

Glossary

Acute Trusts	Constituent parts of the NHS which manage hospitals.
ADR	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road 2003.
AT	Alternative technology.
Autoclave	The industrial plant in which waste is treated by heating to over 100°C under high pressure.
Autoclaving	The process of treating waste using pressurized steam heated to over 100°C.
Carriage Regulations	The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulation (SI 2004 No 568 (as amended)).
Clinical waste	Defined in the Controlled Waste Regulations (SI 1992 No 588) as: (a) any waste which consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood or other body fluids, excretions, drugs or other pharmaceutical products, swabs or dressings, or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it; and (b) any other waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, teaching or research, or the collection of blood for transfusion, being waste which may cause infection to any person coming into contact with it. That is, broadly, clinical waste is medically-related waste which, if not rendered safe, may prove hazardous or infectious to any person coming into contact with it.
Collaborative Procurement Hubs	Bodies set up to manage procurement on behalf of the NHS within the geographical limits of the ten Strategic Health Authorities' boundaries.
Cytostatic medicine and cytotoxic medicine	Any medical product that exhibits one or more of certain hazardous properties, such as toxic and carcinogenic. Includes drugs from a number of medicinal classes.
Cytostatic waste and cytotoxic waste	Category of clinical waste containing or contaminated with a cytotoxic or cytostatic medicine; must be incinerated at 1,000°C.
DEFRA	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
DoH	Department of Health.
DTB	Difficult to burn.
EA	Environment Agency.

EHS	The Environment and Heritage Service; advises on and implements environmental policy and strategy in Northern Ireland.
EPA	Environment Protection Act 1990.
EWC	European Waste Catalogue which classifies waste materials and categorizes them according to what they are and how they were produced. The EWC is referred to in a number of EU Directives.
HASS Regulations	High Activity Sealed Radioactive Sources and Orphan Sources Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No 2686) which are aimed at preventing the exposure of workers and members of the public to inadequate control of high activity sealed sources (HASS), and ensuring the security of HASS and other sealed sources (which present a similar potential hazard) on civil non-nuclear sites.
Hazardous waste	Defined in this report as waste that requires treatment before disposal; more generally waste that exhibits one or more of the hazardous properties listed in the EU Hazardous Waste Directive .
Hazardous Waste Directive	EU Council Directive 91/689/EEC of 12 December 1991 on Hazardous Waste which contains provisions on the controlled management of hazardous waste .
Hazardous Waste Regulations	Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No 894) which implement the Hazardous Waste Directive in England and Wales.
HDU	Heat disinfection unit.
Healthcare risk waste	A category of healthcare waste defined in this report as healthcare waste requiring treatment prior to disposal.
Healthcare risk waste services industry	The provision of collection, transport, treatment and disposal services for healthcare risk waste .
Healthcare waste	Waste produced in healthcare and related settings.
HGV	Heavy goods vehicle.
HT	High temperature.
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control.
JWMB	Joint Waste Management Board (All Ireland).
List of Wastes (England) Regulations	List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No 895) which implement in England a European Commission Decision adopting the European Waste Catalogue.
LQG	Large quantity generator.
NHS	National Health Service.

NSI	Needlestick injury.
Offensive waste	A category of healthcare waste defined in this report as healthcare waste that does not require treatment prior to disposal, eg soiled nappies, sanitary waste, incontinence bags.
OFT	Office of Fair Trading.
OGC	Office of Government Commerce.
PASA	NHS Purchasing and Supplies Agency (executive agency of the DoH).
PCT	Primary Care Trust; a constituent part of the NHS responsible for the provision of general practitioner, optical, dental and pharmaceutical services.
PFI	Public Finance Initiative.
PPC	Pollution, Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000 No 1973) which implement the WID in England and Wales.
Pyrolysis	Process of incineration in an oxygen-free environment.
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act 1993.
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Act.
SHA	Strategic Health Authority; regional bodies set up in 2002.
SHE	Safety, Health and Environment.
Special waste	A category of waste used before the 2005 regulations (Hazardous Waste (England) and List of Waste (England)) came into force.
SQG	Small quantity generator.
Trunking	The consolidation of healthcare risk waste for onward transport to disposal sites.
TWM	Total Waste Management.
Waste Management Licensing Regulations	Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No 1056) which make provision related to the bringing into force of the waste management licensing system under Part II of the EPA and for the purpose of implementing certain EU Directives relating to waste.
WID	Waste Incineration Directive. EU Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste.
WHO	World Health Organization.