

THE CABINET OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

17 July 2001
Riga

Regulation No.323
(Protocol No. 34, § 54)

Requirements for Incineration of Waste and Operation of Waste Incineration Plants

Issued pursuant to Section 7, Clause 8 of the Waste Management Law and Section 11, Paragraph two, Clause 7 of the Law On Pollution

I. General Provisions

1. These Regulations prescribe the requirements for the incineration of waste (also hazardous waste), as well as for the operation of waste incineration plants.

2. These Regulations shall apply to:

2.1. stationary or mobile technical facilities or equipment intended for thermal treatment (also incineration) of waste by oxidation of such waste, as well as to other types of thermal treatment of waste (including pyrolysis, gasification, plasma processes) if the substances resulting from the treatment are incinerated (hereinafter – waste incineration plant);

2.2. stationary or mobile technical facilities intended for the production of energy or materials of a specific type and where waste is used as regular or additional fuel and in which waste is thermally treated for the purpose of disposal (hereinafter – co-incineration plant);

2.3. territories of waste incineration and co-incineration plants (hereinafter – plant) (including all incineration lines, places of waste reception, storage and pre-treatment, incineration plant waste, fuel and air supply equipment, boilers, exhaust gas treatment facilities and waste water storage and treatment equipment), equipment and systems for the control of incineration operations and for the monitoring and recording of incineration conditions.

3. These Regulations shall not apply to:

3.1. plants where the waste treated or incinerated is the following:

3.1.1. vegetable waste from agricultural and forestry activities;

3.1.2. vegetable waste from the food processing industry if the heat generated as a result of incineration is utilised;

3.1.3. fibrous vegetable waste from virgin pulp production, as well as in the production of paper from pulp if the co-incineration process takes place at the place of production and the heat generated as a result of incineration is utilised;

3.1.4. wood waste with the exception of wood waste, which after treatment contains or may contain halogenated organic compounds or heavy metals;

3.1.5. cork treatment waste;

3.1.6. animal carcasses and waste products of animal origin;

3.1.7. radioactive waste; and

3.1.8. waste resulting from the exploration for, or the exploitation of, oil or gas from off-shore installations if the incineration takes place on board the relevant installation; and

3.2. experimental plants used for research, development and testing of the incineration process if such equipment treats less than 50 tonnes of waste per year.

4. The additional requirements prescribed by these Regulations for hazardous waste shall not apply to liquid waste, including waste oils (any lubrication oil of mineral origin or industrial oils, also waste internal combustion engine oil, gear-box oil, mineral oil, turbine oil and hydraulic oil) if:

- 4.1. the concentration of polychlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons, including polychlorinated biphenyl, polychlorinated terphenyl and pentachlorinated phenol in such oils does not exceed 50 ppm;
- 4.2. the liquid waste does not contain other hazardous waste referred to in the waste classification in quantities or concentrations which, when incinerated, endangers or may endanger human health or the environment by polluting surface or underground water, air, soil or the ground;
- 4.3. the heat capacity thereof is not less than 30 MJ/kg; or
- 4.4. when being incinerated, an emission that conforms to or exceeds the emission resulting from the combustion of light diesel fuel is not caused.

5. An operator shall ensure that:

- 5.1. the plant is designed, constructed and operated in compliance with all the requirements prescribed by these Regulations and other regulatory enactments, and the category of waste to be incinerated is taken into account;
- 5.2. the heat generated during the process of incineration or co-incineration of waste shall be utilised as far as practicable (generating electricity or using the generated heat for central heating);
- 5.3. waste is incinerated to the fullest extent possible so that the total carbon content in ash and slag does not exceed 3%, or the losses on ignition do not exceed 5%, of the dry weight of the material and the hazardousness of waste is reduced. Where necessary, the operator shall use techniques of waste pre-treatment; and
- 5.4. the disposal of residues, which cannot be prevented and which can not be recycled, shall be buried in accordance with the procedures prescribed by regulatory enactments.

6. In order to initiate or continue the operation of a plant, a category A permit issued by the relevant regional environmental board or, if the capacity of the plant is lower than is prescribed by Chapter 5 of the Law On Pollution, a category B permit is required. If the operator intends to commence the incineration of hazardous waste in a plant, the permit of which does not provide for such incineration, the operator shall obtain a new permit.

7. The emission limit values prescribed by other regulatory enactments shall also apply to plants. When carrying out monitoring of emissions into the air and water, the operator shall:

- 7.1. measure the concentration of air and water pollutants so as to ensure the reliability of results;
- 7.2. take samples of pollutants, including dioxins and furans, and conduct analysis thereof, as well as conduct reference measurements for the calibration of automatic measurement equipment in conformity with Latvian national standards, or European Union or international standards adapted in Latvia; and
- 7.3. comply with the requirements specified in Annex 1 of these Regulations.

8. If other regulatory enactments prescribe stricter emission limit values for waste co-incineration plants than these Regulations, the stricter emission limit values shall be in force.

II. Delivery and Reception of Waste

9. An operator, when receiving waste, shall take all the necessary measures in order to prevent, or where this is impossible, to reduce the negative effects thereof on human health, the environment, and pollution of air, soil, surface and underground water.

10. The operator, prior to accepting waste, shall obtain from the supplier of waste a description including:

- 10.1. the name and address of the holder of waste;
- 10.2. the name and address of the supplier of waste;
- 10.3. the number and date of issue of the permit for the transport of waste;
- 10.4. the category and name of the waste in conformity with Cabinet Regulation No. 258 of 19 June 2001, Regulations on Waste Classification and Characteristics which Make Waste Hazardous;
- 10.5. the methods of waste treatment;
- 10.6. the description of the physical properties of the waste;
- 10.7. the chemical composition of the waste and information regarding the precautions required for the incineration of such waste;
- 10.8. the hazardous characteristics of the waste and the chemical substances or products with which the

waste cannot be mixed; and
10.9. the weight of the waste.

11. Prior to accepting waste for incineration in a co-incineration plant, the operator shall:

- 11.1. determine the weight of each type of waste;
- 11.2. check whether the recording procedures for the recording, identification, labelling and transportation of waste, including transboundary transportation, have been complied with;
- 11.3. check the name and address of the supplier and holder of waste;
- 11.4. check the information regarding methods utilised in the waste treatment;
- 11.5. check the information regarding composition and quantity of the waste; and
- 11.6. prior to the unloading of the hazardous waste, take samples in order to check the conformity of hazardous waste to the description referred to in Paragraph 10 of these Regulations. Samples of the waste shall be kept for at least a month after incineration of the relevant hazardous waste.

12. A regional environmental board may determine exceptions in respect of:

- 12.1. the requirements specified in Sub-paragraph 11.6 of these Regulations if the taking of such samples is not useful, including samples taken in respect of hospital waste; and
- 12.2. the requirements specified in Paragraphs 10 and 11 of these Regulations for undertakings and plants which incinerate only their own waste at the place of generation thereof if other requirements prescribed by these Regulations and other regulatory enactments have been complied with.

III. Operation of a Plant

13. Waste incineration plants shall be designed, constructed, equipped and operated in such a way that waste gases after the last injection of air are heated, in a controlled and homogenous way, to a temperature of above 850 °C (even under the most unfavourable conditions) and kept at such temperature for at least two seconds. The temperature shall be measured near the inner wall or at another representative measurement point of the combustion chamber that is co-ordinated with the regional environmental board. If halogenated organic substances in the incinerated hazardous waste (expressed as chlorine) exceed 1%, the waste gases shall be heated to a temperature of above 1100 °C and kept at such temperature for at least two seconds.

14. Each waste incineration plant shall be equipped with at least one auxiliary burner which switches on automatically in order that, after the last injection of air, the temperature of the waste gases is maintained at above 850 °C. Auxiliary burners shall be used when starting up and shutting down the waste incineration plant in order to ensure that the temperature above 850 °C or above 1100 °C is maintained in the combustion chamber while the unburned waste is there.

15. During start-up and shut-down of a waste incineration plant, or when the temperature of the waste gases is below the temperature referred to in Paragraph 14 of these Regulations, the burner must not be fed with fuels which can cause higher emissions than those resulting from the burning of liquefied gas or natural gas.

16. Waste co-incineration plants shall be designed, constructed, equipped and operated in such a way that waste gases, after the last injection of air are heated in a controlled and homogenous way to a temperature of above 850 °C (even under the most unfavourable conditions) and kept at such temperature for at least two seconds. If halogenated organic substances in hazardous waste (expressed as chlorine) exceed 1%, the waste gases shall be heated to a temperature above 1100 °C.

17. Plants shall be equipped with a system that automatically prevents waste feed into the combustion chamber:

- 17.1. until the required temperature, specified in these Regulations, for incineration has been reached;
- 17.2. until the required minimum temperature, specified in these Regulations, for incineration has not been maintained; or
- 17.3. if the results of continuous measurement show that the emission limit values in the treatment plants have been exceeded.

18. A regional environmental board may provide for derogation from the requirements specified in Paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of these Regulations if the quantity of derived residue does not increase, or no residue of a higher content of organic compounds is derived, as well as if the emission limit values specified in these Regulations have been complied with.

19. Regional environmental boards shall inform the State Environmental Impact Assessment Bureau and the Latvian Environment Agency of all cases where derogations from the requirements of these Regulations have been permitted.

20. The Latvian Environment Agency shall assess the permitted derogations from the requirements of these Regulations and shall inform the European Commission thereof.

21. Plants shall be designed, constructed, equipped and operated in a way so as to prevent such emissions into the air as gives rise to significant ground-level atmospheric pollution. Exhaust gases shall be discharged into smokestacks which are specially equipped for the measurement and control of emissions, and which are sufficiently high not to cause damage to human health or the environment.

22. It is prohibited to mix infectious hospital waste with other waste, as well as to load or move such waste manually. Such waste shall be incinerated as quickly as possible and the temporary storage thereof is prohibited.

23. An operator shall ensure that employees who administer and manage plants have the necessary education, as well as a knowledge of chemical substances and hazardous chemical products in conformity with Cabinet Regulation No. 448 of 23 October 2001, Regulations on the Necessary Level of Education for Persons who Perform Entrepreneurial Activity with Hazardous Chemical Substances and Hazardous Chemical Products.
[23 October 2001]

IV. Air Emission Limit Values

24. Waste incineration plants shall be designed, constructed, equipped and operated so that exhaust gases do not exceed the emission limit values specified in Annex 2 of these Regulations.

25. The emission limit values for all polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans (hereinafter – dioxins and furans) which are included in Annex 3 of these Regulations shall be specified in conformity with Annex 2 of these Regulations taking into account the toxic equivalence factors set out Annex 3 of these Regulations.

26. Co-incineration plants shall be designed, constructed, equipped and operated so that exhaust gases do not exceed the emission limit values set out in Annex 4 of these Regulations.

27. If in a co-incineration plant more than 40% of the heat comes from hazardous waste, the emission limit values set out in Annex 2 of these Regulations shall apply to such a plant.

28. To ensure conformity with the emission limit values, operators shall take measurements in accordance with the requirements set out in Chapter VII.

29. The emission limit values set out in Annex 2 of these Regulations shall be taken into account when co-incinerating mixed municipal waste.

30. Mixed municipal waste shall mean household waste, as well as waste generated by industrial undertakings and institutions which, according to the characteristics and content thereof, are similar to household waste, with the exception of waste included in Chapter 20 01 of the waste classification and collected separately in places of the generation thereof, as well as with the exception of waste included in Chapter 20 02 of the waste classification.

V. Waste Water Resulting from Cleaning of Exhaust Gases

31. Waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases may be discharged into underground or surface water only after the treatment thereof if the following has been complied with:

31.1. the emission limit values set out in the permit for the substances referred to in Annex 5 of these Regulations;

31.2. the conditions of the permit for carrying out monitoring; and

31.3. other conditions of the permit and requirements of regulatory enactments, including emission limits for substances not referred to in Annex 5 of these Regulations and the conditions for the discharge of hazardous substances into surface and underground waters.

32. The emission limits set out in a permit shall be measured at the point where the waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases is discharged from an incineration or a co- incineration plant.

33. If waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases is treated in a waste water treatment plant (hereinafter – treatment plant) together with other waste water generated in a waste incineration plant, an operator shall take measurements of the parameters specified in Paragraph 58 of these Regulations at the following points:

33.1. waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases – prior to the input thereof into the treatment plant;

33.2. other waste water – prior to input thereof into the treatment plant; and

33.3. treated waste water – at the point where it is discharged from the treatment plant;

34. In the cases referred to in Paragraph 33 of these Regulations, an operator shall make mass balance calculations to determine the emission levels in the waste water discharged from the treatment plants, and calculate whether the waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases after the treatment thereof conforms to the emission limit values set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations. The dilution of waste water, in order to conform to the emission limit values set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations, is prohibited.

35. If waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases is treated in treatment plants outside the undertaking and such treatment plants are not intended for the treatment of other waste water, the waste water shall conform to the emission limit values set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations at the point where the waste water is discharged from the treatment plants.

36. If waste water resulting from the cleaning of exhaust gases is treated in treatment plants outside the undertaking and these treatment plants are intended for the treatment of other waste water, the conformity of the waste water to the emission limit values set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations shall be calculated in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Paragraph 33 and 34 of these Regulations.

37. Plants and storage areas for waste associated therewith shall be designed in such a way as to prevent unauthorised or accidental release of pollutants into soil, surface or underground water. A plant shall be provided with a special storage container for the collection and storage of rainwater, and water arising from spillage and fire-fighting operations.

Such containers shall be of sufficient capacity to ensure the control of pollution and treatment of such water before the discharge thereof.

VI. Management of Residues

38. Residues are any liquid or solid material (including ash, slag, dust, solid products, waste water sludge from waste water treatment plants, spent catalysts and spent activated carbon) generated by incineration or co-incineration processes or the treatment processes of exhaust gases or waste water within the relevant plant or also other processes.

39. An operator shall take measures to reduce the quantity of residues and their hazardousness. Residues shall be recycled as far as possible in the same plant or outside of it in conformity with the requirements prescribed by regulatory enactments.

40. Closed containers shall be used for the storage and transport of dry powdery residue (including dry residues derived from the treatment of dust and exhaust gas) in order to prevent dispersal thereof in the environment.

41. An operator, prior to taking a decision regarding the utilisation, treatment and burial of residues, shall determine the physical and chemical characteristics of the residues and the possible environmental pollution, as well as the total soluble fraction and the content of heavy metals in such fraction.

VII. Control and Monitoring of the Operation of a Plant

42. An operator shall utilise for the taking of measurements, such devices as allow the measurement of all the necessary incineration or co-incineration parameters, conditions and concentrations.

43. In order to determine emissions into the air and water, automated equipment shall be checked and tested each year. Calibration of equipment by means of parallel measurements in conformity with reference methods shall be done at least once every three years.

44. The operator shall ensure the taking of samples and the organisation of an emission measuring location point in conformity with the requirements of standard LVS ISO 9096 or LVS ISO 10780, as well as ensure the examination of the efficiency of plants for the treatment of gases.

45. Only testing laboratories accredited in the relevant field shall carry out periodic control emission measurements. Metrologically tested measuring instruments shall be used for measuring pollutant concentrations and measurements shall be carried out in conformity with the requirements specified by such standard methods as:

- 45.1. sampling and gas flow measurements – LVS ISO 9096 and LVS 10780;
- 45.2. taking of samples for automatic determination of gas concentration – LVS ISO 10396;
- 45.3. determination of nitrous oxides (hereinafter – NO_x) – LVS ISO 10849 and LVS ISO 11564;
- 45.4. measurements of solid particle concentration – LVS ISO 9096;
- 45.5. determination of hydrogen chloride (hereinafter – HCl) – LVS EN 1911/1-3; and
- 45.6. determination of total organic carbon – LVS EN 12619.

46. In plants, an operator shall measure the following air pollutants:

- 46.1. continuously – NO_x (if relevant emission limits have been determined), carbon oxide (hereinafter – CO), total dust, total organic carbon, HCl, hydrogen fluoride (hereinafter – HF), sulphur dioxide (hereinafter – SO₂);
- 46.2. continuously – incineration temperature (near the inner wall or at another point of the combustion chamber where it is possible to determine the temperature) in conformity with the conditions of the permit, oxygen concentration and pressure, as well as the temperature of exhaust gases and the content of steam in the exhaust gases;
- 46.3. at least two times a year, but in the first year of operation of the plant at least once every three months – heavy metals, as well as dioxins and furans; and
- 46.4. take other measurements in conformity with the conditions of the permit.

47. Prior to the commencement of operation of a plant, as well as under most unfavourable conditions for the operation of a plant, the operator shall test the exposure period of waste to be incinerated as set out in Paragraphs 13 and 16 of these Regulations, the minimum waste incineration temperature, as well as the oxygen content in the exhaust gases.

48. Continuous HF measurements shall not be mandatory if purification of HCl is ensured such that the emission limit values of HCl are not exceeded. In such cases, HF shall be measured in the same way as set out in Sub-paragraph 46.3 of these Regulations.

49. Continuous water vapour measurements are not mandatory if the exhaust gases to be analysed are desiccated before the point of measurement.

50. A permit from a regional environmental board shall not require of the operator continuous measurement of HCl, HF and SO₂ if the operator, in an application for the obtaining of the permit, has submitted sufficient

evidence that the emission limit values of such substances in the operation of the plant cannot be exceeded and the operator takes measurements in accordance with the procedures prescribed by Sub-paragraph 46.3 of these Regulations.

51. Measurements required for checking the compliance of a plant with the emission limit values specified by these Regulations shall be standardised by taking into account the oxygen content calculated in conformity with Annex 6 of these Regulations:

- 51.1. for waste incineration plants – temperature 273 K, pressure 101.3 kPa, oxygen content in dry gas 11%;
- 51.2. when incinerating waste oil – temperature 273 K, pressure 101.3 kPa, oxygen content in dry gas 3%;
- 51.3. when incinerating or co-incinerating waste in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere, the results of the measurements shall be standardised in conformity with the specific circumstances by taking into account the conditions of the permit; and
- 51.4. the results of measurements for co-incineration plants shall be standardised by taking into account the total oxygen content as calculated in conformity with Annex 5 of these Regulations.

52. If, upon incineration of hazardous waste, the polluting emission decreases as a result of exhaust gas treatment, the standardisation according to the oxygen content set out in Paragraph 51 of these Regulations is only required if the oxygen content measured over the same period as for the relevant polluting substance exceeds the relevant standard content specified for oxygen.

53. The emission limit values into the air shall be regarded as being complied with if:

- 53.1. none of the daily averages exceed any of the emission limit values set out in Table 1 of Annex 2 and the emission limit values set out in Annex 4 of these Regulations;
- 53.2. 97% of the daily averages determined over the year do not exceed the emission limit values set out in Sub-paragraph 9.1 of Annex 2 of these Regulations;
- 53.3. none of the half-hourly measurement average values exceed the emission limit values set out in Column A, Table 2 of Annex 2 of these Regulations, or 97% of the half-hourly measurement average values over the year exceed the emission limit values set out in Column B, Table 2 of Annex 2 of these Regulations;
- 53.4. none of the average values of heavy metals or dioxins and furans determined during the collection period exceeds the emission limit values set out in Table 3 of Annex 2 and Paragraph 8 of Annex 2 of these Regulations, as well as in Annex 4 of these Regulations; and
- 53.5. the conditions of Sub-paragraph 9.2 of Annex 2 and Annex 4 of these Regulations have been complied with.

54. The half-hourly averages and the 10-minute averages shall be determined during the period of operation of plants (excluding the start-up and shut-off periods if no waste is being incinerated in the plant) on the basis of the measurements from which the value of the confidence interval is subtracted (Annex 1). The daily averages shall be determined on the basis of the calculated half-hourly and 10-minute averages.

55. To obtain a substantiated daily average value, no more than five half-hourly averages may be discarded due to malfunction of measuring devices or in connection with the maintenance of such plant.

56. To obtain a substantiated annual average value, no more than ten daily average values may be discarded due to malfunction of measuring devices or in connection with the maintenance of this plant.

57. Average HF, HCl and SO₂ values shall be determined in accordance with the conditions of the permit and in conformity with Annex 1 of these Regulations if periodic measurements of the concentration of such substances are carried out.

58. The operator shall measure parameters at locations where waste water is discharged from waste incineration plants:

- 58.1. continuously – waste water pH, temperature and the flow-rate;
- 58.2. every day – total quantity of suspended substances;
- 58.3. at least once a month – the pollutants set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations (excluding suspended substances, dioxins and furans) by taking flow proportional samples accumulated within a 24-hour period;
- 58.4. at least every six months – dioxins and furans, but in the first year of operation of the plant at least once every three months; and

58.5. take other measurements in conformity with the conditions of a permit within the intervals specified by the permit.

59. Monitoring of the quantity of pollutants in the treated water shall be performed, the frequency of measurements determined and the methods of analysis chosen in conformity with the conditions of the permit and the requirements of regulatory enactments.

60. The emission limit values into water shall be regarded as being complied with if:

60.1. for total suspended particles, 95% to 100% of the samples do not exceed the emission limit values specified in Annex 5 of these Regulations;

60.2. for heavy metals, no more than one measurement per year exceeds the emission limit values specified in Annex 5 of these Regulations or, if more than 20 samples have been analysed within a one-year period, no more than 5% of the cases; and

60.3. for dioxins and furans, none of the measurements taken two times a year exceed the relevant emission limit values set out in Annex 5 of these Regulations.

61. If measurements show that the emission limit values set out in these Regulations have been exceeded, the operator shall inform the relevant regional environmental board without delay.

62. All the results of the measurements set out in these Regulations and the permit shall be recorded so that State Environment inspectors can check the conformity of the operation of the plant with the conditions of the permit and requirements of regulatory enactments.

VIII. Atypical Conditions for Operation of a Plant

63. In a permit the regional environmental board shall specify the maximum permissible period of time that the waste incineration plant may operate under circumstances of unavoidable malfunction or failure of the air or water treatment plants or measuring devices during which period the emission limit values of pollutants in the exhaust gases referred to in these Regulations may be exceeded.

64. An operator shall without delay inform the relevant regional environmental board of all emergencies which have resulted or which are likely to result in unauthorised environmental pollution, as well as of the commencement of urgent measures for the prevention of a possible accident or for the elimination of consequences of an accident.

65. If the plant is damaged, the operator shall reduce or close down the operation thereof until normal operations can be resumed.

66. The operator of an incineration or a co-incineration plant may not continue incineration of hazardous waste if the emission limit values have been exceeded for a period of more than four hours without interruption. The emission limit values within a period of one year may not be exceeded for more than 60 hours. The 60-hour duration shall also apply to several lines of incineration jointly which lines are connected to a common exhaust gas cleaning system.

67. The total dust content of emissions into the air shall under no circumstances exceed 150 mg/m³ expressed as a half-hourly average, moreover, the air emission values for CO and total organic carbon shall not be exceeded. All other requirements set out in Chapter III of these Regulations for the operation of a plant shall be complied with.

IX. Informing the Public

68. The State Environmental Impact Assessment Bureau (hereinafter – Bureau) shall place a list of all waste incineration and co-incineration plants on its home page on the Internet.

69. If the nominal capacity of a plant (the sum total of the incineration capacity of a plant in conformity with the design of the plant and the amount of waste which may be incinerated in one hour) exceeds two tonnes an hour, the operator shall submit a report to the Bureau annually. The Bureau shall place the referred to

report on its home page on the Internet, ensuring its availability to the public. The report shall include the following information:

- 69.1. regarding the amount of waste incinerated, indicating the waste categories;
- 69.2. regarding emissions into the air and water, and the results of monitoring and comparison with regulatory enactments and permit requirements; and
- 69.3. information submitted by other operators.

X. Closing Provisions

70. The operator of such a stationary plant which is intended for the incineration or co-incineration of municipal waste may, by 28 December 2002, receive a permit in conformity with Cabinet regulation No. 154 of 25 April 2000, Regulation on the Evaluation, Prevention, Restriction and Control of Air Polluting Substance Emissions Caused by Stationary Air Pollution Sources.

71. If a permit for a waste incineration or co-incineration plant has been received by 28 December 2002, the regional environmental board may permit derogations from the emission limit values set out in these Regulations, but not later than 28 December 2005 if this does not endanger human health or the environment.

72. Paragraph 20 of these Regulations shall come into force on the day when Latvia becomes a member state of the European Union.

73. Paragraph 23 of these Regulations comes into force on 1 January 2002.

Prime Minister

A. Bērziņš

Minister for Environmental
Protection and Regional Development

V. Makarovs

These Regulations come into force on 21 July 2001.

Transitional Provisions Regarding Amendments to Cabinet Regulation No. 323 Requirements for Incineration of Waste and Operation of Waste Incineration Plants

Transitional Provisions

(regarding amending Regulation (No. 449) of 23 October 2001)

These Regulations come into force on 1 January 2002