



**Western Cape  
Government**

Environmental Affairs and  
Development Planning

**BETTER TOGETHER.**

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**Institute of Waste Management of South Africa**

**Norms and Standards of Waste Management**

**Lance McBain-Charles**

**Waste Management Licensing**

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# Over arching legislation giving effect to Waste Management

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- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 (Act 108 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act 1998 (107 of 1998)
- National Water Act 1998 (Act 36 of 1998)
- National Environmental Management Waste Act 2008 (59 of 2008)

# National Environmental Management Waste Act 2008 (59 of 2008)

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- Part of environmental law reform in SA.
- 1st comprehensive act to regulate waste management in a proactive way.
- Framework legislation - basis for the regulation of waste management.
- Make provision for Norms and Standards in Chapter 2 part 2
  - National;
  - Provincial;
  - Waste service standards.
- NEM:WA must be read in conjunction with NEMA
- Interpretation and application guided by NEMA principles incl:
  - precautionary approach;
  - duty of care;
  - environmental justice; and
  - polluter pays.

## Waste management legislative framework continued

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- The Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill second edition 1998
- The Minimum Requirements for the Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste second edition 1998
- The Minimum Requirements for Water Monitoring at Waste Management Facilities second edition 1998
- Changes landfill liners and classification of waste

- National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) Norms and Standards gazette 23 August 2013
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- National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) Norms and Standard gazette 23 August 2013
  - GN No R 634 Waste Classification and Management Regulations
  - GN No. R 635 National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal
  - GN No. 636 National Norms and Standards for Disposal of Waste to Landfill

# National Environmental Management Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) Norms and Standard gazette 29 November 2013

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- Amendments to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 1 f 2010
- Amendment to Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations Listing Notice 2 of 2010
- National Standards for the Extraction, Flaring or Recovery of Landfill Gas
- List of Waste Management Activities that have, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the Environment
- National Standards for the Scrapping or Recovery of Motor Vehicles
- National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste
  - Register on IPWIS to reduce paperwork same conditions as a licence

# Overview

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Facilities based on pre-constitution of RSA 1996 principles relied on philosophy of pollution dilution and dispersion for small and communal facilities

DWA 1994 standards also made assumptions that facilities situated in a negative water balance area (B-) would not produce leachate and were thus not lined

The National Water act and NEMA move away from allowing pollution

# Overview

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The norms and standard do not differentiate between a small medium or large waste disposal facility

The types of waste (Type 0 to Type 4) that are disposed hence the classification of the waste

General waste disposal facilities need to comply with the requirements set for a Class B site

(Class C waste tyres, post consumer packaging, )

(Class D Building and demolition Excavate earth )

Class B licensing authority Provincial

sorting out the legal aspects agreements between Minister and MECs

Capital intensive with less impact of waste on the environment

The GN No. 921 makes it easier for Waste Management activities such as recycling to happen at smaller facilities as well as GN No. 926

Norms and Standards for Storage of Waste



# Beneficiation of waste

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- Objective of the Waste Classification and Management Regulations.
- Diversion of waste from landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy –GN No R. 636 Waste disposal restrictions
- Wastes prohibited or Restricted in terms of disposal

Waste Prohibited or Restricted in terms of Disposal	Compliance Timeframe
Waste which, in the conditions of a landfill, is explosive, corrosive, oxidizing, or flammable (according to SANS 10234).	Immediate
Waste with a pH value of <6 or >12.	Immediate
Flammable waste with a closed cup flashpoint lower than 61°C	Immediate
Reactive waste that may react with water, air, acids or components of the waste, or that could generate unacceptable amounts of toxic gases within the landfill.	Immediate
Waste compressed gases (according to SANS 10234 or 10228).	Immediate
Untreated Healthcare Risk Waste (HCRW).	Immediate
(i) POPs pesticides listed under the Stockholm Convention. (ii) Residue pesticides and pesticide containers.	Eight (8) years Four (4) years
Lead acid batteries.	Immediate
Other batteries	Eight (8) years
Reusable, recoverable or recyclable used lubricating minerals oils, as well as oil filters, but excluding other oil containing wastes.	Four (4) years
Reusable, recoverable or recyclable used or spent solvents.	Five (5) years
PCB containing wastes (>50 mg/kg or 50 ppm).	Five (5) years
Hazardous waste electric and electronic equipment (WEEE) – Lamps.	Three (3) years
Hazardous waste electric and electronic equipment (WEEE) – Other.	Eight (8) years

Waste Prohibited or Restricted in terms of Disposal	Compliance Timeframe
Waste tyres: Whole.	Immediate
Waste tyres: Quartered.	Five (5) years
Liquid waste— (i) Waste which has an angle of repose of less than 5 degrees, or becomes free-flowing at or below 60 °C or when it is transported, or is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel; or (ii) Waste with a moisture content of >40% or that liberates moisture under pressure in landfill conditions, and which has not been stabilised by treatment.	Six (6) years
Hazardous waste with a calorific value of: (i) > 25 MJ/kg. (ii) > 20 MJ/kg. (iii) > 10 MJ/kg. (iv) > 6% TOC.	Four (4) years Six (6) years Twelve (12) years Fifteen (15) years
Brine or waste with a high salt content (TDS > 5%), and a leachable concentration for TDS of more 100 000 mg/l.	Eight (8) years
Disposal of garden waste: (i) 25% diversion from baseline at a particular landfill of separated garden waste. (ii) 50% diversion from baseline at a particular landfill of separated garden waste.	Five (5) years Ten (10) years
Infectious animal carcasses and animal waste.	Immediate

# Beneficiation of waste

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- The Development of National Norms and Standards for Waste Derived Fuels (WDF)
- First meeting in Gauteng January
- Norms and Standards for Composting out for comment

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Thank you