

**Task Order No. 832**  
**Contract No. PCE-I-96-00002-00**

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE  
CLASSIFICATION**

**THE HAZARDOUS WASTE LISTS  
FOR THE SIX LINE MINISTRIES**

**(Agriculture, Electricity, Health, Industry, Interior, Petroleum)**

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**October 24, 2000**

For  
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## **List of Acronyms**

<b>EEAA:</b>	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
<b>EEPP:</b>	Egyptian Environmental Policy Program
<b>EGPC:</b>	Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation
<b>ER:</b>	Executive Regulations
<b>GOFI:</b>	General Organization for Industrialization

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## **Executive Summary**

This report presents the process of development of the lists of hazardous wastes for the Egyptian line ministries, within the framework of the Basel Convention lists, as identified by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA).

The development of such lists was identified by the EEAA as a priority to the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program. In consequence, the activity of the development of these lists, in coordination with the Egyptian line ministries, building on previously carried out work at EEAA, as well as the framework of the Basel Convention lists, was initiated. The developed lists would serve to control the handling of such wastes, when generated inside Egypt, through a permitting system, as well as the prohibition of their importation to Egypt, as stipulated in Law 4/1994 for the Environment and its Executive Regulations.

In this respect, representatives from the Egyptian line ministries were identified by EEAA, and contacted. Ministries in the process of developing lists, were offered technical assistance aiming at ensuring that the developed lists would not contradict the Basel Convention lists. For Ministries which had not developed any lists, suggested ones were presented to them for review, and update. With regards to Ministries with lists in place, a process of collaborative review and update was carried out in order to ensure the compatibility of the contents of such lists with the framework of the Basel Convention ones.

All draft lists would be sent from the respective line ministries to EEAA for official review and approval, followed by their presentation to the committee of hazardous substances and wastes, at the Ministry of Health, for approval. Subsequently, they could be officially adopted by their respective line ministries through their issuance by ministerial decrees.

# **1. Introduction**

## **1.1 The Legal Framework**

According to Law 4/1994 for the Environment, one of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency's (EEAA) responsibilities entails the overall coordination with the competent administrative authorities with the purpose of ensuring the proper management and safe handling of hazardous substances and wastes. In this regard, Law 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations (ER), stipulate that hazardous substances and wastes can only be handled through a permitting system, implemented and controlled by six line ministries (Agriculture, Electricity, Health, Industry, Interior, Petroleum), each in its field of competence. Each of these ministries is to issue, in coordination with EEAA and the Ministry of Health, lists of hazardous substances and wastes to be controlled by such a permitting system, as determined by article 25 of the ER. Furthermore, article 26 of the ER specifies the conditions to be required by each ministry for granting such permits, and article 27 of the ER stipulates the conditions under which the permit would be cancelled. In addition, articles 28 to 33 further describe the different components of the management system for hazardous substances and wastes, specifying conditions and requirements necessary to ensure its proper implementation.

In this respect, the categorization of hazardous substances and wastes is one of the essential pre-requisites for the operationalization of the stipulations of Law 4/1994 and its ER concerning the management and control of hazardous substances and wastes, with the purpose of ensuring their safe handling. In other words, the lists of hazardous substances and wastes, prepared and issued by the six line ministries, in coordination with EEAA, and the Ministry of Health, would allow furthering the implementation of Law 4/1994 and its ER, more particularly with regards to the control of such substances and wastes through permitting, as well as their safe disposal.

## **1.2 Context**

Within the framework of the stipulations of Law 4/1994 and the ER, EEAA has undertaken the responsibility of initiating and coordinating the development and issuance of the lists of hazardous substances and wastes. In this respect, activities carried out by a working group, at EEAA, composed of The General Department for Hazardous Substances and Wastes, The Technical Coordination Office for the Environment, and the Organizational Support Program, were successful in coordinating with the six line ministries the development and issuance of the lists of hazardous substances, currently being officially adopted<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, however, lists of hazardous wastes were yet to be finalized, despite categorization

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<sup>1</sup> The hazardous substances lists have been adopted by the Ministries of Health, Industry, Interior, and Petroleum. The Ministry of Electricity is currently undergoing the adoption of its list, whereas the Ministry of Agriculture is still to adopt its respective list.

efforts carried out within EEAA, supported by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA), through the Organizational Support Program.

One of the major issues of the development of the lists of hazardous wastes entail the basis of categorizing the wastes. Activities carried out initially, and supported by DEPA, based the categorization of hazardous waste on waste streams. This, however, was found not to be fully adapted to the Egyptian context, and other categorization schemes were investigated, within the identified need for a categorization based on hazardous waste groups, and/or hazardous components/constituents of waste.

Within this context, the finalization of the hazardous wastes lists, in coordination with the six line ministries as stipulated in Law 4/1994 and its ER, was identified as a priority by the General Department of Hazardous Substances and Wastes at EEAA, to the Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP). Furthermore, the hazardous waste lists of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, to which Egypt is a party, have been identified as the framework within which the Egyptian lists of hazardous waste are to be developed.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The development of the Egyptian hazardous wastes lists, in coordination with the six line ministries, falls within the overall objective of establishing a basis for a national classification system, which would allow the management of hazardous wastes to be effectively carried out. The establishment of this classification system would render the review and upgrade of hazardous wastes lists possible, and would essentially be based on quantified hazardous criteria to be used as a reference for the specific identification and determination of what constitutes a hazardous waste.

Regarding the more specific objectives, the hazardous waste lists are developed for two purposes. The first entails the control of hazardous waste generated and handled inside Egypt, with the aim of ensuring its proper handling and safe disposal, following the stipulations of articles 29 to 31, and article 33 of Law 4/1994, and articles 25 to 29, and 31 to 33 of the ER. The second purpose encompasses the control of importation of hazardous waste to Egypt, following the stipulations of articles 30 of Law4/1994 and the ER.

## **2. The Development of Hazardous Waste Lists**

### **2.1 Methodology**

#### **2.1.1 Requirements**

The hazardous waste lists were to be developed in coordination with the six line ministries, each in its field of competence, as specified by article 25 of the ER, based on their existing lists, if any, and falling within the overall framework of the Basel Convention lists. The use of the Basel Convention lists is based on the concept of harmonize Egypt's international responsibilities (as determined by its being a party of the Basel Convention), and regulations applied nationally, within the field of hazardous waste management.

In this context, and for the purpose of developing and finalizing the hazardous waste lists to be used in Egypt, two basic requirements were specified for the activity:

- Meeting with representatives from the competent administrative authorities (the six line ministries) for the purpose of investigating the status of their hazardous waste lists, and discussing how such lists could be presented in the framework of the Basel Convention lists;
- Building on work carried out previously<sup>2</sup>, develop proposed lists of hazardous wastes based upon the lists prepared by the competent administrative authorities and the Basel Convention lists.

These requirements were carried out, as specified in the following sections.

#### **2.1.2 Activities**

The representatives of the line ministries, identified by EEAA, were contacted and the activity of developing and finalizing their respective hazardous waste lists presented, after introductory letters were sent to them by EEAA to this effect. Copies of such letters are attached in Annex VII. Table 1 below, presents the contacts at the line ministries, with updated contact information.

Although the overall response from the line ministries was positive, only the Ministry of Health had a list of hazardous waste to be regulated. The Ministry of Industry was in the process of preparing its lists, based on the Basel Convention ones. In this respect, two line of actions were identified, the first entailing the review, updating and finalization of existing lists of the ministries of Health, and Industry, while the second entailing the development of suggested lists for the ministries of Agriculture, Electricity, and Petroleum, within their respective field of competence. It

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<sup>2</sup> Supported by the Organizational Support Program (OSP), at EEAA.

is important to note that, with regards to the Ministry of Interior, its hazardous waste list, being one and the same as its hazardous substances list composed of explosive substances, was adopted by ministerial decree number 5030 for 1999 (a copy is attached in Annex V). In this respect, it falls outside the scope of this activity.

**Table 1. Contacts at the Line Ministries**

<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Contacts</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<i>Dr. Salwa Dogheim</i> Head of the Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides, Ministry of Agriculture	<b>Tel:</b> 3611282 3601395 <b>Fax:</b> 3611106 3611216
<b>Electricity</b>	<i>Dr. Samia Rashad</i> Head of Licenses Department Authority for Nuclear Energy, Ministry of Electricity	<b>Tel:</b> 2740236 2740237 <b>Mob:</b> 012-2239063 <b>Fax:</b> 2740238
<b>Health</b>	<i>Dr. Seham Hussien</i> Head of the General Department of Environmental Health, Ministry of Health and Population  <i>Chem. Safwat Hannah</i> Chief Specialist, General Department of Environmental Health, Ministry of Health and Population	<b>Tel:</b> 7110567 <b>Fax:</b> 3118978  <b>Tel:</b> 7110567 <b>Mob:</b> 010-1482676 <b>Fax:</b> 3118978
<b>Industry</b>	<i>Eng. Galila El Bohy</i> General Manager, Environmental Affairs, GOFI, Ministry of Industry	<b>Tel:</b> 7947472 7949816 <b>Fax:</b> 7944984
<b>Petroleum</b>	<i>Eng. Maged El Saiad</i> Chairman's Assistant for Environmental Affairs, EGPC Ministry of Petroleum  <i>Eng. Salah El Fouly</i> Head of the Environmental Protection Sector, EGPC, Ministry of Petroleum	<b>Tel:</b> 7065283 <b>Fax:</b> 7031457  <b>Tel:</b> 7065475 <b>Fax:</b> 7031457

In carrying out the two lines of actions mentioned above, close and continuous coordination with the representatives of the line ministries was ensured, resulting in suggested lists of hazardous wastes for the five concerned ministries, following the general framework of the Basel Convention lists, as specified by the requirements of this exercise. Moreover, for the ministries of Electricity, Health, and Industry, preliminary draft lists were reached. This is presented and discussed below in further details.

## **2.2 The Basel Convention Framework**

The Basel Convention is an international one controlling and regulating the transboundary movement of hazardous waste and their disposal. The convention text is composed of a pre-amble, the convention body of 29 articles, and nine annexes. What is of concern to the work presented in this report are annexes I, II, VIII and IX.

### **2.2.1 Annex I**

Annex I of the Basel Convention comprises the categories of wastes controlled by the convention, unless they do not possess any of the characteristics listed in Annex III of the convention. These wastes are divided into two categories, the first comprising 18 waste streams, and the second composed of 27 constituents, which, when present in a waste, render it subject to the control of the convention (Ref 1).

In this respect, however, the absence of criteria for the definition of hazardous characteristics, as per Annex III of the convention, rendered impossible the classification of the waste streams and waste constituents of Annex I. In consequence, the Conference of the Parties of the convention requested, during its first meeting in 1992, the development of criteria for the definition of hazardous characteristics, resulting in subsequent informal consultations with relevant international organizations, initiated by the Basel Convention Secretariat, as well as activities carried out by the Technical Working Group of the convention, and technical experts to it. Such consultations and activities have led to the development, in 1996, of lists A and B (annexes VIII and IX respectively), described below. (Ref 2)

### **2.2.2 Annex III**

Annex III of the Basel Convention is composed of a list of 14 hazardous characteristics, which when exhibited by a waste, would render it subject to the control of the convention. As mentioned above, the absence of criteria for the definition of these hazardous characteristics, has resulted in the development of lists A and B of the convention.

### **2.2.3 Annex VIII**

Annex VIII of the Basel Convention is composed of the list A, of wastes characterized as hazardous by the convention, and which therefore are subject to its control. Entries of list A can be generally considered as denoting specific wastes and waste constituents. However, some of the entries are very broad, encompassing waste groups and waste streams.

It is important to note that the inclusion of wastes on list A does not exclude the possibility of proving them non-hazardous, for the purposes of the convention, through demonstrating that they do not possess any of the hazardous characteristics of Annex III of the convention.

A number of entries of this list A are to be read in conjunction with entries of list B, where the latter would present non-hazardous subgroups of the respective waste specified on list A.

### **2.2.4 Annex IX**

Annex IX of the Basel Convention is composed of list B, comprising wastes which are not characterized as hazardous by the convention, and which, therefore, are not subject to its control. Wastes placed on list B belong to one of the following two groups:

- They are ones which, though falling under one of the categories of Annex I, do not exhibit any of the hazardous characteristics of Annex III of the convention. In other words, they represent exclusions from list A entries.
- They are wastes which do not belong to any of the categories of Annex I of the convention. This means, that they are normally not subject to the control regulations of the convention. These wastes could, however, be defined, or considered, as hazardous by domestic legislations of one of the parties of the convention. In such cases, and if one of these parties is an exporter, importer, or one through which waste is transited, the waste of concern becomes subject to the control regulations of the convention (Ref 2). In other words, these entries of list B comprise wastes which are considered hazardous by domestic legislations of some of the parties to the convention, and non-hazardous by others, and which are not subject to the control procedures established under the convention unless one of the parties in the transboundary movement of the waste (the exporter, importer, or the one through which the waste is transited, as explained before) considers them hazardous by domestic legislations.

Again, as for the case of list A, the inclusion of wastes on list B does not exclude the possibility of proving them hazardous, for the purposes of the convention, through demonstrating that they do possess one or more of the hazardous characteristics of Annex III of the convention.

### **3. The Hazardous Waste Lists**

The development of the hazardous waste lists of the line ministries is presented below. All such lists have been developed within the framework of the Basel Convention lists, as identified by EEAA. Draft and suggested A lists comprise hazardous wastes, which, hence, fall within the control of the permitting system stipulated in Law 4/1994 and its ER, and which would be prohibited from importation. Where applicable, B lists comprise wastes considered non-hazardous, and which would, therefore, not be subject to the permitting system, nor to the prohibition of importation. Quantified criteria for the definition of hazardous characteristics, investigated and recommended in the attached report titled "Hazardous Characteristics and Quantification", would be used for updating A and B lists, when necessary. Clarifications associated with the Basel Convention lists A and B, regarding the possibility of using hazardous characteristics to prove that a waste of list A is non-hazardous, and/or that a waste of list B is hazardous, should be applicable to the hazardous waste lists of the Egyptian line ministries, presented in annexes I to VI of this report, with the additional use of the recommended quantified criteria, in the attached report (titled "Hazardous Characteristics and Quantification").

#### **3.1 Ministry of Agriculture**

The Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals was identified by EEAA as the administrative body within the Ministry of Agriculture, dealing with hazardous wastes issues. In this respect, it was contacted with the aim of investigating the status of any existing hazardous waste lists controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. Although the laboratory deals with wastes and residues of hazardous pesticides, no compiled list of such wastes was made available. In consequence, suggested lists were drawn based solely on the Basel Convention lists A and B.

Similar to the Basel Convention A list, the A list suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture comprises wastes, and waste constituents suspected to possibly be generated, handled, and/or disposed of, within the Ministry's field of competence. Specifically, entries of this list include not only wastes specific to Pesticide formulation, manufacture, use, and disposal, but also include general waste categories believed to be generated from general activities within the ministries, such as repair to machinery, painting activities, etc. The suggested list B entries mainly comprise those wastes considered non-hazardous, and which, therefore, need to be excluded from entries on list A. Copies of these lists are included in Annex I.

The cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture in this activity concerning the development of the lists of hazardous wastes, was specified to necessitate a minister-to-minister contact. In consequence, H.E. the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs issued a letter to H.E. the Minister of Agriculture, a copy of which is attached in Annex VIII. Currently, the hazardous waste lists suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture, are under review within the Ministry, and would be sent to EEAA, once a draft is finalized.

## **3.2 The Ministry of Electricity**

As stipulated in the ER of Law 4/1994, hazardous wastes falling within the competence of the Ministry of Electricity, comprise radioactive wastes. In this respect, the Authority for Nuclear Energy represents the competent body within the ministry for the development of the hazardous waste list of concern, a fact specified in the ER. Hazardous waste controlled by the Authority for Nuclear Energy was found to entail wastes containing one or more of the radioactive isotopes specified on the Ministry of Electricity's list of hazardous substances.

Although the ER of Law 4/1994 stipulate in article 25, that the hazardous waste falling within the competence of the Ministry of Electricity only entailed radioactive waste, suggested lists to the Authority for Nuclear Energy consisted of list A of wastes containing radioactive isotopes (it is important to note that radioactive waste falls outside the scope of the Basel Convention), as specified above, as well as general waste categories resulting from general activities, such as upkeep and repair of machinery, painting activities, etc., as well as waste believed to be generated from power production. List B, on the other hand, comprised wastes considered non-hazardous, and which, therefore, need to be excluded from entries on list A. The underlying reason behind the contents of the suggested lists going beyond the stipulations of the ER, is the future need for a comprehensive hazardous waste identification within each of the line ministries, and which would not only be limited to waste categories directly falling within the competence of each of these ministries. However, as the competence of the Authority for Nuclear Energy is limited to radioactive substances and wastes, the Authority decided to limit, for the time being, its list of hazardous wastes to those waste containing radioactive isotopes. In this respect, only a list A is considered. An internal committee has been formed, and is currently finalizing the review of these radioactive isotopes, with the aim of officially delivering its list of hazardous radioactive wastes to EEAA. The draft of these lists are included in Annex II.

## **3.3 Ministry of Health**

The General Department for Environmental Health was identified by EEAA, as the body, within the Ministry of Health, responsible for the control of hazardous wastes, falling with the ministry's competence. Once contacted, it was found that the Ministry of Health had an existing list of hazardous waste, consisting of clinical waste streams. On this list, hazardous waste is categorized into five streams: biological waste, infectious waste, chemical waste, possible explosives, and radioactive waste.

When reviewed against the Basel Convention lists, the list of the Ministry of Health was found to offer greater detail for some waste groups, such as biological and infectious waste, whereas, for others, it was very general (chemical waste). In this respect, this list was updated in coordination with the Ministry of Health representatives, following the framework of the Basel Convention lists, and including detailed categorization of wastes, where needed (particularly with regards to chemical wastes).

The ministry of Health draft list consists of a list A containing hazardous wastes specific to the ministry's field of competence, as well as hazardous wastes generated from general activities, such as upkeep and repair of machinery, painting activities, etc. It does not contain a list B. A copy of this list is included in Annex III.

Currently, the Ministry of Health is awaiting this list to be officially sent by EEAA to it, as a suggested draft, in order to have it presented for official review and approval to the ministry's hazardous substances and wastes committee.

### **3.4 Ministry of Industry**

The General Organization for Industrialization (GOFI) was identified, by EEAA, as the body responsible for the control of hazardous wastes, within the Ministry of Industry. When contacted, GOFI was found to be already developing the hazardous waste lists for the Ministry of Industry, within the framework of the Basel Convention lists, as a result of a request from H.E. the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs to H.E. the Minister of Industry, and a previous contact with EEAA. In this respect, support was provided to GOFI for the preparation and update of the lists of concern.

These lists consist of lists A and B comprising hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, respectively, primarily specific to the ministry's field of competence, but also general wastes resulting from activities such as repairs, painting, upkeep, etc. Although the prepared draft lists A and B were generally consistent with the Basel Convention lists, Law 4/1994 and its ER, and directions and recommendations of EEAA in this regard, a limited number of inconsistencies exist. These are the following:

- The purpose of the lists, as stated in the title, should be two-fold, as already mentioned in section 1.3 of this report. The lists are for the purposes of not only controlling the prohibition of hazardous waste importation to Egypt, but more importantly, the control of such wastes when generated inside Egypt, through the implementation of the permitting system stipulated in Law 4/1994 and its ER. There is, therefore, a need for correcting the title of the lists.
- List A of the Ministry of Industry does not include lead batteries as hazardous waste, despite its presence on the Basel Convention list A, and more importantly, EEAA directions, stating that waste lead batteries are considered hazardous waste, not to be imported into Egypt.
- In entry 19 of list A of the Ministry of Industry, there is a need to include the phrase "excluding those of list B", in order to harmonize this entry with the related entry 11 of list B.
- Entry 256 of list A of the Ministry of Industry is redundant as the hazardous waste it presents (Waste assemblies or scrap resulting from electricity generating activities, containing, or contaminated with, oils, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), and polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT)) is already covered by entries 16 and 38 of the same list.
- Entry 57 of list A of the Ministry of Industry is in contradiction with entry 2 of the ministry's list B. Both of them present Tellurium and

Selenium in elementary metallic form, once as hazardous, and once as non-hazardous.

Copies of draft lists A and B of the Ministry of Industry are included in Annex IV.

In addition to the above, GOFI identified a need for a third list matching between industrial streams generating hazardous wastes, and their possible hazardous waste constituents, as categorized in entries of lists A of the Basel Convention and the Ministry of Industry. Such a match was therefore prepared, using the European Union list of industrial hazardous waste streams (Ref 3). A copy of this matching list is also included in Annex IV.

Lists A and have already been sent to EEAA from the Ministry of Industry, in October 2000.

### **3.5 Ministry of Interior**

Hazardous waste falling within the competence of the Ministry of Interior consists of outdated and/or waste explosives. In this respect, both the lists of hazardous substances and wastes are similar, and have already been adopted by ministerial decree number 5030 for 1999, as already stated above. A copy of this decree is included in Annex V.

### **3.6 Ministry of Petroleum**

The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) was identified by EEAA as the body responsible, within the Ministry of Petroleum, for the control of hazardous wastes. In this respect, it was contacted, and the activity concerning the development of lists of hazardous wastes falling within the competence of the Petroleum Sector (ministry of Petroleum, EGPC and petroleum companies), following the framework of the Basel Convention lists, was explained. Suggested lists A and B for the Petroleum Sector was presented to EGPC for review and update.

In response, the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation carried out a survey among all petroleum companies working in Egypt, forwarding to them a copy of the suggested lists, and requesting their input as with regards to the wastes on the lists generated by each of them. A compilation of these responses was carried out, and a list of hazardous wastes generated within the sector drawn, and presented to us. This list was then reviewed in coordination with EGPC, to be in general harmonization with the Basel Convention lists.

The list for the Ministry of Petroleum is composed of a list A of hazardous wastes, actually generated by the companies and establishments working within the sector. No need was identified to draw a list of non-hazardous wastes, and therefore, there is no list B for the Ministry of Petroleum. The prepared list A comprises waste groups specific to the Petroleum sector, as well as general wastes resulting from

general activities (such as repairs of machinery, painting, etc.). Copies of the list are included in Annex VI. This prepared list has been already officially sent to EEAA.

## 4. Conclusion

The lists of hazardous wastes for the Egyptian line ministries have been developed within the framework of the Basel Convention lists. One of these lists has already been sent to EEAA (Ministry of Petroleum), others are already in a final draft from (Ministry of Industry), and others are in a draft form to be finalized within the ministries (Ministries of Electricity and Health). One ministry is still to finalize the preparation of its lists (Ministry of Agriculture). This is summarized in table 2 below.

**Table 2. Summary of the Current Status of the Hazardous Waste Lists**

<b>Ministry</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	Suggested lists A and B have been presented to the Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides, and are under internal review within the Ministry of Agriculture
<b>Electricity</b>	The list of radioactive isotopes , which when present in a waste would render it a hazardous radioactive waste, is currently being reviewed by a committee formed for this purpose at the Authority for Nuclear Energy, with eth purpose of sending the list of hazardous waste to EEAA, once the review is over.
<b>Health</b>	The Ministry of Health is awaiting the draft list A of hazardous waste falling within the ministry's field of competence to be sent to it by EEAA, for its official presentation for review and approval to the committee of hazardous substances and waste, in the ministry
<b>Industry</b>	Lists A and B have been sent to EEAA in October 2000
<b>Interior</b>	List officially adopted by ministerial decree in 1999.
<b>Petroleum</b>	List officially sent to EEAA on 22 <sup>nd</sup> October 2000.

Once all lists are officially sent to EEAA, they are to be reviewed and updated if necessary. They would then be officially approved by EEAA, and sent for approval to the Ministry of Health, as stipulated in Law 4/1994 and its ER. Once this carried out, they would be ready for official adoption by each of the line ministries through ministerial decrees.

## **5. References**

1. **The Basel Convention On The Control Of Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Wastes And Their Disposal**, as adopted by the Conference of the Plenipotentiaries on 22 March 1989, and amended hereafter, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
2. **Position Paper on Hazard Characterization and Classification of Wastes Within the Framework of the Basel Convention**, Basel Convention series/SBC No. 98/002, the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), Geneva, 1998.
3. **Draft Commission Decision, replacing Commission Decision 94/3/EC establishing a list of wastes pursuant to Article 1(a) of Council Directive 75/442/EEC on waste and Council Decision 94/904/EC establishing a list of hazardous waste pursuant to Article 1(4) of Council Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste**, the European Commission (EC)