

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SECRETARIAT OF WATER RESOURCES AND URBAN
ENVIRONMENT

Ecobusiness in the light of the brazilian
Solid WasteNational Policy – SWNP

Solid Waste National Policy Process

1989 – Bill nº 354/89 from the Senate

1991 – Bill nº 203/91 from the Chamber of Deputies

2007 (Sept 06) Bill nº 1991/2007 from the Executive –
appended to the Bill 203/91)

2010 (Aug 02) Law Nº 12.305 - SWNP

2010 (Dec 23) Decree Nº 7.404 - Regulation of the
SWNP

Solid Waste National Policy - Definition

THE SWNP gathers:
Principles,
Objectives,
Instruments,
Guidelines, Targets
and Actions

To be adopted by the Union alone or in
partnership with States, Federal District,

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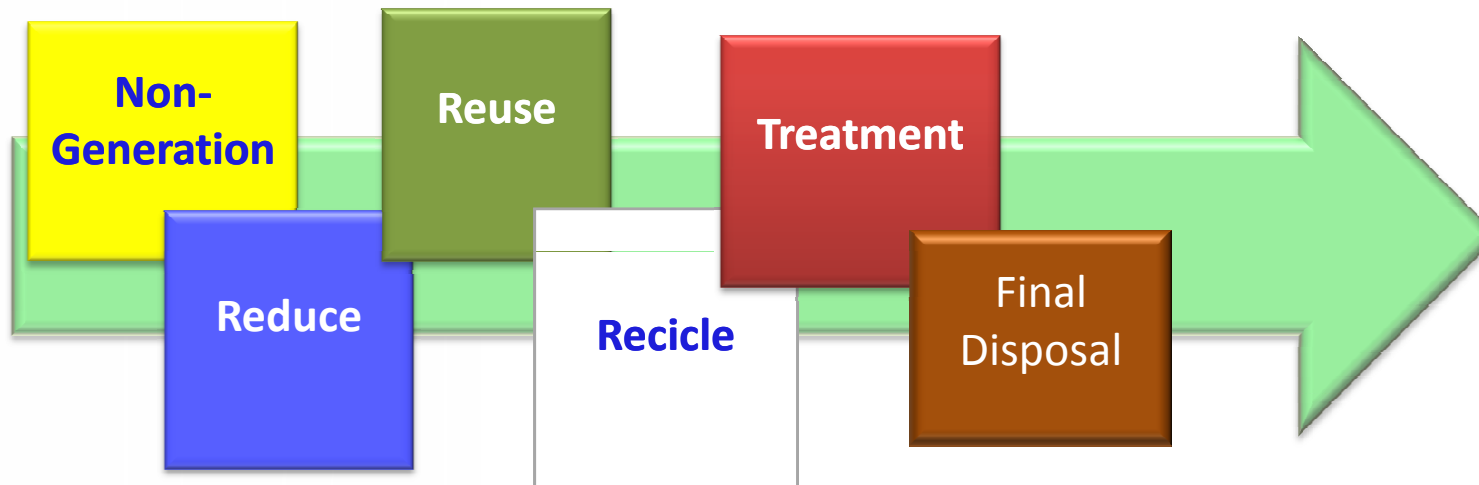
Integrated and

Environmentally sound
management of

Solid waste

ACTION HIERARCHY IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (ART. 9)

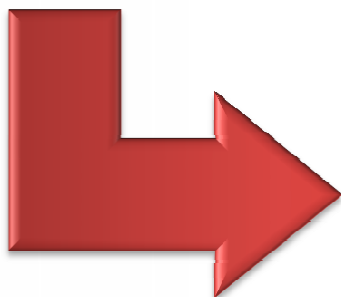
The Heart of the Solid Waste National Policy



MANDATORY FROM AUGUST 02, 2014

Urban Solid Waste Energetic Recovery

Urban Solid Waste Energetic Recovery may be used...



- provided that technical and environmental feasibility are insured and;
- a emissions-monitoring program approved by the relevant environmental authority had been implemented.

Currently, the energetic recovery of urban solid waste regulatory mark is being discussed by the Ministries of the Cities; of Mines and Energy; and of Environment.

The Building of Solid Waste Plans

The National Solid Waste Plan

The Solid Waste State Plan

**The Micro
Region
And The
Metropolitan
Region
Plans**

**The Municipalities
Group Plan
(Consortium)**

**The
Municipality
Plan**

**The Solid Waste Management Plan
(to be done by Solid Waste Generators)**

Solid Waste National Policy



- ✓ Fixes 24 months for the elaboration of Municipalities and States Waste Management Plans
- ✓ Fixes 48 months to close all the dumps and implement landfills

Solid Waste Management

Res. Conama 237/97

Environmental licensing is mandatory, with prior preparation of EIA, to the activities of:

Treatment and disposal of industrial waste

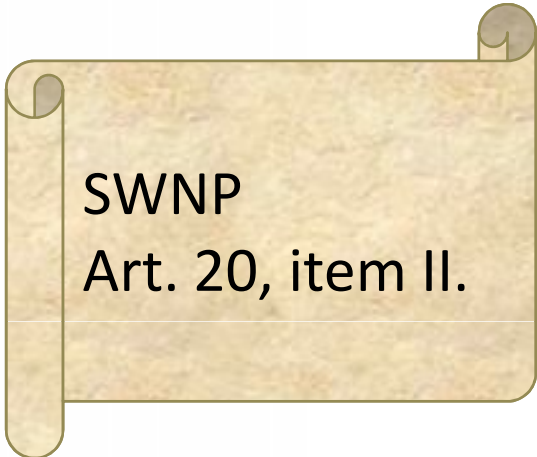
Treatment and disposal of special wastes, like pesticides, their packaging and health services waste

Treatment and disposal of urban solid waste

Recovery of contaminated or degraded areas

Interceptors, outfalls, pumping stations and sewage treatment.

Solid Waste Management Plan

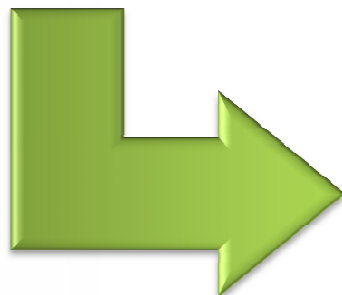


SWNP
Art. 20, item II.



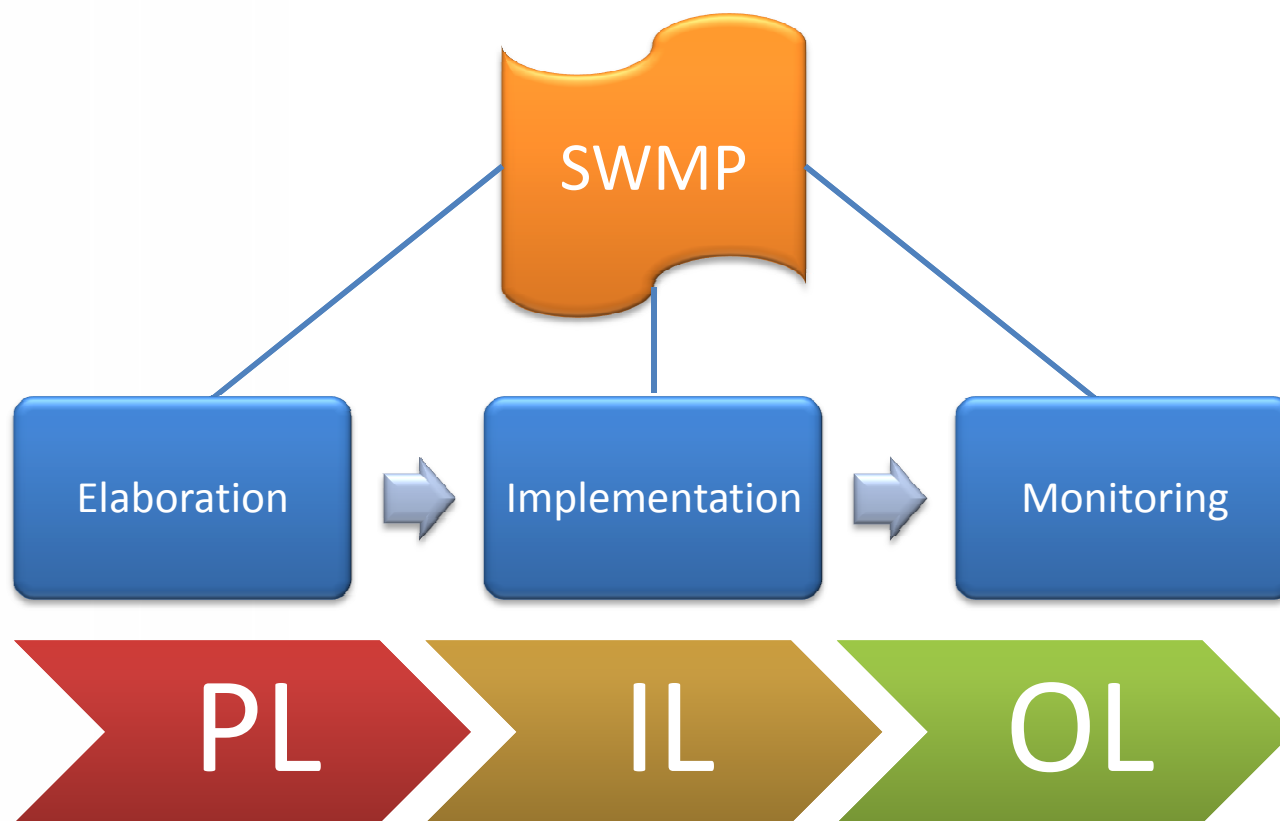
CAUTION

HAZARDOUS WASTE
STORAGE AREA
RESTRICTED AREA



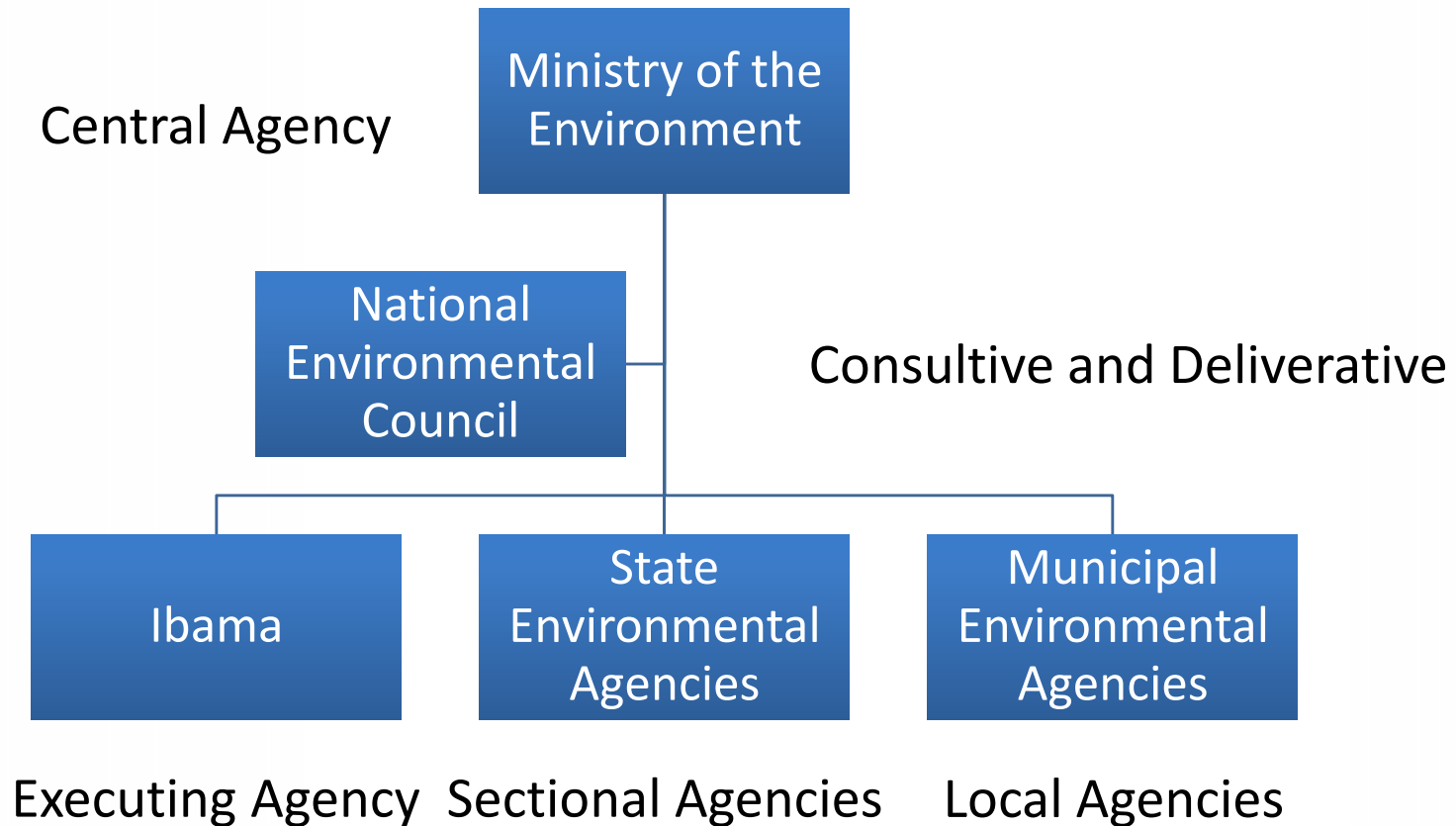
The commercial establishments
and service providers that
generate hazardous wastes
MUST have a SWMP.

Solid Waste Management Plan



The SWMP is part of the Environmental Impact Assessment, and its effective implementation is a necessary requirement for the issuance of the Operating License of the project or activity.

SISNAMA



Solid Waste Management Plan

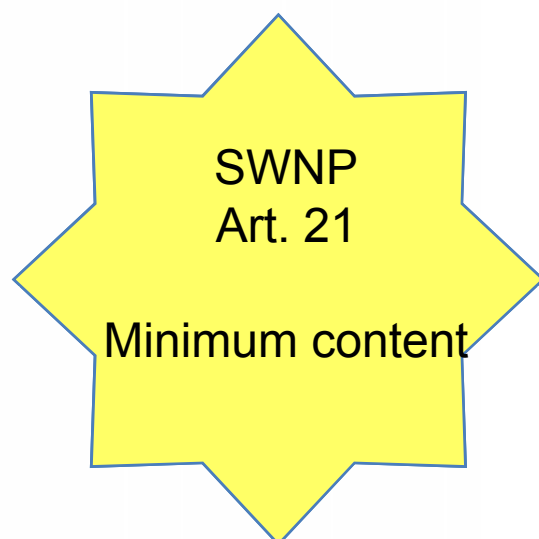
SWNP - Art. 27
Hiring services for:

- Collect
- Storage
- Transport
- Transshipment
- Treatment
- Final Destination
- Final Disposal

Do not relieve
generator's
responsibility



Solid Waste Management Plan



Interministerial Committee

PURPOSE:

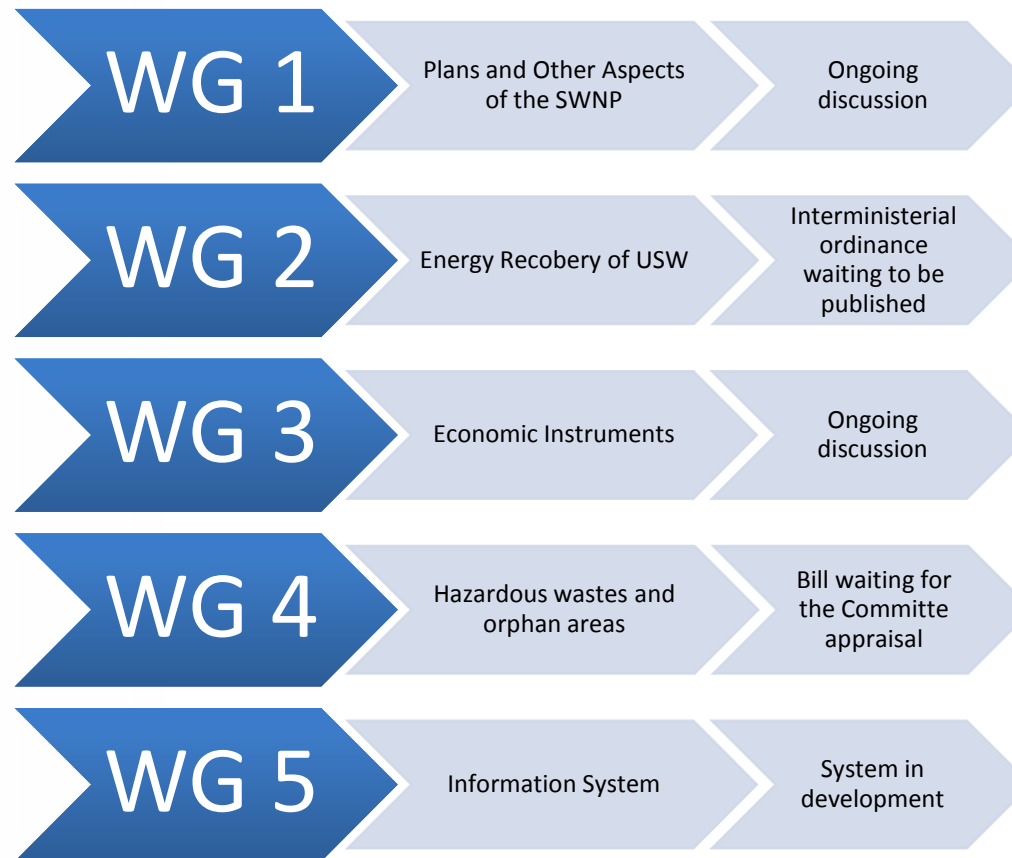
To support the structuring and implementation of the The Solid Waste National Policy, through the articulation of the organs and government agencies, to enable compliance with the determinations and targets set out in Law No.12.305/2010 and Decree No.7.404/2010

MEMBERS:

12 ORGANS : 10 Ministries and 2 organs of the Presidency of the Republic (Casa Civil + Institutional Relations Secretariat)

Interministerial Committee

Internal Regulations Approval



Waste Segregation Federal Program



VULNERABILITY

Opportunity for productive inclusion and valorization of the scavengers

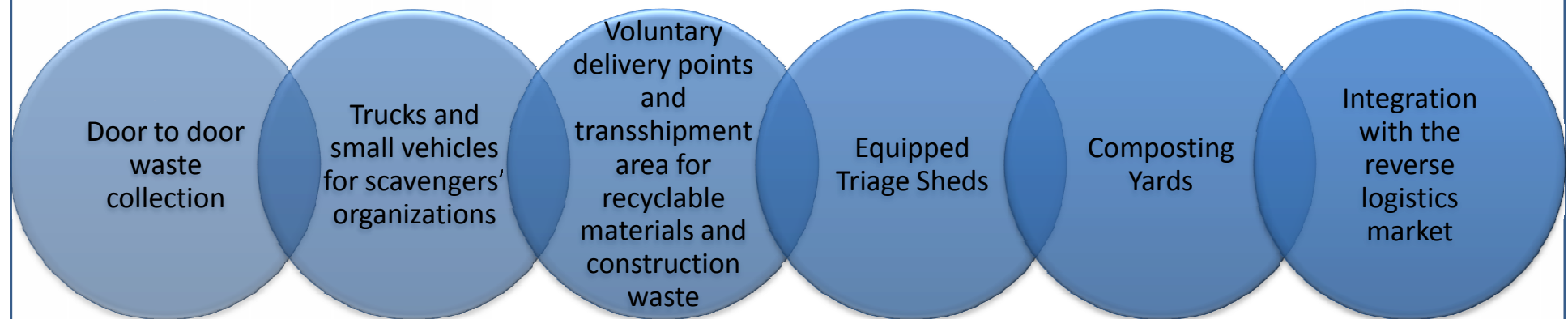
- 800,000 scavengers
- 35,000 mil scavengers are filiated to cooperatives
- More than de 30% of them live in extreme poverty



DIGNITY, SAFETY AND CITIZENSHIP

Waste Segregation Federal Program

Support to municipalities to structure the selective collection, preferably with the inclusion of scavengers' organizations. The funds are transferred according by a contract with Caixa Econômica Federal (a Federal Bank)



Waste Segregation Federal Program Actions



Trucks and smaller equipment for scavengers



Construction of sheds for sorting recyclable materials



Sites for waste voluntary delivery



Solutions to civil construction residues



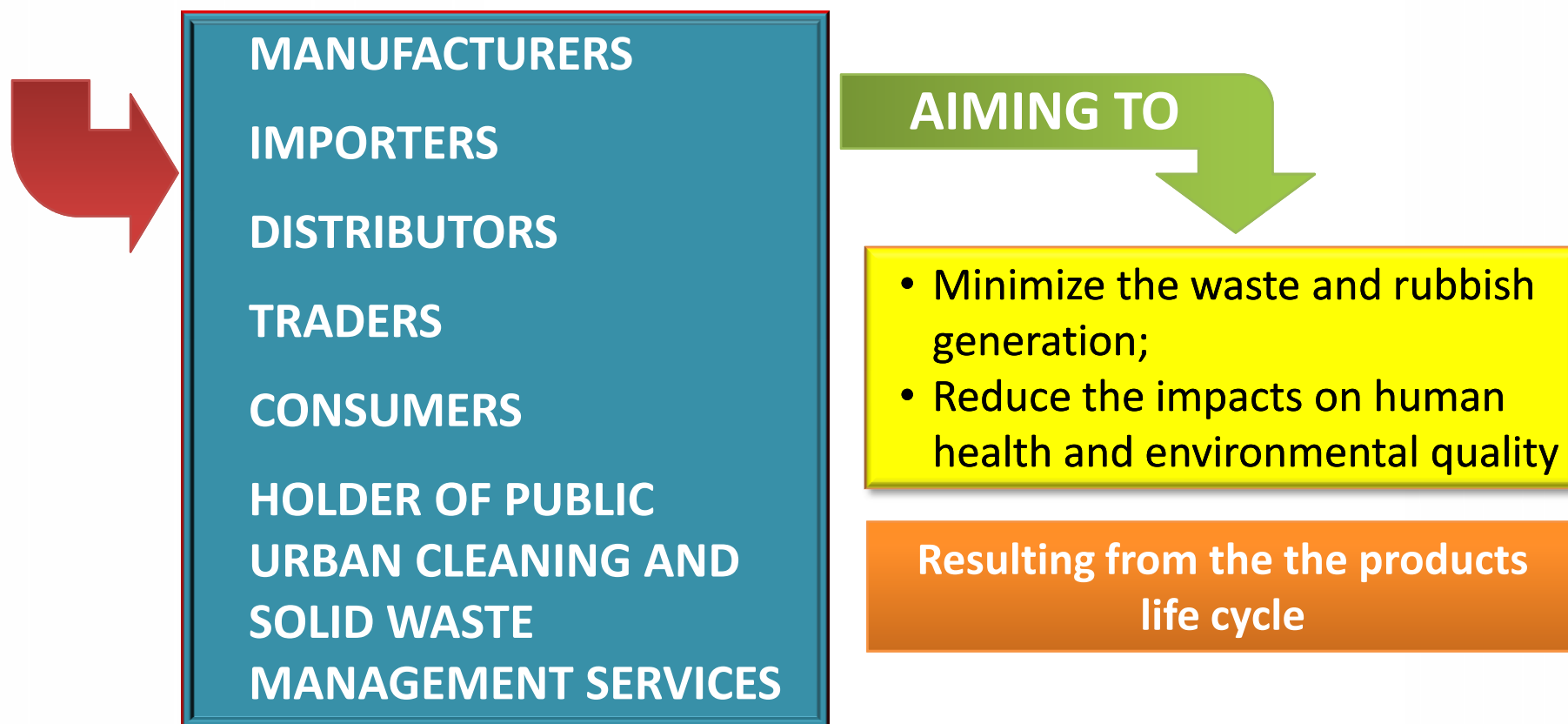
Composting systems

Responsibility after consumption

**Shared Responsibility
Reverse Logistics
Sector Agreements
Term of Commitment**

Shared responsibility for the life cycle of the product

A set of both individualized and interconnected assignments of the



Reverse Logistics

The set of actions, procedures and means for the collection and the recovery of solid waste to the business sector for reuse in its cycle or other production cycles, or other environmentally appropriate disposal.



Priority Criteria for Reverse Logistic Chains Implementation

- 1º – Product chains predicted in the SWNP for which there are no standards;
- 2º – Extent and level of impacts on human health and environment and technical and economic viability of the chain
- 3º – Initiatives from private sectors, through spontaneous and formal proposals
- 4º – Previously existing reverse logistics chains in need of reviewing

Mandatory reverse logistics product chains according to the SWNP

Pesticides, their packaging and waste



Tyres



Fluorescent, Sodium and Mercurial Vapor and mixed light lamps



Batteries

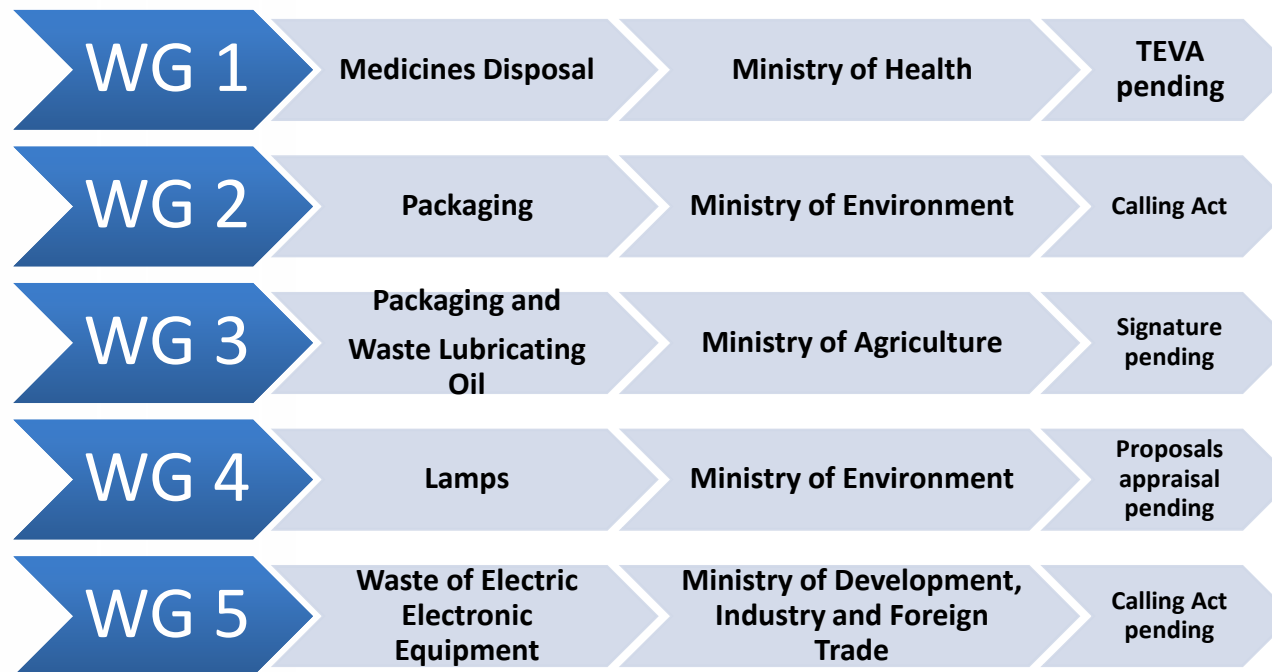


Electronic equipment and their components

Lubricating oil, their packaging and waste



The Creation of Five Thematic Working Groups



The Thematic Working Groups and the Reverse Logistics Systems



Oil Packaging



Lamps



Electrical and electronic equipment



Disposal of Medicines



Packaging

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION

MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Secretariat of Water Resources and Urban Environment

Zilda Maria Faria Veloso
Hazardous Wastes Manager

zilda.veloso@mma.gov.br
+ 55 61 2028 2116