DEVELOPING AN INVENTORY OF ULAB

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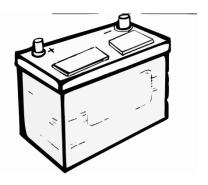
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



Why is an inventory useful

Key output: information on the amount of ULAB generated

- > Strategy for environmentally sound management (ESM):
 - Policies
 - Collection system
 - Planning and financing of disposal/recycling facilities
- Effectiveness of control system
 - Transboundary movements of ULAB controlled according to Basel Convention (BC)
- > Facilitate reporting
 - Data provided as part of national report under the BC



Practical guidance on the inventory of ULAB

- ☐ Simple methodology for developing ULAB inventory
- □ Appropriate for early stages of developing a system for the ESM of ULAB
- ☐ Guidance aims to facilitate national reporting under BC:
 - ➤ Information to be collected on:
 - Generation of ULAB
 - Waste disposal and recovery (recycling) facilities
 - Transboundary movements of ULAB
- □ Request by BC Conference of the Parties for pilot-testing of the guidance and comments from Parties

Methodology

Classification of ULAB:

Consistent classification useful for data collection, analysis and reporting.

Basel Convention

Annex I:

Y31: lead; lead compounds

Y34: acidic solutions or acids in solid form

Annex VIII:

A1160: waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed

A4090: waste acidic or basic solutions, other than those

specified in the corresponding entry on list B (note the related

entry on list B B2120)

Methodology

Calculating estimate of ULAB generation:

Relies on readily available statistics and data on a few key parameters

Step 1: Collect data on the amount of LAB in use

Step 2: Estimate amount of ULAB generated based on

lifespan and weight of LAB

Amount of ULAB generated per year = Amount of LAB in use Life span

Practical guidance step-by-step calculation and examples

Methodology

Data requirements:

- Identify LAB applications in your country (table 2 of Practical guidance)
- ➤ Identify possible sources of information and information to be collected (table 2)
- > For each application:
 - number of LAB per system (table 3)
 E.g. 1 LAB per vehicle; 10 for a mobile phone station
 - Weight of each LAB (table 3)
 - Lifespan (varies according to conditions of use)

Practical guidance provides:

- -Example questionnaire for collecting data
- -Model database for recording information

Collecting data for national reporting

Information to be reported includes:

- Country contacts (focal point transmits national report and competent authority authorizes imports and exports of hazardous wastes)
- Legislation to implement BC
- National definitions of waste and hazardous wastes
- Restrictions on transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes
- Use of notification and movement documents
- Options for final disposal and recovery of hazardous and other wastes
- Import of hazardous and other wastes
- Export of hazardous and other wastes
- > Amount of hazardous and other wastes generated
- Disposal which did not proceed as intended
- Accidents during transboundary movements
- Cases of illegal traffic

Assessing results and conclusions

- ☐ Make inventory more complete:
 - Reliability of collected data
 - Ways for improving data quality (e.g. field survey instead of desk study)
 - Mechanism for regular updating of the inventory
- ☐ Assessing accuracy:
 - E.g. compare amount generated with amount exported and/or disposed

Next steps: pilot testing

- > Email to interested countries
- ➤ Introductory webinar with technical expert
- > Follow-up webinar for support

➤ Feedback and comments on the Practical guidance to be provided by 30 January 2018

Acknowledgements

Draft practical manual for the development of inventories of used lead-acid batteries

- ❖ Document UNEP/CHW.13/INF/22
- Available at:

http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/tabid/5310/Default.aspx

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THANK YOU

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