

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE CLASSED AS HAZARDOUS

WASTE 6

All stakeholders in society (households, firms, public authorities, associations, etc.) generate waste that is considered as hazardous, in larger or smaller quantities. Given the particular nature of this waste and its potential impacts, the implementation and respect of management methods that are not harmful to the environment and human health are of paramount importance.

Alignment with European legislation

Waste classed as hazardous is waste that represents a specific hazard to humans or the environment. The Walloon Government Decree of 10/07/1997 specifies a catalogue of this waste. This Walloon Government Decree was amended on 02/06/2016 to bring the definition of hazardous waste and the list of properties making hazardous waste into line with the European regulations on the classification, packaging and labelling of substances and mixtures¹. The data presented here come from the declarations of the owners (producers, collectors, transporters, etc.) of waste classed as hazardous in Wallonia.

Around 3/4 of industrial waste

According to the declarations, the quantities of waste classed as hazardous generated in Wallonia in 2014 were estimated at 596 kt. Around 3/4 of this waste was generated in the context of industrial activities². Contaminated soils and polluted dredging spoils, animal by-products (e.g. animal carcasses), waste shredding residues (mixtures of foams, textiles, plastics, rubber, inert materials and metals in marginal quantities) and waste from the chemical industry constituted half of the generated deposit. In terms of evolution, contaminated soils and polluted dredging spoils is the category of waste with the highest growth in the period 2004-2014. This trend can be explained in particular by the Walloon policy pursued during this period regarding

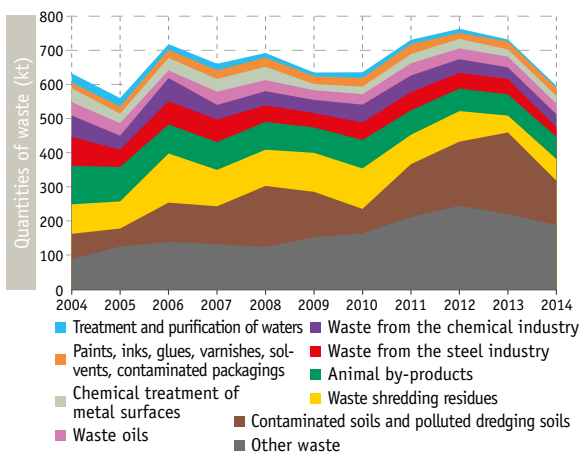
management of sediments removed from waterways³.

A still relatively low recovery rate

In 2014, almost half of Walloon hazardous waste was managed in Wallonia, 39% in Flanders, 11% abroad (mainly in France and Germany) and 1% in Brussels⁴. As regards Walloon waste managed in Wallonia, the analysis of the main management methods⁵ applied to waste highlights the small proportion of methods that are less harmful to the environment, with an estimated average recovery rate of 39% over the period 2004-2014. This result can be explained in particular by the nature of this type of waste, which requires expensive and difficult treatment methods, given all the precautions to be taken in handling and processing these materials. The analysis for each different method shows consistent progress for the methods "recovery of waste for its metal content" (+111% over the period 2004-2014) and "biological or physico-chemical treatment before disposal" (+55%).

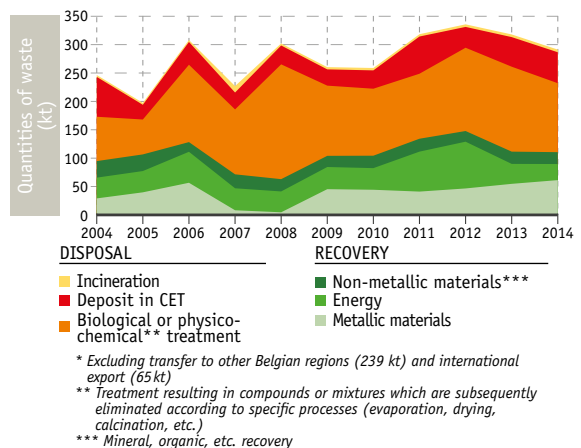
[1] Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 | [2] → INDUS 4 | [3] → WASTE 9 | [4] These are actually grouping activities, before treatment outside the Brussels Region. | [5] A management centre may apply various management methods, of which only the main one is included in the statistics.

Fig. WASTE 6-1 Waste classed as hazardous and generated in Wallonia, according to the type and source of waste



SOERW 2017 – Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD

Fig. WASTE 6-2 Waste classed as hazardous and generated and managed in Wallonia*



* Excluding transfer to other Belgian regions (239 kt) and international export (65 kt)

** Treatment resulting in compounds or mixtures which are subsequently eliminated according to specific processes (evaporation, drying, calcination, etc.)

*** Mineral, organic, etc. recovery

SOERW 2017 – Source: SPW - DG03 - DSD