

# HAZARDOUS HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE

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## INTRODUCTION

In many countries, there is no separation of hazardous from nonhazardous household waste. Therefore, hazardous household waste (such as batteries, fluorescent lamps, and many others) is mostly disposed of in landfills causing high environmental risks, if landfills are not constructed and operated according to the state of the art. The share of hazardous components in household waste varies from 0.5 to 1 % in different countries (up to 5 % if waste of electrical and electronic equipment is included). The average hazardous household waste generation in the EU is 2-3 kg/year per person.



Paints, adhesives, solvents



Waste batteries



Fluorescent lamps



Waste electrical and electronic equipment



Cleaning products



Medical waste



Personal hygiene products

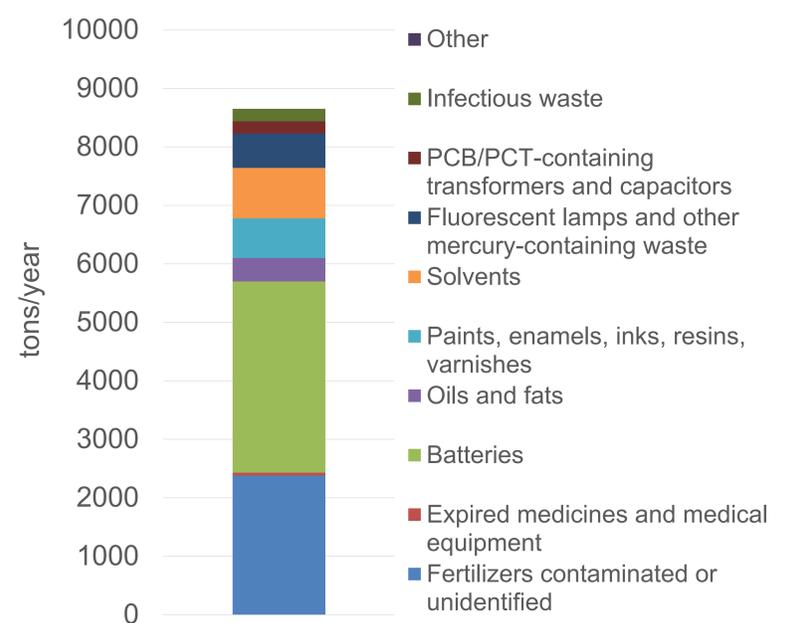
## RESULTS

Despite the existing legislation, programs and commitment of collecting the hazardous household waste separately from other municipal waste, there are no mechanisms to provide the according management. There are only few private initiatives of collecting the most common hazardous household waste such as luminescent lamps, batteries, and mercury-containing thermometers at special collecting points. Also, waste batteries are collected by some shop networks and non-governmental organizations.



Box for mercury-containing waste, Vinnytsia region, Ukraine

Hazardous household waste generation Ukraine 2017



Data availability for hazardous waste and potential hazardous waste (primary and secondary batteries imported) in Ukraine

	Value	Comment
<b>Hazardous household waste generated</b>	3,000-9,600 t/a	Varies significantly depending on source (details see Table)
<b>Share of hazardous waste in household waste</b>	0.25% (0.25 kg/a/cap)	Uncertain, very low in comparison to other European countries
<b>Batteries imported</b>	~4000 t/a	Reported trade data (UN Comtrade, not incl. batteries in consumer goods, excl. vehicle batteries)

## CONCLUSIONS

	Status	Comment	Recommendation
<b>Legislation, commitment</b>	~	Commitment exists, legislation is not effective	Appropriate legislative framework taking into account international experience
<b>Implementation</b>	x	Some initiatives, mostly private (e.g. collection points for luminescent lamps, batteries, and mercury-containing thermometers)	Establish public separate collection system based on legislative framework
<b>Management System</b>	x	Data availability is not suitable for monitoring and management	Implementation of appropriate reporting system