

Reduction of Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs) emissions by improving waste management practices at landfills

Waste streams prioritization tool

GEF Project ID: 5558 – Component 2 - Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for POPs in the Caribbean



Resources & Waste
Advisory Group

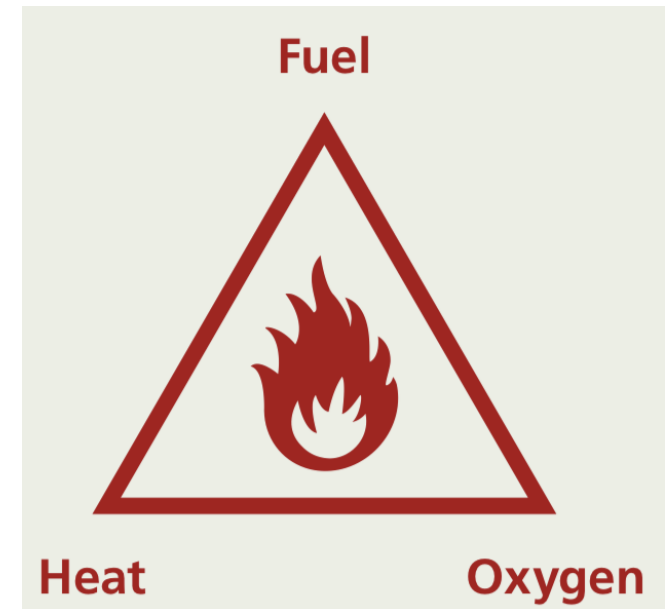


**Waste stream
prioritisation for source
segregation, aimed at
POPs/UPOPs emission
reduction from landfills**

Controlling combustible wastes

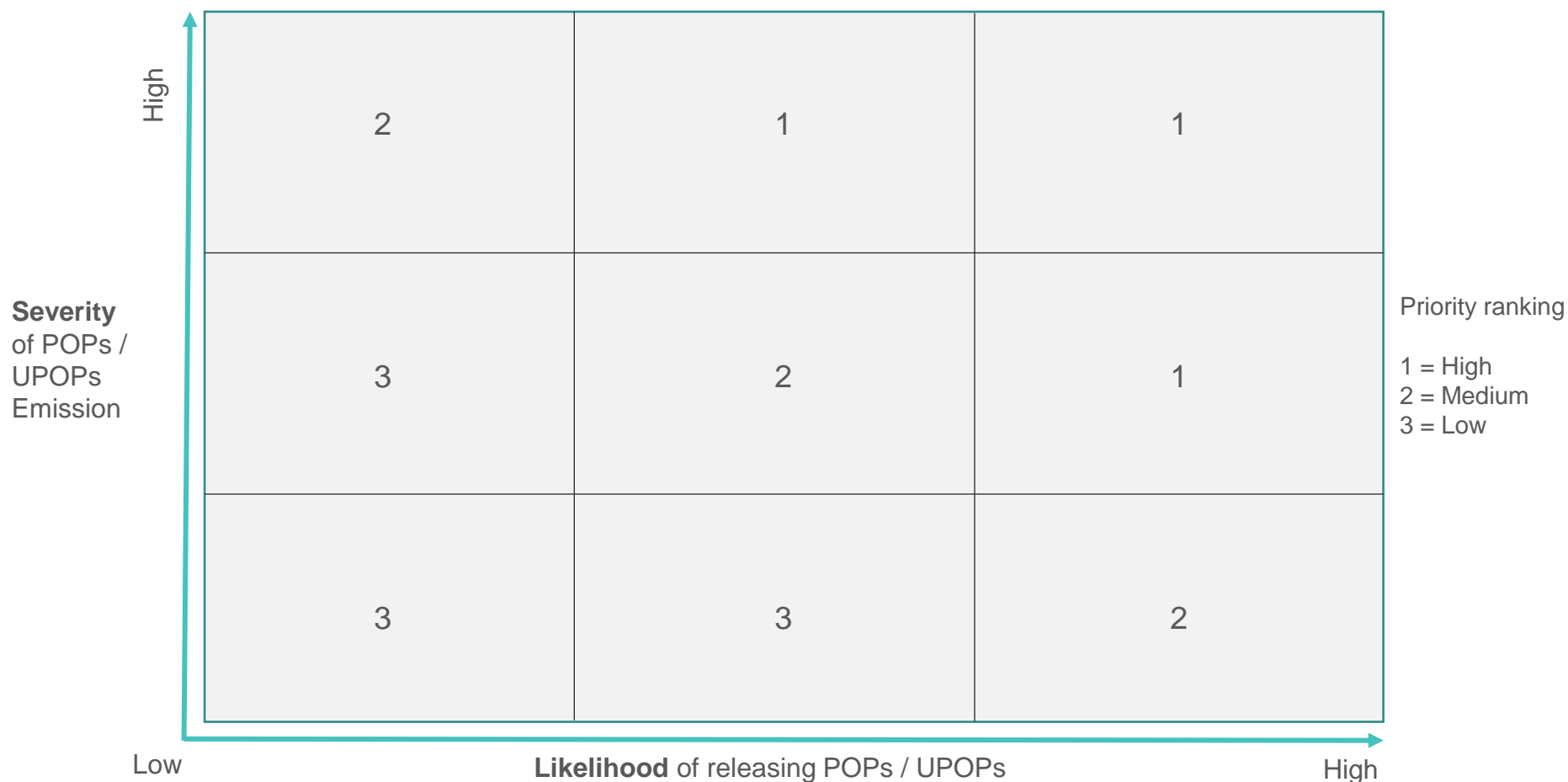
Examples of combustible wastes:

- Paper or cardboard
- Plastics
- Rags and textiles
- Scrap metals contaminated or mixed with other waste such as oils or plastics
- De-polluted and un-depolluted ELVs
- Compost and plant material
- Tyres
- Lumber (including planks, pallets, shredded wood, etc)
- WEEE (including white goods, TVs, batteries, etc)
- Other Bulky wastes (incl. mattresses, furniture, carpets)
- Chemicals (solvents, oxidising agents, other hazardous wastes)
- Flares from ships and other pyrotechnics
- Mixed waste containing any combustible wastes



Assessing UPOPs / POPs risk from current waste stream disposal / treatment sites

Ranking identified waste streams on a matrix such as below, based on POPs/UPOPs risk aids in selecting which waste streams needs to be addressed with high priority. Likelihood and severity scale explained in following pages.



Likelihood of POPs / UPOPs Emissions

Assessing likelihood of waste stream releasing or creating a release (i.e. starting or maintaining a fire) of POPs / uPOPs from landfill or other current waste management practice:

I. Low (unlikely):

- <5% probability of occurrence;
- may occur but not anticipated; or
- could occur after many years.

II. Medium (possible):

- <30% probability of occurrence;
- may occur shortly but there is a distinct probability that it won't; or
- could occur within a year.

III. High (probable):

- >30% probability of occurrence;
- balance of probability it will occur; or
- could occur within a month.

Severity of POPs / UPOPs Emissions

How severe would a release of POPs / UPOPs or hazardous waste from the waste stream or current waste management practice be?

A. Low:

- Any release would be contained within the landfill or leachate;
- Strategies and plans in place and actioned to reduce future occurrence

B. Medium:

- Readily controllable short-lived (less than 2 days) event that releases limited volume of UPOPs and POPs
- Damage to the environment, property and infrastructure that require local emergency procedures; and

C. High:

- Large and potentially long-term release of POPs and UPOPs that will persist in wider environment
- Physical harm to humans and/or livestock that require intervention by local health authorities
- Damage to the environment, property and infrastructure that require national emergency procedures