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Gauteng Hazardous Waste Management Plan**Action Plan Number 1****3.1.1 Regulation (standards, authorisations) of Hazwaste**

A Background		Target Date
Stronger (regulating, setting of norms and standards, Integrated Waste Management Planning, authorisations, enforcement) role by government is urgently required in the practice of hazardous waste management in Gauteng Province		
B Tasks		Target Date
1	Implementation of GPG Integrated Waste Management Policy	
2	Implementation of the Waste Management Act: as per GDACE implementation plan and indicators	2009/2010
3	Develop norms and standards for the practical implementation of waste legislation; (eg, recycling; substances of concern)	2010 to 2012
4	Co-operate with DEAT in the enforcement of legislation, and the enactment of legislation including regulations such as WIS	
C Challenges to overcome		
1	Delays in the enactment of the Waste Management Bill	
2	Insufficient resources	
3	Sectoral interests that militate against broader co-operation	
4	Silos of information and operation (between govt and industry)	
5	Lack of awareness regarding waste issues	
D Indicators and measures of success; timeframes		
1	Waste Management Act is passed by end of 2008	
2	Norms and standards are developed for recycling in Gauteng by June 2010	
3	Increased compliance with legislation	
E Responsibilities (generally for the Dept; listed by exception)		
1	GDACE	
2	Green Scorpions, GDACE and DEAT	
F Resourcing		
1	Budget to be increased by R 3m over next 3 years	
2	Additional staff members to be appointed for enforcement as EMIs and authorisations	

Action Plan Number 23.1.6 **Communication and information dissemination regarding hazardous waste****A Background**

Communication of information regarding hazardous waste. (websites, WIS, info desks,) Behaviour change pushed forward by legislation is necessary. Information; Waste Bill implementation; Waste Bill norms and standards needs to address this and devolve responsibility to Gauteng level for GDACE implementation.

Awareness: There is lack of knowledge in terms of the classification of hazardous waste streams and consequently the management and disposal procedures for such waste

Promotion of awareness of consequences of poor hazardous waste management (including health and safety impacts): (GDACE and DEAT need to co-operate with Dept of Labour (OHAS Act) EMIs to refer enforcement items to Dept of Labour inspectors. Advancement of awareness, education and opportunities for all stakeholders and employees in the sector.

B Tasks

1	Research, benchmark and develop website page for information
2	Promotion of public awareness (of hazardous waste issues, risks and precautions); In co-operation with Gauteng Comm Dept: initiate information desk in Directorate; provide staffing; Publish information leaflets, guideline fact sheets (on substances of concern, recycling, in-situ treatment)
3	Promotion of awareness of consequences of poor hazardous waste management (including health and safety impacts)
4	Co-operate with DoT, DoH and DoL re waste management cross cutting issues (TREM cards, Hazchem decals, compliance)
5	Disseminate information to stakeholders regarding waste minimisation opportunities in the sector: recycling, job creation, waste exchange

C Challenges to overcome

1	Lack of public awareness of hazardous waste issues
2	Inadequate waste management education in educational institutions
3	Lack of awareness of opportunities for entrepreneurial effort in the hazardous waste sector
4	Sectoral and vested interests in the recycling sub-sector which hampers waste minimisation
5	Retention of skilled Departmental staff

D Indicators and measures of success		
1	Website page is upgraded Phase 1	end 2009
2	Three information leaflets are published in print and on website	end 2009
3	Info desk is in operation	Jan 2012
4	Include industry in Gauteng Waste Forum meetings	Jan 2009
E Responsibilities		
1	GDACE	
2	Industry representatives to Gauteng Waste Forum	
F Resourcing		
1	R 3m over three years	

Action Plan Number 3

3.1.8 **Empower Waste Officers with EMI powers**

A Background

The legal requirements of Duty of Care and Cradle to Grave stewardship by generators must be inspected and enforced by Gauteng Government. Hazardous waste storage is a growing problem. Generators should be formally permitted and authorised to have waste stored on their premises. Critical recommendation: Waste officials need to become EMIs in order to efficiently effect enforcement.

B Tasks

1	Obtain training for Directorate officials in Environmental Management Inspectorate duties and responsibilities	2009/2010
2	Secure appointment of Directorate Waste Officers as EMIs	2010
3	Identify generators' premises where storage of waste and/or WIS is needing to be addressed	2009/2010
4	Develop/adopt norms and standards regarding (a) waste storage, (b) in-situ treatment of waste	2010

C Challenges to overcome

1	Policy and administrative hurdles regarding the appointment of waste officials as EMIs
2	Retention of trained EMIs

D Indicators and measures of success

1	Waste Officers in Gauteng are appointed as EMIs	Oct 2009
2	Departmental norms and standards are published for waste storage and in-situ treatment	June 2010
3	Appointment of Municipal EMIs to support GDACE EMIs	2010

E Responsibilities

1	GDACE
2	EMIs

F Resourcing

	R 1.5m over three years
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Action Plan Number 4

3.1.9 **Priority Waste Streams (Substances of concern -chrome VI, cyanide, heavy metals, PCBs)**

A Background

threat to health , wellbeing or environment based; quantity or composition
measures required
imposition of reuse, recovery , recycling
Waste Management Bill Section 14 and 15 Priority Wastes
magnitude

Action plans are be developed for priority waste streams in Gauteng. This is a long list, eg:

- Hexavalent chrome
- Cyanide

- Organo-phosphates (pesticides and weedicides). Particular emphasis and co-operation is required with the Department of Agriculture and such organisations as RCMASA (Responsible Container Management Association of South Africa) and Chemical and Allied Industries Association (CAIA), etc
- Poly-chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (waste oils from old transformers)
- Other Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Heavy metals
- Paints (especially those containing heavy metals)
- Phenols

- Specific facilities for dealing with waste from metal finishing industries must be commissioned to address the problems of high heavy metal concentrations in sewage sludge, which would then allow for water treatment facilities to recycle sludge as a low grade fertiliser

The action plans must be practical, enforceable by government and prioritised according to level of concern per substance.

B Tasks

1	Promote awareness of Gauteng Priority Waste Streams:
	a. Hazards associated with the particular priority waste stream
	b. Precautionary measures for dealing with this waste
	c. Recycling, Re-use and Recovery potential and methods for this waste
2	Cooperation with other Departments, Provinces and levels of Govt in regard to Priority Wastes
3	Coordination with African Stockpiles and other cleanup and remediation initiatives
4	Industrial Waste Management Plans to be prepared in terms of (new) Waste Management Act
5	Hazardous chemical substitution; inspect and enforce in Gauteng as per regulations
6	Stop landfilling of prioritised high hazard wastes: awareness, carrot and stick methods

C	Challenges to overcome
1	Vested interests in established technologies, especially landfilling
2	Lack of awareness of hazards and risks regarding priority wastes
3	Lack of technical skills and expertise in knowing how to deal with priority wastes
4	Uptake by the private sector of the responsibility to prepare Industrial Waste Plans (as per Waste Bill)
5	Communication and administration challenges in fostering cooperative governance
D	Indicators and measures of success
1	Elevated awareness amongst all stakeholders of the hazards and risks of priority wastes, and precautions.
2	Improved trends and growth in Recycling, Re-use and Recovery of hazardous waste
3	Improved communication, administration and cooperative governance with all levels of govt
E	Responsibilities
1	GDACE
2	DEAT and provinces
3	DWAF, DME, Agric, Health, Labour
4	Local government
5	Industry
F	Resourcing
	R2.5m

Action Plan Number 53.2.2 **WIS registration for waste generators, transporters and treatment and disposal facilities****A Background**

The Waste Information System for all hazardous waste must be urgently implemented in Gauteng. Registration of generators, transporters and facilities must be enforced according to the Gauteng Waste Information regulations of 2004. Green Scorpions action is needed. Active development and expansion of the Gauteng Waste Information System is required in order to maximise opportunities for hazardous waste management and control

B Tasks

1	Upgrade current WIS to cater for all hazardous waste streams
2	Register all generators, transporters, treatment and disposal facilities
3	Enable data interface between GDACE WIS and DEAT WIS to avoid duplication

C Challenges to overcome

1	Non-reporting of Waste Information as required by Gauteng WIS regulations
2	Current WIS not user friendly or reliable; limited fields

D Indicators and measures of success

1	Awareness of GWIS
2	Reporting of Waste Information

E Responsibilities

1	GSSC
2	GDACE and DEAT
3	Local government (reporting of waste information)
4	Generators, transporters, treatment and disposal facilities as defined in the regulations

F Resourcing

	R 2m

Action Plan Number 6

3.3.1 **Policy guidelines and specific substances for waste exchange**

A Background

Gauteng province does not as yet have the necessary regulatory framework to facilitate waste exchange. Policy guidelines are needed in this regard to guide such waste exchange activities. Communication with and support to industry associations needs to be on the basis: "We are receptive to your initiatives". Identify target specific substances for waste exchange. Accelerated promotion of awareness of opportunities for the minimisation of hazardous waste volumes, hazards and waste streams and waste broking and re-use should be promoted by government, industry associations and market sector leaders.

B Tasks

1	Pilot project for waste exchange	2009/2010
2	Report lessons learned from pilot project	2010/2011
3	Guideline document/policy on waste exchange in consultation with stakeholders	2011/2012
4	Identify substances for waste exchange	
5	Accelerated promotion of awareness of opportunities for the minimisation of hazardous waste volumes, hazards and waste streams and waste broking and re-use	

C Challenges to overcome

1	Sector reluctance to share information
2	Economies of scale
3	Regulatory issues

D Indicators and measures of success

1	Pilot project completed successfully	2010
2	Guideline/policy on waste exchange	2012
3	Existing commercial waste removal service agreements which preclude or disincentivise waste exchange	

E Responsibilities

1	GDACE
2	Industry
3	Industry Associations

F Resourcing

	R 1.5m
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Action Plan Number 7

Conditions inserted into environmental authorisations through the IDM Directorate which will require cleaner technologies

3.3.6

Pre-empt the production of waste by inserting conditions into the RoD through the GDACE Industrial Development Management (IDM) Directorate. Conditions will include:

- Waste minimisation
- Cleaner technology
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Effluent management and treatment, prior to discharge
- Air quality impacts and emissions
- Authorisation of on site treatment of waste through physical, chemical, thermal, biological or other means.

B Tasks

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|---|---|
| 1 | Insert conditions for waste avoidance and/or minimisation into environmental authorisations |
| 2 | Review industry Integrated Waste Management Plans to effect waste minimisation |
| 3 | Co-operation with Cleaner Production Institute and DEAT in order to maximise cleaner production opportunities |

C Challenges to overcome

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|---|---|
| 1 | Lack of awareness of cleaner technologies |
| 2 | Higher initial cost of cleaner technology |
| 3 | Lack of incentives for cleaner production |
| 4 | Cheap disposal compared to international practice |

D Indicators and measures of success

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|---|--|
| 1 | Reduced hazardous waste generation |
| 2 | Reduced illegal dumping and storage of hazardous waste |
| 3 | Reduced hazardous waste to disposal |

E Responsibilities

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|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | GDACE |
| 2 | Cleaner Production Institute |
| 3 | Industry |

F Resourcing

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | Provided for already in GDACE IDM Budget |
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Action Plan Number 83.4.5 **Norms and standards and policy guidelines on contaminated land and waste storage****A Background**

Widespread historical storage of waste has allowed a legacy of contaminated land to grow around us. Difficulties with jurisdictions of DEAT, DWAF and DME. Needs to be coordinated at national level, as a point of departure. This policy can be developed through norms and standards. New Waste Bill provides for the development of provincial norms and standards

B Tasks

	GDACE to initiate policy development in conjunction with DEAT and provinces, for contaminated land and waste storage
1	
2	Gather information on contaminated land and waste storage
3	Develop action plans for contaminated land and backlog waste

C Challenges to overcome

1	Differing mandates and jurisdictions for cross-cutting waste and contaminated land issues

D Indicators and measures of success

1	Database of information on contaminated land and waste storage	2009/2010
2	Initiate norms and standards/policy guideline in place	2010/2011
3	Action plans for contaminated land and backlog waste	2011/2012

E Responsibilities

1	GDACE
2	DEAT
3	Provincial Environmental Departments
4	DWAF
5	DME
6	Industry

F Resourcing

1	R 1m
2	Dedicated project manager

Action Plan Number 93.6.6 **Investigate Hazardous Waste Treatment Requirements and Capacity****A Background**

In line with Gauteng policies and plans for waste minimisation, hazardous waste treatment facilities must be investigated in terms of capacity for the treatment of hazardous waste. An added benefit will be a reduction in reliance on co-disposal. The facilities must be developed in line with accepted international practice and international and local regulations and the Minimum Requirements Guidelines.

B Tasks

1	Investigate the existing capacity for waste treatment in the province, including dedicated thermal treatment facilities	2010/2011
2	Investigate the demand and requirements for future waste treatment capacity and facilities	2010/2011
3	Investigate best practice with regard to treatment technologies and facilities by other similar regions worldwide	2010/2011
4	Determine the need or otherwise of additional waste treatment facilities including a regional facility	2010/2011
5	Use of GIS to establish subregional location for waste treatment facilities in Gauteng	2010/2011
6	If necessary, investigate Waste PPP enabling legislation for regional facilities	2011/2012

C Challenges to overcome

1	Economies of scale
2	Compliance of existing facilities with legislation
3	Commercial sensitivity of certain treatment information
4	Not all potential treatable hazardous waste arrives at the facility for treatment
5	Inadequate information in support of applications for authorisations of waste treatment facilities

D Indicators and measures of success

1	Decision on the need or otherwise for additional waste treatment facilities including PPP options	2011
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E Responsibilities

GDACE

F Resourcing

R 0.5m over three years
