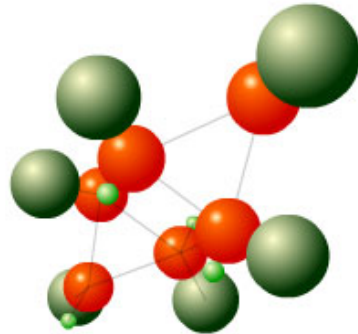


Experiences on Obsolete Pesticides and Pesticides

POPs Clean-up Project in Romania

Stockholm Convention Regional training workshop
on PCBs and POPs wastes
Kingston 2- 5 February 2009

IHPA
International
HCH and Pesticides
Association



John Vijgen

Presentation – Romanian example in overview

- Presentation of the Pesticides Disposal Program in Romania
- Actors and stakeholders
- Supervision management
 - Re-assessment of Inventory – Site Take-over
 - Repackaging, Weighing, Temporary storage
 - Collection, Transport and Final disposal
 - Site Hand-over
- Strategy to avoid re-occurrence of obsolete pesticides
- Lessons learned

Romanian Pesticides Disposal Program

- 1409 tonnes of obsolete pesticides
- 133 locations in Romania
- Inventory from 2002
- No sufficient capacity to destruct and/or neutralise obsolete pesticides in Romania
- Program financed by EU Phare and the Government of Romania.



Program Actors and Stakeholders



- Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development, **PHARE PIU**
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Rural Development, **Phyosanitary Direction** and local branchoffices
- Ministry of Finance, **CFCU**
- **EC Delegation** to Romania
- **Contractor:** SAVA Brunsbüttel (BRD)
- **Supervisor:** Ramboll (DK) in consortium with Tauw (NL) and UBA, (A) with IHPA as Subconsultant
- **Stakeholders:** Ministries of Environment and Transport, local authorities.

Supervision Management Re-assessment of Obsolete Pesticides Inventory



Re-assessment of the Inventory

- Because relatively old information (2001-02)
- Local Phyto-sanitary Units enforces legislation and receives obsolete pesticides
- Provision of up-dated information for the Contractors take-over of the site (logistics, contents)

Gives,

- Clear picture of situation at take-over
- Improved Contractors planning
- Improved Supervisions cost control

Managed by:

- Waste Information Management (WIM) System (Tauw bv.)

Repackaging, collection, transport and final disposal at SAVA in Brunsbüttel, Germany

- Repackaging (UN approved packaging materials) under strict occupational health and safety measures. → **Training Tool**
- On-site laboratory for identification of waste composition
- Transport according to ADR rules → **Training Tool**
- Disposal at licensed incineration facility



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Slide 6

Management of the Clean-up operation Site Take-Over

- Site take-over from Authority to Contractor (Site Take-over Document)
 - Agreement of re-assessed amounts
 - Contractors liability
 - Signature of parties involved:
 1. Legal representative of Ministry of Agriculture (local phyto-sanitary Director)
 2. Contractor (Site Manager)
 3. Supervision (Engineer)
- Contractors clean-up operation
 - Repackaging lists (based on weight)
 - Weekly meetings with Supervision
 - Logbook



Before



After

Management of the Clean-up operation Site Hand-Over

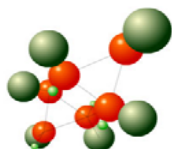
- Site hand-over from Contractor to Authority/Owner (Hand-over document):
 - Agreement of repackaged amounts
 - Back into Authority's liability
 - Signature of parties involved:
 1. Legal representative of Ministry of Agriculture (local Phyto-sanitary Director)
 2. Contractor (Site Manager)
 3. Supervision (Engineer)
- Contractors payment:
 - Based on Site Take-over and Hand-over forms (Euro/tonnes)
 - Export lists



Amounts in contract and final amounts eliminated

Re-assessment of the Inventory is essential

- Because relatively old information (2001-02)
- When start of project (March 2005) was known owners started to bring more pesticides
- Government ordered stop
- Original scope was 1409 tonnes of obsolete pesticides at 133 locations and ended at 1739 tonnes (+23%) in 2005
- Lead to second phase for 800 tonnes at 100 storages in 2006
- Remaining between 500 and 1000 tonnes at present
- Total estimated 2039 – 2539 tonnes (+45 - 80%)



Lessons Learned

- Inventories should be re-assessed to have control of the project execution
- Local authority commitment and participation in facilitating works execution
- Focused Contract with definition of liabilities and responsibilities
- Sufficient administrative back-up necessary (contractor and supervisor)
- Quality-oriented Works Contractor is a must
- No Project Management without field visits and hands-on experience
- Flexibility and sensitivity towards work planning and external factors (e.g. weather, accessibility)



Before

After



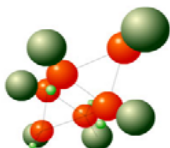
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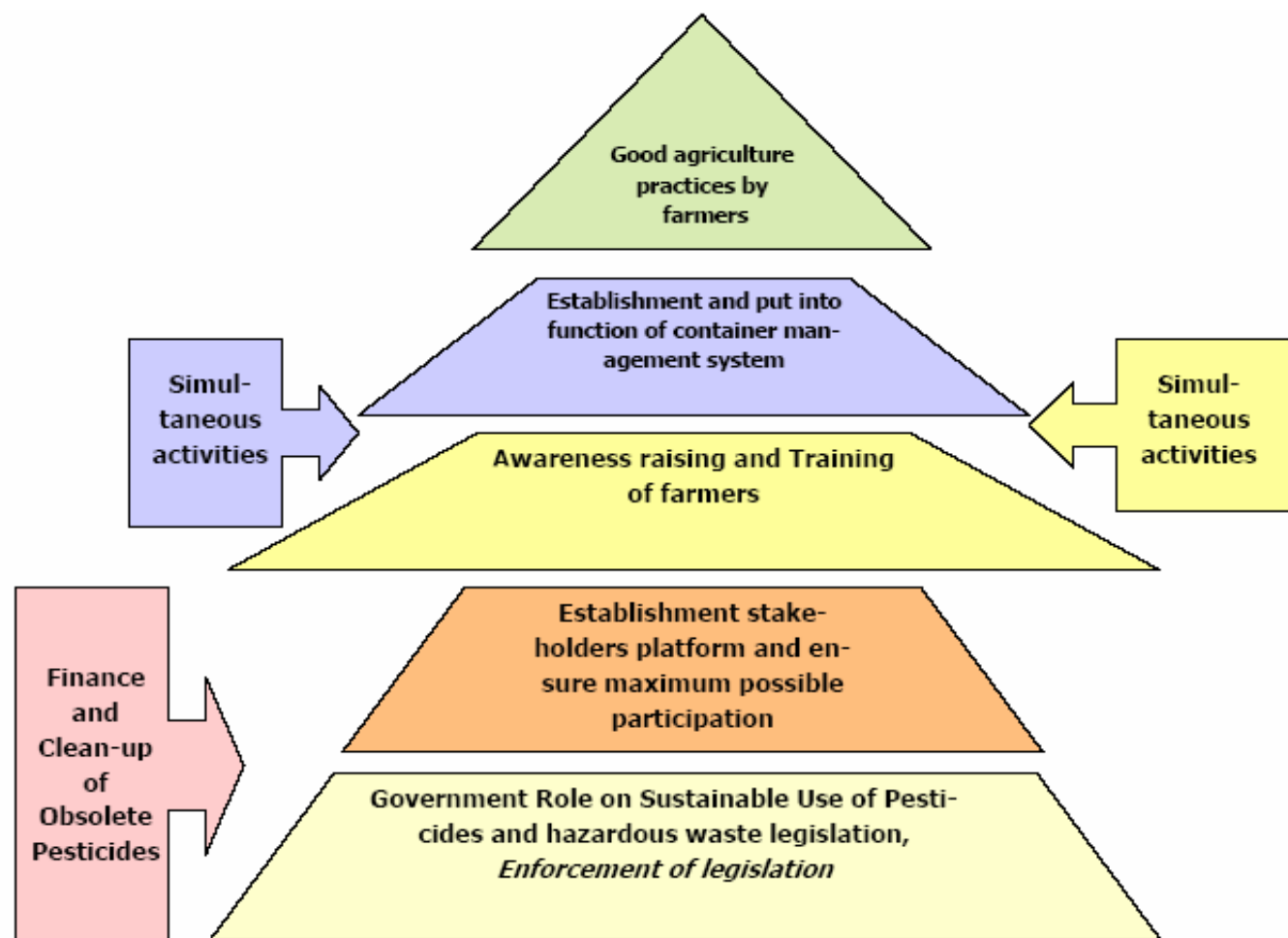
Conclusions



- The Romanian project is among the largest Obsolete Pesticides Clean-up operations in Europe to date
- The project is based on a professional FIDIC Contract Framework and high-quality implementation routines
- Clean-up only useful if combined with strategy for re-occurrence obsolete pesticides



Strategy pyramid: prevention of re-occurrence of obsolete pesticides

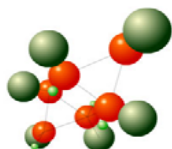


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Step 1 - Establishment of the Legal framework:

Government Role on Sustainable Use of Pesticides and hazardous waste legislation

1. *Stockholm Convention requirements (since 2007 EU obligatory CIP Community Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention)*
2. *Obsolete pesticides*
3. *Present use of pesticides*



Obsolete pesticides 1

Need for detailed regulation:

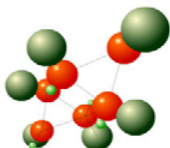
- Definition of obsolete pesticides (OPs), pesticides POPs is clear
- Handling empty packaging of obsolete pesticides and pesticides POPs
- Obligation of owners to register OPs (CIP requires that!) + legal consequences of failure to register and rewards of those that have registered
- liability of owners + legal consequences for owners of small stocks, as presently being eliminated in EU PHARE Programme

Obsolete pesticides 2

- Special attention for owners of large stocks still present at former producers + manufacturers → huge financial problem to be dealt with
- Sites where OP waste is removed → buildings + soil still contaminated → need for legal restrictions their use

Present use of pesticides 1

- GD 621/2005 management of packaging + packaging waste: need for “appropriate” + practical definition of empty containers as hazardous waste or as other waste classification?
- Hungarian example: empty containers freely transported by farmers to collection points, then professional transport as hazardous waste to destruction + valorization facilities

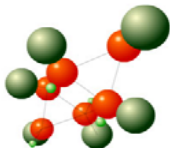


Present use of pesticides 2

- Government to set clear time frame economic agents are obliged to collect packages and packaging waste
- Establish PPP-user register + issue of environmental authorizations for PPP-users (yearly renewable)
- Obligatory reporting yearly PPP consumption

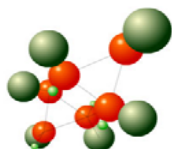
Present use of pesticides 3

- Withdrawal of PPPs
- Timeframe given to use the remaining stocks in order to avoid creation of new unnecessary obsolete pesticides
- Lack of funding + human resources EPA's for specific monitoring + inspection PPPs



Present use of pesticides 4

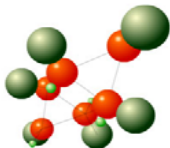
- Transposition of EU Council Regulation 1782/2003 concerning Direct Payments for farmers is optimal legal enforcement tool:
- Environmental conditions (cross compliance regulations)



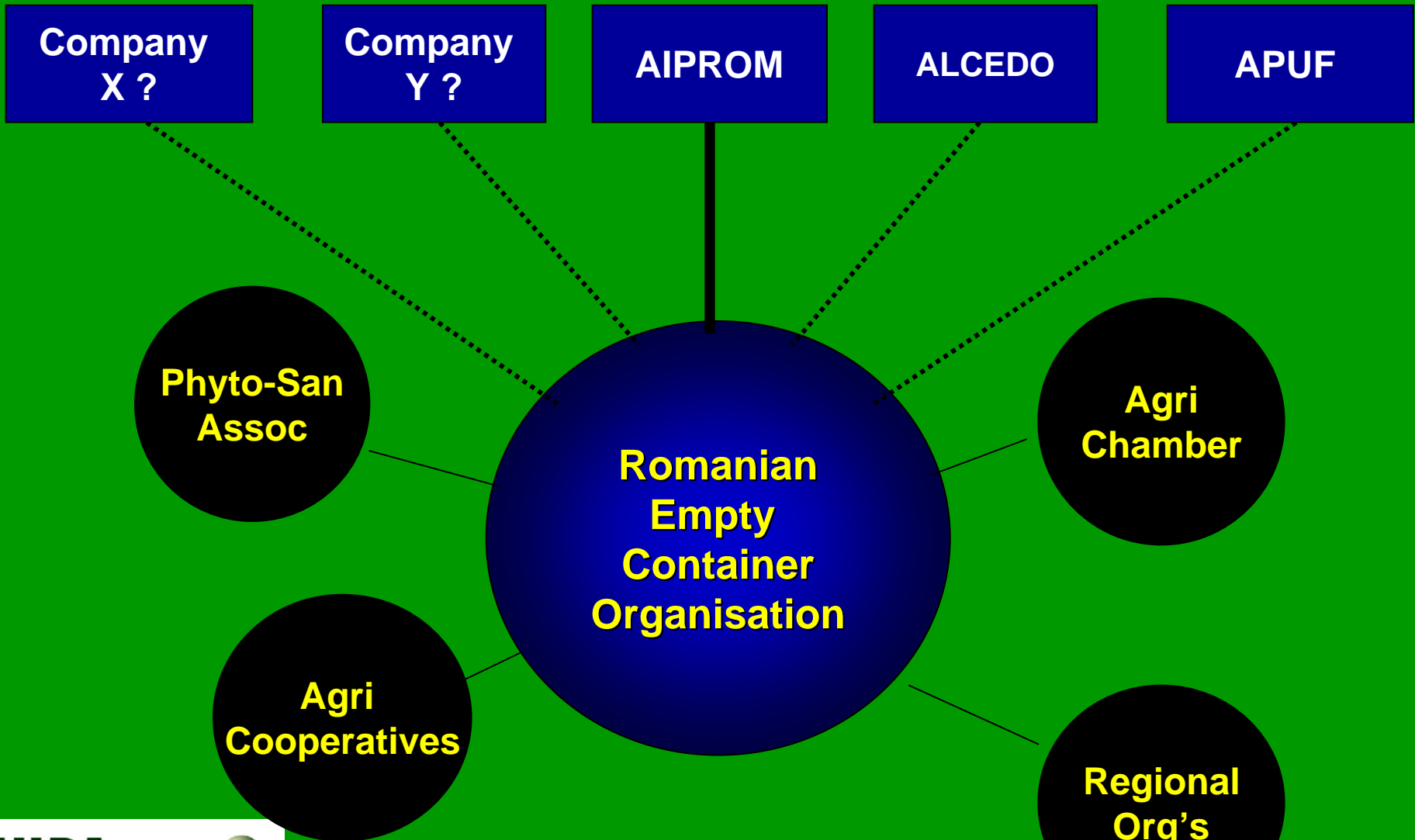
Transposition of EU Council Regulation 1782/2003: key

- include obligatory registration of OPs
- System for proofing and certifying competences environmental management controls e.g.:
- certification of spraying equipment,
- storage location and management,
- waste, soil + water management. aso

Step 2 - Establishment national stakeholders platform



Possible Legal aspects Organisation



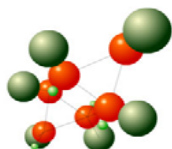
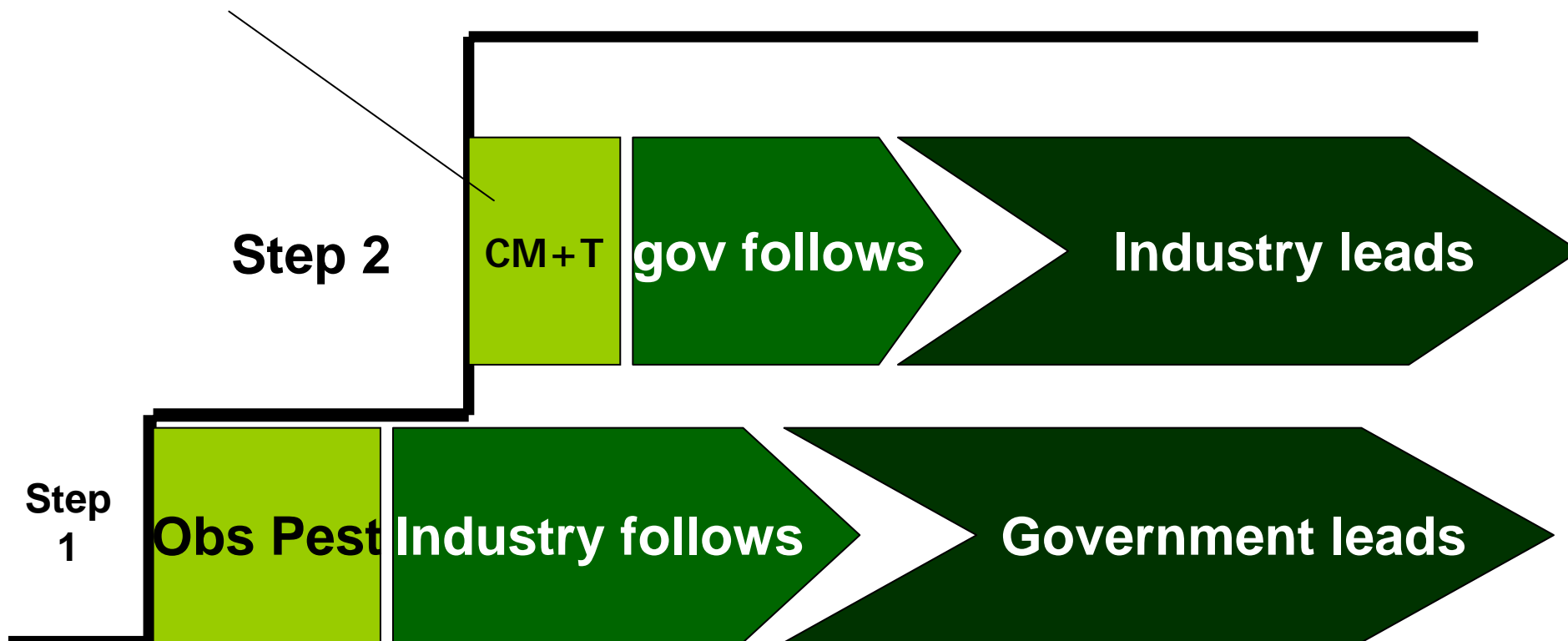
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Step 3: Campaigns awareness raising and training of farmers

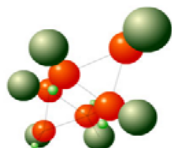
Container Management + Training



Step 4: Container management System

Possible steps:

- Administration empty containers by user/farmer
- Communication Plan – Poster + leaflets posted
- Choice/Selection of Collection points
- Training of personnel
- Preparation of Collection points
- Preparation of collection by the user/farmer
- Collection action
- Repackaging plus transport to treatment
- Destruction/recycling/valorization
- Important:



Step 5: Follow up activities for Good Agriculture Practices among Romanian farmers 1

- continuous monitoring of the activities executed in steps 1-4
- permanent evaluation of the results
- Establish monitoring Committee (part of stakeholder group) that gathers, evaluates and disseminates periodical results and submits the necessary proposals for continuous improvement
- Farmers work towards self improvement

Step 5: Follow up activities for Good Agriculture Practices among Romanian farmers 2

- “Quality handbook for good agriculture practices for Romanian farmers” with ao:
- Competences to be fulfilled and regularly certified ensuring Romanian farmers their Direct Payments based on high quality agricultural management



**Self
financed**

help of subsidies

