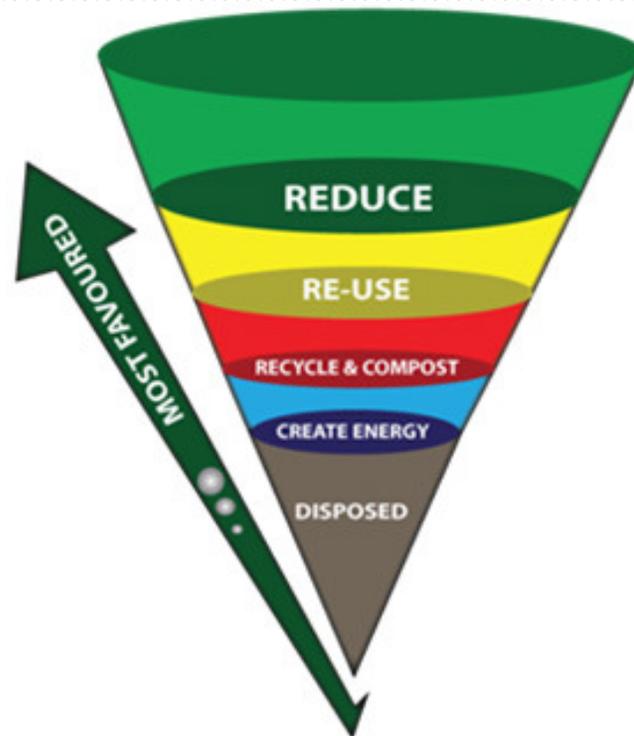


WHERE WE ARE AND WE ARE GOING: A SHORT LOOK AT RECENT CHANGES AND PROPOSED CHANGES TO WASTE LEGISLATION



Introduction

- The Status of Organic Waste
- The Status of the Waste Tyre Industry Waste Management Plan(s)
- A Look at the Call for the Paper and Packaging Industry, Electrical and Electronic Industry and Lighting Industry to Prepare and Submit and IWMP
- What Waste can go to Landfill – An Update on the Norms and Standards for the Disposal of Waste to Landfill
- An Overview of the Waste Exclusion Regulations
- A Brief overview of the Draft Health Care Risk Waste Regulations

THE STATUS OF ORGANIC WASTE



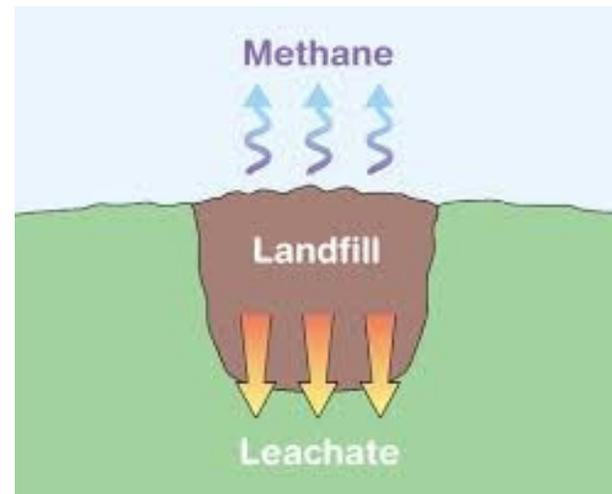
ORGANIC WASTE

- Waste, excluding hazardous waste, emanating from:
 - Agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, food preparation and processing;
 - Wood processing and the production of panels and furniture, pulp, paper and cardboard;
 - Garden and park wastes; and
 - Kitchen and restaurant facilities



ORGANIC WASTE

- Problem
 - Large amounts to landfill
 - Landfill space is fast running out
 - Leachate = groundwater contamination
 - Methane gas production from decomposition = GHG
 - High logistics cost due to health risks = frequent trips for collection and disposal



LEGISLATION

- National Organic Waste Composting Strategy – 2013
- National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill - 2013
- Draft National Norms and Standards for Organic Waste Composting - 2014
- Motivation for the Development of Norms and Standards for the Treatment of Organic Waste in South Africa - 2017
- Draft National Norms and Standards for Organic Waste Treatment - 2017

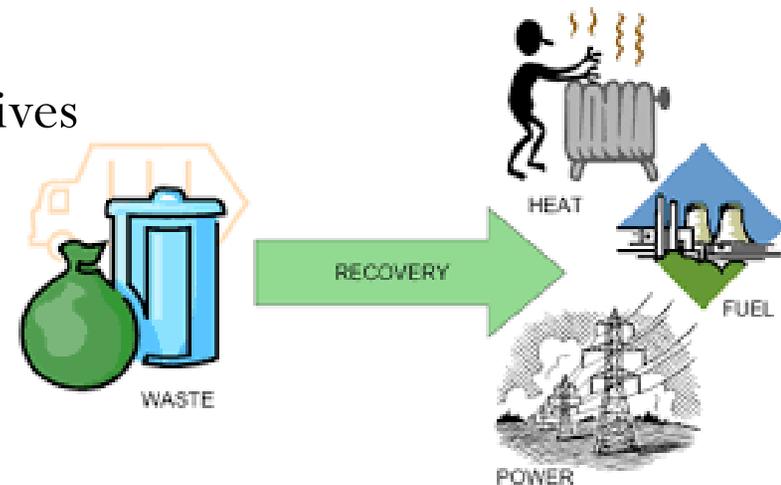
WESTERN CAPE: DIVERSION TARGETS

- 50% diversion of organic waste from landfill by 2022
- Landfill ban by 2027
- Added conditions to waste licences for landfills
 - Organic waste must be in accordance with the Organic Diversion Plan, Targets and Procedures
 - Must submit plan within 90 days and annually thereafter



SOLUTIONS

- Diversion
 - Composting
 - Feeding Programs
 - Feeding Livestock
 - Biofuels and Biogas (Waste to Energy Plants)
- Landfill bans
- Operation Phakisa
 - 4 Work Streams with 20 initiatives



BARRIERS

- Poor separation at source
- Contaminants
- Presence of hazardous waste
- Competing with Pig Farmers
- Not regulated in the same manner



THE STATUS OF THE WASTE TYRE INDUSTRY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN(S)



WASTE TYRES

WITHDRAWN

- Why Call for New Plans??
- REDISA = Withdrawn in October 2017
- Waste Bureau Assumes Responsibility
- Therefore a Call for New Plan
- Minister received 4 Plans
- Also received 1 Voluntary Plan



WASTE TYRES

- 4 Plans Submitted for Approval
 - SATRUCO
 - TWAMISA
 - JPC Energy
 - Evergreen Energy
- Voluntary Plan
 - TAKIRA - KZN



COMMENTS

- None of the Plans Submitted Covered the Entire Life Cycle of Tyres
- Only Covered Certain Requirements



COMMENTS

- Opposition from many corners within industry
 - SATMC, NAAMSA, BUSA....
- False and Unsubstantiated Claims
- Allegations of Collusion, Corruption and Conflicts
 - SATRUCO – Central Management Entity – Similar to REDISA
- Comments by suspended directors of REDISA!
- Most indicated very little support for the plans but especially JPC and Evergreen

A LOOK AT THE CALL FOR THE PAPER AND PACKAGING
INDUSTRY, ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY
AND LIGHTING INDUSTRY TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT
AN INDUSTRY WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



BACKGROUND

- Draft for comment published on 12 August 2016
- Notice published on 06 December 2017
- Covers waste from use of end user of:
 - Paper and Packaging Material
 - Lighting Equipment
 - Electrical and Electronic Equipment



REQUIREMENTS

- A producer must register with and subscribe to at least 1 industry waste management plan approved by the Minister
- Within 1 month of approval or as producer comes into existence
- Registration
 - Existing = 2 months of notice (February 2018)
 - New = within 30 days of commencement



A PRODUCER???



- Am I a Producer???
- **“Producer”** means any person or category of persons or a brand-owner who is engaged in the commercial manufacture, conversion, refurbishment or import of new and/or used –
- (a) paper and packaging material;
- (b) lighting equipment;
- (c) electrical and electronic equipment, or
- (d) goods wrapped in primary or secondary packaging material,
- Which are intended for distribution in the Republic of South Africa

A PRODUCER???

- Goods wrapped in primary or secondary packaging material....
- Makes the requirement to register very broad
- Essentially covers all manufacturers



PROCESS

- I'm a producer so what now??
- Must have registered by now
- Should have your registration number
- Either
 - Prepare and submit plan (6 September 2018)
 - Subscribe to a plan



WHAT WASTE CAN GO TO LANDFILL – AN UPDATE ON THE NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE TO LANDFILL



BACKGROUND

- Waste Classification Regulations – 2013
- Waste must be classified before being disposed of
- Disposal must be done in accordance with disposal regulations
- National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill – 2013
- Sets out requirements for disposal of waste



TIMEFRAMES

- Timeframes sets in terms of waste disposal restrictions
- We will have a quick look recent restrictions
- Effective from date of coming into operation of the regulations – 23 August 2013



23 August 2017

- Waste Pesticides (not listed under the Stockholm Convention)
- Re-usable, Recoverable or Recyclable Used Lubricating Mineral Oils, as well as Oil Filters, but Excluding other Oil Contained Wastes



23 August 2018

- Re-usable, Recoverable or Recyclable Used or Spent Solvents
- PCB Containing Wastes (>50 mg/kg or 50ppm)
- Waste Tyres: Quartered
- Garden Waste – 25% Diversion from the Baseline at a Particular Landfill of Separated Garden Waste



PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES - 23 August 2018

- Disposal of:
- Type 1 Waste that has been treated with waste listed in paragraph (2)(a) of Annexure 1 of the Regulations
- Waste classified as hazardous in terms of Regulation 4(1) or listed in paragraph (2)(b) with waste listed in paragraph (2)(a)
- Type 4 Waste with any waste other than Type 4

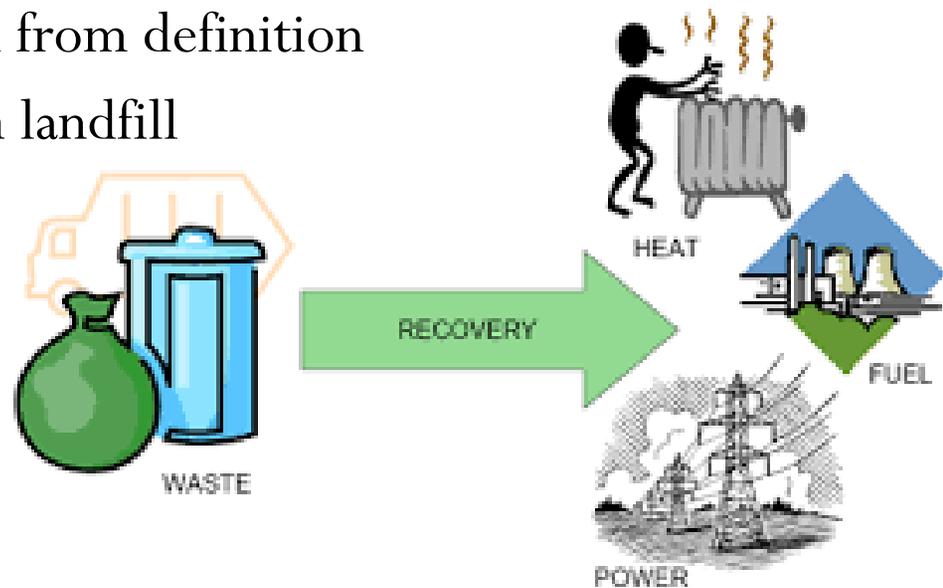


A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE WASTE EXCLUSION REGULATIONS



BACKGROUND

- Draft Regulations for comment on 12 January 2018
- Regulations in effect 18 July 2018
- Purpose
 - Apply to exclude a waste stream or portions for beneficial use from definition
 - Exclude permitted used from definition
 - Promote diversion from landfill



APPLICATION

- Who May Apply?
 - Person who generates waste
 - Any group of persons who generate the same waste
 - Lodge application with Minister



CRITERIA FOR EXCLUSION

- Application demonstrates the waste is or will be used for a beneficial purpose
- Undertake risk assessment and submission of risk management plan
- Risk management plan must accompany any delivery of the excluded waste to the user



RISK ASSESSMENT

- Requirements:
 - Facility Based
 - Description of Source of Waste
 - Intended Use of Excluded Waste
 - Description of Methodology to Assess Hazardous Characteristics
 - Potential Risks of Activities Associated with Intended Beneficial Use
 - Mitigation Measures



RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Requirements:
 - If Hazardous Waste = Include and MSDS
 - Permitted Use for which the Waste Material May be Used
 - Mechanism to Record the Amount of Waste Distributed to Specific Users to Include Number of Enterprises Established or Supported and Extent to Previously Disadvantaged
 - Submitted Annually to the Department



WASTE EXCLUSION LIST

- Draft Legislation = Published a List
- Final Version = No More List
- The list will now grow as people apply for exclusion
- So you can wait for something to be excluded or start the process



A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE DRAFT HEALTH CARE RISK WASTE REGULATIONS



BACKGROUND

DRAFT

- Draft Published on 30 April 2018
- HCRW currently regulated at a Provincial level
 - Only WC and Gauteng
- Also Local Level
 - Public Health By-Laws Etc
- Draft Regulations Aim to Regulate HCRW uniformly throughout SA



INTERESTING POINTS

- “Health Care Risk Waste”
- “Generator”
- “Domestic Generator”
- “Chemical Waste”
- Compliance with Requirements of SANS 10248-1



HOLDERS OF WASTE

- Waste must only go to a licensed waste management facility
- Comply with the manifest system in the Waste Classification and Management Regulations
- Spill response plan
- Train employees



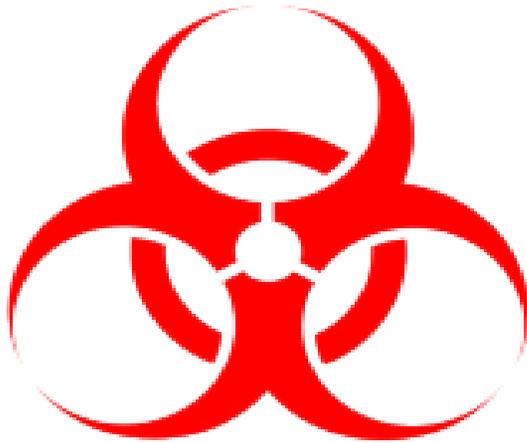
GENERATORS

- Segregate, package, label and store in accordance with Regulations
- Only release to transporter with suitable vehicle
- Maximum storage times for different types of waste



TRANSPORTER

- Transporter who stores = operator of a waste transfer facility
- Acceptance rules
- Develop, document and implement procedures specific to management of HCRW



THE END

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS??????

