



Twinning Project IL/11
Implementation and Strengthening the Environmental Framework for
IPPC, Resource Efficiency and Eco-Management in Israel



Hazardous Waste Management Austria

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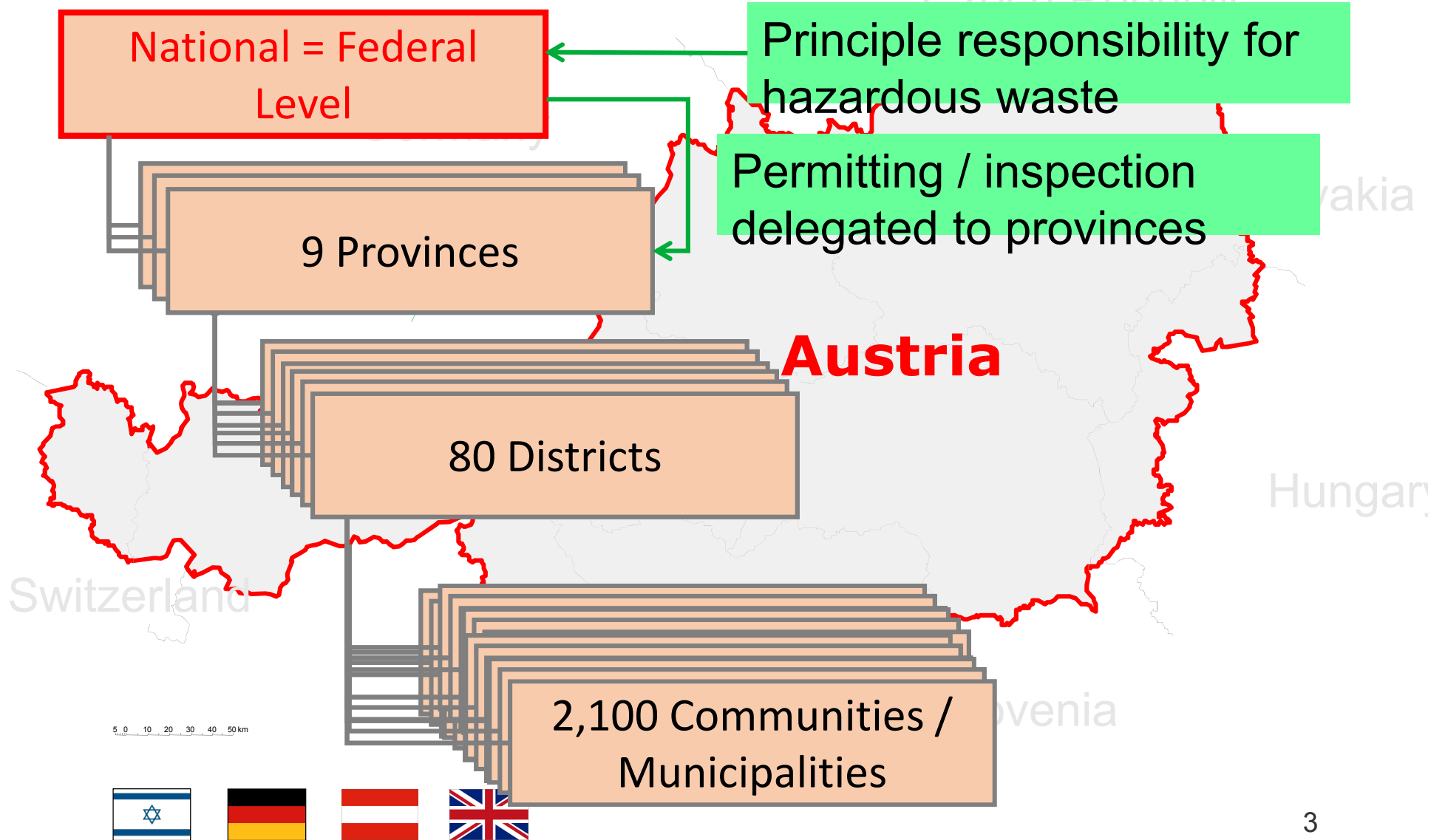


Institutional framework, distribution of responsibilities and
the administrative set-up





Administrative levels





Distribution of competences

Legislation - Federal level

- Hazardous waste in general
- Wastes for which producer responsibility has been implemented (ELV, packaging waste, WEEE, batteries) - permitting of collective schemes
- Permit conditions for waste management plants

Legislation - Province level

- Any other matter of waste management, including municipal waste management

Enforcement - Indirect Federal Administration

- Federal authority is delegated to competent authorities and administrative bodies at province level (in general: permitting & inspections).

Enforcement - Direct Federal Administration

- Transfrontier shipment of waste
- Enforcement of legal provisions for special waste streams under producer responsibility principle





Responsibilities of Environment Agency Austria *with regard to waste data*

- Compile data for describing the status-quo of waste management in Austria (annual report, part of the „Federal Waste Management Plan of Austria)
- Prepare Austrian Waste Statistics according to EU Waste Statistics Regulation (bi-annually)
- Prepare the data for specific EU-/international reporting obligations
- Support the Ministry of Environment in fulfilling their obligations in the field of waste management





Inspection

The governor of the province is obliged to inspect regularly

- producers of hazardous wastes
- waste collectors (every 5 years)
- waste treatment plants (every 5 years).

The governor of the province may delegate the implementation of inspections of treatment plants to the district administration body.

If the inspection incurs exceptional costs, in particular due to the consultation of experts, the inspected persons/companies may be held liable for reimbursement of such costs, if the inspection has given reason to initiate an administrative procedure and results in a legally binding punishment.

The authority can decide whether a material, good, or product is declared waste and has to be treated as waste in order to prevent impairments of the public interest.





Measures in case of non-compliance – who has to carry the costs?

1. owner of the waste - the owner of a plant.

2. owner of the property

3.a Municipality
in the case of
municipal waste

3.b The authority
implements the
measures after prior
consent of the Ministry
of Environment, the
Ministry of Environment
provides the funds





Implementation of measures – upcoming developments

- A preferential lien (right to distraint) on the property will be granted to the Federal Authority in order to cover the costs for measures carried out by the authority.
- The competent authority will be entitled to confiscate waste and have it removed to an intermediate storage if the waste collection and treatment does not comply with the provisions of the Waste Management Act (relevant for end-of-life vehicles and transfrontier waste shipment).





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Legislation





Waste and hazardous waste legislation

Austria:

- Basic regulation: Federal Waste Management Act
 - Specific regulations on e.g. waste classification, record keeping, treatment obligations
 - Technical guidelines („national BAT/BREF“)
 - Federal Waste Management Plan (technical part)
 - National Standards (issued by ASI and ÖWAV)
 - 9 Waste Management Acts from the Federal Provinces (covering non-hazardous waste)
 - 9 Local Waste Management Plans





Requirements with Regard to Motor Oils and Oil Filters - § 12 Austrian WMA

- Motor oils may be distributed commercially to end-consumers only by the owners of petrol stations, garages, the specialized mineral-oil trade, and wholesale to the aforementioned.
- The owners the owners of petrol stations, garages, the specialized mineral-oil trade are obliged to take back used motor oil (waste oil) from individual end-consumers, in each case up to the quantity of motor oil sold. Up to 24 litres per return shall be accepted free of charge.





Requirements with Regard to Motor Oils and Oil Filters

Oil filters for motor vehicles shall only be distributed to private end-consumers, if

⇒ at the same time the used filter including the oil quantity contained therein is taken back free of charge

⇒ or for a deposit of 3 €;

If a deposit for the oil-filter had been paid, the supplier shall take back the replaced used oil filter free of charge and refund the deposit.





Secondary Waste Legislation

Binding requirements

- Ordinance on treatment obligations
- Ordinances on separate collection (e.g. packaging wastes)
- Ordinance on WEEE, EoL Vehicles, batteries
- Ordinance on recycling of C&D-Waste
- Landfill ordinance
- Waste Incineration ordinance





Waste Treatment Obligations Ordinance, Federal Law Gazette II No. 459/2004

Defines minimum criteria for collection, storage, transport and treatment (disposal, recovery) of selected waste streams:

- Waste electrical and electronic equipment
- Batteries and accumulators
- Solvents, solvent-containing waste, paint and varnish waste
- Medical waste that may cause injury
- Amalgam residues
- Waste containing PCB (including electrical equipment)





Principles for the Treatment of Particular Waste and Material Flows

as laid down in the Austrian Federal Waste Management Plan,
for selected waste streams (examples from previous plans)

- Waste from garages (vehicle repair shops)
- Asbestos-containing floor and wall linings
- Asbestos-bearing storage heaters
- Galvanic sludge
- Fire debris
- Photo chemicals
- PCB-containing waste





Waste Legislation

Company specific measures

- Mandatory waste management concept

Economic tools

- Specific fee on waste disposal (ALSAG), depending on type and quality of treatment
- Deposit system

Others

- Strict regulation on landfills (e.g. limit value on TOC)





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Organization of collection and treatment





Hazardous household waste

Obligation of Municipalities/Municipality Associations

- The municipalities (associations of municipalities) shall carry out or organise a separate collection (return possibility) for hazardous household waste – except WEEE and batteries - as required, but at least twice per year, unless their collection is organised in some other way within the municipality (association of municipalities).
- The municipality shall determine certain dates and collection points for the collection of hazardous household waste, and shall make these known in a suitable manner and within due time.





Hazardous Household Waste

Collection is usually realised in a bring-system (civic amenity sites or “collection of HHW at collection points at least twice a year”)



Municipalities usually are not operators of waste treatment plants, so treatment/recovery/disposal is sub-contracted to private waste management facilities





Hazardous household waste – mobile collection in Vienna





Hazardous Waste from Industry and Commerce



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The owner of the waste is responsible for collection, transportation and treatment of industrial/commercial wastes
Hazardous waste management is carried out by the private sector within a strict regulatory framework





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Financing of hazardous waste management





Financing of hazardous waste management

“Polluter pays” principle - costs of waste management are mainly borne by waste producer or the holder of the waste.

- Industry/commerce pay for the collection and treatment of hazardous waste generated by them (free market, many service providers)
- Management of hazardous waste from households is financed by municipalities, inhabitants pay obligatory municipal fees to municipalities
- Management of WEEE, ELV, batteries is financed by Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes
- Remediation of historically contaminated sites is subsidized by a fund. Money for the fund comes from a levy on landfilling (8-26 €/t) and waste incineration (7 €/t).
- Co-funding of investments in innovative processes by a “Green Fund”, money from public budget (mainly in the past, when waste management infrastructure had to be developed)



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Waste flows and treatment of hazardous waste in Austria





Hazardous household waste generation (2013)

		kg/capita		
		Austria		
Hazardous household waste (Problemstoffe) & consumer batteries	separately collected	2.4		
	in mixed waste	1.3		
	total	3.8		
WEEE	separately collected	9.0		
	in mixed waste	1.3		
	total	10.3		
Total hazardous waste from households		14.1		





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Hazardous waste generation (2014)

Spent solvents	HAZ	37.976
Acid, alkaline or saline wastes	HAZ	96.723
Used oils	HAZ	36.153
Chemical wastes	HAZ	209.300
Industrial effluent sludges	HAZ	30.408
Sludges & liquid wastes from w. treatm.	HAZ	1.056
Health care and biological wastes	HAZ	1.258
Glass wastes	HAZ	5.737
Wood wastes	HAZ	39.812
Waste containing PCB	HAZ	25
Discarded equipment	HAZ	55.356
Discarded vehicles	HAZ	53.399
Batteries and accumulators wastes	HAZ	27.647
Mixed and undifferentiated materials	HAZ	4.734
Sorting residues	HAZ	4.791
Mineral waste from constr. & demol.	HAZ	14.119
Other mineral wastes	HAZ	113.317
Combustion wastes	HAZ	179.581
Dredging spoils	HAZ	0
Min. waste from w. treatm. & stabilised w.	HAZ	174.952
Total Waste	HAZ	0
SUMME	Haz	1.272.288





Hazardous waste treatment in Austria

Treatment technique	Market share
Incineration	20 %
Chemical-physical treatment	50 %
Asbestos landfilling	5 %
Export (for underground landfilling or treatment)	25 %





Treatment plants for hazardous waste in Austria



- 2 large “specialized” hazardous waste incineration plant for – nearly – all types of hazardous treated best by incineration (plus co-incineration in industrial installations, plus fluidized-bed incineration for selected HW-types,...)
- Landfill of hazardous waste only after pre-treatment, after proving that the waste does not display hazardous properties under landfill-conditions („de-classification“)
- ~ 40 chemical – physical pre – treatment plants
- Numerous installatons for „pre-treatment“ prior to disposal or recovery/recycling (e.g. removing of hazardous components from WEEE and ELVs,...)





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Reporting obligations of companies





Legal basis for company reporting in the waste sector

Austrian Waste Management Act 2002:

- § 20. Reporting obligations for producers of hazardous waste
- § 21. Obligations concerning registration of personal data and reporting for waste collectors and waste conditioners
- § 22. Electronic registers for personal data and reported data
- § 22a. Data entry and competences of authorities
- § 87. Data exchange between authorities
- § 87a. Legal rights for accessing data of the registers





EU legislation

- Article 19(2) of WFD: Whenever hazardous waste is transferred within a Member State, it shall be accompanied by an identification document, which may be in electronic format, containing the appropriate data specified in Annex IB to Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006
- *Article 35 of WFD - Record keeping*
Establishments carrying out waste treatment, the producers of hazardous waste and the establishments which collect or transport hazardous waste, shall keep a chronological record of the quantity, nature and origin of the waste, and, where relevant, the destination, ..., and shall make that information available, ... , to the competent authorities.





Way bill system in Austria

- Obligation to fill in **way bills** when handing over hazardous wastes and to submit the way bills to the relevant province authority (§ 5-7 of Ordinance on Record Keeping 2003)
 - Person handing over and the person accepting have to **fill in the required data required**: identification number of persons, type of waste, quantity, identification numbers, date of the handing over, identification of person
 - Person accepting the hazardous waste has to **submit the way bill respectively data of the way bill** to the relevant provincial authority





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BEGLEITSCHIN FÜR GEFÄHRLICHEN ABFALL			
gemäß den §§ 8 bis 14 Abfallnachweisverordnung 2012 (ANV 2012)			Seite 1
Abfallart	Abfallcode	Spez.	Masse in kg
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
(Leerzellen für Korrektur)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Übergabe	Gefährlicher Abfall übergeben von		
	Name	Identifikationsnummer <input type="text"/>	Begleitscheinnummer <input type="text"/> Jahr <input type="text"/>
	Anschrift	Datum des Transportbeginns <input type="text"/>	
	Absendeort (PLZ)	Tag Monat Jahr	
Bestätigung _____			
Transport	Name	Personen-GLN <input type="text"/>	
	Anschrift	Art des Transports	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1= Straße <input type="checkbox"/> 2= Schiene <input type="checkbox"/> 3= Wasserweg <input type="checkbox"/> 4= Luftweg <input type="checkbox"/> 5= kombinierter Transport		
Bestätigung _____			
Übernahme	Gefährlicher Abfall übernommen von		
	Name	Identifikationsnummer <input type="text"/>	Begleitscheinnummer <input type="text"/> Jahr <input type="text"/>
	Anschrift	Datum des Empfangs <input type="text"/>	
	Empfangsort (PLZ)	Tag Monat Jahr	
Bestätigung _____			

Specimen – Austrian way bills

Since 1991 the data of the way bills have been processed in a central database, which was the integrated into EDM





ANNUAL WASTE BALANCES

- Legal basis: Waste Balance Ordinance
- Waste collectors and waste processors have to report annual waste balance sheets electronically not later than on 15 March of each year.
 - waste taken over from other legal entities
 - wastes handed over to other legal entities
 - in-house waste movements and storage
 - wastes treated (recovery and disposal operations)





CONTENTS OF THE WASTE BALANCES

- Data on waste quantities aggregated by:
 - Origin (Party/Location/Installation)
 - Destination (Party/Location/Installation)
 - Type of waste
 - Treatment operation of the origin
 - Treatment operation of the destination
- Waste received from initial waste generators shall be reported as total value per type of waste, broken down by the federal province of origin of the waste and by the economic sector of waste generator.





eGovernment Strategy in Austria

- eGovernment is the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) with the goal of strengthening and improving the quality and efficiency of public administration.
- **The development and implementation of electronic public services is a political priority since 2005**
- Legal framework: eGovernment Act (E-GovG)
General Administrative Procedure Act (AVG)
Service of Documents Act (ZustG)
Electronic Signature Act (SigG).

These laws are further supplemented by other acts and regulations

<http://www.digital.austria.gv.at/DocView.axd?CobId=56936>





What is EDM-Environment?

- An integrated E-Government application, consisting of internet applications and databases, to support complex processes of documentation, notification and reporting related to environmental protection
- Is a data repository for permits, licences, information about installations, reported data...
- Some statistics:
 - Over 60 million visits per year
 - 755.000 notifications per year
 - Approx. 40.000 registered persons/companies
 - 1.300 public officials users (federal, provincial and district level)
- EDM Portal: www.edm.gv.at





Key success factors for Austria's Hazardous Waste Management System

- Establishment of a fund for the remediation of historical contaminated sites.
 - financed through fees on waste treatment activities (landfill, incineration)
 - used as an instrument to speed up the adaptation of (hazardous) waste management to the state-of-the-art,
 - used to achieve environmental policy goals (circular economy).
- Close monitoring of hazardous waste from generation to final treatment, by implementing a shared IT-system.
- Establishment of a public investment fund for co-financing of investments in waste management infrastructure (money comes from general budget, guidelines for granting subsidies can be adapted very flexibly to new challenges).





Contact & Information

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