

Annexes

Annex (2-1)

Noise Levels

Table (A) Maximum Permissible Limits Regarding Noise Levels in Different Areas

Type of Area	Maximum Permissible Limits of Equivalent Sound Level "LA _{eq} " in decibels "dB" (a)					
	Day		Evening		Night	
	Fm	To	Fm	To	Fm	To
	7a m	6pm	6pm	10pm	10pm	7am
1- Rural residential areas, hospitals and gardens.	45		40		35	
2- Residential suburbs with low traffic.	50		45		40	
3- Residential areas in the city.	55		50		45	
4- Residential areas in which can be found some workshops or commercial establishments or which are located on a main road.	60		55		50	
5- Commercial, administrative and downtown areas.	65		60		55	
6- Industrial areas (heavy industries).	70		65		60	

Table (B) Maximum Period Of Exposure To Permissible Noise Inside Workplaces

Equivalent Sound Level "LA _{eq} " in decibels "dB"	90	95	100	105	110	115
Period of exposure (hours)	8	4	2	1	1/2	1/4

Annex (2-2)

Study on Noise Levels Measurement

Table (A) Results of Noise Levels Measurement In The First and Second Subway Lines

Measuring Time Morning	Station	LAeq dB	MaxP dB	MinL dB	MaxL dB	L95 dB	L5 dB
10:35	Hosny Mubarak	91.8	126.8	45.2	116.8	50.5	70.5
11:00	Ahmed Oraby	77.6	110.1	61.9	99.2	63.5	82
11:40	Anwar Sadat	79	104.4	58.1	90.1	61.5	83
1:15	Maadi	69	102.4	57.1	81.5	59	75
2:30	Kobry El-Kobba	72.9	99.5	63	87.7	65	77
4:00	Ghamra	85.8	101.6	80.5	92	82	89
4:40	Mansheyat El-Sadre	80.7	97.5	72.6	87.9	74	85.5
5:10	Hamamat El-Kobba	84.3	101.1	74.4	92.3	76.5	89
5:30	El-Matareya	78.3	95	68.8	84.9	71	82
5:45	El-Zeitoun	83.5	100.8	69	91.6	72	88.5
9:20	Sayeda Zeinab	85.1	106.6	68.7	99.7	74.5	90
9:50	Mary Gerges	81	99.1	70.2	89.1	72	85.5
10:25	Dar El-Salam	79.3	106.1	63.1	92.8	66.5	84.5
10:50	Hadaek El-Maadi	83.5	103.4	67.6	93.8	70.5	90
11:20	Thakanat El-Maadi	82.5	106	68.5	95.7	71.5	86
12:00	El-Ma'sara	78.8	98.3	60.8	87.5	65	85.5

Table (B) Results of Noise Level Measurement In The Second Subway Line Stations "Evening Shift"

Measuring Time Evening	Station	LAeq dB	MaxP dB	MinL dB	MaxL dB	L95 dB	L5 dB
7:30	El-Behooth	88.9	106	81	95.7	84.5	92.5
7:55	Operah	87.2	104.9	79.4	97.4	81.5	91.5
8:15	El-Dokki	79.5	107.2	65.8	87.1	69.5	84
8:30	Attaba	81.6	103.5	72.2	91.2	74.5	87
8:45	Hosney Mubarak	80.9	108.5	68	95.4	70.5	88
9:00	Anwar Sadat	84.1	109.2	74.7	93.3	75	89
9:10	Masarrah	79.4	110	64.4	91.5	68.5	84
9:25	Roud El-Farag	82.5	107.6	67.4	92.2	68.5	89
10:00	El-Khalafawy	83.4	114.1	67.8	97.3	69	88.3
7:15	Cairo University	93.5	113.9	72.9	110.6	75	98.5
9:40	Faculty of Agriculture	77.9	108.3	59	85.4	64.5	80
7:00	Faysal	70.5	104.9	54.7	82.1	58	77

Table (C) Results of Noise Level Measurement In The Second Subway Line Stations "Morning Shift" (while operating closed TV circuits)

Measuring Time Morning	Station	LAeq dB	MaxP dB	MinL dB	MaxL dB	L95 dB	L5 dB
9:50	El-Dokki	86.1	105.2	79.1	95.5	81.5	93.5
10:15	Hosney Mubarak	81.4	110.2	66.5	96.2	70.3	84
10:30	Operah	84.3	106.2	73.6	92.1	76.5	88.5
10:45	Anwar Sadat	77	107.2	64.6	86.8	68	81.5
11:30	Attaba	76.7	97.9	69	82.4	73.5	79
11:50	El-Behooth	77.7	104.7	62.2	90.3	66.5	85

Table (D) The results of Noise Levels Measurement inside the passenger cars of the second subway line "Evening shift"

Measuring time Evening	Location	LAeq dB	MaxP dB	MinL dB	MaxL dB	L95 dB	L5 dB	Remarks
9:10	inside a passenger car	91.6	110.4	81.4	97.3	85.0	95.0	Inside the tunnel
9:35		88.1	113.6	70.4	101.8	76.0	90.0	
9:50		85.7	109.1	73.0	99.7	76.0	93.5	Outside the tunnel

Table (E) The results of Noise Levels Measurement inside the drivers' cabs of the second subway line "Evening shift"

Measuring Time Evening	Location	LAeq dB	MaxP dB	MinL dB	MaxL dB	L95 dB	L5 dB	Remarks
7:00	Inside the driver's cab in the first line	89.3	112.2	75.4	101.2	79.3	99.8	Inside the tunnel
7:20		87.2	110.5	78.0	100.6	78.4	95.2	Inside the tunnel
7:40		84.1	108.8	78.3	97.2	79.5	92.0	Outside the tunnel

Annex (2-3)

Ministry's Plan of Noise-Fighting

Ministry	Commitments
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and amend noise level standards and maximum limits set forth in the Executive Regulation of the Environment Law. Set standards and limits for noise created by vehicles and highways. • Launch an informational campaign in collaboration with different mass media to raise the citizen's environmental awareness vis-a-vis noise-fighting. • Participate, jointly with the Environment Police, in implementing inspection campaigns to check stationary and mobile noise sources. • Establish an environmental noise - monitoring network, prepare an environmental noise map and install a noise level database upon the establishment of new facilities and adjustment of current situations. • Supply the ministries and agencies concerned with concluded monitoring results and noise level values to assist in the erection of national projects such as highways, bridges, hospitals, schools and compartments. • Train noise – specialized personnel in ministries concerned consistently with the ministry's respective needs.
Ministry of Interior – Traffic General Department - General Department of Environment and Surface Water Police.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand campaigns directed to control noise violations and detect vehicle-created environmental pollution. • Assign competent traffic departments to determine locations in which it is prohibited to sound car horns. • Coordinate with Ministries of Transport, Planning and Local Development with a view to installing guiding signs. • Coordinate with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs with regard to setting vehicle noise emission limits. • Approach emergency vehicle owner agencies to minimize their sound-producing horn sirens. • Participate in awareness media campaigns broadcast by Radio and T.V. programs. • Launch campaigns jointly with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs for inspection on coastal, tourist, commercial, and industrial establishments as well as preventing using microphones.
Ministry of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Impact Assessment studies of tourism establishments must include noise measurements and the pre-licensing obligation of tourism and wedding - celebration facilities to comply with permissible noise levels. • License-issuing must be conditional upon the installation of compliant soundproof acoustic system in wedding and ceremony halls that should not travel beyond the hall walls. • Tourism establishments in open areas for ceremonies and weddings should be licensed in observance of noise level standards provided for in the Environment Law no. 4/ 1994.

Ministry's Plan of Noise-Fighting

Ministry	Commitments
Ministry of Health and Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select locations for newly established hospitals in conformity with environmental specifications. Construction license should be issued only upon the approval of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency on the environmental impact assessment study. • Observe hospital designing and building requirements to ensure internal and external noise insulation. • Visit instructions must be strictly observed in terms of timing and number of visitors. • Ministry of Health and Population must launch outreach awareness campaigns with respect to noise hazardous impact on human health. • Establish Environment Preservation Units in hospitals. • Cooperate with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs as in sharing statistics on occupational and non-occupational loss of hearing. • Environmental Monitoring Networks established in the Ministry of Health for air pollutants detection must contain noise monitoring devices.
Ministry of Endowment (Awqaaf)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque loud speakers should be operated exclusively in connection with prayers proclamation (Al Athan). • Mainstream the environmental dimension in religious discourse to highlight the significance of environment preservation through religious sermons and lessons. • Concerning complaints lodged to the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs with regard to breaches of the Minister of Awqaaf decision restricting the use of mosque loud speakers to prayers proclamation, they (the complaints) should be reported officially to Ministry of Awqaaf to take measures to this effect.
Ministry of Local Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Law no. 453/ 1954 on public industrial and commercial establishments and other facilities being source of discomfort and harms to public health. • Prevent setting up wedding and funeral pavilions in the roadways to be conditionally held in celebration houses provided that internal loud speakers are used to control sound from traveling beyond the boundary of the said house. • Initiate, in coordination with the Awqaaf Directorate and youth centers, an environmental awareness campaign to alert citizens by noise harms. • Directives need be issued by Governors to affiliated traffic departments stressing strict application of noise-related articles stipulated for in the Traffic Law. • Governing the movement of peddlers and provide them with expanded adequate places to run their business. They must not be allowed or licensed to use microphones or loudspeakers.

Ministry's Plan of Noise-Fighting

Ministry	Commitments
Ministry of Civil Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt technical procedures to control noise produced by aircrafts. • Consider the environmental dimension on determining air tracks and land-uses surrounding airports. • Prepare an environmental register for Egyptian airports including noise measurements. • Establish aircraft noise monitoring network to record landing and take-off noise measurements and its linking with the radar network and also with the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs to ensure access to monitored noise data relevant to the airport vicinity to verify their conformity with standards set forth in the Environment Law no. 4 /1994.
Ministry of Trade and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set noise standards as part of specifications of locally- manufactured equipment. • Ensure that locally purchased, imported or produced equipment, machines or vehicles are in conformity with Egyptian and international noise standards regarding harmful emissions adversely impacting the environment • Oblige companies to conduct periodic maintenance of their equipment and machines in factories and replace worn-out noise-producing equipment with modern ones to reduce noise levels in the work environment. • Environmental impact assessment surveys covering industrial establishments must include noise level measurements.
Ministry of Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand construction of ring roads around the cities. • Consider the expansion and improvement of road networks and re assure the paving quality. As well as the arborization of the road-sides and middle islands to reduce noise as well as to the installation of sound barriers on highways passing through residential areas. • Obligate by road pavement standard specifications to avoid tire-road fractions. • Large-scale installation of electronic traffic signals and surveillance cameras to ensure smooth traffic flow. • Essentially prepare environmental impact assessment of new roads, considering means of noise reduction at the design phase. • Provide the Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs with data related to the volume of traffic movement on main roads and highways. • The National Railway Authority and the National Tunnels Authority are obligated to comply with national and international standards concerning levels of noise resulting from railway and subway operation.

Ministry's Plan of Noise-Fighting

Ministry	Commitments
Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regard environmental planning as a key element in the urban planning of new cities or districts. • Coordinate with the Roads and Bridges Authority for the construction of sound barriers on highways passing through populated areas, while leaving safety area (roadside) on planning new highways. • Provide public garages and parking in cities, and oblige building and shop owners to provide garages respectively. • Set standards for location and use of air conditioners in buildings according to the number of residential units and expedite issuance of Energy Efficiency Code for those buildings to reduce the number of air conditioning sets. • On planning new cities, designate traffic lanes for bicycles to encourage their driving as means of transport in these cities to help reducing air pollution rates and noise levels.
Ministry of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select suitable locations for constructing schools as well as government and private educational building under applicable environmental conditions, and obtain the approval of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency regarding these locations, while taking architectural and acoustic designs into consideration with the purpose of preventing the travel of internal and external noise to classes. • Organize video conference training programs targeting demographic and environmental education cadres in governorates with a view to upgrading pupils' environmental awareness. • Prohibit the use of loudspeakers and use internal earphones instead. • Mainstream the environmental dimension in school curricula during the process of introducing modifications.

Annex (10-1)

Recommendations Relevant to Energy and Environment

Recommendations

First: Fossil Fuel

1. Expand the use of natural gas as an environment friendly fuel in operating brick factories and power- generating plants and as a fuel for government vehicles.
2. Encourage the use of enriched gasoline to reduce gaseous emissions.
3. Improve the quality of gasoline fuel through reducing sulfur percentage.
4. Encourage the employment of power converters in vehicles to lessen emitted pollution.
5. Apply the tax system regarding car engine efficiency change which depends on measuring car exhaust emissions resulting from fuel burning.
6. Utilize cleaner fuel, particularly the lead-free in transport and power- generating plants.
7. Refine used oils to maintain clean environment and produce environment friendly petroleum materials.
8. Develop and modernize refineries to produce environmentally cleaner fuel.
9. Improve the capacity coefficient in production units.
10. Develop energy efficiency improvement projects in all production sectors and the end use.
11. Encourage waste heat recovery projects.
12. Prohibit the use of mazot as fuel for furnaces and bakeries in residential areas, and replace it with gaseous and liquid fuel.

Second: New and renewable energy and climate change

Fight climate change by mitigating warm gas emissions since environmental hazards are augmented by industrial and population development rate increases. This can be done through:

1. Diversifying energy resources in use be they the conventional, the new or the renewable with increased sharing of renewable energy and its technologies in the Portfolio and Energy Mix System.
2. Necessarily calculating, on setting up new projects, the volume of annual gas emissions in tons, including green effect gases, while taking account of pollution loads within a given area.
3. Eliminating economic and institutional barriers, as well as investment-blocking impediments in the field of renewable energy by means of exempting related machines and equipment from customs duties and sales tax to help investors and industrial countries establish new and renewable energy ventures.

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Recommendations Relevant to Energy and Environment

Recommendations

4. Liberalizing energy markets and tailor organizational, institutional and legal frames in linkage with global markets.
5. Reviewing current tariffs and set new energy consumption rates besides gradually cutting down government subsidy to conventional energy rates.
6. Government subsidy directed to energy projects should be re-distributed in a more equitable manner since the largest percentage of this subsidy is designated to conventional energy.
7. Expanding provision of supplies and services to all consumers through applying decentralized renewable energy systems.
8. Drawing up policies and enacting mandatory laws through phased utilization of renewable energy; a case in point is the Feed in Law in effect in European countries.
9. Adopting new funding mechanisms and systems such as bonds, low-interest loans and increased tax depreciation brackets.
10. Activating balanced economic mechanisms such as levying taxes on carbon dioxide gas emissions.
11. Facilitating integration of renewable energy sources and linking them with regional and unified networks while providing infrastructure..
12. Issuing standard specifications of renewable energy equipment and applying unified standard codes.
13. Setting specified conditions and standards for energy systems in buildings and support owners of energy-saving buildings using minimum air conditioning, heating and lighting appliances, and benefiting from the physical properties of buildings, masonry and supplements to work out successful solutions such as using sun ray refractors in summer, covering windows with nylon textures in winter and making glassy facades.
14. Financing other alternatives available to household energy consumers.
15. Supporting producers of power by renewable energy through offering soft-loans to help with pre-operational construction works to be refunded on project operation.

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Recommendations Relevant to Energy and Environment

Recommendations

16. Supporting producers of power by renewable energy through providing direct subsidy for each k.w.h of actual production of clean energy to be fed and connected to grids.
17. Supporting producers of power by renewable energy in the form of concluding long-term agreements for purchasing produced clean energy, for example ten years, to help build investors' confidence.
18. Applying a clearing system, i.e. the investor produces electric power from renewable energy sources and connect it with the grid to be consumed in his factories in other locations provided that he only pays fees to the Power Facility for the service of utilizing the Grid.

Third: Air Pollution Control .

1. Support projects of environment protection against car exhaust emissions in cities through applying exhaust check-up program for Greater Cairo governorates and roads, and establish a technical center for car exhaust examination.
2. Expand biofuel utilization through cultivating Jatropha plant, extract its oil and add it to the gasoline fuel to obtain biodiesel fuel.
3. Apply Landfill Tax Credit Scheme and support at-source garbage sorting projects to maximize waste-utilizing benefits and to generate power from biologically landfill-generated Methane gas.
4. Support arborization projects and the cultivation of tree and forest green belt around Greater Cairo, thus increasing absorption of Carbon Dioxide gas and reducing air pollution impact since woodland is still very limited compared to populated areas in Egypt (9 km²: 400.000 km²).

Annex (12-1)

Hazardous Wastes Lists

First: Hazardous Waste Lists Issued By The Ministry of Industry and Technological Development In Pursuance Of Ministerial Decree no. 165 / 2002:

1- Ferrous metal waste and mineral-composite waste:

Ferrous metal waste and others are composed of any of the following mixtures:

Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Lead
Mercury
Selenium
Tellurium
Thallium

This is rather than the clean unpolluted metal scrap waste containing the following metal alloys in their final shape and mass volumes:

Antimony scrap and its compounds
Beryllium scrap and its compounds
Cadmium scrap and its compounds
Lead scrap and its compounds
Selenium scrap and its compounds
Tellurium scrap and its compounds

- Waste containing the following elements or pollutants:
 - Arsenic and its compounds
 - Mercury and its compounds
 - Thallium and its composites
 - Metallic Carbonyl group
 - Hexavalent Chromium Compounds
 - Galvanic sludge
- Waste of solutions resulting from process of cleaning the metallic surfaces chemically (pickling)
- Waste of cleaning and dissection processes resulting from treatment of Zinc, and the remaining dust and sludge, as well as Jarosite, Hematite ... etc.

- Waste of Zinc containing Lead and Cadmium with concentrations enough to retain any of their hazardous properties.
- Ashes resulting from burning the insulated copper wires.
- Dust and waste resulting from gas purifiers in copper foundries.
- Electrolyte solutions caused by processes of purification and extraction of copper and other metals electrically.
- Waste of sludge resulting from the electro analysis process for extracting copper except for Anode sediments.
- The used corrosive solutions (H solutions) containing dissolved copper.
- Copper Chloride waste and Copper Cyanide stimulants.
- Precious ferrous metal dusts resulting from operational printed boards.
- Waste of the acidic Lead batteries except for Lead scrap pieces obtained from batteries provided that they must be clean and not dispersible.
- Unclassified batteries.
- Waste resulting from electric or electronic assembling processes or scraps containing elements of prohibited accumulators and batteries, as well as Mercury-conductor switches, glass of cathode rays tubes, other types of stimulated glass and Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) condensers or those stained with any of such hazardous elements that are concentrated enough to retain any of their dangerous properties.

2- Waste containing inorganic elements that may be composed of mineral and organic substances:

- Broken glass of cathode ray lamps and other stimulated glass
- Waste of the non-organic fluoric compounds either in liquid or sludge forms.
- Waste of stimulators.
- Gypsum dusts resulting from industrial operations which are contaminated by hazardous elements.
- Asbestos dusts.

3- Waste containing organic elements that may be composed of mineral and organic substances:

- Dusts caused by production or treatment of Petroleum Coke and Bitumen.
- Waste of mineral oils which are originally unsuitable for use.
- Dusts of thermo-transfer processes.
- Waste resulting from the manufacturing, processing and utilization of Resins, Latex, elastics and adhesives.
- Cellulose nitrate dusts.
- Waste of Phenol and its compounds.
- Waste of Ether and its compounds.

- Waste of dusts, ashes, sludge and flour particles resulting from leather manufacturing process and scraping, as well as waste of other types of leather or compound leather containing Hexavalent Chromium unfit for manufacturing leather products, or the biological pesticides or infectious substances and tiny fluffs (lint) resulting from tearing the hides apart longitudinally.
- Waste of Organo-phosphorus compounds.
- Waste of the organic solvents whether they are halogenated or not.
- Non-hydrated distillation waste, halogenated or non-halogenated, resulting from recovery of organic solvent processes.
- Waste resulting from halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons such as Methane Chloro, Ethylene Dichloride, Vinyl Chloride, Phenylethylene Chloride, Allyl Chloride and Dichloroethane.
- Waste, substances and equipment containing, or composed of, or contaminated by Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) or Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) or Polychlorinated Naphthalene (PCN) or Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB) or any equivalent Polybrominated compounds.

4- Waste containing organic or inorganic elements:

- Waste resulting from production and preparation of pharmaceutical products including expired or non-conforming products.
- Waste resulting from production and preparation of pesticides.
- Waste resulting from manufacturing, preparing and utilization of chemical wood-preserving substances.
- Waste containing, or composed of, or contaminated by organic or inorganic cyanide compounds.
- Waste of oils and water mixtures, and water and hydrocarbons mixtures and emulsions.
- Waste resulting from producing, processing and utilizing printing inks, dyes, painting materials and equipment used in painting with latex and varnish.
- Waste of acidic or alkaline solutions of hydrogen base less than 2 or more than 11.5.
- Waste resulting from equipment used for fighting industrial pollution on cleaning up gases emitting from factories.
- Waste containing, or composed of, or contaminated by any of the following:
 - Any homogenous compounds for Polychlorinated di-benzo-furan.
 - Any homogenous compounds for Polychlorinated di-benzo-dioxin.
- Waste containing, or composed of, or contaminated by Peroxides.
- Waste of containers and packs containing or contaminated with any hazardous substances or waste.
- Waste containing or composed of non-conforming or expired hazardous chemical substances.
- Waste of chemical substances resulting from research and development lab activities in

industrial establishments.

- Used active carbon.
- Waste containing or composed of Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Waste of Polyvinylchloride (PVC).
- Waste containing minerals resulting from metal dissolution, melting and purification such as:
 - Zinc and Aluminum scrapers
 - Scum resulting from copper manufacturing process involving Arsenic, Lead and Cadmium.
 - Decayed films and photographic papers containing Silver Halides and mineral silver or precious metals ashes resulting from burning sensitive films.
 - Rags, absorbents, filters and protective gears contaminated with hazardous substances and waste.
 - Elastic (plastic) scraps of the non-halogenated Polymerases or common Polymerases (not fully polymerized including post-consumption waste).

Second: Hazardous Waste Lists Issued by The Ministry of Health and Population In Pursuance Of The Minister Of Health Decree no. 192 / 2001:

1- Contagious waste:

- Waste containing infectious germs (bacteria- viruses- parasites- fungus) as:
- Waste of germinators, farms, virology and bacteriology laboratories and testing animals.
- Waste of isolated patients (infectious diseases).
- Waste of kidney-wash chamber.
- Waste of operation theaters such as masks, footwear covers, gloves...etc.
- Waste of dental clinics such as syringes, cups, gloves...etc.
- Contaminated materials such as all types of esters- contaminated medical dressings as gauze and cotton- blood transfusion apparatuses and equipment.
- Gypsum and other remaining materials as well as waste resulting from contaminated human body fluids and discharges.

2- Pathological Waste:

- Waste resulting from delivery rooms such as Placenta.
- Human organs and tissues.
- Removed tumors.
- Blood and body fluids and discharges classified as infectious waste though containing intact human parts, tissues and organs which require special care on disposal.
- Special tools or other tools that are piercing, scratching or contaminating the skin such as

syringes , scalpels, solution apparatuses, broken glass whether contaminated or not, ampoules, glass slices...etc

3- Hazardous Chemical waste:

Containing or composed of non-conforming or expired chemical substances according to the hazardous material list prepared by the Ministry of Health and Population. These have been classified as follows:

A-Pharmaceutical substances:

Waste resulting from the manufacture and processing of pharmaceutical products inclusive of expired or non-conforming products. The most dangerous of these medications and drugs are those adversely affecting the genes such as cancer treatment drugs.

B- Waste resulting from:

Producing, composing and utilizing expired or non-conforming domestic insecticides and sanitation pesticides or those which are originally unfit for intended use.

C- Waste of Testing and Research Laboratories, Apparatuses and Detergents: These wastes are either in solid, liquid or gaseous forms.

- The impact of these wastes is: toxic, burning, flammable, explosive or corrosive.
- The commonly hazardous waste resulting from medical activities are as follows:
 - Formaldehyde
 - Waste of chemical substances used for developing x-ray films.
 - Organic solvents such as Methylene Chloride and Chloroform.
 - Organic chemical waste such as disinfectants and detergents.
 - Inorganic chemical waste of such acids and alkaline as Sulfuric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid and Hydroxides.

D-Waste Containing Heavy Elements:

- These wastes are highly toxic such as:
 - Mercury compound waste resulting from some broken medical tools such as thermometers- damaged blood pressure measuring sets- residues of dent-filling operations.
 - Cadmium: batteries – electrodes.
 - X-ray film waste: damaged raw or used films.

E-Radioactive Waste:

- Waste containing or composed of radioactive substances such as:
 - Radium-226 unused needles.

Technetium-99 depleted alternators.
Cobalt-60 unused discs.
Unused treatment sources of Cobalt-60

Solid or liquid waste resulting from the utilization of the following isotopes:

Tritium
Sodium- 22
Phosphor- 32
Chlorine- 36
Calcium- 47
Cobalt- 57
Iron- 59
Selenium-75
Petrium-90
Iodine- 125
Xenon- 197
Mercury- 203
Carbon- 14
Sulfur- 25
Calcium- 45
Chromium- 51

All of the above mentioned isotopes are used in medical measurements and biological researches except for Chlorine- 36 where it is used only in biological researches.

Other waste-producing radiated isotopes could be found.

All radioactive wastes are hazardous to humans if unnecessarily exposed to their emitted rays, however, they are deemed extremely dangerous if humans are internally or externally contaminated by them. .

Any radioactive waste being released in the surrounding environment would be eventually pouring into and affecting the human body.

4- Containers Waste:

- Waste of containers and packs containing any of such listed hazardous waste as well as waste containing any of the hazardous substances mentioned in the list issued by the Ministry of Health and Population.
- Waste of aerosol containers or insecticides containing any of such hazardous substances tabled in the list issued by Ministry of Health.

Third: Hazardous Waste List Issued by The Ministry of Interior In Accordance With the Minister of Interior Decree no. 7330 / 1999:

Substance name (scientific or common)	
Mercury filaments	Di nitro resorcinol
Lead Azide	Dipicrilamine
Silver Azide	Dinitrobenzene
Barium Azide	Hexanitroisobenzene
Tricyanuric Azide	Trinitroglycerin
Tetracaine	Dinitroglycol
Dinole	Dinitrobiglycol
Lead stephanate	Di nitrotriglycol
Hexa Methylene tri peroxide di amine	Di propylene glycol nitrate
Nitromanite	Ammonianitrate
Sulfuric Nitrogen	Nitropenta
Cilenide Nitrogen	Dipenta
Trinitrobenzene	Fivonite
Picrilchloride	Nitrocellulose
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	Hexogen
Nephtite	Tetryl
Picric Acid	Dyena
Picramide	Guanidine Picrate
Ammonium Picrate	Actogen
Acetiphanic	Nitrous Guanidine
Tetra nitro aniline	Nitro Guanidine
Cresolite	Mono nitro uric
Methyl Picrate	Tri nitro tri methyl nitro methane
Ethyl Picrate	Pentanitratetetramethylpara-pentanol
Trinitrofluorine	Pure Ammonium Nitrate (percentage of Nitrogen is higher than 34.2 %)
Nitrobenzotriazole	Ammonium Pyrichlorate
Tri nitro benzoic acid	Guanidine Pyrichlorate
Uricdipicrol	Various kinds of dynamite
Hexanitrostibine	Ammonbolpher explosives
Picrobisulfite	Chloride and Dichloride explosives
Dinitroresorcinol	Emulsified explosives

Third: Continued Hazardous Waste List Issued by The Ministry of Interior In Accordance With the Minister of Interior Decree no. 7330 / 1999:

Substance name (scientific or common)
Chloride and Dichloride explosives
Emulsified explosives
Anfo explosives
Muddy explosives
Liquid oxygen explosives
Plastic explosives
Black powder
All types of the smokeless powder
Fire mixes (all types of fire works)
Explosive mixtures that one or more of the above mentioned substances contained therein
Explosive mixtures which are composed of substances that do not have self-exploding properties.
Sodium Nitrate
Potassium Nitrate
Sodium Chloride and Dichloride
Potassium Chloride and Dichloride
Concentrated Nitric Acid (more than 70%)

Fourth: Hazardous Waste List Issued By The Ministry of Agriculture In Accordance With The Minister of Agriculture Decree no. 1445 / 2003:

- Expired agriculture pesticides
- Expired agriculture fertilizers
- Expired plant-growing regulators
- Expired pesticides and veterinarian tools
- Agriculture pesticides not conforming to FAO standards
- Agriculture fertilizers not conforming to Ministry of Agriculture and FAO standards
- Plant-growing regulators not conforming to Ministry of Agriculture and FAO standards
- Pesticides and veterinarian tools not conforming to Ministry of Agriculture and FAO standards
- All empty agriculture pesticide containers
- All empty agriculture fertilizer containers
- All empty agriculture plant-growing regulator containers
- All empty agriculture pesticide and veterinarian tool containers
- Waste of laboratories and research centers affiliated to the Ministry
- Waste of banned agriculture chemicals in pursuance of ministerial decrees