

This document contains the relevant paragraphs of Schedule 2 of the Waste Management Licensing (NI) Regulations 2003 for the registration of Simple Exemptions and includes subsequent legislative updates.

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**SCHEDULE 2 Regulations 1(3) and 17
EXEMPTIONS FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSING
PART I**

ACTIVITIES EXEMPT FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENSING

2.—(1) The use, under a permit under the 2003 Regulations, of waste glass as part of an activity within Part B of section 3.3 (the manufacture of glass and glass fibre) of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations if the total quantity of waste glass so used in that activity does not exceed 600,000 tonnes in any period of twelve months.

(2) The storage, at the place where the activity is carried out, of any such waste which is intended to be so used.

4.—(1) The operation, under a permit under the 2003 Regulations, of a scrap metal furnace with a designed holding capacity of less than 25 tonnes to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within paragraph (a), (b) or (d) of Part C of Section 2.1 (ferrous metals), or paragraph (a) of Part B or paragraph (a) or (b) of Part C of section 2.2 (non-ferrous metals), of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations.

(2) The loading or unloading of such a furnace in connection with its operation in a manner covered by the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The storage, at the place where such a furnace is located (but not in cases where that place is used for carrying on business as a scrap metal dealer), of scrap metal intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1).

5. The carrying on of any of the following operations –

(a) burning as a fuel, under an authorisation granted under the Industrial Pollution Control Order or a permit under the 2003 Regulations, of –

(i) straw, poultry litter or wood;

(ii) waste oil; or

(iii) solid fuel which has been manufactured from waste by a process involving the application of heat, to the extent that it is or forms part of a process within Part B or Part C of any section of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations or an activity within Part B or Part C of any section of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations;

(b) the secure storage on the premises where the waste is to be burnt of any wastes mentioned in subparagraph (a), other than waste oil, which are intended to be burned as mentioned in that subparagraph;

(c) the secure storage of waste oil at the place where it is to be burnt for a period not exceeding twelve months if the waste oil is intended to be submitted to an operation covered by the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (a);

6.—(1) The cleaning, washing, spraying or coating of waste consisting of packaging or containers so that it or they can be reused if the total quantity of such waste so dealt with at any place does not exceed 1,000 tonnes in any period of seven days.

(2) The storage of waste in connection with the carrying on of any activities described in subparagraph (1) if that storage is at the place where the activity is carried on unless –

- (a) the total quantity of such waste stored at that place exceeds 1,000 tonnes; or
- (b) more than 1 tonne of metal containers used for the transport or storage of any chemical are dealt with in any period of seven days.

7.—(1) Burning waste as a fuel in an appliance if the appliance has a net rated thermal input of less than 0.4 megawatts or, where the appliance is used together with (whether or not it is operated simultaneously with) other appliances, the aggregate net rated thermal input of all the appliances is less than 0.4 megawatts.

(2) The secure storage on the premises where the burning is to take place of waste intended to be submitted to such burning.

(3) In this paragraph, “net rated thermal input”, means the rate at which fuel can be burned at the maximum continuous rating of the appliance multiplied by the net calorific value of the fuel and expressed as megawatts thermal.

8.—(1) Burning waste oil as a fuel in an engine of an aircraft, hovercraft, mechanically propelled vehicle, railway locomotive, ship or other vessel if the total amount burned of such waste does not exceed 2,500 litres an hour in any one engine.

(2) The storage, in a secure container, of waste oil intended to be so burned.

In accordance with **Part II of Schedule 2**, the following plans and document should be submitted –

In relation to the requirement of regulation 18 that the notification to the Department contains information on the place where the activity is carried on (including any requirement relating to the submission to the Department of a plan for such a place and a grid reference for that place), the following shall be submitted –

- (a) the location, name and address and six figure Ordnance Survey Irish grid reference of the place where any waste is to be stored under paragraph 8(2) of Part I;
- (b) the quantity of waste to be stored at any one time;
- (c) the storage arrangements for the waste, including details of the construction and capacity of all tanks and their bunds; and information on the use to which the waste is to be put, including the type of vehicle, locomotive or vessel in which the engine referred to in paragraph 8(1) of Part I is located.

12. Carrying on at any place, in respect of a kind of waste listed in Table 5, any of the activities specified in that Table in relation to that kind of waste where –

- (a) the activity is carried on with a view to the recovery or reuse of the waste (whether or not by the person carrying on the activity listed in that Table); and
- (b) the total quantity of any particular kind of waste dealt with at that place does not in any period of seven days exceed the limit specified in relation to that kind of waste in that Table.

Table 5

<i>Kind of waste</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Limit (tonnes per week)</i>
Waste paper or cardboard	Baling, sorting or shredding	3,000
Waste textiles	Baling, sorting or shredding	100
Waste plastic	Baling, sorting, shredding, densifying or washing	100
Waste glass	Sorting, crushing or washing	1,000
Waste steel cans, aluminium cans or aluminium foil	Sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling	100

Waste food or drink cartons	Sorting, crushing, pulverising, shredding, compacting or baling	100
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16.—(1) The beneficial use of waste if –

- (a) it is put to that use without further treatment; and
- (b) that use of the waste does not involve its disposal.

(2) The storage of waste intended to be used in reliance upon the exemption conferred by subparagraph (1) at the site where the waste is to be used insofar as that storage does not amount to disposal of the waste.

(3) This paragraph does not apply to the use or storage of waste if that activity is covered by an exemption conferred by paragraph 9, 10, 11, 19 or 25, or would be so covered but for any condition or limitation to which that exemption is subject by virtue of any provision contained in the paragraph by which that exemption is conferred.

17.—(1) The storage in a secure place on any premises of waste of a kind described in Table 7 if –

- (a) the total quantity of that kind of waste stored on those premises at any time does not exceed the quantity specified in that Table;
- (b) the waste is to be reused, or used for the purposes of –
 - (i) an activity described in paragraph 12; or
 - (ii) any other recovery operation;
- (c) each kind of waste listed in the Table stored on the premises is kept separately; and
- (d) no waste is stored on the premises for longer than twelve months.

Table 7

<i>Kind of waste</i>	<i>Maximum total quantity</i>
Waste paper or cardboard	15,000 tonnes
Waste textiles	1,000 tonnes
Waste plastics	500 tonnes
Waste glass	5,000 tonnes
Waste steel cans, aluminium cans or aluminium foil	500 tonnes
Waste food or drink cartons	500 tonnes
Waste articles which are to be used for construction work which are capable of being so used in their existing state	100 tonnes
Solvents	5 cubic metres
Refrigerants and halons	18 tonnes
Tyres	250 tyres
Waste mammalian protein	100 tonnes

Waste mammalian tallow	100 tonnes
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(2) In this paragraph, “refrigerants” means dichlorodifluoromethane, chlorotrifluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, chloropentafluoroethane, bromotrifluoromethane, chlorodifluoromethane, chlorotetrafluoroethane, trifluoromethane, difluoromethane, pentafluoroethane, tetrafluoroethane, chlorodifluoroethane, difluoroethane, trichlorofluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorofluoroethane and mixtures containing any of those substances.

(3) In this paragraph “mammalian protein” means proteinaceous material and “mammalian tallow” means fat, which in each case is derived from the whole or part of any dead mammal by a process of crushing, cooking or grinding.

18.—(1) The storage on any premises in a secure container or containers of waste of a kind described in sub-paragraph (2) if –

- (a) the storage capacity of the container or containers does not exceed 400 cubic metres in total;
- (b) in the case of waste oil, the storage capacity of any container or containers used for its storage does not exceed 3 cubic metres in total, and provision is made to prevent oil escaping into the ground or a drain;
- (c) there are no more than 20 containers on those premises;
- (d) the waste will be reused, or used for the purposes of –
 - (i) any activity described in paragraph 12 carried on at those premises; or
 - (ii) any other recovery activity;
- (e) each kind of waste described in sub-paragraph (2) stored on the premises is kept separately;
- (f) no waste is stored on the premises for longer than twelve months; and
- (g) the person storing the waste is the owner of the container or has the consent of the owner.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) applies to the following kinds of waste –

- (a) any waste described in paragraph 17 other than waste solvents, refrigerants or halons; and
- (b) waste oil.

20.—(1) Laundering or otherwise cleaning waste textiles with a view to their recovery or reuse.

(2) The storage of waste textiles at the place where they are to be so laundered or cleaned.

21.—(1) Chipping, shredding, cutting or pulverising waste plant matter (including wood or bark), or sorting and baling sawdust or wood shavings, on any premises if –

- (a) those activities are carried on for the purposes of recovery or reuse; and
- (b) no more than 1,000 tonnes of such waste are dealt with on those premises in any period of seven days.

(2) The storage of waste in connection with any activity mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) at the premises where it is carried on if the total amount of waste stored at those premises does not at any time exceed 1,000 tonnes.

22.—(1) The recovery, at any premises, of silver from waste produced in connection with printing or photographic processing if no more than 50,000 litres of such waste are dealt with on those premises in any day.

(2) The storage, at those premises, of waste which is to be submitted to such a recovery operation as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).

23.—(1) The recovery of waste consisting of animal by-products at one of the collection centres in accordance with an authorisation under regulation 27 of the Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 if the total quantity of waste being recovered at that collection centre at any time does not exceed 10 tonnes.

(2) The storage of the waste intended to be submitted to such a recovery operation as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) if—

- (a) storage takes place in a secure place; and
- (b) no waste is stored for more than twelve months.

(3) In this paragraph, “collection centres” has the same meaning as in the Community Regulation.

24.—(1) Crushing, grinding or other size reduction of waste bricks, tiles or concrete, under an authorisation granted under the Industrial Pollution Control Order, to the extent that it is or forms part of a process within paragraph (b) of Part C of section 3.4 (other mineral processes) of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations or under a permit under the 2003 Regulations, to the extent that it is or forms part of an activity within paragraph (a) of Part B of section 3.5 (other mineral activities) of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations.

(2) Where any such crushing, grinding or other size reduction is carried on otherwise than at the place where the waste is produced, the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) only applies if those activities are carried on with a view to recovery or reuse of the waste.

(3) The storage, at the place where the process is carried on, of any such waste which is intended to be so crushed, ground or otherwise reduced in size, if the total quantity of such waste so stored at that place at any one time does not exceed 20,000 tonnes.

25.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (4), the deposit of waste arising from dredging inland waters, or from clearing plant matter from inland waters, if either –

- (a) the waste is deposited along the bank or towpath of the waters where the dredging or clearing takes place; or
- (b) the waste is deposited along the bank or towpath of any inland waters so as to result in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.

(2) The total amount of waste deposited along the bank or towpath under sub-paragraph (1) on any day must not exceed 50 tonnes for each metre of the bank or towpath along which it is deposited.

(3) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to waste deposited in a container or lagoon.

(4) Sub-paragraph (1)(a) only applies to an establishment or undertaking where the waste deposited is the establishment or undertaking’s own waste.

(5) The treatment by screening or dewatering of such waste as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) –

(a) on the bank or towpath of the waters where either the dredging or clearing takes place or the waste is to be deposited, prior to its being deposited in reliance upon the exemption conferred by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph;

(b) on the bank or towpath of the waters where the dredging or clearing takes place, or at a place where the waste is to be spread, prior to its being spread in reliance upon the exemption conferred by paragraph 9(1) or (2); or

(c) in the case of waste from dredging, on the bank or towpath of the waters where the dredging takes place, or at a place where the waste is to be spread, prior to its being spread in reliance upon the exemption conferred by paragraph 11(1).

26.—(1) The recovery or disposal of waste, at the place where it is produced, as an integral part of the process that produces it.

(2) The storage, at the place where it is produced, of waste which is intended to be so recovered or disposed of.

(3) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the final disposal of waste by deposit in or on land.

28. The storage of returned goods that are waste, pending recovery or disposal, for a period not exceeding one month, by their manufacturer, distributor or retailer.

29.—(1) The disposal of waste at the place where it is produced, by the person producing it, by burning it in an incinerator which is an exempt incinerator for the purposes of section 5.1 (incineration) of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations.

(2) The secure storage at that place of any such waste intended to be submitted to such burning.

30.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), burning waste on land in the open if –

(a) the waste consists of plant tissue;

(b) it is agricultural waste or it is produced on land which is operational land of a railway, light railway, tramway, or any Government Department, or which is a forest, woodland, park, garden, verge, landscaped area, sports ground, recreation ground, bank of inland waterway, churchyard or cemetery, or it is produced on other land as a result of demolition work;

(c) it is burned on the land where it is produced; and

(d) the total quantity burned in any period of 24 hours does not exceed 10 tonnes.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies to the burning of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste burned is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

(3) The storage pending its burning, on the land where it is to be burned, of waste which is to be burned in reliance upon the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1).

(4) The incorporation into soil of ash from cereal straw or cereal stubble burned in reliance of the exemption conferred by sub-paragraph (1) if—

(a) the incorporation is on the land where the ash was produced; and

(b) the ash is not, without reasonable excuse, allowed to remain on the soil for longer than 24 hours after the time of commencement of the burning, but is incorporated into the soil—

(i) within that period; or

(ii) in a case where to do so would be likely, having regard to wind conditions, to cause nuisance, as soon as conditions allow.

(5) For the purposes of this paragraph “plant tissue” includes any linseed residues, oil-seed rape residues, field beans harvested dry residues, peas harvested dry residues, cereal straw or cereal stubble.

31. The discharge of waste onto the track of a railway from a sanitary convenience or sink forming part of a vehicle used for the carriage of passengers on the railway if the discharge in question does not exceed 25 litres.

34.—(1) The keeping or deposit on land at the place where it is produced of spent ballast if the land is operational land of a railway, light railway or tramway and the total amount kept or deposited at that place does not exceed 10 tonnes for each metre of track from which the ballast derives.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) only applies to the keeping or deposit of waste by an establishment or undertaking where the waste kept or deposited is the establishment or undertaking's own waste.

36.—(1) The temporary storage of waste consisting of garbage, at waste reception facilities subject to and in accordance with the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Port Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations 2003(b), where such storage is incidental to the collection or transport of the waste and so long as –

- (a) the amount of garbage so stored at such waste reception facilities at any time does not exceed 20 cubic metres for each ship from which garbage has been landed; and
- (b) no garbage is so stored for more than seven days.

(2) The temporary storage of waste consisting of tank washings, at waste reception facilities subject to and in accordance with the Merchant Shipping and Fishing Vessels (Port Waste Reception Facilities) Regulations 2003, where such storage is incidental to the collection or transport of the waste and so long as –

- (a) the amount of tank washings consisting of dirty ballast so stored at such waste reception facilities at any time does not exceed 30% of the total deadweight of the ships from which such washings have been landed;
- (b) the amount of tank washings consisting of waste mixtures containing oil so stored at such waste reception facilities at any time does not exceed 1% of the total deadweight of the ships from which such washings have been landed.

(3) In this paragraph –

“garbage” and “tank washings” have the same meaning as in paragraph 20(2) of Schedule 3 to the Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002(c);

“ship” means a vessel of any type whatsoever operating in the marine environment including submersible craft, floating craft and any structure which is a fixed or floating platform.

40.—(1) The storage, pending its collection or transport, of non-liquid waste at any site other than the premises where it is produced including the temporary storage of WEEE pending its recovery if –

- (a) it is stored in a secure container or containers, does not at any time exceed 50 cubic metres in total and is not kept for a period longer than 3 months;
- (b) the person storing the waste is the owner of the container or has the consent of the owner; and
- (c) the container in which it is stored is not on a site which is otherwise being used for the reception of waste with a view to its being disposed of or recovered elsewhere.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the storage of waste at a place used for the recovery of scrap metal or the dismantling of waste motor vehicles.

(3) The temporary storage, pending their collection or transport, of scrap rails on operational land of a railway, light railway or tramway if the total quantity of that waste in any one place does not at any time exceed 10 tonnes.

44.—(1) Heating iron, steel or any ferrous-alloy, non-ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy, in one or more furnaces or other appliances the primary combustion chambers of which have in aggregate a net rated thermal input of less than 0.2 megawatts, for the purpose of removing grease, oil or any other nonmetallic contaminant.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the removal by heat of plastic or rubber covering from scrap cable or of any asbestos contaminant.

(3) In the case of a process involving the heating of iron, steel or any ferrous-alloy, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if that process is related to a process described in any of paragraphs (a) to (h), or (j) to (l), of Part A or paragraphs (a), (b), (e) or (f) of Part B or paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of Part C of section 2.1 of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations or an activity described in section 2.1 (other than in paragraph (d) of Part C) of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations.

(4) In the case of a process involving the heating of any non-ferrous metal or non-ferrous metal alloy, sub-paragraph (1) does not apply if that process is related to a process described in any of paragraphs (a) to (g), or (j) or (k), of Part A of section 2.2 of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations or an activity described in Part A of section 2.2 of Part I of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulations.

(5) The secure storage at the premises where the heating is to take place of waste intended to be submitted to

heating to which sub-paragraph (1) applies if the waste or, as the case may be, any container in which the waste is stored, is stored on an impermeable pavement.

(6) In this paragraph, “net rated thermal input” means the rate at which fuel can be burned at the maximum continuous rating of the appliance multiplied by the net calorific value of the fuel and expressed as megawatts thermal.

(7) In this paragraph, “ferrous alloy” means an alloy of which iron is the largest constituent, or equal to the largest constituent, by weight, whether or not that alloy also has a non-ferrous metal content greater than any percentage specified in section 2.2 of Schedule 1 to the 1998 Regulations, or as the case may be, section 2.2 of Schedule 1 to the 2003 Regulation and “non-ferrous metal alloy” shall be construed accordingly.

46.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this paragraph and any limitation set down in Column 3 of Table 11 –

- (a) the recovery within the curtilage of a water treatment works of waste from water treatment if the total quantity of waste which is accepted in any period of twelve months does not exceed 10,000 cubic metres;
- (b) the secure storage within the curtilage of a water treatment works of waste intended to be submitted to the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (a);
- (c) the recovery of waste within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works where the total quantity of waste accepted at a sewage treatment works in any period of 12 months does not exceed 100,000 cubic metres; and
- (d) the secure storage within the curtilage of a sewage treatment works of waste intended to be submitted to the activities mentioned in sub-paragraph (c).

(2) Sub-paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) apply to only those wastes identified by EWC Code in Column 1 of Part 1 of Table 11 and referred to in Column 2 of that Table and sub-paragraphs (1)(c) and (d) apply to any of those wastes listed by EWC Code in Column 1 of Table 11 and referred to in Column 2 of that Table.

(3) The recovery and storage operation takes place on an impermeable pavement.

Table 11

<i>EWC Code</i>	<i>Types of waste</i>	<i>Limitation</i>
PART I		
	<i>Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use (19 09)</i>	
19 09 01	solid waste from primary filtration and screenings	Screenings only
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification	
19 09 03	sludges from decarbonation	
19 09 06	solutions and sludges from regeneration of ion exchangers	
PART II		
	<i>Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified (19 08)</i>	
19 08 05	sludges from treatment of urban waste water	
	<i>Other municipal wastes (20 03)</i>	
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge	

20 03 99	Municipal waste not otherwise specified	cesspool waste and other sewage sludge not described elsewhere in this table only
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47.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (4), the burning at a dock of waste consisting of –

(a) plant tissue waste, in pursuance of a notice given under Article 22 of the Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 1993(a);

(b) wood of any kind used to wedge or support parts of cargo, including packing material, spacers and pallets, in pursuance of a notice given under Article 20 of the Plant Health (Wood and Bark) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993(a).

(2) The storage at the dock where it was unloaded of waste intended to be burned under sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The total quantity of waste stored, or burned in any period of 24 hours, shall not exceed 15 tonnes.

(4) The waste shall be burnt on a hardstanding within a secure location at the dock where it was unloaded.

50.—(1) The secure storage at any place of WEEE of a kind described in Tables 11C if—

(a) the WEEE is stored for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere;

(b) the total quantity of any particular kind of WEEE stored at the site at any time does not exceed the storage limit specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11C;

(c) the total duration that any particular kind of WEEE is stored for does not exceed the duration limits specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11C;

(d) the type of containment specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11C is met; and

(e) the WEEE is stored on such a manner that its environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered.

Table 11C

<i>Kind of Waste</i>	<i>Maximum quantity</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>	<i>Type of containment</i>
16 02 14 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12)	80 cubic metres	3 months	impermeable surface; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE
20 01 36 (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21, 20 01 23 and 20 01 35)	80 cubic metres	3 months	impermeable surface; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE

(2) The secure storage at any place of WEEE of a kind described in Table 11D if—

(a) the WEEE is stored for the purpose of its recovery elsewhere;

(b) the total quantity of any particular kind of WEEE stored at the site at any time does not exceed the storage limit specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11D;

(c) the total duration that any particular kind of WEEE is stored for does not exceed the duration limits specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11D;

(d) the type of containment and other requirements specified in relation to that kind of WEEE in Table 11D are met; and

(e) the WEEE is stored in such a manner that its environmentally sound reuse or recycling is not hindered.

Table 11D

<i>Kind of Waste</i>	<i>Maximum quantity</i>	<i>Maximum duration</i>	<i>Type of containment</i>	<i>Other requirements</i>
16 02 11* (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons, HCFC or HFC) and 20 01 23* (WEEE containing chlorofluorocarbons)	80 cubic metres	3 months	impermeable surface; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE	stored in a manner that will prevent the release of the CFC, HCFC and HFC; the number of units in any stack shall not exceed 2; the overall height of any stack shall not exceed 3.5m
16 02 13* (WEEE containing hazardous components other than those mentioned in 16 02 09 to 16 02 12) and 20 01 35* (WEEE other than those mentioned in 20 01 21 and 20 01 23 containing hazardous components)	80 cubic metres	3 months	impermeable surface; weatherproof covering of stored WEEE	
20 01 21* (fluorescent tubes and other mercurycontaining waste)	50 cubic metres	3 months	appropriate secure containers; weatherproof covering	stored in such a way that the glass is not broken

(3) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), the activity of storage shall be taken to include the incidental sorting of waste of that kind.

(4) For the purposes of this paragraph, the storage and treatment limits specified in Tables 11C and 11D are overall limits that apply to all waste falling within the 6-digit code or codes specified in those Tables.