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Cork Harbour Alliance For a Safe Environment

CHASE WHITE PAPER

PROPOSAL ON HAZARDOUS/TOXIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Summary

- 1. Municipal waste is the current over-riding priority for Ireland.
- 2. Impose a moratorium on incineration of hazardous/toxic waste.
- 3. Conduct an in-depth, professional study to evaluate the alternative current, non-burn treatments of hazardous/toxic waste; see appendix.
- 4. If a national treatment facility for hazardous/toxic waste is deemed to be required then all current facilities dealing with such materials must be phased out.

Background

Phase II:

Current Government proposals as outlined by FORFÁS and EPA provide for a National Hazardous/Toxic Waste Incinerator.

Phase I: planning application has been lodged for siting of this proposal in Cork Harbour.

proposed siting of a similar capacity Municipal Waste Incinerator

1. Analysis of the Problem

Disposal of hazardous/toxic waste is not an urgent problem as for the outlying reasons:

(a) <u>Insufficient Volumes of Waste</u>

The quantities of hazardous/toxic waste are relatively small, i.e. circa 30-50,000 tons a year, which constitutes <0.5% of waste produced nationally. (Ref: EPA Millennium Report 1998)

(b) Current Practices Suffice

Existing structures are in place to deal with these volumes, i.e. export to Europe for remediation, de-construction, re-construction and incineration.

(c) Current Practices

Industry is obliged to implement waste reduction and clean production strategies in accordance with the EPA, IPC (Integrated Pollution Control) Licenses.

(d) <u>Hazardous Waste not a National Priority</u>

Due to small volumes, current working practices and reduction strategies, the issue of hazardous/toxic waste is not as urgent as municipal waste.

(e) Real Issues

In the interim, standards of operation of existing facilities should be improved and controlled.

2. The First Step

- (a) If any centralised hazardous/toxic waste treatment centre is eventually deemed to be technologically and economically appropriate, then all private and other incinerators dealing with such materials should be phased out.
- (b) Logically therefore, we propose a moratorium on the commercial incineration of hazardous/toxic waste while we address the more pressing issues of **municipal waste** which is a **priority** matter.

3. The Real Issue

Municipal waste to landfill is unquestionably the priority problem and has first to be correctly addressed under the headings of **Reduce**, **Re-use** and **Recycle**.

Phase 1

Reduction through proven local waste minimization and re-cycling programmes and legislative measures, e.g. plastic bag levy.

Phase II

Centralised **separation and segregation** of other resource/waste streams for recycling coupled with Eco-parks to facilitate resource re-use and appropriate remediation treatment.

Phase III

Treatment/disposal of residual municipal waste.

Phase IV

Address the issue of hazardous/toxic waste treatment as appropriate.

Phase V

In the longer-term focus on re-design of products and processes to reduce environmental impacts.

4. Action Needed

Adequate time is required to evaluate the issues and conduct a proper professional study engaging the Government, NGO's (Non-Governmental Organisations) (including concerned Environmental Organisations) and industry to work in close co-operation.

This study should adopt a holistic approach to:

- Waste minimization (in industry, commerce and the home)
- Enhanced recovery of wastes, recycling and transformation.
- Evaluation of Eco-friendly alternative treatments and disposal techniques.
- Legislative initiatives which encourage waste reduction at source.

The Main Criteria for the Study should be:

- A. Sustainability with defined Environmental Objectives
- B. Economic basis of each solution

5. Methodology Recommended

Any study must be carried out by a team that will include the support and gain the confidence of the NGOs and local concerned environmental organizations. The study should demonstrate knowledge, competence, independence and originality.

As this is a national problem, funding must be provided by central Government.

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ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES TASK FORCE

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Modern Non-burn Alternative Treatments

Waste Treated (Matrix)	Process	Vendor Contact Information
Chlorinated, non-chlorinated organics	Gas Phase Chemical Reduction (GPCR)	www.eco-logic-intl.com
Agricultural waste e.g. DDT, sheep dip etc.	The details in (c. en.)	
 Sediments, soils, ground water, WEEE, process wastes 		
Chemical industry waste		
Solvents (medical diagnostic waste). Assessed for treatment of low-level radioactive waste	Electrochemical Oxidation (Silver II)	www.aeat-prodsys.com
Pharmaceutical organic and inorganic waste		
Chlorinated & non-chlorinated waste		
Ion exchange resins		
Same as above.	Electrochemical Oxidation (CerOx)	www.cerox.com
PCB's and highly chlorinated wastes	Base Catalysed Dechlorinated	www.bcdinternational.com
Low-level radioactive wastes.	Supercritical Water	www.ga.com/atg/aps/scwo.html
Chlorinated solvents	Oxidation	
• Soils		
Ground water wastes.		
Contaminated bone meal	Alkaline Hydrolysis	www.wr2.net
animal by-products		
bovine risk material		
hospital cytotoxic wastes		
chemotherapy wastes		
Hazardous sludges	Wet Air Oxidation	www.zimpro.com
wastewater		·
PCB's and highly chlorinated solvents	Solvated Electron Technology	www.commodore.com
• CFC's	3,	
• soils		
spent oils		
• explosives		
Sludges & industrial wastewater,	Wet Oxidation &	www.zimpro.com
pulp liquors	Hydrolysis	

can be pre-treatment prior to biological degradation process	
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