CIRCULAR

IGP&I

Standard Club

By your side

TO ALL MEMBERS

12 August 2020

Dear Sir

New revised People's Republic of China (PRC) Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes – effective 1 September 2020

Executive summary

The current PRC Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes (previously revised in 2015) prohibits the import, dumping and disposal of both solid wastes, unless subject to a specific import license, and hazardous wastes. Those solid and hazardous waste products that are currently prohibited from import and those that are subject to an import license are listed in respective catalogues published by competent departments of the PRC - see below. The applicable licensing regime has been in effect in the PRC since 1 August 2011.

A new revision to the PRC Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes (new Revision) which becomes effective on 1 September 2020, imposes joint and several liability on both the carrier and importer for the return and disposal of the solid waste where the solid waste is prohibited and/or proper license has not been obtained, and significantly increases the fines that can be imposed for violations.

Members should also be aware that the PRC intends to reduce the import of solid wastes during the latter half of 2020 and that all solid wastes will be prohibited from import into the PRC from 1 January 2021. As a result, from this date the licensing regime will no longer be in place for the import of solid wastes.

2020 Revision

The solid wastes that are prohibited from import, dumping and disposal in the PRC and/or are subject to import licensing are set out in catalogues of solid waste products as published and adjusted by the competent departments under the State Council of the PRC in 2017 and 2018. They are annexed to this circular as follows:

- Annex I - Catalogue of Solid Wastes Prohibited from Importation into the PRC and that cannot be imported.

- Annex II - Catalogue of Solid Wastes that can be used as raw materials under Import Restrictions and that can be imported with an Import License of the PRC for Restricted Solid Wastes that Can be Used as Raw Materials, but will be prohibited from import from 1 January 2021.

- Annex III - Catalogue of Solid Wastes that can be used as raw materials and that are not under Import Restrictions. Such solid wastes can also be imported with a license but will be prohibited from import from 1 January 2021. The difference from the solid wastes listed in the Catalogue in Annex II is that the importer of Annex III solid wastes should obtain an Import License of the PRC for Unrestricted Solid Wastes that Can be Used as Raw Materials.

- Annex IV - Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes that are already, and will continue to be, prohibited from importation into the PRC.

The Import Restrictions are subject to the licensing regime that has been in effect in the PRC from 1 August 2011 in accordance with the Administrative Measures for the Import of Solid Waste.

Prior to accepting a cargo of solid wastes for carriage to the PRC, carriers should require the consignor to provide:

(i) the relevant solid waste import license

(ii) the consignee's registration certificates for the import of the solid waste

(iii) the registration certificate of any foreign suppliers of the solid waste

(iv) the certificate of the pre-shipment inspection of the imported solid waste.

This licensing regime will be in place until the end of the year when the ban on the importation of all solid wastes will become effective from 1 January 2021.

Previous legislation governing liability for the return and disposal of solid wastes imported by sea into the PRC imposed a liability on the carrier for the return of prohibited solid wastes or the costs for disposing of the waste where the carrier was unable to identify the importer (2015 Revision, Art78). The new Revision imposes joint and several liability on both the carrier and importer for the return and disposal of the solid waste where the solid waste is prohibited and/or there is a failure to comply with licensing requirements in accordance with the Catalogue of Solid Wastes Prohibited from Importation. The carrier may therefore be liable even where the importer is known. If the carrier and importer refuse to return the solid waste, or do not arrange the return within three months, the competent authorities will take measures against the importer and carrier to return the waste. For solid waste that cannot be returned, or where the customs decides not to return, the waste will be disposed of by the relevant authorities and the carrier and importer will bear joint and several liability for the costs incurred.

The new Revision also imposes significantly increased fines for violations of the law. Where a carrier transports a prohibited solid waste to be imported into, or transits a hazardous waste through, the territory of the PRC, the new Revision prescribes that a fine may be imposed on the carrier and the importer under the new law of between RMB 500,000 (equivalent to approximately US$71,000) and RMB 5 million (equivalent to approximately US$710,000) (Art 115 para.1). This is in addition to an order from the customs authorities to return the solid wastes to the place of export. The new Revision does not provide that solid waste other than hazardous waste is prohibited from transit through the territory of the PRC. Where a carrier transports such solid waste for transit through the territory of PRC,it is understood that the carrier does not need to report to customs if the solid wastes (excluding

hazardous wastes) are not discharged at Chinese ports. If they are discharged in port but are in transit through the territory of the PRC, then an import license will need to be obtained.

Given the significantly increased fines for violations of the law, members are recommended to issue a straight bill of lading or a seaway bill when accepting a shipment of solid waste and, when doing so, to ensure that the name of the consignee on any bill of lading or seaway bill is consistent with the name of the importer on the above mentioned import license and registration certificate. In addition, if the member has any doubts about the shipment, especially where the member understands that the shipper has previously shipped solid waste to the PRC, they should require the shipper to provide the product's customs code, if the customs code is listed in the above mentioned Catalogues, as well as the import license, registration certificates and pre-shipment inspection certificate.

If the carriage of prohibited solid waste leads to environmental pollution arising from that waste product following discharge in port, an additional fine may be imposed and that will be calculated to correspond with a figure that is between 1:1 and 1:3 times the direct economic loss caused by the pollution damage or, if the incident is deemed to be of a significant nature, 1:3 to 1:5 times the direct economic loss caused by the damage (Art.118). The new Revision does not govern the prevention and control of any such pollution damage to the marine environment arising from the carriage by sea in the waters of the PRC (Art.2) and which is governed by separate legislation in the PRC.

The new Revision does not differentiate where the imported solid waste has been mis-declared by the shipper, but the carrier may contest any fine that is imposed arising from a mis-declaration. According to the Law of Administrative Penalty of the PRC (Art. 27 para.2), no administrative penalty shall be imposed if the import of a prohibitive solid waste is considered to be a minor act and is corrected in a timely manner with no subsequent harmful consequences.

The carrier however remains jointly and severally liable with the importer for the return and disposal of the prohibited solid waste.

In the event of a casualty occurring in the territory or the waters of the PRC, it is also possible that any cargoes carried on board the vessel, or the hull and machinery of the vessel itself, may be identified as solid waste (in accordance with the Identification Standard for Solid Wastes – General Rules (GB34330-2017) and will need to be disposed of in accordance with the PRC law. This will depend on whether the cargo and/or the vessel have lost the value of their original use due to any damage caused, and whether the vessel can subsequently be used as raw materials. If any damaged cargo is beyond repair and cannot be re-sold for its original usage, or any part of the vessel's hull or machinery arising from a casualty is subsequently sold for breaking within the PRC, then they are likely to be identified as solid wastes and will need to be disposed of and subject to the supervision of the relevant customs authority. The legal advice received by the International Group of P&I Clubs suggests that such scenarios will be handled on a case by case basis.

Members trading in this region are encouraged to exercise caution and remain vigilant for any activity which may fall within the scope of the PRC Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes. Customs are expected to increase the inspections of cargo and the quarantine of the imported solid waste in an effort to enforce the new law. Members are advised to conduct thorough due diligence, carefully checking a request to transport any kind of waste into China in order to avoid being suspected of smuggling and therefore avoid potential fines for violations of the law.

If members are in any doubt about the requirements imposed by the new Revision, then they should contact the managers. English and Chinese versions of the new Revision are contained in Annexes V and VI to this circular.

All clubs in the International Group are issuing a similar circular.

Yours faithfully

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The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (2020 Revision) is translated by 北大法宝(Chinalawinfo Co., Ltd., which retains exclusive copyright of this translation), available at www.pkulaw.com/english. Due to differences in language, legal systems, and culture, English translations of Chinese law are for reference purposes only. Please use the official Chinese-language versions as the final authority.

Annex I

Catalogue of Solid Wastes Prohibited from Importation					
No.	**HS Code**	**Name of Solid Waste**	**Abbreviation**	**Other requirements or notes**	**Remark**
I. Waste animal and plant products					
1	501000000	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair	Waste of human hair		
2	502103000	Waste of Pigs' bristles or hair	Waste pig's hair		
3	502902090	Waste of other badger hair and other brush making hair	Waste animal hair		
4	505901000	Powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers	Waste feather		
5	506901110	Waste of bones, of bovine or sheep, unworked, defatted, simply prepared	Waste of bones, of bovine or sheep		
6	506901910	Other waste of bones(unworked, defatted, simply prepared)	Other waste of bones		
7	507100090	Ivory, ivory powder of other animals and waste thereof	Waste of animal ivory		
8	511994010	Horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material	Horsehair waste		
9	1522000000	Degras, including residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances of animal or vegetable waxes	Degras		
10	1703100000	Cane molasses	Cane molasses		
11	1703900000	Other molasses	Other molasses		
II. Slag, ash and residues					
12	2517200000	Macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste, whether or not incorporating the materials cited in subheading No.2517.10	Macadam of slag, dross or similar industrial waste		
13	2517300000	Tarred macadam	Tarred macadam		
14	2525300000	Mica waste	Mica waste		
15	2530909910	Magnesia waste bricks	Magnesia waste bricks		
16	2618001090	Other granulated slag produced by smelting the steel that mainly containing manganic	Other granular slags from the manufacture of iron and steel containing primarily manganese		
17	2618001001	Granulated slag(including slag sand)produced by smelting the steel that mainly containing manganic, with manganic more than 25%	Granulated slag produced by smelting the steel that containing manganic, with manganic more than 25%		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2018
18	2618009000	Other granulated slag(including slag sand)produced by smelting the steel	Other granulated slag produced by smelting the steel		
19	2619000010	Scalings from the rolling of iron or steel	Scalings from the rolling of iron or steel		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2018
20	2619000021	The scum and slag with vanadium produced by smelting the steel, containing vanadium pentoxide more than 20%(other than granulated slag produced by smelting the steel)	The scum and slag with vanadium produced by smelting the steel, containing vanadium pentoxide more than 20%		
21	2619000029	Other scum and slag with vanadium produced by smelting the steel(other than granulated slag produced by smelting the steel)	Other scum and slag with vanadium produced by smelting the steel		
22	2619000030	Slag, dross containing more than 80% of steel, from the manufacture of iron or steel	Slag, dross containing more than 80% of steel, from the manufacture of iron or steel		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2018
23	2619000090	Other slag, dross and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel (other than granulated slag from the manufacture of iron or steel)	Other slag, dross and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel	Including dust removal ash, dust removal sludge, sludge, etc. generated in the manufacture of iron or steel	
24	2620110000	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel) containing hard zinc spelter	Slag, ash and residues containing hard zinc spelter		
25	2620190000	Other slag, ash and residues containing mainly zinc,other than from the manufacture of iron or steel	Other slag, ash and residues containing mainly zinc		
26	2620210000	Leaded gasoline sludges and leaded anti-knock compound sludges	Leaded gasoline sludge		
27	2620290000	Other Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly lead	Other Slag, ash and residues, containing mainly lead		
28	2620300000	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly copper	Slag, ash and residues, containing mainly copper		
29	2620400000	Slag, ash and residues (other than from the manufacture of iron or steel), containing mainly aluminium	Slag, ash and residues, containing mainly aluminium	Including drossing and aluminum ash from aluminum smelting, scrap aluminum smelting,	
30	2620600000	Slag, ash and residues, containing arsenic, mercury, thallium or their mixtures, of a kind used for the extraction of arsenic or those metals or for the manufacture of their chemical compounds	Slag, ash and residues, containing arsenic, mercury, thallium or their mixtures		
31	2620910000	Slag, ash and residues, containing antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium or their mixtures	Slag, ash and residues, containing antimony, beryllium, cadmium, chromium or their mixtures		
32	2620991000	Other slag, ash and residues, containing mainly tungsten	Other slag, ash and residues, containing mainly tungsten		
33	2620999011	Slag, ash and residues, containing by weight more than 20% of V2O5(other than from the manufacture of iron or steel)	Slag, ash and residues, containing by weight more than 20% of V2O5		

34	2620999019	Slag, ash and residues, containing by weight more than 10% but not exceeding 20% of V2O5(other than from the manufacture of iron or steel)	Slag, ash and residues, containing by weight more than 10% but not exceeding 20% of V2O5		
35	2620999020	Slag, ash and residues from the manufacture of copper, containing more than 10% of copper	Slag, ash and residues from the manufacture of copper, containing more than 10% of copper		
36	2620999090	Slag, ash and residues, containing other metals or their compounds(other than from the manufacture of iron or steel)	Slag, ash and residues, containing other metals or their compounds		
37	2621100000	Ash and Residues from the incineration of municipal waste	Ash and Residues from the incineration of municipal waste		
38	2621900010	Seaweed ash(kelp)and other plant ash, including rice husk ash	Seaweed ash(kelp)and other plant ash		
39	2621900090	Other slag and ash	Other slag and ash	Including Combustion dust-collecting ash (dedusting ash) such as fly ash, fuel ash, etc. Or incineration fly ash produced by pollution control facilities, and mixtures containing the above ashes	
40	2710910000	Waste oils, containing poly chlorinated biphenyls(PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls(PCTs)or polybrominated biphenyls(PBBs)	Waste oils containing PCBs and PBBs		
41	2710990000	Other waste oils	Other waste oils	Including coal tar oil not conforming to YB/T5075	
42	2713900000	Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals		
III. Silicon scraps					
43	2804619011	Polycrystalline silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight more than 99.9999999% of silicon, excluding solar-grade polysilicon	Polycrystalline silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight more than 99.9999999% of silicon, excluding solar-grade polysilicon		
44	2804619091	Other silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight weight 99.99% of silicon or more	Other silicon waste or scrap, containing by weight weight 99.99% of silicon or more		
IV. Waste pharmaceuticals					
45	3006920000	Waste pharmaceuticals(Drugs that have exceeded the effective shelf life and are not suitable for the original use)	Waste pharmaceuticals		
V. Miscellaneous chemical wastes					
46	3804000010	Residual lyes from the manufacture of wood pulp, not concentrated, not desugared nor chemically treated	Residual lyes		
47	3825100000	Municipal waste	Municipal waste	Including unsorted mixed domestic waste	
48	3825200000	Sewage sludge	Sludge	Including sludge and dust sludge produced by pollution treatment facilities such as sewage treatment plants	
49	3825300000	Clinical waste	Clinical waste		
50	3825410000	Waste organic solvents, halogenated	Waste organic solvents		
51	3825490000	Other waste organic solvents	Other waste organic solvents		
52	3825500000	Wastes of metal pickling liquors, hydraulic fluids and brake fluids (Including waste antifreeze fluids)	Waste pickling liquor		
53	53825610000	Chemical waste mainly containing organic constituents (waste from other chemical and related industries)	Chemical waste mainly containing organic constituents	Including waste and sludge containing terephthalic acid	
54	3825690000	Other chemical waste (Other waste from chemical or allied industries)	Other chemical waste		
55	3825900090	Other chemical by-products or waste, not else- where specified or included	Other chemical waste, not else-where specified or included		
VI. Plastic waste, parings and scrap					
56	3915100000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of ethylene	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of ethylene, excluding aluminum-plastic composite membrane	Non-industrial-sourced waste plastics (including waste plastics from domestic sources)	
57			Aluminum-plastic composite membrane		
58	3915200000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of styrene	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of styrene		
59	3915300000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of vinyl chloride	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of vinyl chloride		
60	3915901000	Waste, parings and scrap of polyethylene glycol terephthalate	Waste, parings and scrap of PET, excluding waste PET beverage bottle(brick)		
61			Waste PET beverage bottle(brick)		
62	3915909000	Other waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	Other waste, parings and scrap, of plastics, excluding crusing material of waste disc		

63			Crusing material of waste disc		
64	3915100000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of ethylene	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of ethylene, excluding aluminum-plastic composite membrane	Industrial-sourced waste plastics (refers to thermoplastic leftovers, leftovers and defective products produced in the process of plastic production and plastic products processing)	Prohibited from importation as from the end of 2018
65			Aluminum-plastic composite membrane		
66	3915200000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of styrene	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of styrene		
67	3915300000	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of vinyl chloride	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of vinyl chloride		
68	3915901000	Waste, parings and scrap of polyethylene glycol terephthalate	Waste, parings and scrap of PET, excluding waste PET beverage bottle (brick)		
69			Waste PET beverage bottle (brick)		
70	3915909000	Other waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	Other waste, parings and scrap, of plastics, excluding crusing material of waste disc		
71			Crusing material of waste disc		
VII. Waste rubber and leather					
72	4004000010	Waste rubber tyres and their cuts	Waste rubber tyres and their cuts		
73	4004000020	Vulcanized rubber waste and scrap, and powders and granules obtained therefrom(other than hard rubber)	Waste vulcanized rubber	Excluding vulcanized rubber powder products conforming to GB/T19208	
74	4004000090	Not vulcanized rubber waste and scrap, and powders and granules obtained therefrom	Not vulcanized rubber waste, scrap and parings		
75	4017001010	Hard rubber waste and scrap in all forms	Waste hard rubber		
76	4115200010	Waste residue, dust, powder and flour of leather	Waste residue, dust, powder and flour of leather		
77	4115200090	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather	Leather parings		
VIII. Wood and cork waste					
78	4401310000	Wood pellets	Wood waste		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
79	4401390000	Other sawdust and wood waste and scrap			prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
80	4501901000	cork waste	cork waste		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
IX. Recoverd (waste and scrap)wallpaper and paperboard, including waste specialty paper					
81	4707900010	Recoverd (waste and scrap)wallpaper, wax- coated paper or waxed paper and carbon paper (including unsorted waste and scrap)	Waste wallpaper, wax- coated paper or waxed paper and carbon paper	Including waste carbonless paper, thermal paper, asphalt damp-proof paper, self-adhesive paper, oil-impregnated paper, used liquid packaging paper (Tetra Pak)	
82	4707900090	Other recovered paper or paperboard (including unsorted waste and scrap)	Other waste paper	Excluding waste carbonless paper, thermal paper, asphalt damp-proof paper, self-adhesive paper, oil-impregnated paper, used liquid packaging paper (Tetra Pak)	
X. Waste textile raw materials and products					
83	5103109090	Noils of fine hair of other wild animal	Noils of fine hair of other wild animal		
84	5103209090	Waste of fine hair of other animal (including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock)	Waste of fine hair of other animal		
85	5103300090	Waste of coarse hair of other animal (including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock)	Waste of coarse hair of other animal		
86	5104009090	Garnetted stock of fine or coarse hair of other animal	Garnetted stock of fine or coarse hair of other animal		
87	5202100000	Yarn waste(including waste cotton yarn)	Yarn waste		
88	5202910000	Garnetted stock	Garnetted stock		
89	5202990000	Other cotton waste	Other cotton waste		
90	5505100000	Waste of synthetic fibres (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock)of man-made fibres	Waste of synthetic fibres of man-made fibres		
91	5505200000	Waste of artificial fibres (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock)of man-made fibres	Waste of artificial fibres of man-made fibres		
92	6309000000	Worn clothing and other worn articles	Worn clothing and other worn articles		
93	6310100010	Sorted new or not used rags, including scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, of textile materials	Rags of textile materials		
94	6310100090	Other sorted rags, including scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, of textile materials	Waste textile materials		
95	6310900010	Other new or not used rags, including scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, of textile materials	Other rags of textile materials		
96	6310900090	Other rags, including scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, of textile materials	Waste textile materials		
XI. Waste glass					
97	7001000010	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass	Including cathode ray tube glass scrap and radioactive glass scrap	
XII. Waste of metals and metal compounds					
98	7112301000	Ash of silver or silver compounds, (of a kind used principally for the recycling silverl)	Ash of silver or silver compounds		

99	7112309000	Other ash of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal, (of a kind used principally for recycling silverl)	Other ash of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal		
100	7112912000	Waste and scrap with gold or gold compounds, (but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals, of a kind used principally for recycling gold)	Waste and scrap with gold or gold compounds		
101	7112991000	Waste and scrap containing silver or silver compounds (but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals, of a kind used principally for recycling silver)	Waste and scrap containing silver or silver compounds		
102	7112992000	Waste and scrap with other precious metals,(used principally for recycling precious metals)	Waste and scrap with other precious metals		
103	7204210000	Waste and scrap of stainless steel	Waste and scrap of stainless steel		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
104	7204490010	Compressed auto body	Compressed auto body		prohibited from imporation as from the end of 2018
105	7204490020	Waste hardware and electric appliance mainly for recycling steel and iron	Waste hardware and electric appliance mainly for recycling steel and iron		prohibited from importatin as from the end of 2018
106	7401000010	Cement copper (precipitated copper)	Cement copper (precipitated copper)		
107	7404000010	Waste electric machines mainly for recycling copper, including waste wires, cables, hardware and electric appliance	Waste electric machines mainly for recycling copper		prohibited from importatin as from the end of 2018
108	7602000010	Waste electric machines mainly for recyclinging aluminium, including waste wires, cables, hardware and electric appliance	Waste electric machines mainly for recyclinging aluminium		prohibited from importatin as from the end of 2018
109	7802000000	Lead waste and scrap	Lead waste and scrap		
110	8101970000	Waste and scrap of articles of tungsten	Waste and scrap of articles of tungsten		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
111	8102970000	Waste and scrap of molybdenum	Waste and scrap of molybdenum		
112	8104200000	Waste and scrap of magnesium	Waste and scrap of magnesium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
113	8105300000	Waste and scrap of cobalt mattes	Waste and scrap of cobalt mattes		
114	8106001092	Other unwrought bismuth waste and scrap	Waste and scrap of bismuth		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
115	8107300000	Cadmium waste and scrap	Cadmium waste and scrap		
116	8108300000	Waste and scrap of titanium	Waste and scrap of titanium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
117	8109300000	Waste and scrap of zirconium	Waste and scrap of zirconium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
118	8110200000	Antimony waste and scrap	Antimony waste and scrap		
119	8111001010	Unwrought manganese waste and scraps	Unwrought manganese waste and scraps		
120	8112130000	Waste and scrap of beryllium	Waste and scrap of beryllium		
121	8112220000	Waste and scrap of chromium	Waste and scrap of chromium		
122	8112520000	Waste and scrap of thallium	Waste and scrap of thallium		
123	8112921010	Unwrought germanium waste and scraps	Waste and scrap of germanium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
124	8112922010	Unwrought vanadium waste and scrap	Waste and scrap of vanadium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
125	8112923090	Unwrought indium waste and scrap	Waste and scrap of indium		
126	8112924010	Waste and scrap of niobium	Waste and scrap of niobium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
127	8112929011	Unwrought hafnium waste and scrap	Waste and scrap of hafnium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
128	8112929091	Unrolled gallium, rhenium waste and scraps	Waste and scrap of allium or rhenium		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
129	8113001010	tungsten scrap carbonized in granulate or powder	Waste and scrap tungsten carbide in granular or powder		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
130	8113009010	Other waste and scrap of tungsten carbide, other than granules or powder	Other waste and scrap of tungsten carbide, other than granules or powder		prohibited from importation as from the end of 2019
131	8908000000	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up:	scrapped vessel		prohibited from importatin as from the end of 2018
XIII. Waste battery					
132	8548100000	Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators; spent primary cells, spent primary batteries and spent electric accumulators	Waste and scrap of primary cells, spent primary cells		
XIV. Waste mechanical and electrical products and equipment and their spare parts, disassembled parts, broken parts and smashed parts that have not been sorted, except as otherwise stipulated by the State (the parameter database of the customs clearance system will not be prompted temporarily)					
133	8469-8473	Waste Automatic Data Processing Equipment such as Printer, Copier, Fax Machine, Typewriter, Calculator, Computer and Other Office Electrical and Electronic Products	Waste computing equipment and office electrical and electronic products	Excluding spare parts, disassembled parts, broken parts or shredded parts of waste electrical and hardware wastes consisting only of metals or alloys that have been removed of electrical and electronic components and toxic and harmful substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl	
134	8415,8418, 8450, 8508-8510, 8516	Waste household electrical and electronic appliances and waste body care appliances, such as waste air conditioners, refrigerators & other refrigeration equipment, washing machines, dishwashers, microwave ovens, electric cookers, vacuum cleaners, water heaters, carpet sweepers, electric knives, barbers, hair dryers, tooth brushing, shaving, massage appliances and other body care appliances	Waste household electrical and electronic appliances		

135	8517, 8518	Waste telephone, network communication equipment, microphone, loudspeaker and other waste communication equipment	Waste communication equipment	(PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) and that have been sorted and processed without contamination (e.g. Refrigerator casings, air conditioner radiators and tubes, game console supports, etc.)	
136	8519-8531	Waste audio and video recorders, video recorders, video players, laser video disc players, video cameras, camcorders and digital cameras, radios, televisions, monitors, displays, signal devices and other waste audio-visual products as well as radio and television equipment and signal devices	Waste audiovisual products and radio and television equipment and signalling devices		
137	9504	Waste game machine	Waste game machine		
138	8539	Waste fluorescent tubes and discharge tubes, including pressure-sodium tubes and metal halide tubes and other devices for lighting or for emitting or controlling light	Waste lighting equipment		
139	8532-8534, 8540-8542	Waste capacitors, printed circuits, thermionic tubes, kinescopes, cathode-ray tubes or photo-cathode tubes, waste semiconductor devices such as diodes and transistors, and waste electrical and electronic components such as integrated circuits	Waste electrical and electronic components		
140	9018-9022	Waste medical devices and radiographic equipment	Waste medical devices and radiographic equipment		
141	Chapter 84, 85 and 90	Other waste mechanical and electrical products and equipment (referring to the complete waste mechanical and electrical products and equipment under Chapters 84, 85 and 90 of the customs' Comprehensive Classification of Commodities, or the import of wastes under this Item in the name of other commodities)	Other waste mechanical and electrical products and equipment	Excluding spare parts, disassembled parts, broken parts or shredded parts of waste electrical and hardware wastes consisting only of metals or alloys that have been removed of electrical and electronic components and toxic and harmful substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) and that have been sorted and processed without contamination	
XV. Others					
142	2520	Waste gypsum	Waste gypsum	Including flue gas desulfurization gypsum, phosphogypsum, boron gypsum, etc	
143	2524	Waste asbestos (dust and fibre)	Waste asbestos		
144	6806	Waste mineral fibre, slag wool, rock asbestos and similar mineral wool, ceramic fibre, etc	Waste ceramic fibers, etc. with similar physical and chemical properties as asbestos		
145		Used plastic bags, films and nets collected from households or sorted out from domestic waste, as well as used agricultural plastic films and used agricultural plastic hoses	Used plastic bags, films and nets collected from households or sorted out from domestic waste, as well as used agricultural plastic films and used agricultural plastic hoses		
146		Waste fishing net	Waste fishing net		
147		Waste woven bags and sacks	Waste woven bags and sacks	Excluding waste plastic woven bags that meet the requirements of GB 16487.12	
148		Obsolete and waste coatings and paints	Waste coatings and paints	Including solid state of them	
149		Bamboo fiber waste and scraps	Bamboo fiber waste and scraps		
150		Finished type waste wafers (scrap wafers or fragmented wafers whose surfaces of high-purity silicon have been treated such as diffusion, oxidation, epitaxy, coating, photolithography, encapsulation, etc and whose surfaces are not bare silicon)	Finished type waste wafers		
151		Fluff pulp waste	Fluff pulp waste		
152		Sulfur-containing sludge (Elemental sulfur < 80%, water content ≥ 10%)	Sulfur-containing sludge		
153		Recycled waste phosphor from dismantling of electronic products	Waste phosphor		
154		Nickel-containing slag, ash, residue	Nickel-containing slag, ash, residue	Including waste catalyst containing nickel and nickel residue after extraction of vanadium and molybdenum, as well as residue after treatment (e.g. Evaporation) of spent copper or nickel electrolyte	
155		Spent catalyst containing vanadium	Spent catalyst containing vanadium		
156		Waste sleeper	Waste sleeper		
157		Other unlisted solid waste	Other unlisted solid waste	Referring to the solid waste not clearly listed in the List of Imported Waste Management	

Annex II

Catalogue of Solid wastes (import of which is under restriction) that can be used as raw materials						
No.	**HS Code**	**Name of Waste**	**Name in Certificate**	**Applicable Environmental Protection Control Standards**	**Other Requirements or notes**	**Remark**
I. Recoverd (waste and scrap) paper and paperboard						
1	4707100000	Recoverd (waste and scrap) unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard	Waste paper	GB 16487.4		
2	4707200000	Recoverd (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard made of bleached Chemical pulp (not coloured in the mass)	Waste paper	GB 16487.4		
3	4707300000	Recoverd (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp(for example, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter)	Waste paper	GB 16487.4		
II. Metal and alloy waste plastics (metal state and non loose form, non loose form refers to solid wastes which are not powder, sludge, dust or containing hazardous liquid						
4	7204100000	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
5	7204290000	Other waste and scrap of alloy steel	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
6	7204300000	Waste and scrap of canned iron or steel	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
7	7204410000	Iron and steel scrap from machining, machining means turning, planing, milling, grinding, sawing, filing, shearing and punching	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
8	7204490090	Ferrous waste and scrap, not elsewhere specifiled or included	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
9	7204500000	Remelting scrap ingots of iron steel	Waste iron and steel	GB 16487.6		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
10	7404000090	Other copper waste and scrap	Copper waste and scrap	GB 16487.7		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019
11	7602000090	Other aluminium waste and scrap	Aluminium waste and scrap	GB 16487.7		Restricted from importation as from July 1, 2019

Annex III

Solid wastes (import of which is not under restriction) that can be used as raw materials					
No.	**HS Code**	**Name of Waste**	**Name in Certificate**	**Applicable Environmental Protection Control Standards**	**Other Requirements or notes**
Waste and scrap of metal and metal alloys					
1	7112911010	Waste and scrap of gold	Waste and scrap of gold	GB 16487.7	
2	7112911090	Waste and scrap of gold compounds, excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	Waste and scrap of gold compounds	GB 16487.7	
3	7112921000	Waste and scrap of platinum or platinum compounds, excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	Waste and scrap of platinum or platinum compounds	GB 16487.7	
4	7503000000	Nickel scrap	Nickel scrap	GB 16487.7	
5	7902000000	Waste and scrap of zinc	Waste and scrap of zinc	GB 16487.7	
6	8002000000	Waste and scrap of tin	Waste and scrap of tin	GB 16487.7	
7	8103300000	Waste and scrap of tantalum	Waste and scrap of tantalum	GB 16487.7	

Annex IV

National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes

Category of the waste	Source of the Waste	Code of the waste	Hazardous waste	Hazardous properties
HW01 Medical wastes	Waste from health sector	831-001-01	Waste of Infectivity	In (Infectivity)
		831-002-01	Injurious waste	In
		831-003-01	Pathological waste	In
		831-004-01	Chemical waste	T (Toxicity)
		831-005-01	Drug-induced waste	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-001-01	Wastes collected and disposed in order to prevent and control infectious disease in domestic animals	In
	Waste from producing original medicine for chemical medicine products	271-001-02	Residues from distillation and reaction during the production of raw medicine for chemical medicine products	T
		271-002-02	Waste mother liquor and reactive group from the production of raw medicine for chemical medicine products	T
		271-003-02	Decolored and filtering media from the production of raw medicine for chemical medicine products	T
		271-004-02	Waste absorbent from the production of raw medicine for chemical medicine products	T
		271-005-02	Waste products and intermediates from production of raw medicine for chemical medicine products	T
	Waste from producing chemical medicine agents	272-001-02	Distillation and reaction residues from the purification, refining, and reprocessing of bulk drug substances in the production of chemical medicine agents	T
		272-002-02	Waste mother liquor and reactive group from the purification, refining, and reprocessing of bulk drug substances in the production of chemical medicine agents	T
		272-003-02	Waste decolorizing filter media from the production of chemical medicine agents	T
		272-004-02	Waste absorbent from the production of chemical medicine agents	T
		272-005-02	Waste products and raw medicine from the production of chemical medicine agents	T
		275-001-02	Sludge from wastewater treatment from producing veterinary medicine products by using Arsenic or organic arsenic compounds	T
		275-002-02	Residues from the distillation of aniline compounds in the production of veterinary medicine products using Arsenic or organic arsenic compounds	T

HW02 Pharmaceutical wastes	Waste from manufacturing veterinary medicine products	275-003-02	Waste decolorizing filter media and adsorbents from the production of veterinary medicine products using Arsenic or organic arsenic compounds	T
		275-004-02	Residues from distillation and reaction in the production of other veterinary medicine products	T
		275-005-02	Waste decolorizing filter media and adsorbents from the production of other veterinary medicine products	T
		275-006-02	Spent mother liquor, reaction medium and culture medium waste from the production of veterinary medicine products	T
		275-007-02	Waste absorbent from the production of veterinary medicine products	T
		275-008-02	Waste products and raw medicine from production of veterinary medicine products	T
	Waste from manufacturing biological medicine products	276-001-02	Residues from distillation and reaction in the production of bio-chemical medicine products and medicine under the gene project by biological technologies	T
		276-002-02	Waste mother liquor, reaction and culture medium in the production of bio-chemical medicine products and medicine under the gene project by biological technologies (excluding Culture medium waste in the process of biosynthesis of amino acids and vitamins by biotechnologies)	T
		276-003-02	Waste decolorizing filter media in the production of bio-chemical medicine products and medicine under the gene project by biological technologies (excluding Culture medium waste in the process of biosynthesis of amino acids and vitamins by biotechnologies)	T
		276-004-02	Waste absorbent from the production of bio-chemical medicine products and medicine under the gene project by biological technologies	T
		276-005-02	Waste products, raw medicine and intermediates from the production of bio-chemical medicine products and medicine under the gene project by biological technologies	T
HW03 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines	Waste not from specific sources	900-002-03	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines in the production, sale, and use processes (excluding waste pharmaceuticals in HW01, HW02, and 900-999-49)	T
		263-001-04	Residues from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene during the production of chlordane; Waste from chlordane chlorination reactor vacuum stripping	T
		263-002-04	Distillation residues from methylbenzene recycling process in the production of disulfoton	T

HW04 Pesticide wastes	Waste from manufacturing pesticides	263-003-04	Residues from filtration of diethyldithiophosphoric acid in phorate production	T
		263-004-04	Heavy cut and distillation residues from distilling tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid	T
		263-005-04	Residues containing 2,6-Dichlorophenol from the production of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	T
		263-006-04	Residues from filtration, evaporation, and centrifugal separation and wastewater treatment sludge in the production of vinyl bis-aminodithioformic acid and its salts; dust from dust-collecting(removal) device and residue from the ground cleaning in the grinding and packaging processes	T
		263-007-04	Wastewater from the reactor in the production of bromomethane and waste vitriol from the acid dryer; waste adsorbent from the production process and solid wastes from the wastewater separator	T
		263-008-04	Residues from distillation and reaction in the production of other pesticides	T
		263-009-04	Mother liquor from the production of pesticides and cleansing liquid of reactors and containers	T
		263-010-04	Waste filtering materials and adsorbents from pesticide production	T
		263-011-04	Sludge from wastewater treatment in the production of pesticides	T
		263-012-04	Waste products and expired raw material from the production and preparation of pesticides	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-003-04	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake pesticides in the sale and use processes	T
HW05 Waste of wood preservatives	Wood Processing	201-001-05	Wastewater treatment sludge from wood preservation using pentachlorophenol, and waste wood debris contaminated with such preservative produced during the wood preservative treatment	T
		201-002-05	Wastewater treatment sludge from wood preservation using creosote oil, and waste wood debris contaminated with such preservative produced during the wood preservative treatment	T
		201-003-05	Wastewater treatment sludge from wood preservation using inorganic preservatives containing arsenic and chromium, and waste wood debris contaminated with such preservative produced during the wood preservative treatment	T

	Manufacture of special chemical products	266-001-05	Reaction residues, waste filtering materials and adsorbents from production of wood preservation chemicals	T
		266-002-05	Wastewater treatment sludge from production of wood preservation chemicals	T
		266-003-05	Waste products and expired raw materials from production and preparation of wood preservation chemicals	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-004-05	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake wood preservatives during sale and use	T
HW06 Waste organic solvents and wastes containing organic solvents	Waste not from specific sources	900-401-06	Waste halogen-containing organic solvents used as cleaning agents or extractants in industrial production, including carbon tetrachloride, dichloromethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethanes, 1,1,2-trichloroethanes, trichloro-ethylene, tetrachloro-ethylene.	T, I
		900-402-06	Waste toxic organic solvents used as cleaning agents or extractants in industrial production, including Benzene, Styrene, Butanol, Acetone	T, I (Ignitability)
		900-403-06	Waste flammable and explosive organic solvents used as cleaning agents or extractants in industrial production, including n-hexane, toluene, o-xylene, m-xylene, p-xylene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, ethylbenzene, ethanol, isopropanol, diethyl ether, dipropyl ether, methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, butyl propionate, phenol,	I
		900-404-06	Other waste organic solvents used as cleaning agents or extractants in industrial production, listed in the Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals	T/I
		900-405-06	Waste activated carbon and other filtering adsorption media from the recycling of the wastes listed in 900-401-06	T
		900-406-06	Waste activated carbon and other filtering adsorption media from the recycling of the wastes listed in 900-402-06 and 900-404-06	T
		900-407-06	High boiling products and bottom residues from the fractionation and regeneration of the waste in 900-401-06	T
		900-408-06	Bottom residues from the fractionation and regeneration of the waste listed in 900-402-06 and 900-404-06	T
		900-409-06	Wastewater treatment scum and sludge from the recycling treatment of the waste listed in 900-401-06 (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
		900-410-06	Wastewater treatment scum and sludge from the recycling treatment of the waste listed in 900-402-06 and 900-404-06 (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
HW07 Wastes from heat treatment containing cyanide	Waste from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	346-001-07	Residues from quenching baths resulting from the heat treatment of metals using cyanides	T
		346-002-07	Quenching wastewater treatment sludge from heat treatment of metals using cyanide	T
		346-003-07	Waste lining from the maintenance of cyanide heat treatment furnace	T
		346-004-07	Heat Treatment Carburized Cyanide Slag from Heat Treatment Carburizing Furnace	T
		346-005-07	Residue and waste liquid containing cyanide from cleaning salt bath in metal heat treatment process	R (Reactivity), T

		346-049-07	Residues from cyanide heat treatment and annealing operations	T
HW08 Waste Mineral Oil, and Waste Containing Mineral Oil	Waste from Petroleum Exploitation	071-001-08	Oily sludge and sediments from petroleum exploitation and refining	T, I
		071-002-08	Waste drilling muds from oil exploitation through drilling muds prepared with mineral oil as continuous phase	T
	Waste from Natural Gas Exploitation	072-001-08	Waste drilling muds from natural gas exploitation through drilling muds prepared with mineral oil as continuous phase	T
	Waste from manufacture of refined petroleum products	251-001-08	Oil/water and hydrocarbon/water mixtures from cleaning mineral oil storage and transfer facilities	T
		251-002-08	Oily sludge from storage facilities, oil-water-solid material separators, sump tanks, ditches and other transmission pipelines, cesspits, and rain water collection pipelines during initial petroleum refining	T, I
		251-003-08	Oily sludge from oil separator in petroleum refining, as well as the sludge from gasoline refining process wastewater and cooling wastewater treatment (excluding wastewater biological treatment sludges)	T
		251-004-08	Scum from dissolved air flotation process in petroleum refining	T, I
		251-005-08	Spilled waste oils or emulsions from petroleum refining	T, I
		251-006-08	Oily sludge from cleaning of heat exchanger pipies bundle in petroleum Refining	T
		251-010-08	Sediments in the bottom of the oil slurry settling tank in oil refinery process	T, I
		251-011-08	Residue from inlet piping filtration or separation equipment in the petroleum refining process	T, I
		251-012-08	Waste filtering media from petroleum refining	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-199-08	Waste mineral oil and sludge from centralized dismantling of internal combustion engines, automobiles, ships, etc.	T, I
		900-200-08	Waste mineral oils and sludge from honing, milling and sanding	T, I
		900-201-08	Waste kerosene, diesel oil, gasoline and other solvent oil produced from petroleum and coal refining from the cleaning of metal parts	T, I
		900-203-08	Waste mineral oil from surface hardening with quenching oil	T
		900-204-08	Waste mineral oils from the rolling of metals using rolling oil, coolant and acid	T
		900-205-08	Waste mineral oil from tin plating and soldering recovery processes	T
		900-209-08	Waste paraffin wax and lubricating oil from the process of shaping and physical and mechanical surface treatment of metals and plastics	T, I
		900-210-08	Scum and sludge from waste oil, sludge and wastewater treatment from oil/water separation facilities, excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge	T, I
		900-211-08	Waste solvent oil from rubber production	T, I
		900-212-08	Waste White Oil from the Production of Lithium Battery Separator	T
		900-213-08	Precipitation residues, filtering residues and waste filtering adsorption media produced in the regeneration and purification process of waste mineral oil	T, I
		900-214-08	Waste lubricating oils such as waste engine oil, brake oil, automatic transmission oil and gear oil generated from the maintenance and dismantling of vehicles and machinery	T, I
		900-215-08	Pyrolysis residues from regeneration of waste mineral oil	T, I

		900-216-08	Waste antirust oil produced during surface antirust treatment of castings with antirust oil	T, I
		900-217-08	Waste lubricating oil from the process of lubricating mechanical equipment using industrial gear oil	T, I
		900-218-08	Waste hydraulic oil generated during maintenance, replacement and disassembly of hydraulic equipment	T, I
		900-219-08	Waste refrigerator oil from maintenance, replacement and disassembly of refrigeration compression equipment	T, I
		900-220-08	Waste transformer oil from maintenance, replacement and disassembly of transformers	T, I
		900-221-08	Waste fuel oil and sludge from fuel oil storage	T, I
		900-222-08	Oil slicks and sludge from floatation, oil removal, and flocculation and sedimentation treatment of petroleum refining wastewater	T
		900-249-08	Other waste mineral oil and mineral oil waste from production, sale and use	T, I
HW09 Oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixture or emulsified liquid	Waste not from specific sources	900-005-09	Oil/water, hydrocarbon/water mixtures or emulsified liquid from maintenance, replacement and dismantling of hydraulic presses	T
		900-006-09	Oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsified liquid produced during machining using cutting oil and fluid	T
		900-007-09	Oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsified liquid from other processes	T
HW10 Wastes containing PCB, PCT or PBB	Waste not from specific sources	900-008-10	Capacitors or transformers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs), polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	T
		900-009-10	Power equipment cleaning solution containing PCBs, PCTs, and PBBs	T
		900-010-10	Waste medium oil, insulating oil, cooling oil and heat-conducting oil in power equipment containing PCBs, PCTs and PBBs	T
		900-011-10	Waste packages and containers containing or contaminated with PCBs, PCTs and PBBs	T
	Waste from manufacturing refined oil products	251-013-11	Acid tar and other tars from oil refining	T
		252-001-11	Residue produced by ammonia vaporizing tower in the coking process	T
		252-002-11	Tar residue at the bottom of a settling facility in the coking process	T
		252-003-11	Residues from naphthalene and crude benzene refining during recovery of coking by-products	T
		252-004-11	Tar residue in tar storage facilities from coking and recovery of coking by-products	T
		252-005-11	Tar Residue in Tar Storage Facility in Coal Tar Refining Process	T
		252-006-11	Tar Residue Produced in the Process of Fractionation and Refining of Coal Tar	T

	Waste from coking industry	252-007-11	Wastewater pond residue from the recovery process of coking by-products	T
		252-008-11	Residue from distillation, clarification and washing processes in light oil recovery	T
		252-009-11	Residue of wastewater pool in refining light oil	T
		252-010-11	Wastewater treatment sludge generated in the process of coking and coal tar processing and utilization (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
		252-011-11	Acid tars and other tars from production of coke	T
		252-012-11	Residue from crude benzol refining during coke production	T
		252-013-11	Desulfurization waste liquid from production of coke	T
		252-014-11	Residues and tars from gas purification during coke production	T
		252-015-11	Coke powder from coke quenching wastewater precipitation and dust from coke screening, in coke production	T
		252-016-11	Flash oil from coal tar pitch upgrading	T
	Wastes from gas production and supply industry	450-001-11	Coal tar residue produced in the process of gas purification in gas production industry	T
		450-002-11	Wastewater treatment sludge from the process of gas production (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
		450-003-11	Coal Tar produced from gas condensation in the process of gas production	T
		261-007-11	Distillation residue from production of acetaldehyde through ethylene	T
		261-008-11	Minor fractions from production of acetaldehyde through ethylene	T
		261-009-11	Distillation residue from distillation of benzyl chloride in benzyl chloride production	T
		261-010-11	Distillation residues and heavy cuts from production of carbon tetrachloride	T
		261-011-11	Distillation residue from the refining tower in the production of epichlorohydrin	T
		261-012-11	Distillation residues from the production of phenol and acetone through cumene	T
		261-013-11	Distillation residues and light fractions from the production of phthalic anhydride through naphthalene	T
		261-014-11	Distillation residues and light fractions from the production of phthalic anhydride through from o-Xylene	T
		261-015-11	Distillation residue from the production of nitrobenzene through benzene nitration	T

		261-016-11	Distillation and centrifuge residues from the production of toluene diisocyanate	T
		261-017-11	Distillation residue from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane	T
		261-018-11	Distillation residue from the combined production of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene	T
		261-019-11	Distillation residue from the production of aniline	T
		261-020-11	Distillation residue from aniline extraction procedure in the production of aniline	T
		261-021-11	Reaction residue from the drying tower in the production of toluenediamine by hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene	T
		261-022-11	Light fraction from the Process of producing toluenediamine by hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene	T
		261-023-11	Waste liquor from product refining in production of toluenediamine by hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene	T
		261-024-11	Heavy cuts from in the process of producing toluene diamine by hydrogenation of dinitrotoluene	T
		261-025-11	Organic condensate from solvent recovery tower in the production of Toluene diisocyanate (TDI) by Phosgenation of Toluenediamine	T
		261-026-11	Distillation and fractionation residues from production of chlorobenzene	T
		261-027-11	Residue from product separation in the production of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine using hydrazine carboxylate	T
		261-028-11	Distillation residue from product refining in ethylene bromination process for production of ethylene dibromide	T
		261-029-11	Distillation residues from production of alpha-chlorotoluene, benzoyl chloride and chemicals containing such functional groups	T
		261-030-11	Heavy cuts fromproduction of carbon tetrachloride	T

HW11 Residues of rectification and distillation	Waste from manufacture of basic chemical raw materials	261-031-11	Heavy cuts from distillation in the production of vinyl chloride monomer	T
		261-032-11	Heavy cuts from distillation in the production of vinyl chloride monomer	T
		261-033-11	Residues from steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane	T
		261-034-11	Heavy cuts from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane	T
		261-035-11	Heavy cuts from the combined production of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene	T
		261-100-11	Heavy cuts from the production of phenol and acetone through benzene and propylene	T
		261-101-11	Heavy cuts from the production of Nitrobenzene by Benzene Pump Digestion	T
		261-102-11	Heavy cuts from the production of aniline by reducing Nitrobenzene with Iron Powder	T
		261-103-11	Heavy cuts from the production of p-nitroaniline from aniline, acetic anhydride or acetanilide	T
		261-104-11	Heavy cuts from the production of p-nitroaniline by ammonolysis of p-chloroaniline	T
		261-105-11	Heavy cuts from the production of o-phenylenediamine through ammoniation and reduction	T
		261-106-11	Heavy cuts from the production of styrene through direct catalysis of benzene and ethylene, co-oxidation of ethylbenzene and propylene, and catalytic dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene	T

		261-107-11	Heavy cuts from the production of toluene diamine through dinitrotoluene reduction catalyst	T
		261-108-11	Heavy cuts from the production of dimethoxyaniline through HYDROQUINONE OXIDATION	T
		261-109-11	Heavy cuts from the production of NAPHTHOL through naphthalene sulfonation	T
		261-110-11	Heavy cuts from the production of 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulfone through hydrolysis of phenol and TRIMETHYL BENZENE	T
		261-111-11	Heavy cuts from the production of toluene diisocyanate through carbonylation of toluene nitro compounds and/or toluene dimethyl carbonate	T
		261-112-11	Heavy cuts from the production of chlorobenzene through direct chlorination of benzene	T
		261-113-11	Heavy cuts from the production of dichloroethane through direct chlorination of ethylene	T
		261-114-11	Heavy cuts from the production of chloromethane through methane chlorination	T
		261-115-11	Reactor bottom residue from the production of methane chloride through methanol chlorination	T
		261-116-11	Heavy cuts from the production of ethylene oxide through Vinyl CHLOROHYDRIN and Ethylene Oxidation	T
		261-117-11	Heavy cuts from the production of vinyl chloride through vapor phase synthesis of acetylene, oxychlorination	T
		261-118-11	Heavy cuts from the production of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene through direct chlorination of ethylene	T

		261-119-11	Heavy cuts from the production of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene through ethylene oxychlorination	T
		261-120-11	Heavy cuts from the refining process of producing benzoyl chloride product through toluene phosgene	T
		261-121-11	Heavy cuts produced in the refining process of producing benzoyl chloride product through toluene-benzoic acid	T
		261-122-11	Heavy cuts from the production of benzyl chloride through continuous photochlorination of toluene, light-free thermal chlorination of toluene	T
		261-123-11	Heavy cuts from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane through vinylidene chloride hydrochlorination	T
		261-124-11	Heavy cuts from the production of epichlorohydrin through ALLYL ACETATE	T
		261-125-11	Heavy cuts from the production of isoprene through ISOPRENE DEHYDROGENATION	T
		261-126-11	Heavy cuts from the production of isoprene through chemical synthesis	T
		261-127-11	Heavy cuts from the production of isoprene through C 5 fraction separation	T
		261-128-11	Heavy cuts from the production of methanol through syngas pressurized catalysis	T
		261-129-11	Heavy cuts from the production of ethanol through hydration and fermentation	T
		261-130-11	Heavy cuts from the production of ethylene glycol through direct hydration of ethylene oxide	T

		261-131-11	Heavy cuts from the production of butanediol through acetaldehyde hydrogenation	T
		261-132-11	Heavy cuts from the distillation process of acetic acid production through acetaldehyde oxidation	T
		261-133-11	Heavy cuts from the production of acetic acid through oxidation of liquid-phase butane	T
		261-134-11	Heavy cuts from the production of vinyl acetate through Calcium Carbide Acetylene	T
		261-135-11	Heavy cuts from the production of trimethyl orthoformate through hydrocyanic acid	T
		261-136-11	Heavy cuts from the production of indigo through β-aniline-ethanol	T
	Waste from smelting common non-ferrous metals	331-001-11	Tarry residues from pyrometallurgical smelting of non-ferrous metals	T
	Waste from environmental management industry	772-001-11	Acid tar from the regeneration for waste mineral oil	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-013-11	Tarry residues from other refining, distillation and pyrolysis processes	T
	Waste from manufacturing paints, printing ink, dyes and similar products	264-002-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from producing chrome yellow and chrome orange dyes	T
		264-003-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdic acid dyes	T
		264-004-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow dyes	T
		264-005-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chromium green dyes	T
		264-006-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chromium oxide green dyes	T
		264-007-12	Residue from drying for the production of chromium oxide green dyes	T
		264-008-12	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue dyes	T
		264-009-12	Waste washing liquid and waste water treatment sludge generated from equipment cleaning during the preparation of ink using the stabilizer containing chromium and lead	T

HW12 Waste dyes and paints		264-010-12	Waste etching solution from the production and preparation of inks	T
		264-011-12	Waste mother liquors, residues and intermediate wastes from the production of other printing inks, dyes, pigments and paints (excluding water-based paints)	T
		264-012-12	Wastewater treatment sludge and waste adsorbent from the production of other printing inks, dyes, pigments and paints (excluding water-based paints)	T
		264-013-12	Wastes of organic solvents containing pigments and inks from the production, preparation and use of paints and inks	T
	Waste from producing paper pulp	221-001-12	Deinking residues from recycling waste paper	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-250-12	Wastes from varnish coating and painting processes using organic solvents and varnishes	T, I
		900-251-12	Wastes from the application of barrier coatings using paints (excluding water-based paints), organic solvents	T, I
		900-252-12	Dye and paint waste from spraying and applying paints with paints and organic solvent	T, I
		900-253-12	Wastes from screen printing processes using inks and organic solvents	T, I
		900-254-12	Waste from coating covering oil with covering oil and organic solvent	T, I
		900-255-12	Waste dyes from colouring with various pigments	T
		900-256-12	Waste paints, dyes and coatings stripped during cleaning of containers and equipment with acids, alkalis or organic solvents	T
		900-299-12	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake printing ink, dyes, pigment, lacquer, and finishing paint in the production, sale, and use processes	T, I
HW13 Organic resins wastes	Waste from manufacturing synthetic material	265-101-13	Unqualified products from the production of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives	T
		265-102-13	Waste mother liquor from synthesis, esterification and condensation in the production of resins, emulsions, plasticizers and glues/adhesives	T
		265-103-13	Cauldron bottom residue, waste filter media and residue from the rectification, separation and refining processes in the production of resin, latex, plasticizer and glue/adhesive	T
		265-104-13	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of resins, emulsions, plasticizers, glues/adhesives (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
		900-014-13	Waste adhesives and sealants	T

	Waste not from specific sources	900-015-13	Waste ion exchange resins	T
		900-016-13	Peeled esters and bondants from articles and inside of containers by using solvent or acid or alkaline	T
		900-451-13	Waste resin powder generated after crushing, separating and recovering metals from waste copper-clad laminates, printed circuit boards, and circuit boards	T
HW14 New chemical wastes	Waste not from specific sources	900-017-14	Waste chemical substances from research and development or teaching activities and whose effects on human and/or the environment are unknown	T/C(Corrosivity)/I/R
HW15 Explosive wastes	Waste from manufacturing explosives, pyrotechnics and pyrotechnic products	267-001-15	Wastewater treatment sludge from producing and processing dynamite	R
		267-002-15	Waste activated carbon from treatment of wastewater containing explosives	R
		267-003-15	Wastewater treatment sludge from producing, preparing and loading lead-based detonating agents	T, R
		267-004-15	Pink water, red water and wastewater treatment sludge from the production of trinitrotoluene (TNT)	R
	Waste not from specific sources	900-018-15	Unexploded airbags collected from scrapped motor vehicles after disassembly	R
HW16 Waste photosensitive material	Waste from manufacturing chemical products for special purposes	266-009-16	Unqualified products and expired products from the production of contrast agents, positive and negative films, photographic paper and sensitive materials	T
		266-010-16	Residue and wastewater treatment suldge from the production of contrast agents, positive and negative films, photographic paper and sensitive materials	T
	Waste from printing industry	231-001-16	Waste developer (fixer), film and waste photographic paper produced by developing film with developer, fixing film with fixer, and image thinning (bleaching) with potassium ferricyanide and thiosulfate	T
		231-002-16	Waste toner, film, and waste photographic paper from printing and resist pattern development using a developer and from relief printing	T
	Waste from manufacturing electronic components	397-001-16	Waste developer, fixing bath, film, and photographic paper arising from developing the film with developer, hydroxide, metabisulfite, and acetic acid	T
	Waste from film industry	863-001-16	Waste photographic film, film and waste photographic paper from film factories	T

	Waste from other professional and technical service industry	749-001-16	Waste photographic film, film and waste photographic paper from photographic enlargement service industry	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-019-16	Waste photographic film, film and waste photographic paper from other industries	T
HW17 Wastes from surface treatment	Wastes from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	336-050-17	Waste sludge and wastewater treatment sludge from sensitization treatment using stannous chloride	T
		336-051-17	Waste sludge and wastewater treatment sludge from sensitization treatment using zinc chloride, ammonium chloride	T
		336-052-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from zinc plating using zinc and plating chemicals	T
		336-053-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from cadmium plating using cadmium and plating chemicals	T
		336-054-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from nickel plating using nickel and plating chemicals	T
		336-055-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from nickel plating using nickel plating liquid	T
		336-056-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from silver plating using silver nitrate, alkali and formaldehyde	T
		336-057-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from gold plating using gold and plating chemicals	T
		336-058-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from electroless copper plating using copper plating liquid	T
		336-059-17	Residue and wastewater treatment sludge from activation treatment using palladium and tin salts	T
		336-060-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from black chrome plating using chrome and plating chemicals	T
		336-061-17	Waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from borehole gum removal treatment using potassium permanganate	T

		336-062-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from copper plating using copper and plating chemicals	T
		336-063-17 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from other electroplating processes	T
		336-064-17	Waste corrosion liquids, waste washing liquids, waste bath liquids, tank residues and sludges of wastewater treatment generated from the processes of acid (alkali) washing, oil removal, rust removal, washing, phosphating, brightening and chemical polishing of metal and plastic surfaces	T/C
		336-065-17	Waste liquid, tank residue and wastewater treatment sludge from the process of coating stripping	T
		336-066-17	Waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from swirl corrosion resistant coating using colloids containing dichromate, organic solvents and adhesives	T
		336-068-17	Waste sludge and wastewater treatment sludge from chemical hardening of resist coatings using chromium compounds	T
		336-069-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue and wastewater treatment sludge from chromium plating with chromic acid	T
		336-101-17	Waste bath liquor, bath residue, and wastewater treatment sludge from plastic surface roughening using chromic acid	T
HW18 Residues of incinerating disposal	Waste from environmental treatment	772-002-18	Fly ash from incinerating domestic garbage	T
		772-003-18	Bottom slag, fly ash and wastewater treatment sludge produced in the disposal processes of hazardous waste incineration and pyrolysis (except bottom slag produced in the disposal of medical waste incineration)	T
		772-004-18	Non-glassy substances and fly ash generated from disposal processes such as plasma and high temperature melting of hazardous wastes	T
		772-005-18	Waste Activated Carbon from Waste Gas Treatment in the Process of Solid Waste Incineration	T
HW19 Metal carbonyl compound wastes	Waste not from specific sources	900-020-19	Wastes containing carbonyl compounds generated from the production and use of metal carbonyl compounds	T
HW20 Waste containing beryllium	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-040-20	Slag from the manufacture of beryllium or beryllium compounds, dust from collecting (dedusting) installations and wastewater treatment sludge	T
	Tanning of fur and processing of fur products	193-001-21 □	Wastewater treatment sludge produced in tanning and retanning processes by using chrome tanning agent	T

HW21 Chromium wastes		193-002-21 □	Chromium-containing leather scrap from leather cutting process	T
	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-041-21	Chromium-containing slag from the production of chromate salt through chromite	T
		261-042-21	Aluminum slime from the production of chromate salt through chromite	T
		261-043-21	Mirabilite from the production of chromate salt through chromite	T
		261-044-21 □	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chromate salt through chromite	T
		261-137-21	Other wastes from the production of chromate salt through chromite	T
		261-138-21	Chromium-containing waste liquid generated in the production of chromic anhydride from sodium dichromate and concentrated sulfuric acid	T
	Waste from smelting ferro-ally	315-001-21	Dust collected by dust collector/removal device in the production of chromium-iron-silicon alloy	T
		315-002-21	Dust collected by dust collector/removal device in the production of Fe-Cr Alloy	T
		315-003-21	Chromium leaching slag from smelting metallic chromium in the production of Fe-Cr Alloy	T
	Waste from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	336-100-21 □	Waste bath liquor, bath residue and wastewater treatment sludge from anodic oxidation with chromic acid	T
	Waste from manufacturing electronic components	397-002-21	Waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from borehole degumming using chromic acid	T
HW22 Copper wastes	Waste from glass-making	304-001-22	Waste bath liquor, bath residue and wastewater treatment sludge from copper plating with copper sulfate	T
	Waste from smelting of common nonferrous metal	321-101-22	Dust collection residue and filter pressing residue from flue gas purification in copper pyrometallurgy	T
		321-102-22	Wastewater treatment sludge from copper pyrometallurgy and electrostatic fog removal dust collection	T
		397-004-22	Waste copper corrosion solution from the production of circuit board	T

	Waste from manufacturing electronic components	397-005-22	Waste liquid and wastewater treatment sludge from copper oxidation with acid	T
		397-051-22	Waste etching solution and wastewater treatment sludge from the etching process of copper plate	T
HW23 Zinc wastes	Waste from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	336-103-23	Waste fluxes and fluxes from hot-dip galvanizing and dust collected by collecting (dedusting) devices	T
	Waste from producing batteries	384-001-23	Waste zinc slurry from production of alkaline zinc-manganese battery, zinc-silver oxide battery and zinc-air battery	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-021-23	Waste liquid and wastewater treatment sludge produced in the process of precipitation of precious metals using sodium hydroxide and zinc powder	T
HW24 Arsenic wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-139-24	Acid sludge generated in flue gas purification of acid production from pyrite	T
HW25 Selenium wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-045-25	Slag from the production of selenium or its compounds, dust from collecting or dedusting installations and sludge from wastewater treatment	T
HW26 Cadmium wastes	Waste from producing batteries	384-002-26	Waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from the production of Ni-Cd battery	T
HW27 Antimony wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-046-27	Slag from production of antimony metal and crude antimony oxide, and dust collected by dust collecting devices	T
		261-048-27	Slag from the production of antimony oxide	T
HW28 Tellurium wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-050-28	Slag from production of tellurium and its compounds, dust collected from collecting (dedusting) installations and sludge from wastewater treatment	T
	Waste from exploitation of natural gas	072-002-29	Mercury wastes from in the purification of natural gas	T
	Waste form mining and dressing of common nonferrous metal mine	091-003-29	Tailings from the mining and beneficiation of mercury ores and dust collected by dust-collecting (removal) devices	T
	Mining and dressing of precious metal ore	092-002-29	Mercury containing dusts and residues from gold extraction by amalgamation	T
	Waste from printing	231-007-29	Waste liquid and residues from using developer and mercury compounds to intensify the image (physical sediment) and from using developer and ammoniac mercuric chloride to intensify the image (oxidation)	T
		261-051-29	Sludge from purifying saline solution while refining the saline in the process to produce Cl_2 by mercury cell electrolysis process	T

HW29 Mercury wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-052-29	Sludge from wastewater treatment in the process to produce Cl_2 by mercury cell electrolysis process	T
		261-053-29	Waste activated carbon in the process to produce Cl2 by mercury cell electrolysis process	T
		261-054-29	Barium sulfate sludges containing mercury from the production of halogens and halogen chemicals	T
	Waste from manufacturing synthetic materials	265-001-29	Waste activated carbon from treatment of mercury-containing wastewater in production of Vinyl Chloride	T, C
		265-002-29	Waste activated carbon from mercury adsorption in production of vinyl chloride	T, C
		265-003-29	Waste acid from production of calcium carbide polyvinyl chloride through by acetylene	T, C
		265-004-29	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of vinyl chloride monomer by the calcium carbide acetylene process	T
	Waste from mmelting common non-ferrous metals	321-103-29	Waste calomel from off-gas acid plants, waste acid and waste acid treatment sludge from flue gas purification, during smelting copper, zinc and lead	T
	Waste from producing batteries	394-003-29	Waste slurry paper, waste zinc paste, waste activated carbon and wastewater treatment sludge from the production of mercury-containing battery	T
	Waste from manufacturing lighting apparatus	387-001-29	Waste fluorescent powder and waste activated carbon from the production of mercury-containing electric light source	T
	Waste from manufacturing general instruments and meters	401-001-29	Waste residue from the manufacture of thermometers containing mercury	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-022-29	Waste catalysts containing mercury	T
		900-023-29	Waste mercury-containing fluorescent tubes and other waste mercury-containing electric light sources from production, sale and use of them	T
		900-024-29	Waste mercury thermometers, waste mercury sphygmomanometers, waste mercury vacuum gauges and waste mercury manometers from production, sale and use of them	T
		900-452-29	Waste resin, activated carbon and sludge from treatment of wastewater containing mercury	T
HW30 Thallium wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-055-30	Slag from the production of thallium and thallium compounds, dust collected by the dust collector/removal equipment, and sludge from wastewater treatment	T
	Waste from manufacturing glass	304-002-31	Waste slag from kinescope glass melting using lead salts and lead oxides	T
	Waste from manufacturing electronic components	397-052-31	Waste liquid from electroplating of Pb-Sn alloy in manufacturing of printed circuit board	T

HW31 Lead wastes	Waste from steel making	312-001-31	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices and wastewater treatment sludge in electric furnace steelmaking	T
	Waste from manufacturing of batteries	384-004-31	Waste residue from lead-acid battery production, dust collected by dust collecting (removing) devices and sludge from wastewater treatment	T
	Waste from manufacturing arts and crafts	243-001-31	Waste pots from the pot assaying process using lead foil	T
	Waste from comprehensive utilization of waste resources	421-001-31	Waste lead plates, waste lead paste and acid liquor from dismantling waste lead accumulator batteries	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-025-31	Wastes from antiadhesion coatings using lead stearate	T
HW32 Inorganic fluoride wastes	Waste not from specific sources	900-026-32 □	Waste etchant solution from hydrofluoric acid etching	T
HW33 Inorganic cyanide wastes	Mining and dressing of precious precious metals mines	092-003-33 □	Sludge from treatment of cyanide wastewater in metallurgy of gold minerals by extracting gold with all-sliming cyanided carbon slurry	T
	Waste from surface treatment and heat treatment	336-104-33	Waste liquor from leaching with cyanide	R, T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-027-33	Wastes from case hardening with cyanide, alkaline degreasing, electrolytic degreasing	R, T
		900-028-33	Waste from using cyanide to strip off metal plating	R, T
		900-029-33	Wastes from chemical polishing with cyanide and hydrogen peroxide	R, T
	Waste from manufacturing of refined oil products	251-014-34	Waste acid and acid slurry from oil refining process	C
	Waste from the manufacturing of paints, inks, dyes and similar products	261-056-34	Waste acid and acid slurry from producing TiO_2 with sulfuric acid	C
	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-057-34	Waste acid and acid sludge from production of sulphuric acid and sulfite, hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid and phosphorous acid, nitric acid and nitrous acid, etc.	C
		261-058-34	Waste acid from the production of halogens and halogen chemicals	C
	Waste from steel calender processing	314-001-34	Waste acid cleaning solution from steel finishing process	C, T
	Waste from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	336-105-34	Waste acid liquid from acid soaking process in copper production	C
		397-005-34	Waste acid liquid generated from electrolytic degreasing, acid etching, surface sensitization before activation, catalysis and brightening with acid	C

HW34 Waste acids	Waste from manufacturing electronic components	397-006-34	Waste acid liquid from borehole etch treatment with nitric acid	C
		397-007-34	Waste acid liquid generated by oxide etching using acid etchant in the production of liquid crystal display board or integrated circuit board	C
	Waste not from specific sources	900-300-34	Waste acid liquid from cleaning with acid	C
		900-301-34	Waste acid liquid from acid carbonization using sulfuric acid	C
		900-302-34	Waste acid liquid from acid etching with sulfuric acid	C
		900-303-34	Waste acid liquid from phosphating with phosphoric acid	C
		900-304-34	Waste acid from electrolytic removal of oil and metal surface sensitization using acid	C
		900-305-34	Waste acid liquid generated by stripping unqualified plating and pylon metal plating with nitric acid	C
		900-306-34	Waste acid liquid from passivation with nitric acid	C
		900-307-34	Waste acid liquid from electropolishing with acid	C
		900-308-34	Waste acid from catalysis (chemical plating) using acid	C
		900-349-34 □	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake strong acid scrubbing powder, detergent, stain remover, other waste acid liquid and acid sludge from production, sale and use of them	C
HW35 Waste alkali	Waste from manufacturing refined oil products	251-015-35	Waste alkali liquor and alkali residue from oil refining	C, T
	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-059-35	Waste alkali liquid, solid alkali and alkali residues from the production and preparation of calcium hydroxide, ammonia water, sodium hydroxide, and potassium hydroxide	C
	Fur dressing and processing	193-003-35	Waste alkali liquid from liming with calcium hydroxide and sodium sulfide	C
	Waste from paper pulp making	221-002-35	Waste alkali liquid from paper pulp cooking in alkali pulping process	C
	Waste not from specific sources	900-350-35	Waste alkali liquid from cooking and melting processes with sodium hydroxide	C
		900-351-35	Waste alkali liquid from mercerizing with sodium hydroxide	C
		900-352-35	Waste alkali liquid from cleansing with alkali	C
		900-353-35	Waste alkali liquid from wax removal, alkaline oil removal and electrolytic oil removal through alkali	C
		900-354-35	Waste alkali liquid from removing plating barrier layer or resist layer using alkali	C
		900-355-35	Waste alkali liquid from from oxide film etching with alkali	C

		900-356-35	Waste alkali liquid from alkaline cleaning and graphic development with alkali solutions	C
		900-399-35 □	Ineffective, deteriorated, unqualified, eliminated, and fake strong Alkaline scrubbing powder, detergent, stain remover, other waste alkali liquor, solid alkali and alkali residue	C
HW36 Asbestos wastes	Waste from mining and dressing of asbestos and other non-metals	109-001-36	Waste residue from asbestos mineral processing	T
	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-060-36	Asbestos-containing wastes from the dismantling of electrolytic installations related to the production of halogen and halogen chemicals	T
	Waste from manufacturing gypsum, cement products and similar products	302-001-36	Asbestos dust and waste asbestos from the production of asbestos building materials	T
	Waste from manufacturing fire-proof materials	308-001-36	Asbestos dust and waste asbestos from the production of asbestos products	T
	Waste from manufacturing auto parts and accessories	366-001-36	Asbestos wastes from the production of vehicle brake linings	T
	Waste from manufacturing ships and related installations	373-002-36	Waste asbestos from ship dismantling	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-030-36	Asbestos wastes from other production processes	T
		900-031-36	Asbestos-containing insulation waste, building waste	T
		900-032-36	Asbestos wastes from facility maintenance, dismantling, and vehicle brake lining replacement of asbestos materials such as diaphragms and thermal insulators	T
HW37 Organophosphorus compound waste	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-061-37	Reaction residues arising from the production and formulation of organophosphorus compounds other than pesticides	T
		261-062-37	Waste filtering medium arising from the production and formulation of organophosphorus compounds other than pesticides	T
		261-063-37 □	Wastewater treatment sludge arising from the production and formulation of organophosphorus compounds other than pesticides	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-033-37	Waste phosphate ester fire-proof fluids from the production, sale and use processes	T
		261-064-38	Effluents from the bottom of the wastewater stripper tower in the production of acrylonitrile	R, T

HW38 Organic cyanide wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-065-38	Effluents from the bottom of the acetonitrile distillation tower in the production of acrylonitrile	R, T
		261-066-38	Residue from bottom of acetonitrile refining tower in acrylonitrile production	T
		261-067-38	Waste mother liquor and reaction residues from production of organic cyanide	T
		261-068-38	Waste catalysts, cauldron bottom residue and filter media from catalytic, distillation and filtering processes in organic cyanide production	T
		261-069-38	Wastewater treatment sludge from organic cyanide production	T
		261-140-38	Filtration Residue Produced in the Process of Producing Polyacrylonitrile-Ammonium Salt by Hydrolysis of Waste Acrylic Fiber at High Temperature and High Pressure	T
HW39 Phenols wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-070-39	Waste mother liquor and reaction residue from production of phenols and phenolic compounds	T
		261-071-39	Waste filter adsorption medium, waste catalyst, distillation residue from production of phenols and phenolic compounds	T
HW40 Ethers wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-072-40	Ether residues, reaction residues, and wastewater treatment sludge from the production of ethers and ethers compounds (excluding wastewater biochemical treatment sludge)	T
HW45 Organohalogen compound wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-078-45	Waste Liquid from Purification of Waste Gas in Production of Ethylene Dibromide by Ethylene Bromination	T
		261-079-45	Waste Adsorbent from Product Refining in Production of Ethylene Dibromide through Bromination of Ethylene	T
		261-080-45	Waste liquid and adsorbent from the recovery process of chlorine gas and hydrochloric acid in the chlorination of aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives	T
		261-081-45	Wastewater treatment sludge from the chlorination of aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives	T
		261-082-45	Residues at the bottom of tower during chloroethane production	T
		261-084-45	Residues, waste filter adsorption media, reaction residues, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts arising from the production of other organic halogens (excluding wastes listed in the HW06 and HW39 above)	T

		261-085-45	Unqualified, eliminated and waste products arising from the production of other organic halogens (excluding wastes listed in the HW06 and HW39 above)	T
		261-086-45	Wastesater Treatment Sludge from Production of Chlorine Gas and Caustic Soda by Membrane Process with Graphite as Anode	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-036-45	Other wastes containing organic halides from production, sale and use (excluding those listed in HW06)	T
HW46 Nickel compound wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-087-46	Reaction residues and unqualified, eliminated and discarded products from the production of nickel compounds	T
	Waste from manufacturing batteries	394-005-46 □	Waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from the production of nickel-hydrogen battery	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-037-46	Waste nickel catalysts	T
HW47 Barium compound wastes	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-088-47	Slag, dust collected from dust collection (dedusting) installations, reaction residues, wastewater treatment sludge, from the production of barium compounds	T
	Waste from metal surface treatment and heat treatment	336-106-47	Salt bath residues from heat treatment process	T
	Mining and dressing of common nonferrous metal mines	091-001-48	Dust collected by dust collecting (dedusting) devices during mining and beneficiation of copper minerals such as copper sulfide ore and copper oxide ore	T
		091-002-48	Dust collected by collection (dedusting) installations during the mining and beneficiation of sulphuric arsenic compounds (orpiment, realgar and sulfonite) or other metal ores containing arsenic compounds	T
		331-002-48 □	Dust Collected by Dust Collection (Dust-Removal) Devices, and and Wastewater Treatment Sludge, from Copper Smelting Process	T
		331-003-48 □	Wastewater Treatment Sludge in the Process of Crude Zinc Refining	T
		331-004-48	Leach residue of conventional leaching of zinc roaster in the smelting of lead and zinc	T
		331-005-48	Hot acid leaching of jarosite residue from the smelting of lead and zinc with zinc roaster	T
		331-006-48	Residue of sulphur(leaching residue) from atmospheric oxygen leaching or pressure oxygen leaching of zinc sulphide ore	T
		331-007-48	Hot Acid Leaching of Goethite Slag from Zinc Roaster in the Lead and Zinc Smelting Process	T

HW48 Non-ferrousmetal smelting wastes	Waste from smelting common non-ferrous metals	331-008-48	Purified residue from zinc leaching solution in lead-zinc metallurgy, including Waste residue generated in the process of removing copper, antimony, cadmium, cobalt and nickel by zinc powder-xanthate method, arsenic salt method, reverse antimony salt method and lead-antimony alloy zinc powder method	T
		331-009-48	Smelting and casting dross of cathode zinc during smelting of lead and zinc	T
		331-010-48	Zinc oxide leaching residue from the process of lead and zinc smelting.	T
		331-011-48	Blast furnace dross from zinc steam condensation and separation system of zinc smelting in the lead and zinc smelting process	T
		331-012-48	Zinc slag from zinc rectifying furnace in the smelting process of lead and zinc	T
		331-013-48	Waste slag from the process of extracting gold, silver, bismuth, cadmium, cobalt, indium, germanium, thallium, tellurium and other metals, for smelting of lead and zinc	T
		331-014-48 □	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices in lead-zinc smelting process	T
		331-016-48	Dross and bottom sediment in the process to smelt rough lead	T
		331-017-48	Yellow slag from the lead blast furnace in the lead and zinc smelting process	T
		331-018-48	Residues from refining rough lead by pyrometallury in lead-zinc smelting process	T
		331-019-48	Anode sludge from lead electrolysis and lead-containing waste residue and wastewater treatment sludge from anode sludge treatment, during the lead and zinc smelting process	T
		331-020-48	Lead oxide slag and caustic slag from lead cathode refining in lead and zinc smelting process	T
		331-021-48	Lead-silver slag from hot acid leaching jarosite method and hot acid leaching goethite method of zinc roaster, in lead and zinc smelting process	T
		331-022-48	Wastewater treatment sludge from Lead and Zinc Smelting	T
		331-023-48	Waste residue from maintenance and discarding of electrolytic tanks in the proces of electrolytic aluminum	T
		331-024-48	Primary Smelting Slag from the Process of Aluminium Pyrometallurgy	T
		331-025-48	Salt slag and dross from the process of electrolyzing aluminum	T
		331-026-48	Flammable skimmed slag from aluminum pyrometallurgy	T
		331-027-48 □	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices, and wastewater treatment sludge, in copper reclamation process	T
		331-028-48 □	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices, and wastewater treatment sludge, in zinc reclamation process	T
		331-029-48	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices, and wastewater treatment sludge, in lead reclamation process	T
		331-030-48	Dust collected by collecting (removing) devices, and wastewater treatment sludge, in mercury reclamation process	T

	Waste from smelting precious metals	332-001-48	Alkali cooking slag (tungsten slag) produced by alkali decomposition in the production of ammonium paratungstate, molybdenum removal slag in molybdenum removal process, wastewater treatment sludge	T
HW49 Other wastes	Waste from Manufacture of graphite and other non-metallic mineral products	309-001-49	Waste silicon trichloride and silicon tetrachloride from the production of polysilicon	R/C
	Waste not from specific sources	900-039-49	Waste Activated Carbon from Production Processes of Chemical Industry	T
		900-040-49	Dust collected by collecting (removing) dust devices from production processes in inorganic chemical industry	T
		900-041-49	Waste packages, containers, filtration and adsorption media containing or contaminated with toxic and infectious hazardous wastes	T/In
		900-042-49	Waste from emergent environmental events and Disposal of such events, caused by hazardous chemicals and/or hazardous waste	T/C/I/R/In
		900-044-49	Waste lead acid batteries, nickel-cadmium batteries, mercuric oxide batteries, mercury switches, phosphors and cathode ray tubes	T
		900-045-49	Waste circuit boards (including components, chips, plug-ins and feet attached to waste circuit boards)	T
		900-046-49	Wastewater treatment sludge from the regeneration process of ion exchange device	T
		900-047-49	Wastes from chemical and biological laboratories arising from research, development or teaching activities (excluding waste listed in HW03, 900-999-49)	T/C/I/R
		900-999-49	Hazardous chemicals abandoned or abandoned by the owner without use, eliminated, fake, expired, ineffective, or seized and accepted by the relevant departments according to law and handed over by the public	T
	Waste from manufacturing of refined oil products	251-016-50	Waste catalysts from hydrofining of oil products	T
		251-017-50	Waste catalysts from catalytic cracking of oil products	T
		251-018-50	Waste catalysts from hydrocracking of oil products	T
		251-019-50	Waste catalysts from catalytic reforming of oil products	T
		261-151-50	Waste catalysts from the processes of synthesis, esterification and condensation in the production of resins, latexes, plasticizers, glues/adhesives	T
		261-152-50	Waste catalysts from the production of organic solvents	T
		261-153-50	Waste catalysts from synthesis of acrylonitrile	T
		261-154-50	Waste catalysts from synthesis of polyethylene	T
		261-155-50	Waste catalysts from synthesis of polypropylene	T
		261-156-50	Waste catalyst from dehydrogenation of alkanes	T
		261-157-50	Waste catalyst from the production of styrene through ethyl benzene dehydrogenation	T
		261-158-50	Waste catalyst from the production of benzene and xylene through alkylation (disproportionation)	T
		261-159-50	Waste catalysts generated in xylene hydroisomerization reaction	T
		261-160-50	Waste catalyst from the production of ethylene oxide through ethylene oxidationr	T
		261-161-50	Waste catalysts from the production of aniline through hydrogenation of nitrobenzene	T
		261-162-50	Waste catalyst from the production of ethylene-propylene rubber through metallocene catalyst system, with ethylene and propylene as raw materials	T
		261-163-50	Waste catalyst from the production of vinyl acetate through acetylene	T
		261-164-50	Waste catalyst from production of methylamine through catalytic synthesis and distillation of methanol and ammonia	T

HW50 Waste catalyst	Waste from the manufacturing of basic chemical raw materials	261-165-50	Waste catalysts in the production of high-octane gasoline and light aromatics through catalytic reforming	T
		261-166-50	Waste catalyst from the production of toluene diisocyanate through dimethyl carbonate	T
		261-167-50	Waste catalysts from the production of methanol through syngas synthesis, methane oxidation and LPG oxidation	T
		261-168-50	Waste catalyst from the production of o-cresol through toluene chlorination hydrolysis	T
		261-169-50	Waste catalyst from production of α-methylstyrene through catalytic dehydrogenation of cumene	T
		261-170-50	Waste catalysts from the production of Methyl tert-butyl Ether through catalysis of isobutene and methanol	T
		261-171-50	Waste catalysts from production of formaldehyde through methanol air oxidation	T
		261-172-50	Waste catalysts from production of phthalic anhydride through oxidation of o-xylene	T
		261-173-50	Waste catalysts from the production of sulfuric acid through oxidation of sulfur dioxide	T
		261-174-50	Waste catalysts from the production of trichloroethylene through catalytic dehydrochlorination of tetrachloroethane	T
		261-175-50	Waste catalysts from the production of maleic anhydride through benzene oxidation	T
		261-176-50	Waste catalysts from the production of benzoic acid through air oxidation of toluene	T
		261-177-50	Waste catalysts from the production of 3-amino-1-propanol through ammoniation and hydrogenation of hydroxypropionitrile	T
		261-178-51	Waste catalysts from the production of 3-amino-1-propanol through catalytic hydrogenation of β-hydroxypropionitrile	T
		261-179-51	Waste catalysts from the production of 2-aminobutane through catalytic hydrogenation of methyl ethyl ketone and ammonia	T
		261-180-51	Waste catalysts produced in synthesis of 2,6-dimethylphenol from phenol and methanol	T
		261-181-52	Waste catalysts from the preparation of furan through furfural decarbonylation	T
		261-182-52	Waste catalysts from the production of propylene oxide through peroxide method	T
		261-183-52	Waste catalysts from the production of organophosphorus compounds other than pesticides	T
	Waste from manufacturing pesticides	263-013-50	Waste catalysts from the production of pesticides	T
	Waste from manufacturing raw medicine for chemical medicine products	271-006-50	Waste catalysts from the production of chemical synthetic raw material medicine	T
	Waste from manufacturing veterinary drugs	275-009-50	Waste catalysts from production of veterinary drugs	T
	Waste from manufacturing biological drugs	276-006-50	Waste catalysts from the production of biological drugs	T
	Waste from environmental management industry	772-007-50	Waste vanadium-titanium catalyst from flue gas denitrification	T
	Waste not from specific sources	900-048-50	Waste liquid catalyst	T
		900-049-50	Catalyst for purifying waste automobile exhaust gas	T

Hazardous Waste Exemption Management List

Notes for columns in this catalogue:
1. "No." means the serial number of the hazardous wastes listed in this catalogue;
2. "Waste Classification/Code" means the category or code of the hazardous waste included in this catalogue;
3. "Hazardous waste" means the name of the hazardous waste listed in this catalogue;
4. "Exempt section" means a section for which hazardous waste management is not mandatory;
5. “Condition for exemption" means the conditions that should not be met for the same not to be managed as hazardous waste;
6. "Exemption content" means content of management of the waste that may not subject to hazardous waste management.

No.	Waste Classification/Code	Hazardous waste	Exempt section	Condition for exemption	Exemption content
1	Household Hazardous	Waste pharmaceuticals and their packaging, waste pesticides, disinfectants and their packaging, waste paints, solvents and their packaging. Waste mineral oil and its packaging, waste film and waste picture paper, waste fluorescent	all sections	Unclassified Collection	The whole process is not managed as hazardous waste.

1	Waste	picture paper, waste fluorescent tubes, waste thermometers, waste sphygmomanometers, waste nickel-cadmium batteries and mercuric oxide batteries, as well as electronic hazardous wastes generated in household daily life	Collection	Classified Collection	The collection process is not managed as hazardous waste.
2	193-002-21	Chromium-containing leather scrap from leather cutting process	Utilization	For the production of leather, reclaimed leather or electrostatic flocking	reutilization process is not managed as hazardous waste
3	252-014-11	Residues and tars from gas purification	Utilization	It can meet the standard of Coal Tar (YB/T 5075-2010), and can be used as raw material for further processing to produce naphthalene, washing oil, anthracene oil, etc.	utilization process is not managed as hazardous waste
4	772-002-18	Fly ash from incinerating domestic garbage	Disposal	Meet the requirements of Art.6.3 in the Standard for Pollution Control on the Lanfill Site of Municipal Solid Waste (GB16889-2008), and enter the domestic waste landfill for landfilling.	Landfilling process is not managed as hazardous waste
4	772-002-18	Fly ash from incinerating domestic garbage	Disposal	Meet the Standard for pollution control on co-processing of solid wastes in Cement kiln (GB30485-2013), and enter the cement kiln for co-processing.	The co-processing in cement kilns is not managed as hazardous wastes.
5	772-003-18	Fly ash from incinerating medical wastes	Disposal	Meet the requirements of Art.6.3 in the Standard for Pollution Control on the Lanfill Site of Municipal Solid Waste (GB16889-2008), and enter the domestic waste landfill for landfilling.	Landfilling process is not managed as hazardous waste
6	772-003-18	Waste metals from incinerating hazardous waste	Utilization	Metal Smelting	utilization process is not managed as hazardous waste
7	900-451-13	Waste resin powder generated after crushing, separating and recovering metals from waste copper-clad laminates, printed circuit boards, and circuit boards	Transport	The means of transport shall meet the requirements of rainproof, leakproof and leakproof.	It is not transported as hazardous waste.
			Disposal	enter the domestic waste landfill for landfilling	The disposal process is not managed as hazardous waste.
8	900-041-49	Waste packages of pesticide	Collection	Collection activities of pesticide waste packaging produced by scattered farmers in villages and towns.	The collection process is not managed as hazardous waste.
9	900-041-49	Waste oily rags and PPEs	all sections	Mixing with domestic waste	The whole process is not managed as hazardous waste.
10	900-042-49	Waste from emergent environmental events and Disposal of such events, caused by hazardous chemicals and/or hazardous waste	Transfer	With the consent of the competent environmental protection department at or above the county level, to be transferred according to the emergency disposal plan proposed by the competent local environmental protection department at or above the county level.	Transfer process is not managed as hazardous waste.
			Disposal	To be disposed of according to the emergency disposal plan proposed by the competent local environmental protection department at or above the county level.	The disposal or utilization process may not be managed as hazardous waste
11	900-044-49	Lead glass for cathode ray tube	Transport	The means of transport shall meet the requirements of rainproof, leakproof and leakproof.	It is not transported as hazardous waste.
12	900-045-49	Waste circuit boards	Transport	The means of transport shall meet the requirements of rainproof, leakproof and leakproof.	It is not transported as hazardous waste.
13	HW01	Medical waste	Collection	Engagement in the collection of medical wastes generated by medical institutions with a total number of beds of less than 19 (including 19).	The collection process is not managed as hazardous waste.
14	831-001-01	Waste of Infectivity	Disposal	After treatement in accordance with the Technical Specifications for Steam-based Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waste (HJ/T 276-2006) or the Technical Specifications for Chemical Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waster (HJ/T 228-2006) or the Technical Specifications for Microwave Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waste (HJ/T 229-2006)	enter the domestic waste landfill for landfilling, or enter the domestic waste incineration plant for incinerating, and the disposal process is not managed as hazardous waste.
15	831-002-01	Injurious waste	Disposal	After treatement in accordance with the Technical Specifications for Steam-based Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waste (HJ/T 276-2006) or the Technical Specifications for Chemical Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waster (HJ/T 228-2006) or the Technical Specifications for Microwave Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waste (HJ/T 229-2006)	enter the domestic waste landfill for landfilling, or enter the domestic waste incineration plant for incinerating, and the disposal process is not managed as hazardous waste.

16	831-003-01	Pathological waste (excluding human organs and infectious animal carcasses)	Disposal	After treatement in accordance with the Technical Specifications for Chemical Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waster (HJ/T 228-2006) or the Technical Specifications for Microwave Disinfection Centralized Treatment Engineering on Medical Waste (HJ/T 229-2006)	enter the domestic waste incineration plant for incinerating, and the disposal process is not managed as hazardous waste.

Annex V

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (2020 Revision)
中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法(2020修订)

Document Number : Order No. 43 of the President of the People's Republic of China
Area of Law : Pollution Prevention General Provisions on Environmental Protection
Level of Authority : Laws
Date issued : 04-29-2020
Effective Date : 09-01-2020
Issuing Authority : Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
Status : Not Yet Effective

Order of the President of the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国主席令

(No. 43)

（第四十三号）

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes, as revised and adopted at the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China on April 29, 2020, is hereby issued and shall come into force on September 1, 2020.

《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》已由中华人民共和国第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十七次会议于2020年4月29日修订通过，现予公布，自2020年9月1日起施行。

President of the People's Republic of China: Xi Jinping

中华人民共和国主席 习近平

April 29, 2020

2020年4月29日

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes

中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法

(Adopted at the 16th Session of the Standing Committee of the Eighth National People's Congress on October 30, 1995; revised for the first time at the 13th Session of the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People's Congress on December 29, 2004; amended for the first time in accordance with the Decision to Amend 12 Laws Including the Cultural Relics Protection Law of the People's Republic of China at the 3rd Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on June 29, 2013; amended for the second time in accordance with the Decision to Amend Seven Laws Including the Law of the People's Republic of China on Ports at the 14th Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on April 24, 2015; amended for the third time in accordance with the Decision to Amend Twelve Laws Including the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China at the 24th Session of the Standing Committee of the Twelfth National People's Congress on November 7, 2016; and revised for the second time at the 17th Session of the Standing Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress on April 29, 2020)

（1995年10月30日第八届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十六次会议通过
2004年12月29日第十届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十三次会议第一次修订
根据2013年6月29日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国文物保护法〉等十二部法律的决定》第一次修正
根据2015年4月24日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十四次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国港口法〉等七部法律的决定》第二次修正
根据2016年11月7日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十四次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国对外贸易法〉等十二部法律的决定》第三次修正
2020年4月29日第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十七次会议第二次修订）

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Chapter I General Provisions	**第一章 总则**
Article 1 This Law is enacted for the purposes of protecting and improving the ecology and environment, preventing and controlling environmental pollution by solid wastes, safeguarding public health, maintaining ecological safety, advancing the construction of ecological civilization, and promoting the sustainable development of economy and society.	**第一条** 为了保护和改善生态环境，防治固体废物污染环境，保障公众健康，维护生态安全，推进生态文明建设，促进经济社会可持续发展，制定本法。
Article 2 This Law applies to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.	**第二条** 固体废物污染环境的防治适用本法。
This Law shall not be applicable to the prevention and control of marine environmental pollution by solid wastes or of environmental pollution by radioactive solid wastes.	固体废物污染海洋环境的防治和放射性固体废物污染环境的防治不适用本法。
Article 3 The state shall promote green development methods and facilitate the development of cleaner production and circular economy.	**第三条** 国家推行绿色发展方式，促进清洁生产和循环经济发展。
The state shall advocate a simple, moderate, green and low-carbon lifestyle and guide the public in actively participating in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.	国家倡导简约适度、绿色低碳的生活方式，引导公众积极参与固体废物污染环境防治。
Article 4 The prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall be in adherence to the principles of reduction, recycling and harmlessness.	**第四条** 固体废物污染环境防治坚持减量化、资源化和无害化的原则。
Any entity or individual shall take measures to reduce solid waste production, promote the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes, and diminish the harmfulness of solid wastes.	任何单位和个人都应当采取措施，减少固体废物的产生量，促进固体废物的综合利用，降低固体废物的危害性。
Article 5 The prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall be in adherence to the principle of liability for pollution.	**第五条** 固体废物污染环境防治坚持污染担责的原则。
Any entity or individual that produces, collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or treats solid wastes shall take measures to prevent or reduce environmental pollution caused by solid wastes, and be liable for resultant environmental pollution in accordance with the law.	产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和个人，应当采取措施，防止或者减少固体废物对环境的污染，对所造成的环境污染依法承担责任。
Article 6 The state shall implement a consumer waste sorting system.	**第六条** 国家推行生活垃圾分类制度。

Consumer waste sorting shall be in adherence to the principles of government promotion, public participation, urban and rural coordination, suiting measures to local conditions, and simplicity.

生活垃圾分类坚持政府推动、全民参与、城乡统筹、因地制宜、简便易行的原则。

Article 7 Local people's governments at all levels shall be responsible for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes in their respective administrative areas.

第七条
地方各级人民政府对本行政区域固体废物污染环境防治负责。

The state shall implement a target responsibility system and evaluation and assessment system for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and incorporate the achievement in the target for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes into the content of evaluation and assessment.

国家实行固体废物污染环境防治目标责任制和考核评价制度，将固体废物污染环境防治目标完成情况纳入考核评价的内容。

Article 8 People's governments at all levels shall strengthen their leadership in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and organize, coordinate, and urge the relevant departments' performance of their duties of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes according to the law.

第八条
各级人民政府应当加强对固体废物污染环境防治工作的领导，组织、协调、督促有关部门依法履行固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责。

Provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may negotiate for the establishment of an inter-administrative area joint prevention and control mechanism for environmental pollution by solid wastes to coordinate plan development, facility construction, and transfer of solid wastes.

省、自治区、直辖市之间可以协商建立跨行政区域固体废物污染环境的联防联控机制，统筹规划制定、设施建设、固体废物转移等工作。

Article 9 The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall exercise unified supervision and administration of the nationwide prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes. The development and reform, industry and information technology, natural resources, housing and urban-rural development, transport, agriculture and rural affairs, commerce, health, customs, and other departments of the State Council shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes within their respective duties.

第九条
国务院生态环境主管部门对全国固体废物污染环境防治工作实施统一监督管理。国务院发展改革、工业和信息化、自然资源、住房城乡建设、交通运输、农业农村、商务、卫生健康、海关等主管部门在各自职责范围内负责固体废物污染环境防治的监督管理工作。

The ecology and environment departments of local people's governments shall exercise unified supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes in their respective administration areas. The development and reform, industry and information technology, natural resources, housing and urban-rural development, transport, agriculture and rural affairs, commerce, health, and other departments of local people's governments shall be responsible for the supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes within their respective duties.

地方人民政府生态环境主管部门对本行政区域固体废物污染环境防治工作实施统一监督管理。地方人民政府发展改革、工业和信息化、自然资源、住房城乡建设、交通运输、农业农村、商务、卫生健康等主管部门在各自职责范围内负责固体废物污染环境防治的监督管理工作。

Article 10 The state shall encourage and support scientific research, technological development, advanced technology promotion and science dissemination in relation to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and strengthen scientific and technological support

第十条
国家鼓励、支持固体废物污染环境防治的科学研究、技术开发、先进技术推广和科学普及，加强固体废物污染环境防治科技支撑。

for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

Article 11 State agencies, social organizations, enterprises and public institutions, basic mass self-governing organizations, and the news media shall strengthen publicity, education, and science dissemination with regard to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and heighten public awareness of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第十一条
国家机关、社会团体、企业事业单位、基层群众性自治组织和新闻媒体应当加强固体废物污染环境防治宣传教育和科学普及，增强公众固体废物污染环境防治意识。

Schools shall disseminate knowledge and give education about consumer waste sorting and the prevention and control of environmental pollution by other solid wastes.

学校应当开展生活垃圾分类以及其他固体废物污染环境防治知识普及和教育。

Article 12 People's governments at all levels shall, in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state, commend and reward entities and individuals that have made outstanding achievements in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and related comprehensive utilization activities.

第十二条
各级人民政府对在固体废物污染环境防治工作以及相关的综合利用活动中做出显著成绩的单位和个人，按照国家有关规定给予表彰、奖励。

Chapter II Supervision and Administration

第二章 监督管理

Article 13 People's governments at or above the county level shall incorporate the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes into their national economic and social development plans and ecological and environmental protection plans, take effective measures to reduce solid waste production, promote the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes, and reduce the harmfulness of solid wastes, and minimize the amount of solid waste landfill.

第十三条
县级以上人民政府应当将固体废物污染环境防治工作纳入国民经济和社会发展规划、生态环境保护规划，并采取有效措施减少固体废物的产生量、促进固体废物的综合利用、降低固体废物的危害性，最大限度降低固体废物填埋量。

Article 14 The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with the relevant departments of the State Council, formulate solid waste identification standards and procedures and national technical standards for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes in accordance with national environmental quality standards and national economic and technical conditions.

第十四条
国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门根据国家环境质量标准和国家经济、技术条件，制定固体废物鉴别标准、鉴别程序和国家固体废物污染环境防治技术标准。

Article 15 The standardization department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with the development and reform, industry and information technology, ecology and environment, agriculture and rural affairs, and other departments of the State Council, formulate standards for the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes.

第十五条
国务院标准化主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、工业和信息化、生态环境、农业农村等主管部门，制定固体废物综合利用标准。

The comprehensive utilization of solid wastes shall conform to the laws and regulations on the ecology and environment and to technical standards for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes. The use of the product of comprehensive utilization of solid wastes shall conform to the purposes and standards prescribed by the state.

综合利用固体废物应当遵守生态环境法律法规，符合固体废物污染环境防治技术标准。使用固体废物综合利用产物应当符合国家规定的用途、标准。

Article 16 The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall establish a national information platform for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by hazardous wastes and other solid wastes in

第十六条
国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门建立全国危险废物等固体废物污染环境防治信息平台，推进固体

conjunction with the relevant departments of the State Council and advance monitoring and information technology-based tracing throughout the collection, transfer, and treatment of solid wastes, among others.

废物收集、转移、处置等全过程监控和信息化追溯。

Article 17 The construction of projects that produce, store, use, and treat solid wastes shall be performed with environmental impact assessment conducted as legally required and in compliance with the relevant provisions issued by the state concerning the management of environmental protection in respect of construction projects.

第十七条
建设产生、贮存、利用、处置固体废物的项目，应当依法进行环境影响评价，并遵守国家有关建设项目环境保护管理的规定。

Article 18 The facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes required to be built as ancillaries determined in the environmental impact assessment document of a construction project shall be designed, built and put into operation at the same time as the main part of the project. The preliminary design of the construction project shall, as required by the environmental protection design standards, incorporate the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes into the environmental impact assessment document and implement the measures for the prevention and control of environmental pollution and ecological damage by solid wastes and the investment estimates for facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第十八条
建设项目的环境影响评价文件确定需要配套建设的固体废物污染环境防治设施，应当与主体工程同时设计、同时施工、同时投入使用。建设项目的初步设计，应当按照环境保护设计规范的要求，将固体废物污染环境防治内容纳入环境影响评价文件，落实防治固体废物污染环境和破坏生态的措施以及固体废物污染环境防治设施投资概算。

The construction employer shall, as required by the relevant laws and regulations, conduct acceptance inspection of the facilities for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes built as ancillaries, prepare an acceptance inspection report, and disclose it to the public.

建设单位应当依照有关法律法规的规定，对配套建设的固体废物污染环境防治设施进行验收，编制验收报告，并向社会公开。

Article 19 An entity or any other producer or trader that collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or treats solid waste shall strengthen the management and maintenance of relevant facilities, equipment, and sites to ensure their normal operation and use.

第十九条
收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当加强对相关设施、设备和场所的管理和维护，保证其正常运行和使用。

Article 20 An entity or any other producer or trader that produces, collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or treats solid waste shall take measures to prevent the scattering, run-off, and seepage of solid wastes, as well as other measures against environmental pollution, and shall not dump, stack, discard, or shed solid wastes without permission.

第二十条
产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当采取防扬散、防流失、防渗漏或者其他防止污染环境的措施，不得擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒固体废物。

Any entity or individual shall be prohibited from dumping, stacking or storing solid wastes in a river, lake, canal, channel, or reservoir, or its beach and sloping bank below the high-water mark, or any other place specified by any law or regulation.

禁止任何单位或者个人向江河、湖泊、运河、渠道、水库及其最高水位线以下的滩地和岸坡以及法律法规规定的其他地点倾倒、堆放、贮存固体废物。

Article 21 In ecological protection red line areas, permanent basic farmland concentration areas and other areas that require special protection, the construction of centralized industrial solid waste and hazardous waste storage, utilization, and treatment facilities and sites and consumer waste landfills shall be prohibited.

第二十一条
在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，禁止建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场。

Article 22 To transfer any solid waste from the administrative area of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central

第二十二条
转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域贮存、处置

Government for storage or treatment, one shall apply for approval to the ecology and environment department of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government from which the solid wastes are to be transferred, which shall grant its approval within a specified time limit after consulting with and obtaining permission from the ecology and environment department of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government where the solid wastes are to be accepted. No transfer may be performed without approval.

的，应当向固体废物移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门提出申请。移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当及时商经接受地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门同意后，在规定期限内批准转移该固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域。未经批准的，不得转移。

The transfer of any solid waste from the administrative area of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government for utilization shall be filed with the ecology and environment department of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government from which the solid wastes are to be transferred. The ecology and environment department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government from which the solid wastes are to be transferred shall give notice of the filing information to the ecology and environment department of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government where the solid wastes are to be accepted.

转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域利用的，应当报固体废物移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门备案。移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当将备案信息通报接受地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门。

Article 23 It is forbidden to dump, pile up or treat any solid waste from abroad within the territory of China.

第二十三条
禁止中华人民共和国境外的固体废物进境倾倒、堆放、处置。

Article 24 The state shall gradually achieve zero solid waste imports, and the ecology and environment department of the State Council shall organize the implementation in conjunction with commerce, development and reform, customs, and other departments of the State Council.

第二十四条
国家逐步实现固体废物零进口，由国务院生态环境主管部门会同国务院商务、发展改革、海关等主管部门组织实施。

Article 25 Where the customs suspects that imported goods are solid wastes, it may commission a specialized institution to perform attribute identification and exercise management according to the law based on the identification conclusion.

第二十五条
海关发现进口货物疑似固体废物的，可以委托专业机构开展属性鉴别，并根据鉴别结论依法管理。

Article 26 Ecology and environment departments, their environmental law enforcement agencies, and other departments charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall have the power to conduct on-site inspection of entities and other activities and other producers and traders engaged in the production, collection, storage, transportation, utilization, and treatment of solid wastes within their respective duties. The inspectees shall truthfully report and provide necessary information.

第二十六条
生态环境主管部门及其环境执法机构和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门，在各自职责范围内有权对从事产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物等活动的单位和其他生产经营者进行现场检查。被检查者应当如实反映情况，并提供必要的资料。

When on-site inspection is conducted, such measures as monitoring on the spot, collecting samples and consulting or printing materials relating to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes may be adopted. Inspectors shall show their identification papers when they conduct on- the-spot inspection. Any trade secret known in the course of on-site inspection shall be kept confidential.

实施现场检查，可以采取现场监测、采集样品、查阅或者复制与固体废物污染环境防治相关的资料等措施。检查人员进行现场检查，应当出示证件。对现场检查中知悉的商业秘密应当保密。

Article 27 Under any of the following circumstances, the ecology and environment department and other departments charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes may freeze or detain illegally collected, stored, transported, utilized, and treated solid wastes, facilities, equipment, sites, tools, and articles:

第二十七条
有下列情形之一，生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门，可以对违法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置的固体废物及设施、设备、场所、工具、物品予以查封、扣押：

(1) Possibly resulting in the extinction, concealment or illegal transfer of evidence.

（一）可能造成证据灭失、被隐匿或者非法转移的；

(2) Resulting in or possibly resulting in serious environmental pollution.

（二）造成或者可能造成严重环境污染的。

Article 28 Ecology and environment departments shall establish a credit record system for entities and other producers and traders that produce, collect, store, transport, utilize, and treat solid wastes in conjunction with relevant departments and incorporate relevant credit records into the National Credit Information Sharing Platform.

第二十八条
生态环境主管部门应当会同有关部门建立产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者信用记录制度，将相关信用记录纳入全国信用信息共享平台。

Article 29 The ecology and environment departments of people's governments at the districted-city level shall, in conjunction with housing and urban-rural development, agriculture and rural affairs, health, and other departments, regularly release information on the types, production, capacity for treatment, and utilization and treatment status of solid wastes, among others.

第二十九条
设区的市级人民政府生态环境主管部门应当会同住房城乡建设、农业农村、卫生健康等主管部门，定期向社会发布固体废物的种类、产生量、处置能力、利用处置状况等信息。

Entities that produce, collect, store, transport, utilize, and treat solid wastes shall promptly disclose to the public information on the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes in accordance with the law and voluntarily accept social supervision.

产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位，应当依法及时公开固体废物污染环境防治信息，主动接受社会监督。

Entities that use and treat solid wastes shall make facilities and sites accessible to the public in accordance with the law to raise public awareness of and participation in environmental protection.

利用、处置固体废物的单位，应当依法向公众开放设施、场所，提高公众环境保护意识和参与程度。

Article 30 People's governments at or above the county level shall incorporate the prevention and control of environmental pollution by industrial solid wastes, consumer wastes, hazardous wastes and other solid wastes into annual reports on environmental conditions and the attainment of environmental protection goals and report to the people's congresses at the same level or their standing committees.

第三十条
县级以上人民政府应当将工业固体废物、生活垃圾、危险废物等固体废物污染环境防治情况纳入环境状况和环境保护目标完成情况年度报告，向本级人民代表大会或者人民代表大会常务委员会报告。

Article 31 Any entity or individual shall have the right to report entities or individuals that cause environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第三十一条
任何单位和个人都有权对造成固体废物污染环境的单位和个人进行举报。

Ecology and environment departments and other departments charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall release the reporting methods related to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes, so as to facilitate public reporting.

生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当将固体废物污染环境防治举报方式向社会公布，方便公众举报。

A department receiving a report shall process it in a timely manner and keep

接到举报的部门应当及时处理并对举报人的相关信息予以

confidential the information relating to the informant; and, if a non-anonymous report is verified, rewards shall be given.

保密；对实名举报并查证属实的，给予奖励。

If an informant reports the entity with which he or she works, the entity may not retaliate against the informant by canceling or modifying the labor contract, or other means.

举报人举报所在单位的，该单位不得以解除、变更劳动合同或者其他方式对举报人进行打击报复。

Chapter III Industrial Solid Wastes

第三章 工业固体废物

Article 32 The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with the development and reform, industry and information technology, and other departments of the State Council, define the degree of industrial solid wastes' harm to and impact on public health and the ecology and environment, work out technical policies regarding the prevention and control thereof, and organize the dissemination of advanced production techniques and equipment for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by industrial solid wastes.

第三十二条
国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、工业和信息化等主管部门对工业固体废物对公众健康、生态环境的危害和影响程度等作出界定，制定防治工业固体废物污染环境的技术政策，组织推广先进的防治工业固体废物污染环境的生产工艺和设备。

Article 33 The industry and information technology department of the State Council shall, jointly with other relevant departments of the State Council, organize the research on, development and promotion of the production techniques and equipment that reduce the production and harm of industrial solid wastes, and issue a list of outdated production techniques and equipment that produce industrial solid wastes severely polluting the environment subject to time-limited obsolescence.

第三十三条
国务院工业和信息化主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门组织研究开发、推广减少工业固体废物产生量和降低工业固体废物危害性的生产工艺和设备，公布限期淘汰产生严重污染环境的工业固体废物的落后生产工艺、设备的名录。

Any producer, seller, importer, or user shall stop producing, selling, importing, or using equipment on the list specified in the preceding paragraph within the time limit prescribed by the industry and information technology department of the State Council in conjunction with the relevant departments of the State Council. Any adopter of production techniques shall stop adopting the techniques on the list specified in the preceding paragraph within the time limit prescribed by the industry and information technology department of the State Council in conjunction with the relevant departments of the State Council.

生产者、销售者、进口者、使用者应当在国务院工业和信息化主管部门会同国务院有关部门规定的期限内分别停止生产、销售、进口或者使用列入前款规定名录中的设备。生产工艺的采用者应当在国务院工业和信息化主管部门会同国务院有关部门规定的期限内停止采用列入前款规定名录中的工艺。

Obsolete equipment on the time-limited obsolescence list shall not be transferred to another person for use.

列入限期淘汰名录被淘汰的设备，不得转让给他人使用。

Article 34 The industry and information technology department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with the development and reform, ecology and environment, and other departments of the State Council, regularly release an orientation catalog of technology, techniques, and equipment for and products of the comprehensive utilization of industrial solid wastes, organize the assessment of the comprehensive utilization of industrial solid wastes, and promote the comprehensive utilization of industrial solid wastes.

第三十四条
国务院工业和信息化主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、生态环境等主管部门，定期发布工业固体废物综合利用技术、工艺、设备和产品导向目录，组织开展工业固体废物资源综合利用评价，推动工业固体废物综合利用。

Article 35 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate plans for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by industrial solid wastes, organize the construction of facilities for the centralized treatment of industrial solid wastes, among others, and promote

第三十五条
县级以上地方人民政府应当制定工业固体废物污染环境防治工作规划，组织建设工业固体废物集中处置等设施，推动工业固体废物污染环境防治工作。

the prevention and control of environmental pollution by industrial solid wastes.

Article 36 An entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall establish and improve a responsibility system for the prevention and control of environmental pollution throughout the process of the production, collection, storage, transportation, utilization, and treatment of industrial solid wastes, keep an industrial solid waste management journal, faithfully recording the types, quantity, destination, storage, utilization, and treatment of industrial solid wastes produced, achieve the traceability and availability of inspection of industrial solid wastes, and take measures for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by industrial solid wastes.

第三十六条
产生工业固体废物的单位应当建立健全工业固体废物产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置全过程的污染环境防治责任制度，建立工业固体废物管理台账，如实记录产生工业固体废物的种类、数量、流向、贮存、利用、处置等信息，实现工业固体废物可追溯、可查询，并采取防治工业固体废物污染环境的措施。

The placing of industrial solid wastes in consumer waste collection facilities shall be prohibited.

禁止向生活垃圾收集设施中投放工业固体废物。

Article 37 Where an entity that produces industrial solid wastes commissions another person to transport, utilize, or treat the industrial solid wastes, it shall verify the eligibility and technical capabilities of the commissioned party, sign a written contract as legally required, and stipulate the requirements for pollution prevention and control in the contract.

第三十七条
产生工业固体废物的单位委托他人运输、利用、处置工业固体废物的，应当对受托方的主体资格和技术能力进行核实，依法签订书面合同，在合同中约定污染防治要求。

The commissioned party, when transporting, utilizing, and treating industrial solid wastes, shall comply with the pollution prevention and control requirements in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and regulations and the contract and notify the entity that produces the industrial solid wastes of the transportation, utilization and treatment.

受托方运输、利用、处置工业固体废物，应当依照有关法律法规的规定和合同约定履行污染防治要求，并将运输、利用、处置情况告知产生工业固体废物的单位。

If an entity that produces industrial solid waste violates the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, it shall be jointly and severally liable with the commissioned party that causes environmental pollution and ecological damage, in addition to punishment under the relevant laws and regulations.

产生工业固体废物的单位违反本条第一款规定的，除依照有关法律法规的规定予以处罚外，还应当与造成环境污染和生态破坏的受托方承担连带责任。

Article 38 An entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall implement cleaner production review as legally required, reasonably select and utilize raw materials, energy and other resources, adopt advanced production techniques and equipment, reduce industrial solid waste production, and diminish the harm of industrial solid wastes.

第三十八条
产生工业固体废物的单位应当依法实施清洁生产审核，合理选择和利用原材料、能源和其他资源，采用先进的生产工艺和设备，减少工业固体废物的产生量，降低工业固体废物的危害性。

Article 39 An entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall obtain a pollutant discharge permit. Specific measures and implementation steps for licensing pollution discharge shall be specified by the State Council.

第三十九条
产生工业固体废物的单位应当取得排污许可证。排污许可的具体办法和实施步骤由国务院规定。

An entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall provide the local ecology and environment department with information on the type, quantity, destination, storage, utilization, and treatment of industrial solid wastes, among others, as well as specific measures to reduce the production of industrial solid wastes and boost comprehensive utilization and comply with the provisions on the licensing administration system for pollution discharge.

产生工业固体废物的单位应当向所在地生态环境主管部门提供工业固体废物的种类、数量、流向、贮存、利用、处置等有关资料，以及减少工业固体废物产生、促进综合利用的具体措施，并执行排污许可管理制度的相关规定。

Article 40 An entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall utilize

第四十条

industrial solid wastes based on economic and technical conditions; and for industrial solid wastes temporarily not utilized or not susceptible to utilization, the entity that produces industrial solid wastes shall build storage facilities and sites as required by the ecology and environment and other departments of the State Council and perform safe and classification-based storage, or take measures for harmless treatment. For the storage of industrial solid wastes, protective measures that meet national environmental protection standards shall be adopted.

产生工业固体废物的单位应当根据经济、技术条件对工业固体废物加以利用；对暂时不利用或者不能利用的，应当按照国务院生态环境等主管部门的规定建设贮存设施、场所，安全分类存放，或者采取无害化处置措施。贮存工业固体废物应当采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施。

The construction of facilities and sites for storing and treating industrial solid wastes shall comply with national environmental protection standards.

建设工业固体废物贮存、处置的设施、场所，应当符合国家环境保护标准。

Article 41 Where an entity that produces industrial solid wastes is to be terminated, measures for preventing and controlling pollution shall be taken before its termination to the facilities and sites for storing and treating industrial solid wastes, and the untreated industrial solid wastes shall be disposed properly to prevent environmental pollution.

第四十一条
产生工业固体废物的单位终止的，应当在终止前对工业固体废物的贮存、处置的设施、场所采取污染防治措施，并对未处置的工业固体废物作出妥善处置，防止污染环境。

If an entity that produces industrial solid wastes has been altered, the altered entity shall, pursuant to state provisions about the environmental protection, carry out the safety treatment or take effective measures for untreated industrial solid wastes and the storage and treatment facilities and sites thereof so as to ensure the safe function of such facilities and sites. Where the parties concerned have, prior to the alteration, otherwise stipulated the assumption of responsibilities for preventing and controlling pollution by industrial solid wastes and the facilities and sites for storage and treatment, such stipulations shall prevail. However, the responsibilities of the parties concerned to prevent and control pollution shall not be exempted.

产生工业固体废物的单位发生变更的，变更后的单位应当按照国家有关环境保护的规定对未处置的工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所进行安全处置或者采取有效措施保证该设施、场所安全运行。变更前当事人对工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所的污染防治责任另有约定的，从其约定；但是，不得免除当事人的污染防治义务。

The expenses, incurred from the safety treatment of untreated industrial solid wastes and the storage and treatment facilities and sites of the entities that have been terminated prior to April 1, 2005, shall be borne by the relevant people's governments, however if the land use right of the said entity has been transferred according to law, the transferee thereof shall undertake the expenses for the treatment. Where the parties concerned have other stipulations, such stipulations shall prevail. However, the responsibilities of the parties concerned to prevent and control pollution shall not be exempted.

对2005年4月1日前已经终止的单位未处置的工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所进行安全处置的费用，由有关人民政府承担；但是，该单位享有的土地使用权依法转让的，应当由土地使用权受让人承担处置费用。当事人另有约定的，从其约定；但是，不得免除当事人的污染防治义务。

Article 42 A mining enterprise shall adopt scientific mining methods and techniques for mineral separation so as to reduce the production and storage of tailings, coal gangue, waste rock and other mining solid wastes.

第四十二条
矿山企业应当采取科学的开采方法和选矿工艺，减少尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物的产生量和贮存量。

The state shall encourage the use of advanced techniques to comprehensively utilize solid mining wastes such as tailings, coal gangue, and waste rock.

国家鼓励采取先进工艺对尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物进行综合利用。

After a facility for storing tailings, coal gangue, waste rock, and other mining solid wastes ceases to be used, the mining enterprise shall, according to the provisions on environmental protection, among others, issued by the state, cap the site to prevent environmental pollution and ecological destroy.

尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物贮存设施停止使用后，矿山企业应当按照国家有关环境保护等规定进行封场，防止造成环境污染和生态破坏。

Chapter IV Consumer Wastes

第四章 生活垃圾

Article 43 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall expedite the establishment of a consumer waste management system for classification-based placement, collection, transportation, and treatment and achieve the effective coverage of the consumer waste sorting system.

第四十三条
县级以上地方人民政府应当加快建立分类投放、分类收集、分类运输、分类处理的生活垃圾管理系统，实现生活垃圾分类制度有效覆盖。

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall establish a coordination mechanism for consumer waste sorting and strengthen and coordinate the building of the capacity for the management of consumer waste sorting.

县级以上地方人民政府应当建立生活垃圾分类工作协调机制，加强和统筹生活垃圾分类管理能力建设。

People's governments at all levels and their relevant departments shall organize publicity on consumer waste sorting, educate and direct the public to get into the habit of sorting consumer wastes, and urge and guide consumer waste sorting.

各级人民政府及其有关部门应当组织开展生活垃圾分类宣传，教育引导公众养成生活垃圾分类习惯，督促和指导生活垃圾分类工作。

Article 44 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall systematically improve the fuel structure, develop clean energy, and reduce the production of solid wastes such as fuel residues.

第四十四条
县级以上地方人民政府应当有计划地改进燃料结构，发展清洁能源，减少燃料废渣等固体废物的产生量。

The relevant departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the management of the process of product production and circulation, avoid excessive packaging, organize the marketing of clean vegetables, and reduce the production of consumer wastes.

县级以上地方人民政府有关部门应当加强产品生产和流通过程管理，避免过度包装，组织净菜上市，减少生活垃圾的产生量。

Article 45 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall make overall arrangements for the construction of urban and rural consumer waste collection, transportation, and treatment facilities, site the facilities, improve the level of comprehensive utilization and harmless treatment of consumer wastes, promote the industrialization of the collection and treatment of consumer wastes, and gradually establish and improve a social service system for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by consumer wastes.

第四十五条
县级以上人民政府应当统筹安排建设城乡生活垃圾收集、运输、处理设施，确定设施厂址，提高生活垃圾的综合利用和无害化处置水平，促进生活垃圾收集、处理的产业化发展，逐步建立和完善生活垃圾污染环境防治的社会服务体系。

The relevant departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall make overall plans, reasonably arrange recovery, sorting, and packing establishments, and promote the recycling of consumer wastes.

县级以上地方人民政府有关部门应当统筹规划，合理安排回收、分拣、打包网点，促进生活垃圾的回收利用工作。

Article 46 Local people's governments at all levels shall strengthen the prevention and control of environmental pollution by consumer wastes in rural areas and protect and improve the rural living environment.

第四十六条
地方各级人民政府应当加强农村生活垃圾污染环境的防治，保护和改善农村人居环境。

The state shall encourage the reduction of rural consumer wastes at source. Urban-rural fringes, densely populated rural areas, and other places with conditions shall establish an urban-rural area integrated consumer waste management system; and other rural areas shall actively explore a consumer waste management model, suit measures to local conditions, and utilize or properly treat consumer wastes at convenient location or in situ.

国家鼓励农村生活垃圾源头减量。城乡结合部、人口密集的农村地区和其他有条件的地方，应当建立城乡一体的生活垃圾管理系统；其他农村地区应当积极探索生活垃圾管理模式，因地制宜，就近就地利用或者妥善处理生活垃圾。

Article 47 The environmental health departments of people's governments at or above the districted-city level shall formulate standards for the

第四十七条
设区的市级以上人民政府环境卫生主管部门应当制定生活

construction and operation of facilities and sites for cleaning, collecting, storing, transporting, and treating consumer wastes, issue a guiding catalog for consumer waste sorting, and strengthen supervision and administration.

垃圾清扫、收集、贮存、运输和处理设施、场所建设运行规范，发布生活垃圾分类指导目录，加强监督管理。

Article 48 The environmental health and other departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall organize the cleaning, collection, transportation, and treatment of urban and rural consumer wastes, and may, by bidding or other means, select entities with good conditions to engage in the cleaning, collection, transportation, and treatment of consumer wastes.

第四十八条
县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生等主管部门应当组织对城乡生活垃圾进行清扫、收集、运输和处理，可以通过招标等方式选择具备条件的单位从事生活垃圾的清扫、收集、运输和处理。

Article 49 Entities, households, and individuals that produce consumer wastes shall perform their obligations to reduce at source and place by classification consumer wastes in accordance with the law and be responsible as producers of consumer wastes.

第四十九条
产生生活垃圾的单位、家庭和个人应当依法履行生活垃圾源头减量和分类投放义务，承担生活垃圾产生者责任。

Any entity or individual shall place consumer wastes by classification in designated places according to the law. The dumping, littering, stacking, or incineration of consumer wastes at will shall be prohibited.

任何单位和个人都应当依法在指定的地点分类投放生活垃圾。禁止随意倾倒、抛撒、堆放或者焚烧生活垃圾。

Government agencies and public institutions, among others, shall play a demonstrating and leading role in consumer waste sorting.

机关、事业单位等应当在生活垃圾分类工作中起示范带头作用。

The consumer wastes that have been placed by classification shall be collected, transported and treated by classification as required.

已经分类投放的生活垃圾，应当按照规定分类收集、分类运输、分类处理。

Article 50 The cleaning, collection, transportation, and treatment of urban and rural consumer wastes shall conform to the provisions on the administration of environmental protection and environmental health issued by the state, so as to prevent environmental pollution.

第五十条
清扫、收集、运输、处理城乡生活垃圾，应当遵守国家有关环境保护和环境卫生管理的规定，防止污染环境。

Harmful wastes separated and collected in a centralized manner from consumer wastes shall be hazardous wastes and managed as such.

从生活垃圾中分类并集中收集的有害垃圾，属于危险废物的，应当按照危险废物管理。

Article 51 Businesses engaged in public transportation shall clean and collect consumer wastes produced in the course of transportation in a timely manner.

第五十一条
从事公共交通运输的经营单位，应当及时清扫、收集运输过程中产生的生活垃圾。

Article 52 Farmer's markets and agricultural product wholesale markets, among others, shall strengthen environmental health management, maintain environmental health and cleanliness, and promptly clean, collect by classification, and properly treat wastes produced.

第五十二条
农贸市场、农产品批发市场等应当加强环境卫生管理，保持环境卫生清洁，对所产生的垃圾及时清扫、分类收集、妥善处理。

Article 53 Entities engaged in the development of new urban areas, conversion of old urban areas, development and construction of residential communities, or construction of villages and towns and the operators and managers of public facilities and sites such as airports, docks, stations, parks, shopping malls, and stadiums shall build supporting consumer waste collection facilities in accordance with the provisions on environmental health issued by the state.

第五十三条
从事城市新区开发、旧区改建和住宅小区开发建设、村镇建设的单位，以及机场、码头、车站、公园、商场、体育场馆等公共设施、场所的经营管理单位，应当按照国家有关环境卫生的规定，配套建设生活垃圾收集设施。

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall coordinate the

县级以上地方人民政府应当统筹生活垃圾公共转运、处理

effective connection of consumer waste public transshipment and treatment facilities with the collection facilities specified in the preceding paragraph and strengthen the integration of the classification-based consumer waste collection and transportation system and the renewable resource recovery system in planning, construction, operation, and other aspects.

设施与前款规定的收集设施的有效衔接，并加强生活垃圾分类收运体系和再生资源回收体系在规划、建设、运营等方面的融合。

Article 54 The substances recovered from consumer wastes shall be used in accordance with the purposes and standards prescribed by the state, and shall not be used to produce products that may endanger human health.

第五十四条
从生活垃圾中回收的物质应当按照国家规定的用途、标准使用，不得用于生产可能危害人体健康的产品。

Article 55 The construction of consumer waste treatment facilities and sites shall conform to the environmental protection and environmental health standards specified by the ecology and environment department of the State Council and the housing and urban-rural development department of the State Council.

第五十五条
建设生活垃圾处理设施、场所，应当符合国务院生态环境主管部门和国务院住房城乡建设主管部门规定的环境保护和环境卫生标准。

Neighboring areas shall be encouraged to coordinate the construction of consumer waste treatment facilities to promote the joint construction and sharing of consumer waste treatment facilities across administrative areas.

鼓励相邻地区统筹生活垃圾处理设施建设，促进生活垃圾处理设施跨行政区域共建共享。

The unauthorized closing, non-use or removal of consumer waste treatment facilities and sites shall be prohibited; and if closing, non-use or removal is compellingly necessary, confirmation shall be obtained with the approval of the environmental health department of local municipal and county-level people's governments in consultation with local ecology and environment departments, and measures to prevent environmental pollution shall be adopted.

禁止擅自关闭、闲置或者拆除生活垃圾处理设施、场所；确有必要关闭、闲置或者拆除的，应当经所在地的市、县级人民政府环境卫生主管部门商所在地生态环境主管部门同意后核准，并采取防止污染环境的措施。

Article 56 A consumer waste treatment entity shall install and use monitoring equipment in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state to monitor pollutant discharge in real time and disclose data on pollutant discharge to the public in real time. The monitoring equipment shall be connected to the monitoring equipment of the local ecology and environment department.

第五十六条
生活垃圾处理单位应当按照国家有关规定，安装使用监测设备，实时监测污染物的排放情况，将污染排放数据实时公开。监测设备应当与所在地生态环境主管部门的监控设备联网。

Article 57 The environmental health departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for organizing the resource-oriented and harmless treatment of kitchen wastes.

第五十七条
县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门负责组织开展厨余垃圾资源化、无害化处理工作。

Entities and other producers and traders that produce and collect kitchen wastes shall hand over kitchen wastes to entities with appropriate qualifications for harmless treatment.

产生、收集厨余垃圾的单位和其他生产经营者，应当将厨余垃圾交由具备相应资质条件的单位进行无害化处理。

Livestock and poultry farms and communities shall be prohibited from feeding kitchen wastes without harmless treatment to livestock and poultry.

禁止畜禽养殖场、养殖小区利用未经无害化处理的厨余垃圾饲喂畜禽。

Article 58 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall establish a consumer waste treatment charges system in accordance with the principle of charges payable by producers.

第五十八条
县级以上地方人民政府应当按照产生者付费原则，建立生活垃圾处理收费制度。

Local people's governments at or above the county level, when formulating fee rates for consumer waste treatment, shall, based on local actual

县级以上地方人民政府制定生活垃圾处理收费标准，应当根据本地实际，结合生活垃圾分类情况，体现分类计价、

circumstances, in light of the condition of consumer waste sorting, reflect differentiated management such as classification-based pricing and metering charges and fully request public comments. Fee rates for consumer waste treatment shall be released.

计量收费等差别化管理，并充分征求公众意见。生活垃圾处理收费标准应当向社会公布。

Consumer waste treatment charges shall be used exclusively for the collection, transportation and treatment, among others, of consumer wastes, and shall not be misappropriated for any other purpose.

生活垃圾处理费应当专项用于生活垃圾的收集、运输和处理等，不得挪作他用。

Article 59 Provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, and districted cities and autonomous prefectures may formulate local specific measures for the administration of consumer wastes in light of actual circumstances.

第五十九条
省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州可以结合实际，制定本地方生活垃圾具体管理办法。

Chapter V Construction Wastes, Agricultural Solid Wastes, etc.

第五章 建筑垃圾、农业固体废物等

Article 60 Local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the prevention and control of environmental pollution by construction wastes and establish a classification-based treatment system for construction wastes.

第六十条
县级以上地方人民政府应当加强建筑垃圾污染环境的防治，建立建筑垃圾分类处理制度。

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall formulate a plan for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by construction wastes, covering reduction at source, classification-based treatment, and the layout and construction of consumption facilities and sites, among others.

县级以上地方人民政府应当制定包括源头减量、分类处理、消纳设施和场所布局及建设等在内的建筑垃圾污染环境防治工作规划。

Article 61 The state shall encourage the use of advanced technologies, techniques, equipment and administration measures, advance the reduction of construction wastes at source, and establish a construction waste recycling system.

第六十一条
国家鼓励采用先进技术、工艺、设备和管理措施，推进建筑垃圾源头减量，建立建筑垃圾回收利用体系。

Local people's governments at or above the county level shall promote the application of products of comprehensive utilization of construction wastes.

县级以上地方人民政府应当推动建筑垃圾综合利用产品应用。

Article 62 The environmental health departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by construction wastes, establish a whole-process management system for construction wastes, regulate the production, collection, storage, transportation, utilization, and treatment of construction wastes, advance comprehensive utilization, strengthen the construction of construction waste treatment facilities and sites, guarantee treatment safety, and prevent environmental pollution.

第六十二条
县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门负责建筑垃圾污染环境防治工作，建立建筑垃圾全过程管理制度，规范建筑垃圾产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置行为，推进综合利用，加强建筑垃圾处置设施、场所建设，保障处置安全，防止污染环境。

Article 63 A project construction contractor shall prepare a construction waste treatment plan, take pollution prevention and control measures, and make a filing with the environmental health department of the local people's government at or above the county level.

第六十三条
工程施工单位应当编制建筑垃圾处理方案，采取污染防治措施，并报县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门备案。

A project construction contractor shall promptly remove and transport construction wastes and other solid wastes produced during the construction of the project and utilize or treat them as required by the environmental

工程施工单位应当及时清运工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾等固体废物，并按照环境卫生主管部门的规定进行利用或者处置。

health department.

A project construction contractor shall not dump, litter or stack construction wastes produced in the process of project construction without authorization.

工程施工单位不得擅自倾倒、抛撒或者堆放工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾。

Article 64 The agriculture and rural affairs departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall be responsible for guiding the construction of an agricultural solid waste recycling system, encouraging and directing relevant entities and other producers and traders to collect, store, transport, utilize, and treat agricultural solid wastes as legally required, strengthening supervision and administration, and preventing environmental pollution.

第六十四条
县级以上人民政府农业农村主管部门负责指导农业固体废物回收利用体系建设，鼓励和引导有关单位和其他生产经营者依法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置农业固体废物，加强监督管理，防止污染环境。

Article 65 Entities and other producers and traders that produce agricultural solid wastes such as straw, waste agricultural film, and pesticide packaging wastes shall take recycling and other measures to prevent environmental pollution.

第六十五条
产生秸秆、废弃农用薄膜、农药包装废弃物等农业固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当采取回收利用和其他防止污染环境的措施。

For large-scale livestock and poultry farming, livestock and poultry manure and other solid wastes produced during the farming process shall be promptly collected, stored, utilized or treated to avoid environmental pollution.

从事畜禽规模养殖应当及时收集、贮存、利用或者处置养殖过程中产生的畜禽粪污等固体废物，避免造成环境污染。

The incineration of straw in the open air in densely populated areas, around airports, near arteries of transportation, and in other areas designated by local people's governments shall be prohibited.

禁止在人口集中地区、机场周围、交通干线附近以及当地人民政府划定的其他区域露天焚烧秸秆。

The state shall encourage research and development, production, sale, and use of agricultural film degradable and harmless in the environment.

国家鼓励研究开发、生产、销售、使用在环境中可降解且无害的农用薄膜。

Article 66 The state shall establish an extended producer responsibility system for electrical and electronic products, lead storage batteries, and automotive traction batteries.

第六十六条
国家建立电器电子、铅蓄电池、车用动力电池等产品的生产者责任延伸制度。

The producers of electrical and electronic products, lead storage batteries, automotive traction batteries, and other products shall, as required, establish a used product recovery system that fits the sales of the products by themselves, authorization or other means, disclose the system to the public, and achieve effective recovery and utilization.

电器电子、铅蓄电池、车用动力电池等产品的生产者应当按照规定以自建或者委托等方式建立与产品销售量相匹配的废旧产品回收体系，并向社会公开，实现有效回收和利用。

The state shall encourage producers of products to create ecological designs and promote resource recycling.

国家鼓励产品的生产者开展生态设计，促进资源回收利用。

Article 67 The state shall implement a multi-channel recovery and centralized treatment system for waste electrical and electronic products, among others.

第六十七条
国家对废弃电器电子产品等实行多渠道回收和集中处理制度。

It shall be prohibited to deliver waste motor vehicles and ships, among others, to enterprises or individuals that do not meet the prescribed conditions for recovery or dismantlement.

禁止将废弃机动车船等交由不符合规定条件的企业或者个人回收、拆解。

The dismantlement, utilization and treatment of waste electrical and electronic products as well as waste motor vehicles and ships, among others,

拆解、利用、处置废弃电器电子产品、废弃机动车船等，应当遵守有关法律法规的规定，采取防止污染环境的措施

shall conform to the relevant laws and regulations, with measures taken to prevent environmental pollution.

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Article 68 The design and manufacture of products and packaging shall conform to the provisions on cleaner production issued by the state. The standardization department of the State Council shall organize the formulation of relevant standards based on national economic and technical conditions, the condition of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes, and technical requirements of products, so as to prevent excessive packaging from causing environmental pollution.

第六十八条
产品和包装物的设计、制造，应当遵守国家有关清洁生产的规定。国务院标准化主管部门应当根据国家经济和技术条件、固体废物污染环境防治状况以及产品的技术要求，组织制定有关标准，防止过度包装造成环境污染。

Producers and traders shall comply with the mandatory standards that limit excessive packaging of goods and avoid excessive packaging. The market regulation departments of local people's governments at or above the county level and relevant departments shall, in accordance with their respective duties, strengthen the supervision and administration of excessive packaging.

生产经营者应当遵守限制商品过度包装的强制性标准，避免过度包装。县级以上地方人民政府市场监督管理部门和有关部门应当按照各自职责，加强对过度包装的监督管理。

Enterprises that produce, sell, and import products and packaging that are included in the compulsory recovery catalog according to the law shall recover the products and packaging in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

生产、销售、进口依法被列入强制回收目录的产品和包装物的企业，应当按照国家有关规定对该产品和包装物进行回收。

E-commerce, express delivery, food delivery, and other industries shall give priority to the adoption of reusable and easily recyclable packaging, optimize the packaging of items, reduce the use of packaging, and actively recycle packaging. The commerce, post and other departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen supervision and administration.

电子商务、快递、外卖等行业应当优先采用可重复使用、易回收利用的包装物，优化物品包装，减少包装物的使用，并积极回收利用包装物。县级以上地方人民政府商务、邮政等主管部门应当加强监督管理。

The state shall encourage and direct consumers to use green packaging and reduced packaging.

国家鼓励和引导消费者使用绿色包装和减量包装。

Article 69 The state shall prohibit and restrict the production, sale, and use of non-degradable plastic bags and other disposable plastic products according to the law.

第六十九条
国家依法禁止、限制生产、销售和使用不可降解塑料袋等一次性塑料制品。

The owners of goods retail sites, e-commerce platform enterprises, express delivery enterprises, and food delivery enterprises shall report the use and recovery of disposable plastic products such as plastic bags to the commerce, post and other departments in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

商品零售场所开办单位、电子商务平台企业和快递企业、外卖企业应当按照国家有关规定向商务、邮政等主管部门报告塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的使用、回收情况。

The state shall encourage and guide the reduced use and active recovery of plastic bags and other disposable plastic products and promote the application of recyclable, easily recyclable and degradable alternative products.

国家鼓励和引导减少使用、积极回收塑料袋等一次性塑料制品，推广应用可循环、易回收、可降解的替代产品。

Article 70 Tourism, accommodation and other industries shall promote the involuntary provision of disposables in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

第七十条
旅游、住宿等行业应当按照国家有关规定推行不主动提供一次性用品。

Offices such as government agencies, enterprises and public institutions shall

机关、企业事业单位等的办公场所应当使用有利于保护环

use products, equipment and facilities conducive to environmental protection and reduce the use of disposable office supplies.

境的产品、设备和设施，减少使用一次性办公用品。

Article 71 The maintenance and operations entities for urban sewage treatment facilities or sludge treatment entities shall safely treat sludge, ensure that treated sludge meets relevant national standards, track and record the destination, use, and usage, among others, of sludge, and report to urban drainage departments and ecology and environment departments.

第七十一条
城镇污水处理设施维护运营单位或者污泥处理单位应当安全处理污泥，保证处理后的污泥符合国家有关标准，对污泥的流向、用途、用量等进行跟踪、记录，并报告城镇排水主管部门、生态环境主管部门。

The urban drainage departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall incorporate sludge treatment facilities into their urban drainage and sewage treatment plans, promote the concurrent construction of sludge treatment facilities and sewage treatment facilities, and encourage collaborative treatment. Sewage treatment fee rates and compensation scope shall cover sludge treatment costs and the normal operating costs of sewage treatment facilities.

县级以上人民政府城镇排水主管部门应当将污泥处理设施纳入城镇排水与污水处理规划，推动同步建设污泥处理设施与污水处理设施，鼓励协同处理，污水处理费征收标准和补偿范围应当覆盖污泥处理成本和污水处理设施正常运营成本。

Article 72 The unauthorized dumping, stacking, discarding, and shedding of sludge generated by urban sewage treatment facilities and treated sludge shall be prohibited.

第七十二条
禁止擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒城镇污水处理设施产生的污泥和处理后的污泥。

The entry of sludge with heavy metal or other toxic and harmful substances in excess of standards into agricultural land shall be prohibited.

禁止重金属或者其他有毒有害物质含量超标的污泥进入农用地。

For dredging water bodies, the sediment produced in the process of dredging shall be treated in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state so as to prevent environmental pollution.

从事水体清淤疏浚应当按照国家有关规定处理清淤疏浚过程中产生的底泥，防止污染环境。

Article 73 All types of laboratories at all levels and the entities establishing such laboratories shall strengthen the management of solid wastes produced by the laboratories and collect, store, transport, utilize, and treat laboratory solid wastes as legally required. The laboratory solid wastes that are hazardous wastes shall be managed as such.

第七十三条
各级各类实验室及其设立单位应当加强对实验室产生的固体废物的管理，依法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置实验室固体废物。实验室固体废物属于危险废物的，应当按照危险废物管理。

Chapter VI Hazardous Wastes

第六章 危险废物

Article 74 The provisions of this Chapter shall be applicable to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by hazardous wastes. Where it is not covered by this Chapter, other relevant provisions of this Law shall be applicable.

第七十四条
危险废物污染环境的防治，适用本章规定；本章未作规定的，适用本法其他有关规定。

Article 75 The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, in conjunction with other relevant departments of the State Council, formulate a national list of hazardous wastes and lay down unified criteria and methods for identifying hazardous waste, distinguishing marks, and requirements for the administration of identification entities. The national list of hazardous wastes shall be adjusted dynamically.

第七十五条
国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门制定国家危险废物名录，规定统一的危险废物鉴别标准、鉴别方法、识别标志和鉴别单位管理要求。国家危险废物名录应当动态调整。

The ecology and environment department of the State Council shall, based on the harm characteristics and production of hazardous wastes, scientifically assess their environmental risks, exercise grade and classification-based administration, establish an informatized regulatory

国务院生态环境主管部门根据危险废物的危害特性和产生数量，科学评估其环境风险，实施分级分类管理，建立信息化监管体系，并通过信息化手段管理、共享危险废物转移数据和信息。

system, and manage and share data and information on the transfer of hazardous wastes by informatized means.

Article 76 The people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government shall arrange for relevant departments to prepare plans for the construction of centralized hazardous waste treatment facilities and sites, scientifically assess demand for hazardous waste treatment, reasonably lay out centralized hazardous waste treatment facilities and sites, and ensure the proper treatment of hazardous wastes within their respective administrative areas.

第七十六条
省、自治区、直辖市人民政府应当组织有关部门编制危险废物集中处置设施、场所的建设规划，科学评估危险废物处置需求，合理布局危险废物集中处置设施、场所，确保本行政区域的危险废物得到妥善处置。

For the preparation of plans for the construction of centralized hazardous waste treatment facilities and sites, comments shall be requested from relevant industry associations, enterprises, public institutions, experts, the public, and other parties.

编制危险废物集中处置设施、场所的建设规划，应当征求有关行业协会、企业事业单位、专家和公众等方面的意见。

Neighboring provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government may engage in regional cooperation and coordinate the construction of regional centralized hazardous waste treatment facilities and sites.

相邻省、自治区、直辖市之间可以开展区域合作，统筹建设区域性危险废物集中处置设施、场所。

Article 77 A distinguishing mark of hazardous wastes shall be put on the containers and packages of hazardous wastes as well as on the facilities and sites for collection, storage, transportation, utilization and treatment of hazardous wastes as required.

第七十七条
对危险废物的容器和包装物以及收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的设施、场所，应当按照规定设置危险废物识别标志。

Article 78 An entity that produces hazardous wastes shall work out a plan for managing hazardous wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state; and keep a hazardous waste management journal, faithfully recording relevant information, and report the types, production, destination, storage, treatment and other relevant information to the local ecology and environment department through the National Hazardous Waste Information Management System.

第七十八条
产生危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定制定危险废物管理计划；建立危险废物管理台账，如实记录有关信息，并通过国家危险废物信息管理系统向所在地生态环境主管部门申报危险废物的种类、产生量、流向、贮存、处置等有关资料。

The plan for managing hazardous wastes as mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall contain measures for reducing the production and harm of hazardous wastes and for storing, utilizing and treating hazardous wastes. The said plan shall be filed with the ecology and environment department of the local people's government at or above the county level in the place where the entity that produces hazardous wastes is located.

前款所称危险废物管理计划应当包括减少危险废物产生量和降低危险废物危害性的措施以及危险废物贮存、利用、处置措施。危险废物管理计划应当报产生危险废物的单位所在地生态环境主管部门备案。

If an entity that produces hazardous wastes has obtained a pollutant discharge permit, the provisions of the pollutant discharge permit administration system shall apply.

产生危险废物的单位已经取得排污许可证的，执行排污许可管理制度的规定。

Article 79 An entity that produces hazardous wastes shall store, utilize, and treat hazardous wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state and environmental protection standards, and shall not dump or stack the hazardous wastes without authorization.

第七十九条
产生危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定和环境保护标准要求贮存、利用、处置危险废物，不得擅自倾倒、堆放。

Article 80 An entity engaged in the business activities of collecting, storing,

第八十条

utilizing or treating hazardous wastes shall apply for a permit in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state. Specific measures for the administration of permits shall be formulated by the State Council.

从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的单位，应当按照国家有关规定申请取得许可证。许可证的具体管理办法由国务院制定。

It shall be prohibited to engage in the business activities of collecting, storing, utilizing or treating hazardous wastes without a permit or in violation of the provisions of the permit.

禁止无许可证或者未按照许可证规定从事危险废物收集、贮存、利用、处置的经营活动。

It shall be prohibited to provide or entrust hazardous wastes to an entity or any other producer or trader without a permit to engage in collection, storage, utilization, and treatment.

禁止将危险废物提供或者委托给无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。

Article 81 Hazardous wastes shall be collected and stored separately according to their different characteristics. It shall be prohibited to collect, store, transport and treat mixed hazardous wastes of incompatible nature that have not undergone safety treatment.

第八十一条
收集、贮存危险废物，应当按照危险废物特性分类进行。禁止混合收集、贮存、运输、处置性质不相容而未经安全性处置的危险废物。

For the storage of hazardous wastes, protective measures in conformity with national environmental protection standards shall be adopted. It shall be prohibited to store hazardous wastes mixed with nonhazardous wastes.

贮存危险废物应当采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施。禁止将危险废物混入非危险废物中贮存。

An entity engaged in the business activities of collecting, storing, utilizing and treating hazardous wastes shall not store hazardous wastes for more than one year; and if the extension of the time limit is compellingly necessary, a report shall be made to the ecology and environment department for approval, unless otherwise provided by the laws and administrative regulations.

从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的单位，贮存危险废物不得超过一年；确需延长期限的，应当报经颁发许可证的生态环境主管部门批准；法律、行政法规另有规定的除外。

Article 82 For the transfer of hazardous wastes, an electronic or paper transfer form for hazardous wastes shall be filled in and circulated in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

第八十二条
转移危险废物的，应当按照国家有关规定填写、运行危险废物电子或者纸质转移联单。

Where hazardous wastes are to be transferred to another province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government, an application shall be filed with the ecology and environment department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government from which the hazardous wastes are transferred. The ecology and environment department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government from which the hazardous wastes are transferred shall, in timely consultation with and with the approval of the ecology and environment department of the people's government of the province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government where the hazardous wastes are accepted, approve the transfer of the hazardous wastes within the prescribed time limit and give notice of the approval information to the ecology and environment department and the transport department of the relevant province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government. No transfer may be performed without approval.

跨省、自治区、直辖市转移危险废物的，应当向危险废物移出地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门申请。移出地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当及时商经接受地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门同意后，在规定期限内批准转移该危险废物，并将批准信息通报相关省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门和交通运输主管部门。未经批准的，不得转移。

For the administration of the transfer of hazardous wastes, administration

危险废物转移管理应当全程管控、提高效率，具体办法由

and control shall be exercised throughout, efficiency shall be improved, and specific measures shall be formulated by the ecology and environment department of the State Council in conjunction with the transport department and public security department of the State Council.

国务院生态环境主管部门会同国务院交通运输主管部门和公安部门制定。

Article 83 Whoever transports hazardous wastes shall adopt measures for the prevention and control of environmental pollution and observe state regulations on the control of transportation of hazardous goods.

第八十三条
运输危险废物，应当采取防止污染环境的措施，并遵守国家有关危险货物运输管理的规定。

It shall be prohibited to carry hazardous wastes and passengers in the same transport vehicle.

禁止将危险废物与旅客在同一运输工具上载运。

Article 84 When sites, facilities, equipment as well as containers, packages and other articles for the collection, storage, transportation, utilization, and treatment of hazardous wastes are to be used for other purposes, they shall be put to use only after they have been treated to eliminate pollution according to the relevant provisions issued by the state.

第八十四条
收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的场所、设施、设备和容器、包装物及其他物品转作他用时，应当按照国家有关规定经过消除污染处理，方可使用。

Article 85 The entities producing, collecting, storing, transporting, using or treating hazardous wastes shall formulate accident precautions and emergency plans in accordance with the law and file them with the local ecology and environment department and other departments charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes; and the ecology and environment department and other departments charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall conduct inspections.

第八十五条
产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的单位，应当依法制定意外事故的防范措施和应急预案，并向所在地生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门备案；生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当进行检查。

Article 86 The entities that have caused severe environmental pollution by hazardous wastes due to accidents or other unexpected events shall immediately take measures to eliminate or reduce the danger and damage of environmental pollution, promptly inform the entities and residents that may be harmed by the pollution, report to the local ecology and environment department and other relevant departments, and accept investigation and punishment.

第八十六条
因发生事故或者其他突发性事件，造成危险废物严重污染环境的单位，应当立即采取有效措施消除或者减轻对环境的污染危害，及时通报可能受到污染危害的单位和居民，并向所在地生态环境主管部门和有关部门报告，接受调查处理。

Article 87 When severe environmental pollution by hazardous wastes has happened or may happen as proved by evidences, thus threatening the safety of the lives and properties of residents, the ecology and environment department or any other department charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall immediately report to relevant departments of the people's governments at the corresponding level and the next higher level. The people's government shall take effective measures to eliminate or reduce the danger and damage. Relevant people's governments, where necessary, may order to stop operations that cause or may cause accidents of environmental pollution.

第八十七条
在发生或者有证据证明可能发生危险废物严重污染环境、威胁居民生命财产安全时，生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当立即向本级人民政府和上一级人民政府有关部门报告，由人民政府采取防止或者减轻危害的有效措施。有关人民政府可以根据需要责令停止导致或者可能导致环境污染事故的作业。

Article 88 Prior to the decommissioning of a key centralized hazardous waste treatment facility or site, the operating entity shall take pollution

第八十八条
重点危险废物集中处置设施、场所退役前，运营单位应当

prevention and control measures with respect to the facility or site in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state. Funds shall be allowed for its decommissioning in advance, included in the investment estimates or cost of production, and earmarked for the decommissioning of the key centralized hazardous waste treatment facility or site. Specific allowance and administration measures shall be formulated by the finance department and price department of the State Council in conjunction with the ecology and environment department of the State Council.

按照国家有关规定对设施、场所采取污染防治措施。退役的费用应当预提，列入投资概算或者生产成本，专门用于重点危险废物集中处置设施、场所的退役。具体提取和管理办法，由国务院财政部门、价格主管部门会同国务院生态环境主管部门规定。

Article 89 It shall be prohibited to transfer hazardous waste in transit across the territory of the People's Republic of China.

第八十九条 禁止经中华人民共和国过境转移危险废物。

Article 90 Medical wastes shall be managed in accordance with the national list of hazardous wastes. Local people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen capacity building for centralized treatment of medical wastes.

第九十条
医疗废物按照国家危险废物名录管理。县级以上地方人民政府应当加强医疗废物集中处置能力建设。

The health, ecology and environment, and other departments of people's governments at or above the county level shall strengthen the supervision and administration of the collection, storage, transportation, and treatment of medical wastes within their respective duties to prevent harm to public health and environmental pollution.

县级以上人民政府卫生健康、生态环境等主管部门应当在各自职责范围内加强对医疗废物收集、贮存、运输、处置的监督管理，防止危害公众健康、污染环境。

Health care institutions shall collect medical wastes produced by them by classification in accordance with the law and hand them over to centralized medical waste treatment entities. Centralized medical waste treatment entities shall collect, transport and treat medical wastes in a timely manner.

医疗卫生机构应当依法分类收集本单位产生的医疗废物，交由医疗废物集中处置单位处置。医疗废物集中处置单位应当及时收集、运输和处置医疗废物。

Health care institutions and centralized medical waste treatment entities shall take effective measures to prevent the run-off, leakage, seepage, and spread of medical wastes.

医疗卫生机构和医疗废物集中处置单位，应当采取有效措施，防止医疗废物流失、泄漏、渗漏、扩散。

Article 91 When the epidemic of a major infectious disease or any other emergency occurs, people's governments at or above the county level shall holistically coordinate the work such as the collection, storage, transportation, and treatment of medical wastes and other hazardous wastes and guarantee the required vehicles, sites, and treatment facilities and protective materials. The health, ecology and environment, environmental health, transportation, and other departments shall coordinate, cooperate and perform their emergency response duties according to the law.

第九十一条
重大传染病疫情等突发事件发生时，县级以上人民政府应当统筹协调医疗废物等危险废物收集、贮存、运输、处置等工作，保障所需的车辆、场地、处置设施和防护物资。卫生健康、生态环境、环境卫生、交通运输等主管部门应当协同配合，依法履行应急处置职责。

Chapter VII Guarantee Measures

第七章 保障措施

Article 92 The relevant departments of the State Council, local people's governments at or above the county level, and their relevant departments, when preparing national spatial plans and related special plans, shall coordinate the needs for the construction of transfer, centralized treatment, and other facilities for solid wastes such as consumer wastes, construction wastes, and hazardous wastes, and guarantee the land use for transfer, centralized treatment, and other facilities.

第九十二条
国务院有关部门、县级以上地方人民政府及其有关部门在编制国土空间规划和相关专项规划时，应当统筹生活垃圾、建筑垃圾、危险废物等固体废物转运、集中处置等设施建设需求，保障转运、集中处置等设施用地。

Article 93 The state shall adopt economic and technical policies and measures conducive to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes, encourage relevant parties to take measures conducive to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes, strengthen the training and guidance of workers engaged in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes, and promote the specialized and large-scale development of the industry of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第九十三条
国家采取有利于固体废物污染环境防治的经济、技术政策和措施，鼓励、支持有关方面采取有利于固体废物污染环境防治的措施，加强对从事固体废物污染环境防治工作人员的培训和指导，促进固体废物污染环境防治产业专业化、规模化发展。

Article 94 The state shall encourage and support the joint research by scientific research entities, solid waste production entities, solid waste utilization entities, and solid waste treatment entities, among others, research and develop new technologies for the comprehensive utilization and centralized treatment of solid wastes, and promote technological advances for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第九十四条
国家鼓励和支持科研单位、固体废物产生单位、固体废物利用单位、固体废物处置单位等联合攻关，研究开发固体废物综合利用、集中处置等的新技术，推动固体废物污染环境防治技术进步。

Article 95 People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and arrange necessary funds for the following matters in accordance with the principle of division of powers:

第九十五条
各级人民政府应当加强固体废物污染环境的防治，按照事权划分的原则安排必要的资金用于下列事项：

(1) Scientific research and technological development for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

（一）固体废物污染环境防治的科学研究、技术开发；

(2) Consumer waste sorting.

（二）生活垃圾分类；

(3) Construction of centralized solid waste treatment facilities.

（三）固体废物集中处置设施建设；

(4) Emergency treatment of medical wastes and other hazardous wastes produced during emergencies such as the epidemic of a major infectious disease.

（四）重大传染病疫情等突发事件产生的医疗废物等危险废物应急处置；

(5) Other matters related to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

（五）涉及固体废物污染环境防治的其他事项。

For the use of funds, performance management and audit supervision shall be strengthened to ensure the effectiveness of the use of funds.

使用资金应当加强绩效管理和审计监督，确保资金使用效益。

Article 96 The state shall encourage and support social forces' participation in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and provide policy support in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

第九十六条
国家鼓励和支持社会力量参与固体废物污染环境防治工作，并按照国家有关规定给予政策扶持。

Article 97 The state shall develop green finance and encourage financial institutions to increase credit extension to projects for the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes.

第九十七条
国家发展绿色金融，鼓励金融机构加大对固体废物污染环境防治项目的信贷投放。

Article 98 One engaged in the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes such as the comprehensive utilization of solid wastes may enjoy tax incentives in accordance with the provisions of the laws and administrative regulations.

第九十八条
从事固体废物综合利用等固体废物污染环境防治工作的，依照法律、行政法规的规定，享受税收优惠。

The state shall encourage and recommend all sectors of society to donate

国家鼓励并提倡社会各界为防治固体废物污染环境捐赠财

property to the prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes and grant tax incentives in accordance with the provisions of the laws and administrative regulations.

产，并依照法律、行政法规的规定，给予税收优惠。

Article 99 An entity that collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or treats hazardous wastes shall purchase environmental pollution liability insurance in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

第九十九条
收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定，投保环境污染责任保险。

Article 100 The state shall encourage entities and individuals to purchase and use products of comprehensive utilization and reusable products.

第一百条
国家鼓励单位和个人购买、使用综合利用产品和可重复使用产品。

People's governments at or above the county level and their relevant departments shall give priority to procuring products of comprehensive utilization and reusable products in the process of government procurement.

县级以上人民政府及其有关部门在政府采购过程中，应当优先采购综合利用产品和可重复使用产品。

Chapter VIII Legal Liability

第八章 法律责任

Article 101 Where an ecology and environment department or any other department charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes violates the present Law and has any of the following acts, the people's government at the corresponding level or the relevant department of a higher people's government shall order the taking of corrective action and take disciplinary action against the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible persons:

第一百零一条
生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由本级人民政府或者上级人民政府有关部门责令改正，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依法给予处分：

(1) Failing to grant an administrative license or approval document in accordance with the law.

（一）未依法作出行政许可或者办理批准文件的；

(2) Harboring any illegal act.

（二）对违法行为进行包庇的；

(3) Failing to effect seizure or detainment according to the law.

（三）未依法查封、扣押的；

(4) Failing to investigate and punish any illegal act discovered or reported.

（四）发现违法行为或者接到对违法行为的举报后未予查处的；

(5) Otherwise committing abuse of power, negligence of duty, favoritism or any other illegal act.

（五）有其他滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊等违法行为的。

For any failure to make an administrative punishment decision required by this Law, a higher competent department may directly make an administrative punishment decision.

依照本法规定应当作出行政处罚决定而未作出的，上级主管部门可以直接作出行政处罚决定。

Article 102 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, any of the following acts is committed, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine, and confiscate illegal income; and if the circumstances are serious, the ecology and environment department may order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve:

第一百零二条
违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，可以责令停业或者关闭：

(1) An entity that produces, collects, stores, transports, utilizes, or treats solid wastes fails to promptly disclose to the public information on the prevention

（一）产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位未依法及时公开固体废物污染环境防治信息的；

and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes in accordance with the law.

(2) A consumer waste treatment entity fails to install and use monitoring equipment in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state to monitor pollutant discharge in real time and disclose data on pollutant discharge to the public.

（二）生活垃圾处理单位未按照国家有关规定安装使用监测设备、实时监测污染物的排放情况并公开污染排放数据的；

(3) Transferring obsolete equipment on the time-limited obsolescence list to another for use.

（三）将列入限期淘汰名录被淘汰的设备转让给他人使用的；

(4) In an ecological protection red line area, permanent basic farmland concentration area, or any other area that requires special protection, constructing any centralized industrial solid waste or hazardous waste storage, utilization, and treatment facility or site or consumer waste landfill.

（四）在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场的；

(5) Transferring solid wastes from the administrative area of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government for storage and treatment without approval.

（五）转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域贮存、处置未经批准的；

(6) Transferring solid wastes from the administrative area of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the Central Government for utilization without filing.

（六）转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域利用未报备案的；

(7) Dumping, stacking, discarding, or shedding industrial solid wastes, or failing to take corresponding precautions, causing the scattering, run-off, or seepage of industrial solid wastes, or other environmental pollution.

（七）擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒工业固体废物，或者未采取相应防范措施，造成工业固体废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他环境污染的；

(8) An entity that produces industrial solid wastes fails to keep a solid waste management journal and maintain truthful records.

（八）产生工业固体废物的单位未建立固体废物管理台账并如实记录的；

(9) An entity that produces industrial solid wastes violates the provisions of this Law and commissions another person to transport, utilize, or treat the industrial solid wastes.

（九）产生工业固体废物的单位违反本法规定委托他人运输、利用、处置工业固体废物的；

(10) For the storage of industrial solid wastes, failing to adopt protective measures that meet national environmental protection standards.

（十）贮存工业固体废物未采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施的；

(11) An entity or any other producer or trader violates other requirements for solid waste management, pollute the environment and damage the ecology.

（十一）单位和其他生产经营者违反固体废物管理其他要求，污染环境、破坏生态的。

Any of the acts in subparagraphs (1) through (8) in the preceding paragraph is punishable by a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan nor more than 200,000 yuan; any of the acts in subparagraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (9), (10), and (11) in the preceding paragraph is punishable by a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan; and the act in subparagraph (7) in the preceding paragraph is punishable by a fine of not less than one time nor more than three times the required cost of treatment, or of not less than one time nor more than three times 100,000 yuan, if the required cost of treatment is less than 100,000 yuan. If any relevant law or administrative regulation provides otherwise for the punishment of the act in subparagraph (11) in the preceding paragraph, the relevant law or administrative regulation

有前款第一项、第八项行为之一，处五万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；有前款第二项、第三项、第四项、第五项、第六项、第九项、第十项、第十一项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；有前款第七项行为，处所需处置费用一倍以上三倍以下的罚款，所需处置费用不足十万元的，按十万元计算。对前款第十一项行为的处罚，有关法律、行政法规另有规定的，适用其规定。

shall apply.

Article 103 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, supervisory inspection is refused or obstructed by delaying, mobbing, or detaining law enforcement officials, or falsehood is made when supervisory inspection is undergone, the ecology and environment department or any other department charged with the duty of supervision and administration of prevention and control of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall order the taking of corrective action and impose a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan nor more than 200,000 yuan; and the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible persons shall be fined not less than 20,000 yuan nor more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百零三条
违反本法规定，以拖延、围堵、滞留执法人员等方式拒绝、阻挠监督检查，或者在接受监督检查时弄虚作假的，由生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门责令改正，处五万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

Article 104 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, industrial solid wastes are produced without a pollutant discharge permit obtained in accordance with the law, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, or restriction on production, or suspension of production for overhaul, and impose a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan; and if the circumstances are serious, the ecology and environment department shall order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve.

第一百零四条
违反本法规定，未依法取得排污许可证产生工业固体废物的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正或者限制生产、停产整治，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

Article 105 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, a producer or trader fails to comply with the mandatory standards that limit excessive packaging of goods, the market regulation department or the relevant department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall order the taking of corrective action; if the producer or trader refuses to take corrective action, the producer or trader shall be fined not less than 2,000 yuan nor more than 20,000 yuan; and if the circumstances are serious, the producer or trader shall be fined not less than 20,000 yuan nor more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百零五条
违反本法规定，生产经营者未遵守限制商品过度包装的强制性标准的，由县级以上地方人民政府市场监督管理部门或者有关部门责令改正；拒不改正的，处二千元以上二万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

Article 106 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, the provisions on the prohibition or restriction of the use of non-degradable plastic bags and other disposable plastic products fail to be complied with, or the use of plastic bags and other disposable plastic products fails to be reported in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state, the commerce, post, and other departments of local people's governments at or above the county level shall order the taking of corrective action and impose a fine of not less than 10,000 yuan nor more than 100,000 yuan.

第一百零六条
违反本法规定，未遵守国家有关禁止、限制使用不可降解塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的规定，或者未按照国家有关规定报告塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的使用情况的，由县级以上地方人民政府商务、邮政等主管部门责令改正，处一万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

Article 107 Where livestock or poultry is farmed on a large scale without the timely collection, storage, utilization or treatment of livestock or poultry manure and other solid wastes produced in the course of farming, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, and may impose a fine of not more than 100,000 yuan; and if the circumstances are serious, the ecology and environment department shall order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's

第一百零七条
从事畜禽规模养殖未及时收集、贮存、利用或者处置养殖过程中产生的畜禽粪污等固体废物的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，可以处十万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

government with the authority to approve.

Article 108 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, a maintenance and operations entity for urban sewage treatment facilities or sludge treatment entity fails to track and record the destination, use, and usage, among others, of sludge, or the treated sludge fails to meet the relevant standards issued by the state, the urban drainage department shall order the taking of corrective action and give a warning; if serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 200,000 yuan shall be imposed; and if corrective action is refused, the urban drainage department may appoint an entity capable of remediation to perform remediation at the expense of the violator.

第一百零八条
违反本法规定，城镇污水处理设施维护运营单位或者污泥处理单位对污泥流向、用途、用量等未进行跟踪、记录，或者处理后的污泥不符合国家有关标准的，由城镇排水主管部门责令改正，给予警告；造成严重后果的，处十万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；拒不改正的，城镇排水主管部门可以指定有治理能力的单位代为治理，所需费用由违法者承担。

If, in violation of the provisions of this Law, sludge produced or treated by an urban sewage treatment facility is dumped, stacked, discarded, or shed without authorization, the urban drainage department shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine of not less than 200,000 yuan nor more than 2 million yuan, and impose a fine of not less than 20,000 yuan nor more than 100,000 yuan on the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible persons; if serious consequences are caused, a fine of not less than 2 million yuan nor more than 5 million yuan shall be imposed, and a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan nor more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed on the directly responsible person in charge and other directly responsible persons; and if corrective action is refused, the urban drainage department may appoint an entity capable of remediation to perform remediation at the expense of the violator.

违反本法规定，擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒城镇污水处理设施产生的污泥和处理后的污泥的，由城镇排水主管部门责令改正，处二十万元以上二百万元以下的罚款，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款；造成严重后果的，处二百万元以上五百万元以下的罚款，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；拒不改正的，城镇排水主管部门可以指定有治理能力的单位代为治理，所需费用由违法者承担。

Article 109 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, obsolete equipment is produced, sold, imported or used, or an obsolete production technique is adopted, the department designated by the local people's government at or above the county level shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan, and confiscate illegal income; and if the circumstances are serious, the department designated by the local people's governments at or above the county level shall offer an opinion and order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve.

第一百零九条
违反本法规定，生产、销售、进口或者使用淘汰的设备，或者采用淘汰的生产工艺的，由县级以上地方人民政府指定的部门责令改正，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，由县级以上地方人民政府指定的部门提出意见，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

Article 110 Where, after a facility for storing tailings, coal gangue, waste rock, and other mining solid wastes ceases to be used, the site fails to be capped according to the provisions on environmental protection issued by the state, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action and impose a fine of not less than 200,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan.

第一百一十条
尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物贮存设施停止使用后，未按照国家有关环境保护规定进行封场的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处二十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款。

Article 111 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, any of the following acts is committed, the environmental health department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine, and confiscate illegal income:

第一百一十一条
违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得：

(1) Dumping, littering, stacking, or incinerating consumer wastes at will.

（一）随意倾倒、抛撒、堆放或者焚烧生活垃圾的；

(2) Closing down, leaving idle or dismantling facilities or sites for treating consumer wastes without approval.

（二）擅自关闭、闲置或者拆除生活垃圾处理设施、场所的；

(3) A project construction contractor fails to prepare and file a construction waste treatment plan, or fails to promptly remove the solid wastes produced in the process of construction.

（三）工程施工单位未编制建筑垃圾处理方案报备案，或者未及时清运施工过程中产生的固体废物的；

(4) A project construction contractor dumps, litters or stacks construction wastes produced in the process of project construction without authorization, or fails to utilize or treat solid wastes produced in the process of project construction as required.

（四）工程施工单位擅自倾倒、抛撒或者堆放工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾，或者未按照规定对施工过程中产生的固体废物进行利用或者处置的；

(5) An entity or any other producer or trader that produces or collects kitchen wastes fails to hand over kitchen wastes to entities with appropriate qualifications for harmless treatment.

（五）产生、收集厨余垃圾的单位和其他生产经营者未将厨余垃圾交由具备相应资质条件的单位进行无害化处理的；

(6) A livestock or poultry farm or community feeds kitchen wastes without harmless treatment to livestock or poultry.

（六）畜禽养殖场、养殖小区利用未经无害化处理的厨余垃圾饲喂畜禽的；

(7) Discarding or shedding consumer wastes en route in the process of transportation.

（七）在运输过程中沿途丢弃、遗撒生活垃圾的。

An entity that commits any of the acts in subparagraphs (1) and (7) in the preceding paragraph shall be fined not less than 50,000 yuan nor more than 500,000 yuan; an entity that commits any of the acts in subparagraphs (2) through (6) in the preceding paragraph shall be fined not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan; and an individual that commits any of the acts in subparagraphs (1), (5), and (7) in the preceding paragraph shall be fined not less than 100 yuan nor more than 500 yuan.

单位有前款第一项、第七项行为之一，处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；单位有前款第二项、第三项、第四项、第五项、第六项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；个人有前款第一项、第五项、第七项行为之一，处一百元以上五百元以下的罚款。

Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, consumer wastes fail to be placed in a designated place by classification, the environmental health department of the local people's government at or above the county level shall order the taking of corrective action; and if the circumstances are serious, a fine of not less than 50,000 nor more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed, in the case of an entity, or a fine shall be imposed as legally required, in the case of an entity.

违反本法规定，未在指定的地点分类投放生活垃圾的，由县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门责令改正；情节严重的，对单位处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款，对个人依法处以罚款。

Article 112 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, any of the following acts is committed, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine, and confiscate illegal income; and if the circumstances are serious, the ecology and environment department may order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve:

第一百一十二条
违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，可以责令停业或者关闭：

(1) Failing to install distinguishing marks of hazardous waste as required.

（一）未按照规定设置危险废物识别标志的；

(2) Failing to formulate a hazardous waste management plan or report information on hazardous wastes in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

（二）未按照国家有关规定制定危险废物管理计划或者申报危险废物有关资料的；

(3) Dumping or stacking hazardous wastes without authorization.

（三）擅自倾倒、堆放危险废物的；

(4) Providing or entrusting hazardous wastes to an entity or any other producer or trader without a permit for business activities.

（四）将危险废物提供或者委托给无许可证的单位或者其他生产经营者从事经营活动的；

(5) Failing to fill in or circulate forms for transferring hazardous wastes according to the relevant provisions issued by the state, or transferring hazardous wastes without approval.

（五）未按照国家有关规定填写、运行危险废物转移联单或者未经批准擅自转移危险废物的；

(6) Failing to store, utilize, or treat hazardous wastes in accordance with national environmental protection standards, or mixing hazardous wastes with non-hazardous wastes for storage.

（六）未按照国家环境保护标准贮存、利用、处置危险废物或者将危险废物混入非危险废物中贮存的；

(7) Collecting, storing, transporting and treating mixed hazardous wastes of incompatible nature without safety treatment.

（七）未经安全性处置，混合收集、贮存、运输、处置具有不相容性质的危险废物的；

(8) Carrying hazardous wastes and passengers in a same transport vehicle.

（八）将危险废物与旅客在同一运输工具上载运的；

(9) Using, without the treatment to eliminate pollution, sites, facilities, equipment or containers, packages or other articles for collecting, storing, transporting or disposing hazardous wastes for other purposes.

（九）未经消除污染处理，将收集、贮存、运输、处置危险废物的场所、设施、设备和容器、包装物及其他物品转作他用的；

(10) Failing to adopt corresponding precautions and causing the scattering, run-off, or seepage of hazardous wastes or other environmental pollution.

（十）未采取相应防范措施，造成危险废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他环境污染的；

(11) Discarding or shedding hazardous wastes en route in the course of transportation.

（十一）在运输过程中沿途丢弃、遗撒危险废物的；

(12) Failing to formulate a precaution against hazardous waste accidents and emergency plan.

（十二）未制定危险废物意外事故防范措施和应急预案的；

(13) Failing to keep a hazardous waste management journal and maintain truthful records in accordance with the relevant provisions issued by the state.

（十三）未按照国家有关规定建立危险废物管理台账并如实记录的。

Any of the acts in subparagraphs (1), (2), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (12), and (13) in the preceding paragraph is punishable by a fine of not less than 100,000 nor more than 1 million yuan; and any of the acts in subparagraphs (3), (4), (10), and (11) in the preceding paragraph is punishable by a fine of not less than three times nor more than five times the required cost of treatment, or of not less than three times nor more than five times 200,000 yuan, if the required cost of treatment is less than 200,000 yuan.

有前款第一项、第二项、第五项、第六项、第七项、第八项、第九项、第十二项、第十三项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；有前款第三项、第四项、第十项、第十一项行为之一，处所需处置费用三倍以上五倍以下的罚款，所需处置费用不足二十万元的，按二十万元计算。

Article 113 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, a hazardous waste producer fails to take corrective action as ordered because of its failure to treat the hazardous wastes produced by it as required, the ecology and environment department shall organize treatment on the account of the hazardous waste producer, at its expense; and any refusal to pay the cost of treatment shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one time nor more than three times the cost of treatment.

第一百一十三条

违反本法规定，危险废物产生者未按照规定处置其产生的危险废物被责令改正后拒不改正的，由生态环境主管部门组织代为处置，处置费用由危险废物产生者承担；拒不承担代为处置费用的，处代为处置费用一倍以上三倍以下的罚款。

Article 114 Where the business activity of collecting, storing, utilizing, or treating hazardous wastes is conducted without a permit, the ecology and

第一百一十四条

无许可证从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动

environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, impose a fine of not less than 1 million yuan nor more than 5 million yuan, and order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve; and a fine of not less than 100,000 yuan nor more than 1 million yuan shall be imposed on the legal representative, main person in charge, directly responsible person in charge and other responsible persons.

的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处一百万元以上五百万元以下的罚款，并报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭；对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款。

Where the business activity of collecting, storing, utilizing, or handling hazardous wastes fails to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the permit, the ecology and environment department shall order the taking of corrective action, restrict production or suspend production for overhaul, and impose a fine of not less than 500,000 yuan nor more than 2 million yuan; a fine of not less than 50,000 yuan nor more than 500,000 yuan shall be imposed on the legal representative, main person in charge, directly responsible person in charge and other responsible persons; and if the circumstances are serious, the ecology and environment department shall order suspension of business or close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve, and the issuing authority may suspend the permit.

未按照许可证规定从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，限制生产、停产整治，处五十万元以上二百万元以下的罚款；对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员，处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭，还可以由发证机关吊销许可证。

Article 115 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, solid wastes are brought from overseas into the territory of the People's Republic of China, the Customs shall order the solid wastes to be resent and impose a fine of not less than 500,000 yuan nor more than 5 million yuan.

第一百一十五条
违反本法规定，将中华人民共和国境外的固体废物输入境内的，由海关责令退运该固体废物，处五十万元以上五百万元以下的罚款。

The carrier and the importer shall be jointly and severally liable the resending and treatment of the solid wastes specified in the preceding paragraph.

承运人对前款规定的固体废物的退运、处置，与进口者承担连带责任。

Article 116 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, hazardous wastes are transferred in transit across the territory of the People's Republic of China, the Customs shall order the solid wastes to be resent and impose a fine of not less than 500,000 yuan nor more than 5 million yuan.

第一百一十六条
违反本法规定，经中华人民共和国过境转移危险废物的，由海关责令退运该危险废物，处五十万元以上五百万元以下的罚款。

Article 117 With regard to illegally imported solid wastes, the ecology and environment department of the people's government at or above the provincial level shall submit a treatment opinion to the Customs according to the law, and the Customs shall make a punishment decision in accordance with the provisions of Article 115 of this Law; and if environmental pollution has been caused, the ecology and environment department of the people's government at or above the provincial level shall order the importer to eliminate the pollution.

第一百一十七条
对已经非法入境的固体废物，由省级以上人民政府生态环境主管部门依法向海关提出处理意见，海关应当依照本法第一百一十五条的规定作出处罚决定；已经造成环境污染的，由省级以上人民政府生态环境主管部门责令进口者消除污染。

Article 118 Whoever, in violation of this Law, has caused an accident of environmental pollution by solid wastes shall be fined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article and ordered to take remediation measures within a time limit by the ecology and environment department, in addition to assuming compensatory liability under the law; and if a serious or extraordinarily serious accident of environmental pollution by solid wastes is

第一百一十八条
违反本法规定，造成固体废物污染环境事故的，除依法承担赔偿责任外，由生态环境主管部门依照本条第二款的规定处以罚款，责令限期采取治理措施；造成重大或者特大固体废物污染环境事故的，还可以报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令关闭。

caused, the ecology and environment department may also order close-down, with the approval of the people's government with the authority to approve.

For an ordinary or relatively serious accident of environmental pollution by solid wastes, the fine shall be not less than one time nor more than three times the direct economic loss resulting from the accident; and for a serious or extraordinarily serious accident of environmental pollution by solid wastes, the fine shall be not less than three times nor more than five times the direct economic loss resulting from the accident, and the legal representative, main person in charge, directly responsible person in charge and other responsible persons shall be subject to a fine of not more than 50% of the income obtained from the entity for the previous year.

造成一般或者较大固体废物污染环境事故的，按照事故造成的直接经济损失的一倍以上三倍以下计算罚款；造成重大或者特大固体废物污染环境事故的，按照事故造成的直接经济损失的三倍以上五倍以下计算罚款，并对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员处上一年度从本单位取得的收入百分之五十以下的罚款。

Article 119 Where an entity or any other producer or trader that discharges solid wastes in violation of the provisions of this Law is fined and ordered to take corrective action, the administrative agency that makes the punishment decision in accordance with the law shall organize a re-inspection and impose a daily fine for each day during which the illegal act continues as discovered, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China.

第一百一十九条
单位和其他生产经营者违反本法规定排放固体废物，受到罚款处罚，被责令改正的，依法作出处罚决定的行政机关应当组织复查，发现其继续实施该违法行为的，依照《中华人民共和国环境保护法》的规定按日连续处罚。

Article 120 Where, in violation of the provisions of this Law, any of the following acts is committed and is not criminally punishable, the public security authority shall detain the legal representative, main person in charge, directly responsible person in charge and other responsible persons for not less than ten days nor more than 15 days; and if the circumstances are relatively minor, they shall be detained for not less than five days nor more than ten days:

第一百二十条
违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，尚不构成犯罪的，由公安机关对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员处十日以上十五日以下的拘留；情节较轻的，处五日以上十日以下的拘留：

(1) Dumping, stacking, discarding, or shedding solid wastes without authorization, causing serious consequences.

（一）擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒固体废物，造成严重后果的；

(2) In an ecological protection red line area, permanent basic farmland concentration area, or any other area that requires special protection, constructing any centralized industrial solid waste or hazardous waste storage, utilization, and treatment facility or site or consumer waste landfill.

（二）在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场的；

(3) Providing or entrusting hazardous wastes to an entity or any other producer or trader without a permit for stacking, utilization and treatment.

（三）将危险废物提供或者委托给无许可证的单位或者其他生产经营者堆放、利用、处置的；

(4) Engaging in the business activity of collecting, storing, utilizing, or handling hazardous wastes without a permit or without complying with the provisions of the permit.

（四）无许可证或者未按照许可证规定从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的；

(5) Transferring hazardous wastes without approval.

（五）未经批准擅自转移危险废物的；

(6) Failing to adopt precautions and causing the scattering, run-off, or seepage of hazardous wastes or other serious consequences.

（六）未采取防范措施，造成危险废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他严重后果的。

Article 121 Where environmental pollution and ecological damage by solid wastes cause harm to the national interest and public interest, the relevant agencies and organizations may sue in the people court according to the

第一百二十一条
固体废物污染环境、破坏生态，损害国家利益、社会公共利益的，有关机关和组织可以依照《中华人民共和国环境

Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Civil Procedure Law of the People's Republic of China, the Administrative Litigation Law of the People's Republic of China, and other laws.

保护法》、《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法》、《中华人民共和国行政诉讼法》等法律的规定向人民法院提起诉讼。

Article 122 Where environmental pollution and ecological damage by solid wastes cause material loss to the state, the local people's government at or above the districted-city level or a department or institution appointed by it shall organize the negotiation with the entity or other producer or trader that causes the environmental pollution and ecological damage and require it to bear compensatory liability; and if no agreement is reached in the negotiation, a suit may be filed with the people's court.

第一百二十二条
固体废物污染环境、破坏生态给国家造成重大损失的，由设区的市级以上地方人民政府或者其指定的部门、机构组织与造成环境污染和生态破坏的单位和其他生产经营者进行磋商，要求其承担损害赔偿责任；磋商未达成一致的，可以向人民法院提起诉讼。

For the solid wastes seized in the process of enforcement actions, with respect to which no responsible person can be determined, or which cannot be resent, local people's governments at or above the county level shall organize the treatment.

对于执法过程中查获的无法确定责任人或者无法退运的固体废物，由所在地县级以上地方人民政府组织处理。

Article 123 Where any violation of the provisions of this Law constitutes a violation of public security administration, the public security authority shall imposed public security administration punishment according to the law; if the violation is criminally punishable, the violator shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the law; and if personal or property damage is caused, the violator shall assume civil liability according to the law.

第一百二十三条
违反本法规定，构成违反治安管理行为的，由公安机关依法给予治安管理处罚；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任；造成人身、财产损害的，依法承担民事责任。

Chapter IX Supplementary Provisions

第九章 附则

Article 124 For the purposes of this Law, the following terms mean:

第一百二十四条 本法下列用语的含义：

(1) "Solid waste" means articles and substances in solid, semi-solid state or gaseity in containers that are produced in the production, living and other activities and have lost their original use values or are discarded or abandoned though haven't yet lost use values, and articles and substances that are included into the management of solid wastes upon the strength of administrative regulations, except articles and substances which have been processed and treated harmlessly, meet compulsory national product quality standards, and pose no danger to public health and ecological safety, or are determined not to be solid wastes according to the solid waste identification standards and identification procedures.

（一）固体废物，是指在生产、生活和其他活动中产生的丧失原有利用价值或者虽未丧失利用价值但被抛弃或者放弃的固态、半固态和置于容器中的气态的物品、物质以及法律、行政法规规定纳入固体废物管理的物品、物质。经无害化加工处理，并且符合强制性国家产品质量标准，不会危害公众健康和生态安全，或者根据固体废物鉴别标准和鉴别程序认定为不属于固体废物的除外。

(2) "Industrial solid waste" means solid waste discharged in industrial production activities.

（二）工业固体废物，是指在工业生产活动中产生的固体废物。

(3) "Consumer waste" means solid waste discharged from everyday life or from services provided to everyday life as well as the solid waste that is regarded as consumer waste under laws and administrative regulations.

（三）生活垃圾，是指在日常生活中或者为日常生活提供服务的活动中产生的固体废物，以及法律、行政法规规定视为生活垃圾的固体废物。

(4) "Construction wastes" means waste soil, waste materials, and other solid wastes produced in the process of construction employers and construction contractors constructing, converting, expanding, and demolishing various buildings, structures, and piping, among others, as well as that of residents decorating and remodeling their properties.

（四）建筑垃圾，是指建设单位、施工单位新建、改建、扩建和拆除各类建筑物、构筑物、管网等，以及居民装饰装修房屋过程中产生的弃土、弃料和其他固体废物。

(5) "Agricultural solid wastes" means solid wastes produced during agricultural production activities.

（五）农业固体废物，是指在农业生产活动中产生的固体废物。

(6) "Hazardous waste" means solid waste that is included in the national list of hazardous waste or identified to be dangerous according to the identification criteria and methods of hazardous waste as prescribed by the State.

（六）危险废物，是指列入国家危险废物名录或者根据国家规定的危险废物鉴别标准和鉴别方法认定的具有危险特性的固体废物。

(7) "Storage" refers to an activity that temporarily places solid waste into specific facilities or sites.

（七）贮存，是指将固体废物临时置于特定设施或者场所中的活动。

(8) "Utilization" means an activity that distills substances as raw materials or fuels from solid waste.

（八）利用，是指从固体废物中提取物质作为原材料或者燃料的活动。

(9) "Treatment" means activities conducted to reduce the quantity or volume of the discharged solid wastes, reduce or eliminate their dangerous composition through incineration or other methods that can change the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of the solid waste, or activities conducted ultimately to put solid wastes in landfills that meet the requirements of environmental protection, from which the solid waste shall never be taken back again.

（九）处置，是指将固体废物焚烧和用其他改变固体废物的物理、化学、生物特性的方法，达到减少已产生的固体废物数量、缩小固体废物体积、减少或者消除其危险成分的活动，或者将固体废物最终置于符合环境保护规定要求的填埋场的活动。

Article 125 This Law shall apply to the prevention and control of pollution by liquid wastes. However, the prevention and control of pollution by waste water discharged into a water body shall be governed by relevant laws other than this Law.

第一百二十五条
液态废物的污染防治，适用本法；但是，排入水体的废水的污染防治适用有关法律，不适用本法。

Article 126 This Law shall come into force on September 1, 2020.

第一百二十六条 本法自2020年9月1日起施行。

Annex V

Annex V

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中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法(2020 修订)

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (2020 Revision)

中华人民共和国主席令

(第四十三号)

《中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法》已由中华人民共和国第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十七次会议于 2020 年 4 月 29 日修订通过，现予公布，自 2020 年 9 月 1 日起施行。

中华人民共和国主席　习近平

2020 年 4 月 29 日

中华人民共和国固体废物污染环境防治法

(1995 年 10 月 30 日第八届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十六次会议通过　2004 年 12 月 29 日第十届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十三次会议第一次修订　根据 2013 年 6 月 29 日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第三次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国文物保护法〉等十二部法律的决定》第一次修正　根据 2015 年 4 月 24 日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十四次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国港口法〉等七部法律的决定》第二次修正　根据 2016 年 11 月 7 日第十二届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第二十四次会议《关于修改〈中华人民共和国对外贸易法〉等十二部法律的决定》第三次修正　2020 年 4 月 29 日第十三届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十七次会议第二次修订)

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第一章　总则

第一条　为了保护和改善生态环境，防治固体废物污染环境，保障公众健康，维护生态安全，推进生态文明建设，促进经济社会可持续发展，制定本法。

第二条　固体废物污染环境的防治适用本法。

固体废物污染海洋环境的防治和放射性固体废物污染环境的防治不适用本法。

第三条　国家推行绿色发展方式，促进清洁生产和循环经济发展。

国家倡导简约适度、绿色低碳的生活方式，引导公众积极参与固体废物污染环境防治。

第四条　固体废物污染环境防治坚持减量化、资源化和无害化的原则。

任何单位和个人都应当采取措施，减少固体废物的产生量，促进固体废物的综合利用，降低固体废物的危害性。

第五条　固体废物污染环境防治坚持污染担责的原则。

产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和个人，应当采取措施，防止或者减少固体废物对环境的污染，对所造成的环境污染依法承担责任。

第六条　国家推行生活垃圾分类制度。

生活垃圾分类坚持政府推动、全民参与、城乡统筹、因地制宜、简便易行的原则。

第七条　地方各级人民政府对本行政区域固体废物污染环境防治负责。

国家实行固体废物污染环境防治目标责任制和考核评价制度，将固体废物污染环境防治目标完成情况纳入考核评价的内容。

第八条　各级人民政府应当加强对固体废物污染环境防治工作的领导，组织、协调、督促有关部门依法履行固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责。

省、自治区、直辖市之间可以协商建立跨行政区域固体废物污染环境的联防联控机制，统筹规划制定、设施建设、固体废物转移等工作。

第九条　国务院生态环境主管部门对全国固体废物污染环境防治工作实施统一监督管理。国务院发展改革、工业和信息化、自然资源、住房城乡建设、交通运

输、农业农村、商务、卫生健康、海关等主管部门在各自职责范围内负责固体废物污染环境防治的监督管理工作。

地方人民政府生态环境主管部门对本行政区域固体废物污染环境防治工作实施统一监督管理。地方人民政府发展改革、工业和信息化、自然资源、住房城乡建设、交通运输、农业农村、商务、卫生健康等主管部门在各自职责范围内负责固体废物污染环境防治的监督管理工作。

第十条　国家鼓励、支持固体废物污染环境防治的科学研究、技术开发、先进技术推广和科学普及，加强固体废物污染环境防治科技支撑。

第十一条　国家机关、社会团体、企业事业单位、基层群众性自治组织和新闻媒体应当加强固体废物污染环境防治宣传教育和科学普及，增强公众固体废物污染环境防治意识。

学校应当开展生活垃圾分类以及其他固体废物污染环境防治知识普及和教育。

第十二条　各级人民政府对在固体废物污染环境防治工作以及相关的综合利用活动中做出显著成绩的单位和个人，按照国家有关规定给予表彰、奖励。

第二章　监督管理

第十三条　县级以上人民政府应当将固体废物污染环境防治工作纳入国民经济和社会发展规划、生态环境保护规划，并采取有效措施减少固体废物的产生量、促进固体废物的综合利用、降低固体废物的危害性，最大限度降低固体废物填埋量。

第十四条　国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门根据国家环境质量标准和国家经济、技术条件，制定固体废物鉴别标准、鉴别程序和国家固体废物污染环境防治技术标准。

第十五条　国务院标准化主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、工业和信息化、生态环境、农业农村等主管部门，制定固体废物综合利用标准。

综合利用固体废物应当遵守生态环境法律法规，符合固体废物污染环境防治技术标准。使用固体废物综合利用产物应当符合国家规定的用途、标准。

第十六条　国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门建立全国危险废物等固体废物污染环境防治信息平台，推进固体废物收集、转移、处置等全过程监控和信息化追溯。

第十七条　建设产生、贮存、利用、处置固体废物的项目，应当依法进行环境

影响评价，并遵守国家有关建设项目环境保护管理的规定。

第十八条　建设项目的环境影响评价文件确定需要配套建设的固体废物污染环境防治设施，应当与主体工程同时设计、同时施工、同时投入使用。建设项目的初步设计，应当按照环境保护设计规范的要求，将固体废物污染环境防治内容纳入环境影响评价文件，落实防治固体废物污染环境和破坏生态的措施以及固体废物污染环境防治设施投资概算。

建设单位应当依照有关法律法规的规定，对配套建设的固体废物污染环境防治设施进行验收，编制验收报告，并向社会公开。

第十九条　收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当加强对相关设施、设备和场所的管理和维护，保证其正常运行和使用。

第二十条　产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当采取防扬散、防流失、防渗漏或者其他防止污染环境的措施，不得擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒固体废物。

禁止任何单位或者个人向江河、湖泊、运河、渠道、水库及其最高水位线以下的滩地和岸坡以及法律法规规定的其他地点倾倒、堆放、贮存固体废物。

第二十一条　在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，禁止建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场。

第二十二条　转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域贮存、处置的，应当向固体废物移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门提出申请。移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当及时商经接受地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门同意后，在规定期限内批准转移该固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域。未经批准的，不得转移。

转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域利用的，应当报固体废物移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门备案。移出地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当将备案信息通报接受地的省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门。

第二十三条　禁止中华人民共和国境外的固体废物进境倾倒、堆放、处置。

第二十四条　国家逐步实现固体废物零进口，由国务院生态环境主管部门会同国务院商务、发展改革、海关等主管部门组织实施。

第二十五条　海关发现进口货物疑似固体废物的，可以委托专业机构开展属性

鉴别，并根据鉴别结论依法管理。

第二十六条　生态环境主管部门及其环境执法机构和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门，在各自职责范围内有权对从事产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物等活动的单位和其他生产经营者进行现场检查。被检查者应当如实反映情况，并提供必要的资料。

实施现场检查，可以采取现场监测、采集样品、查阅或者复制与固体废物污染环境防治相关的资料等措施。检查人员进行现场检查，应当出示证件。对现场检查中知悉的商业秘密应当保密。

第二十七条　有下列情形之一，生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门，可以对违法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置的固体废物及设施、设备、场所、工具、物品予以查封、扣押：

（一）可能造成证据灭失、被隐匿或者非法转移的；

（二）造成或者可能造成严重环境污染的。

第二十八条　生态环境主管部门应当会同有关部门建立产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者信用记录制度，将相关信用记录纳入全国信用信息共享平台。

第二十九条　设区的市级人民政府生态环境主管部门应当会同住房城乡建设、农业农村、卫生健康等主管部门，定期向社会发布固体废物的种类、产生量、处置能力、利用处置状况等信息。

产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位，应当依法及时公开固体废物污染环境防治信息，主动接受社会监督。

利用、处置固体废物的单位，应当依法向公众开放设施、场所，提高公众环境保护意识和参与程度。

第三十条　县级以上人民政府应当将工业固体废物、生活垃圾、危险废物等固体废物污染环境防治情况纳入环境状况和环境保护目标完成情况年度报告，向本级人民代表大会或者人民代表大会常务委员会报告。

第三十一条　任何单位和个人都有权对造成固体废物污染环境的单位和个人进行举报。

生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当将固体废物污染环境防治举报方式向社会公布，方便公众举报。

接到举报的部门应当及时处理并对举报人的相关信息予以保密；对实名举报并

查证属实的，给予奖励。

举报人举报所在单位的，该单位不得以解除、变更劳动合同或者其他方式对举报人进行打击报复。

第三章　工业固体废物

第三十二条　国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、工业和信息化等主管部门对工业固体废物对公众健康、生态环境的危害和影响程度等作出界定，制定防治工业固体废物污染环境的技术政策，组织推广先进的防治工业固体废物污染环境的生产工艺和设备。

第三十三条　国务院工业和信息化主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门组织研究开发、推广减少工业固体废物产生量和降低工业固体废物危害性的生产工艺和设备，公布限期淘汰产生严重污染环境的工业固体废物的落后生产工艺、设备的名录。

生产者、销售者、进口者、使用者应当在国务院工业和信息化主管部门会同国务院有关部门规定的期限内分别停止生产、销售、进口或者使用列入前款规定名录中的设备。生产工艺的采用者应当在国务院工业和信息化主管部门会同国务院有关部门规定的期限内停止采用列入前款规定名录中的工艺。

列入限期淘汰名录被淘汰的设备，不得转让给他人使用。

第三十四条　国务院工业和信息化主管部门应当会同国务院发展改革、生态环境等主管部门，定期发布工业固体废物综合利用技术、工艺、设备和产品导向目录，组织开展工业固体废物资源综合利用评价，推动工业固体废物综合利用。

第三十五条　县级以上地方人民政府应当制定工业固体废物污染环境防治工作规划，组织建设工业固体废物集中处置等设施，推动工业固体废物污染环境防治工作。

第三十六条　产生工业固体废物的单位应当建立健全工业固体废物产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置全过程的污染环境防治责任制度，建立工业固体废物管理台账，如实记录产生工业固体废物的种类、数量、流向、贮存、利用、处置等信息，实现工业固体废物可追溯、可查询，并采取防治工业固体废物污染环境的措施。

禁止向生活垃圾收集设施中投放工业固体废物。

第三十七条　产生工业固体废物的单位委托他人运输、利用、处置工业固体废物的，应当对受托方的主体资格和技术能力进行核实，依法签订书面合同，在合同中约定污染防治要求。

受托方运输、利用、处置工业固体废物，应当依照有关法律法规的规定和合同约定履行污染防治要求，并将运输、利用、处置情况告知产生工业固体废物的单位。

产生工业固体废物的单位违反本条第一款规定的，除依照有关法律法规的规定予以处罚外，还应当与造成环境污染和生态破坏的受托方承担连带责任。

第三十八条　产生工业固体废物的单位应当依法实施清洁生产审核，合理选择和利用原材料、能源和其他资源，采用先进的生产工艺和设备，减少工业固体废物的产生量，降低工业固体废物的危害性。

第三十九条　产生工业固体废物的单位应当取得排污许可证。排污许可的具体办法和实施步骤由国务院规定。

产生工业固体废物的单位应当向所在地生态环境主管部门提供工业固体废物的种类、数量、流向、贮存、利用、处置等有关资料，以及减少工业固体废物产生、促进综合利用的具体措施，并执行排污许可管理制度的相关规定。

第四十条　产生工业固体废物的单位应当根据经济、技术条件对工业固体废物加以利用；对暂时不利用或者不能利用的，应当按照国务院生态环境等主管部门的规定建设贮存设施、场所，安全分类存放，或者采取无害化处置措施。贮存工业固体废物应当采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施。

建设工业固体废物贮存、处置的设施、场所，应当符合国家环境保护标准。

第四十一条　产生工业固体废物的单位终止的，应当在终止前对工业固体废物的贮存、处置的设施、场所采取污染防治措施，并对未处置的工业固体废物作出妥善处置，防止污染环境。

产生工业固体废物的单位发生变更的，变更后的单位应当按照国家有关环境保护的规定对未处置的工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所进行安全处置或者采取有效措施保证该设施、场所安全运行。变更前当事人对工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所的污染防治责任另有约定的，从其约定；但是，不得免除当事人的污染防治义务。

对 2005 年 4 月 1 日前已经终止的单位未处置的工业固体废物及其贮存、处置的设施、场所进行安全处置的费用，由有关人民政府承担；但是，该单位享有的土

地使用权依法转让的，应当由土地使用权受让人承担处置费用。当事人另有约定的，从其约定；但是，不得免除当事人的污染防治义务。

第四十二条　矿山企业应当采取科学的开采方法和选矿工艺，减少尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物的产生量和贮存量。

国家鼓励采取先进工艺对尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物进行综合利用。

尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物贮存设施停止使用后，矿山企业应当按照国家有关环境保护等规定进行封场，防止造成环境污染和生态破坏。

第四章　生活垃圾

第四十三条　县级以上地方人民政府应当加快建立分类投放、分类收集、分类运输、分类处理的生活垃圾管理系统，实现生活垃圾分类制度有效覆盖。

县级以上地方人民政府应当建立生活垃圾分类工作协调机制，加强和统筹生活垃圾分类管理能力建设。

各级人民政府及其有关部门应当组织开展生活垃圾分类宣传，教育引导公众养成生活垃圾分类习惯，督促和指导生活垃圾分类工作。

第四十四条　县级以上地方人民政府应当有计划地改进燃料结构，发展清洁能源，减少燃料废渣等固体废物的产生量。

县级以上地方人民政府有关部门应当加强产品生产和流通过程管理，避免过度包装，组织净菜上市，减少生活垃圾的产生量。

第四十五条　县级以上人民政府应当统筹安排建设城乡生活垃圾收集、运输、处理设施，确定设施厂址，提高生活垃圾的综合利用和无害化处置水平，促进生活垃圾收集、处理的产业化发展，逐步建立和完善生活垃圾污染环境防治的社会服务体系。

县级以上地方人民政府有关部门应当统筹规划，合理安排回收、分拣、打包网点，促进生活垃圾的回收利用工作。

第四十六条　地方各级人民政府应当加强农村生活垃圾污染环境的防治，保护和改善农村人居环境。

国家鼓励农村生活垃圾源头减量。城乡结合部、人口密集的农村地区和其他有条件的地方，应当建立城乡一体的生活垃圾管理系统；其他农村地区应当积极探索生活垃圾管理模式，因地制宜，就近就地利用或者妥善处理生活垃圾。

第四十七条　设区的市级以上人民政府环境卫生主管部门应当制定生活垃圾清扫、收集、贮存、运输和处理设施、场所建设运行规范，发布生活垃圾分类指导目录，加强监督管理。

第四十八条　县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生等主管部门应当组织对城乡生活垃圾进行清扫、收集、运输和处理，可以通过招标等方式选择具备条件的单位从事生活垃圾的清扫、收集、运输和处理。

第四十九条　产生生活垃圾的单位、家庭和个人应当依法履行生活垃圾源头减量和分类投放义务，承担生活垃圾产生者责任。

任何单位和个人都应当依法在指定的地点分类投放生活垃圾。禁止随意倾倒、抛撒、堆放或者焚烧生活垃圾。

机关、事业单位等应当在生活垃圾分类工作中起示范带头作用。

已经分类投放的生活垃圾，应当按照规定分类收集、分类运输、分类处理。

第五十条　清扫、收集、运输、处理城乡生活垃圾，应当遵守国家有关环境保护和环境卫生管理的规定，防止污染环境。

从生活垃圾中分类并集中收集的有害垃圾，属于危险废物的，应当按照危险废物管理。

第五十一条　从事公共交通运输的经营单位，应当及时清扫、收集运输过程中产生的生活垃圾。

第五十二条　农贸市场、农产品批发市场等应当加强环境卫生管理，保持环境卫生清洁，对所产生的垃圾及时清扫、分类收集、妥善处理。

第五十三条　从事城市新区开发、旧区改建和住宅小区开发建设、村镇建设的单位，以及机场、码头、车站、公园、商场、体育场馆等公共设施、场所的经营管理单位，应当按照国家有关环境卫生的规定，配套建设生活垃圾收集设施。

县级以上地方人民政府应当统筹生活垃圾公共转运、处理设施与前款规定的收集设施的有效衔接，并加强生活垃圾分类收运体系和再生资源回收体系在规划、建设、运营等方面的融合。

第五十四条　从生活垃圾中回收的物质应当按照国家规定的用途、标准使用，不得用于生产可能危害人体健康的产品。

第五十五条　建设生活垃圾处理设施、场所，应当符合国务院生态环境主管部门和国务院住房城乡建设主管部门规定的环境保护和环境卫生标准。

鼓励相邻地区统筹生活垃圾处理设施建设，促进生活垃圾处理设施跨行政区域

共建共享。

禁止擅自关闭、闲置或者拆除生活垃圾处理设施、场所；确有必要关闭、闲置或者拆除的，应当经所在地的市、县级人民政府环境卫生主管部门商所在地生态环境主管部门同意后核准，并采取防止污染环境的措施。

第五十六条　生活垃圾处理单位应当按照国家有关规定，安装使用监测设备，实时监测污染物的排放情况，将污染排放数据实时公开。监测设备应当与所在地生态环境主管部门的监控设备联网。

第五十七条　县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门负责组织开展厨余垃圾资源化、无害化处理工作。

产生、收集厨余垃圾的单位和其他生产经营者，应当将厨余垃圾交由具备相应资质条件的单位进行无害化处理。

禁止畜禽养殖场、养殖小区利用未经无害化处理的厨余垃圾饲喂畜禽。

第五十八条　县级以上地方人民政府应当按照产生者付费原则，建立生活垃圾处理收费制度。

县级以上地方人民政府制定生活垃圾处理收费标准，应当根据本地实际，结合生活垃圾分类情况，体现分类计价、计量收费等差别化管理，并充分征求公众意见。生活垃圾处理收费标准应当向社会公布。

生活垃圾处理费应当专项用于生活垃圾的收集、运输和处理等，不得挪作他用。

第五十九条　省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州可以结合实际，制定本地方生活垃圾具体管理办法。

第五章　建筑垃圾、农业固体废物等

第六十条　县级以上地方人民政府应当加强建筑垃圾污染环境的防治，建立建筑垃圾分类处理制度。

县级以上地方人民政府应当制定包括源头减量、分类处理、消纳设施和场所布局及建设等在内的建筑垃圾污染环境防治工作规划。

第六十一条　国家鼓励采用先进技术、工艺、设备和管理措施，推进建筑垃圾源头减量，建立建筑垃圾回收利用体系。

县级以上地方人民政府应当推动建筑垃圾综合利用产品应用。

第六十二条　县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门负责建筑垃圾污染环境防治工作，建立建筑垃圾全过程管理制度，规范建筑垃圾产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置行为，推进综合利用，加强建筑垃圾处置设施、场所建设，保障处置安全，防止污染环境。

第六十三条　工程施工单位应当编制建筑垃圾处理方案，采取污染防治措施，并报县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门备案。

工程施工单位应当及时清运工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾等固体废物，并按照环境卫生主管部门的规定进行利用或者处置。

工程施工单位不得擅自倾倒、抛撒或者堆放工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾。

第六十四条　县级以上人民政府农业农村主管部门负责指导农业固体废物回收利用体系建设，鼓励和引导有关单位和其他生产经营者依法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置农业固体废物，加强监督管理，防止污染环境。

第六十五条　产生秸秆、废弃农用薄膜、农药包装废弃物等农业固体废物的单位和其他生产经营者，应当采取回收利用和其他防止污染环境的措施。

从事畜禽规模养殖应当及时收集、贮存、利用或者处置养殖过程中产生的畜禽粪污等固体废物，避免造成环境污染。

禁止在人口集中地区、机场周围、交通干线附近以及当地人民政府划定的其他区域露天焚烧秸秆。

国家鼓励研究开发、生产、销售、使用在环境中可降解且无害的农用薄膜。

第六十六条　国家建立电器电子、铅蓄电池、车用动力电池等产品的生产者责任延伸制度。

电器电子、铅蓄电池、车用动力电池等产品的生产者应当按照规定以自建或者委托等方式建立与产品销售量相匹配的废旧产品回收体系，并向社会公开，实现有效回收和利用。

国家鼓励产品的生产者开展生态设计，促进资源回收利用。

第六十七条　国家对废弃电器电子产品等实行多渠道回收和集中处理制度。

禁止将废弃机动车船等交由不符合规定条件的企业或者个人回收、拆解。

拆解、利用、处置废弃电器电子产品、废弃机动车船等，应当遵守有关法律法规的规定，采取防止污染环境的措施。

第六十八条　产品和包装物的设计、制造，应当遵守国家有关清洁生产的规定。国务院标准化主管部门应当根据国家经济和技术条件、固体废物污染环境防治

状况以及产品的技术要求，组织制定有关标准，防止过度包装造成环境污染。

生产经营者应当遵守限制商品过度包装的强制性标准，避免过度包装。县级以上地方人民政府市场监督管理部门和有关部门应当按照各自职责，加强对过度包装的监督管理。

生产、销售、进口依法被列入强制回收目录的产品和包装物的企业，应当按照国家有关规定对该产品和包装物进行回收。

电子商务、快递、外卖等行业应当优先采用可重复使用、易回收利用的包装物，优化物品包装，减少包装物的使用，并积极回收利用包装物。县级以上地方人民政府商务、邮政等主管部门应当加强监督管理。

国家鼓励和引导消费者使用绿色包装和减量包装。

第六十九条　国家依法禁止、限制生产、销售和使用不可降解塑料袋等一次性塑料制品。

商品零售场所开办单位、电子商务平台企业和快递企业、外卖企业应当按照国家有关规定向商务、邮政等主管部门报告塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的使用、回收情况。

国家鼓励和引导减少使用、积极回收塑料袋等一次性塑料制品，推广应用可循环、易回收、可降解的替代产品。

第七十条　旅游、住宿等行业应当按照国家有关规定推行不主动提供一次性用品。

机关、企业事业单位等的办公场所应当使用有利于保护环境的产品、设备和设施，减少使用一次性办公用品。

第七十一条　城镇污水处理设施维护运营单位或者污泥处理单位应当安全处理污泥，保证处理后的污泥符合国家有关标准，对污泥的流向、用途、用量等进行跟踪、记录，并报告城镇排水主管部门、生态环境主管部门。

县级以上人民政府城镇排水主管部门应当将污泥处理设施纳入城镇排水与污水处理规划，推动同步建设污泥处理设施与污水处理设施，鼓励协同处理，污水处理费征收标准和补偿范围应当覆盖污泥处理成本和污水处理设施正常运营成本。

第七十二条　禁止擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒城镇污水处理设施产生的污泥和处理后的污泥。

禁止重金属或者其他有毒有害物质含量超标的污泥进入农用地。

从事水体清淤疏浚应当按照国家有关规定处理清淤疏浚过程中产生的底泥，防

止污染环境。

第七十三条　各级各类实验室及其设立单位应当加强对实验室产生的固体废物的管理，依法收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置实验室固体废物。实验室固体废物属于危险废物的，应当按照危险废物管理。

第六章　危险废物

第七十四条　危险废物污染环境的防治，适用本章规定；本章未作规定的，适用本法其他有关规定。

第七十五条　国务院生态环境主管部门应当会同国务院有关部门制定国家危险废物名录，规定统一的危险废物鉴别标准、鉴别方法、识别标志和鉴别单位管理要求。国家危险废物名录应当动态调整。

国务院生态环境主管部门根据危险废物的危害特性和产生数量，科学评估其环境风险，实施分级分类管理，建立信息化监管体系，并通过信息化手段管理、共享危险废物转移数据和信息。

第七十六条　省、自治区、直辖市人民政府应当组织有关部门编制危险废物集中处置设施、场所的建设规划，科学评估危险废物处置需求，合理布局危险废物集中处置设施、场所，确保本行政区域的危险废物得到妥善处置。

编制危险废物集中处置设施、场所的建设规划，应当征求有关行业协会、企业事业单位、专家和公众等方面的意见。

相邻省、自治区、直辖市之间可以开展区域合作，统筹建设区域性危险废物集中处置设施、场所。

第七十七条　对危险废物的容器和包装物以及收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的设施、场所，应当按照规定设置危险废物识别标志。

第七十八条　产生危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定制定危险废物管理计划；建立危险废物管理台账，如实记录有关信息，并通过国家危险废物信息管理系统向所在地生态环境主管部门申报危险废物的种类、产生量、流向、贮存、处置等有关资料。

前款所称危险废物管理计划应当包括减少危险废物产生量和降低危险废物危害性的措施以及危险废物贮存、利用、处置措施。危险废物管理计划应当报产生危险废物的单位所在地生态环境主管部门备案。

产生危险废物的单位已经取得排污许可证的，执行排污许可管理制度的规定。

第七十九条　产生危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定和环境保护标准要求贮存、利用、处置危险废物，不得擅自倾倒、堆放。

第八十条　从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的单位，应当按照国家有关规定申请取得许可证。许可证的具体管理办法由国务院制定。

禁止无许可证或者未按照许可证规定从事危险废物收集、贮存、利用、处置的经营活动。

禁止将危险废物提供或者委托给无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。

第八十一条　收集、贮存危险废物，应当按照危险废物特性分类进行。禁止混合收集、贮存、运输、处置性质不相容而未经安全性处置的危险废物。

贮存危险废物应当采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施。禁止将危险废物混入非危险废物中贮存。

从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的单位，贮存危险废物不得超过一年；确需延长期限的，应当报经颁发许可证的生态环境主管部门批准；法律、行政法规另有规定的除外。

第八十二条　转移危险废物的，应当按照国家有关规定填写、运行危险废物电子或者纸质转移联单。

跨省、自治区、直辖市转移危险废物的，应当向危险废物移出地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门申请。移出地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门应当及时商经接受地省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门同意后，在规定期限内批准转移该危险废物，并将批准信息通报相关省、自治区、直辖市人民政府生态环境主管部门和交通运输主管部门。未经批准的，不得转移。

危险废物转移管理应当全程管控、提高效率，具体办法由国务院生态环境主管部门会同国务院交通运输主管部门和公安部门制定。

第八十三条　运输危险废物，应当采取防止污染环境的措施，并遵守国家有关危险货物运输管理的规定。

禁止将危险废物与旅客在同一运输工具上载运。

第八十四条　收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的场所、设施、设备和容器、包装物及其他物品转作他用时，应当按照国家有关规定经过消除污染处理，方可使用。

第八十五条　产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的单位，应当依法制定意外事故的防范措施和应急预案，并向所在地生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门备案；生态环境主管部门和其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当进行检查。

第八十六条　因发生事故或者其他突发性事件，造成危险废物严重污染环境的单位，应当立即采取有效措施消除或者减轻对环境的污染危害，及时通报可能受到污染危害的单位和居民，并向所在地生态环境主管部门和有关部门报告，接受调查处理。

第八十七条　在发生或者有证据证明可能发生危险废物严重污染环境、威胁居民生命财产安全时，生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门应当立即向本级人民政府和上一级人民政府有关部门报告，由人民政府采取防止或者减轻危害的有效措施。有关人民政府可以根据需要责令停止导致或者可能导致环境污染事故的作业。

第八十八条　重点危险废物集中处置设施、场所退役前，运营单位应当按照国家有关规定对设施、场所采取污染防治措施。退役的费用应当预提，列入投资概算或者生产成本，专门用于重点危险废物集中处置设施、场所的退役。具体提取和管理办法，由国务院财政部门、价格主管部门会同国务院生态环境主管部门规定。

第八十九条　禁止经中华人民共和国过境转移危险废物。

第九十条　医疗废物按照国家危险废物名录管理。县级以上地方人民政府应当加强医疗废物集中处置能力建设。

县级以上人民政府卫生健康、生态环境等主管部门应当在各自职责范围内加强对医疗废物收集、贮存、运输、处置的监督管理，防止危害公众健康、污染环境。

医疗卫生机构应当依法分类收集本单位产生的医疗废物，交由医疗废物集中处置单位处置。医疗废物集中处置单位应当及时收集、运输和处置医疗废物。

医疗卫生机构和医疗废物集中处置单位，应当采取有效措施，防止医疗废物流失、泄漏、渗漏、扩散。

第九十一条　重大传染病疫情等突发事件发生时，县级以上人民政府应当统筹协调医疗废物等危险废物收集、贮存、运输、处置等工作，保障所需的车辆、场地、处置设施和防护物资。卫生健康、生态环境、环境卫生、交通运输等主管部门应当协同配合，依法履行应急处置职责。

第七章　保障措施

第九十二条　国务院有关部门、县级以上地方人民政府及其有关部门在编制国土空间规划和相关专项规划时，应当统筹生活垃圾、建筑垃圾、危险废物等固体废物转运、集中处置等设施建设需求，保障转运、集中处置等设施用地。

第九十三条　国家采取有利于固体废物污染环境防治的经济、技术政策和措施，鼓励、支持有关方面采取有利于固体废物污染环境防治的措施，加强对从事固体废物污染环境防治工作人员的培训和指导，促进固体废物污染环境防治产业专业化、规模化发展。

第九十四条　国家鼓励和支持科研单位、固体废物产生单位、固体废物利用单位、固体废物处置单位等联合攻关，研究开发固体废物综合利用、集中处置等的新技术，推动固体废物污染环境防治技术进步。

第九十五条　各级人民政府应当加强固体废物污染环境的防治，按照事权划分的原则安排必要的资金用于下列事项：

（一）固体废物污染环境防治的科学研究、技术开发；

（二）生活垃圾分类；

（三）固体废物集中处置设施建设；

（四）重大传染病疫情等突发事件产生的医疗废物等危险废物应急处置；

（五）涉及固体废物污染环境防治的其他事项。

使用资金应当加强绩效管理和审计监督，确保资金使用效益。

第九十六条　国家鼓励和支持社会力量参与固体废物污染环境防治工作，并按照国家有关规定给予政策扶持。

第九十七条　国家发展绿色金融，鼓励金融机构加大对固体废物污染环境防治项目的信贷投放。

第九十八条　从事固体废物综合利用等固体废物污染环境防治工作的，依照法律、行政法规的规定，享受税收优惠。

国家鼓励并提倡社会各界为防治固体废物污染环境捐赠财产，并依照法律、行政法规的规定，给予税收优惠。

第九十九条　收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置危险废物的单位，应当按照国家有关规定，投保环境污染责任保险。

第一百条　国家鼓励单位和个人购买、使用综合利用产品和可重复使用产品。

县级以上人民政府及其有关部门在政府采购过程中，应当优先采购综合利用产品和可重复使用产品。

第八章　法律责任

第一百零一条　生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由本级人民政府或者上级人民政府有关部门责令改正，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依法给予处分：

（一）未依法作出行政许可或者办理批准文件的；

（二）对违法行为进行包庇的；

（三）未依法查封、扣押的；

（四）发现违法行为或者接到对违法行为的举报后未予查处的；

（五）有其他滥用职权、玩忽职守、徇私舞弊等违法行为的。

依照本法规定应当作出行政处罚决定而未作出的，上级主管部门可以直接作出行政处罚决定。

第一百零二条　违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，可以责令停业或者关闭：

（一）产生、收集、贮存、运输、利用、处置固体废物的单位未依法及时公开固体废物污染环境防治信息的；

（二）生活垃圾处理单位未按照国家有关规定安装使用监测设备、实时监测污染物的排放情况并公开污染排放数据的；

（三）将列入限期淘汰名录被淘汰的设备转让给他人使用的；

（四）在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场的；

（五）转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域贮存、处置未经批准的；

（六）转移固体废物出省、自治区、直辖市行政区域利用未报备案的；

（七）擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒工业固体废物，或者未采取相应防范措施，造成工业固体废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他环境污染的；

（八）产生工业固体废物的单位未建立固体废物管理台账并如实记录的；

（九）产生工业固体废物的单位违反本法规定委托他人运输、利用、处置工业固体废物的；

（十）贮存工业固体废物未采取符合国家环境保护标准的防护措施的；

（十一）单位和其他生产经营者违反固体废物管理其他要求，污染环境、破坏生态的。

有前款第一项、第八项行为之一，处五万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；有前款第二项、第三项、第四项、第五项、第六项、第九项、第十项、第十一项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；有前款第七项行为，处所需处置费用一倍以上三倍以下的罚款，所需处置费用不足十万元的，按十万元计算。对前款第十一项行为的处罚，有关法律、行政法规另有规定的，适用其规定。

第一百零三条　违反本法规定，以拖延、围堵、滞留执法人员等方式拒绝、阻挠监督检查，或者在接受监督检查时弄虚作假的，由生态环境主管部门或者其他负有固体废物污染环境防治监督管理职责的部门责令改正，处五万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员，处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

第一百零四条　违反本法规定，未依法取得排污许可证产生工业固体废物的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正或者限制生产、停产整治，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

第一百零五条　违反本法规定，生产经营者未遵守限制商品过度包装的强制性标准的，由县级以上地方人民政府市场监督管理部门或者有关部门责令改正；拒不改正的，处二千元以上二万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

第一百零六条　违反本法规定，未遵守国家有关禁止、限制使用不可降解塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的规定，或者未按照国家有关规定报告塑料袋等一次性塑料制品的使用情况的，由县级以上地方人民政府商务、邮政等主管部门责令改正，处一万元以上十万元以下的罚款。

第一百零七条　从事畜禽规模养殖未及时收集、贮存、利用或者处置养殖过程中产生的畜禽粪污等固体废物的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，可以处十万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

第一百零八条　违反本法规定，城镇污水处理设施维护运营单位或者污泥处理单位对污泥流向、用途、用量等未进行跟踪、记录，或者处理后的污泥不符合国家

有关标准的，由城镇排水主管部门责令改正，给予警告；造成严重后果的，处十万元以上二十万元以下的罚款；拒不改正的，城镇排水主管部门可以指定有治理能力的单位代为治理，所需费用由违法者承担。

违反本法规定，擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒城镇污水处理设施产生的污泥和处理后的污泥的，由城镇排水主管部门责令改正，处二十万元以上二百万元以下的罚款，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处二万元以上十万元以下的罚款；造成严重后果的，处二百万元以上五百万元以下的罚款，对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；拒不改正的，城镇排水主管部门可以指定有治理能力的单位代为治理，所需费用由违法者承担。

第一百零九条　违反本法规定，生产、销售、进口或者使用淘汰的设备，或者采用淘汰的生产工艺的，由县级以上地方人民政府指定的部门责令改正，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，由县级以上地方人民政府指定的部门提出意见，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭。

第一百一十条　尾矿、煤矸石、废石等矿业固体废物贮存设施停止使用后，未按照国家有关环境保护规定进行封场的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处二十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款。

第一百一十一条　违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得：

（一）随意倾倒、抛撒、堆放或者焚烧生活垃圾的；

（二）擅自关闭、闲置或者拆除生活垃圾处理设施、场所的；

（三）工程施工单位未编制建筑垃圾处理方案报备案，或者未及时清运施工过程中产生的固体废物的；

（四）工程施工单位擅自倾倒、抛撒或者堆放工程施工过程中产生的建筑垃圾，或者未按照规定对施工过程中产生的固体废物进行利用或者处置的；

（五）产生、收集厨余垃圾的单位和其他生产经营者未将厨余垃圾交由具备相应资质条件的单位进行无害化处理的；

（六）畜禽养殖场、养殖小区利用未经无害化处理的厨余垃圾饲喂畜禽的；

（七）在运输过程中沿途丢弃、遗撒生活垃圾的。

单位有前款第一项、第七项行为之一，处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；单位有前款第二项、第三项、第四项、第五项、第六项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；个人有前款第一项、第五项、第七项行为之一，处一百元以上五

百元以下的罚款。

违反本法规定，未在指定的地点分类投放生活垃圾的，由县级以上地方人民政府环境卫生主管部门责令改正；情节严重的，对单位处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款，对个人依法处以罚款。

第一百一十二条　违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处以罚款，没收违法所得；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，可以责令停业或者关闭：

（一）未按照规定设置危险废物识别标志的；

（二）未按照国家有关规定制定危险废物管理计划或者申报危险废物有关资料的；

（三）擅自倾倒、堆放危险废物的；

（四）将危险废物提供或者委托给无许可证的单位或者其他生产经营者从事经营活动的；

（五）未按照国家有关规定填写、运行危险废物转移联单或者未经批准擅自转移危险废物的；

（六）未按照国家环境保护标准贮存、利用、处置危险废物或者将危险废物混入非危险废物中贮存的；

（七）未经安全性处置，混合收集、贮存、运输、处置具有不相容性质的危险废物的；

（八）将危险废物与旅客在同一运输工具上载运的；

（九）未经消除污染处理，将收集、贮存、运输、处置危险废物的场所、设施、设备和容器、包装物及其他物品转作他用的；

（十）未采取相应防范措施，造成危险废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他环境污染的；

（十一）在运输过程中沿途丢弃、遗撒危险废物的；

（十二）未制定危险废物意外事故防范措施和应急预案的；

（十三）未按照国家有关规定建立危险废物管理台账并如实记录的。

有前款第一项、第二项、第五项、第六项、第七项、第八项、第九项、第十二项、第十三项行为之一，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款；有前款第三项、第四项、第十项、第十一项行为之一，处所需处置费用三倍以上五倍以下的罚款，所需处置费用不足二十万元的，按二十万元计算。

第一百一十三条　违反本法规定，危险废物产生者未按照规定处置其产生的危险废物被责令改正后拒不改正的，由生态环境主管部门组织代为处置，处置费用由危险废物产生者承担；拒不承担代为处置费用的，处代为处置费用一倍以上三倍以下的罚款。

第一百一十四条　无许可证从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，处一百万元以上五百万元以下的罚款，并报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭；对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员，处十万元以上一百万元以下的罚款。

未按照许可证规定从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的，由生态环境主管部门责令改正，限制生产、停产整治，处五十万元以上二百万元以下的罚款；对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员，处五万元以上五十万元以下的罚款；情节严重的，报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令停业或者关闭，还可以由发证机关吊销许可证。

第一百一十五条　违反本法规定，将中华人民共和国境外的固体废物输入境内的，由海关责令退运该固体废物，处五十万元以上五百万元以下的罚款。

承运人对前款规定的固体废物的退运、处置，与进口者承担连带责任。

第一百一十六条　违反本法规定，经中华人民共和国过境转移危险废物的，由海关责令退运该危险废物，处五十万元以上五百万元以下的罚款。

第一百一十七条　对已经非法入境的固体废物，由省级以上人民政府生态环境主管部门依法向海关提出处理意见，海关应当依照本法第一百一十五条的规定作出处罚决定；已经造成环境污染的，由省级以上人民政府生态环境主管部门责令进口者消除污染。

第一百一十八条　违反本法规定，造成固体废物污染环境事故的，除依法承担赔偿责任外，由生态环境主管部门依照本条第二款的规定处以罚款，责令限期采取治理措施；造成重大或者特大固体废物污染环境事故的，还可以报经有批准权的人民政府批准，责令关闭。

造成一般或者较大固体废物污染环境事故的，按照事故造成的直接经济损失的一倍以上三倍以下计算罚款；造成重大或者特大固体废物污染环境事故的，按照事故造成的直接经济损失的三倍以上五倍以下计算罚款，并对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员处上一年度从本单位取得的收入百分之五十以下的罚款。

第一百一十九条　单位和其他生产经营者违反本法规定排放固体废物，受到罚款处罚，被责令改正的，依法作出处罚决定的行政机关应当组织复查，发现其继续实施该违法行为的，依照《中华人民共和国环境保护法》的规定按日连续处罚。

第一百二十条　违反本法规定，有下列行为之一，尚不构成犯罪的，由公安机关对法定代表人、主要负责人、直接负责的主管人员和其他责任人员处十日以上十五日以下的拘留；情节较轻的，处五日以上十日以下的拘留：

（一）擅自倾倒、堆放、丢弃、遗撒固体废物，造成严重后果的；

（二）在生态保护红线区域、永久基本农田集中区域和其他需要特别保护的区域内，建设工业固体废物、危险废物集中贮存、利用、处置的设施、场所和生活垃圾填埋场的；

（三）将危险废物提供或者委托给无许可证的单位或者其他生产经营者堆放、利用、处置的；

（四）无许可证或者未按照许可证规定从事收集、贮存、利用、处置危险废物经营活动的；

（五）未经批准擅自转移危险废物的；

（六）未采取防范措施，造成危险废物扬散、流失、渗漏或者其他严重后果的。

第一百二十一条　固体废物污染环境、破坏生态，损害国家利益、社会公共利益的，有关机关和组织可以依照《中华人民共和国环境保护法》、《中华人民共和国民事诉讼法》、《中华人民共和国行政诉讼法》等法律的规定向人民法院提起诉讼。

第一百二十二条　固体废物污染环境、破坏生态给国家造成重大损失的，由设区的市级以上地方人民政府或者其指定的部门、机构组织与造成环境污染和生态破坏的单位和其他生产经营者进行磋商，要求其承担损害赔偿责任；磋商未达成一致的，可以向人民法院提起诉讼。

对于执法过程中查获的无法确定责任人或者无法退运的固体废物，由所在地县级以上地方人民政府组织处理。

第一百二十三条　违反本法规定，构成违反治安管理行为的，由公安机关依法给予治安管理处罚；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任；造成人身、财产损害的，依法承担民事责任。

第九章　附则

第一百二十四条　本法下列用语的含义：

（一）固体废物，是指在生产、生活和其他活动中产生的丧失原有利用价值或者虽未丧失利用价值但被抛弃或者放弃的固态、半固态和置于容器中的气态的物品、物质以及法律、行政法规规定纳入固体废物管理的物品、物质。经无害化加工处理，并且符合强制性国家产品质量标准，不会危害公众健康和生态安全，或者根据固体废物鉴别标准和鉴别程序认定为不属于固体废物的除外。

（二）工业固体废物，是指在工业生产活动中产生的固体废物。

（三）生活垃圾，是指在日常生活中或者为日常生活提供服务的活动中产生的固体废物，以及法律、行政法规规定视为生活垃圾的固体废物。

（四）建筑垃圾，是指建设单位、施工单位新建、改建、扩建和拆除各类建筑物、构筑物、管网等，以及居民装饰装修房屋过程中产生的弃土、弃料和其他固体废物。

（五）农业固体废物，是指在农业生产活动中产生的固体废物。

（六）危险废物，是指列入国家危险废物名录或者根据国家规定的危险废物鉴别标准和鉴别方法认定的具有危险特性的固体废物。

（七）贮存，是指将固体废物临时置于特定设施或者场所中的活动。

（八）利用，是指从固体废物中提取物质作为原材料或者燃料的活动。

（九）处置，是指将固体废物焚烧和用其他改变固体废物的物理、化学、生物特性的方法，达到减少已产生的固体废物数量、缩小固体废物体积、减少或者消除其危险成分的活动，或者将固体废物最终置于符合环境保护规定要求的填埋场的活动。

第一百二十五条　液态废物的污染防治，适用本法；但是，排入水体的废水的污染防治适用有关法律，不适用本法。

第一百二十六条　本法自 2020 年 9 月 1 日起施行。

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Annex VI