(2) A person who fails to comply with the requirement prescribed by this Act or regulations made under this Act commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

36. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTE GENERATORS

(1) A person who conducts industrial, commercial or institutional operations in the course of which waste is generated shall make his own arrangements for waste management, and shall ensure that any waste generated does not present a risk to human health, safety or

the environment.

(2) For the purpose of giving effect to the requirements of subsection (1), a person may, in addition to or instead of contracting with other holders of licences or permits—

- (a) himself transport waste to a waste management facility subject to the permit requirements in this Act;
- (b) construct and operate an on-site waste management facility that has been approved by the Minister, on condition that the management, transportation and disposal of the solid waste comply with prescribed standards and guidelines.

(3) In the event that appropriate facilities are not available in the State for managing hazardous or any other class of waste, persons who conduct industrial, commercial and institutional operations in the course of which waste is generated shall be responsible for the safe management of the waste on their premises or the export of the waste to appropriate facilities.

37. WASTE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

(1) Every occupier of premises in which waste is at any time stored shall store that waste in containers that prevent the escape of water, liquids or objectionable levels of odour, and which prevent infestation by pests or vermin.

(2) Any occupier of premises on which waste is generated and not disposed of on the premises shall comply with such schedule as may be prescribed by regulations for making that waste available for collection for transportation to a waste management facility.

38. MANAGEMENT OF USED OIL

(1) Within twelve months after the commencement of this Act or as early thereafter as is possible the Authority shall prepare a scheme, in consultation with importers and distributors of oil, for the establishment of a used oil management system that provides for the environmentally-secure management of used oil generated in the State.

(2) When the scheme for the used oil management system has been prepared by the Authority under subsection (1), it shall be submitted to the Minister for approval.

(3) The scheme as approved by the Minister under subsection (2), shall be treated as a variation of the waste strategy under section 9.

(4) With effect from one year after the approval of the variation of the waste strategy under subsection (3)—

- (a) the operator of any garage, any facility selling motor oil and petroleum products or any service station shall provide used oil storage facilities and equipment for pumping out used oil from premises used for these purposes which equipment shall meet such standards as shall be prescribed by regulations;
- (b) the planning authority shall cease to grant development approval for the construction of any garage, any facility selling motor oil and petroleum products, or any service station which does not provide used oil storage facilities and equipment for pumping out used oil which meet such standards as shall be prescribed by regulations.

39. ILLEGAL DUMPING OF LITTER OR WASTE

Any person who dumps any litter or waste commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

40. PUBLIC EVENTS

(1) Any person who holds any gathering, meeting or event which is open to the public and which takes place wholly or in part on Crown lands or who operates a bar, shop or other business which is open to the public shall supply sufficient litter bins for the event and shall ensure that all litter on the site is properly disposed of within twenty-four hours of the end of the event.

[Subsection (1) amended by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

(2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars or three months community service as the Court may direct or to both such fine and community service.

41. DERELICT MOTOR VEHICLES, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

(1) Derelict vehicles, white goods and other scrap metal shall be taken by the owner to an approved landfill site or other approved site for disposal.

(1a) A person shall not throw, place, drop, leave or otherwise deposit any derelict vehicles, white goods or other scrap metal—

- (a) in or into any public place; or
- (b) in or into premises occupied by another without the consent of that other person.

[Subsection (1a) inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

(2) Any authorised officer may pursuant to section 15 of the Litter Act, 1991, order the removal of a derelict vehicle when that officer reasonably considers that its location detracts from the quality of the amenities enjoyed by any owner of property who is not the owner of the vehicle or that the vehicle in its location constitutes a nuisance in law or is otherwise a hazard to human health or to the environment.

(3) Where the owner of the derelict vehicle cannot be identified, the authorised officer may arrange for the removal of the vehicle to an approved site.

(4) The Minister may in consultation with the Minister responsible for Finance offer to purchase derelict vehicles from their owners for the purpose of resale to the operators of sites under subsection (1).

(5) Without prejudice to any proceedings under subsections (2), (3) and (4), a person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (1a) commits an offence and is liable on conviction of a first offence to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or on conviction of a subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00).

[Subsection (5) inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

PART VII

Financing and Cost Recovery

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Minister responsible for Finance may make regulations

creating financial instruments for the financing of waste management activities implementing the Waste Strategy and the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII

Monitoring and Enforcement

43. MONITORING AND AUDITS

(1) Any competent authority charged with monitoring any aspect of compliance with a licence or permit under this Act may enter into an agreement with the holder of the licence or permit, that allows a third party, considered by the Authority to be suitably qualified, experienced and independent, to monitor such compliance on behalf of both the holder of the licence or permit and the competent authority.

(2) In cases of audits or inspections by a third party pursuant to subsection (1), the third party shall submit all reports simultaneously to both the holder of the licence or permit and the competent authority.

(3) A competent authority charged with monitoring any aspect of compliance with a licence or permit under this Act may engage by contract any person, considered by the competent authority to be suitably qualified, experienced and independent, to monitor any aspect of the compliance by the holder of the licence or permit.

44. APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF AUTHORISED OFFICERS

(1) The Minister may designate public officers and officers of

scheduled agencies as authorised officers for the purpose of this Act.

(2) Every police officer is an authorised officer under this Act.

(3) An authorised officer may at any time enter and inspect any waste management facility to verify compliance with this Act.

(4) A magistrate may issue an order authorising the inspection of domestic property under section 19(2)(a) where an authorised officer satisfies the magistrate that there is reasonable cause to suspect that such inspection will find evidence of any contravention of this Act.

(5) A police officer may, in order to verify possession of and compliance with any condition of a waste haulage permit, stop and inspect any vehicle reasonably believed to be transporting waste.

(6) Any police officer or other authorised officer may on the direction of the Minister inspect any aeroplane or ship within twenty-four hours of its arrival to—

- (a) verify whether the aeroplane or ship has waste on board; and
- (b) take the measures necessary to ensure that any waste on board is not off-loaded contrary to the requirements of this Act.

(7) An authorised officer other than a police officer in uniform shall produce identification on demand before conducting any inspection under this section.

(8) Identification under this section shall include a photograph of the authorised officer, which photograph shall be authenticated by the signature of a public officer authorised for the purpose by the

Minister.

(9) Any person who assaults or obstructs any police officer or other authorised officer in the discharge of his functions under this Act commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

45. DUE DILIGENCE DEFENCE

(1) The Minister may by Order, list any published compilation of waste management standards as a recognised compilation of standards for the purpose of measuring the standard of due diligence under this Act.

(2) In the event of a default by a holder of a waste management licence in compliance with the conditions of the licence, it shall suffice to establish due diligence for the holder to show compliance with a compilation of standards under subsection (1).

(3) Where a solid waste management facility is located in a particular geographic area the residents of that locality may constitute a non-governmental organisation for the purpose of monitoring the operations of the facility to ensure compliance with the licence or permit under which the facility should operate.

(4) Every such non-governmental organisation shall upon being incorporated by Act of the House of Assembly become entitled to receive financial support from the Consolidated Fund.

(5) The Minister shall make rules for the purpose of determining the amount and the conditions under which such financial support

is made to any non-governmental organisation incorporated under this section.

46. PENALTIES

A person who commits an offence under this Act, for which offence a penalty is not specified shall be liable on the first conviction for that offence to a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months and on a subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and thereafter an amount of two hundred dollars for each day the offence continues after conviction.

47. POWER TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS

Where an offence is created by this Act, the planning authority, a member of the Police Force or any other person authorised in writing by the Minister may, in respect of that offence, institute proceedings in a court of law.

47A. PAYMENT OF PENALTY WITHOUT PROSECUTION

(1) Where the planning authority, a member of the Police Force or any other person authorised in writing by the Minister has reason to believe that a person is committing or has committed a prescribed offence, other than the offence which may be prosecuted only on indictment, he may serve that person a ticket within five (5) days after the date on which the offence is believed to have been committed.

(2) A ticket issued under subsection (1) shall offer the person the opportunity to discharge any liability to conviction for the offence by payment of the fixed penalty specified therein.

(3) Where a person is given a ticket under this section in respect of an offence—

- (a) proceedings shall to be instituted before the expiration of fourteen days following the date of the ticket;
- (b) he shall not be convicted of the offence if the fixed penalty is paid before the expiration of the period specified in paragraph (a).

(4) A ticket shall—

- (a) specify the offence alleged;
- (b) give particulars of the offence as are necessary for giving reasonable information of the allegation;
- (c) state the period during which, by virtue of subsection (3), proceedings will not be instituted for the offence;
- (d) the amount of the fixed penalty;
- (e) the address at which the fixed penalty may be paid.

(5) The fixed penalty shall—

- (a) not exceed the maximum amount enacted in respect of the offence;
- (b) be such sum as the Minister may by regulations prescribe.

(6) The fixed penalty may be payable at the magistrate's court or a revenue office to the Accountant-General and a certified receipt indicating that the fixed penalty was paid by the specified date shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the proof of

payment.

(7) Where a person fails to discharge any liability to conviction for an offence by payment of the fixed penalty, notwithstanding any other law, for the purposes of instituting annual proceedings under section 70 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the ticket shall be deemed to be a complaint.

[Section 47A inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

PART IX

Miscellaneous

47B. APPEAL

(1) A person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Minister under this Act, including a decision to refuse, revoke or suspend a licence or permit, may within twenty-one days of the decision, give notice to the Minister of an appeal against the decision.

(2) The Cabinet may constitute a Tribunal consisting of one or more persons, but not exceeding three (3), to hear and determine any appeal referred to it by the Minister arising from a notice under subsection (1).

(3) The Tribunal shall hear and determine an appeal within two (2) months from the date that the appeal is referred to it.

(4) The Tribunal may regulate its own procedure.

(5) An appeal may lie from a decision of the Tribunal to the High Court.

(6) The Tribunal shall furnish a written copy of its decision to the parties to the proceedings.

[Section 47B inserted by Act No. 26 of 2005.]

48. REGULATIONS

The Minister may make regulations generally for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this Act, and, in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations regarding—

- (a) the procedure and process by which the waste strategy will be developed and updated;
- (b) the procedure and process through which environmental impact assessments will be undertaken in support of the development of waste management facilities;
- (c) the procedure, process, conditions or requirements of the waste management facility and waste haulage licence and permit system under this Act and the licences and permits themselves;
- (d) requirements for waste handling, separation and processing;
- (e) any aspect of the operation of the Authority in so far as those operations relate to the management of solid waste;
- (f) requirements for waste storage and waste storage receptacles;
- (g) the planning, implementation, operation and control of facilities for the reutilisation of waste or recycling of waste;
- (h) the import of used, second-hand, refurbished or reconditioned goods;

- (i) the enforcement of any aspect of this Act;
- (j) the introduction of new forms of levy or fee;
- (k) public education in support of waste or secondary resources management;
- (l) training of human resources;
- (m) standards and guidelines for the management, transportation and disposal of solid waste;
- (n) the general design and operating standards for waste management facilities;
- (o) the list of issues to be covered in an environmental plan for submission for a waste management licence;
- (p) anything required by this Act to be prescribed.

49. APPLICATION TO CROWN

This Act binds the Crown.

First Schedule

[Section 2.]

Wastes Classified as Hazardous Waste

PART I

Waste Streams—

- Y1 Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centres and clinics
- Y2 Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceuticals products
- Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
- Y4 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phyto-pharmaceuticals
- Y5 Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
- Y6 Waste from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
- Y7 Waste from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
- Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their original intended use
- Y9 Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
- Y10 Wastes 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 Waste from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
- Y13 Waste from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives

- Y14 Waste chemicals 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 Waste of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
- Y16 Waste 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

Waste 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 or polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
 - Y44 Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
 - Y45 Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Schedule (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44).
 - Y46 Wastes collected from households
 - Y47 Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes
- Other Radioactive Wastes

PART II

[Numbering as per the Revised Laws, 1990 Edition.]
List of Hazardous Characteristics

UN CLASS	CODE CHARACTERISTICS
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1. H1 Explosive

An explosive substance or waste is a solid 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 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 degrees C closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees 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 ignite.

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

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

5.1 H5.1 Oxidising

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.

7. H7 Radioactive Materials

Substances or materials which spontaneously emit a significant radiation and of which the specific activity is greater than 70kBq/kg(2nCi/g).

8. H8 Corrosives

Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissues, 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.

9.1 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.

9.2 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.

9.3 H12 Ecotoxic

Substances or wastes which, if released, present or may present

immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bio-accumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.

9.4 H13

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

Second Schedule

[Section 2.]

Agencies Concerned with Solid Waste Management

1. Central Water and Sewerage Authority;
2. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Port Authority;
3. Physical Planning and Development Board.

Third Schedule

[Section 3.]

Administration

1. The Authority shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act have general responsibility for the management of solid waste generated in the State.
2. The functions of the Authority shall pursuant to paragraph 1 be to—
 - (a) own and, as it considers appropriate and desirable, operate or contact facilities and equipment for the collection, treatment or processing, reutilisation, and disposal of solid, non-hazardous waste and quarantine waste;

- (b) as it deems appropriate and desirable, own and operate facilities for, or otherwise provide for, the management of solid and liquid hazardous wastes other than quarantine waste, not including sewerage or sewerage sludge;
- (c) provide for the closure, post-closure and remediation, as appropriate and necessary, of waste management facilities it owns, including those in Schedule 4;
- (d) train its staff in those aspects of waste management for which they are responsible;
- (e) design, implement and maintain a programme of public education on waste management.

3. The Minister may give general directions to the Authority in relation to the manner of the discharge of its functions, and the Authority shall comply with all such directions.

4. The Authority may discharge its functions through its employees, agents or contractors, and may engage in joint ventures for the purpose with such agents or contractors.

5. The Authority shall be responsible for collection of litter from along roads in Saint Vincent outside of Kingstown and in the Grenadines.

6. The Authority may work in co-operation with any person or group of persons for the purposes of paragraph 5 and may in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing promote schemes in which the Authority's co-operating persons or group undertake to promote and maintain litter-free conditions along defined stretches of road, and in which the Authority provides for the haulage of litter collected by the co-operating

persons or groups.

7. The Authority shall own and itself, or through a contractor, operate facilities for the incineration of biomedical wastes and may use those facilities also for incineration of quarantine wastes. Ash from the incinerator shall be disposed of at a landfill owned by the Authority.

8. The Authority shall be required to prepare and maintain an operational plan that identifies—

- (a) facility and equipment needs over a 20 year period;
- (b) staffing requirements over a 5 year period;
- (c) training requirements over a 5 year period;
- (d) capital cost requirements over a 20 year period;
- (e) recurrent costs requirements over a 5 year period;
- (f) a financing and cost recovery plan sufficient to meet the capital and recurrent cost projections identified.

9. The operational plan shall be updated annually and shall be submitted to Cabinet by the Minister responsible for the Authority.

10. Where hazardous waste management facilities are owned or operated by the Authority, the Authority shall seek to ensure by its level of charges to users of those facilities that the revenue from the operation of those facilities covers all the costs of those facilities.

11. The Authority shall determine the types of waste it will receive at any facility it owns or operates. The Authority may require that wastes be separated or prepared according to the requirements of the Authority and that facilities owned or operated by the Authority will not be obligated to receive wastes unless they are so separated or prepared.

12. (1) The Authority shall keep proper accounts records in relation to the accounts and shall within three months after the end of each financial year prepare in respect of that financial year a statement of accounts in such form as the Minister responsible for Finance may direct, being a form which shall conform with the best commercial standards.

(2) All accounts under subparagraph (1) shall show the amounts received and disbursed for the purposes of solid waste management, including an apportionment of overhead costs and unapportioned receipts conforming with the commercial standards, in a manner permitting those receipts and disbursements for solid waste management, adjusted for the apportionment, to be identified separately from other receipts and disbursements.

13. (1) The Authority shall prepare and revise at intervals not longer than thirteen months—

- (a) a programme for discharging the Authority's functions under paragraph 2(d); and
- (b) a programme for discharging the Authority's functions under paragraph 2(e).

(2) Any programme under paragraph (1) may be implemented jointly with any other compatible programme of staff training or public education undertaken by the Government.

14. (1) The Authority shall establish and maintain a reserve fund.

(2) The management of the fund, the sums to be carried from time to time to its credit and the application thereof shall be as the Authority shall direct, but—

- (a) no part of the fund shall be applied otherwise than for the purposes of the Authority;
- (b) the Minister responsible for Finance may give to the

Authority such directions as he thinks fit as to any matter relating to the establishment or management of the fund, the carrying of sums to its credit, or the application thereof, and the Authority shall comply with the directions.

Fourth Schedule

[Section 4.]

Solid Waste Management Facilities Vested in the Authority

CHAPTER 419
WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT
SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

List of Subsidiary Legislation

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Solid Waste Management Regulations
SRO 11 of 2006

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Waste Management Act, No. 31 of 2000, the Minister makes the following Regulations.

[SRO 11 of 2006.]

[Date of commencement: 23rd May, 2006.]

PART I

Preliminary

1. CITATION

These Regulations may be cited as the Solid Waste Management Regulations, 2006.

2. INTERPRETATION

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Authority**” means the National Solid Waste Management Authority appointed under section 3 of the principal Act;

“**biomedical waste**” includes any solid waste containing human or animal fluids, flesh, bones or other body parts except hair;

“**commercial waste**” means garbage, refuse, organic waste, scrap metal or other solid materials discarded from—

- (a) business establishments or commercial activities such as stores, markets, offices, restaurants, sporting facilities and recreational facilities;
- (b) construction and demolition sites;

“**common waste container**” means a container for solid waste provided by the Authority for use by multiple residential premises; “**disaster preparedness response plan**” means a plan addressing the action to be taken in the event of a man-made or natural disaster during and after the construction of a waste management facility that is required to be maintained pursuant to regulation 18;

“**garbage**” includes kitchen waste, table food waste, animal waste, vegetable waste that results from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food;

“**gas condensate**” means liquid generated as a result of a gas recovery process at a waste management facility;

“**generators**” includes residential, industrial or commercial producers of solid waste;

“**green waste**” includes lawn clippings, prunings, leaves, weeds, dead branches or any other organic waste;

“**hazardous waste**” means any material that belongs to any category contained in Part I of the First Schedule, unless it does not possess any of the characteristics contained in Part II of the First Schedule of the principal Act;

“**industrial waste**” means garbage, refuse, organic waste, scrap metal or other solid materials discarded from industrial establishments or operations;

“**institutional waste**” means garbage, refuse, organic waste, scrap metal or other solid materials discarded from institutional establishments such as government agencies and educational facilities;

“**lower explosive limit**” means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25 degrees Celsius and atmospheric pressure;

“**principal Act**” means the Waste Management Act;
[Chapter 419.]

“**putrescible waste**” includes waste that is capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances;

“**sharps**” includes hypodermic needles, blades and slides;

“**special waste**” means ship-generated waste or hazardous waste;

“**waste facility operator**” means an owner or operator of a waste management facility who is issued a licence pursuant to the principal Act and these Regulations.

3. PURPOSE

The purpose of these Regulations is to prevent the risk of harm to human health, safety and the environment by establishing minimum standards for the handling of solid wastes.

PART II

Standards for Waste Management Operations

4. WASTE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

(1) The occupier of premises in which waste is at any time stored

shall store the waste in waste containers which are non-absorbent, waste-tight, vector-resistant, durable, easily cleanable and designed for safe handling, or in paper or plastic bags, as may be appropriate, having sufficient strength and water tightness and which are designed for the storage of waste.

(2) The occupier of premises in which waste is at any time stored shall ensure that waste containers are of adequate sizes and quantities to contain, without overflowing, all waste generated in respect of the use of the premises.

(3) The occupier of premises in which waste is at any time stored shall ensure that when a waste container is filled it does not exceed a quantity greater than that which may reasonably be lifted by a physically fit individual, except where a mechanical loading system is used for lifting.

(4) The occupier of premises shall ensure that waste containers are kept in a clean, safe condition, free from residue caused by putrescible waste, covered at all times and are located so as not to cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjacent property.

(5) The occupier of premises shall use separate waste containers or separate compartments of waste containers for the storage of the following types of wastes—

- (a) hazardous waste;
- (b) putrescible waste;
- (c) industrial waste;
- (d) commercial waste;
- (e) institutional waste; and
- (f) special waste.

(6) A person who owns premises containing four or more

residential or commercial units shall ensure that adequate space is provided for the storage of waste containers by the occupier of each of the units in the premises.

(7) The occupier of premises in which waste is at any time stored shall ensure that waste containers are stored within the boundaries of the premises until 6.00 a.m. on the designated day for waste collection.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF WASTE CONTAINER

The holder of a waste haulage permit who provides waste containers for use shall ensure that each waste container of a size of one cubic yard or more is marked with the name and telephone number of the holder of the waste haulage permit.

6. USE OF WASTE CONTAINER

(1) A person shall not tamper with, modify or remove solid waste from a waste container which is provided for use as a waste container by a holder of a waste haulage permit without the permission of the holder of the waste haulage permit.

(2) A person who contravenes subregulation (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

7. RESPONSIBILITY AND FREQUENCY OF WASTE REMOVAL

(1) The Authority shall implement a seven day collection cycle for

waste generated in respect of the use of premises and not disposed of on the premises and for which the principal Act makes no requirement for a person to make his own arrangements for waste management.

(2) The occupier of premises shall not allow waste to remain on the premises for more than seven days except when—

- (a) a disruption due to strike occurs;
- (b) a natural or man-made disaster makes collection impossible;
- (c) an official holiday interrupts the normal seven day collection cycle; or
- (d) any similar event occurs which makes collection impossible.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), where the Authority considers it necessary, a system of more frequent removal of waste may be implemented.

8. SEPARATION OR DISPOSAL OF WASTE

A person who generates waste or transports waste to a waste management facility shall comply with the following requirements for the separation or disposal of waste—

- (a) flatten cardboard boxes;
- (b) mix and properly contain waste which is particulate in nature with a binding agent;
- (c) transport green waste separately from other waste.

9. RESIDENTIAL WASTE

(1) The Authority shall ensure that common waste containers are placed in appropriate places along the main roads for the collection of waste generated by residential premises which are located in areas that are inaccessible to waste collection vehicles.

(2) The occupier of residential premises which are located in areas that are inaccessible to waste collection vehicles shall ensure that the waste generated by the use of the premises is transported to and disposed of in common waste containers or at a waste management facility.

(3) The occupier of residential premises shall on the day designated by the Authority, place a waste container in front of the premises in a place that is accessible to a waste collection vehicle and shall remove the empty waste container from where it was so placed within twelve hours of the collection of the waste.

(4) Where waste cannot be collected on the date designated for waste collection, the occupier of residential premises shall remove the waste container before 6.00 p.m. on the day designated for waste collection.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation, the Authority may make designations in any manner which is appropriate to bring information to the notice of the public.

(6) A person who contravenes this regulation commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

10. DERELICT VEHICLES

Derelict vehicles, white goods and other scrap metals that are taken to a landfill or other approved site for disposal shall be dismantled, cut up and baled for recycling.

11. WASTE TYRES

(1) A tyre retailer may store a maximum of one hundred waste tyres on his premises without applying for a waste management licence.

(2) A person who stores a maximum of one hundred waste tyres may transport the waste tyres to an approved waste management facility without a permit.

(3) A person shall not deposit waste tyres in a landfill unless the waste tyres are cut, chipped, shredded or otherwise permanently reduced in volume.

(4) A person shall not dispose of waste tyres except at a waste tyre processing facility approved by the Authority.

(5) Notwithstanding subregulation (4), a person may dispose of waste tyres other than at a waste tyre processing facility if the waste tyre is used as a gardening aid, to assist in the abatement of soil erosion or for any other reasonable use.

12. USED OIL

The operator of any garage, any facility selling motor oil and

petroleum products or any service station shall, in meeting the standards in providing used oil storage facilities, ensure the provision of storage drums or any other leak proof receptacle for the storage of used oil.

13. SPECIAL WASTE

(1) The occupier of premises on which special waste is generated shall ensure that—

- (a) special waste is separated from other waste;
- (b) special waste is stored in separate waste containers.

(2) A waste facility operator shall not accept for processing or disposal at a waste management facility any special waste unless it is specifically authorised in the waste management licence.

(3) A special waste disposal fee specified in the First Schedule shall be paid to a waste facility operator in respect of special waste that is disposed of at a waste management facility.

14. BIOMEDICAL WASTE

(1) The occupier of premises on which biomedical waste is generated shall ensure that the biomedical waste is, as soon as practicable after it is generated, stored in a heavy duty plastic bag or other container according to the colour code specified in sub-regulation (2) and marked with the international symbol for biomedical waste.

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1), a heavy duty plastic bag and container that are used for storing biomedical waste shall be

colour coded and marked as follows—

- (a) a heavy duty red plastic bag shall be used for biomedical waste which is not sterilised;
- (b) a heavy duty yellow plastic bag shall be used for biomedical waste which is sterilised; and
- (c) rigid sealed plastic containers marked “Biomedical Waste – Sharps” in red lettering shall be used for sharps, whether sterilised or not.

(3) A person shall not place biomedical waste in any waste container that is not colour coded.

(4) Biomedical waste shall be sterilised prior to final disposal, either on the premises where the waste is generated or at a waste management facility authorised to dispose of biomedical waste.

(5) The occupier of premises on which biomedical waste is generated shall provide training on proper biomedical waste handling procedures to persons who handle biomedical waste.

15. CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE

A person who is unable to classify waste may seek the assistance of the Authority who shall classify waste in accordance with the waste strategy prepared pursuant to the requirements of section 5(4) of the principal Act.

PART III Licences and Permits

16. CATEGORIES OF PERMITS

The Minister may issue different categories of waste haulage permits in recognition of the classification of waste in accordance with the waste strategy prepared pursuant to the requirements of section 5(4) of the principal Act.

17. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(1) An application for a licence or permit shall contain the information specified in these Regulations in respect of the category of licence or permit which is applied for.

(2) An application shall—

- (a) be signed by—
 - (i) a proposed waste facility operator or the owner of a waste management facility under construction,
 - (ii) a proposed general waste haulage operator,
 - (iii) a proposed special waste haulage operator, or
 - (iv) the duly authorised agent, of the persons specified in subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii) which shall be accompanied by evidence of authority to sign the application;
- (b) be certified by the Manager of the Authority;
- (c) be accompanied by a performance bond of an amount specified in the First Schedule; and
- (d) be accompanied by the application fee set out in the First Schedule.

(3) An application for a licence or permit shall not be deemed to be received by the Minister unless the Minister receives all

information, documents, and authorisation required by these Regulations.

18. CONTENTS OF APPLICATION FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE

An application for a waste management licence shall contain—

- (a) the name and address of the applicant;
- (b) if different from the applicant, the name, address and telephone number of the owner of the premises on which the waste management facility is constructed along with a signed letter from the owner indicating consent for the use of the premises as a waste management facility;
- (c) the proposed location of the waste management facility;
- (d) land use in the areas surrounding the waste management facility;
- (e) the proposed engineering design for the waste management facility;
- (f) the proposed monitoring plan for the waste management facility;
- (g) the technical expertise and experience of the applicant and staff in relation to the operation of the waste management facility;
- (h) the proposed staffing requirements;
- (i) proof of the intention to obtain an environmental impact assessment approval under section 15(1)(a) of the principal Act;
- (j) the proposed disaster preparedness response plan for action that the applicant will take, during the construction or operation of the waste management

- facility, in the event of an accident, a spill or natural disaster under section 21(2) of the principal Act;
- (k) the categories and proposed quantities of waste to be handled and disposed of at the waste management facility;
- (l) any other information that is reasonably required for the purposes of these Regulations.

19. GENERAL WASTE HAULAGE PERMIT

An application for a general waste haulage permit shall contain—

- (a) the name and address of the applicant;
- (b) the address of the site from which the general waste haulage operations will be operated;
- (c) the categories of waste to be collected;
- (d) the proposed waste management facility to which waste shall be transported;
- (e) the number of vehicles and the type of each vehicle to be used in transporting waste;
- (f) the proposed number of drivers to be employed;
- (g) details of where vehicles used in transporting waste will be parked when not in use;
- (h) a spill prevention and management plan;
- (i) any other information that is reasonably required for the purposes of these Regulations.

20. SPECIAL WASTE HAULAGE PERMIT

An application for a special waste haulage permit shall contain—

- (a) the name and address of the applicant;
- (b) the categories and proposed quantities of special

- waste to be collected;
- (c) the waste management facility to which special waste shall be transported;
- (d) the experience of the applicant in transporting special waste;
- (e) the number of vehicles and the type of each vehicle to be used in transporting special waste;
- (f) details of vehicular insurance coverage and personnel insurance;
- (g) the proposed number of drivers to be employed;
- (h) a spill prevention and management plan;
- (i) any other information that is reasonably required for the purposes of these Regulations.

21. WASTE RECOVERY PERMIT

- (1) A person may apply to the Minister for a waste recovery permit to search for, collect and recover waste within a waste disposal facility.
- (2) An application for a waste recovery permit shall include—
- (a) the name and address of the applicant; and
 - (b) the category of wastes to be recovered.

22. REFUSAL OF LICENCES OR PERMITS

Where the Minister refuses to grant a licence or permit, he shall give reasons for the refusal to the applicant in writing.

23. DURATION

Licences and permits shall remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue unless revoked by the Minister at an earlier date.

24. AMENDMENT OF LICENCE OR PERMIT

The Minister may amend the conditions of a licence or permit if he considers it necessary to do so in order to avoid or mitigate any risks to health, safety or the environment associated with the conditions of the licence or permit.

25. REVIEW

The Minister may review a licence or permit that is issued and may revise it to make it compatible with new regulations or standards.

26. SURRENDER OF WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE

(1) A waste management licence may be surrendered upon obtaining a certificate of completion from the Minister in accordance with the following procedure—

- (a) an application shall be made in writing to the Minister for permission to surrender the licence;
- (b) the Minister shall review the application, request information that may be required and cause the waste management facility to be inspected within thirty days of the receipt of the application.

(2) Where the Minister is satisfied that there is no significant risk to human health, safety or the environment caused directly or indirectly by the waste which is disposed of at a waste management facility, he shall accept the surrender of the licence and issue a certificate of completion to the waste facility operator.

27. SURRENDER OF WASTE HAULAGE PERMIT

(1) A general waste haulage permit or a special waste haulage permit may be surrendered in accordance with the following procedure—

- (a) an application shall be made in writing to the Minister at least thirty days prior to the proposed date of surrender for permission to surrender the permit;
- (b) the Minister shall review the application within thirty days of the receipt of the application.

(2) The Minister shall request a list of the persons served by the holder of a waste haulage permit and if he is satisfied that the holder of a waste haulage permit has notified the persons of the proposed surrender of the permit, he shall accept the surrender of the permit and shall issue a certificate of completion to the holder of the waste haulage permit.

(3) The Minister may issue public notification of the surrender of a waste haulage permit.

28. TRANSFER OF WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE

(1) A waste facility operator shall not transfer a licence issued

under the principal Act or these Regulations to another person without first obtaining a certificate of transfer from the Minister.

(2) A certificate of transfer may be obtained from the Minister in accordance with the following procedure—

- (a) the waste facility operator and the proposed transferee shall jointly apply to the Minister and shall supply details of the waste management facility;
- (b) the Minister shall review the application and may request any other information that may be reasonably required;
- (c) the Minister shall issue a certificate of transfer within sixty days of receipt of the application if he is satisfied that the proposed transferee has sufficient expertise to operate a waste management facility in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(3) The certificate of transfer shall state the particulars of the transfer.

(4) The Minister shall issue to the transferee a waste management licence endorsed with the name and the particulars of the transferee.

29. PROHIBITION OF TRANSFER OF PERMIT

The holder of a permit shall not transfer a permit issued under the principal Act or these Regulations.

30. FEES

- (1) The application fees that are payable in respect of a licence or permit are set out in the First Schedule.
- (2) The annual fees that are payable in respect of the issue of a licence or permit are set out in the First Schedule.
- (3) Annual fees shall be paid by January 31st of each year to the Central Water and Sewerage Authority.
- (4) Where the holder of a licence or permit fails to pay the annual fees by 31st January of each year, the licence or permit shall be deemed to be invalid until the fees are paid.
- (5) The holder of a licence that is deemed to be invalid shall be liable to a monthly penalty as set out in the Second Schedule.

PART IV

Operational Standards for Licence and Permit Holders

31. RESPONSIBILITIES OF WASTE FACILITY OPERATOR

The responsibilities of a waste facility operator shall include the following—

- (a) ensuring that waste disposal activities at the waste management facility are conducted so as to avoid risks to human health, safety or the environment;
- (b) refusing to accept waste at the waste management facility from a general or special waste haulage operator who does not hold a valid permit;

- (c) ensuring that special waste is disposed of in a manner to avoid risks to human health, safety or the environment; and
- (d) maintaining records of the quantities of each category of waste disposed of at the waste management facility.

32. RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL WASTE HAULAGE PERMIT HOLDER

The responsibilities of the holder of a general waste haulage permit shall include the following—

- (a) refusing to accept a category of waste from a waste generator which is not authorised by the permit; and
- (b) maintaining records of waste generators who are served by the permit holder and the quantities of waste collected from each generator.

33. RESPONSIBILITIES OF SPECIAL WASTE HAULAGE PERMIT HOLDER

The responsibilities of the holder of a special waste haulage permit shall include the following—

- (a) complying with standards issued by the Authority in relation to the transportation of waste to the special waste disposal facility;
- (b) treating the special waste in a manner consistent with industry standards at the waste disposal facility; and
- (c) maintaining records of waste generators who are serviced by the holder of a permit and the quantities

of waste collected from each generator.

34. AMENDMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

(1) A waste facility operator shall not effect or cause to be effected an amendment to the operating plan of a waste management facility unless approval is given in writing by the Authority.

(2) The Minister shall issue a new waste management licence to a waste facility operator where an amendment is made pursuant to subregulation (1).

35. TYPES OF VEHICLES, ETC.

(1) The holder of a general waste haulage permit shall use only the vehicles, containers and equipment authorised for use by the Minister as a condition for the issue of a general waste haulage permit.

(2) The holder of a special waste haulage permit shall use only the vehicles, containers and equipment authorised for use by the Minister as a condition for the issue of a special waste haulage permit.

36. RESTRICTION ON USE OF VEHICLE

(1) A vehicle that is authorised by a general waste haulage permit to be used to transport waste to a waste management facility shall not be used to transport non-waste items.

(2) A vehicle that is authorised by a special waste haulage permit to be used to transport waste to a waste management facility shall not be used to transport non-waste items.

37. VEHICLE USED IN GENERAL WASTE HAULAGE

(1) The holder of a general waste haulage permit who possesses more than one size and type of vehicle shall be granted a permit consistent with the largest vehicle according to the classification in the First Schedule.

(2) The holder of a general waste haulage permit who wishes to make changes to the vehicle in respect of which the permit was issued shall obtain the permission of the Minister.

38. OPEN VEHICLES TO BE COVERED

(1) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that a vehicle which is used to transport waste is properly covered with tarpaulin or canvas or any other suitable cover to ensure that waste is not spilled.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply where waste is transported in a compactor vehicle.

39. PARKING OF VEHICLES

The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that a vehicle that is used to transport waste is parked, when not in use, in a manner that does not present an obstruction to the public or does not create

a nuisance.

40. IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATOR

The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that a vehicle that is used to transport waste is marked with the name and telephone number of the person who operates the vehicle.

41. EQUIPMENT

(1) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that equipment that is used to transport waste is durable, easily cleanable, designed for safe handling and constructed to prevent loss of waste from the equipment during transportation.

(2) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that equipment that is used to transport garbage, wet or liquid producing waste or waste composed of fine particles is non-absorbent and leak resistance.

(3) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that equipment that is used to transport waste is maintained in good condition and be cleaned with a frequency and in a manner so as to prevent the attraction or propagation of flies, rodents or other vectors.

(4) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that the method used for cleaning equipment is approved by the Authority.

(5) The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that equipment is stored in a manner that does not present an

obstruction to the public or does not create a nuisance.

42. INSPECTION OF EQUIPMENT

The holder of a waste haulage permit shall ensure that equipment used to collect waste is made available for inspection upon the request of a competent authority charged with monitoring any aspect of compliance with a permit.

43. SPILLAGE

(1) In addition to the requirements specified in section 31(4) of the principal Act, in the event of a spillage of waste in the course of the transportation of the waste by the holder of a waste haulage permit, the holder of the permit shall report the spillage to the Authority within six hours of the spillage.

(2) The holder of a waste haulage permit who fails to report a spillage to the Authority is liable, without prejudice to any other penalty, to the suspension of the permit for six months.

(3) The holder of a waste haulage permit who fails to satisfactorily clean up a spillage is liable, without prejudice to any other penalty, to the revocation of the permit.

(4) Where the Authority is not satisfied with the clean up of spillage by the holder of a waste haulage permit, the Authority may implement contingency plans prepared under section 30(2) of the principal Act to clean up the spillage and may recover the costs of the clean up from the holder of the waste haulage permit.

PART V

Requirements for Solid Waste Management Facilities

44. FACILITY MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

- (1) A waste facility operator shall ensure that a waste management facility is maintained in accordance with these Regulations, and the conditions of the licence issued by the Minister.
- (2) A waste management site shall be kept properly graded in order to prevent depressions, desiccation, cracks or soil erosion and to minimise ponding,
- (3) A waste facility operator shall keep adequate quantities, types and sizes of properly maintained equipment at the waste management facility during all hours of operation in order to minimise the reduction of operations due to equipment failure.
- (4) A waste facility operator shall—
 - (a) on a weekly basis inspect the waste management facility for malfunctions, deteriorations, operator errors and discharges that may cause a release of harmful substances into the environment or constitute a threat to human health or safety;
 - (b) as soon as is practicable remedy any problems revealed by the inspections.
- (5) Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred at a waste management facility, the waste facility operator shall ensure that the Authority is immediately notified and that remedial action is taken as soon as is practicable.

45. CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR UNAUTHORISED WASTE

(1) A waste facility operator shall implement a programme for detecting and preventing the treatment or disposal of waste which is not authorised for disposal at the waste management facility,

(2) The programme implemented by the waste facility operator shall include the following minimum requirements—

- (a) signs shall be placed at access points indicating the categories of waste that are accepted at the waste management facility;
- (b) random inspections of incoming waste shall be conducted at least four times monthly unless the waste facility operator takes steps to ensure that incoming waste does not contain waste which is not authorised for disposal at the waste management facility;
- (c) records of inspections shall be kept; and
- (d) workers of the waste management facility shall be trained to recognise, remove and report the receipt of waste that is not authorised to be treated or disposed of at the waste management facility.

(3) A waste facility operator—

- (a) shall ensure that waste that is not authorised to be treated or disposed of at the waste management facility but which is separated from other waste is adequately secured and contained to prevent leakage or contamination of the environment; and
- (b) shall as soon as is practicable or within ninety days, cause the removal of waste specified in paragraph (a) by a person authorised to transport such waste to

a waste management facility authorised to receive it for treatment or disposal.

46. ACCESS

A waste facility operator shall prevent unauthorised vehicular traffic to the waste management facility by using artificial or natural barriers or both.

47. CONTROL OF WIND BLOWN WASTE

A waste facility operator shall ensure that waste that is capable of being blown by the wind is controlled at the waste management facility by confining the waste to holding and operating areas by fencing or other suitable measures.

48. DUST CONTROL

A waste facility operator shall take measures as required by the Authority to control dust originating from the waste management facility so that it does not constitute a nuisance.

49. ODOUR CONTROL

A waste facility operator shall ensure that odours originating from the waste management facility are effectively controlled so that they do not constitute a nuisance.

50. ROADS

(1) A waste facility operator shall ensure that access roads and on-site roads are constructed in a manner which permits their use in all types of weather and are negotiable at all times by heavy trucks and other vehicles.

(2) A waste facility operator shall ensure that access roads and on-site roads are passable and safe at all times.

51. NOISE LEVELS

A waste facility operator shall ensure that noise levels resulting from the use of equipment at the waste management facility are controlled to prevent transmission of sound beyond the boundaries of the waste management facility.

52. LIQUID WASTE

(1) A waste facility operator shall ensure that liquid waste is not treated or disposed of at a waste management facility which is not authorised to treat or dispose of such waste.

(2) Containers holding liquid waste that are deposited at a waste management facility shall be of a size measuring five gallons or less.

(3) A waste facility operator shall ensure that septic waste is not treated or disposed of at a waste management facility which is not authorised to treat and dispose of such waste.

(4) Leachate or gas condensate that is generated in respect of the

use of a waste management facility may be disposed of within a waste management facility that is designed with a liner system and leachate collection system if the waste facility operator records their existence in the operating record and notifies the Authority of their existence.

(5) Where a waste management facility is not designed with a liner system and leachate collection system, leachate or gas condensate waste shall be treated by a method approved by the Authority before being discharged into the environment.

53. OPEN BURNING

A waste facility operator shall ensure that open burning of waste at a waste management facility is not carried out, except for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, diseased trees, or debris from emergency clean up operations.

54. ANNUAL REPORT

(1) A waste facility operator shall submit to the Minister an annual report no later than sixty days after the first day of January following the year in relation to which the report is submitted.

(2) An annual report shall include—

- (a) the total quantity of solid waste disposed of at a waste management facility from 1st January to 31st December of each year;
- (b) the remaining site life and capacity in cubic yards of the waste management facility if it is a landfill;
- (c) if a waste management facility is a landfill, an

estimate of the actual in site waste density taking into consideration the total volume of space utilised and the amount of waste disposed of;

- (d) a compilation of all water, leachate quality and landfill data collected throughout the year;
- (e) the fee charged in dollars per tonne, in respect of the category of waste that is disposed of and the cost, if any, of leachate treatment;
- (f) the amount, in tonnes per year, of each category of waste that is recovered from disposal and its final destination; and
- (g) any other information that may be required.

55. SERVICES

(1) A waste facility operator shall ensure that the waste management facility is equipped with services including—

- (a) adequate shelters;
- (b) safe drinking water supply;
- (c) toilet facilities;
- (d) communication equipment; and
- (e) first aid supplies.

(2) A waste facility operator shall ensure that telephone numbers to emergency response departments are conspicuously posted in all areas where telephones are available for use at the waste management facility.

56. RECORDS

(1) A waste facility operator shall keep records of the following—

- (a) the operating life of a waste management facility;
- (b) inspection reports;
- (c) accident reports;
- (d) gas monitoring results;
- (e) the design of the waste management facility for the placement of leachate or gas condensate;
- (f) a notice of intent to close the waste management facility, the closure plan and the post-closure plan;
- (g) monitoring, testing or analytical data associated with closure and post-closure information generated from ground-water and gas monitoring;
- (h) certification that closure and post-closure activities have been completed in accordance with their respective plans.

(2) The records of an inspection of a waste management facility shall include the following—

- (a) the date and time when waste is disposed of at the waste management facility;
- (b) the vehicle that is used to transport the waste to the waste management facility;
- (c) the driver of the vehicle used to transport waste to the waste management facility;
- (d) the source of the waste that is disposed of at the waste management facility;
- (e) compliance with training and notification procedures.

(3) Records relating to the operation of the waste management facility shall be kept for a period of not less than seven years from the date they are first made.

(4) A waste facility operator shall—

- (a) maintain records of self-inspections;
 - (b) retain the records for at least five years;
 - (c) include in the records—
 - (i) the date and time of inspection,
 - (ii) the name of the person conducting the inspection,
 - (iii) a description of the inspection including the identity of specific equipment and structure that are inspected,
 - (iv) the observations made from conducting the inspection, and
 - (v) the date and nature of any remedial action that is implemented or repairs made as a result of the inspection.
- (5) A waste facility operator shall—
- (a) retain records for a period of not less than seven years of all monitoring activities conducted in respect of the waste management facility;
 - (b) include in the records—
 - (i) the date, exact location and time of sampling or measurements,
 - (ii) the name of the individual who performed the sampling or measurements,
 - (iii) the date on which analyses were performed,
 - (iv) the name of the individual who performed the analyses,
 - (v) the analytical techniques or methods used, and
 - (vi) the results of the analysis.

PART VI

Environmental Standards

57. ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS

(1) A waste management facility shall be constructed, operated and closed in a manner that—

- (a) does not cause significant risk or harm to human health, safety or the environment;
- (b) does not permit the entry of waste into ground water.

(2) A waste facility operator shall ensure that the waste management facility maintains standards for environmental parameters for the purpose of ensuring that the operation of the waste management facility does not present significant risk or harm to human health, safety or the environment.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, “environmental parameters” includes—

- (a) air quality;
- (b) ground water quality;
- (c) surface water quality;
- (d) noise;
- (e) vibration.

(4) For the purpose of monitoring standards for environmental parameters there shall be procedures and techniques for—

- (a) sample collection;
- (b) sample preservation;
- (c) analytical procedures;
- (d) chain of custody control;
- (e) quality assurance;
- (f) quality control.

(5) The monitoring of standards for environmental parameters

shall use technology approved by the Authority.

58. DECOMPOSITION GASES

(1) A waste facility operator shall ensure that decomposition gases generated within the waste management facility are controlled.

(2) Measures to control decomposition gases shall be taken in accordance with the following—

- (a) a waste facility operator shall ensure that methane and other explosive gases that are generated do not exceed a concentration of—
 - (i) twenty-five per cent of the lower explosive limit for gases in a waste management facility, excluding gas control or recovery system components,
 - (ii) the lower explosive limit for gases at or beyond the boundaries of the waste management facility;
- (b) a routine methane-monitoring programme shall be implemented to ensure that the concentration of explosive gases meets the required standards;
- (c) the minimum frequency of monitoring shall be twice per year.

(3) If methane gas levels exceeding the limits specified in subregulation (2)(a) are detected, the waste facility operator shall—

- (a) as soon as is practicable take all necessary steps to ensure the protection of human health, safety and the environment;
- (b) notify the Authority;
- (c) within seven days of the detection, place in the

operating record the methane gas levels detected and a description of the steps taken to protect human health, safety and the environment;

- (d) within forty-five days of the detection, submit a plan to the Authority describing the nature and extent of the problem, the proposed remedial measures to be taken and the time within which the plan will be implemented which shall not exceed sixty days beyond the date of the detection.

59. SURFACE WATER CONTROL SYSTEM

(1) A waste facility operator shall cause to be implemented surface water control systems in respect of the waste management facility to ensure that pollutants are not discharged into the waters of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

(2) Pursuant to subregulation (1) there shall be designed, constructed and maintained—

- (a) a run-on control system to prevent flow onto the active portion of a landfill during peak discharge from a twenty-five year storm; and
- (b) a run-off control system from the active portion of a landfill to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a twenty-four hour, twenty-five year storm.

PART VII

Waste Management Facility Closure Requirements

60. CLOSURE PLAN

(1) A waste facility operator shall prepare and submit to the Authority for its approval a written closure plan that describes the steps necessary to close the waste management facility at any point during its active life.

(2) The closure plan shall include the following—

- (a) for a landfill, a description of the final cover, designed in accordance with acceptable practices, and the methods and procedures to be used to install the cover;
- (b) an estimate of the maximum inventory of waste on-site which was deposited over the active life of the landfill; and
- (c) a schedule for completing all activities necessary to satisfy the closure criteria.

61. CLOSURE CRITERIA

A waste facility operator shall comply with the following closure criteria—

- (a) notify the Authority of the intent to close the waste management facility prior to commencing procedures for the closure of the waste management facility;
- (b) begin closure activities of the waste management facility—
 - (i) no later than thirty days after the date on which the waste management facility receives the final waste,
 - (ii) no later than one year after the date on

which the waste management facility receives the most recent waste if the waste management facility has remaining capacity and there is a reasonable likelihood that it will receive additional wastes;

- (c) complete closure activities of the waste management facility—
 - (i) in accordance with the closure plan within one hundred and eighty days following the beginning of closure, or
 - (ii) beyond one hundred and eighty days by applying to the Authority for an extension of the closure time and showing that measures have been taken and will continue to be taken to prevent risk to human health, safety and the environment from the unclosed waste management facility.

62. POST-CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

(1) Post-closure care in respect of a waste management facility shall be conducted following the closure of a waste management facility by the person who immediately before the closure was the waste facility operator.

(2) If the waste management facility is a landfill, post-closure care shall serve to—

- (a) maintain the integrity and effectiveness of any final cover, including making repairs to the final cover as necessary to correct the effects of settlement, subsidence, erosion, or other events, and preventing run-on and run-off from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover;
- (b) monitor and maintain, if applicable, ground water;

- (c) operate and maintain the gas monitoring system in accordance with the requirements of regulation 65;

(3) Post-closure care shall be conducted for twenty years except where the time is—

- (a) decreased by the Authority if the Authority determines that the decreased period is sufficient to protect human health, safety or the environment; or
- (b) increased by the Authority if the Authority determines that the increased period is necessary to protect human health, safety or the environment.

(4) A waste facility operator shall prepare and submit to the Authority for its approval a written post-closure plan which shall include the following—

- (a) a description of the monitoring and maintenance activities specified in these Regulations for the waste management facility, and the frequency with which these activities will be performed;
- (b) the name, address and telephone number of a person to whom communication about the waste management facility may be sent during the post-closure period; and
- (c) a description of the planned use of the premises during the post-closure period.

(5) Post-closure use of premises that were used as a waste management facility shall not disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner, or other components of the containment system, or the function of the monitoring systems unless it is necessary to comply with these Regulations.

(6) The Authority may approve a disturbance of the final cover,

liner or other components of the containment system if it is satisfied that the disturbance will not increase risks to human health, safety or the environment.

(7) The Authority may allow a waste facility operator to stop managing leachate collection if it is satisfied by evidence presented by the waste facility operator that leachate no longer poses a threat to human health, safety or the environment.

(8) The Authority shall inspect premises after the completion of post-closure care to verify compliance with the post-closure plan.

PART VIII

Monitoring and Enforcement

63. COMPLAINTS

(1) A person who has information alleging that a person is operating without a licence or permit, in contravention of the conditions of a licence or permit or any provisions of the principal Act or these Regulations, may file a complaint in writing with the Authority.

(2) A complaint may include the following—

- (a) the name, address, and telephone number of the person making the complaint;
- (b) the identity and location of the waste management facility or other operation;
- (c) the name and address of the person against whom the complaint is made;
- (d) the nature of the alleged violation; and
- (e) any other relevant information.

64. MONITORING

(1) The competent authority charged with monitoring any aspect of compliance with a licence or permit shall maintain records of the compliance which shall include the following—

- (a) the names of persons interviewed and the date and location of the interviews;
- (b) a description of documentary and other physical evidence examined;
- (c) the dates, times and locations of inspections;
- (d) a list of correspondence, including any written reports by the holder of the licence or permit;
- (e) any other matter.

65. INSPECTION OF RECORDS

The competent authority charged with monitoring any aspect of compliance with a licence may request the records maintained in respect of a waste management facility from the waste facility operator and the waste facility operator shall supply the records.

66. NOTICES

(1) Where the Minister gives notice to the holder of a licence or permit requiring the holder to remedy a violation of the conditions of the licence or permit pursuant to section 28(2) of the principal Act, the notice shall include the following—

- (a) the name of the holder of the licence or permit to whom it is directed;
- (b) the conditions of the licence or permit that are violated;

- (c) a statement that the violation must be remedied within fifteen days, at the expiry of which time the Minister may either cancel or suspend the licence or permit; and
- (d) the action to be taken to remedy the violation and the manner in which it is to be carried out.

(2) A notice takes effect upon being served on the holder of the licence or permit.

67. NOTICE OF COMPLIANCE

The Minister may issue a notice of compliance if he is satisfied that the holder of a licence or permit has remedied a violation of the conditions of a licence or permit

68. TICKETING

(1) For the purposes of section 47A of the principal Act, tickets shall be in the form specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) Tickets shall—

- (a) be sequentially numbered;
- (b) be issued in triplicate—
 - (i) one copy which shall be provided to the person who commits an offence,
 - (ii) one copy of which shall be provided to the magistrate's court, and
 - (iii) one copy of which shall be retained for the Authority;
- (c) be compiled in books.

(3) The Authority shall maintain records of each book issued under this regulation.

(4) The offences and the fixed penalties to which section 47A of the principal Act apply are as follows—

- (a) failure to remove waste container before 6 p.m. on the day stipulated for waste collection contrary to regulation 9(4) \$50.00;
- (b) failure to comply with the requirements of a notice under section 15(1) of the Litter Act pursuant to section 41(2) of the principal Act \$100.00;
- (c) removal of a notice that is posted in a conspicuous position contrary to section 15(2) of the Litter Act pursuant to section 41(2) of the principal Act \$100.00;
- (d) failure to report a spillage contrary to regulation 43(1) \$100.00;
- (e) transporting waste without a permit contrary to section 25 of the principal Act \$100.00;
- (f) dumping litter contrary to section 39 of the principal Act \$100.00.

(5) For the purposes of this regulation, a short form of a description of an offence set out in subregulation (4) is sufficient for all purposes to describe the offence designated by such description.

69. REFUND OF PERFORMANCE BOND

The performance bond that is paid in respect of an application made under these Regulations shall be refunded to the person by whom it was paid on the cessation of the operation in respect of which the licence or permit was granted, subject to any deductions

that are made in respect of the violation of any conditions of the licence or permit.

First Schedule
[Regulations 13 and 17(2).]

Fees

A. Application Fees

License/Permit	Application Fee
Waste Management License	\$100.00
General Waste Haulage Permit	\$100.00
Special Waste Haulage Permit	\$100.00
Waste Recovery Permit	\$25.00

B. Types of licences and permits—

1. Waste Management Facilities.
2. General Waste Haulage Permit.

Classification	Type of Vehicle	Size of Vehicle	Type of Waste	Annual Licence Fee
CLASS A	Compactor Truck	$\geq 5 \text{ yd}^3$	Residential Commercial	\$1,000
	Skip Truck	$\geq 8 \text{ yd}^3$	Commercial Industrial	\$1,000
	Dump Truck	$> 4 \text{ Tonnes}$	Residential Commercial Industrial	\$1,000
CLASS B	Compactor Truck	$< 5 \text{ yd}^3$	Residential Commercial	\$600
	Dump Truck	$< 4 \text{ Tonnes}$	Residential Commercial Industrial	\$600
CLASS C	Pick-up Truck		Residential Commercial	\$500
	Minivan		Residential Commercial	\$500

- 3. Special waste: disposal fee – \$500.00
- 4. Performance bond – \$500.00

Second Schedule
[Regulation 30(5).]

Penalty

License/Permit	Monthly Penatly
Waste Management License	\$300.00
General Waste Haulage Permit	\$150.00
Special Waste Haulage Permit	\$100.00
Waste Recovery Permit	\$25.00

Third Schedule
[Regulation 68.]

Ticket

[For / the magistrate's court, the Authority]
[No.]

To

Address

Telephone No.

The Offence of

.....

Contrary to

.....

Was committed at

If the penalty ofdollars for this offence is paid to the Magistrate's Court within fourteen days of the issue of this ticket, liability for the offence shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken. If the penalty is not paid prosecution shall be instituted.

SEE BACK OF TICKET FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Cheques shall be made payable to:
"The Accountant-General".
2. The Magistrate's Court is open for payment
Mondays to Fridays from 9.00 a.m. to 11.30
a.m. and 1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.

COURT RECORD

PENALTY PAID: YES NO

If no, has summons been issued: YES NO

DATE SUMMONS ISSUED.....

COURT OFFICER.....

THIS DOCUMENT WAS CONVERTED AND EDITED BY RAE-ANNE V. MC DOWALL