

GENERAL TECHNICAL GUIDELINES ON POPs

INPUT FROM THE SECRETARIAT OF THE BASEL CONVENTION

Chapter 2.1.1 General provisions

Please retain paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14.

Please delete paragraph: 15.

Chapter 2.1.2 POPs related provisions, paragraph 17:

POPs may as well occur as contaminants in the following waste types, which have not been listed yet:

Y3 Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines

Y7 Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides

Y8 Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use

Y14 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known

Y16 Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials

Y17 Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics

Y18 Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Y46 - Wastes collected from households

Y47 - Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Chapter 2.1.2 POPs related provisions, paragraph 21:

Consider the following waste types as well as wastes which have the potential to include one or more POPs:

A 3090 Waste leather dust, ash, sludges and flours when containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3100) (**pesticides**)

A3100 Waste paring and other waste of leather or of composition leather not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides (note the related entry on list B B3090) (**pesticides**)

A3110 Fellmongery wastes containing hexavalent chromium compounds or biocides or infectious substances (note the related entry on list B B3110) (**pesticides**)

A3150 Waste halogenated organic solvents

A4010 Wastes from the production, preparation and use of pharmaceutical products but excluding such wastes specified on list B

A4020 Clinical and related wastes; that is wastes arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, or similar practices, and wastes generated in hospitals or other facilities during the investigation or treatment of patients, or research projects

A4030 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals, including waste pesticides and herbicides which are off-specification, outdated,(8) or unfit for their originally intended use (**pesticides**)

A4070 Wastes from the production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish excluding any such waste specified on list B (note the related entry on list B B4010)

A4150 Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on human health and/or the environment are not known

Chapter 4.2 Transboundary movement requirements

Delete paragraphs 59 and 60.

Replace with the following texts:

Hazardous wastes and other wastes should, as far as is compatible with their environmentally sound management, be disposed of in the State where they were generated. Transboundary movements of such wastes are only permitted under the following conditions:

- that the hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported are managed in an environmentally sound manner in the State of import or elsewhere;
- that the State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities in order to dispose the wastes in question in an environmentally sound and efficient manner;
- the wastes in question are required as a raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or
- the transboundary movements in question is in accordance with other criteria decided by the Parties.

Any transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes are subject to prior written notification from the exporting country and prior written consent from the importing and transit countries. Parties shall prohibit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import prohibits the import of such wastes. The Convention also requires that information regarding any proposed transboundary movement is provided using the accepted notification form and the approved consignment is accompanied by a movement document from the point when transboundary movement commences to the point of disposal.

Furthermore, hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to transboundary movements should be packaged, labelled, and transported in conformity with international rules and standards. In this connection, the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (Model Regulations)(Thirteenth Revised Edition, 2003) or later versions should be used.

When transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes to which consent of the States concerned has been given but cannot be completed, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back into the State of export for their disposal. In the case of illegal traffic (as defined by Article 9 (1)), the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back into the State of export for their disposal or disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Basel Convention.

No transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes are permitted between a Party and a non-Party to the Basel Convention unless a bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements exist as required under Article 11 of the Basel Convention.

New additions to the Appendices

Appendix 3: Bibliography, section 4.4 (page 51) Identification and Inventories.

- UNEP 2003. Preparation of a National Environmentally Sound Management Plan for PCBs and PCB Contaminated Equipment. Training Manual. Secretariat of the Basel Convention (Basel Convention Series/SBC No. 2003/01).
- Decision Supportive Tool for the Inventory and Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs and PCB Contaminated Equipment. Database (CD Rom). Secretariat of the Basel Convention.

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