

<b>Potential in the country</b>	
<b>Interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limits the coastal erosion.</li> <li>Diminishes the volume of waste to dispose of.</li> </ul>
<b>Entry criteria</b>	<p>Sediment must be clean to be returned on the beaches (however, sediments will continue to be cleaned in exposed areas by the action of the waves, see “surfwashing”).</p> <p>There are no general rules for the return of the sediments on site. Each situation will be studied on a case by case basis by the National Authorities. Example of ERIKA oil spill in France: the threshold was set at 2,500ppm for the cleaned sediments.</p>
<b>Operational constraints</b>	Requires personnel, transport equipment and earth moving equipment.
<b>Impacts</b>	None for clean to very lightly oiled sediments.
<b>Legal constraints</b>	None.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Complete.
<b>Cost</b>	CAPEX: no specific equipment required. OPEX: hire existing equipments and personnel.
<b>FINAL DISPOSAL</b>	<b>Discharge in natural environment</b>
<b>Description</b>	Discharge of water following decantation of washing effluents from operations (washing of solid waste, high pressure clean-up of pebbles, etc.)
<b>Waste</b>	Recovered oil (from decantation) Treated washing effluents (from washing operations)
<b>Situation / Potential in the country</b>	<p>During clean up operations, it is usually tolerated that recovered water (from the oil and water mix) is discharged directly in the sea, after decantation in decantation tanks. This discharged water will have very little to insignificant impact compared to the ongoing oil spill.</p> <p>During waste treatment, more restrictive threshold value must be in force (as time and equipment should be available to treat adequately effluents):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>concentration for discharge at sea,</li> <li>daily volume limit for the discharge at sea.</li> </ul>
<b>Interest</b>	Avoids the treatment of lightly to very lightly polluted sea water resulting from clean-up operations.
<b>Entry criteria</b>	HC content of the discharged water must not exceed certain amount – to be validated by the National Authorities.
<b>Operational constraints</b>	Water must not be discharged close to sensitive areas. Check the HC content of the discharged water.
<b>Impacts</b>	None if HC content is low.
<b>Legal constraints</b>	Refer to legislation related to coastal water quality. Specific authorisation may be delivered.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Complete.
<b>Cost</b>	CAPEX: none. OPEX: none (related to the cleaning operations).
<b>FINAL DISPOSAL</b>	<b>Land filling (controlled containment in specialized cells and/ or landfills)</b>
<b>Description</b>	<p>Storage in landfills or specialized industrial waste storage or specialized cells. Oil spill debris can also be incorporated into an active landfill along with municipal refuse or industrial wastes.</p> <p>Co-disposal with domestic waste may also be considered. Oil can biodegrade slowly with the domestic waste and also remains absorbed by all type of domestic waste, with little tendency to leach out. “As a general guide, oily waste should be deposited on a top of at least 4m of domestic refuse either in surface strips 0.1m thick or in silt trenches 0.5m deep to allow free drainage of water. The oily material should be covered by a layer of soil followed by a minimum of 2m of domestic waste to facilitate degradation (...)”. Source: IMO.</p> <p>Burial is another landfilling option. Oil spill debris is deposited into pits, trenches or other</p>

	depressions prepared for debris disposal onsite. The excavated soil is used as intermediate and final cover of the debris.
<b>Waste</b>	Liquid Semi-solids and solid Polluted sand and pebbles Polluted sorbent Polluted solid waste
<b>Situation / Potential in the country</b>	Landfills are present in all countries. However, only controlled landfills must be considered.
<b>Interest</b>	<b>In landfills:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May be suitable for disposal of lightly oiled waste, which is usually mixed with domestic at a 1 to 5 % ratio, to allow biodegradation of the oil.</li> <li>• Most cost effective solution.</li> </ul> <b>In specialized OSW cells</b> (industrial landfill) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depends on the type of storage that could be implemented.</li> </ul>
<b>Entry criteria</b>	<b>In landfills:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landfills usually have strict and precise entry criteria. They can be adapted by the authorities: e.g. waste with less than 5% oil contamination.</li> <li>• Restriction on acceptance of oil solid waste types.</li> </ul> <b>In specialized OSW cells.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depends on the type of storage and national regulation.</li> </ul>
<b>Operational constraints</b>	Requires personnel, specific site, transport equipment, weatherproof containers and cover layer, etc.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• subject to stringent long term monitoring;</li> <li>• will not permanently eliminate the waste;</li> <li>• medium-long period for implementation;</li> <li>• potential higher cost for land filling of oil waste compared to normal domestic waste disposal cost.</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts</b>	Leachate and biogas must be managed adequately. Limited if safe storage is implemented with a monitoring program (to avoid potential release of toxic compounds). However, landfills <u>do not lessen the toxicity, mobility or volume of waste</u> : they only control migration.
<b>Legal constraints</b>	Requires agreement of the National Authorities.
<b>Efficiency</b>	Complete if safe storage is used.
<b>Cost</b>	In controlled landfills: 75 to 270 euros / m <sup>3</sup> (for French installation, Source: Koller), 100 to 300 euros/ ton (Source: Bocard)
<b>FINAL DISPOSAL</b>	<b>Re-use as road work material</b>
<b>Description</b>	Re-use of treated material as road fill or construction material.
<b>Waste</b>	Stabilized material
<b>Situation / Potential in the country</b>	No specific requirements.
<b>Interest</b>	Reduces the demand on raw material needed for construction efforts if non-hazardous can be reused.
<b>Entry criteria</b>	Characteristics of material output to be ascertained.
<b>Operational constraints</b>	Personnel, energy, consumables, place, installation, etc.
	If test reveals hazardous material, then the material cannot be re-used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires pre-processing;</li> <li>• Cost of raw material might be cheaper than cleaning of contaminated sand.</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts</b>	Mishandling could result in offsite contamination.
<b>Legal constraints</b>	Refer to legislation regarding the characteristics of construction/ filling material (physical, chemical, geotechnical).

<b>Efficiency</b>	Complete
<b>Cost</b>	None if waste is usable on a "as is" basis.
<b>FINAL DISPOSAL</b>	<b>De-ballasting station</b>
<b>Description</b>	Facilities where oil tankers can berth and unload their washing waters from their tanks. These waters are then treated in the deballasting station by decantation often using API basin allowing skimming of the oil in surface and recovery of the settled sediment before discharging the water.
<b>Waste</b>	Liquid oily water (if not too weathered or emulsified and with no waste or no sediment) Washing effluents (from washing operations)
<b>Situation / Potential in the country</b>	Depends on installation that may be present in the country.
<b>Interest</b>	Allows treating oily washing effluents and/ or oily water in a controlled environment before discharging in the environment.
<b>Entry criteria</b>	Must be liquid waste.
<b>Operational constraints</b>	Limited capacities Recovered oil is routed to oil refineries. Water is discharged after treatment in the environment.
<b>Impacts</b>	Minimal when processes are well managed and monitored regularly.
<b>Legal constraints</b>	Refer to legislation regarding waste management.
<b>Efficiency</b>	High with latest installation.
<b>Cost</b>	CAPEX: high if no existing installation. OPEX: to define depending on installation.

## App. 8 Emission limits for co-incineration in cement kilns

An environmental monitoring program should be implemented (for the test burns and the co-processing) to monitor the emissions. The following values from the European Community are given as guidelines for the monitoring of the gas emissions for any burning in cement works.

See [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/wasteinc/newdir/2000-76\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/wasteinc/newdir/2000-76_en.pdf).

Volatile Organic Compounds – VOC, should not exceed 50 mg/ Nm<sup>3</sup>.

Total Emission limit values for cement kilns co-processing waste (Directive 2000/ 76/ EC Incineration of Waste)	
Pollutant	Concentration Daily average values in mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Particulate emissions (Total dust)	30
Hcl Hydrogen Chloride	10
HF Hydrogen Fluoride	1
NOx Nitrogen Oxides	500 (new plants) / 800 (existing plants)
Cd + Ti (Cadmium and Tallium)	0.05
Hg - Mercury	0.05
Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, V	0.5
Dioxins and Furans	0.1 ng/m <sup>3</sup>
SO <sub>2</sub> - Sulphur Dioxide	50 (exceptions may be authorized by competent authority in case SO <sub>2</sub> and TOC do not result from the incineration of waste)
TOC – Total Organic Carbon	10 (exceptions may be authorized by competent authority in case SO <sub>2</sub> and TOC do not result from the incineration of waste)

**Table 13: Total emission limit values for cement kilns co-processing waste**

Daily average values are calculated by adding the half-hourly average values. The results of the measurements made to verify compliance with the emission limit values shall be standardised at the following conditions: Temperature 273 K, pressure 101.3 kPa, 10 % oxygen, dry gas.

### Emission limits for co-incineration in other kilns

Refer to Directive n°2001/ 80/ CE which specifies the limits for solid waste and liquid waste, depending on the power of the kiln.

## App. 9 Example of incinerator gas release

A gas and fume treatment unit can be installed on some industrial incinerators to limit the atmospheric releases.

The following values were provided by ATI ([www.ati-incinerator.com](http://www.ati-incinerator.com))

	Before treatment	After treatment
Dust (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 500	< 100
Chlorine (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 1000 (1)	< 50
SO <sub>2</sub> (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 500	< 100
Heavy metals (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 5	< 1
CO (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 100	< 100
C.O.T. (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	< 20	< 20
Gas release speed (m/sec)	> 8	> 8

Note. If the quantity of PVC in the waste does not exceed 5%.

**Table 14: Before and after gas treatment releases for an industrial incinerator**

## App. 10 Main provisions of the Basel Convention

(Source of the information of this Appendix: [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int), June 2010)

### General Regulatory framework

The **Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal** aims:

- to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness;
- to dispose of them as close to the source of generation as possible;
- to reduce the movement of hazardous wastes.

Adopted on 22 March 1989, it entered into force in 1992 and now has 172 Parties (for the full text of the Convention, refer to [www.basel.int](http://www.basel.int) > “Text of the Convention”). The Secretariat is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

*Note. Countries will also consider OECD Decision C(2001)107 final (as amended by C(2004)20, unofficial consolidated text) - applies to shipments of green-listed wastes for recovery, and bilateral and multilateral agreements (as registered under the Basel Convention), if applicable.*

### **Definitions under the Basel Convention**

#### **“Waste”**

Wastes are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law.

- Annex I of the Convention, as further clarified in Annexes VIII and IX, lists those wastes that are classified as hazardous and subject to the control procedures under the Annex II of the Convention.
- Convention identifies those wastes that require special consideration (known as “other wastes”, and which primarily refer to household wastes).
- Parties may also inform the Convention Secretariat of additional wastes, other than the wastes listed in Annexes I and II of Convention, that are considered or defined as hazardous wastes under their national legislation and of any requirements concerning Trans-boundary movement procedures applicable to such wastes.

Oil spill waste is usually considered as part of Annex 1: Categories of wastes to be controlled, and as such hazardous waste.

*Note. National definitions vary, some chemicals are hazardous in some circumstances and not others, and many wastes are a mix of different substances and may contain only very small amounts of toxic chemicals.*

#### **“Trans-boundary movement”**

“Trans-boundary movement” means any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State to or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement.

#### **“Competent Authority”**

“Competent authority” means one governmental authority designated by a Party to be responsible, within such geographical areas as the Party may think fit, for receiving the notification of a trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes, and any information related to it, and for responding to such a notification

### **Main provisions of the Basel convention regarding trans-boundary shipments of hazardous waste**

- First, the Basel Convention regulates the trans-boundary movements of hazardous and other wastes applying the “Prior Informed Consent” procedure (shipments made without consent are illegal). Shipments to and from non-Parties are illegal unless there is a special agreement.

Each Party is required to introduce appropriate national or domestic legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic in hazardous and other wastes. Illegal traffic is criminal.

- Second, each shipment of hazardous waste or other waste shall be accompanied by a movement document from the point at which a trans-boundary movement begins to the point of disposal.
- Last, the Convention obliges its Parties to ensure that hazardous and other wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (ESM). To this end, Parties are expected to minimize the quantities that are moved across borders, to treat and dispose of wastes as close as possible to their place of generation and to prevent or minimize the generation of wastes at source. Strong controls have to be applied from the moment of generation of a hazardous waste to its storage, transport, treatment, reuse, recycling, recovery and final disposal.

### **Implementation of the Basel Convention**

#### At national level

As for all international instruments, the Basel Convention, Article 4(4) of the Convention provides that: "Each Party shall take appropriate legal, administrative and other measures to implement and enforce the provisions of this Convention, including measures to prevent and punish conduct in contravention of the Convention".

#### At bi-lateral and regional level

Some bilateral, multilateral or regional agreements or arrangements have been entered into by two or more parties. E.g. a 2002 decision by OECD addressed the waste movements between member countries and makes a distinction between non hazardous waste, which is not subject to a preliminary notification (Green Control Procedure) and hazardous wastes (Amber Control Procedure) for which the provisions of the Basel Convention should apply (C(2001)107/FINAL, 21 May 2002, Decision of the council concerning the revision of decision C(92)39/final on the control of trans-boundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations)

### **The Basel convention: General Obligations (extracts of Article 4)**

(...) 1. (a) *Parties exercising their right to prohibit the import of hazardous wastes or other wastes for disposal shall inform the other Parties of their decision pursuant to Article 13.*

(b) *Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes to the Parties which have prohibited the import of such wastes, when notified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above.*

(c) *Parties shall prohibit or shall not permit the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes if the State of import does not consent in writing to the specific import, in the case where that State of import has not prohibited the import of such wastes.*

2. *Each Party shall take the appropriate measures to:*

(a) *Ensure that the generation of hazardous wastes and other wastes within it is reduced to a minimum, taking into account social, technological and economic aspects;*

(b) *Ensure the availability of adequate disposal facilities, for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes, that shall be located, to the extent possible, within it, whatever the place of their disposal;*

(c) *Ensure that persons involved in the management of hazardous wastes or other wastes within it take such steps as are necessary to prevent pollution due to hazardous wastes and other wastes arising from such management and, if such pollution occurs, to minimize the consequences thereof for human health and the environment;*

(d) *Ensure that the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes is reduced to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes, and is conducted in a manner which will protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such movement;*

(e) *Not allow the export of hazardous wastes or other wastes to a State or group of States belonging to an economic and/or political integration organization that are Parties, particularly developing countries, which have prohibited by their legislation all imports, or if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner, according to criteria to be decided on by the Parties at their first meeting;*

- (f) Require that information about a proposed trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes be provided to the States concerned, according to Annex V A, to state clearly the effects of the proposed movement on human health and the environment;
- (g) Prevent the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes if it has reason to believe that the wastes in question will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner;
- (h) Co-operate in activities with other Parties and interested organizations, directly and through the Secretariat, including the dissemination of information on the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes, in order to improve the environmentally sound management of such wastes and to achieve the prevention of illegal traffic. (...)

### **Control Procedure for the movements of waste**

The table below outlines the main items of the control procedure to implement.

<b>Responsibility to notify</b>	The State of export shall notify, or shall require the generator or exporter to notify in writing, using appropriate documentation of the competent authority of the State of export, the competent authorities of the States concerned of any trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes.
<b>Documentation and general notification</b>	Specific documents are to be used to notify the competent authorities in the concerned countries of all trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes and, subsequently, to accompany the movement of waste. → The Notification document for trans-boundary movements/shipments of waste, → The Movement document for trans-boundary movements/shipments of waste.
<b>Contracts</b>	The existence of a contract between the exporter and the disposer (complying with the requirements set in the Basel Convention and in relevant national legislation) specifying environmentally sound management of the waste in question is an important precondition for the authorization of the trans-boundary movement of waste. A contract should normally be concluded before the notification is provided and the competent authorities have issued their authorizations.
<b>Financial guarantees</b>	"Any trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit which is a Party" (Art. 6, para. 11) to provide for immediate funds for alternative management of the waste in cases where shipment and disposal cannot be carried out as originally intended.
<b>International transport rules and regulations</b>	Hazardous wastes and other wastes subject to trans-boundary movement shall be packaged, labelled, and transported in conformity with generally accepted and recognized international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling, and transport, and that due account is taken of relevant internationally recognized practices (Art. 4, para. 7(b)).
<b>Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes</b>	the Technical Working Group of the Basel Convention has prepared technical guidelines to assist relevant authorities and other bodies to assess and improve the standard of disposal operations on their waste streams and disposal operations to ensure that hazardous wastes and other wastes are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.



## Case of the European Union

(Source: [http://europa.eu/legislation\\_summaries/environment/waste\\_management/l11022\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/l11022_en.htm) )

The European Union has set up a system for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within its borders and with the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and third countries which are party to the Basel Convention (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste).

### Summary

This Regulation aims at strengthening, simplifying and specifying the procedures for controlling waste shipments to improve environmental protection. It thus reduces the risk of waste shipments not being controlled. It also seeks to include into Community legislation the provisions of the Basel Convention as well as the revision of the Decision on the control of trans-boundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations, adopted by the OECD in 2001.

### Scope

This Regulation applies to shipments of waste:

- between Member States, within the Community or with transit through third countries;
- imported into the Community from third countries;
- exported from the Community to third countries;
- in transit through the Community, on the way from and to third countries.

The Regulation concerns almost all types of waste shipped. Only radioactive waste and a few other types of waste do not fall within its application, insofar as they are subject to separate control regimes. Derogations concern, for example, shipments of waste generated on board vehicles, trains, aeroplanes and ships, until such waste is offloaded for recovery or disposal, etc.

### Lists of wastes

The Regulation also reduces the number of lists of wastes whose shipment is authorised from three to two. Wastes subject to notification are set out in the "Amber List" (Annex IV), while wastes subject only to information requirements are set out in the "Green List" (Annex III). Wastes for which export is prohibited are listed separately (Annex V).

### Applicable procedures

This Regulation also reduces the number of waste shipment control procedures from three to two:

- the "green listed" procedure applies to non-hazardous waste intended for recovery;
- the notification procedure applies to shipments of all waste intended for disposal and hazardous waste intended for recovery;

Whatever the procedure, all persons involved in shipment must ensure that they take all necessary measures in order that waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout the shipment process and when it is recovered or disposed of. The notification procedure requires that the competent authorities of the countries concerned by the shipment (country of dispatch, country of transit and country of destination) give their consent prior to any shipment.

Waste shipments must be the subject of a contract between the person responsible for shipping the waste, or having it shipped, and the consignee of such waste. Where the waste in question is subject to a notification requirement, the contract must include financial guarantees.

Under the notification procedure, the notification must be submitted by the notifier only to the competent authority of dispatch which, in turn, will be responsible for passing it on to the competent authorities of destination and transit. The competent authorities must give their consent (with or without conditions) or express their objections within 30 days. Any changes involving the main aspects of the shipment (quantity, itinerary, etc.) must be the subject of a new notification, save in cases where all the competent authorities grant the notifier an exemption from this obligation.

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## COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE OF REMPEC

<b>Name of Country:</b> .....	
<b>Completed by:</b>	<b>On (date):</b>
Full name	
Full name of the institution	
Department or position	
Address (number, street, city)	
Telephone	
Telefax	
E-mail	

### Table of Content

- 1 National organisation for accidental oil pollution preparedness and response
- 2 Regulatory framework for oil spill waste management
- 3 Collection and transport of oil spill waste
- 4 Temporary, intermediate and long term storage of oil spill waste
- 5 (Pre-)treatment and final disposal of oil spill waste
- 5.1 Oil spill response and waste management specialized companies
- 5.2 Overview of (pre-) treatment and final disposal facilities or equipment in the country
- 5.3 Detailed assessment of available (pre-) treatment and final disposal options
- 6 Monitoring and control of waste management
- 7 Liability for waste management

## 1 National organisation for accidental oil pollution preparedness and response

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-1 Authority in charge of oil spill waste management</b>		
Full name of the institution		
Department or position		
Address (number, street, city)		
Telephone		
Telefax		
E-mail		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-2 Existing national and local (oil spill) waste management plan</b>		
Is there a National Waste Management Plan / Policy / Legislation?	YES / NO	Please specify:
Is the Oil Spill Waste Management issue dealt with in your National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP)?	YES / NO	Please specify:
Is there a specific Oil Spill Waste Management Section included in the NOSCP?	YES / NO	Please specify:
Does this Waste Management Plan include :		
- Recommendations for waste minimisation and sorting at source?		YES / NO
Please specify:		
- Recommendations for the classification of the waste?		YES / NO
<i>Example. Classification proposed by the French Institute Cedre: Liquids / Semi-solids and solids (sand...) / Polluted pebbles and stones / Polluted sorbent / Polluted seaweed / Polluted solid waste / Polluted fauna</i>		
<i>For more details on the proposed classification, kindly refer to Section 2.3 of the present questionnaire</i>		
Please specify:		
- Recommendations for identification and set up of oil spill waste storage facility(ies) : temporary, intermediate, long term storage?		YES / NO
Please specify:		
- Recommendations for identification of pre-treatment, treatment and disposal options depending on the nature of the waste?		YES / NO
Please specify		
- Recommendations for collection and transport of oil spill waste?		YES / NO
Please specify:		
- Recommendations for final disposal (including for some waste : use as road work/filling material, return of clean sediment on site, discharge in natural environment, water/ treated washing effluents)?		YES / NO
Please specify:		
- Other Recommendations?		YES / NO
Please specify:		
Are there Local Oil Spill Contingency Plans and/ or local waste management plans?	YES / NO	Please Specify :

Is there a specific Oil Spill Waste Management Section included in the Local Oil spill Contingency Plans?	YES / NO	Please Specify :
Does this Waste Management Plan include recommendations listed above for the NOSCP ?		
Please specify:		
Do you consider your national regulation well suited and sufficient for <u>oil spill waste</u> management (following an accidental oil spill)?	YES / NO	
Please specify:		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-3 Existence of requisition procedure</b>		
As regard storage sites, transport means and treatment facilities, is there a requisition procedure?		YES / NO
If yes, please specify		
Who is the authority in charge?		
What procedure has to be followed?		
National law reference		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-4 National or Regional representative(s) of the oil industry which could assist in the oil spill waste management</b>		
Full name of the institution		
Department or position		
Address (number, street, city)		
Telephone		
Telefax		
E-mail		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-5 Existing agreements between the National Authorities and the industry and/ or oil company for the management of oil spill waste</b>		
Name of agreement	Comment	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>1-6 Past experience of management of oil spill waste from marine spill and/ or land spill</b>		
Location, Year of incident, Name of vessel or installation (when relevant):	Quantity and nature of oil spill waste collected and treated:	
Waste treatment and/or disposal used for this oil spill waste:		

Notes:

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