

Promulgation
of the Amended Version of the Waste Oil Ordinance
of 16 April 2002

On the grounds of Article 4 of the Ordinance to Amend Provisions in the Law of Waste pertaining to the Disposal of Waste Oil of 16 April 2002 (*BGBI.* [Federal Law Gazette, *Bundesgesetzblatt*] I, p. 1360), the text of the Waste Oil Ordinance is promulgated hereinafter in the version applicable as of 1 May 2002. The amended version takes into account:

1. the Ordinance of 27 October 1987 (*BGBI.* I, p. 2335) entered into force partly on 1 November 1987 and partly on 1 July 1988, pursuant to § 14 thereof,
2. the Ordinance of 16 April 2002 (*BGBI.* I, p. 1360) entered into force partly on 1 January 2002 and entering into force partly on 1 May 2002, pursuant to Article 5 thereof.

The legal regulations were decreed on the grounds of

- ad 1. the second sentence of § 5a, para. (2) and para. (3), the fourth sentence of § 5b, the third sentence of § 11, para. (2), § 13, para. (5), no. 2 and § 14, para. (1), nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Waste Avoidance and Waste Management Act of 27 August 1986 (*BGBI.* I, p. 1410) and § 7, para. (1), § 23, para. (1), § 34, para. (1) and § 35, para. (1) and § 37 of the Federal Immissions Control Act of 15 March 1974 (*BGBI.* I, p. 721), amended by the Act of 4 October 19895 (*BGBI.* I, p. 1950),
- ad 2. the fourth sentence of § 6, para. (1), § 7, para. (1), nos. 2, 3 and 5 and para. (3), § 12, para. (1), § 41, para. (3), no. 1, § 48, § 64 and § 7, para. (1), nos. 1 and 4, § 23, no. 5, § 24, paras. (1) and (2), nos. 1 and 3 and § 57, each in conjunction with the first sentence of § 59 of the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act of 27 September 1994 (*BGBI.* I,

p. 2705), § 17, para. (1), no. 1, letters a to c and paras. (3) and (5) of the Chemicals Act as promulgated on 25 July 1994 (*BGBI. I*, p. 1703) and § 7, para. (1), § 23, para. (1), § 34, para. (1), § 35, para. (1) and § 37 of the Federal Immissions Control Act as promulgated on 14 May 1990 (*BGBI. I*, p. 880), § 7, para. (1) of which was last amended by Article 2, no. 6, a, aa of the Act of 27 July 2001 (*BGBI. I*, p. 1950), and § 23, para. (1) and § 37 were last amended by Article 1 of the Act of 19 October 1998 (*BGBI. I*, p. 3178).

Bonn, 16 April 2002

The Federal Minister
for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
Jürgen Trittin

Waste Oil Ordinance (AltöIV)*)

Part One

General Provisions

§ 1 Scope of Application

(1) This Ordinance shall apply to

1. the recycling,
2. the reuse as fuel and
3. the disposal of waste oil.

(2) This Ordinance shall apply to

1. producers, owners, collectors and transporters of waste oil,
2. operators of waste-oil disposal facilities,
3. disposal authorities under public law, insofar as they dispose of waste oil, and
4. third parties, industry associations and self-administration bodies which have been assigned waste oil disposal obligations pursuant to § 16, para. (2), § 17, para. (3) or

*) The purpose of this Ordinance is to implement Council Directive 75/439/EEC of 16 June 1975 on the disposal of waste oils (OJ EC No L 194, p. 23), amended by Council Directive 87/101/EEC of 22 December 1986 amending Directive 75/439/EEC on the disposal of waste oils (OJ EC No L 42 p. 43) and by Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardizing and rationalizing reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment (OJ EC No L 377 p. 48).

The obligations arising from Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (OJ EC No L 204, p. 37), last amended by Directive 98/48/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20 July 1998 amending Directive 98/34/EC laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations (OJ EC No L 217 p. 18) have been complied with.

§ 18, para. (2) of the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act.

(3) This Ordinance does not apply to waste oil containing PCB/PCT which is at the same time classified as PCB pursuant to § 1, para. (2), no. 2 of the PCB/PCT Waste Ordinance and to be disposed of in compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

§ 1a Definitions

(1) For the purposes of this Ordinance, waste oils shall be oils which are accumulated as waste and which consist of mineral oil, synthetic oil or biogenic oil completely or in part.

(2) Reprocessing shall be any method by which base oils are produced from waste oils by applying refinery processes and by which, in particular, removal of contaminants, oxidation products and additives contained in these oils takes place.

(3) Base oils shall be non-doped base oils for producing the following products specified by oil grade groups:

Oil grade group 01	Motor oils
Oil grade group 02	Gear oils
Oil grade group 03	Hydraulic oils
Oil grade group 04	Turbine oils
Oil grade group 05	Electrical insulation oils
Oil grade group 06	Compressor oils
Oil grade group 07	Engine oils
Oil grade group 08	Other industrial oils, not used for lubricating purposes
Oil grade group 09	Process oils
Oil grade group 10	Metal working oils

Oil grade group 11 Lubricants

(4) For the purposes of this Ordinance, PCBs shall be the substances listed in § 1, para. (2), no. 1 of the PCB/PCT Waste Ordinance.

§ 2 Reprocessing Priority

(1) The reprocessing of waste oils shall be given priority over other disposal methods insofar as no objective technological and economical restraints including those of an organizational kind preclude this.

(2) Waste oils in collection category 1 of Appendix 1 are suitable for reprocessing.

§ 3 Limit Values

(1) Waste oils may not be reprocessed if they contain over 20 mg PCB/kg, to be established in compliance with the methods of analysis defined in Appendix 2, section 2, or over 2 g total halogen/kg, to be established in compliance with a method of analysis defined in Appendix 2, section 3. This provision shall not apply if these contaminants are destroyed through the reprocessing method or if, at least, the concentration of these contaminants contained in the recycling products does not reach the limit values stated in the first sentence.

(2) Waste oils may be reused as fuel or recycled in any other way insofar as no priority exists for them to be reprocessed pursuant to § 2.

§ 4 Separate Disposal, Mixing Prohibitions

(1) Mixing waste oils under § 1a, para. (1), with other wastes is prohibited.

(2) PCB-based oils which may be contained, in particular, in transformers, condensers and hydraulic installations, shall be stored separately from other waste oils, collected separately, transported separately and separately fed into a disposal system by owners, collectors and transporters. The competent authority may grant exemptions from the first sentence if, for operational reasons, separate storage is only feasible at the location of accumulation with disproportional efforts and if proof is furnished according to which disposal has occurred at an installation licensed pursuant to § 4 of the Federal Immissions Control Act.

(3) Waste oils of different collection categories pursuant to Appendix 1 may not be mixed.

(4) The prohibitions of paras. (1) to (3) shall not apply to installations for reprocessing, reuse as fuel or any other disposal of waste oils or wastes licensed pursuant to § 4 of the Federal Immissions Control Act insofar as separate storage of waste oils in order to fulfil the duty to reuse and/or recycle waste oils appropriately and without causing harm and to reprocess waste oils as a priority is not required and mixing of waste oils is provided for in the disposal plant license.

(5) The prohibition of para. (3) shall not apply to producers, owners, collectors or transporters of waste oils pertaining to collection categories 2 to 4 of Appendix 1 insofar as separate storage of waste oils is not required, waste oil disposal occurs at a disposal plant with a license which provides for mixing waste oils and where the correct disposal of mixed waste oils has been confirmed by means of a record of proper waste management (*Entsorgungsnachweis*) or a collective record of proper waste management (*Sammelentsorgungsnachweis*) provided in compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records. The first sentence shall apply accordingly to producers, owners or transporters of waste oils insofar as the disposal of mixed waste oils occurs at an installation of a party

responsible for the management of waste oil who has been granted exemption from confirmation obligations pursuant to § 13 para. (1) or (5) of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records. Confirmation pursuant to § 5 or § 9, para. (2) in conjunction with § 6 or exemption pursuant to § 13, para. (1) and the granting of the Declaration of Acceptance (*Annahmeerklärung*) pursuant to § 4, paras. (1) and (2), also in conjunction with § 10 of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records pertaining to the disposal of mixed waste oils, may only be granted taking into consideration the first and second sentence and the second sentence of para. (2) and para. (4).

(6) Notwithstanding para. (3), waste oils of collection categories 1 to 4 of Appendix 1 shall be stored separately according to their waste codes by producers, collectors, transporters and parties responsible for waste management insofar as this is ordered in the licence pursuant to § 4, para. (1) of the Federal Immissions Control Act for the waste oil disposal facility or by the confirmation of the record of proper waste management pursuant to the first sentence of § 5, para. (2) or the confirmation of the collective record of proper waste management pursuant to § 9, para. (2) in conjunction with the first sentence of § 5, para. (2) or the exemption pursuant to the first sentence of § 13, para. (1) of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records.

§ 5 Taking, Analysing and Storing Samples

(1) Enterprises in the waste oil collection sector shall take a sample when collecting waste oils of collection categories 1 and 2. One proportion of each sample (retained sample) shall be stored by the location of accumulation and by the enterprise of the waste oil collection sector until completion of the analysis required pursuant to para. (2) and until it has been established that the waste oils can be disposed of correctly.

(2) Anyone who reprocesses waste oils or reuses waste oils as fuel shall analyse the PCB and total halogen contents of these wastes or have them analysed. The competent authority may prescribe a specific analysis institute insofar as the analyses are carried out by an analysis institute which does not successfully participate in interlaboratory comparisons on a regular basis.

(3) A sample shall be taken from the waste oils to be analysed. A proportion of this sample (retained sample) shall be stored for three years by the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out pursuant to para. (2). Taking, analysing and storing samples to observe the limit values established in § 3 shall occur in line with the method described in Appendix 2.

(4) If the analysis pursuant to para. (2) shows that the limit values of the first sentence of § 3, para. (1) have been exceeded, the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out pursuant to the first sentence of para. (2) shall immediately advise the competent authority for the enterprise of the waste oil collector. The persons required to store retained samples pursuant to the second sentence of para. (1) and the second sentence of para. (3) shall hand over the retained samples to the competent authority on demand.

§ 6 Supplementary Declarations to Furnish Proof

(1) Anyone who

1. delivers waste oil as a waste oil collector for purposes pertaining to the reprocessing or reuse as fuel, or
2. delivers waste oil on a commercial basis, in the context of economic enterprises or, as a public institution, to enterprises of the waste oil collection sector for purposes pertaining to the reprocessing or to the reuse as fuel shall, simultaneously to delivering or prior to transport, submit a declaration based upon the example

contained in Appendix 3. The provisions of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records shall remain unaffected.

(2) Anyone required to analyse waste oils pursuant to the first sentence of § 5, para. (2) shall additionally enter the determined contents of PCB and total halogen even if he is not required to do so pursuant to para. (1).

(3) The person required to furnish proof pursuant to the first sentence of para. (1) and the enterprise which collects the waste oil shall each keep one copy of the declaration for three years.

(4) The person in charge of submitting a declaration pursuant to para. (1) no. 1 may enter the declaration pursuant to para. (1) into section no. 52 of the Declaration Analysis (DA) form of the record of proper waste management instead of entering such data into Appendix 3. The person in charge of submitting a declaration pursuant to para. (1) no. 2 may enter the declaration pursuant to para. (1) into the Remarks (*Frei für Vermerke*) section of the Handover Certificates pursuant to § 18 of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records instead of entering such data into Appendix 3.

(5) The person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out may enter the contents of PCB and total halogen determined into the Remarks (*Frei für Vermerke*) section in the consignment notes pursuant to § 15 of the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records instead of entering such data into Appendix 3.

Part Two

Requirements for the Delivery

of Combustion Engine or Gear Oils

§ 7 Package and Container Marking

Combustion engine or gear oils may only be put into circulation in packages and containers if they bear a stamp or label marked as follows:

„Dieses Öl gehört nach Gebrauch in eine Altölannahmestelle! Unsachgemäße Beseitigung von Altöl gefährdet die Umwelt! Jede Beimischung von Fremdstoffen wie Lösemitteln, Brems- und Kühlflüssigkeiten ist verboten.“ (“This oil should be taken to a waste oil collection point after use. Improper disposal of waste oil harms the environment! Admixture of foreign substances such as solvents, brake fluids and coolants prohibited.”)

§ 8 Waste Oil Collection Points with Delivery to Ultimate Consumers

(1) Anyone who delivers combustion engine or gear oil to ultimate consumers on a commercial basis shall establish a collection point pursuant to para. (1a) for such used oils prior to delivery or furnish proof of such a collection point by submitting an appropriate agreement. When delivery is to private ultimate consumers, the collection point pursuant to para. (1a) shall be legibly indicated on easily recognisable signs at the point of sale.

(1a) The collection point shall collect used combustion engine or gear oils free of charge up to a quantity equivalent to the combustion engine and gear oils sold in the individual case. It shall be equipped with an installation facilitating oil changes to be carried out properly.

(2) If the collection point is not located at the point of sale, it shall be located at a geographical distance to the point of sale so that it is reasonable to require the buyer to use it.

(3) Paras. (1) and (2) shall also apply to oil filters and wastes containing oil which is accumulated regularly during oil changes *mutatis mutandis*.

§ 9 Exemptions for Commercial Ultimate Consumers, Navigation

(1) Insofar as commercial and other economic enterprises or public institutions acquire combustion engine or gear oils directly from their manufacturer or from the mineral oil trade, the collection point need not be located or proven to be located at the point of sale or near it. In order to fulfil his duties of collection, the seller may rely on third parties.

(2) As far as inland navigation and maritime navigation are concerned, the collection duties of the seller shall be deemed to be fulfilled if the seller uses facilities for bilge oil discharge or reception facilities in compliance with the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

Part Three

Final Provisions

§ 10 Administrative Offences

- (1) Anyone who, wilfully or negligently,
1. contravenes the first sentence of § 3, para. (1) by reprocessing waste oils,
 2. contravenes § 4, para. (1) by mixing waste oils with other wastes,

3. contravenes the first sentence of § 4, para. (2) by not storing oils named therein separately, not collecting them separately, not transporting them separately or not feeding them separately to a disposal system,
4. contravenes § 4, para. (3) by mixing different waste oils,
5. contravenes the first sentence of § 4, para. (6) by not storing waste oils separately,
6. contravenes § 5, para. (4) by not advising the competent authority or not advising it in good time or not handing over the retained sample or not handing over the retained sample to it in good time,
7. contravenes § 7 by putting into circulation combustion engine oils or gear oils in packages or containers or
8. contravenes § 8, para. (1) by not establishing a collection point or not establishing a collection point in good time, not furnishing proof or not furnishing it in good time or not providing an indication, not providing such indication properly or not as stipulated by law,

shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence pursuant to § 61, para. (1), no. 5 of the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act.

(1) Anyone who, wilfully or negligently, contravenes the first sentence of § 6, para. (1), by not submitting a declaration, not submitting it correctly, completely or in good time, shall be deemed to have committed an administrative offence under § 61, para. (2), no. 10 of the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act

§ 11 Replacement of Provisions

§§ 5a and 5b of the Waste Avoidance and Waste Management Act are replaced by this Ordinance.

§§ 12 and 13

(Cancelled)

§ 14

(Entry into Force)

Appendix 1
(concerning § 2, para. (2), and § 4, paras. (3) and (6))

Assignment of Waste Codes to Collection Categories

Collection Category No. 1:

- 13 01 10 mineral-based non-chlorinated hydraulic oils
- 13 02 05 mineral-based non-chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 06 synthetic engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 02 08 other engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 03 07 mineral-based non-chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils

Collection Category No. 2:

- 12 01 07 mineral-based machining oils free of halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
- 12 01 10 synthetic machining oils
- 13 01 11 synthetic hydraulic oils
- 13 01 13 other hydraulic oils

Collection Category No. 3:

- 12 01 06 mineral-based machining oils containing halogens (except emulsions and solutions)
- 13 01 01 hydraulic oils containing PCBs with a PCB content not higher than 50 mg/kg
- 13 01 09 mineral-based chlorinated hydraulic oils

- 13 02 04 mineral-based chlorinated engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 03 01 insulating or heat transmission oils containing PCBs with a PCB content not higher than 50 mg/kg
- 13 03 06 mineral-based chlorinated insulating and heat transmission oils other than those mentioned in 13 03 01

Collection Category No. 4:

- 13 01 12 readily biodegradable hydraulic oils
- 13 02 07 readily biodegradable engine, gear and lubricating oils
- 13 03 08 synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 09 readily biodegradable insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 03 10 other insulating and heat transmission oils
- 13 05 06 oil from oil/water separators
- 13 07 01 fuel oil and diesel

Taking Samples of and Analysing Waste Oil

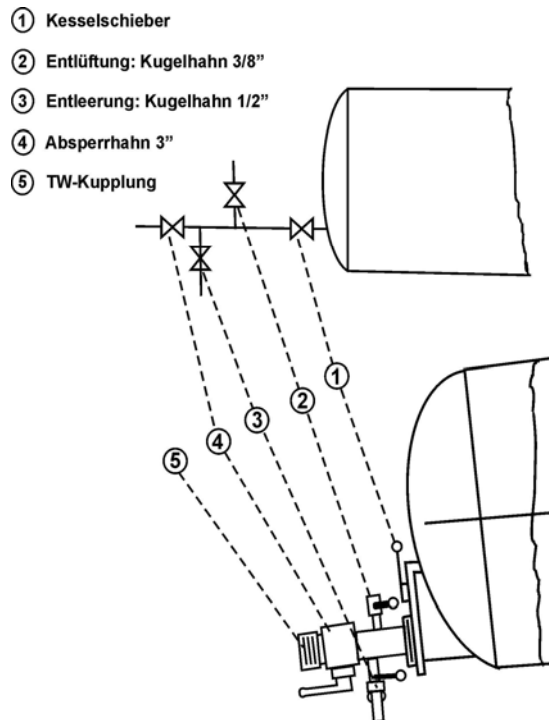
1 Taking and Storing Samples

Taking samples in order to analyse waste oil for its contents of total halogen and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall comply with DIN 51 750 Part 1, publication date: August 1983, and Part 2, publication date: March 1984.

In addition to the provisions of the DIN 51 750 standard, the following shall apply:

- 1.1 When using vacuum tank trucks, samples may be taken as described below (cf. figure).

Sampling Device for Vacuum Tank Trucks



- 1 - tank valve
- 2 - 3/8" ball valve for ventilation
- 3 - 1/2" ball valve for emptying
- 4 - 3" stopcock
- 5 - tank truck coupling

The suction hose is connected to the pressure taps stud of the waste oil tank or locked to other containers. After a vacuum has been applied to the vehicle tank, gates no. 1 and 4 are unlocked by opening ball valves no. 2 and 3, thus initiating the reception process. At the beginning and several times before the end, gates no. 1 and 4 are locked, the fitting located between them is vented by means of ball valve no. 2, and subsequently the contents of this pipe socket are drained out into a sampling container using ball valve no. 3. From several discharging processes, a total sample size of 1 l is obtained as a minimum. Sampling ought not to occur at the very beginning of waste oil reception since samples may be altered in this case due to carry-over effects.

1.2 Sampling Containers

Glass or metal containers are to be used for sampling and sample storage. Containers made of other materials are approved if proof has been furnished that the wall of the container may not absorb PCBs so that the measuring result is influenced by such absorption.

1.3 Sample Size

Each sample size shall, as a minimum, amount to 1 l.

1.4 Sampling at the Location of Accumulation

When sampling takes place at a location where waste oil is accumulated pursuant to the first sentence of § 5, para. (1), 250 ml of the sample shall remain at the location of accumulation and 250 ml with the waste oil collector.

1.5 Sampling at the Reprocessing Location

When sampling occurs for purposes described in § 5, para. (2) of this Ordinance, the sample shall be subdivided into four partial samples. One sample of each of these is intended for the analysing laboratory, one for the supplier, one for the party responsible for reprocessing and one for possible referee analyses (retained samples).

Insofar as, in a given case, several samples are intended for the same location, the total number of partial samples shall be reduced accordingly.

1.6 Observation of Safety Regulations

As far as sampling and sample handling are concerned, applicable safety regulations, especially those pertaining to fire protection, shall be observed.

1.7 Sampling Protocol

A protocol in compliance with the example provided in DIN 51 750, Part I, shall be drawn up with regard to each sampling process.

1.8 Sample Storage

The storage of samples obtained in compliance with this Ordinance shall be governed by § 5, paras. (1) and (3). In the event of criminal proceedings or proceedings for the imposition of administrative fines, sampling containers containing referee samples (referee tests pursuant to DIN 51 848, publication date: March 1984) shall be kept on storage until completion of such proceedings.

The samples obtained shall be secured in a way (e.g. by sealing) which ensures that the sample size remains unchanged and the place and time of the sampling can be proven at any time.

2 Determination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Content

2.1 Principle

The content of the following 6 congeners in waste oil is determined:

2,4,4'-trichlorobiphenyl (PCB 28)
2,2',5,5'-tetrachlorobiphenyl (PCB 52)
2,2',4,5,5'-pentachlorobiphenyl (PCB 101)
2,2',3,4',4',5'-hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB 138)
2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexachlorobiphenyl (PCB 153)
2,2',3,4,4',5,5'-heptachlorobiphenyl (PCB 180),

on the grounds of which the PCB content is calculated.

2.2 Method of Analysis

The determination of the content of each of the 6 congeners listed in section 2.1 shall comply with DIN EN 12 766 Part 1, publication date: November 2000.

2.3 Calculation Method

The PCB content calculation shall comply with method B of DIN EN 12 766 Part 2, publication date: December 2001.

2.4 Excess Limit Value

In the event of a calculated content of 28.5 mg PCB/kg waste oil, the limit value of 20 mg PCB/kg waste oil to be observed pursuant to § 3 shall be deemed exceeded. Pursuant to the precision values of DIN EN 12 766 Part 2, publication date: December 2001, the confidence probability of the limit value exceeded in the event of such a value amounts to 95%.

3 Total Halogen Content Determination

3.1 Principle

The total halogen content in a waste oil shall be understood as the mass fraction of inorganic and organic chlorine and bromine halogen compounds in the non-aqueous oil phase.

Methods suitable to determine the total halogen content are listed in section 3.3. Equivalent methods are approved.

3.2 Sample Preparation

Samples shall be prepared in a way which ensures that the contents determined refer to the non-aqueous oil phase. The liquid sample under investigation shall be tested for precipitated water possibly contained. If a water phase can be detected, this water phase shall be separated by means of a separating funnel.

The oil phase thus obtained, or samples with low contents of free water or emulsions, are homogenized.

The water contents of the homogenized samples are removed by using non-aqueous sodium sulphate, portions of which are to be stirred into a sample of a size between 5 to 30 g.

Where necessary, sodium sulphate and other solids are separated from the oil by centrifuging.

Note:

The waste oil sample shall be dried so that evaporation losses of highly volatile components are avoided.

3.3 Methods of Analysis

3.3.1 Initial Testing through Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectrometry

Determination of chlorine and bromine contents through energy dispersive X-ray spectrometry pursuant to DIN 51 577 Part 4, publication date: February 1994.

3.3.2 Reference Methods

3.3.2.1 Wickbold Combustion Method and Determination of Halide Content in the Solution Obtained through Digestion

Sample digestion by means of Wickbold apparatus on the basis of DIN EN ISO 24 260, publication date: May 1994, or by means of any other equivalent method, and subsequent determination of halide content (pursuant to section 3.1) in the solution obtained through digestion on the grounds of argentometric titration, e.g. pursuant to DIN 51 408 Part 1, publication date: June 1983, or pursuant to DIN 38 405 Part 1, publication date: December 1985, or by means of chromatography of ions pursuant to DIN EN ISO 10 304 Part 1, publication date: April 1995, or by means of any other equivalent method.

3.3.2.2 Wavelength-dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

Determination of chlorine and bromine contents through wavelength-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry pursuant to DIN 51 577 Part 2, publication date: January 1993, and/or DIN 51 577 Part 3, publication date: June 1990.

3.4 Excess Limit Value

In general, an exceeding of the total halogen content permissible pursuant to § 3, para. (1), shall be proved if the content determined by means of a reference

method exceeds the limit value by over 5%. Analysis by means of a reference method is not required if a total halogen content of 1.4 g/kg is not exceeded during initial testing.

4 Quality Assurance and Control

The analysis institutes are required to secure the reliability of results from analyses by applying suitable measures of quality assurance and control. Among other aspects, this includes furnishing proof about successful participation in interlaboratory comparisons on a regular basis.

5 Publications of Specialist Bodies

The publications of specialist bodies mentioned in sections 1, 2 and 3 are filed in the archives of the German Patent and Trademark Office in Munich for safe custody. DIN standards are published by the Beuth-Verlag GmbH, Berlin and Cologne.

If filled in by hand, please use capitals only besides digits!

Registration mark for EDP purposes	Appendix 3 (concerning § 6, paras. (1) and (2))	Form: Declaration concerning the Disposal of Waste Oils	AÖ ¹
Please fill in where applicable.	<p style="text-align: center;">consignment note no.</p> <p>The consignment note number is to be entered here insofar as the person required to submit a declaration pursuant to § 43, para. (1) of the Closed Substance Cycle and Waste Management Act in connection with the Ordinance on Waste Recovery and Disposal Records is required to fill in consignment notes.</p>		
<p>Declaration concerning the Disposal of Waste Oils</p>			
<p>The declaration concerning the disposal of waste oils is to be submitted by the person required to submit a declaration (§ 6, para. (1) of the Waste Oil Ordinance) and, where necessary, by the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out (first sentence of § 5, para. (2), § 6, para. (2) of the Waste Oil Ordinance) on the basis of the following fields.</p>			
<p>waste oil type Please enter relevant waste designation and/or waste code of the Ordinance to Implement the European List of Wastes.</p>			
<p>.....</p>			
waste code	Data on waste oil quantity to be entered in t or m³.	quantity in tonnes	quantity in m³
.....	
1	Data concerning the person required to submit a declaration	<p>Enter relevant digit in this box: 1 = filling station; 2 = other commercial or industrial enterprise / public institution; 3 = department store / retail shop; 4 = manufacturer / wholesale; 5 = waste oil collector</p>	<p>For internal notes by the authority.</p>

name of company / corporation (up to 35 characters per line)					
1. 1	.....			
.....					
address					house no.
1. 2	.....				.....
post code		name of town, city etc			
1. 3	.....	.....	
1. 4	During operation, no foreign substances such as synthetic PCB-based oils or substitutes of such substances were admixed to the waste oil in order to reprocess unsuitable waste oils or wastes.				
		date		signature with legally binding effect / company stamp	
place		da y	month	year	
1. 5		..	..	....
2	Data concerning the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out				
2. 1	The following entries are to be made by the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out (first sentence of § 5, para. (2), § 6, para. (2) of the Waste Oil Ordinance; waste oil owners reprocessing waste oils or reusing them as fuel). Data are also to be provided insofar as PCB and total halogen analyses are carried out by third parties acting on behalf of the person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out, or by an analyses institution appointed by the competent authority.				
analysis institution (up to 35 characters per line)					
2. 2	.....			
.....					
address					house no.
2. 3	.....				.....
post code		name of town, city etc			
2. 4	.....	.....	
2. 5	The waste oil contains	....	mg/kg of PCB	....	g/kg of total halogen
		dat e	mont h	yea r	
pursuant to the analysis outcome of		..	..	....	provided by the analysis institution.
		date		signature with legally binding effect	

					of person required to carry out analyses or have analyses carried out
	place	day	month	year	
2.6		..	..	....

Passer für die EDV

Anlage 3 (zu § 6 Abs. 1 und 2)

Formblatt: Erklärung über die Entsorgung von Altöl

AÖ

Zutreffendes bitte ausfüllen!

Begleitschein-Nr.

Hier ist die Nummer des Begleitscheins einzutragen, soweit der Erklärungsspflichtige nach § 43 Abs. 1 des Krw-/AbfG in Verbindung mit der NachwV Begleitscheine auszufüllen hat.

Erklärung über die Entsorgung von Altölen

Die Erklärung über die Entsorgung von Altölen ist vom Erklärungsspflichtigen (§ 6 Abs. 1 der Altölverordnung) und gegebenenfalls vom Untersuchungspflichtigen (§ 5 Abs. 2 Satz 1, § 6 Abs. 2 der Altölverordnung) nach Maßgabe der nachstehenden Felder abzugeben.

Altölart Bitte die entsprechende Abfallbezeichnung bzw. den Abfallschlüssel nach der AVV eintragen.

Abfallschlüssel

Angaben zur Altölmenge in t oder m³ eintragen

Menge in t

Menge in m³

1 Angaben zum Erklärungsspflichtigen

Hier die zutreffende Ziffer in den Kasten eintragen:

1 = Tankstelle; 2 = sonstiger Gewerbe- oder Industriebetrieb / öffentliche Einrichtung; 3 = Kaufhaus / Ladengeschäft; 4 = Hersteller / Großhandel; 5 = Altölsammler

Firma / Körperschaft (max. 35 Zeichen je Zeile beschriften)

1.1

Straße

Hausnummer

1.2

Postleitzahl

Ort

1.3

1.4 Dem Altöl wurden im Betrieb keine Fremdstoffe wie synthetische Öle auf der Basis von PCB oder deren Ersatzprodukte, für eine Aufbereitung ungeeigneter Altöle oder Abfälle beigelegt.

Ort

Datum

Tag Monat Jahr

Rechtsverbindliche Unterschrift / Firmenstempel

1.5

2 Angaben zum Untersuchungspflichtigen

Wenn handschriftlich ausgefüllt wird, neben Ziffern bitte nur Großbuchstaben verwenden!

2.1 Die folgenden Angaben sind vom Untersuchungspflichtigen (§ 5 Abs. 2 Satz 1, § 6 Abs. 2 der Altölverordnung) zu machen (Altölbesitzer, welche die Altöle aufbereiten oder energetisch verwerten). Die Angaben sind auch zu machen, soweit die Untersuchungen auf PCB und Gesamthalogen durch Dritte im Auftrag des Untersuchungspflichtigen oder durch eine von der zuständigen Behörde bestimmten Untersuchungsstelle erfolgen.

Untersuchungsstelle (max. 35 Zeichen je Zeile beschriften)

2.2

Straße

Hausnummer

2.3

Postleitzahl

Ort

2.4

2.5 Das Altöl enthält mg/kg PCB g/kg Gesamthalogen

nach dem Analyseergebnis vom der Untersuchungsstelle.

Ort

Datum

Tag Monat Jahr

Rechtsverbindliche Unterschrift des Untersuchungspflichtigen

2.6

Für interne Vermerke der Behörde

¹ Translator's note: *AÖ* (short for German *Altöl* – waste oil) is the abbreviation used by the authorities to designate this form.