



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**DEVELOPMENT OF A REVISED WASTE
CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR
SOUTH AFRICA**

**WASTE CATEGORISATION SYSTEM
FOR WIS REPORTING**

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1 INTRODUCTION

This updated document describes the categorisation system for reporting on waste to the SA Waste Information System (WIS), in order to allow for adequate planning and prioritisation by the regulator (Department of Environmental Affairs - DEA). Reporting would be required from waste managers only, i.e. from the point of final management, e.g. re-use, treatment or disposal, which could be the generator in the case of on-site management. Waste generators' and transporters' responsibility in terms of reporting would be through the waste manifest system.

The categorisation system incorporates the identification of (i) the types of waste produced, (ii) the way in which it is managed (final fate, i.e. re-use, recycling, recovery, treatment or disposal), and (iii) the source of the waste (i.e. generator) in terms of industry sectors. The WIS will be configured as required to accept waste reporting under these categories (with associated identification code numbers) and reports for waste re-used, recycled, recovered, treated or disposed would be generated under these categories.

The main purposes for this categorisation of waste are as follows:

- To identify national categories for reporting of hazardous waste to the WIS;
- To allow for the generation of information to support international obligations (e.g. POPs, mercury);
- To gather information on specific waste types to allow for the appropriate management of these specific waste streams (e.g. batteries, e-waste);
- To facilitate the management of waste streams higher up the waste hierarchy (e.g. diversion of organic waste from landfill);
- Allow for reporting on hazardous waste generation and management (e.g. for State of Environment reporting); and
- To provide information on waste generation and management statistics to StatSA.

The waste categorisation system will be incorporated into the national WIS Regulations and it will be mandatory for the waste management industry to report in accordance with this system once the Regulations enter into force. The categorisation system described in this document is not intended to duplicate the requirements of the WIS Regulations, but will set the parameters in terms of which specifically hazardous waste reporting would have to be conducted.

The categorisation of waste forms part of the overall Waste Classification and Management System (WCMS) framework, the first draft of which was developed in September 2009. Based on stakeholder input and during the process of developing the categorisation system for reporting, it was realised that the current WCMS framework contains some duplication and requirements for analysis which are unnecessary, and the framework has been updated and simplified accordingly (Refer to Diagram 1). For further detail, refer to the DEA report *Updated Framework: Revised Waste Classification & Management System* (Ref: ESA-HAZR-FG-01V4; dated 11/12/2009).

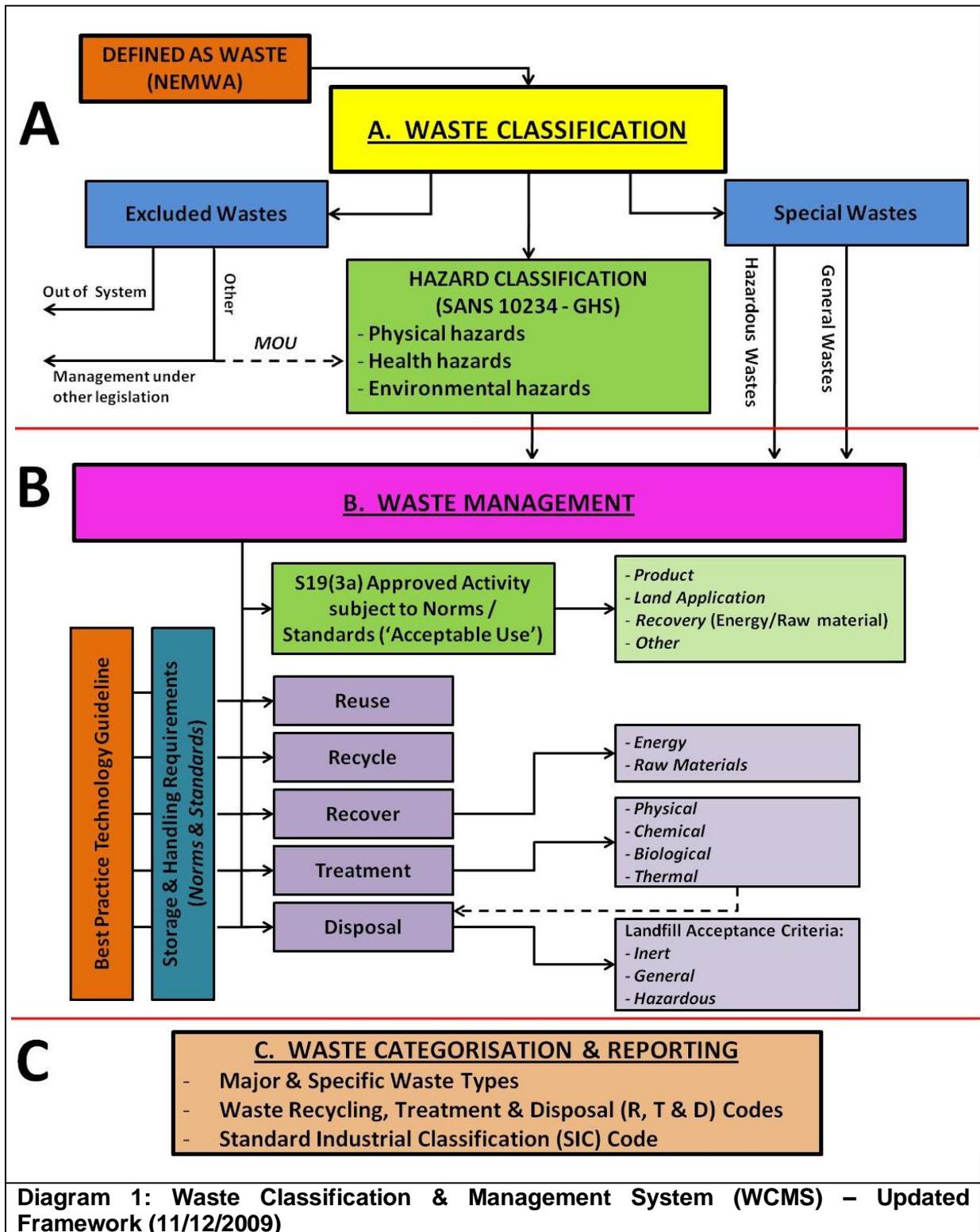


Diagram 1: Waste Classification & Management System (WCMS) – Updated Framework (11/12/2009)

2 WASTE CATEGORISATION SYSTEM

The categorisation system is divided into 5 parts used to generate unique reporting codes (numbered system) that firstly identify the specific types of waste (Part 1-3), then the particular waste management options implemented for the waste (Part 4), and lastly the generator of the waste (Part 5).

2.1 PART 1-3: WASTE TYPE IDENTIFICATION

The identification of specific waste types would be conducted on 3 levels in line with the waste levels as described in the DEA document on WIS (Waste Information System: Waste Categorisation Discussion Document; NWMSIP, DEAT 2006) – See Table 1.

Table 1: Proposed Waste Categorisation for WIS (DEAT, 2006)

Waste Level		
Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
General waste	01 Municipal waste	
	10 Commercial and industrial waste	
	20 Organic waste	20.1 Garden waste 20.2 Food waste
	30 Construction and demolition waste	
	50 Paper	50.01 Newsprint and magazines 50.02 Brown grades 50.03 White grades 50.04 Mixed grades
	51 Plastic	51.01 PETE 51.02 HDPE 51.03 PVC 51.04 LDPE 51.05 PP 51.06 PS 51.07 Other plastics
	52 Glass	
	53 Metals	53.01 Ferrous 53.02 Non-ferrous
	54 Tyres	
	99 Other	
Hazardous waste	H01 Explosives	
	H02 Gases	H02.01 Flammable gases H02.02 Non-flammable, non-toxic gases H02.03 Toxic gases
	H03 Flammable liquids	
	H04 Flammable solids and substances	H04.01 Flammable solids H04.02 Substances liable to spontaneous combustion H04.03 Substances that, on contact with water, emit flammable gases
	H05 Oxidising substances and organic peroxides	H05.01 Oxidizing substances H05.02 Organic peroxides
	H06 Toxic and infectious substances	H06.01 Toxic substances H06.02 Infectious substances
	H07 Radioactive substances	
	H08 Corrosives	
	H09 Miscellaneous dangerous substances and goods	

On the first level (Waste Level 1), general and hazardous waste would be distinguished based on the classification thereof, with hazardous waste being assigned the prefix “H”. On Waste Level 2 and 3, Major Waste Types and Specific Waste Types are then respectively identified and corresponding codes assigned. Note that the previous framework for hazardous waste types (DEAT, 2006) as indicated in Table 1, was based on the classification system of the Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste (2nd Ed.; DWAF, 1998), and accordingly the hazard classes of SANS 10228 (The Identification and Classification of Dangerous Substances and Goods), thereby reflecting the hazardous characteristics of waste streams.

From a regulatory and planning point of view, this type of reporting in terms of characteristics is not adequate, as it does not provide information on specific waste streams. Based on the current needs of the DEA and purposes of the categorisation system, lists of specific hazardous waste types have been identified for reporting in terms of Levels 2 and 3 (Refer to Table 2) of the WIS system, replacing those previously proposed.

In this way, after a waste has been classified as hazardous, the major waste type is identified at Waste Level 2, and assigned a code from 01 to 22, or alternatively 99 (refer to the first two columns in Table 2). Specific waste types are identified at Waste Level 3 in up to seven subcategories of major waste types (where relevant / necessary), and assigned a corresponding code (refer to Table 2, columns 3 and 4). Further detail and examples are provided in Appendix 1.

The list of hazardous waste types in level 2 and 3 was compiled in an attempt to cover all hazardous waste generated in the country, and to sensibly group these to allow for efficient and effective planning and prioritisation by authorities. The information obtained in this way would inform policy and strategy, and allow for focussing on and addressing aspects that would ultimately facilitate and enable the move up in the waste hierarchy. The waste type categorisation would also enable response to international obligations, and reporting on local and international level as required. The intention is that the list of waste types would be dynamic, and can be amended / updated by DEA when necessary.

Note that the waste types for general waste would remain as in the current WIS (Table 1), but a recommendation would be made to include the following specific waste types as additional items under general waste:

- Sewage sludge (e.g. from smaller treatment plants or areas with low industrial development, which is not classified as hazardous);
- Brine (e.g. from water treatment plants, reverse osmosis processes); and
- General Industrial Waste (large volumes wastes from industrial activities not classified as hazardous, and not otherwise provided for in terms of existing general waste types).

Table 2: Major & Specific Hazardous Waste Types – Level 2 & 3 WIS Reporting (2009)

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2 – Major Waste Type		LEVEL 3 – Specific Waste Types	
	No	Name	No	Name
HAZARDOUS WASTE	H01	Gaseous waste	01	Greenhouse gases
			02	Other gases
	H02	Mercury containing waste	01	Liquid waste containing mercury
			02	Solid waste containing mercury
	H03	Batteries	01	Lead Batteries
			02	Mercury batteries
			03	Ni/Cd batteries
			04	Manganese dioxide and alkali batteries
			05	Lithium & Lithium ion batteries
			06	Nickel-metal hydride batteries
			07	Others
	H04	POP Waste	01	POP pesticides
			02	PCB containing waste (>50 mg/kg)
			03	Other POP-containing waste
	H05	Pesticide containing waste	01	Liquid pesticide waste
			02	Solid pesticide waste
			03	Empty pesticide containers
	H06	Inorganic chemical waste	01	Liquid and sludge inorganic waste
			02	Solid inorganic waste
			03	Spent pot lining (inorganic)
	H07	Asbestos containing waste	01	Asbestos containing waste
	H08	Waste Oils	01	Waste oil
			02	Other
	H09	Organic halogenated and/or sulphur containing solvents	01	Solvents containing halogens and/or sulphur
	H10	Organic halogenated solids and compounds with sulphur	01	Solids containing halogens and/or sulphur
	H11	Organic solvents without halogens and sulphur	01	Solvents without halogens and sulphur
	H12	Other organic waste without halogen or sulphur	01	Liquid and sludge organic chemical waste
			02	Solid organic chemical waste
03			Spent pot lining (organic)	
H13	Tarry and Bituminous waste	01	Tarry waste	
		02	Bituminous waste	
H14	Fly ash and dust from miscellaneous filter sources	01	Fly ash	
H15	Bottom ash	01	Bottom ash	
H16	Slag	01	Slag from waste incineration	
		02	Ferrous metal slag	
		03	Non-ferrous metal slag	
		04	Others	
H17	Mineral waste	01	Foundry sand	
		02	Refractory waste	
		03	Others	

LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2 – Major Waste Type		LEVEL 3 – Specific Waste Types	
	No	Name	No	Name
HAZARDOUS WASTE	H18	Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	01	Large Household Appliances
			02	Small Household Appliances
			03	Office, Information & Communication Equipment
			04	Entertainment & Consumer Electronics, and Toys, Leisure, Sports & Recreational Equipment, and Automatic Issuing Machines
			05	Lighting Equipment
			06	Electric and Electronic Tools
			07	Security & health care equipment
	H19	Contaminated soil	01	Contaminated soil
	H20	Metal scrap	01	Hazardous scrap metal waste
	H21	Health Care Risk Waste	01	Pathological waste
			02	Infectious waste and sharps
			03	Chemical waste
	H22	Sewage Sludge	01	Sewage treatment sludge
	H99	Miscellaneous	01	Miscellaneous

2.2 PART 4: WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD

Part 4 of the reporting code would indicate what the final fate of the waste was, i.e. which management option / technique was implemented to deal with the specific waste stream. The structure for identification of the final waste management option implemented and allocation of the corresponding code was adapted from the Basel Convention List of Recycling and Disposal Codes. This would allow for collection of information on waste treatment options used in the country, and diversion of waste from landfill will be tracked by calculating recycling and treatment rates. Three different types of code have been developed to reflect broad categories of management options for both general and hazardous waste as follows (Refer to Appendix 2 for detail):

- R1 – R9: Waste re-use, recycling and recovery options;
- T1 – T4: Waste treatment technologies; and
- D1 – D5: Waste disposal.

2.3 PART 5: WASTE GENERATOR

The identification of the source of general and hazardous waste (i.e. point of generation) and allocating an identifying code would be carried out in terms of the ‘Divisions’ (falling under 10 Major Divisions) of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (SIC; 5th Edition). Categorising waste generators in terms of the SIC-codes would enable DEA to efficiently report for national statistics (StatsSA), and is in line with industry sustainability reporting parameters. Refer to Appendix 3 for the list of divisions and corresponding identification codes. These divisions would allow for information to be gathered on waste generated and treated per industry sector. A specific provision and code for imported waste (i.e. generator outside the country) has not been included, as information on import and export of waste would be obtained through International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) Regulations. (DTI import and export permit requirements).

2.4 EXAMPLES OF CATEGORISATION

The categorisation system for reporting on general and hazardous waste can be illustrated by the following examples:

- (i) Composting of garden waste generated by the city parks division of a large local authority: Code 20.01.T1.94.
- (ii) Manganese slag that is disposed off at a permitted on-site disposal facility: Code H16.02.D1.35.
- (iii) Used oil from vehicles and machinery at a large quarry operation that is collected and recycled: Code H08.01.R4.25.

	WASTE TYPE (Part 1-3)			Waste Management (Part 4)	Generator (Part 5)
	Level 1	Level 2 (Major Waste Type)	Level 3 (Specific Waste Type)	Recycled / Re-used / Recovered / Treated / Disposed	SIC-Code
(i)	General	20	01	T1	94
(ii)	Hazardous	H16	02	D1	35
(iii)	Hazardous	H08	01	R4	25

3 IMPLEMENTATION & REPORTING

In summary, it is the intention that the categorisation system will be enforced through the Waste Information System Regulations, and the categories (Parts 1 to 5) would be included as an annex to the Regulations. It will be mandatory for waste managers (disposal, treatment and recycling facilities) to report on these categories to the WIS. Diversion of waste from landfill will be tracked by calculating recycling and treatment rates, and information will be gathered of the types of waste generated and treated per industry sector.

The above categorisation parameters would allow that authorities can sort information in terms of specific waste types (i.e. Level 3), and then establish how much of the particular waste generated had been re-used, recycled or disposed etc. Alternatively, information could be sorted in terms of the particular waste management options implemented in the country, e.g. recycling, which would then provide quantities of the different wastes that are recycled in the country. Useful reports can be generated by categorising waste in this manner:

- Information could be sorted into types – Level 3 (e.g. ‘100 tons of mercury waste was generated in 2009’);
- Sorting by Level 3 and 4 would indicate, for example, that of the 100 tons of mercury waste generated, 40 tons was recycled and 60 tons disposed; and
- By including Level 5, reporting would show that, for example, the agricultural sector produced 20 tons of mercury waste of which 15 tons was recycled and 5 tons disposed.

4 Appendix 1: List of Hazardous Waste Types & Codes for Categorisation

LEVEL 2 – Major Waste Type		LEVEL 3 – Specific Waste Types		Examples
No	Name	No	Name	
01	Gaseous waste	01	Greenhouse gases	Halon, CFC, etc.
		02	Other gases	HCl, NH ₃ , acetylene, powder extinguisher, N ₂ , Cl ₂ , etc.
02	Mercury containing waste	01	Liquid waste containing mercury	COD test liquids (Chemical Oxygen Demand) & other mercury containing test liquids
		02	Solid waste containing mercury	Mercury treated seed grain, small packages of chemicals, thermometers, etc.
03	Batteries	01	Lead Batteries	Lead batteries, lead batteries paste
		02	Mercury batteries	Mixed battery types containing mercury
		03	Ni/Cd batteries	
		04	Manganese dioxide and alkali batteries	
		05	Lithium & Lithium ion batteries	
		06	Nickel-metal hydride batteries	
		07	Others	
04	POP Waste	01	POP pesticides	
		02	PCB containing waste (>50 mg/kg)	Capacitors containing PCB, transformers containing PCB, transformer oil etc.
		03	Other POP-containing waste	Dioxin & furan containing waste, new POPs.
05	Pesticide containing waste	01	Liquid pesticide waste	Pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
		02	Solid pesticide waste	Seed grain treated with pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, rodent poison, herbicides etc.
		03	Empty pesticide containers	
06	Inorganic chemical waste	01	Liquid and sludge* inorganic waste	Liquid acidic waste (pickling acids, chrome sulphur acids, chrome acids, ferrous and ferric chloride solutions, hydrofluoric acid, galvanic baths, H ₃ PO ₄ , HNO ₃ , HCl, H ₂ SO ₄), liquid basic inorganic waste without cyanide (Hypochlorite solutions, metal hydroxide sludges, NaOH), alkaline inorganic waste with cyanide (pH>10), reactive waste as hydrogen peroxide, thionyl chloride, silicon tetrachloride, sulphur dichloride, titanium tetrachloride etc.
		02	Solid inorganic waste	Filter cakes, waste gypsum, hardening salts containing NaCN, and Ba(CN) ₂ , inorganic salts, inorganic wood-preserving chemicals, inorganic waste catalysts, borates, etc. Oxidising waste as perborates, bromates, perbromates, chlorates, perchlorates, chromates, dichromates, hypochlorite, iodates, periodates, manganates, permanganates, red-lead, nitrite and nitrates-salts, inorganic peroxides, aluminium chloride (water free), chlorosulphonic acid, ferric chloride (water free), phosphorus oxychloride, etc. Reactive waste such as, phosphorus pentoxide, alkalimetals (e.g. Na) and their alloys, aluminium (powder), metal amides, carbides, chlorosilanes, ferrosilicon hydrides, lithium aluminium hydride, phosphides, silicides etc.
		03	Spent pot lining (inorganic)	Spent pot liner containing only inorganic fractions (no organic carbon).

LEVEL 2 – Major Waste Type		LEVEL 3 – Specific Waste Types		Examples
No	Name	No	Name	
07	Asbestos containing waste	01	Asbestos containing waste	Asbestos from insulation, buildings etc.
08	Waste Oils	01	Waste oil	Diesel oil, fuel oil, heating oil, gas oil, hydraulic oil, lubricating oil, oil from oil and petrol traps, heat transmission oils (no PCB) etc.
		02	Other	Oily sludges, oil filters, oily rags etc.
09	Organic halogenated and/or sulphur containing solvents	01	Solvents containing halogens and/or sulphur	Chloroform, CS ₂ , chlorethene, Freon, methylene chloride, perchlorethane, tetrachloromethane, trichloromethane, trichloroethylene, cutting oil and drilling oil containing more than 1 % of halogen and sulphur, halogen containing glue waste, waste from dry cleaning companies etc.
10	Organic halogenated solids and compounds with sulphur	01	Solids containing halogens and/or sulphur	Solids containing halogens and/or sulphur waste.
11	Organic solvents without halogens and sulphur	01	Solvents without halogens and sulphur	Acetone, alcohols, oil from animals, benzene, petrol, butyl acetate, ether, ethyl acetate, thinner, hexane, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, oil emulsions, petroleum ether, styrene, synthetic oils, turpentine, toluene, vegetable oil, xylene, and oxidising solvents such as acetone-peroxide, acetyl-acetone-peroxide, cyclo-hexanon-peroxide, di-benzoyl-peroxide, methyl-ethyl ketone peroxide etc.
12	Other organic waste without halogen or sulphur	01	Liquid and sludge* organic chemical waste	Waste waters, acetic acids, organic acids, amines, degreasing baths, cutting oil and drilling oil, brake wash waters, ethylene glycol, formalin, paint, alkaline bath from acid washing, oil emulsions, phenols, polyols, synthetic oils, soap, tectyl corrosion prevention, printing ink, epoxy compounds, fixing baths, developers etc.
		02	Solid organic chemical waste	Filters, cup grease, lubricants, latex, glue, organic salts, organic wood-preserving chemicals, reactive waste such as fertilizer (NH ₄ NO ₃), fireworks, methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (<i>MDI</i>), toluene diisocyanate (<i>TDI</i>), laboratory waste, spray cans, empty containers, leaded anti-knock compound sludges, waste leather dust, etc.
		03	Spent pot lining (organic)	Spent pot liner containing organic fractions, e.g. mixed with organic carbon
13	Tarry and Bituminous waste	01	Tarry waste	Waste from coal based generated tar
		02	Bituminous waste	Waste from petroleum based manufactured bitumen (including asphalt)
14	Fly ash and dust from miscellaneous filter sources	01	Fly ash	Dusts and residues from dry gas cleaning systems etc.
15	Bottom ash	01	Bottom ash	Residue from power generation, boilers, incinerators etc.
16	Slag	01	Slag from waste incineration	
		02	Ferrous metal slag	Steel, manganese, chrome, vanadium, silica etc.
		03	Non-ferrous metal slag	Aluminium etc.
		04	Others	
17	Mineral waste	01	Foundry sand	
		02	Refractory waste	
		03	Others	

LEVEL 2 – Major Waste Type		LEVEL 3 – Specific Waste Types		Examples
No	Name	No	Name	
18	Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	01	Large Household Appliances	Washing machines, Dryers, Refrigerators, Air-conditioners, etc.
		02	Small Household Appliances	Vacuum cleaners, Coffee Machines, Irons, Toasters, etc.
		03	Office, Information & Communication Equipment	PCs, Laptops, Mobiles, Telephones, Fax Machines, Copiers, Printers etc.
		04	Entertainment & Consumer Electronics, and Toys, Leisure, Sports & Recreational Equipment, and Automatic Issuing Machines	Televisions, VCR/DVD/CD players, Hi-Fi sets, Radios, etc., and Electric train sets, coin slot machines, treadmills etc., and Vending machines, parking ticket equipment etc.
		05	Lighting Equipment	Fluorescent tubes and lamps, sodium lamps etc. (Except Incandescent Bulbs, Halogen Bulbs) etc.
		06	Electric and Electronic Tools	Drills, Electric saws, Sewing Machines, Lawn Mowers etc. (Except: large stationary tools/machines) etc.
		07	Security & health care equipment	Surveillance and Control Equipment (e.g. CCTV cameras, scanning equipment), and Medical Instruments and Equipment (e.g. x-ray and heart lung machines) etc.
19	Contaminated soil	01	Contaminated soil	Soil contaminated with organic or inorganic chemicals, POPs, mercury, other heavy metals, asbestos etc.
20	Metal scrap	01	Hazardous scrap metal waste	
21	Health Care Risk Waste	01	Pathological waste	Human and animal anatomical waste
		02	Infectious waste and sharps	Non-anatomical
		03	Chemical waste	Laboratory waste and pharmaceuticals, expired medicines etc.
22	Sewage Sludge	01	Sewage treatment sludge	
99	Miscellaneous	01	Miscellaneous	

* Sludges are considered to be liquid wastes, which is defined as follows: (i) Liquids has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees, or (ii) becomes free-flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported, or (iii) is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

5 Appendix 2: List of Recycling, Treatment and Disposal (R, T & D) Codes for Categorisation (adapted from Basel)

Code	Description
RE-USE, RECYCLING AND RECOVERY	
R1	Recovery of energy from waste
R2	Recovery of raw material from waste
R3	Solvent reclamation/regeneration
R4	Recycling or re-use of organic substances
R5	Recycling or re-use of metals and metal compounds
R6	Recycling or re-use of other inorganic materials
R7	Regeneration of acids or bases / alkalis
R8	Recovery or regeneration of components used for pollution abatement
R9	Biogas generation from waste
TREATMENT	
T1	Biological waste treatment (e.g. biodegradation, composting)
T2	Physical waste treatment
T3	Chemical waste treatment
T4	Thermal waste treatment (incineration, pyrolysis etc.)
DISPOSAL	
D1	Disposal of waste to land (e.g. specially engineered landfill)
D2	Disposal of waste to land (e.g. non-engineered landfill)
D3	Storage / disposal of waste in surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds, lagoons, etc.)
D4	Release of waste into a water body (except seas / oceans)
D5	Permanent storage (stabilisation, micro-encapsulation, macro-encapsulation)

6 Appendix 3: Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC; 5th Edition) for Categorisation

DIVISIONS	SIC-Code
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	
Agriculture, hunting and related services	11
Forestry, logging and related services	12
Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms	13
2. Mining and quarrying	
Mining of coal and lignite	21
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying	22
Mining of gold and uranium ore	23
Mining of metal ores, except gold and uranium	24
Other mining and quarrying	25
Services activities incidental to mining of minerals	29
3. Manufacturing	
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products	30
Manufacture of textiles, clothing and leather goods	31
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials; manufacture of paper and paper products; publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	32
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel; manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; manufacture of rubber and plastic products	33
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	34
Manufacture of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery	35
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	36
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus and of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	37
Manufacture of transport equipment	38
Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.; recycling	39
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	41
Collection, purification and distribution of water	42
5. Construction	
Construction	50
6. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods; hotels and restaurants	
Wholesale and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles	61
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles; repair of personal household goods	62
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; retail trade in automotive fuel	63
Hotels and restaurants	64
7. Transport, storage and communication	
Land transport; transport via pipelines	71
Water transport	72
Air transport	73
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies	74
Post and telecommunications	75
8. Financial intermediation, insurance, real estate and business services	
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	81
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	82
Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	83
Real estate activities	84
Renting of machinery and equipment, without operator, and of personal and household goods	85
Computer and related activities	86

DIVISIONS	SIC-Code
Research and development	87
Other business activities	88
9. Community, social and personal services	
Public administration and defence activities	91
Education	92
Health and social work	93
Other community, social and personal service activities	94
Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	95
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	96
Other service activities	99
10. Private household extritorial organisations, representatives of foreign governments and other activities not adequately defined	
Private households with employed persons	01
Exterritorial organisations	02
Representatives of foreign governments	03
Other activities not adequately defined	09