



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR
PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES**

DRAFT SPECIFICATION

FOR ISPM

**Safe handling and disposal of waste with
potential
pest risk generated during international voyages**

DOCUMENT

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Major stages	Introduced to work programme by CPM-3 (2008). Draft specification considered by SC April 2010.
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DRAFT SPECIFICATION

Title for the standard

Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages.

Reason for the standard

With an increase in the number and frequency of movements of international conveyances (aircraft and vessels) there has been an increase in the volume of waste generated during their voyages that requires disposal.¹ The movement and disposal of waste material is potentially a pathway for the introduction and spread of quarantine pests. In particular developing countries may have limited facilities and procedures available to handle the waste in a manner that minimizes the risk of introducing a quarantine pest.

Scope and purpose

The standard will provide guidance to NPPOs in determining what is considered waste that has a potential pest risk. It will also provide guidance on developing methods and procedures for handling and disposing of the waste generated during international voyages in a manner that does not lead to the establishment or spread of a plant pest. The standard does not consider risks outside the scope of the IPPC.

Tasks

The expert working group should:

- (1) identify phytosanitary risks related to waste generated during international voyages and determine what is considered to be waste that presents phytosanitary risk, noting that some contracting parties have already developed legislative definitions for waste
- (2) consider the relevance of any existing international agreements or industry guidelines to manage the risk of introduction of quarantine pests associated with waste generated during international voyages, noting that many countries have existing legislative requirements for the management, handling and disposal of all waste (for example, environmental legislation)
- (3) identify information requirements for determining the potential for waste associated with international conveyances to be a pathway for the introduction of quarantine pests and for implementing appropriate phytosanitary measures
- (4) identify any currently utilized waste handling and disposal methods that may be employed by countries (for example, incineration, deep burial and autoclaving) and provide brief guidance to NPPOs on the criteria for locating and regulating the operations in relation to the disposal of waste
- (5) consider whether the new standard could affect in a specific way (positively or negatively) the protection of biodiversity and the environment, and if so, the impact should be identified, addressed and clarified in the draft standard.

Provision of resources

Funding for the meeting is provided by the IPPC Secretariat (FAO). As recommended by ICPM-2 (1999), whenever possible, those participating in standard setting activities voluntarily fund their travel and subsistence to attend meetings. Participants may request financial assistance, with the understanding that resources are limited and the priority for financial assistance is given to developing country participants.

Steward

Please refer to the IPPC standard setting work programme.

¹ It is estimated that a cruise ship with 3000 passengers will create 11.5 tons of waste in a day (*Cruising for a Bruising*, Washington Public Interest Research Group, 2005).

Collaborator

To be determined.

Expertise

A working group of 5–8 phytosanitary experts and/or expertise from relevant international organizations (for example, the UN International Maritime Organization and the International Air Transport Association).

Participants

To be determined.

Approval

Introduced into the work programme by CPM-3 (2008).

References

The IPPC, relevant ISPMs and other national, regional and international standards and agreements as may be applicable to the tasks, and discussion papers submitted in relation to this work.

Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) requirements for quarantine facilities to dispose of waste by:

- incineration (Class 8.1: Disposal facilities – incineration, available at http://www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0017/1162511/class8-1.pdf, accessed May 2010)
- deep burial (Class 8.2: Disposal facilities – deep burial (available at http://www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0019/1162513/class8-2.pdf, accessed May 2010)
- autoclaving (Class 8.3: Disposal facilities – autoclave centres (available at http://www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/1162515/class8-3.pdf, accessed May 2010).

AQIS. 2009. *Waste on board vessels*. AQIS fact sheet (available at http://www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1076152/waste.pdf, accessed May 2010).

IMO (International Maritime Organization). 1972. *Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter*. London, IMO.

IMO. 1988. *Prevention of pollution by garbage from ships* (Annex V of International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973). London, IMO.

International Air Transport Association. *ISO14001: Certification for environmental management systems, maintenance sites, cargo handling operations and catering centres*.

Discussion papers

Participants and interested parties are encouraged to submit discussion papers to the IPPC Secretariat (ippc@fao.org) for consideration by the expert drafting group.