

Update on Solid Waste Regulations and Legislative Trends

"14th Five-Year Plan" National Standardized Environmental Management Assessment of Hazardous Waste

Environmental Office Solid [2021] No. 20, September 1, 2021 "

- The "Plan" consists of the main text, Annex 1 "Assessment Indicators for Standardized Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes (Ecological Environment Competent Authorities, Industrial Hazardous Waste Producers and Hazardous Waste Management Units)", Annex 2 "Record of Evaluation of Spot-checked Units" and Annex 3 "Annual Summary Requirements for Standardized Environmental Management Assessment of Hazardous Wastes, etc.
- Establish a hierarchical and responsible evaluation mechanism. The evaluation of the standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes is mainly organized by the provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities). The MEE has combined with overall planning to strengthen supervision and other relevant information on the standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes in some provinces (regions and cities). to evaluate.
- Based on factors such as hazardous wastes' hazard characteristics, production quantity, and environmental risks, the key environmental supervision units for hazardous wastes will be highlighted, and during the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, **all hazardous waste management units in the region will be fully covered.**
- For enterprises with standardized environmental management assessment of hazardous wastes and high level of environmental management, the frequency of "double random and one public" spot checks will be appropriately reduced.

"14th Five-Year Plan" National Standardized Environmental Management Assessment of Hazardous Waste

Environmental Office Solid [2021] No. 20, September 1, 2021 “十四五”全国危险废物规范化环境管理评估

Measures to Strengthen Information Application of Environmental Management of Hazardous Waste

- The first is to set the “Information Application of Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes” indicator in the evaluation indicators of the competent ecological environment department, and promote the full application of the national hazardous waste information management system (including the provincial self-built system) in all regions. Local self-built systems should be interconnected with the national system as required, and requirements such as operation and maintenance personnel should be implemented.
- **Second, in the evaluation indicators of industrial hazardous waste generating units and hazardous waste management units, it is further clarified that the "management plan system", "ledger and reporting system", "transfer system", and "recording and reporting system" should be implemented through information technology. Supervise and urge hazardous waste-related units to carry out online declaration of hazardous waste generation, online filing of management plans, online operation of transfer forms, and online reporting of business conditions through the national hazardous waste information management system.**
- The third is to set bonus points in the evaluation indicators of industrial hazardous waste generating units and hazardous waste management units, and encourage qualified hazardous waste-related units to apply video surveillance, electronic tags and other intelligent monitoring methods in key links and key nodes.

Administrative Penalty Information of Suzhou Industrial Park Management Committee- Kubota Agricultural Machinery (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.

legal representative:	SHOMURA TAKAO (庄村 孝夫)
Document No.	Suyuan Huan Hang Penalty Zi (2021) No. 092
Evidence	<p>On June 28, 2021, the Jiangsu Provincial EEB conducted a cross-examination at Kubota Agricultural Machinery (Suzhou) Co., Ltd. During the inspection, they found that the site had stored IBC tanks for paint residues in a dangerous place. At the entrance of the waste warehouse, there are no "three defenses" measures in the stacking area, and photos and videos were recorded on the spot. On July 22, 2021, The EEB of the industrial park made an appointment with the person in charge of environmental protection of the enterprise and made an appointment record. The person in charge of environmental protection of the enterprise said that during the on-site inspection, 4 IBC tans of paint sludge were stored outdoors outside the hazardous waste warehouse, of which 2 IBC tanks were used to store paint residue, and 2 IBC tanks were empty barrels. The western part of the hazardous waste warehouse was being renovated (repaved the ground) and the remaining part of the warehouse cannot meet the storage requirements of hazardous waste. The warehouse managers temporarily store four IBC tanks at the entrance of the hazardous waste warehouse. The site cannot meet the wind protection requirements in the "three defenses" measures. There were no dispersion, loss, leakage of hazardous waste.</p>
Legal Citation	Article 79 of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste
Penalty Category	A fine of RMB 100,000 was imposed.
Date:	2021-09-03
Authority:	Suzhou Industrial Park EEB

Administrative Penalty Information of Suzhou Industrial Park Management Committee-Oulang Electronic Technology Co., Ltd.
 苏州工业园区管委会行政处罚信息 - 欧朗电子科技有限公司

legal representative:	HENRI MARY LUC JUIN
Document No.	Suyuan Huan Hang Penalty Zi (2021) No.088
Evidence	Article 77 of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste
Legal Citation	On July 23, 2021, when the Safety Supervision and Environmental Law Enforcement Brigade of Suzhou Dushu Lake Science and Education Innovation Zone conducted a special inspection on solid waste of Oulang Electronic Technology Co., Ltd. , it was observed that there were more than ten drums for waste glue in the site's hazardous waste warehouse. There are no hazardous waste identification labels on the iron drums and scrap iron drums, and there are no hazardous waste identification labels on the packaging containers for waste circuit boards.
Penalty Category:	A fine of RMB 100,000 was imposed.
Details	The factory put forward the following reasons: 1. After the replacement of the new hazardous waste management system, the hazardous waste administrator did not know how to print the label, so he did not post it in time; 2. It was caused by negligence, not subjective and intentional, and rectification measures have been taken, but no harmful consequences were caused. , please be exempted from administrative penalties.
Penalty decision date	2021-08-27
Authority:	Suzhou Industrial Park EEB

Typical Cases of the New "Solid Waste Law" for Ecological Environment Law Enforcement in Shanghai

Failure to take corresponding preventive measures, resulting in the scattering and loss of hazardous wastes

Date: 2021-11-19

- The Jiading District EEB inspected and found that Company D **stacked iron shavings contaminated with waste cutting fluid in a simple canopy without secondary containment.** The liquid is scattered and lost into the rainwater ditch, and finally enters the ditch on the northeast side outside the factory area. The district environmental monitoring station sampled and analyzed the liquid in the rainwater ditch inside and outside the plant of Company D, and confirmed that the water quality samples in the rainwater ditch contained the company's waste cutting fluid. Until law enforcement officers arrived at the scene, they pointed out that the company failed to collect waste cutting fluid from rainwater ditch and overflow in accordance with the measures required in the management of the site's emergency plan.
- Company D did not take corresponding preventive measures, resulting in the scattering and loss of hazardous wastes, which violated Article 79 of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes. According to the calculation, the disposal cost of the hazardous waste involved is less than 200,000 yuan, and in view of the fact that the illegal income cannot be verified. In accordance with Article 112 of the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste, **a fine of RMB 600,000 was imposed.**

Notice on Distributing the Implementation Plan for Strengthening the Reform of Hazardous Waste Supervision and Utilization and Disposal Capacity (Guobanhan [2021] No. 47)

- The legal representative or actual controller of the enterprises that generate, collect, store, transport, utilize and dispose of hazardous wastes is the first responsible person for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by hazardous wastes and safe production, and should implement laws and regulations on the prevention and control of environmental pollution by hazardous wastes and work safety.
- Dynamically revise the "National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes", implement specific process exemption management for categories of hazardous wastes with low environmental risks, and establish a hazardous waste exclusion management list. Before the end of 2021, formulate and issue hazardous waste identification management measures to standardize hazardous waste identification procedures and management requirements for identification units.
- New reconstruction and expansion projects shall carry out environmental impact assessments in accordance with the law, and strictly manage the "three simultaneous" management of facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by hazardous wastes. Review the environmental impact assessment documents of hazardous waste-related construction projects in key industries that have been approved in accordance with laws and regulations. Implement the permit system for industrial hazardous waste discharge in accordance with the law. Promote standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes.
- Support the research and development and promotion of production processes and equipment that reduce the amount of industrial hazardous wastes and the harmfulness of industrial hazardous wastes, and promote the reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes and their hazards at the source.
- Standardize the use of hazardous waste: Establish and improve the standard system for comprehensive utilization of solid waste, and the use of comprehensive utilization products of solid waste shall comply with the purposes and standards stipulated by the state. Under the premise of controllable environmental risks, explore the "point-to-point" directional utilization license exemption management of hazardous waste.

Announcement on the Release of the "Hazardous Waste Exclusion Management List (2021 Edition)" Announcement No. 66, 2021, issued by the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on December 3, 2021
 关于发布《危险废物排除管理清单（2021年版）》的公告

In order to implement the "Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Waste", in accordance with the relevant requirements of the "Reform Implementation Plan for Strengthening Hazardous Waste Supervision and Utilization and Disposal Capability" (Guo Ban Han [2021] No. 47), improve the identification system for hazardous waste and promote classification For classified management, our Ministry has formulated the "Hazardous Waste Exclusion Management List (2021 Edition)" (see the annex), which is hereby promulgated.

Solid waste that meets the requirements of this list is not classified as hazardous waste. This list is dynamically adjusted according to the actual situation.

Annex: List of Hazardous Waste Exclusion Management (2021 Edition)

No.	Name	Source	Description
3	Seven types of wastes from the granulation process in the production of resins	Manufacturing of synthetic materials	Polyethylene (PE) resin, polypropylene (PP) resin, polystyrene (PS) resin, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resin, acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resin, polyethylene terephthalate Unqualified products, large cakes, falling materials, waterlogged materials and transition material
6	Wind turbine blade cutting offcut waste	Wind energy prime mover manufacturing	Waste fiberglass offcuts and trimming waste from the production of wind turbine blades

Note:

1. "Solid waste name" refers to the general name of solid waste.
2. "Industry source" refers to the industry that generates solid waste.
3. "Description of solid waste" refers to the specific description of the production process and links of solid waste

Notice on Printing and Distributing the Classification Catalogue of Medical Waste (2021 Edition) Guowei Medical Letter [2021] No. 238 National Health Commission and Ministry of Ecology and Environment November 25, 2021关于印发医疗废物分类目录（2021年版）的通知

- This catalog is applicable to all types of medical and health institutions at all levels.
- The classified collection of medical wastes should be carried out according to their characteristics and disposal methods, and should be linked with the local disposal methods of medical wastes. Under the condition of ensuring medical safety, encourage medical and health institutions to gradually reduce the use of mercury-containing sphygmomanometers and thermometers, and encourage the use of reusable medical devices, appliances and supplies to replace disposable medical devices, appliances and supplies to achieve source reduction. Medical wastes are classified into infectious wastes, damaging wastes, pathological wastes, pharmaceutical wastes and chemical wastes. See Appendix 1 for the classification of medical wastes.
- Pharmaceutical waste and chemical waste can be disposed of in accordance with the HW03 and HW49 categories in the National Hazardous Waste List respectively.
- The medical wastes listed in the list of exempted medical wastes in Schedule 2 of this Catalogue can be exempted from management in accordance with the provisions of the exempted content in the links listed in the list when the corresponding conditions are met.
- This catalogue shall come into force from the date of publication. On October 10, 2003, the "Medical Waste Classification Catalog" (Weiyifa [2003] No. 287) issued by the former Ministry of Health and the former State Environmental Protection Administration shall be abolished at the same time.

Technical Specification for Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Industrial Solid Waste (Trial) (HJ 1200 – 2021)

- This standard specifies the requirements for filling in the basic information related to industrial solid waste, technical requirements for pollution prevention and control, requirements for the preparation of environmental management ledger and emission permit implementation reports, and compliance determination methods for pollutant discharge units that generate industrial solid waste.
- This standard is applicable to guide pollutant discharge units that generate industrial solid waste to fill in the relevant application information for industrial solid waste, and to guide the approval department to review and determine the relevant permit requirements for industrial solid waste by pollutant discharge units.
- This standard applies to pollutant discharge units that generate industrial solid waste and should apply for a pollutant discharge permit.
- Industrial solid waste industrial solid waste: Solid waste generated in industrial production activities. Excluding domestic waste, construction waste, agricultural solid waste, radioactive waste, and medical waste.
- Technical requirements for pollution prevention and control of self-storage/utilization/disposal facilities
 - If warehouses, packaging tools (cans, barrels, packaging bags, etc.) are used to store general industrial solid waste, the storage process should meet the corresponding environmental protection requirements such as anti-leakage, anti-rain, anti-dust, etc.; hazardous waste and domestic garbage shall not enter the general industry Solid waste storage sites and landfills; incompatible general industrial solid wastes should be stored and landfilled in different zones; slag and fly ash from incineration facilities should be collected, stored and transported separately; clear and complete signs of general industrial solid waste should be set up in storage sites and landfills.

Technical Specification for Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Industrial Solid Waste (Trial) (HJ 1200 – 2021)

- General industrial solid waste environmental management ledger record requirements
 - The pollutant discharging unit shall establish an environmental management ledger system, and the general industrial solid waste environmental management ledger records shall comply with the relevant standards and management document requirements for the general industrial solid waste environmental management ledger stipulated by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.
- General Industrial Solid Waste Basic Information
 - Basic information includes general industrial solid waste name, code, category, physical properties, production process, destination and other information
 - Appendix A.1. a) For general industrial solid waste, fill in the name, code and other information in accordance with the guidelines for the formulation of general industrial solid waste environmental management ledger formulated by the MEE. Guidelines for the formulation of general industrial solid waste environmental management ledger shall be formulated separately.

Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Hazardous Wastes Ministry Order No. 23 Effective January 1, 2022 危险废物转移管理办法

- The transfer of hazardous wastes that meet the exemption requirements shall be subject to exemption management in accordance with relevant state regulations. (Article 2)
- To transfer hazardous wastes, the State Hazardous Waste Information Management System (hereinafter referred to as the “information system”) shall fill in and run the electronic transfer form for hazardous wastes, and disclose information on the prevention and control of environmental pollution related to the transfer of hazardous wastes in accordance with relevant state regulations. (Article 7)
- The transport of hazardous wastes shall comply with the provisions of the state on the management of transport of dangerous goods. Without the approval of the public security organ, hazardous waste transport vehicles are not allowed to enter the restricted area of dangerous goods transport vehicles. (eighth)
- Transfer refers to the activities of removing hazardous waste from the place of the remover, delivering it to the carrier and moving it into the place of the recipient for the purpose of storing, utilizing or disposing of hazardous waste.
- The person who removes the hazardous waste refers to the unit that initiates the transfer of hazardous waste, including the unit that generates hazardous waste and the unit that collects hazardous waste.
- Shipper refers to the unit that entrusts a carrier to transport hazardous wastes, and can only be assumed by the remover or receiver.

Announcement on Issuing the "Guidelines for the Formulation of General Industrial Solid Waste Management Ledgers (Trial)" Ministry of Ecology and Environment Announcement No. 82 of 2021, issued by the General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on December 31, 2021

- It is formulated to implement the relevant provisions of Article 36 of the "Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes" on the establishment of an industrial solid waste management account, and to guide the units that generate industrial solid waste to do a good job in the management of the account.

Ledger management requirements:

- The general industrial solid waste ledger includes annual production list, flow direction summary (year, month), delivery link, production link, storage link, self-use (receive, transport) link, and self-disposal link.
- The general industrial solid waste management ledger implements hierarchical management. Schedules 1 to 3 are required information, and Schedules 4 to 7 are optional. It is mainly used to record the basic information and flow direction information of solid waste, and should be filled in by all waste producing units. Schedule 1 should be filled out annually, Schedule 2 should be filled out monthly, to record the information such as the generation, storage, utilization, disposal quantity, utilization, and disposal methods of solid waste; Schedule 3 should be filled out by batch, and each batch of solid waste leaves the factory. and transfer information should be recorded truthfully.
- When filling out the form, the waste generating unit shall select the corresponding solid waste type and code from the attached table 8 according to its own solid waste generation and determine the specific name of the solid waste according to the solid waste type.
- The site shall assign a designate person to manage and file the ledger. The ledger shall be kept no less than 5 years.

Announcement on Issuing the "Guidelines for the Formulation of General Industrial Solid Waste Management Ledgers (Trial) "

关于发布《一般工业固体废物管理台账制定指南（试行）》的公告

Annex:

1. General industrial solid waste generation list (annual)
2. Summary table of general industrial solid waste flow direction (year month)
3. Record form of general industrial solid waste leaving the factory
4. General industrial solid waste generation link record sheet
5. Record form of general industrial solid waste storage links
- 6.1 Record form of self-utilization of general industrial solid waste (received)
- 6.2 Record form of self-utilization of general industrial solid waste (ship out)
7. Record form of self-disposal of general industrial solid waste.
8. General industrial solid waste classification table

Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Hazardous Wastes

Ministry Order No. 23 Effective January 1, 2022 危险废物转移管理办法

- Article 9 The remover of hazardous waste, the carrier of hazardous waste, and the recipient of hazardous waste (hereinafter referred to as the remover, carrier and recipient respectively) shall take measures to prevent scattering, loss, leakage or other measures during the transfer of hazardous waste, and shall not dump, stack, discard or scatter hazardous waste without authorization, and shall be liable for the environmental pollution and ecological damage as per the law.
- The remover, carrier and receiver shall develop preventive measures and contingency plans for environmental emergencies in accordance with the law, and report them to relevant departments for the record; in the event of hazardous waste environmental emergencies, they shall immediately take effective measures to eliminate or reduce the pollution hazard to the environment, and report to the relevant departments in the place where the accident occurred according to relevant regulations, and accept the investigation and handling.

Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Hazardous Wastes

- The obligations for remover (Art.10)

- (1) Verify the qualifications and technical capabilities of the carrier or recipient, sign a written contract in accordance with the law, and stipulate the pollution prevention and control requirements and related responsibilities for the transportation, storage, utilization, and disposal of hazardous wastes in the contract;
- (2) Develop a HW management plan to specify the type, weight (quantity) and flow direction of the waste to be transferred;
- (3) Establish a HW management ledger, measuring and weighing the transferred hazardous waste, truthfully recording and properly keeping relevant information such as the type, weight (quantity) and recipient of the transferred hazardous waste;
- (4) Fill out the HW shipping manifest, and truthfully fill in the information of the remover, carrier, recipient, type, weight (quantity), hazardous characteristics and other information of the hazardous waste to be transferred and the Preventive measures for environmental incidents in the hazardous waste transfer form;
- (5) Verify the storage, utilization or disposal of relevant hazardous wastes by the recipient in a timely manner;
- (6) Other obligations stipulated by laws and regulations.
- The remover shall carry out the identification of HW in accordance with the relevant requirements of the state. It is prohibited to provide hazardous wastes in the name of by-products or entrust them to entities without hazardous waste business licenses or other producers and operators to engage in the activities of collection, storage, utilization and disposal. 禁止将危险废物以副产品等名义提供或者委托给无危险废物经营许可证的单位或者其他生产经营者从事收集、贮存、利用、处置活动

The Remover

refers to the unit that initiates the transfer of HW, including the unit that generates HW and the unit that collects HW. 移出人,是指危险废物转移的起始单位,包括危险废物产生单位、危险废物收集单位等。

Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Hazardous Wastes

Ministry Order No. 23 Effective January 1, 2022 危险废物转移管理办法

- Article 16 For each transfer of **one vehicle (boat or other means of transport) of the same type of hazardous waste**, the remover shall fill in and run a copy of the hazardous waste transfer form;
- If **multiple types of hazardous wastes are transferred per vehicle** (boat or other means of transport), one copy of the hazardous waste transfer form may be filled out, or one copy of the hazardous waste transfer form may be filled out for each type of hazardous waste.
- If the same vehicle (boat or other means of transport) is used to transfer hazardous wastes for multiple evictors at one time, each evictor shall fill in and run the hazardous waste transfer form separately.
- Article 18 The recipient shall verify and accept the delivered hazardous waste, and confirm the acceptance through the information system within five working days from the date of acceptance.
- If the name, quantity, characteristics, shape and packaging method of the arrived hazardous waste do not match the contents filled in the hazardous waste transfer form, the recipient shall promptly inform the removal person, decide whether to accept it or not, and report to the competent ecological environment department of the recipient site at the same time. .

Measures for the Administration of Transfer of Hazardous Wastes

Ministry Order No. 23 Effective January 1, 2022 危险废物转移管理办法

- Article 20 The data on the electronic transfer form of hazardous waste shall be **kept in the information system for at least ten years.**
- If the electronic transfer form for hazardous waste cannot be executed due to special reasons, **the paper transfer form can be used first**, and the electronic transfer form can be **supplemented in the information system within ten working days after the transfer activity is completed.**

Notice on Launching the Pilot Program of Hazardous Waste Collection in Small & Micro Enterprises 关于开展小微企业危险废物收集试点的通知 Environmental Office Solid Letter [2022] No. 66 环办固体函〔2022〕66号

- Pilot projects to promote the collection of hazardous wastes in small and micro enterprises by the provincial-level ecology and environment departments from February 2022 to December 31, 2023.
- Small and micro enterprises with an annual total output of less than 10 tons/year of hazardous waste should be the focus of collection services as well as scientific research institutions, etc.
- The collector shall prepare a hazardous waste management plan, establish a hazardous waste management ledger, truthfully report the collection, storage and transfer of hazardous waste during the pilot process through the National Solid Waste Management Information System, and submit the electronic transfer of hazardous waste.
- Encourage collector to provide extended services in hazardous waste management to small and micro enterprises to improve the standardized environmental management of hazardous waste.

Legislative trends: MEE publicly solicits opinions on four standards including the "Standards for Pollution Control of Hazardous Waste Storage (Draft for Comment)"

General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment dated September 27, 2021

立法动向：生态环境部公开征求《危险废物贮存污染控制标准（征求意见稿）》等四项标准意见

生态环境部办公厅 2021年9月27日

In order to implement the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes and other laws and regulations, and strengthen the standardized environmental management of hazardous wastes, the following four standards have been drafted by MEE, and opinions are hereby solicited.

"Standards for Hazardous Waste Storage Pollution Control (Second Draft for Comments)"

"Technical Specifications for Setting Hazardous Waste Identification Marks (Draft for Comment)"

"Technical Specifications for Environmental Management Plan and Ledger Formulation of Hazardous Waste Generating Units (Draft for Comment)"

"Technical Specification for Waste Denitration Catalyst Regeneration Pollution Control (Draft for Comment)"

Standards for Hazardous Waste Storage Pollution Control (Second Draft for Comments)

This revision of the standard mainly focuses on the definition of storage-related terms, the overall structure of the standard, the classification of storage facilities, the site selection, construction and operation requirements of storage facilities, pollutant emission control, environmental emergency, and appendix adjustment.

1. Added "General Requirements"

- This revision summarizes the general requirements for storage facility design, environmental pollution measures, identification signs, requirements for classified storage, facility decommissioning, and storage of dangerous goods.
- in Art.4.8, it is clarified that the storage of hazardous waste should not only meet the relevant requirements of environmental protection, but also meet the relevant requirements of national safety production, occupational health, fire protection and other regulations and standards.

2. The classification of hazardous waste storage facilities is revised:

- According to the different construction forms, design requirements and use functions of hazardous waste storage facilities, hazardous waste storage facilities are divided into five types, including storage warehouses, storage yards, storage pools, storage tank farms and temporary (small amount) storage points. And according to the type of storage facility suitable for storing hazardous waste, the corresponding pollution control requirements are sorted out.

STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE POLLUTION CONTROL (SECOND DRAFT FOR COMMENTS)

3. Revised the pollutant discharge control requirements for the storage process

- This revision stipulates the emission control requirements for pollutants such as wastewater, air emission, noise and solid waste generated during the storage of hazardous waste and make it into a separate chapter of Requirements for Pollutant Discharge Control.

4. Add the environmental emergency requirements for hazardous waste storage facilities

- This revision makes "environmental emergency" as a separate chapter, and add the requirements for environmental emergency resources that should be provided, as well as the requirements for training and regular drills according to emergency plans.

5. Relevant requirements for medical waste generated by hospitals and Appendix A & B deleted

- Since the "Pollution Control Standards for Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal" (GB 39707-2020) has been issued, this revision deletes the relevant provisions. Marking and its setting and other relevant regulations are separately stipulated in the "Technical Specifications for the Setting of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks" and are linked with this standard.

Technical Specifications for the Setting of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks (Draft for Comment)" 2021-9

3 Main content and description of the standard

3.1 Main content of the standard:

- The main content of this standard includes the scope of application of the identification mark of hazardous waste, normative reference documents, terms and definitions, classification, specification, use method, digital identification code and facility number, inspection and maintenance of the identification mark of hazardous waste, and monitoring and enforcement;

3.2 Scope of application:

- This standard is mainly applicable to containers and packaging of hazardous wastes (excluding medical wastes), and identification signs of facilities and places for collection, storage, transportation, utilization and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Technical Specifications for the Setting of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks (Draft for Comment)" 2021-9


Current label template of Appendix A of GB 18597-2001

3.5 Classification of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks

3.5.1 Hazardous waste label:

- The hazardous waste label is to identify the basic information of hazardous waste and prompt precautions during the storage and transportation of hazardous waste.
- Change the "main ingredient and chemical name" in the original label to "main ingredient and hazardous ingredient", and add three new items of "hazardous waste name, waste category and waste code";
- Change the "hazardous category" in the original label to guide the transportation process Changed to "waste form, hazardous characteristics"; the date of manufacture in the original label was changed to the date of production and the date of storage of the business unit, which is convenient for the traceability management of hazardous waste;
- In addition, in order to facilitate the refined management of hazardous waste and the supervision of local EEB authority, hazardous waste digital identification code and QR code to the label are added.

危险废物标签

危 险 废 物	
主要成分 化学名称	危险类别 
危险情况:	
安全措施:	
废物产生单位: _____	
地址: _____	
电话: _____	联系人: _____
批次: _____	数量: _____ 出厂日期: _____

危险废物标签
M 1:1
字体为黑体字。
底色为醒目的桔黄色。

Proposed new label

危险废物	
废物名称:	
废物类别:	废物代码:
产生日期:	经营单位入库日期:
危险特性: <input type="checkbox"/> 易燃性 <input type="checkbox"/> 反应性 <input type="checkbox"/> 腐蚀性 <input type="checkbox"/> 毒性 <input type="checkbox"/> 感染性	
废物形态: <input type="checkbox"/> 液态 <input type="checkbox"/> 固态 <input type="checkbox"/> 半固态 <input type="checkbox"/> 气态	
主要成分:	
危害成分:	
注意事项:	
数字识别码:	
产生(收集)单位: _____	二维码
地址: _____	
联系人: _____ 联系方式: _____	
备注:	

Technical Specifications for the Setting of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks (Draft for Comment) 2021-9

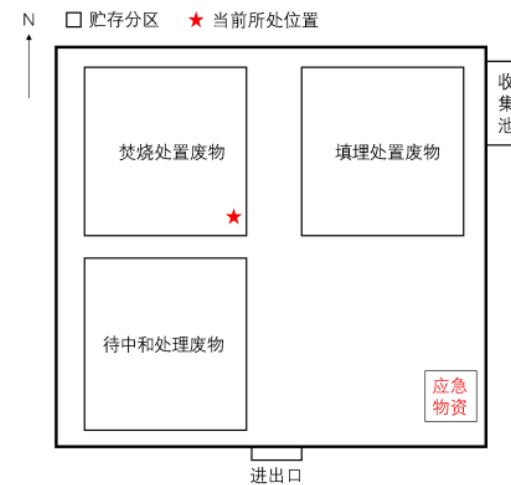
3.5.2 Hazardous waste classification and zoning signs:

It specifies the content of hazardous waste storage zoning signs. Taking into account the different management requirements of hazardous waste generating units and operating units when storing hazardous wastes, the hazardous waste storage zone sign is set as the layout map of hazardous waste in the storage facility, and the waste storage information and the location of environmental emergency materials in the storage zone are marked to alert the operator.

4.2.3 危险废物产生单位的贮存分区标志示意图见图 2。



4.2.4 危险废物处置单位贮存分区标志示意图见图 3。



Technical Specifications for the Setting of Hazardous Waste Identification Marks (Draft for Comment)

2021-9

- 3.5.3 Signs of hazardous waste sites: The skull-shaped pattern in the warning signs of hazardous waste storage (disposal) sites is too similar to the toxicity signs. The identification principle of hazardous wastes is not only toxic, but also flammable, corrosive, reactive, infectious, etc. Logos are prone to misuse and misleading meanings. The newly changed pattern mainly refers to the pattern in the "Packaging Signs of Dangerous Goods" and the "Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria" of the United Nations in the signs of environmentally hazardous substances and articles, and the original sign is used as a reminder. The diamond pattern of the informative information is replaced by a triangular warning pattern, emphasizing the environmental hazard properties of hazardous waste. This article clarifies the numbering rules for hazardous waste collection points, storage, utilization, and disposal facilities. At the same time, "types of pollutants" and "produced by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of XX" are removed, and "person in charge and contact information" is added. The newly added contact information is mainly used to allow other personnel to contact the person in charge of the facility in time for timely handling when unexpected situations are discovered.



图4 危险废物收集设施场所标志牌



图5 危险废物贮存设施场所标志牌



图6 危险废物利用设施场所标志牌



图7 危险废物处置设施场所标志牌

Legislative Trends: Notice on Public Solicitation of Opinions on the "Notice on Further Promoting the Digitalization of Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes (Draft for Comment)" 2022-1-17

关于公开征求《关于进一步推进危险废物环境管理信息化有关工作的通知（征求意见稿）》意见的通知

If the total amount of hazardous waste is 10 tons or more per annum, an electronic management ledger for hazardous waste should be established. 危废总量10吨及以上，应建立危险废物电子管理台账

Continue to promote the informationization of hazardous waste management

- (1) Implement the electronic management ledger of hazardous waste. Units that actually generated 10 tons or more of hazardous waste in the previous year shall establish an electronic management ledger for hazardous waste, and can record truthfully through the National Solid Waste Management Information System (hereinafter referred to as the National Information System) established and operated by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment. For information.
- (2) Realize unified management of hazardous waste transfer documents. The hazardous waste transfer form is uniformly numbered by the MEE, and the relevant information on hazardous waste in the form is related to the hazardous waste management plan filed in the national information system. During the transfer process of hazardous waste, the transfer trajectory should be recorded by the vehicle-mounted positioning device and linked with the electronic transfer form of hazardous waste.
- (3) Implement the paperless operation of inter-provincial transfer of hazardous waste.

Legislative Trends: Notice on Public Solicitation of Opinions on the "Notice on Further Promoting the Digitalization of Environmental Management of Hazardous Wastes (Draft for Comment)" 2022-1-17关于公开征求《关于进一步推进危险废物环境管理信息化有关工作的通知（征求意见稿）》意见的通知

Promote the intelligent level of environmental supervision of hazardous waste

- (1) Implement a new model of hazardous waste IT supervision. EEB at or above the municipal level can **apply Internet of Things technologies such as intelligent video surveillance, electronic tags, and smart scales to promote the realization of information-based traceability of the entire process of hazardous waste.**
- (2) Carry out the construction of an online trading platform for hazardous wastes and a pilot program for third-party payment. Support qualified regions to select some waste categories to carry out the construction of online trading platforms for hazardous waste collection, transfer, utilization, and disposal and third-party payment pilots, and explore the establishment of a "three-in-one" for hazardous waste capital flow, logistics and information flow.
- (3) Deepen the pilot of collecting and transferring waste lead-acid batteries. Ecological and environmental departments at all levels should guide and urge relevant units to apply the national The waste lead-acid battery collection and processing information platform in the information system records relevant information truthfully, and takes waste lead-acid battery as a pilot to explore a new mode of information-based supervision of hazardous waste.

Notice on the public solicitation of opinions on the "List of Marine Dumpable Substances (Draft for Comment)"

General Office of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment January 14, 2022

关于公开征求《海洋可倾倒物质名录（征求意见稿）》意见的通知

- It is prohibited to dump substances not included in this list into the inland sea, territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf and other sea areas under the jurisdiction of the People's Republic of China. "Except for special provisions.
- The dumping of dumped materials into the ocean shall comply with the evaluation procedures and technical standards for dumped materials. The relevant evaluation procedures and technical standards are formulated by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment
- Inventory of Marine Dumpable Substances
 - Dredged material, fishery waste, ships, platforms and other marine artificial structures, inert inorganic geological materials, natural organic matter, human remains, island building materials, carbon dioxide for seabed geological storage,

SOIL AND GROUNDWATER REGULATIONS UPDATE AND LEGISLATIVE TRENDS

Soil and Groundwater

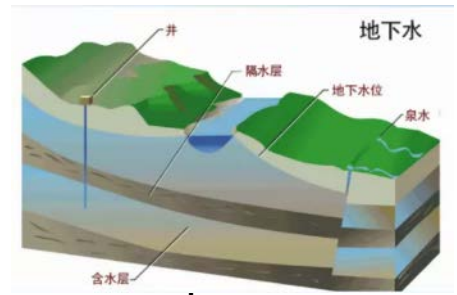
"Interim Measures for the Identification of Persons Responsible for Soil Pollution in Construction Land"
Huan Soil [2021] No. 12 2021-1-28 《建设用土壤污染责任人认定暂行办法》

- Provide a basis for the identification of responsible persons when the person responsible for soil pollution is unclear or in dispute, and further implement the principle of responsibility for pollution.
- Person responsible for soil pollution of construction land: **refers to the unit or individuals that has caused soil pollution** of construction land due to discharge, dumping, stockpiling, landfill, leakage, scattering, seepage, loss, scattering of pollutants or toxic and harmful substances, etc., and needs to assume the responsibility for soil pollution risk management and restoration.
- Responsibilities of the person responsible for soil pollution: have the obligation to implement soil pollution risk control and restoration. **If the person responsible for soil pollution cannot be identified, the owner of construction land use rights shall implement soil pollution risk control and restoration.**

Soil and Groundwater

Groundwater Management Regulations

Published on October 29, 2021, and effective from December 1, 2021



- Provisions on investigation and planning, conservation and protection, over-exploitation control, pollution prevention and control, and supervision and management.
- It stipulates groundwater investigation and evaluation, groundwater protection and utilization, pollution prevention and control planning, and groundwater reserve system.
- It stipulates the establishment of "dual control" of groundwater, the measurement of groundwater water intake, and the collection of groundwater resource taxes and fees, and clarifies measures such as strict application conditions for groundwater abstraction licenses, prevention of adverse effects of underground engineering construction, and prohibition of mining and difficult to renew groundwater, so as to promote conservation and protection of groundwater. .
- Provisions are made to delineate groundwater overexploitation areas, prohibited mining areas, and restricted mining areas, formulate comprehensive groundwater overexploitation control plans, and promote the implementation of groundwater overexploitation control.
- It stipulates measures to delineate key areas for groundwater pollution prevention and control and strictly control groundwater pollution. It is forbidden to discharge water pollutants by evading supervision, and it is forbidden to use ditches, pits and ponds without anti-leakage measures to transport or store wastewater containing toxic pollutants. Refine the system to prevent the pollution of groundwater from production and construction activities. Refine the system to prevent groundwater pollution caused by soil pollution.
- Establish a national groundwater monitoring station network and a groundwater monitoring information sharing mechanism
- Strict legal responsibilities for over-exploitation and groundwater pollution.

Soil and Groundwater

The local government issued the "Construction Land Soil Pollution Risk Control and Restoration List" and the "List of Groundwater Polluted Sites" and implemented dynamic updates



Contaminated plots listed in the "List" and "List" shall implement soil and groundwater pollution risk control and restoration in accordance with the law, and construction of any projects unrelated to risk control and restoration shall be prohibited, and shall not be used as land for housing, public management and public services;

For the land parcels that meet the risk management and control and restoration goals determined in the risk assessment report and can be safely used, the land-use right holder can apply for removal from the "List" and "List"

MEE issued the "Technical Guidelines for Self-Monitoring of Soil and Groundwater in Industrial Enterprises" HJ 1209-2021, which will be implemented from 2022-1-1.



General requirements for self-monitoring of soil and groundwater in industrial enterprises, formulation of monitoring plans, sample collection, preservation, circulation, preparation and analysis, analysis of monitoring results, quality assurance and quality control, compilation of monitoring reports, and basic content and requirements for monitoring management .

Legislative Trends - Soil and Groundwater Notice on Printing and Distributing the "14th Five-Year" Soil, Groundwater and Rural Ecological Environmental Protection Plan 2021-12-31 关于印发“十四五”土壤、地下水和农村生态环境保护规划的通知

- Strictly control the pollutant discharge of enterprises involved in heavy metal industries.
- Prevent new soil pollution by industrial and mining enterprises. Strictly implement the soil environmental impact assessment system for construction projects.
- Strengthen the supervision of key supervisory units. Dynamically update the list of key soil pollution supervision units, supervise the full implementation of soil pollution prevention and control obligations, and include them in the management of pollutant discharge permits in accordance with the law. Before the end of 2025, at least one round of investigation and rectification of potential soil and groundwater pollution will be completed. The local ecological environment department regularly conducts monitoring of the surrounding soil environment of key soil pollution supervision units.
- Promote the implementation of green transformation. Encourage key soil pollution supervision units to implement pipeline and airtight transformation according to local conditions, anti-corrosion and anti-seepage transformation in key areas, and overhead construction and transformation of material and sewage pipelines.
- The local natural resources departments at all levels shall not use the land plots listed in the list of soil pollution risk management and restoration for construction land as residential, public management and public service land; they shall not go through the procedures for land expropriation, reclamation, acquisition, land supply and land use change. .
- Land plots for which soil pollution status investigation or risk assessment should be carried out according to the law but have not been carried out or have not been completed, and plots that have not reached the risk control and restoration goals determined in the soil pollution risk assessment report, shall not start construction of projects unrelated to risk control and restoration.

Legislative Trends - Soil and Groundwater Notice on Printing and Distributing the "14th Five-Year" Soil, Groundwater and Rural Ecological Environmental Protection Plan 2021-12-31 关于印发“十四五”土壤、地下水和农村生态环境保护规划的通知

- Establish a list of key pollutant discharge units for groundwater pollution prevention and control. Research and establish a list of key pollutant discharge units for the prevention and control of groundwater pollution, promote inclusion in the management of pollutant discharge permits, and strengthen anti-seepage, groundwater environmental monitoring, and law enforcement inspections.
- Strengthen the prevention, risk control and restoration of pollution sources. Carry out investigation and assessment of groundwater pollution. Carry out groundwater pollution investigations of "one enterprise, one repository" and "two fields and two districts" (i.e chemical production enterprises, tailings ponds, hazardous waste disposal sites, landfills, industrial agglomeration areas dominated by the chemical industry, and mining areas即化学品生产企业、尾矿库、危险废物处置场、垃圾填埋场、化工产业为主导的工业集聚区、矿山开采区) .
- By 2023, complete the investigation and assessment of groundwater pollution in a number of industrial agglomeration areas, hazardous waste disposal sites and landfills dominated by the chemical industry; by 2025, complete the investigation and assessment of groundwater pollution in a number of other pollution sources.



Thanks Q&A

Contact Information

Martin Shi

Office: 86-21-6413 281

Cell: 86-18616255533

Email: martin.shi@risksolutions-ehs.com