





Environmentally sound management of POPs pesticides wastes

Concepts and principles

based on materials by John Vijgen (Consultant) and Mark Davis (FAO)

Regional training workshop on PCBs and POPs wastes

1 – 4 December 2009, Bratislava, Slovakia







Concepts and principles

- Environmentally Sound Management → ESM
- Life cycle approach







ESM

 Basel Convention: "taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous wastes or other wastes are managed in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against adverse effects which may result from such wastes"

 Stockholm Convention: Definition of certain management practices (e.g. BAT/BEP)







Technical guidelines on the ESM of POPs wastes

- Developed by the Basel Convention
- Adopted at COP-7 (2004) and COP-8 (2006)
- 5 Guidelines on POPs wastes have been developed
 - Updated general technical guidelines for the ESM of POPs wastes
 - 2. Technical guidelines on PCBs
 - 3. Technical guidelines on DDT
 - 4. Technical guidelines on unintentionally produced PCDDs, PCDFs, HCB and PCBs
 - 5. Technical guidelines on POPs pesticides







Guideline 1 contains information that is relevant to all the other individual POPs wastes guidelines.

Guideline I

Updated general technical guidelines for the ESM of POPs wastes

- a. Basel and Stockholm
 Convention mandates
 on POPs wastes
- Environmentally sound management of POPs wastes
- c. Environmentally sound disposal of POPs wastes
- d. POPs wastes:
 Remediation of
 contaminated sites,
 health and safety,
 emergency response
 and public
 participation

Guideline 2

Technical guidelines on PCBs

Additional specific information

Guideline 3

Technical guidelines on DDT

Additional specific information

Guideline 4

Technical guidelines on unintentionally produced PCDDs, PCDFs, HCB and PCBs

Additional specific information

Guideline 5

Technical guidelines on POPs pesticides

Additional specific information







The concept of ESM contains the following key elements:



1. Legislative and regulatory framework

5. Handling, collection, packaging, labelling, transport, storage

2. Waste prevention and minimization



3. Identification and inventories

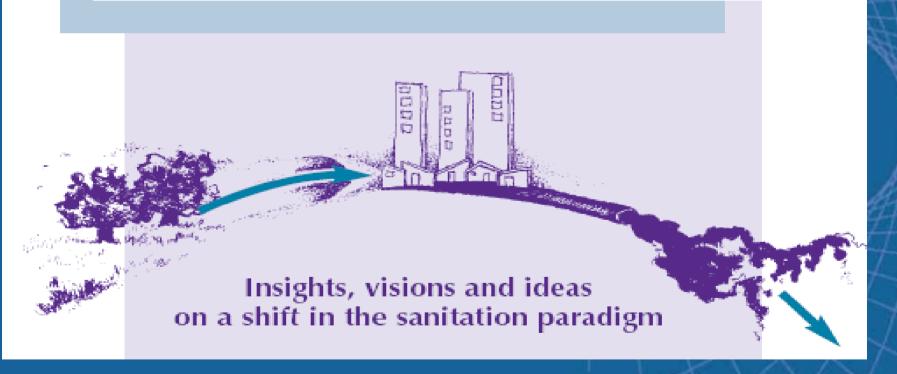






Pesticides POPs & Obsolete Pesticides are:





a result of bad pesticides management







Management of POPs pesticides

Pesticides POPs & Obsolete Pesticides must be dealt with in a total life cycle approach and not in isolation



Improvement of total approach of working with pesticides needed

FAO approach:

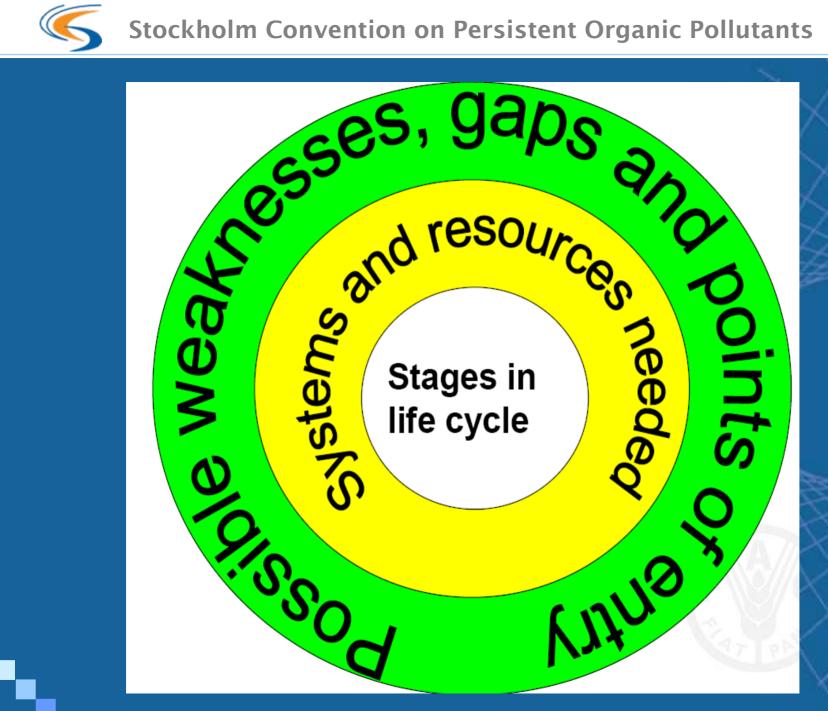
- Pesticide Life Cycle Management approach
- Obsolete Pesticides Management System
- Pesticide Stock Management System
- Environmental Management Tool Kit
- Container Management







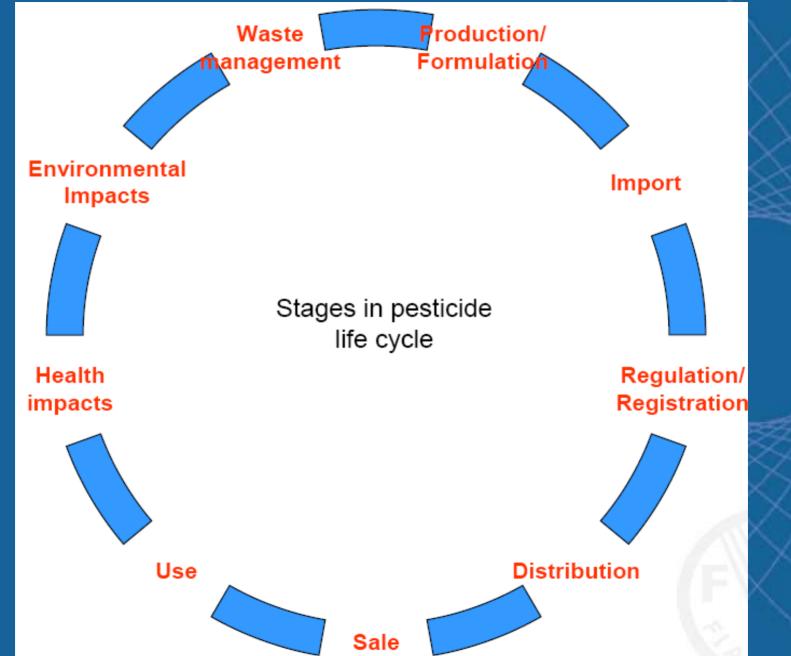








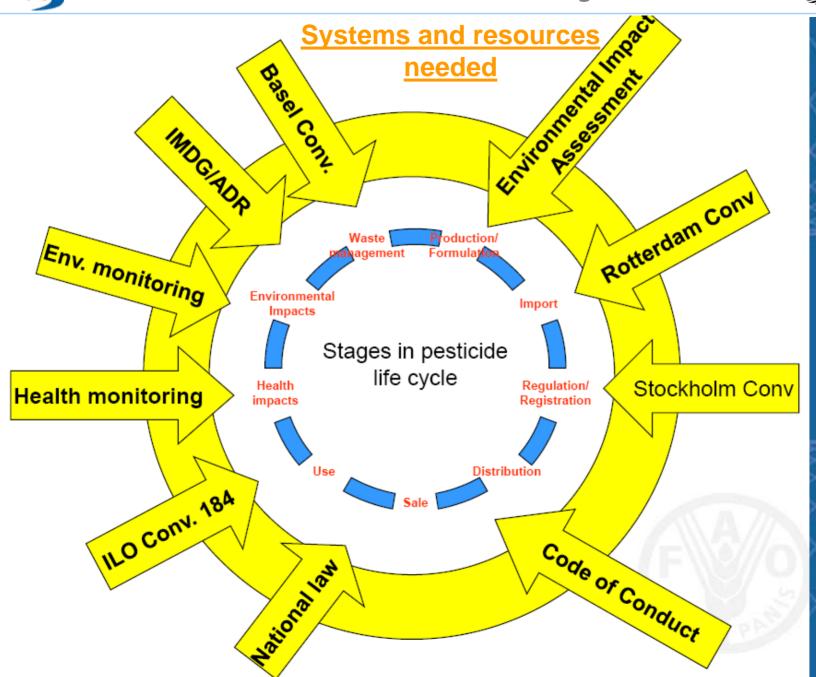


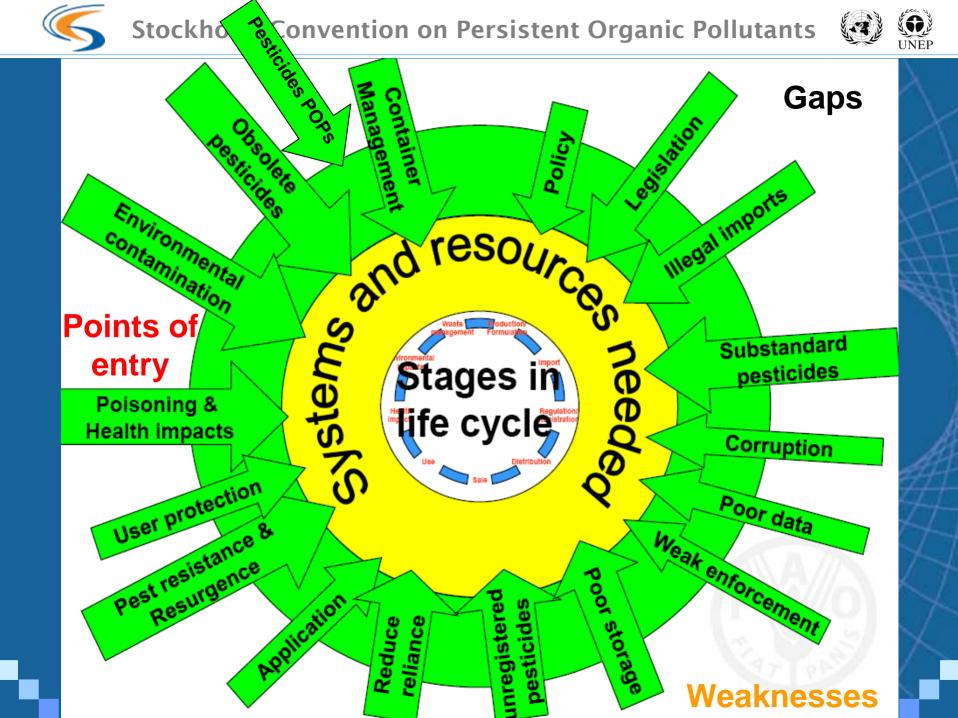


















Obsolete Pesticides Management System

- Tool for inventory of obsolete pesticides
- Collection & flexible management of data
- Concerns:
 - Pesticides & other contaminated materials
 - Storage sites & their environment
- Generates site specific risk assessment
- Planning tool







Pesticide Stock Management System

- Where are the pesticides?
- Which products & what can they be used for?
- What is their condition and age?
- What happens to obsolete products & empty containers?
- Preventing obsolete pesticides

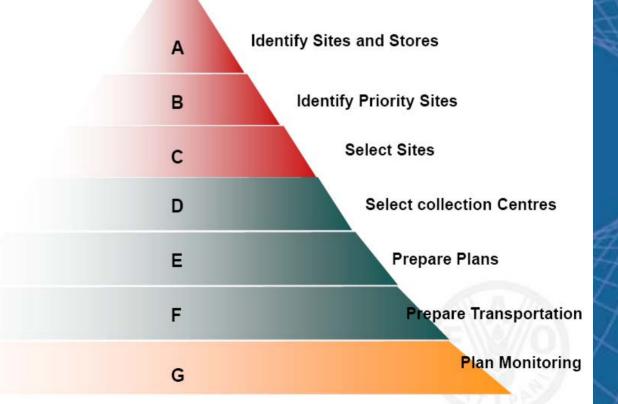








Environmental Management ToolKit









Container Management Guidelines

New guidelines to be published by FAO

- The Basic tool:
 - ❖ Triple rinse + Puncture = >90% Risk Reduction
- ECPA guidelines available
- www.ecpa.be/files/ecpa/documentslive/14/14313_ECPA-Guidelines-on-sustainable-use-of-cpps.pdf









