

AUSTRALIAN TOXIC- WASTE

Pressespiegel - press review

HCB export now not accepted by Danish EPA Dänische Behörden genehmigen nun doch nicht HCB-Export 24. Dec. 2010 the never ending story?

Anders als in Deutschland, es ist eine Blamage, dass Dänemark einknickt vor der ehrenwerten Müll-Gesellschaft. Is a shame that Danish democracy did not work as well as Germany's on this issue.



Yes, I accept the Basel Convention

We are not responsible for the deficit in terms of waste - disposal of other industrial countries

Eckhard Uhlenberg Former Minister of Environment and Conservation, Agriculture and Consumer Protection in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany - now chairman of the state parliament



Yes, the HCB waste is my voting present

Peter Garrett, AM, MP

Labor Member for Kingsford Smith
Minister for Environment Protection,
Heritage and the Arts
Former singer of the Australian rock band *Midnight Oil*



Yes, HCB waste washes 80 million \$ into our cash

Karen Ellemann

Minister for Environment of Denmark and Minister for Nordic Cooperation.

Presse-foto fra Folketinget.dk



[See Basel Convention](#)
[die Baseler Konvention](#)

Finished at 13. Januar 2011 - www.pro-herten.de
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[until Juni 2008: The HCB-Story PDF-File - \(20MB\)](#)

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Indymedia Australia •

Orica fails in bid to export toxic waste from Sydney to Denmark

Fri 24 Dec 2010 By [takver](#)



The Danish government has now blocked a bid by the Australian chemical company Orica to export highly carcinogenic and toxic waste stored at its Botany plant in Sydney for destruction in Nyborg, Denmark,

Orica is the world's biggest explosives maker and is on track to declare a [tenth consecutive annual profit increase](#) in fiscal year 2011. While based in Australia, about sixty per cent of its earnings are generated from outside Australia. [Greenpeace](#) and the [National Toxics Network](#) have repeatedly called for Orica to spend the money on the technology to destroy the waste locally.

Denmark had originally agreed to take 6,100 tonnes of the toxic chemical hexachlorobenzene (HCB) to be destroyed in a industrial waste incinerator. It had received an export licence for the waste from the Australian Government. Early in December the Danish government postponed acceptance of an initial shipment of 44 containers of HCB.

"It is unthinkable that we can take this waste in view of the way the situation has developed and the significant opposition, as much political as popular," the Danish environment minister, Karen Ellemann, said in a statement on Thursday according to media reports. She has informed Tony Burke, the Australian Federal Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities responsible for the export decision.

According to Greenpeace "the shipment is in contravention of both international and domestic law. Under the UN Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes Australia is required to deal with its own hazardous waste."

"HCB waste can only be exported to another OECD country under the exceptional circumstance where there is no technology available in-country to treat and destroy the waste. And the technology is as feasible in Australia as elsewhere. For the chemistry fiends out there, it's called gas phase reduction." stated a [Greenpeace blog entry](#).

A team of eleven Greenpeace activists climbed the fences of the Botany Bay plant to label and lock down the containers of HCB three weeks ago on the morning of December 3. 'Greenpeace is taking action to stop Orica getting away with a major environmental crime. Orica should take responsibility for its own toxic waste,' said Greenpeace CEO Dr Linda Selsey. Greenpeace alledge Orica is responsible for at least 16,000 tonnes of HCB, and that the chemical continues to leech from the Botany Bay site, poisoning groundwater for thousands of Sydney residents. (Greenpeace - [Australia's toxic shame flickr photoset](#))

The National Toxics Network have repeatedly called on Federal Environment Minister Tony Burke to withdraw the export permit and ensure Orica takes responsibility for destruction of the waste locally. "We maintain the waste can and should be safely disposed of in Australia, where it was produced, using state-of-the art technology which has been used in Australia before to safely destroy toxic waste, without creating dangerous dioxin contamination" said Dr Lloyd-Smith.

"Incinerating hazardous waste in someone else's backyard is always going to be the 'dirty' option because incineration is the wrong technology for this waste. It is not environmentally sound and creates dangerous dioxin contamination," she said.

"What's now evident is that sending the hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste to Denmark is an extremely risky and dangerous operation which may be in contravention of the Hazardous Waste Act and Australia's commitments under international conventions," Dr Lloyd-Smith said in a [media release](#) in early December 2010.

This is another example of a large multi-national corporation attempting to pass the costs and potential risks to the public and avoiding their corporate responsibility.

Comments

[Comment viewing options](#)

Select your preferred way to display the comments and click "Save settings" to activate your changes.

"Chemical Karen"

Submitted by [Diet Simon](#) on Sat, 25/12/2010 - 9:52am.

From Wikipedia:

Karen Ellemann is considered a controversial politician in Denmark due to the decision of importing 6,000 tons of highly toxic chemical waste HCB, also known as Hexachlorobenzene from Australia. Karen Ellemann is convinced that the import is a good opportunity to expose Danish knowhow at its best in the process of handling the HCB waste.

Opponent criticize the decision with reference to the extreme consequence an accident would have on sea environment if one should occur during the 12.000 nautical mile transport to Denmark.

Karen Ellemann is humorously referred as "chemical Karen" by leading newspaper editors.

She is a member of Venstre, the pro-free market Liberal Party of Denmark, the country's largest political party.

[Orica wants explosives depot next to Sunshine Coast quarry](#)

Submitted by [Diet Simon](#) on Sat, 25/12/2010 - 10:29am.

Orica is trying to get approval to put a huge explosives storage depot right next to a quarry in the scenic hinterland of the Sunshine Coast in southeast Queensland.

At Noosa Community Radio we ran three stories about this.

<http://www.noosacommunityradio.org/explosive-fuse-relit-at-moy-pocket/>

<http://www.noosacommunityradio.org/wide-bay-greens-talk-about-big-local...>

<http://www.noosacommunityradio.org/explosive-future-for-moy-pocket/>

Diet Simon



Greenpeace - Australian toxic waste export stopped just in time

Feature story - January 6, 2011

Greenpeace and a broad swath of civil society groups in Australia and Europe have successfully prevented solvents and explosives maker Orica from sailing tonnes of extremely harmful chemical waste from Australia to Denmark for incineration. In response to massive public pressure, the Danish Government announced on December 3, 2010 that they wouldn't accept the shipment after all - just 24 hours before it was due to be loaded with the toxic waste in Australia.



In the early hours on 3 December 2010, 11 activists scaled the fences of the Botany Bay plant to label and lock down the containers of dangerous HCB waste.

A toxic legacy in Australia

For years Botany Bay, near Sydney, was a major manufacturing base for the chemical firm, ICI. Subsequently, the plant was bought by the Australian company, Orica Pty Ltd (a spin-off of ICI). Orica didn't only buy the bricks and mortar, they also got the toxic legacy. The Botany site now houses around 16,000 tonnes of the banned carcinogen hexachlorobenzene (HCB), as well as another 45,000 tonnes of poisoned soil.

Underground storage tanks started to crack in the 1980s. And for the past three decades, toxic and carcinogenic chlorinated chemicals have been leaching into the soil. Locals, naturally, are enraged.

In 2006 Orica began a plan to get rid of its HCB waste stockpile, under mounting pressure from local residents and politicians. Handling this sort of waste responsibly is very costly. And though it sustains some jobs in hazardous waste management, companies switching to [Clean Production](#) can save money and create more innovative jobs and business opportunities in the process.

Alas, Orica planned to get rid of its toxic problem quite literally - by putting it on a ship and sending it 25,000 km across the oceans to Europe. Far, far away, where somebody else could deal with it.

The Basel Convention, or: Clean up your own waste

The tonnes-of-banned-carcinogens-across-the-world shipment from Australia would not only have been breathtakingly reckless, it would have been illegal too. The [Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes](#) -- which Greenpeace

campaigned hard to put in place decades ago -- obliges Australia to deal with its own hazardous waste.

HCB waste can only be exported to another OECD country under the exceptional circumstance where there is no technology available in-country to treat and destroy the waste. And the technology is as feasible in Australia as elsewhere.

Germany says "Nein danke!", Denmark says "Ja!"

So when Orica applied to Germany to ship the hazardous waste there, the German authorities (after much public pressure!) rejected the application citing its international obligations.

Next, Orica's CEO flew to Denmark to meet with Danish Government officials about the country's hazardous waste incinerating abilities. Shipping thousands of tonnes of hazardous waste from Australia to Germany or from Australia to Denmark is equally far and equally as dangerous. Still, Danish authorities agreed to participate, and initially authorised 6,100 tonnes of Orica's HCB to be shipped to a hazardous waste incinerator near Nyborg, a city on Denmark's central island, Funen.

Hands across the sea (not waste!)

Opposition to the plan from Nyborg residents grew quickly, and so did international solidarity. The next few years saw a coordinated effort of local groups, nature conservation societies, politicians, dock and transport workers in both Australia and Europe continue to grow in numbers and breadth.

Citizens' and organisations' voices made themselves heard through media across the world. Even Lebanese TV ran the story in 2010 of "the little Northern European country which delights in burning other peoples' hazardous waste."

Civil society's entire toolbox was brought to bear, including: demonstrations, signature collections, letter-writing to responsible authorities, political meetings and lobbying, as well as nonviolent direct actions and (trade union) industrial action.

On December 3, 2010 the Danish Government bowed public pressure and "postponed a plan" to accept and incinerate the hazardous waste from Australia.

The story doesn't end there. Danish authorities and Orica might try something dodgy again in 2011, so we can't let down our guard.

Rather than ship its waste offshore to Denmark where they're going to use outdated technology to incinerate the waste and put toxic chemicals into the air, Orica should put in place the technology in Australia and deal with it responsibly.

Categories

- [toxics](#)

Tags [ici](#), [orica](#), [toxic trade](#), [toxics](#), [basel convention](#), [incineration](#)

Danish waste ban 'political': Burke

- From: AAP

December 25, 2010 12:00AM



ENVIRONMENT Minister Tony Burke has described a decision by Denmark's government to cancel plans to accept hazardous waste from Australia as "unfortunate".

Mr Burke said in a statement that his Danish counterpart Karen Ellemann told him that Denmark's decision was for political reasons.

"She informed me that the political situation and debate in Denmark ... regrettably has led to the political conclusion that the shipment should not proceed.

"Mrs Ellemann assured me that all required environmental and safety assessments have been conducted to the satisfaction of the Danish authorities."

Earlier this month the Danish government postponed the first of 44 containers of the toxic chemical hexachlorobenzene, which was to have been processed at Nyborg in central Denmark.

The chemical company Orica has been accumulating the by-product of solvents since the 1960s.

A statement from Mr Burke says Australia has facilities to deal with many types of toxic waste but they are not suited to this type of chemical, which poses "significant technical difficulties for disposal".

Mr Burke says both ministers have agreed that the current situation demonstrates the need for improving international co-operation on the handling and disposal of toxic waste.

They also agreed to explore options for a Danish-Australian joint global initiative to find international solutions to problems relating to stockpiles of similar toxic waste.

The 6100-tonne shipment of HCB had been approved by both the Australian and Danish governments under the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste.

Greenpeace has protested against the shipment. Environmentalists argue that Australia should deal with the waste at home, and that shipping highly dangerous chemicals around the world poses an unacceptable risk.



Orica fails in bid to export toxic waste from Sydney to Denmark

<https://indymedia.org.au/2010/12/24/orica-fails-in-bid-to-export-toxic-waste-from-sydney-to-denmark>

Fri 24 Dec 2010

By [takver](#)

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Orica is the world's biggest explosives maker and has just declared its [tenth consecutive annual profit increase](#) in fiscal year 2011. While based in Australia, about sixty per cent of its earnings are generated from outside Australia. [Greenpeace](#) and the [National Toxics Network](#) have repeatedly called for Orica to spend the money on the technology to destroy the waste locally.

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using state-of-the art technology which has been used in Australia before to safely destroy toxic waste, without creating dangerous dioxin contamination" said Dr Lloyd-Smith.

"Incinerating hazardous waste in someone else's backyard is always going to be the 'dirty' option because incineration is the wrong technology for this waste. It is not environmentally sound and creates dangerous dioxin contamination," she said.

"What's now evident is that sending the hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste to Denmark is an extremely risky and dangerous operation which may be in contravention of the Hazardous Waste Act and Australia's commitments under international conventions," Dr Lloyd-Smith said in a [media release](#) in early December 2010.

This is another example of a large multi-national corporation attempting to pass the costs and potential risks to the public and avoiding their corporate responsibility.

24.Dec.2010



Denmark cancels shipments of toxic chemical waste from Australia

THE Gillard government has branded as "unfortunate" Denmark's decision to cancel imports of hazardous chemical waste from Australia for disposal.

Approved in August but postponed by Denmark earlier this month, shipments of 6100 tonnes of highly toxic hexachlorobenzene (HCB) have now been cancelled by the Danish government following political opposition.

"It is unthinkable that we can take this waste in view of the way the situation has developed and the significant opposition, as much political as popular," said Denmark's Environment Minister Karen Ellemann.

Environmentalists were outraged when the Gillard government announced in June a first shipment of toxic waste, currently stored in Sydney, would be sent to a facility at Nyborg in Denmark because Australia cannot safely dispose of the hazardous material itself.

The Australian explosives company Orica Ltd has been storing HCB waste at its Botany Bay facility in Sydney for years as it seeks a way of safe disposal.

"We are obviously disappointed with the decision and we will review all of our options for the continuing safe storage and sound environmental destruction of the HCB waste," said a spokesman for Orica.

HCB, a by-product of solvents made between 1964 and 1991, is considered a human carcinogen and is globally banned.

Environment Minister Tony Burke said today it was unfortunate Denmark had decided not to accept the planned shipments, the first of which was originally due to arrive in Denmark next month. A second shipment was planned next year.

Mr Burke, who spoke to Ms Ellemann on Wednesday night, said the decision was not because of environmental problems but the result of political opposition.

"I have had a discussion with my Danish colleague, Mrs Karen Ellemann," Mr Burke said in a statement.

"She informed me about the political situation and debate in Denmark, which regrettably has led to the political conclusion that the shipment should not proceed," he said.

"Mrs Ellemann assured me that all required environmental and safety assessments have been conducted to the satisfaction of the Danish authorities, and that the Danish conclusion therefore by nature is political," he added.

Mr Burke said it was agreed that the decision demonstrated the need for improving international cooperation on the handling and disposal of persistent organic pollutants (POP).

"We therefore also agreed that we would explore options for a Danish/Australian joint global initiative in the context of the Stockholm and Basel conventions, to find international solutions to problems related to stockpiles of POP-substances."

Mr Burke said he told Mrs Ellemann Australia would respect Denmark's decision, and Orica would be informed about the outcome of the discussions.

The shipment had been approved by both the Australian and Danish governments under the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste.

In June, Mrs Ellemann said her country had to accept the waste because of treaty obligations.

Danish company Kommunekemi won a lucrative contract to ship and treat the waste.

Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted with an unsolvable problem," she said at the time.

Danish authorities required the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

But Greenpeace protested against the shipment and environmentalists argue that Australia should deal with the waste at home, and that shipping highly dangerous chemicals around the world poses an unacceptable risk.

Greenpeace spokesman James Lorenz said following Denmark's decision, it was now time for Orica to accept its responsibilities and get rid of the chemicals itself, rather than ship them overseas for someone else to dispose of.

He said it was embarrassing that such a highly-developed country such as Australia did not have a facility to dispose of such waste.

While expensive, the technology was available, and Orica should spend the money to build such a facility.

"It's high time they dealt with it," Mr Lorenz said, adding that the government should now be prodding Orica into action.

Orica said earlier this year that any disposal plant for such chemicals built in Australia would quickly become redundant because of the limited amount of the waste.

Already some \$15 million had been spent on a purpose-built repackaging facility for the waste, the majority of which is contaminated construction rubble, it said.

Additional reporting: *AFP, AAP*

Comments on this story

Warren from Canberra Posted at 11:11 AM Today

I find it absolutely amazing that we need to ship our hazardous waste to a country like Denmark, of all places. Not just because of the high cost to achieve it, but storing it on the Island of Odense, which is so populated and whose agricultural industry is so widespread throughout, is beyond comprehension. Then, one asks, why would we risk shipping hazardous waste so far away, when we have so many wide open spaces in Australia to store it. Sure, we need to protect our desert environments too, but it must be stored somewhere, so we should choose a place and deal with the environmental aspects as best we can. I am sure Denmark would not have done this for free, so we should spend the money at home, not over there.

Comment 1 of 11

Mandy Simpson Posted at 11:19 AM Today

Is Anna Bligh, she of "Let's have nuclear reactors" reading this..

Comment 2 of 11

Regis of Sydney Posted at 11:38 AM Today

It is shameful that Australia being a vast continent cannot find space to dispose off such wastes and instead beg much smaller countries to dispose it.

Comment 3 of 11

Darren of Brisbane of Brisie Posted at 12:16 PM Today

I worked at Orica late 1980's it was a major concern then. It is extraordinary that they cannot find a solution to this problem. What do the Americans do with their old HCBs? Surely there is another solution.?

Comment 4 of 11

PaxUs of Brisbane Posted at 12:17 PM Today

Can you blame them? Why is government involved, if this is a private corporation? Orica Ltd is responsible. I assume by our Government's stance, that our ministers have a goodly amount of shares in this company? Orica make the profit and we get the waste, now that Denmark has come to its senses.. What did this little exercise in international law breaking, cost the taxpayer? Why are our Government and Orica, attempting to break international conventions, to which Australia is a

signatory? While we are on the subject of waste, what is happening to all the toxic waste from our over stimulated mining sector?

Comment 5 of 11

Lindsay Smith of Emu Plains Posted at 12:23 PM Today

How Denmark ever agreed to this in the first place is beyond me. It is high time that we had our own toxic waste dump to handle all this material. When will politicians stop hiding behind their ideological positions and make the necessary decisions in the interests of all.

Comment 6 of 11

Simple Simon Posted at 12:36 PM Today

So, the 'shipment had been approved by both the Australian and Danish governments under the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste', but the so-called National Toxics Network said that 'exporting the toxic waste flies in face of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory'. Have the NTN been inhaling the HCB?

Comment 7 of 11

adam of Brisbane Posted at 12:51 PM Today

We should fire it into the sun. Isn't this the perfect answer to all our waste issues? Load up all the world's waste onto a giant rocket and fire it into the sun. It would work in the movies.

Comment 8 of 11

Looking Glass of Sydney Posted at 12:59 PM Today

Don't kid yourselves people, Denmark have been out there selling themselves as the Worlds toxic storage dump for decades and they make quite a bit of money doing it.... The only thing that has happened here is that the people of Denmark have found out.... Gee, a government doing "politically distasteful" things until the public finds out and then back flipping.....sounds all too familiar doesn't it.....

Comment 9 of 11

Mervyn Sullivan Posted at 1:01 PM Today

Can anything go right for the government? The Danish government is not stupid. It knows that Australia is a very very very very very big continent, with thousands of square miles of land where people do not even venture. Only a fool could be convinced that Australia cannot find a remote spot in this vast and sparsely populated land of ours, in order to store this toxic waste.

Comment 10 of 11

AJ of Melbourne Posted at 1:16 PM Today

An international treaty exists to facilitate waste disposal. Two sovereign governments approve the arrangement pursuant to the treaty. One vocal NGO expresses faux outrage and it all unravels -

leaving the toxic waste floating in Botany Bay instead of being safely disposed. Who wins in this pointless pantomime?

Comment 11 of 11

Kommentar 11 von 11



Denmark backflips on Sydney toxic waste import

Updated 2 hours 10 minutes ago



Campaigners climbed on to containers of the toxic waste earlier this month. (ABC news)

Denmark is cancelling plans to import tonnes of hazardous chemical waste from Australia.

The country agreed to take 6,100 tonnes of the toxic chemical hexachlorobenzene (HCB) that have been stored in Sydney's Port Botany for decades.

The chemical was to be processed at a facility in central Denmark.

The Danish government postponed the first of shipment of HCB following public opposition earlier this month and has now cancelled the import.

The company that owns the waste is Orica.

Spokesman John Fetter says the decision by Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann was made on political rather than environmental grounds.

"I think there have been some political issues in Denmark that the minister in Denmark has reacted to," he said.

"She has clearly confirmed that all of the permits are appropriate, that all of the technical issues have been met. But from political reasons in Denmark she has asked us not to send the waste."

Environmentalists have been arguing that Australia should deal with the waste at home, and shipping highly dangerous chemicals around the world poses an unacceptable risk.

Greenpeace spokesman James Lorenz says if Orica attempts to send the waste to another country it will have strong opposition.

"They should deal with it here. They should take responsibility for themselves," he said.

National Toxics Network coordinator Jo Immig says it is now up to the Australian Government to deal with the problem.

"Technology has always been available in Australia to deal with this waste," she said.

But Mr Fetter disagrees.

"All of the technical experts that we have consulted with don't believe that's the case," he said.

Mr Fetter says Australia does not produce enough waste to warrant a \$100 million incineration plant.

"Because you'd spend a huge amount of money and resources and energy only to have to pull it down again a year or two later," he said.

Protests stopped the waste being shipped to Germany in 2007.

Orica says it is still considering the implications of the decision and will continue to store the toxic waste safely until a solution can be found.

Tags: [environment](#), [pollution](#), [recycling-and-waste-management](#), [government-and-politics](#), [federal-government](#), [foreign-affairs](#), [australia](#), [nsw](#), [port-botany-2036](#), [denmark](#)

First posted 9 hours 5 minutes ago

Comments (37)

Comments for this story are closed, but you can still [have your say](#).

ABC (Moderator):

24 Dec 2010 10:52:40am

What do you think about Denmark's backflip?

[Agree](#) (0) [Alert moderator](#)

M:

24 Dec 2010 11:07:31am

There was a large outcry against the shipment from Danish people. It's good to see the democratic government listening to the people for a change.

[Agree](#) (0) [Alert moderator](#)

john woodie:

24 Dec 2010 11:43:02am

Actually it's debatable as to whether there was a large outcry against the shipment in Denmark - it looked more like a green publicity stunt. But that's the way it goes now- don't let good sound decisions made on rational analysis stand in the face of a greenie protest.

[Agree](#) (1) [Alert moderator](#)

roo:

24 Dec 2010 3:00:07pm

"the decision by Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann was made on political rather than environmental grounds"

Seems to answer all the debates.

That Denmark has the technology to process safely dangerous chemicals to safer and inert forms must show that we can do the same. Obviously there is a cost to this which may make it unviable for Australia to do this.

Europe has hundreds of million of people, so has the economy of scale that we do not have. Other countries have very sophisticated methods that we do not have, so shouldn't we look at using those countries facilities?

We import many toxic substances that we end process ourselves, so the reverse (exporting) does not worry me.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

MikeS:

24 Dec 2010 11:10:03am

I suppose it wasn't a contractual agreement, unless there was a 'backflip' clause. If they are not dishonouring a legal contract, I don't see the problem. I wouldn't like us importing another Country's Toxic refuse.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Ltuae:

24 Dec 2010 11:16:59am

Denmark is only being responsible. I applaud them.

Australia should be forced to take back any and every bit of nasty waste it produces and exports to the world, whether for profit or simply donated to so-called "allies" to make weapons.

Yes, that especially applies to ALL Australian mined uranium.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Phil:

24 Dec 2010 11:49:52am

And what? Store it in Botany forever? Why would we do that when it can be safely disposed of in Denmark?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

JohnM:

24 Dec 2010 1:54:08pm

Why?

There was an agreement or maybe even a contract for Denmark to take that waste. Are you saying that contracts should be ignored if you don't agree with them?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

KR:

24 Dec 2010 2:36:25pm

Yes, contracts should definitely be broken if they are not made to serve the best for the people in the country, in this case Denmark.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

AndrewK:

24 Dec 2010 11:46:48am

Essentially a good idea, as a country should be responsible for managing their own waste materials. It is said the Danes have the ideal processes for disposal of these wastes, so what is stopping Australia establishing the same processes.

Or does Australia suffer from NIMBY (not in my back yard) principles - very narrow-minded and irresponsible. This will always be a complex matter, and will take rational, logical and scientific investigation and assessment (not going to happen when dealing with politicians) to determine the best course for toxic waste management

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Phil:

24 Dec 2010 11:49:03am

Silly.

The fact is that there is no facility in Australia that has the capacity to burn at the required temperature to safely destroy these chemicals and that, as these are the only chemicals of their kind in Australia, there is no plausible reason to build one at great cost and then leave it jobless forever.

As a local resident near these chemicals, Orica's plan, including double-hulled boats, quiet shipping lanes and all sorts of protections, seemed very good.

It's kind of silly - and I say this as an environmentalist - that people are protesting what seems to be the most environmentally friendly option. They are, in effect, demanding that a monstrous high-temperature smelter be built in Australia for a one-off job.

As I said, silly and a shame.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

AndrewK:

24 Dec 2010 12:21:29pm

What you say could be true, but we have Asian neighbours that might want to make use of such a processing plant - saves shipping toxins half-way across the planet, and better than just having them sitting in storage somewhere waiting for an accident to happen.

[Agree \(1\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Gail Herbert:

24 Dec 2010 1:50:19pm

I agree with AndrewW and understand that there will always be some sort of toxin to dispose of and Australia could find many future uses for such a processing plant, as well as sharing it with nearby countries rather than spreading the risk across the wide world.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

KR:

24 Dec 2010 12:43:35pm

I am sure the one-off job could be turned into business and we could start to import wastes, so yes, let's build the incinerator. As a local resident I am sure you would have no objections to your community earning some money.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

chalkie:

24 Dec 2010 11:06:14am

Option 1: processing at world-best facilities (but involves transport of waste)

Option 2: let every country process waste to own standards irrespective of capacity to do so effectively. Because that is too expensive for many developing nations, these bio-accumulating wastes will be dumped in third nations or into the sea. Then to the world's seas. Then to us in the food chain. Success!

Of course the Green agenda is to make the production of chemicals (and food for that matter) entirely nationally based which drives up the cost - perhaps even makes entire classes of chemicals too expensive to produce. It is the sneaky neo-mediaval strategy.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

shayne:

24 Dec 2010 11:35:03am

"entirely nationally based which drives up the cost"

sure you could say that, provided nothing in the transportation of the material goes wrong.

what happens when it does (as invariably these things do, from time-to-time - e.g. BP/gulf of mexico)? who pays for the cost then? how does it fare \$/tonne when spread over the costs as a whole? of course, this is assuming you can put some value on the detrimental effect on the environment (this is persistent once released).

anyway, what should have happened is waste from these types of processes need to be dealt with/paid for before it even happens. isn't that what we pay the gov't to regulate?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

JohnM:

24 Dec 2010 1:57:06pm

Gulf of Mexico is all cleaned up. It was only oil after all. Bacteria happily fed on it.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Sam:

24 Dec 2010 3:00:35pm

So you would be happy storing this waste for the years it will take for a project of this magnitude to be developed, tendered, altered because that's what always happens, then finally built? Things go wrong just as often in storage as they do in transportation

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Leigh:

24 Dec 2010 11:56:25am

There is nothing wrong with driving up the price if the price paid to date is too little. In economics we call that a negative externality where a person does not pay the full true financial, economic and social cost for a product. This leads to over consumption of a good. By charging the true price for a product we will consume a more appropriate amount of a good. Very much at the heart of the current debate on greenhouse emissions and the argument that the cost of electricity and as a consequence all goods will rise - indeed they will - only because we have underpaid and overconsumed electricity in the past.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

bill:

24 Dec 2010 11:10:40am

The fact is there are very few facilities available to process waste of this kind. I would say that it is environmentally irresponsible to delay in any way, shape or form the processing of the waste.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

redexile:

24 Dec 2010 11:26:53am

Completely defies logic and I'm an environmentalist...you have a facility (presumably purpose build for this) not able to do what it was built for because of a bunch of NIBYs. So the alternative is what? For it to continue to sit in storage with increased risk of contamination of the environment. It is not worth every country building these facilities, the ones that can afford to of course, as most would have nothing to process after a year or two so we have one or two facilities around the world (like THORP in the UK for nuclear fuel reprocessing) BUT what you do need is a government with some balls to say words to effect of - no sorry, we know better than a bunch of scientifically informed locals up in arms screaming, oh the horror, toxic waste...won't somebody think of the children? You get the picture...

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Noel Williams:

24 Dec 2010 11:58:31am

Danish NIMBYs? I seem to recall the round of buck passing and side-stepping that accompanied a proposal to store Australian's minuscule medical radioactive waste residue somewhere on the remote Australian mainland. I think the Danish are quite right to refuse to compromise their children's future with Australia's toxic waste: let us look after what is ours.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

redexile:

24 Dec 2010 12:29:55pm

Yes Noel, Danish NIMBYs just like our own mis-informed Muppets when it came to low level radioactive waste storage. If the Danes have a zero risk policy why build the facility? As I said before the alternative is it sits in Sydney in storage, it will never be 'dealt with' properly here, so this is a lose-lose, the plant operators lose income and Sydney gets to keep a potential environmental disaster in a warehouse because of this debacle...fantastic solution!

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Marlene:

24 Dec 2010 11:28:14am

Whether this is a Political decision or not by Denmark (which I doubt), I admire them for making it. A lesson for Australia that it should not load its' problems onto others,

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Neptun:

24 Dec 2010 11:36:21am

So what happened to the Beluga ship that was considered a state of the art and came to Sydney just to be rejected as not passing an inspection although it was said this is a safe way to transport and the ship is almost purpose built. That seemed a bit strange, why not inspect the ship prior to chartering, isn't it cheaper to send an inspector to the ship instead of a ship to an inspector or did it just conveniently be the closest available ship? I am not saying the ship should have passed at the cost of safety I am saying good on you inspectors that you had the courage to say no, if you hadn't, the toxic could possibly be out at sea right now with nowhere to go. It is all irrelevant of course now that Denmark had to listen to it's people who objected the idea from the beginning, good on them too. The risk now is that the toxic will be sent to some third world country instead if we cannot dispose of it in an environmental safe way. We are responsible for our waste, it is not as if Denmark has done anything wrong. Merry Christmas to all.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Crash:

24 Dec 2010 11:39:29am

I think its time to audit all the toxic chemicals in our society and eliminate all of them except the bare essentials (if there truly is any !)

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Richard Bender:

24 Dec 2010 11:41:46am

Many year ago, Orica proposed to build an incineration plant in Australia for such chemical waste. It didn't go ahead due to misinformed opposition from environmentalists. Now that the greenies have again stopped Orica from safely disposing of its waste, what is their solution?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Ellen:

24 Dec 2010 12:00:10pm

The solution:

1. Invest however many millions of dollars are required to treat the waste and dispose of it in a safe manner.
2. Don't produce toxic waste in the first place. The world will manage to live without whatever product's manufacture creates the waste.

Most products are produced because a consumer demand is created through advertising and peer pressure. Man's (woman's) basic needs are actually met through simple, environmentally friendly

ways.

It is the science and sophistication which creates the environmental problems and also the mental problems, financial problems, global financial crisis, etc. etc. and so forth.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

redexile:

24 Dec 2010 12:38:16pm

the problems:

1. the millions if not 100s of millions will essentially be a white elephant and be used once and then never again because...

2 no-one is manufacturing these chemicals any more. more often than not we only realise this stuff is toxic once it has been produced because no-one exercises due diligence. NO-ONE deliberately produces a toxic by product/waste product because of the costs involved in disposing of it...or storing it for all eternity!

Don't blame science for creating this problem; science is merely a tool to achieve an goal (or own goal). Blame human shortsightedness and good old fashioned greed and stupidity. The stupidity part especially applying to rejecting the safest and most permanent way of dealing with this particular legacy.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

john woodie:

24 Dec 2010 11:46:14am

Now that the greens have blocked the sensible destruction of this waste it is now up to them to help come to a rational decision about its disposal.

Will the greens suggest a suitable location for a disposal plant - most unlikely on past evidence.

Will the greens suggest the waste remain at Banksmeadow - again most unlikely.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

jack:

24 Dec 2010 12:11:53pm

Why not use high pressure catalytic hydrogenation developed by the CSIRO to destroy the waste here? Final product is water and salt.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

rockspider:

24 Dec 2010 12:24:48pm

I applaud Denmark's decision and am disgusted in the Australian Government's sanctioning the export of toxic waste to another country.

I suppose the next move will be to establish a toxic waste dump in the Northern Territory. They're second class citizens who can't stop the Feds doing this, anyway.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Guy:

24 Dec 2010 1:23:03pm

Denmark were not having this dumped on them. They were being PAID to destroy it in their purpose built facility. Australia does not produce nearly enough toxic waste to build or even run one of these facilities, particularly as the chemicals have to be mixed with other waste in order to appropriately destroy them.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Mr Medved:

24 Dec 2010 1:28:42pm

Pikers. With any luck there will be penalties attached for the cancellation.

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Danish Dynamite:

24 Dec 2010 2:30:23pm

In a true democracy the people has the power, Denmark has spoken so respect that. There is 22000 tonnes of the waste in Sydney and the deal that has been postponed is about 6100 tonnes, where are you going to take the rest? Disposing of the partial waste (6100mt) is worth app 10 million AUD for Orica excluding transport costs, so why don't you build your own?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

michelle:

24 Dec 2010 1:51:12pm

Excellent news - I am glad to see this madness has been stopped.

Deal with your own toxic waste or don't create it!! Companies and countries need to be held accountable for all the byproducts of their industry and deal with it responsibly not dump it on unsuspecting communities for political reasons and transfer the risks and hazards around the earth.

1 gram of HCB can contaminate billions of litres of water and they planned to ship six tonnes of the stuff across the earth. Mad!

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

MD:

24 Dec 2010 2:38:45pm

Point taken Greenies. We shouldn't be sending toxic stuff around the world for disposal. How about we make this last shipment a one-off? Last one.

Then any industry that generates anymore of this waste has to build the facilities themselves to get rid anymore they make. Pass a law to that effect.

Everyone happy?

[Agree \(0\)](#) [Alert moderator](#)

Danish waste ban 'political': Burke

15:45 AEST Fri Dec 24 2010



Environment Minister Tony Burke has described a decision
Dec 24, 2010

Environment Minister Tony Burke has described a decision by Denmark's government to cancel plans to accept hazardous waste from Australia as "unfortunate".

Mr Burke said in a statement that his Danish counterpart Karen Ellemann told him that Denmark's decision was for political reasons.

"She informed me that the political situation and debate in Denmark ... regrettably has led to the political conclusion that the shipment should not proceed."

"Mrs Ellemann assured me that all required environmental and safety assessments have been conducted to the satisfaction of the Danish authorities."

Earlier this month the Danish government postponed the first of 44 containers of the toxic chemical hexachlorobenzene (HCB), which was to have been processed at Nyborg in central Denmark.

The chemical company Orica has been accumulating the by-product of solvents since the 1960s.

A statement from Mr Burke says Australia has facilities to deal with many types of toxic waste but they are not suited to this type of chemical, which poses "significant technical difficulties for disposal".

Mr Burke says both ministers have agreed that the current situation demonstrates the need for improving international co-operation on the handling and disposal of toxic waste.

They also agreed to explore options for a Danish-Australian joint global initiative to find international solutions to problems relating to stockpiles of similar toxic waste.

The 6100-tonne shipment of HCB had been approved by both the Australian and Danish governments under the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste.

Greenpeace has protested against the shipment. Environmentalists argue that Australia should deal with the waste at home, and that shipping highly dangerous chemicals around the world poses an unacceptable risk.

Orica's toxic waste in political limbo

Ben Butler , SMH

December 17, 2010

ORICA will wait for the outcome of talks between the Danish and Australian governments before deciding what to do with more than 6000 tonnes of toxic waste marooned at Botany Bay.

An initial consignment of 3000 tonnes was to be shipped to Denmark for burning this month, but the shipment was halted by the Danish Environment Minister, Karen Elleman.

With Orica declaring a record profit of \$1.3 billion for the year, including \$791 million from the sale of Dulux, the toxic waste dilemma did nothing to dampen the mood of more than 300 shareholders at a general meeting in Melbourne yesterday.

Speaking after the meeting, the chief executive, Graeme Liebelt, said he did not know when a proposed meeting between Ms Elleman and Australia's Environment Minister, Tony Burke, would occur.

It is believed the Australian government would like a meeting soon so the issue can be quickly resolved.

But Ms Elleman is under intense domestic political pressure over the proposed shipment, which is opposed by the Danish opposition, environmental groups and unions representing dock workers.

"For the time being we'll just postpone the shipment and let the Danish government work through the issues that they see," Mr Liebelt said.

"The minister talked about possibly coming to Australia to meet with the Australian minister, so we'll just let that process take place. The toxic waste - hexachlorobenzene that was generated as a byproduct of solvent manufacturing that occurred at Botany until 1991 - was being stored safely, "so there's no issue there", Mr Liebelt said.

Mr Liebelt confirmed the explosives and chemicals group was on track for a 10th consecutive year of increased profit as the company rides a "patchy" global economic recovery.

All five directors standing for election, including the chairman, Peter Duncan, were elected by an overwhelming majority. But on Monday the company withdrew a proposal to amend the company's constitution to make it harder to stand for election after receiving a flood of proxy votes against the move.

Of about 200 million votes, almost 131 million, or 65 per cent of them, were cast against the motion, making it impossible for the proposal to obtain the 75 per cent support that is required to amend the constitution.

Mr Liebelt was also questioned about what the company could do to reduce damage caused by the buoyant dollar, which this year cost the company \$75 million.

While 60 per cent of Orica's sales are in currencies other than Australian and New Zealand dollars, he said there were no plans to change the company's functional currency.

Mr Liebelt also said the company would not consider moving overseas. "I think the answer to that is no, certainly not in the foreseeable future," he said after the meeting."

Freight Vessel Due To Leave Without Her Toxic Cargo

http://www.handyshippingguide.com/shipping-news/freight-vessel-due-to-leave-without-her-toxic-cargo_2317



09 December 2010

AUSTRALIA – DENMARK – Confusion still surrounds the proposed controversial export of 16,000 tonnes of toxic waste due to ship from Botany Bay and destined for Nyborg. The initial 3,000 tonnes of containerised waste polluted with hexachlorobenzene (HCB) were supposed to load last Saturday for destruction at a high temperature incineration plant. It appears that

the Danish Government bowed to political pressure to suspend the shipment after strenuous opposition from environmental and labour groups.

The argument over the fate of the chemical still rages; Hexachlorobenzene is a persistent organic pollutant and known carcinogenic agent which was produced between 1964 and 1991 by ICI which subsequently became Orica, the group now trying to dispose of the chemical. Greenpeace actively campaigned against the removal of the toxin saying shipping it as ocean freight ran the risk of polluting the environment with a chemical known to be a persistent poison and therefore very hard to eradicate once spilt. They claim the Danish incinerator, owned by hazardous waste management company Kommunekemi, is an out of date facility and newer technology could feasibly be made available in Australia to deal with the waste.

Orica claim this is nonsense, that the Nyborg plant is state of the art and that the Stockholm Convention, which is responsible for banning the chemical in the first place, states that high temperature incineration is an environmentally sound method of disposal. They say money is not the problem but that the HCB contaminated material, including distillation residue, building materials and packaging, has to be mixed with high volumes of other waste prior to incineration to satisfactorily eliminate risk, and such facilities are not available in Australia.

Our attention was first drawn to the matter a week ago when we received a statement from the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) which represents millions of maritime and other transport staff worldwide. The ITF, whilst taking a measured view, questioned the nature of the vessel due to load the waste and appealed to the authorities to stop and consider the situation before proceeding, a course which they now seem to be doing. ITF Maritime Coordinator Steve Cotton told us:

"Our response is 'stop and rethink'. No one wants substances such as HCB around when they can be safely disposed of, but there are questions that need to be answered here, and answered quickly: can the transport workers involved, truckers, dockers and seafarers in both countries and at sea, be assured that they are not in danger; does this potentially risky voyage need to take place at all; and is the 'Beluga Fascination' the right ship? The last of those is the easiest to deal with and the answer is no.

"HCB is ranked as one of the most hazardous compounds there is, to human health and to ecosystems, including the marine environment. If the disposal facilities are in place in Australia then common sense dictates that it would be safer to use them – a point that's likely to be accepted by the Australian and Danish public alike.

"We understand that the environmental agencies in Denmark and Australia have looked at this case and we respect their competence, but in the light of these questions, this vessel's inspection record and the growing opposition to this risky operation we believe the answer has to be to halt the operation while all the possibilities are re-examined."

We referred the ITF's comments to Beluga Shipping, the Bremen based project forwarding specialist charged with loading the first consignment. Beluga has a record of taking on difficult challenges as we have reported many times and their spokesman told the Handy Shipping Guide:

"It is true to say that Beluga Shipping had been selected against strong international competition by the Australian corporation and chemical producer Orica Limited for a special project which caused a stir in the involved countries of Denmark and Australia. Not only in the eyes of Orica Limited, but also for the consulting ship vetting specialist RightShip, the multipurpose heavy lift project carrier MV 'Beluga Fascination', a unit of the modern Beluga fleet, would have provided just the right and suitable safe transportation solution.

"However, while our vessel was near site waiting for the clearance to proceed and start loading operations as scheduled, our affiliate Beluga Sydney office was informed that the Orica cargo for Denmark was cancelled. The MV 'Beluga Fascination' currently berths at Port Botany for alternative operations and soon sets sail for Durban and Las Palmas as coming destinations."

So, whilst the Greenpeace activists dance atop the stranded cargo the Australian and Danish authorities will need to think long and hard about what to do with the rogue chemical waste which still sits in Sydney awaiting its uncertain fate.

Botany stuck with toxic waste

5 Dec 10 @ 03:54pm



Greenpeace at the Botany chemical plant, Orica. Photo: AFP

Greenpeace activists celebrated the decision by the Danish Government to postpone the first shipment of Orica's chemical waste by climbing onto the containers in Botany and painting slogans like "toxic shame" on the shipment.

The green light for the exportation of 3000 tonnes of the 16,000 tonne stockpile of the highly toxic waste hexachlorobenzene (HCB) came in August this year, after Danish authorities responded to a request from the Australia Government and chemical manufacturing giant Orica.

Greenpeace says it believed the chemical shipment was due to depart Sydney on Friday morning and it decided to take action. Eleven activists scaled the fences of the Botany Bay plant to label and lock down the containers of HCB. See our [Greenpeace at Orica photo gallery](#)

"Greenpeace is taking action to stop Orica getting away with a major environmental crime. Orica should take responsibility for its own toxic waste," Greenpeace CEO Dr Linda Selvey said.

Greenpeace has labelled the shipment of HCB illegal. It says it is in contravention of Australia's obligations under an international convention.

"This includes transporting the highly toxic hexachlorobenzene (HCB), which is particularly damaging to aquatic environments, across thousands of miles of open sea. Upon arrival, it will be burnt next to a school, despite the fact that the outdated incineration process releases carcinogenic dioxins and highly toxic fly-ash," a spokesperson said.

Pressure is also mounting in Denmark, where the Danish Government is under pressure to reject the toxic cargo. Danish dockworkers last week publicly stated they would refuse to unload the shipment, stating that Australia should build facilities that can process their own toxic waste.

National Toxics Network senior advisor Dr Mariann Lloyd-Smith said sending 6,100 tonnes of HCB to Denmark was not just irresponsible, it also failed to solve the environmental catastrophe in Botany.

"Botany residents are understandably keen to be rid of this poison, but recklessly shipping a portion of it into somebody else's backyard is not the solution," she said.

Bremen - 03. Dezember 2010 - von [/ritzau/ \(tie\)](#)

Greens call for ban on Orica shipment

Published 7:13 PM, 30 Nov 2010 Last update 7:13 PM, 30 Nov 2010

AAP

The NSW Greens have called for a ban on the shipment of toxic waste from Sydney to Denmark, saying a spill at sea would be catastrophic for the environment.

Danish environmental authorities accepted a request to take the hazardous by-product Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) in June.

The waste was stockpiled by explosives firm Orica for decades in Sydney and is due to leave Botany Bay port soon.

"It hasn't left yet but we've been advised by security agencies not to divulge the exact shipping date," Orica spokesman John Fetter told AFP on Tuesday.

But NSW Greens MP Ian Cohen has called for a ban on the shipment.

"Allowing this industrial waste to leave Australian shores would pose an unacceptable risk to the environment," he said in a statement on Tuesday.

"There is an inherent risk danger in shipping highly toxic waste across vast oceanic distances.

"The consequences of a spill at sea would be catastrophic."

He said the federal government's factsheet on the material claimed exposure to it could harm the liver, kidneys and immune system as well as potentially harming children.

Australia gave the green light to the export of 6100 tonnes of Orica's toxic chemicals in August, acknowledging there was no adequate domestic facility to destroy the waste and that it would take many years and significant cost to build one.

Nach Stopp des Giftransportes will deutsche Reederei ihr Geld

<http://www.nordschleswiger.dk/SEEEMS/19708.asp?artid=27933>



Die "Beluga Fascination" sollte den Giftmüll in Australien abholen und nach Dänemark bringen.

Foto: DN-Archiv

Am Vormittag kam der Bescheid im Hauptsitz der deutschen Reederei "Beluga Group" in Bremen an: Dänemark will den Transport von 6.100 Tonnen gefährlichen Umweltgiftes aus Australien vorläufig stoppen.

Damit ist das Schiff "Beluga Fascination" für nichts nach Australien gefahren – und das wird Konsequenzen haben, wenn es nach den Bremer Reedern geht. Wie die Pressesprecherin des Unternehmens, Verena Beckhusen, ankündigt, werden die Juristen der Firma sich der Sache annehmen. "Wir habe eben erst erfahren, dass der Transport abgesagt wird, es ist also noch zu früh, zu sagen, ob wir Kompensation von unserem Kunden oder der dänischen Regierung verlangen. Unsere Juristen analysieren den Fall und dann werden wir eine Entscheidung fällen", so Beckhusen. Umweltministerin Karen Ellemann (Venstre) hatte gestern mitgeteilt, dass sie den Chemiekonzern Orica empfehlen werde, den Giftransport wegen der "politischen Situation" in Dänemark zu stoppen. Hierzulande haben die Pläne, den Giftmüll in Nyborg zu entsorgen, für Aufsehen und Unmut gesorgt.

Das Unternehmen Orica hat die Beluga-Reederei engagiert, wahrscheinlich wird sich die Bremer Reederei also zunächst mit dem Chemiekonzern auseinandersetzen.

Auch bei Orica heißt es, es sei noch zu früh, zu sagen, ob und wann man Ausfallzahlungen von Dänemark verlangen werde.



Orica disappointed toxic shipment halted

Annie Guest reported this story on [Friday, December 3, 2010](#) 18:24:00

MARK COLVIN: The Australian company planning to ship toxic waste to Denmark says it's disappointed that the plan has been put on hold. The Danish Government postponed Orica's shipment of decades-old chemical waste after heavy pressure from the community and opposition.

It had earlier agreed to the waste being disposed of at a Danish incineration facility. Orica now hopes that the Australian Government can intervene.

Annie Guest reports.

ANNIE GUEST: It's chemical waste that's been around for up to 36 years already, and Danish protesters say it should stay here, in Australia. So too does Greenpeace Australia's Linda Selvey. She

says it's too dangerous to export.

LINDA SELVEY: The chemical that is hexachlorobenzene which is a very stable chemical which means that if it gets into the environment it will last there for a long time. And it is highly toxic to humans. If you had a lot of it, you would die.

ANNIE GUEST: The 16,000 tonnes of toxic waste was created between 1964 and 1991. It's a by-product of solvents made by a company called ICI that was bought by Orica. The Australian Government had struck a deal with its Danish counterpart to allow the waste to be incinerated at a facility in Denmark.

Greenpeace's Linda Selvey again.

LINDA SELVEY: What we're doing is sending very highly toxic waste across thousands of kilometres of open ocean which is always a risk and secondly it's to be burnt in Denmark using outdated technology.

ANNIE GUEST: How should it be dealt with then?

LINDA SELVEY: There is technology available that is feasible to be introduced into Australia that can deal with this type of waste in a safe way.

ANNIE GUEST: The first 3,000 tonnes of the waste was to be loaded onto a ship at Botany Bay in Sydney this weekend. But the Danish Government has halted the shipment after pressure from the community and opposition parties there.

Greenpeace activists celebrated by climbing onto the containers in Sydney, painting slogans like "toxic shame" on the shipment this morning.

Orica's spokesman is John Fetter.

JOHN FETTER: We're obviously disappointed at the last minute postponement of the shipment but of course we will work with the Danish government and the Australian Government to see where the issue will go.

ANNIE GUEST: What is the likely next step in this process?

JOHN FETTER: Well the Danish minister Ellemann in Denmark has indicated that she intends to have a discussion with the Australian minister and we'll wait for the outcome of that.

ANNIE GUEST: Meanwhile, he rejects Greenpeace's assertions about the Danish plant.

JOHN FETTER: It's easy for people to make grandiose statements. These are state of the art plants. The United Nations through the Stockholm Convention, which is a convention trying to get rid of chemicals such as this, clearly states that high temperature incineration is an acceptable, environmentally sound method for destroying this waste.

ANNIE GUEST: What do you say to the call for Orica to establish its own plant here? Is that financially unfeasible?

JOHN FETTER: No it has absolutely nothing to do with finance. Our waste requires to be mixed with other wastes in order for it to be destroyed and Australia just does not produce enough other waste to build a plant that would be able to destroy the waste.

ANNIE GUEST: PM requested an interview with the Environment Minister Tony Burke about the Danish Government's move, but he's yet to respond.

MARK COLVIN: Annie Guest.

smh.com.au
The Sydney Morning Herald

Environment

December 3, 2010 - 3:35PM

Orica toxic waste export stopped



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Greenpeace environmental activists climb on to containers and use paint to protest at the Orica site at Port Botany. *Photo: AP/Greenpeace*

The Danish government has postponed a plan to accept a shipment of Australian toxic waste for disposal, following pressure from the centre-left opposition.

Environment Minister Karen Ellemann said on

Thursday the decision was made to allay public fears.

Earlier the opposition said it would introduce an emergency bill aiming to block the first waste shipment, due to leave from Australia tomorrow.

Advertisement: Story continues below

Greenpeace environmental activists climb on to containers and use paint to protest at the Orica site at Port Botany. *Photo: AP/Greenpeace*

"Due to concerns both in public opinion and on the political stage, I deemed it was not appropriate for the first [waste-filled] ship to leave right now," Ms Ellemann said in a statement.

She stressed that the delivery was being postponed, not cancelled.

The ship was scheduled to arrive in Denmark at the beginning of next month.

Ms Ellemann added she would discuss the issue with her Australian counterpart Tony Burke and the Australian explosives manufacturer responsible for the toxic chemicals, Orica.

Danish environmental authorities accepted in June a request to dispose of Orica's 6100 tonnes of toxic chemicals, stockpiled for decades in Sydney.

There were to be taken to a treatment facility in Nyborg in central Denmark.

Australia has no facility to destroy the hexachlorobenzene chemicals, a by-product of solvents made by the company between 1964 and 1991.

In June, Ms Ellemann said her country had to accept the waste because of treaty obligations.

Danish company Kommunekemi won a lucrative contract to ship and treat the waste.

Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted with an unsolvable problem", she said at the time.

Danish authorities required the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships. Each container was to be equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

Orica released a statement today saying that the shipment had been postponed.

"The Danish government announced on Thursday, December 2 [Danish time], that it has postponed a plan to accept a shipment of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste from Orica's Botany site in Sydney," the statement read.

The company said exporting its chemical waste was about using available technology, not saving money.

"It's not a matter of economics," an Orica spokesman told AAP.

"It's a matter of available technology to do it and there is no available technology in Australia.

"Clearly the Australian government understands that because they did grant us an export permit for the waste."

Greenpeace protest

Eleven activists from Greenpeace Australia Pacific broke into Orica's premises about 6.30am today in a protest.

They chained 44 containers together, spray-painted them and labelled them with skull-and-cross bones placards.

Greenpeace chief executive Linda Selvey said the Australian government should rescind Orica's permit to export the toxic and carcinogenic substance.

"Rather than ship their waste offshore to Denmark where they're going to use outdated technology to incinerate the waste and put toxic chemicals into the air, Orica should put in place the technology in Australia and deal with it here," Dr Selvey said.

The protest ended by mid-morning today.

Police issued citations to the activists but did not apprehend them, a Greenpeace spokesman said.



Denmark halts Australian toxic waste shipment

Posted Thu Dec 2, 201

Workers fill drums with toxic waste dumped from the chemical giant Orica plant in the background at Homebush Bay in Sydney. The Danish government Thursday postponed a plan to accept a shipment of Australian toxic waste from Orica for disposal, following pressure from the centre-left opposition.(AFP/File/William West)

COPENHAGEN (AFP) - The Danish government Thursday postponed a plan to accept a shipment of Australian toxic waste for disposal, following pressure from the centre-left opposition.

Environment Minister Karen Ellemann said the decision was made to allay public fears.

Earlier the opposition said it would introduce an emergency bill aiming to block the first waste shipment, due to leave from Australia on Saturday.

"Due to concerns both in public opinion and on the political stage, I deemed it was not appropriate for the first (waste-filled) ship to leave right now," Ellemann said in a statement.

She stressed that the delivery was being postponed, not cancelled.

The ship was scheduled to arrive in Denmark at the beginning of January.

Ellemann added she would discuss the issue with her Australian counterpart Tony Burke and the Australian explosives manufacturer responsible for the toxic chemicals, Orica.

Danish environmental authorities accepted in June a request to dispose of Orica's 6,100 tonnes of toxic chemicals, stockpiled for decades in Sydney.

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Australia has no facility to destroy the Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) chemicals, a by-product of solvents made by the company between 1964 and 1991.

In June, Elleemann said her country had to accept the waste because of treaty obligations. Danish company Kommunekemi won a lucrative contract to ship and treat the waste.

Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted with an unsolvable problem," she said at the time.

Danish authorities required the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

Missing emergency plan stops toxic ship sailing

Date: December 03 2010

Vanda Carson

THE Danish Environment Minister has said a shipment of toxic waste set to arrive from Port Botany is on hold because the port where it is to dock does not have an emergency plan.

"If there is no emergency plan, then the toxic ship can't come to Kommunekemi in Nyborg," Karen Elleemann told Danish state-owned radio DR yesterday.

Mrs Elleemann made the comments after she was told local authorities in the Danish port of Nyborg had not prepared a contingency plan for the arrival of 3000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene, a byproduct of solvents manufactured in Botany until 1991.

Mrs Elleemann, and Australia's former environment minister, Peter Garrett, both approved the shipment.

The 252 containers of waste are housed by the chemical firm Orica at its plant in Botany, where it awaits the German ship Beluga Fascination, which has been chartered for the trip.

Orica has hired the Danish hazardous waste company Kommunekemi to incinerate the waste.

The departure date is secret for security reasons.

An Orica spokesman, John Fetter, said yesterday he did not believe Mrs Elleemann's comments would delay the shipment's departure. He suggested it could be on hold for hours or days as he awaited more information from Danish authorities.

The lack of an evacuation plan in the area surrounding the hazardous waste plant was the latest attempt to halt or delay the shipment, which has become a political problem in Denmark.

The Danish opposition has campaigned against the shipment and the former prime minister, Nyrup Rasmussen, has said Denmark should refuse it.

Residents of Nyborg have been trying to stop it with protests and petitions to Mrs Elleemann.

Last week Scandinavian dock workers said they would refuse to unload the ship, but it has since emerged that the containers of toxic waste can be unloaded by the ship's crew or by workers from Kommunekemi.

The Danish tabloid newspaper *Ekstra Bladet* has also reported that the ship hired to carry the waste was found to be "deficient" in several areas during a safety inspection in China in August. The inspection was carried out as part of an international convention aimed at minimising pollution risks.

Orica has commissioned a report by a shipping safety company to prove the ship is safe.

Mrs Elleemann is due to appear before a parliamentary committee today following Danish media reports that she was unduly pressured to accept the waste.

She had originally opposed the importation, but changed her mind after intervention by her predecessor, Troels Lund, and the chief executive of Kommunekemi, Carsten Fich.

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Danes don't want Aussie toxic waste

03 December 2010 | 07:55:52 AM | Source: AFP



Protesters show their displeasure at the shipment to Denmark at a Sydney beach. (AP)

The Danish government has postponed a plan to accept a shipment of Australian toxic waste for disposal, following pressure from its centre-left opposition.

[Worker treated for toxic fumes in SA](#)

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Environment Minister Karen Elleemann on Thursday said the decision was made to allay public fears.

Earlier the opposition said it would introduce an emergency bill aiming to block the first waste shipment, due to leave from Australia on Saturday.

"Due to concerns both in public opinion and on the political stage, I deemed it was not appropriate for the first (waste-filled) ship to leave right now," Elleemann said in a statement.

She stressed that the delivery was being postponed, not cancelled.

The ship was scheduled to arrive in Denmark at the beginning of January.

Elleemann added she would discuss the issue with her Australian counterpart Tony Burke and the Australian explosives manufacturer responsible for the toxic chemicals, Orica.

Danish environmental authorities accepted in June a request to dispose of Orica's 6,100 tonnes of toxic chemicals, stockpiled for decades in Sydney.

There were to be taken to a treatment facility in Nyborg in central Denmark.

Australia has no facility to destroy the Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) chemicals, a by-product of solvents made by the company between 1964 and 1991.

In June, Ellemann said her country had to accept the waste because of treaty obligations.

Danish company Kommunekemi won a lucrative contract to ship and treat the waste.

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Danish authorities required the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.



Miljøstyrelsen

[Source](#)

see automatic translation via google below

Information om det australske skib med HCB-affald

[Notater fremsendt til FMPU i sagen](#)

[Materiale fra samråd i sagen](#)

[Svar på spørgsmål fra Folketinget](#)

[Generelt om sagen](#)

Aktuelle spørgsmål rejst i sagen

Har Miljøcenter Odense overhovedet givet tilladelse til at der opbevares og behandles HCB-affald?

Ja, de har givet tilladelse til behandling af affald fra PVC-produktion, der indeholder HCB – det fremgår tydeligt af tillægsgodkendelsen til Kommunekemi. [Læs mere her](#)

Hvornår ankommer skibet – der går rygter i pressen om at det kommer 9. januar?

Miljøstyrelsen vil blive orienteret om den konkrete dag for afrejse, minimum tre dage inden transporten starter. Miljøstyrelsen har endnu ikke fået oplysning om afsejlingsdato.

Havnearbejdere har udtalt, at de ikke vil losse affaldet når det ankommer til Nyborg?

Miljøstyrelsens eksporttilladelse forudsætter, at det praktiske omkring transporten er i orden - herunder også at der er folk til at losse containerne, når skibet kommer i havn. Miljøstyrelsen har ikke hørt andet fra Kommunekemi, end at aftalerne om losning på Nyborg Havn er på plads. Havnearbejdernes næstformand for 3F på Østfyn har desuden sagt til Ritzaus Bureau, at hans medlemmer er indstillet på at losse lasten.

Hvorfor er der ikke regnet på langtidseffekterne af en brand?

Miljøcenter Odense oplyser, at centret har taget højde for de akutte effekter af en brand, både i den generelle risikovurdering af Kommunekemi fra 2008 og i denne sag, sådan som risikobekendtgørelsen foreskriver. Miljøcenteret har koordineret med brandchefen i Nyborg, som har sikret, at der er taget de nødvendige forebyggende tiltag for at undgå brand i lageret - fx er lageret inddelt i brandceller. Desuden er risikoen for at der går brand i affaldet meget lille, idet det er utroligt svært at få HCB-affald til at brænde - omtrent lige så svært som vådt træ.

Hvor meget HCB-affald har Kommunekemi hidtil behandlet?

Kommunekemi har stor erfaring med at destruere de såkaldte popstoffer (persistant organic pollutants), og benytter netop den type anlæg, som de internationale forskrifter (BREF-dokumenter) siger, skal anvendes til destruktion af POP's. Derudover har Kommunekemi de nødvendige tilladelser fra myndighederne til at destruere POP's på en sikker- og miljømæssig forsvarlig måde. HCB har næsten ikke været anvendt i Danmark, hvorfor Kommunekemi har behandlet mindre mængder. Senest modtog Kommunekemi i 2007 HCB-holdigt affald stammende fra fyrværkeri. Mængden var 344 kg med en HCB-koncentration på op til 10%. Øvrige mængder HCB er behandlet tidligere, men statistikken kan ikke udtrækkes af Kommunekemis online arkiv.

Hvad er det for noget affald Danmark selv eksporterer?

Danmark eksporterer selv en del affald. Et velkendt eksempel er den forurenede jord fra Kærgaard Klitplantage, som blev eksporteret til behandling - dels to steder i Tyskland og dels et sted i Holland. Jorden til de to tyske anlæg var den værst forurenede. Der var tale om en blanding af mange forskellige stoffer, hvoraf nogle i meget høje koncentrationer. Der var nogle "problematiske" stoffer imellem, såsom kviksølv. I alt blev der her eksporteret cirka 4.000 tons forurennet jord. Mere generelt eksporterede Danmark for eksempel i 2008 omkring 74.000 tons flyveaske og andre røggasrestprodukter fra fremstillingsvirksomheder og fra affaldsforbrændingsanlæg til Norge og Tyskland til deponering. Samme år blev cirka 18.000 tons batterier eksporteret til fortrinsvis Sverige, men også til Frankrig og Tyskland. Af andre store mængder kan nævnes 85.000 tons behandlet træ til forbrænding i Tyskland og 40.000 tons spildevandslam også til Tyskland.

Information on the Australian ship with HCB waste

[Memos sent to FMPU in proceedings](#)

[Material from the consultation in the matter](#)

[Answers to questions from parliament](#)

[General about the matter](#)

Current issues raised in the proceedings

Has Environmental Centre Odense even allowed to be stored and processed HCB waste?

Yes, they have given permission for the treatment of waste from PVC production, containing HCB - it clearly demonstrates the additional authorization to Kommunekemi. [Read more here](#)

When the ship arrives - there are rumors in the press that it comes 9th January?

Environmental Protection Agency will be informed about the actual day of departure, at least three days before shipment. EPA has not yet been informed of departure date.

Port workers have said they will not unload the waste when it arrives at Nyborg?

EPA export permit requires practical about transportation is in order - including that there are people to unload containers once the ship arrives in port. EPA has not heard otherwise from Kommunekemi than that arrangements for unloading at Nyborg Harbour is in place. Port Workers' Vice-3F at Østfyn also told Ritzau that his members are prepared to unload the cargo.

Why are not counting on long-term effects of a fire?

Environment Centre Odense says that the Centre has addressed the acute effects of a fire, both in the general risk of Kommunekemi from 2008 and in this case, such as risk notice provides. Environmental Center has coordinated with the fire chief in Nyborg, which ensured that there is taken the necessary preventive measures to avoid fire in the store - eg warehouse divided into fire cells. Moreover, the risk of passing fire in the waste very little, since it is incredibly difficult to get the HCB waste to burn - about as difficult as wet wood.

How much of HCB waste Kommunekemi has so far treated?

Kommunekemi has extensive experience in destroying the so-called popstoffer (persistent organic pollutants) and use exactly the type of facility which the international regulations (BREF documents) says should be used for destruction of POPs. Additionally, Kommunekemi the necessary permits from the authorities to destroy POPs in a safe and environmentally sound manner. HCB has hardly been used in Denmark, why Kommunekemi have treated small numbers. Last received Kommunekemi in 2007 HCB-containing waste products resulting from fireworks. The amount was 344 kg with a HCB concentrations up to 10%. Other quantities of HCB are treated earlier, but statistics can not be extracted from Kommunekemi online archive.

What kind of a waste Denmark itself to export?

Denmark exports even some waste. A familiar example is the contaminated soil from Kærgaard Klitplantage, which was exported for treatment - and two sites in Germany and partly somewhere in Holland. Earth to the two German plants were the worst polluted. There was a mixture of many different substances, some in very high concentrations. There were some "problematic" drugs from, such as mercury. In total, here exported about 4,000 tons contaminated soil. More generally exported to Denmark for example in 2008 about 74,000 tons of fly ash and other flue gas from manufacturing and waste incineration plants in Norway and Germany for disposal. That same year, approximately 18,000 tons of batteries exported to mainly Sweden, but also to France and Germany. Other quantities include 85,000 tons of treated wood for burning in Germany and 40,000 tons of sewage sludge also to Germany.

Australian firm to ship toxic waste to Denmark

SYDNEY, Nov 30, 2010 (AFP) -- Australian explosives company Orica Tuesday defended plans to ship tonnes of toxic chemical waste to Denmark for disposal, despite fears it poses an
Tue Nov 2010 03:11 (1 day, 12 hours ago)

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Thursday, January 13, 2011

Article Context

2 hours after

- [Greens call for ban on Orica shipment - Waste to be shipped to ...](#) - Business Spectator manufacturing
- Current Article --> [Australian firm to ship toxic waste to Denmark](#) - The West : ...

1 day before

- [Toxic cargo: Australia's ship of shame - The contamination of Botany Bay is one of those stories that you come across every now and again that literally knocks the wind out of your sails. For those of ...](#) - Greenpeace Australia Pacific ...

4 days before

- [Ship charts a course for controversy as it awaits load - THE German ship that will carry 3000 tonnes of toxic waste from Orica's plant at Botany Bay to Denmark is sitting off the coast of Wollongong waiting to dock.](#) - Sydney Morning Herald ...

3 weeks before

- [Australian toxic waste shipments bound for Denmark - Shipments of high risk hazardous chemical waste from Sydney are about to be sent to Denmark for incineration. The waste from the Orica site at Botany in Sydney was created ...](#) - AM

- [**Australia under fire over toxic waste shipment**](#) - Preparations are underway to send the first of four shipments of hazardous chemical waste from Sydney to Denmark this month. - ABC News : ...

3 months before

- [**Toxic waste shipments from Port Botany to Denmark get green light**](#) - Orica will begin shipping some of its thousands of tonnes of highly toxic hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste to Denmark under a new export licence granted by Federal Environment Protection Minister Peter ... - Transport & Logisitcs ...
- [**Botany's toxic waste heading for Denmark**](#) - Hazardous waste from Botany Bay in Sydney's east will be shipped to Denmark after the Federal Government granted an export permit. - ABC News federal ...
- [**Sydney's ozone levels to skyrocket; Labor promises \\$40m for emerging renewables; and more**](#) - * Sydney's ozone levels to skyrocket * Labor promises \$40 million for 'emerging renewables' * Orica wins approval to export first batch of hazardous waste * Overdue Collie air study ... - CE Daily
- [**Garrett to clear Orica's HCB shipment**](#) - PETER Garrett is today expected to finally allow Orica to ship 16,000 tonnes of hazardous chemicals to Denmark. - The Australian Business ...

5 months before

- [**Clock ticking on growing toxic waste pile**](#) - NEWS ANALYSIS: As Australia prepares to export a large stockpile of toxic waste to Denmark, the pressure is on to find a local solution to a new wave of persistent ... - Latest News in ...
- [**Water efficiency labelling bill introduced; Orica's toxic waste plan presents 'huge risk'; and more**](#) - * Industry 'strongly supports' water efficiency labelling change: Garrett * Orica's toxic waste export plan presents 'huge risk': National Toxics Network * EPA Victoria issues pollution notice to desal company ... - CE Daily
- [**Denmark set to accept Orica's toxic waste, paves way for Garrett to issue permit**](#) - The Danish EPA has indicated it will allow the importation of a stockpile of toxic waste stored by Orica at its Botany site, paving the way for Federal Environment Minister ... - CE Daily
- [**Danish company agrees to take Sydney toxic waste**](#) - A company in Denmark has agreed to take toxic waste from the site of the former ICI chemical plant in southern Sydney. - ABC News federal ...
- [**Australia to send toxic waste offshore**](#) - 2:55 PM - World news | ...

8 months before

- [**Corporates 1: Orica's Profit Hit**](#) - The explosives, paint and chemicals supplier Orica says its March 31 interim results will be adversely impacted by the continuing cost of cleaning up at its highly polluted site at ... - ASX Newbie

- [**Corporates 1: Orica's Profit Hit** - The explosives, paint and chemicals supplier Orica says its March 31 interim results will be adversely impacted by the continuing cost of cleaning up at its highly polluted site at ... - Yahoo!7 Finance News](#)
- [**Orica uses Emerson digital valve controller for harsh liquid ammonia application** - Orica Mining Services is currently using Emerson Process Management's new DVC6200 Series digital valve controller at its Kooragang site for use in a liquid ammonia application. Orica Mining Services is ... - Process & Control ...](#)

1 year before

- [**Market rises despite the banks** - Australian shares gained ground Monday morning after Wall Street was boosted by better than expected earnings results on Friday. While consumer stocks were in favour it was resources that led ... - egoli](#)
- [**RBS: Telstra** - The Round Up is a comprehensive daily note produced by the RBS Warrants team providing an overview of market movements along with quality ideas for warrant traders and investors. This ... - egoli](#)
- [**Aussie stocks advance** - Local shares rallied ahead of US Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner's toxic asset plan would ease the strain on the global financial system and broader economy. Heavyweight banks and resource stocks ... - egoli](#)
- [**Stink brewing over waste export** - ENVIRONMENTAL campaigners are gearing up for another stoush over plans by explosives and chemical company, Orica, to dispose of a large stockpile of hazardous waste at a site in Botany ... - The Canberra Times](#)
- [**Orica tries again on HCB waste; and more** - * Orica tries again to export HCB waste * ESAA to Tasmania – congratulations, we don't like feed-in tariffs either * Alliance calls for 'green new deal' * Ferguson launches ... - CE Daily](#)

3 years before

- [**Turnbull backs plan to send toxic waste to Germany** - Federal Environment Minister Malcolm Turnbull has backed a proposal by Orica to transport 22,000 tonnes of toxic waste to Germany for disposal. - ABC Business](#)
- [**Turnbull supports exporting Sydney toxic waste** - Federal Environment Minister Malcolm Turnbull says Germany is well equipped to dispose of toxic waste from the Australian chemical company Orica. - ABC Political News](#)

NTN calls on the Australian Minister to revoke the HCB export permit

Posted by mariann on November 30, 2010

NTN has called on the Australian Minister for Environment to revoke the HCB export permit. The ship selected by Orica to transfer the waste to Denmark has consistently failed basic safety inspections over the last three years and the Danish dockworkers and Scandinavian transport workers have announced that they will not unload the HCB shipment under any circumstances.

[News @ AsiaOne](#)

Australian firm to ship toxic waste to Denmark

Danish environmental authorities accepted a request to take the hazardous by-product Hexachlorobenzene (HCB). -AFP

Tue, Nov 30, 2010 AFP

SYDNEY, Nov 30, 2010 (AFP) - Australian explosives company Orica Tuesday defended plans to ship tonnes of toxic chemical waste to Denmark for disposal, despite fears it poses an environmental risk.

Danish environmental authorities accepted a request to take the hazardous by-product Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) - stockpiled for decades in Sydney - in June, and it is due to leave the city's Botany Bay port soon.

"It hasn't left yet but we've been advised by security agencies not to divulge the exact shipping date," Orica spokesman John Fetter told AFP.

Fetter said there was no facility in Australia to destroy the chemicals, a by-product of solvents made by the company now known as Orica between 1964 and 1991, and little likelihood of one being built.

"So this is a single stockpile which requires destruction and it would be environmentally unsound... to build a plant here especially to destroy waste which is a relatively small stockpile and then dismantle the plant when there are existing plants in Europe which... can treat it," Fetter said.

When Australia gave a green light to the export of 6,100 tonnes of Orica's toxic chemicals in August, it acknowledged there was no adequate domestic facility to destroy the waste and that it would take many years and significant cost to build one.

The government also said that state-of-the-art technology would be used to transport and destroy the chemicals at a Danish incinerator.

However, the Australian Toxic Network said Australia should deal with the waste at home, adding that shipping highly dangerous chemicals around the world posed the risk of environmental disaster.

"It's not leakage that we are worried about with the shipping but rather accidents and fire," spokeswoman Mariann Lloyd-Smith said.

"Although the likelihood may be small, the impact would be huge hence we like many other NGOs (non-governmental organisations) believe the risks of transporting toxic waste over such a long distance is too great."

Orica, which has some 16,000 tonnes of various waste at its Botany site, said the ship that would carry some of the toxic load from Australia to an incinerator in Denmark had been approved by both governments.

"We chose a vessel which is only three years old and which we believe is extremely well-maintained," Fetter said.

Greens call for ban on Orica shipment

Published 7:13 PM, 30 Nov 2010 Last update 7:13 PM, 30 Nov 2010

AAP

The NSW Greens have called for a ban on the shipment of toxic waste from Sydney to Denmark, saying a spill at sea would be catastrophic for the environment.

Danish environmental authorities accepted a request to take the hazardous by-product Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) in June.

The waste was stockpiled by explosives firm Orica for decades in Sydney and is due to leave Botany Bay port soon.

"It hasn't left yet but we've been advised by security agencies not to divulge the exact shipping date," Orica spokesman John Fetter told AFP on Tuesday.

But NSW Greens MP Ian Cohen has called for a ban on the shipment.

"Allowing this industrial waste to leave Australian shores would pose an unacceptable risk to the environment," he said in a statement on Tuesday.

"There is an inherent risk danger in shipping highly toxic waste across vast oceanic distances.

"The consequences of a spill at sea would be catastrophic."

He said the federal government's factsheet on the material claimed exposure to it could harm the liver, kidneys and immune system as well as potentially harming children.

Australia gave the green light to the export of 6100 tonnes of Orica's toxic chemicals in August, acknowledging there was no adequate domestic facility to destroy the waste and that it would take many years and significant cost to build one.

Australia: Toxic waste cargo sparks anger

Monday, 29 November 2010 04:04

Australia: There are concerns about the safety of the ship carrying Australia's toxic waste to Denmark, with the Maritime Union of Australia also worried about workers loading waste from the Orica plant in Sydney onto a ship bound for Denmark.

'Beluga Fascination' has been preparing to take up to 3,000 tonnes of waste from Australia to Denmark.

Australian and Danish governments agreed to dispose the 3,000- tonne shipment of waste from Australia at an incineration site in the south of Denmark.

In total, 16,000 tonnes of high-risk waste, or hexachlorobenzene, has been stored for years in the heart of a residential zone at Orica's Botany Bay facilities in Sydney of Australia. The waste was created by decades of production of plastics and solvents.

The ship, 'Beluga Fascination', currently off the New South Wales coast of Australia, has been preparing to take up to 3,000 tonnes of the waste from Sydney to the Danish port of Nyborg.

However, Australian National Toxic Network spokeswoman Mariann Lloyd- Smith said the ship failed a safety inspection this year, added that Danish dockworkers are also worried about the shipment.

"Last Friday the Danish dock workers, with support from both Swedish and Norwegian dock workers and other transport workers throughout Europe, have said that they will not under any circumstance participate in the unloading or handling of this shipment," she told ABC News on Saturday.

"So I think that clearly places this shipment in doubt."

Lloyd-Smith urged Environment Minister Tony Burke to revoke the export license for the waste, added that the destruction of toxic waste should be done in Australia instead.

She said environmental organisations across the world have all warned of the risks of a major environmental disaster if something goes wrong on this 20,000-kilometre journey.



Toxic cargo: Australia's ship of shame

POSTED BY James Lorenz



The contamination of Botany Bay is one of those stories that you come across every now and again that literally knocks the wind out of your sails.

For those of you that haven't heard about it, for years Botany Bay was a major manufacturing base for the chemical firm, ICI. Although subsequently, the plant has been taken on by the Australian company, Orica Pty Ltd.

Orica didn't only buy the bricks and mortar, they also got the toxic legacy. The Botany site now houses around 16000 tonnes of the banned carcinogen hexachlorobenzene (HCB), as well as another 45000 tonnes of poisoned soil.

And what's more, back in the 1980s the underground storage tanks started to crack. For the past three decades, toxic and carcinogenic chlorinated chemicals have been leeching into the earth. This means the groundwater for hundreds of thousands of people is undrinkable, unusable, untouchable. Toxic.

After 30-odd years of twiddling their thumbs, Orica now want to get rid of the HCB. But rather than take responsibility for the waste, they are planning to ship it abroad. Or 3000 tonnes of it at least.

Lurking ships

So at this very moment, lurking off the coast of NSW is a speciality cargo ship that will likely try to load up and slip off in the dead of night. But it's not as easy as that. Mainly because the Danish don't want it. So much so that the dockworkers in the port of receipt have threatened to strike.

And neither are the residents of Nyborg too keen. They live near the site in Denmark where the HCB would be incinerated. Incineration is one of the methods for disposing of HCB. Unfortunately, burning it produces airborne dioxins, which are also extremely toxic. The whole issue has turned into something of a hot potato for the Danes, which, in turn, is having ramifications back in Sydney, where dockworkers are also mulling the possibility of refusing to load the cargo in solidarity.

Oh, and it's illegal

The second issue is that the shipment is in contravention of both international and domestic law. Under the UN Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes Australia is required to deal with its own hazardous waste.

HCB waste can only be exported to another OECD country under the exceptional circumstance where there is no technology available in-country to treat and destroy the waste. And the technology is as feasible in Australia as elsewhere. For the chemistry fiends out there, it's called gas phase reduction.

So what's the problem?

Well, it's expensive. And typically, Orica don't want to spend the money. They prefer to risk sending a boat full of highly toxic waste over thousands of kilometres of sea and burning it on somebody else's doorstep.

Greenpeace campaigned on this for years and the Australia Toxics Network has been doing a sterling job keeping up the pressure. Right now, we're keeping a close eye on proceedings. And rather ironically, last Friday our eyes on the seas got a little glimpse of the risks of shipping. As they zipped past Botany Bay they spied a cargo ship with its wares spilling into the ocean.

Thank your lucky stars, that for this time at least, it looked fairly benign.

Giftprotest skal spredes til København

<http://modkraft.dk/spip.php?article14721>

Lørdagens store demonstration i Nyborg mod gifttaffald fra Australien afløses af happenings og spydsspisaktioner. Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten annoncerer, at det vil sprede protesterne til København.

Af [Kim Ingemann](#) - 15. november 2010 Emneord · [Aktivister](#)

[Giftprotest skal spredes til København](#) - [Syrisk kurder tvangsudvist - trods asylaktioner](#)

Kampen fortsætter mod den farlige gifttransport fra Australien til Kommunekemi i Nyborg. Det lover Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransportens pr-ansvarlige Christian Vedel Sørensen efter en succesfuld demonstration lørdag den 13. november.

Demonstrationen samlede 1.100 deltagere, og der var opslutning fra talere fra Socialdemokratiet, SF og Dansk Naturfredningsforening, samt musikere som Søren Huss og Rasmus Lyberth. Også Greenpeace og miljøorganisationen NOAH støttede initiativet.

Nyborgenserne vil ikke finde sig i, at den danske miljøminister har tilladt import af HCB-gifttaffald fra Australien til Kommunekemi, som trods navnet i dag er ejet af kapitalfonden EQT.

Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten lægger vægt på, at det australske mineselskab Orica, der er giftens afsender, har udtalt, at selskabet ikke vil eksportere affaldet til steder, hvor befolkningen yder modstand.



De nyborgske demonstranter vil ikke importere giften HCB til oplagring i deres by. Foto: Henrik Poulsen.

Modkraft har fanget Fællesinitiativets pr-ansvarlige på mobilén for at høre, hvad der skal ske fremover. Og han står netop i en demonstration igen, der er rettet imod miljøminister Karen Ellemann, der er på besøg i Nyborg for at holde møde med Nyborgs borgmester. Demonstranterne vil vise

deres vrede overfor ministeren, der har tilladt importen af gift til Danmark:

– Vi er gang med et større kampagnearbejde, og den næste store aktion bliver i København, men den kan jeg ikke sige noget nærmere om endnu, siger Christian Vedel Sørensen.

Dagens demonstration er af mindre omfang og arrangeret af SFU Nyborg, som spiller en meget aktiv rolle i Fællesinitiativet. Ved aktionen står SFU’erne udenfor en tankstation med et banner med teksten: »Ny Mode?« og et billede af en gasmaske.

Alt for farlig

Det australske minefirma Orica eksporterer det farlige affald fra Botany Bay i Australien til Nyborg, fordi Australien ikke har samme kapacitet til at destruere HCB, som Kommunekemi har. En begrundelse, som flere protesterende eksperter har rejst tvivl om. For eksempel har Kommunekemi hidtil kun destrueret en ret lille mængde HCB.

Fællessinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten mener, at transporten på 20.000 kilometer er for farlig, og desuden strider den mod Basel- og Stockholmkonventionernes bestemmelser om, at miljøaffald af sikkerhedsmæssige grunde skal behandles lokalt.



Rasmus Lyberth, der sang og spillede ved demonstrationen i Nyborg mod gifttransporten. Foto: Henrik Poulsen.

Miljøorganisationen NOAH forklarer i en pressemeldelse, at den HCB, der skal transporteres, er et biprodukt fra produktion af plastik og opløsningsmidler foretaget mellem 1963 og 1991:

»Endnu før produktionen blev lukket ned, vidste man i Australien, at der var et affaldsproblem. Myndigheder og industri ønsker bare ikke at investere i det nødvendige anlæg og indrette affaldsplandlægningen efter det. Derfor er det ikke rimeligt, at miljø og mennesker skal udsættes for risiko ved transporten og ved lagringen i Danmark«, skriver NOAH.

NOAH forklarer også, at de mængder af HCB, som sendes til afbrænding på Kommunekemi, ikke kan brændes hurtigt. Der vil være behov for at lagre det giftige affald i flere år. Affald, som er stærk ætsende.

En brand i lageret risikerer at kunne udløse store mængder dioxin, mener organisationen.

Man kan finde flere oplysninger på Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransportens [website](#).

Og Fællesinitiativets talsmand Jens Ellegaards tale ved lørdagens demonstration kan høre og ses her:

[Demonstration i Nyborg - Jens Elegaard taler](#) from [Johnny Anthon Wichmann](#) on [Vimeo](#).

Duellen: Vores mission er at behandle al farligt affald

Skrevet af: Trine Møller

Oprettet 15/11/2010 - 18:50

Kommunekemi kan fuldt forsvarligt modtage de farlige giftstoffer, bestående af HCB (Hexachlorobenzen), som inden længe sendes med skib til Nyborg fra Australien.

»Australien har ikke den teknologi, der skal til for at destruere HCB. Det er også dokumenteret, at det ikke vil være miljømæssigt forsvarligt, at Australien skulle få denne teknologi inden for en rimelig tidshorisont. Derfor er det bedre at få destrueret giften hurtigst muligt på et sted, hvor man har erfaringer, og det kan gøres sikkerheds- og miljømæssigt forsvarligt. Det kan vi,« siger administrerende direktør for Kommunekemi A/S, Carsten Fich.

Han pointerer, at Kommunekemi ydermere har den fordel at ligge ved en havn, så giftstofferne kan transportereres direkte fra skibet til behandling. Derved spares der yderligere transport med bil.

Carsten Fich mener derfor ikke, det er uforsvarligt at bruge en masse CO₂på at få giftstofferne til Danmark:

»Det skal ses i et større miljøregnskab med, hvad det ville koste at opføre et anlæg som Kommunekemi i Australien. Set i det store perspektiv er de 16.000 ton giftstoffer, som ligger i Australien, en lille mængde. Vi har tre ovnlinjer her, hvor hver ovnlinje behandler ca. en million ton i løbet af sin levetid. Så det er ikke uden ressourcer at skulle opføre et så stort et anlæg.«

Betaler en høj pris

Carsten Fich er klar over, at der er adskillige steder i EU, som vil kunne påtage sig opgaven. Han pointerer dog, at der kun er to steder, som ligger ud til en havn nemlig i Danmark og Tyskland.

Borgerne frygter de konsekvenser det vil have, hvis der sker uheld. Kan du forstå dem?

»Der kan opstilles risikobilleder ved alt, men gifttransport en af de mest sikre transportformer, man har. Jeg ser derfor på det som 16.000 ton miljøgift, der ligger som en global trussel i Australien og som vi kan ordne på forsvarlig vis,« siger Carsten Fich.

Borgergruppen henviser til professor Finn Bro-Rasmussen, som tvivler på, om I overhovedet har ressourcerne til at varetage giftstoffet?

»Jeg kan tilbagevise alle de påstande, som Finn Bro-Rasmussen, kommer med. Han siger bl.a., at vi skulle have ansøgt om behandlingen af PVC-affald (polyvinylchlorid), og at der ikke er taget højde for, at det er HCB. Det er fuldstændig forkert, og det fremgår sort på hvidt i det detaljerede materiale,« siger Carsten Fich. Ifølge ham skal Kommunekemi modtage 10 af de 16.000 ton affald. En ordre til en værdi på over 50 mio. kr. over tre år.

»Vores mission er at få indsamlet og behandlet al farligt affald. Her har vi oven i købet at gøre med en forurener, der er villig til at rydde op efter sig og betale en høj pris for at få det til et fuldstændig sikkert anlæg. Derfor skal vi påtage os opgaven.«

Das Duell: Unsere Mission ist es, alle gefährlichen Abfälle zu behandeln

Geschrieben von: Trina Miller Erstellt 15/11/2010 - 18:50

Kommunekemi ist sicher, dass die gefährlichen Giftstoffe, bestehend aus HCB (Hexachlorobenzen), bald aus Australien mit dem Schiff nach Nyborg geschickt wird.

"Australien hat nicht die notwendige Technik zur HCB-Vernichtung. Es ist auch dokumentiert, dass es nicht umweltverträglich möglich ist, dass Australien diese Technologie innerhalb eines angemessenen Zeitrahmens zu besitzen. Deshalb ist es besser, dass das Gift so schnell wie möglich an einem Ort zerstört wird, wo man die Erfahrung hat und es sicher- und umweltgerechte entsorgt werden kann. Wir können das", sagte der Direktor der Kommunekemi Carsten Fich.

Er weist weiter darauf hin, dass Kommunekemi den Vorteil hat, dass es direkt an einem Hafen liegt und so der Giftabfall direkt vom Schiff zur Behandlung transportiert werden kann. Dies wird zusätzliche Transporte mit dem Auto verhindern.

Carsten Fich glaubt nicht, es ist unverantwortlich ist, eine Menge HCB-Abfälle nach Dänemark kommen zu verschiffen:

"Es ergibt einen größeren ökologischen Vorteil von dem, was es kosten würde, eine Einrichtung, wie die Kommunekemi in Australien zu errichten. Bildlich sind die 16.000 Tonnen Giftstoffe in Australien eine kleinen Menge im Gesamtkonstrukt der betrachtet werden muss. Wir haben drei Verbrennungslinien hier, wo jeder Verbrennungslinie ca. eine Million Tonnen im Laufe ihres Lebens behandelt. Es ist also nicht sinnvoll ohne Ressourcen eine so große Anlage zu errichten. "

Zahlt einen hohen Preis

Carsten Fich ist sich bewusst, dass es mehrere Orte in Europa die Entsorgungsmöglichkeit besitzen. Er weist jedoch darauf hin, dass es nur zwei Orte gibt, die nahe an einem Hafen wie Dänemark und Deutschland liegen (*Anm. Pro-Herten: Brunsbüttel mit SAVA?*).

Die Angst der Bürger vor den Auswirkungen, wenn Unfälle passieren würden, können Sie verstehen?

"Es steht jedoch fest, dass Giftransporte eine der sichersten Verkehrsträger ist, die wir haben. Ich sehe die 16.000 Tonnen Giftstoffe eher als globale Bedrohung in Australien ist an um die wir kümmern müssen ", sagte Carsten Fich.

Die Einwohner verweisen auf Aussagen des Professor Finn Bro-Rasmussen, der die Mittel zur Durchführung der Giftentsorgung anzweifelt?

"Ich kann alle Behauptungen von Finn Bro-Rasmussen widerlegen. Er sagt vor allem, dass wir für die Behandlung von Abfällen PVC (Polyvinylchlorid) beherrschen und dass wir nicht berücksichtigt, dass es HCB ist. Es ist völlig nehmen falsch und steht auf Schwarz und Weiß in den ausführlichen Materialien ", sagt Carsten Fich. Ihm zufolge bekommen Kommunekemi 10.000 der 16.000 Tonnen Abfall. Ein Auftrag im Wert von über 50 Millionen. Millionen für drei Jahre.

"Unsere Mission ist das Sammeln und Verarbeitung aller gefährlichen Abfälle. Hier haben wir es mit einem Verursacher zu tun, der bereit ist, aufzuräumen und einen hohen Preis dafür zahlt, um sie in ein völlig sicheres System zu bekommen. Deshalb müssen wir die Aufgabe übernehmen. "

Translation by Google

Written by: Trina Miller Created 15/11/2010 - 18:50

The duel: Our mission is to treat all hazardous waste

Kommunekemi can safely receive the dangerous toxins, consisting of HCB (Hexachlorobenzen), soon to be sent by ship to Nyborg from Australia.

'Australia does not have the technology needed to destroy HCB. It is also documented that it would not be environmentally sound, that Australia should have this technology within a reasonable timeframe. Therefore it is better to have destroyed the poison as soon as possible in a place where you have experience and it can be safety and environmentally sound. We can, "says CEO Kommunekemi A / S Carsten Fich.

He points out that Kommunekemi furthermore have the advantage to be at a port, so toxins can be transported directly from the ship for treatment. This will save additional transportation by car.

Carsten Fich does not believe it is irresponsible to spend a lot CO2på to get the toxins to Denmark:

"It must be viewed in a greater environmental accounting of what it would cost to construct a facility which Kommunekemi in Australia. In the big picture is the 16,000 tonne toxins, located in Australia, a small amount. We have three ovnlinjer here, where each ovnlinje treats approx. one million tonnes during its lifetime. So it is not without resources having to erect a large plant. "

Pays a high price

Carsten Fich is aware that there are several places in Europe that could provide it. He points out however that there are only two places that are close to a port such as Denmark and Germany.

Citizens fear the impact it would have if accidents happen. Can you understand them?

"There can be established risk images at all, but married transportation one of the safest modes of transport we have. I look at it as 16,000 tons of pollutant that is as a global threat in Australia and we can take care of properly, "said Carsten Fich.

Citizen Group refers to Professor Finn Bro-Rasmussen, who doubt whether I ever have the resources to carry out poison?

"I can refute all the allegations as Finn Bro-Rasmussen, come with. He says in particular that we should have applied for the treatment of waste PVC (polyvinyl chloride), and that does not take into account that the HCB. It is totally wrong, and it appears black and white in the detailed material, "said Carsten Fich. According to him must Kommunekemi receive 10 of the 16,000 tons of waste. An order worth over 50 million. million over three years.

"Our mission is to collect and process all hazardous waste. Here, we even do with a polluter who is willing to clean up after themselves and pay a high price to get it into a completely secure system. Therefore, we must assume the task."

Nyborg demonstriert gegen 6.000 Tonnen Gift, das per Schiff aus Australien gebracht wird

<http://www.nordschleswiger.dk/SEEMMS/19708.asp?artid=27321>

Nyborg - 13. November 2010

Rund 1.000 Menschen haben am Sonnabend in Nyborg gegen die Pläne von Umweltministerin Karen Ellemann (Venstre) protestiert, australische Gifttransporte zur Verarbeitung bei "Kommunekemi" in Nyborg zuzulassen.

"Wir werden unseren Widerstand gegen diese gefährlichen Gifttransporte nicht aufgeben", kündigte die Vorsitzende von "Danmarks Naturfredningsforening", Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, auf der Protestveranstaltung an.

Der Sprecher des Anti-Gift-Komitees, "Fællesinitiativet Stop Giftransporten"), John Ellegaard, erklärte, die Bürger von Nyborg hätten kein Vertrauen in Kommunekemi, zumal die Verbrennungsanlage erst kürzlich von den dänischen Kommunen an einen schwedischen Kapitalfonds verkauft worden ist.

Das Umweltministerium in Kopenhagen habe bisher keine richtige Auskunft über die sichere Aufbewahrung der Giftdeponien sowie über die Zukunft des Giftabfalls gegeben, lautete die Kritik der Naturschützer.

Es handelt sich insgesamt um 6.100 Tonnen Gift HCB ("Hexaclorbenzen"), das die australische Gesellschaft Orica in den kommenden Wochen per Schiff nach Nyborg transportieren will. "Schon der Transport ist gefährlich und könnte bei einem Schiffsunglück eine Katastrophe auslösen", warnte Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, die darauf hinwies, dass internationale Umweltgesetze Australien dazu verpflichten, selbst für die Entsorgung dieser Giftmengen zu sorgen.

Die Demonstranten forderte die Ministerin dazu auf, ihre Sondergenehmigung zurückzuziehen, denn Dänemark könne nicht die Giftprobleme Australiens lösen.



POLITIKEN.DK

Flerere hundrede i demo mod giftafbrænding

Kommunekemi i Nyborg vil brænde farlig miljøgift fra Australien.

Mellem 500 og 700 mennesker deltog i dag i en demonstration i Nyborg imod miljøminister Karen Ellemanns (V) godkendelse af, at Kommunekemi afbrænder miljøfarlig gift fra Australien.

»Vi giver ikke op«, er budskabet fra en lang række talere, heriblandt formanden for Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, og Socialdemokraternes miljøordfører, Mette Gjødkov.

En talsmand for Fællesinitiativet Stop Giftransporten, John Ellegaard, slår på, at nyborgenserne ikke kan have tiltro til, at Kommunekemi varetager samfundets interesser, efter at kommunerne har solgt virksomheden til en svensk kapitalfond.

Mangler redegørelse for sikkerheden

Heller ikke Miljøministeriets sagsbehandling er pålidelig, lyder budskabet.

Naturfredningsforeningens præsident siger, at Miljøministeriet ikke har gjort ordentligt rede for sikkerheden ved hverken opbevaring, afbrænding eller deponering af den giftige slagger.

Slaggeren består af 6100 ton af miljøgiften HCB (hexaclorbenzen), som det australske selskab, Orica, afskiber til Nyborg inden for få uger.

Potentiel forureningskatastrofe

Også selve transporten er farlig, fordi det vil udløse en forureningskatastrofe, hvis skibet går ned under vejs, siger Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen.

»Det strider mod international miljølovgivning at skaffe sig af med giftigt affald på den måde. Det skal Australien selv gøre. Der er kun ulande, som har lov til det, fordi de ikke selv har økonomi og teknologi til det«, siger hun.

LÆS ARTIKEL: [Miljøminister: Det virker vanvittigt at seje gift rundt om jorden](#)

S: Stop tilladelsen

Også Mette Gjødkov vil have miljøministeren til at trække sin tilladelse tilbage.

»Vi skal holde fast i princippet om, at forureneneren selv skal rydde op efter sig. Så længe, alverdens forurenere kan eksportere deres gift langt pokker i vold, så stopper de ikke med at forurene«, siger Socialdemokraternes miljøordfører.

LÆS ARTIKEL: [S: Elleemann ignorerer risiko for miljøkatastrofe](#)

Translation by google

Hundreds in demo against poison burning

Kommunekemi in Nyborg will burn hazardous pollutants from Australia.

Between 500 and 700 people participated today in a demonstration in Nyborg against Environment Minister Karen Elle Mann (V) approval of that Kommunekemi burn environmentally dangerous poison from Australia.

"We will not give up 'is the message from many speakers, including the chairman of the Danish Society for Nature Conservation, Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, and Social Democrat environment spokesman Mette Gjødkov.

A spokesman for the Joint Initiative Stop Toxic Transport, John Ellegaard, states that nyborg prices cannot be confident that Kommunekemi holding the public interest, after the municipalities have sold the company to a Swedish private equity fund.

Missing description of safety

Nor does the Environment Ministry's casework is reliable, is the message.

Nature Conservation Society president says that the Ministry has not properly prepared for the safety of either storage, incineration or landfill of toxic slag.

Stroke petitioner consists of 6100 tons of the toxin HCB (hexaclorbenzen) which the Australian company Orica, shipper to Nyborg within a few weeks.

Potential pollution disaster

Also transport itself is dangerous because it will trigger a pollution disaster if the ship goes down along the way, says Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen.

"It is contrary to international environmental law to dispose of toxic waste that way. It should Australia do yourself. There are only developing countries that have allowed it because they do not have economics and technology to it," she says.

READ ARTICLE: Environment: It seems crazy to fly poison around the globe

S: Stop authorization

Also Mette Gjødkov want Environment Minister to withdraw his permission back.

"We must stick to the principle that the polluter itself must clean up after themselves. So long, world polluters can export their poison much hell in violence, so they stop not to pollute," says Social Democrat environment draftsman.

READ ARTICLE: S: [Elleman ignores risk of environmental disaster](#)

Jens Ellegaards tale på demonstrationen

<http://www.stopgifttransporten.dk/author/jawpix/>

13.11.2010 Af [webmaster](#)

Hvor er det fantastisk et se så mange mennesker her i dag! Og hvor ville det være dejligt, hvis det ikke havde været nødvendigt!

Hvorfor står vi her? Hvorfor er det nødvendigt, at en lille kaffeklub af såkaldt almindelige borgere skal ende med at puste en demonstration som denne op?

Jeg vil gerne give jer mit bud på det. Det, vi er oppe imod hér, er ikke spejderdrenge. Den ene modspiller er en af de største spillere på det internationale industriekemiske område, firmaet Orica i Australien, tidligere hed de ICI, Imperial Chemical Industries.

Og så det er en af de helt store spillere på det europæiske finansmarked: kapitalfonden EQT.

Glem alt om at der engang var noget der hed KOMMUNEKEMI, – en virksomhed, som vi, der har boet her i byen i mange, mange år (ja, faktisk mange flere end Kommunekemi), kender ganske godt. En virksomhed som er startet som det danske samfunds, fællesskabets, svar på de stigende miljøproblemer, som en mere og mere industrialiseret verden, producerede. Allerede dengang var f.eks. Grinstedværkets svineri i Kjærgård Klitplantage på dagsordenen.

Vi var nogle, der dengang stillede spørgsmålstege ved om det nu var en hensigtsmæssig placering, og senere hen stillede spørgsmålstege ved, om de overhovedet havde styr på det, f.eks. da sirenerne gik en gang i firserne, fordi der var et udslip af nitrøse gasser, og en anden gang da et udslip af dioxin opskræmte befolkningen.

Nyborks befolkning har oplevet disse udslip. Og vi blev hver gang beroliget: Vi har styr på det, og vi er stadig en *miljøvirksomhed* der arbejder til gavn for fællesskabets bedste. Og uanset om vi troede på

det eller ej, er det jo et faktum, at Nyborgs befolkning har levet med det ansvar, der ligger i, at et samfund som det danske skal kunne rydde op i egne miljøproblemer.

Men det projekt er overstået!

Hvorfor hedder det overhovedet Kommunekemi? Kommunernes Landsforening har jo valgt at sælge virksomheden til en svensk kapitalfond. Det har intet med de danske kommuner at gøre mere. "Kapitalfondskemi" er vel det rigtige navn.

Og så skal de til at hente affald fra den anden side af kloden. Lige nu taler vi om 6100 tons HCB; men der er mere på vej.

Jamen det gør ingen forskel, siger dem der er klogere end os. Vi har jo et miljøministerium og en miljøstyrelse, der regulerer det hele. Fint! Det har vi da! Og de må da være kloge og neutrale, når de sådan er uddannede og embedsmænd og den slags.

Det har vi også Karen Ellemanns ord for. "Jeg lytter til eksperterne", siger hun. I går var hun i radioen i "debatten" på P1 med Dan Jørgensen som modspiller. Her indrømmer hun, at hun har haft en "mavefornemmelse"! – en fornemmelse, der gjorde, at hun kom til at skrive på et notat, at denne sag måtte føre til et "Nej til tilladelse efter politisk vurdering."

Men så blev hun overbevist af sine kloge embedsmænd! Jeg gravede mig virkelig ned i sagen, siger hun. Og så lod hun sig overbevise om, at den eneste rigtige miljømæssige løsning på dette komplicerede problem var, at sejle skidtet fra Australien til Danmark. Fordi – siger hun – et nyt anlæg, til behandle denne ene mængde af et stof som derefter er ude af verden, er miljømæssigt uforsvarligt. Et sådant anlæg er ubrugeligt bagefter. Derfor skal det Kommunekemi, som er "det eneste sted i hele verden der har teknologien til det", klare denne opgave, – og den der har evnen har også pligten.

Jamen, Karen Ellemann! – har Kapitalfondskemi (undskyld Kommunekemi) evnen til det? På vores forespørgsel, har de oplyst, at de til dato har destrueret 35 kg HCB (fra fyrværkerikatastrofen ved Seest). Det er en pinocchiougle i bunden af det containerskib som.....aldrig får lov til sejle! Kan Kommunekemi ikke destruere andet kemisk affald end 35 kg HCB? Hvad laver de så derude?

Undskyld mig Karen Ellemann! Havde du *gravet* dig ned i sagen, og havde du lyttet til de kloge embedsmænd, da du sagde, at Danmark og Kommunekemi var det eneste sted i hele verden der kunne håndtere det her problem? Nej! Det måtte du jo sætte dine kloge embedsmænd til at dementere. Og i går siger du også direkte til Dan Jørgensen: Danmark er ikke det eneste sted!

Hvad mener du, Karen Ellemann?

Og undskyld mig, Karen Ellemann! Vi er vel enige om, at en katastrofe, hvad enten den består i forlis, pirateri, eller (helt unævneligt:) en terrorhandling, vil være helt uoverskuelig? Når nu netop transporten er så farlig som den er, er det er vel derfor, at *du* har stillet det som et *særligt skærpet krav*, at alle tønderne skal udstyres med GPS, således, at de i tilfælde af forlis kan spores? Ja, og vi er vel enige om, at det var det du sagde på TV2Fyn den 15.6.2010? Og vi er vel også enige om, at en af dine kloge embedsmænd, Lone Schou, Miljøstyrelsen, da hun blev oplyst om, at leverandøren af GPS-udstyret havde utalt, at udstyret ikke var vandtæt og i øvrigt ikke kunne sende under vand, udtalte til Weekendavisen: "Så må Orica finde nogle andre sendere. De får ikke lov til at sejle, hvis de ikke kan leve op til kravene, der jo er en forudsætning for godkendelsen."

Hvor er det fint, at du lytter til dine koge embedsmænd, Karen Ellemann! Vi venter stadig på, at du standser skibet, fordi dine koge embedsmænd, eksperterne som du lytter til, har talt.

Hvornår hører dette skuespil op? Hvornår skal vi almindelige borgere fra Nyborg ikke længere være den lille dreng i "Kejserens nye klæder" der siger: "Jamen, hun har jo ikke noget tøj på!"

Hvor længe skal vi blive ved med at sige til dig, at dine koge embedsmænd i Miljøcenter Odense engang i 2008 gav Kommunekemi en miljøgodkendelse til midlertidigt oplag af PVC-affald på Containerplads Syd.

Det er for pokker ikke PVC-affald. PVC er stadig et lovligt stof i Danmark og Europa.

Men det er HCB, hexachlorbenzen, ikke. Det er en af verdens farligste miljøgifte!

Lyt til Debatten på P1 fra i går (link på www.stopgifttransporten.dk). Her gentager Karen Ellemann igen-igen at miljøgodkendelsen handler om HCB. Jeg står hér med et eksemplar. Jeg har gennemgået den igen og igen. Jeg har bedt min computer søge på bogstavmønstretningen HCB. Den findes ikke! I kan selv se den her på scenekanten, når jeg er færdig, eller på vores hjemmeside, hvor vi har lagt den ud. Det *er* en godkendelse til PVC!

Hvor meget er det tilladt at lyve!

Finn Bro-Rasmussen, Professor Emeritus (det betyder såmænd blot forhendværende) står hernedne iblandt os. Han er en af dem som Karen Ellemann beskylder for at komme med beskyldninger!

Jeg ved, at han vil svare jer på alle jeres spørgsmål, ligesom han har svaret os, i NTN, på alle de spørgsmål vi har haft til ham. Sværere er det ikke. En stor, stor tak til Finn Bro for hans utrættelige indsats.

Løgn på løgn! Fortielse på fortielse! Hvorfor ved de færreste danskere, at Australien i 2002 anerkendte deres forpligtelse overfor Baselkonventionen og selv planlagde ned i mindste detalje, at opføre et anlæg til destruktion af dette uhyrlige giftstof? Hvorfor ved de færreste danskere, at en af grundene til, at et sådant anlæg aldrig blev til noget, var, at man spurgte lokalbefolkningen: Bønderne, som var bekymrede for deres afgrøders værdi, turistfolkene som bekymrede sig om turismen i en HCB-zone, lokalbefolkningernes repræsentanter, som var bekymrede over de sundhedsmæssige risici, osv., osv.

Har man spurgt lokalbefolkningen på Østfyn?

Hvorfor ved de færreste danskere, at det her var en soleklar sag for tyskerne i Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Miljøministeren, Eckhardt Uhlenberg, CDU, sagde klart nej, fordi (og det her er gennemført med tysk grundighed, skulle jeg hilse og sige): 'Det er ikke bevist, at Australien ikke kan håndtere dette problem selv.'

Det er nok svært at finde det endegyldige svar på alle mine hvorfor-spørgsmål.

Men det er fantastisk i dag at stå side om side med bl.a. Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, NOAH/Friends of the Earth og Greenpeace. Folk som kender til alle de danske miljøproblemer, som vi iht. internationale konventioner er forpligtet til at tage vare på.

Og jeg ved, at protesterne, manifestationerne og demonstrationerne mod dette helt vanvittige projekt ikke slutter før gifttransporten er stoppet.

I dag protesterer vi for en globalt miljøansvarlig løsning i Nyborg. Men adressen på vores protest er helt klart Miljøministeren og Miljøstyrelsen.

Vi ses i København!

Jens Ellegaard, NTN, Nyborg

Google-Translation

What a great one see so many people here today! And where would it be great if it had not been necessary!

Why are we here? Why is it necessary that a little coffee club of so-called ordinary people to end up blowing a demonstration like this up?

I want to give you my bid on it. The, we're up against here, is not scout boys. One opponent is one of the biggest players in the international industrial chemical field, the company Orica of Australia, formerly known as the ICI, Imperial Chemical Industries.

And so it is one of the major players on the European financial market: private equity fund EQT.

Forget that once there was something called the MUNICIPALITY CHEMISTRY - a company that we who have lived in this town for many, many years (well, actually many more than Kommunekemi), knows quite well. A company which started as the Danish society, community, responding to the increasing environmental problems caused by an increasingly industrialized world produced. Even then, was such. Grinsted Station mess in Kjærgård Klitplantage on the agenda.

We were some who then questioned whether it was an appropriate placement, and later questioned whether they had ever mastered it, for example. when the sirens went again in the eighties, because there was a release of nitrous gases, and a second time since a spill of dioxin frightened population.

Nyborg's population has experienced these losses. And we were always reassured: We've mastered it, and we are still an environmental company working for the benefit of the community best. And whether we believed in it or not, it's a fact that Nyborg's population has lived with the responsibilities inherent in that a society like the Danish must be able to clean up its own environmental problems.

But the project is over!

Why is it even Kommunekemi? National Association've chosen to sell the company to a Swedish private equity fund. It has nothing to do with the Danish municipalities to do more. "Capital Fund Chemistry" is probably the correct name.

And then they must to collect waste from the other side of the globe. Right now we are talking about 6100 tonnes of HCB, but there's more to come.

Well it makes no difference, says those who are smarter than us. We have a Ministry of Environment and an Environmental Protection Agency, which regulates the whole. Fine! We have then! And they gotta be wise and neutral when such are trained and officials, and the like.

We have also Karen Elle's word. "I listen to the experts," she says. Yesterday she was on the radio in the "debate" on P1 with Dan Jørgensen opponent. Here she admits that she has had a "gut feeling"! - A sensation that made that she came to write on a note that this case may lead to a "No to consent by political assessment."

But then, she was persuaded by his clever officials! I dug myself really down in the case, she says. And so she let herself be convinced that the only real environmental solution to this complicated problem was to sail muck from Australia to Denmark. Because - she says - a new plant to treat this one volume of a substance which in turn is out of the world, is environmentally irresponsible. One such facility is unusable afterwards. Therefore, the Municipality of Chemistry, which is "the only place in the world who have the technology to" cope with this task - and it has the ability also has obligations.

Well, Karen Ellemann! - Has capital funds Chemistry (sorry Kommunekemi) ability to do so? At our request, they reported that to date has destroyed 35 kg HCB (from the fireworks disaster in Seest). It is a Pinocchio ball in the bottom of the container as never allowed to sail! Can Kommunekemi not destroy any other chemical wastes than 35 kg HCB? What are they doing so out there?

Excuse me, Ellemann! Had you dug yourself into the matter and had you listened to the wise officials when you said that Denmark and the Municipality of Chemistry was the only place in the world who could handle this problem? No! It had the more you put your wise officials to disavow. And yesterday you also say directly to Dan Jorgensen: Denmark is not the only place!

What do you mean, Karen Ellemann?

And excuse me, Karen Ellemann! We surely agree that a disaster, whether it consists of the shipwreck, piracy, or (quite ineffable: a) a terrorist act would be completely unmanageable? When transportation is now just as dangerous as it is, it is probably why you have made it a particularly stringent requirement that all the barrels to be fitted with GPS so that in case of disaster can be traced? Yes, and no doubt we agree that that was what you said at TV2Fyn on 15.6.2010? And we probably also agree that one of your clever officials, Lone Schou, Environmental Protection Agency, when she was informed that the supplier of the GPS device had stated that the equipment was not waterproof and not otherwise be able to send underwater, said to Weekendavisen: "Then when Orica find some other transmitters. They are not allowed to sail if they can not meet the requirements, which are a prerequisite for approval. "

Where is the good that you listen to your wise officials, Ellemann! We are still waiting for you to stop the ship, because your smart officials, experts as you listen to has spoken.

When hearing this play up? When do we ordinary citizens from Nyborg no longer be the little boy in "The Emperor's New Clothes" who said: "Well, she has no clothes on!"

How long will we continue to say to you that your smart officers in Environment Centre Odense sometime in 2008 gave Kommunekemi an environmental permit for temporary storage of PVC waste in container yard south.

It's too damn no PVC waste. PVC is still a legal substance in Denmark and Europe.

But it's HCB, hexachlorobenzene, no. It is one of the most dangerous environmental toxins!

Listen to the debate on P1 from yesterday (link on www.stopgifttransporten.dk). Here repeats, Elleemann again-again environmental permit is about HCB. I stand here with a copy. I reviewed it again and again. I have asked my computer search the letters HCB. It does not exist! I can see it here on the edge of the stage when I'm done, or on our website where we have put it out. It is an approval for PVC!

How much is it permissible to lie!

Finn Bro-Rasmussen, Professor Emeritus (that means really just forhendværende) is down here among us. He is one of them as Karen Elleemann accuses make accusations!

I know he will answer you on all your questions and he answered us in NTN on all the issues we have had with him. That's it. A big, big thanks to Finn Bro for his tireless efforts.

Lies on lies! Concealment of concealment! Why the few Danes to Australia in 2002 acknowledged their commitment to the Basel Convention and even planned in minute detail, to construct a facility to destroy this monstrous poison? Why the few Danes that one of the reasons why such a facility never materialized, was that we asked local people: peasants, who were worried about their crops value tourist people who cared about tourism in a HCB-zone Local representatives of the people who were concerned about the health risks, etc., etc.

If you have asked locals to Østfyn?

Why the few Danes that this was a crystal clear case for the Germans in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Environment Minister, Eckhardt Uhlenberg, the CDU, said a clear no, because (and this is carried out with German thoroughness, I had to greet and say): 'There is no proof that Australia can not handle this problem themselves. "

It's probably hard to find the definitive answers to all of my why-questions.

But it's great today to stand alongside such Danish Society for Nature Conservation, NOAH / Friends of the Earth and Greenpeace. People who know about all the Danish environmental problems that we according to international conventions are obliged to take care of.

And I know that the protests, manifestations and demonstrations against this whole crazy project does not end before the marriage movement is stopped.

Today we are protesting for a global environmentally responsible solution in Nyborg. But the address of our protest is clearly Environment Minister and EPA.

See you in Copenhagen!

Jens Ellegaard NTN Nyborg

Flere hundre i demo mod giftafbrænding

Oprettet 13/11/2010 - 13:36

Mellem 500 og 700 mennesker deltog lørdag i en demonstration i Nyborg imod miljøminister Karen Ellemanns (V) godkendelse af, at Kommunekemi afbrænder miljøfarlig gift fra Australien.

- Vi giver ikke op, er budskabet fra en lang række talere, heriblandt formanden for Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, og Socialdemokraternes miljøordfører, Mette Gjødkov.

En talsmand for Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten, John Ellegaard, slår på, at nyborgenserne ikke kan have tiltro til, at Kommunekemi varetager samfundets interesser, efter at kommunerne har solgt virksomheden til en svensk kapitalfond.

Heller ikke Miljøministeriets sagsbehandling er pålidelig, lyder budskabet.

Naturfredningsforeningens præsident siger, at Miljøministeriet ikke har gjort ordentligt rede for sikkerheden ved hverken opbevaring, afbrænding eller deponering af den giftige slagger.

Slaggeren består af 6100 ton af miljøgiften HCB (hexaclorbenzen), som det australske selskab, Orica, afskiber til Nyborg inden for få uger.

Også selve transporten er farlig, fordi det vil udløse en forureningskatastrofe, hvis skibet går ned under vejs, siger Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen.

- Det strider mod international miljølovgivning at skaffe sig af med giftigt affald på den måde. Det skal Australien selv gøre. Der er kun ulande, som har lov til det, fordi de ikke selv har økonomi og teknologi til det, siger hun.

Også Mette Gjerskov vil have miljøministeren til at trække sin tilladelse tilbage.

- Vi skal holde fast i principippet om, at forureneneren selv skal rydde op efter sig. Så længe, alverdens forurenere kan eksportere deres gift langt pokker i vold, så stopper de ikke med at forurene, siger Socialdemokraternes miljøordfører.

/ritzau/

Kilde: <http://www.information.dk/telegram/250791>

Google-Translation

information.dk Hundreds in demo against poison burning

Between 500 and 700 people participated Saturday in a demonstration in Nyborg against Environment Minister Karen Elle Mann (V) approval of that Kommunekemi burn environmentally dangerous poison from Australia.

- We will not give up, the message from many speakers, including the chairman of the Danish Society for Nature Conservation, Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen, and Social Democrat environment spokesman Mette Gjødkov.

A spokesman for the Joint Initiative Stop Toxic Transport, John Ellegaard, states that nyborg prices can not be confident that Kommunekemi holding the public interest, after the municipalities have sold the company to a Swedish private equity fund.

Nor does the Environment Ministry's casework is reliable, is the message.

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Also transport itself is dangerous because it will trigger a pollution disaster if the ship goes down along the way, says Ella-Maria Bisschop-Larsen.

- It is contrary to international environmental law to dispose of toxic waste that way. It should Australia do yourself. There are only developing countries that have allowed it because they do not have economics and technology to it, she says. Also Mette Gjerskov want Environment Minister to withdraw his permission back.- We must stick to the principle that the polluter itself must clean up after themselves. So long, world polluters can export their poison much hell in violence, so they stop not to contaminate, says Social Democratic environment draftsman.

Source: <http://www.information.dk/telegram/250791>

Stop giftransportens hjemmeside

<http://www.levendehav.dk/nyheder/stop-gift-2010.htm>

Levende Hav støtter op om demonstrationen mod transporten af giftigt affald fra Australien til Danmark

Lørdag den 13. november afholdes demonstration i Nyborg imod transporten af giftigt affald fra Australien til Danmark. Levende Hav bakker op om demonstrationen og dens erklærede formål om at stoppe transporterne og opfordre Australien til at udvikle de nødvendige forhold til at destruere affaldet lokalt. Demonstrationen er arrangeret af Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten og foregår på Torvet ved Rådhuset fra 10.30-13.

Miljøstyrelsen har godkendt en aftale mellem den privatejede virksomhed Kommunekemi i Nyborg og det australske firma Orica om transport og destruktion af 10.000 tons kemisk affald fra produktionen af plastik og opløsningsmidler. Det drejer sig om stoffet HCB, der

blev introduceret i 1945 som svampebekämpelsesmiddel, men altså også er et spildprodukt som i det australske tilfælde. Ifølge Kommunekemis egne oplysninger har affaldet været opmagasineret på havnen i Sydney siden 1991.

HCB er en såkaldt POP: "Persistent Organic Pollutant", hvilket betyder, at det er usædvanligt svært nedbrydeligt, spreder sig i miljøet gennem både jord, vand og luft, akkumuleres i fedtvæv i levende organismer (med højere koncentrationer op gennem fødekæden), og er giftigt for både mennesker og dyr.

Siden 1950erne er det blevet stadig mere klart, at HCB er ekstremt miljøskadeligt og kan være dødbringende i store doser. Afgrøder, der har været "behandlet" med HCB, kan medføre store skader hos dem, der indtager dem, ligesom vi kender det fra stoffer som DDT og PCB. Derfor har HCB været forbudt siden vedtagelsen af Stockholm-konventionen i 2001, som både Australien og Danmark har ratificeret.

Giftigt affald er altid et problem for dem, der producerer det, og det kan virke logisk, at man ønsker at transportere det til et sted, hvor nogen kan tage sig af det. Men i det aktuelle tilfælde er der ingen undskyldning for at transportere affaldet halvvejen rundt om Jordkloden. Kommunekemi i Nyborg har angiveligt teknikken til at sikre en forsvarlig destruktion af giften fra Australien. Men at transportere så store mængder af ekstremt giftigt affald 15.000 kilometer fra Australien til Danmark for destruktion er ikke nogen god idé. Det er tværtimod en unødvendig, risikabel udvej fra et lokalt problem, der ikke er blevet taget hånd om. De fire transporter á 2.500 tons betyder fire lodder i et farligt lotteri, hvor chancen for at nummeret kommer ud ganske vist er lille, men skaderne næsten uoverskelige, hvis det skulle ske.

Når man taler om, at vi lever i et "risikosamfund" handler det netop om, at vi omgiver os med produkter og teknikker, der indebærer en række risici med lav sandsynlighed, men ekstrem potentiel skade. Det er derfor, vi er imod atomkraft, og det er derfor vi er imod transport af giftigt affald, hvor det kan undgås. For Levende Hav gælder dette naturligvis især til vands. Hvis den australske last skulle forulykke, hvilket ingen ønsker og hvilket er meget usandsynligt, kan det skabe enorme skader i det marine miljø. Derfor må vi opfordre til at transporten annulleres, og affaldet deponeres eller destrueres i Australien som myndighederne dér finder det forsvarligt.

Havet må ikke tages som gidsel i en udveksling mellem en stat, der ikke har ønsket at forsikre sig mod sin egen forurening, og et privat firma i et fremmed land, der ingen aktier har i forurenningen.

For flere oplysninger kontakt

Medlem af Levende Havs bestyrelse ekspert i marintoksikologi

Zhanna Tairova Phd stud. økotoksikologi

Tlf. +45 46 30 18 58 og mail: zhanna@ruc.dk



Demonstration

lørdag den 13. november kl. 10.30-13.00

Fællesinitiativet Stop Giftransporten

vil have Folketinget til at stoppe den planlagte og risikable giftransport fra Australien.

Program:

Kl. 10.30: Afgang fra Midtermolen (ved Lauses Grill)

Kl. 11-13: På Torvet i Nyborg er der talere og underholdning

Talere:

Mette Gjerskov

MF, miljøpolitiske ordfører (A)

Karsten Hønge

MF (SF)

Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen

Præsident, Danmarks Naturfredningsforening

Henning Bo Madsen

NOAH, Friends of the Earth

Jens Ellegaard

NTN, Nej til Toksiner i Nyborg

Og en hilsen fra Poul Nyrup Rasmussen

- læst op af Mette Blix

Musik og underholdning:

Rasmus Lyberth - Søren Huss - Lars Fuhr

Alle politiske organisationer, græsrødsbevægelser, foreninger, klubber osv. med interesse for miljøet anmodes om at støtte op.

Frem til demonstrationen er hjemmesiden www.stopgifttransporten.dk stillet til fuld disposition for fællesinitiativet. Dette gælder også indbetalinger til dækning af omkostninger i forbindelse med demonstrationen.

Vil du/I støtte demonstrationen, kan det gøres ved at yde et økonomisk bidrag.
Man kan indbetale på **5393 0525973** eller direkte med kreditkort på hjemmesiden. Vi opdaterer løbende programmet - så hold øje med

www.stopgifttransporten.dk

Medindkaldere: NTN, Nej til Toksiner i Nyborg - SFU-Nyborg - SF-Nyborg
- Danmarks Naturfredningsforening - NOAH Friends of the Earth og en lang række enkeltpersoner. Se hjemmesiden.

Google Translation

Stop the poison transport website

Living Sea supports the demonstration against the shipment of toxic waste from Australia to Denmark

Saturday 13 November demonstration held in Nyborg against movements of toxic waste from Australia to Denmark. Living Sea supports the demonstration and its stated aim of stopping the transportation and encourage Australia to develop the necessary conditions to destroy the waste locally. The demonstration is organized by the Joint Initiative Stop Waste transport and takes place at Town Hall from 10.30 to 13.

Environmental Protection Agency has approved an agreement between the privately held company Kommunekemi in Nyborg and the Australian company Orica on transportation and destruction of 10,000 tons of chemical wastes from the manufacture of plastics and solvents. It is about the substance of HCB, which was introduced in 1945 as fungal control agent, but that is also a waste product in the Australian case. According Kommunekemi own data has been stored waste in the harbor in Sydney since 1991.

HCB is a so-called POP: Persistent Organic Pollutant ", which means that it is extraordinarily difficult degradable in the environment through both land, water and air that accumulate in fatty tissues of living organisms (with higher concentrations up the food chain) and is toxic to both humans and animals.

Since 1950 it has become increasingly clear that HCB is extremely harmful to the environment and can be lethal in large doses. Crops have been "treated" with HCB can cause major damage in those who consume them, as we know it from substances like DDT and PCBs. Therefore, HCB has been banned since the adoption of the Stockholm Convention in 2001, both Australia and Denmark have ratified.

Toxic waste is always a problem for those who produce it and it may seem logical to want to transport it to a place where someone can take care of it. But in this case there is no excuse to transport the waste halfway around the globe. Kommunekemi in Nyborg allegedly technique to ensure proper destruction of the venom from Australia. But transferring such large quantities of extremely toxic wastes 15,000 km from Australia to Denmark to destroy is not a good idea. Rather, it is an unnecessary, risky approach, from a local problem that has not been addressed. The four transports à 2,500 tons means four lots in a dangerous lottery where the chance that number comes out, although small, but damage is almost unimaginable if it should happen.

When you talk about that we live in a "risk society" is precisely that we surround ourselves with products and techniques that involve a number of risks with low probability but extreme potential harm. That's why we are against nuclear power, and that's why we are opposed to the transport of toxic waste, where it can be avoided. The Living Sea, this course,

especially at sea. If the Australian cargoes were an accident, which nobody wants and which is very unlikely, it can create enormous damage to the marine environment. Therefore, we invite to transport canceled, and the waste deposited or disposed of in Australia as the authorities there consider it safe.

The sea must not be taken hostage in an exchange between a state that did not wish to insure against its own pollution, and a private company in a foreign country that has no shares in pollution.

For more information contact

Member of Living Sea Board expert marintoksikologi

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Mere gift til Nyborg

13. nov. 2010 08.00 Indland

I løbet af et de næste par uger laster Orica de første 250 containere fyldt med gifttromler på et skib, der skal sejle dem fra Botany Bay i Australien til Kommunekemi i Nyborg.

Det farlige affald strammer fra en nedlagt fabrik, der indtil for 20 år siden producerede opløsningsmidler og kemikalier til renseribranchen. 90 procent af affaldet er næsten ren hexachlorbenzen (HCB). En af verdens værste miljøgifte, der stort set ikke nedbrydes i naturen.

Søger ny tilladelse

De 250 containere er kun første læs. Andet læs skal sejles til Danmark inden 22. oktober næste år. Det står i den tilladelse, som både australske og danske miljømyndigheder har underskrevet før så giftigt affald må transportereres på tværs af landegrænser.

Men der er flere gifttromler på den gamle fabriksgrund. 9.900 tons. Og dem planlægger Orica nu også at sende til Danmark.

- Den tilladelse vi har fået er kun den første. Vi vil sende flere ansøgninger, når projektet er kommet i gang, siger talsmand for Orica John Fetter til DR Nyheder.

Protester

Firmaet lader sig ikke anfægte af de protester, som er væltet ned over både firmaet og de danske myndigheder, der har tilladt de første to læs giftaffald til Nyborg.

- Vi er overbevist om, at vi kan forsyne borgerne i Nyborg med den relevante information og at vi kan udnytte kompetencen på Kommunekemi på en rigtig god måde, siger John Fetter.

Får ja igen

Og Orica har god grund til at gå ud fra at de får tilladelse til at sende mere affald til Kommunekemi, når de søger igen. Det vurderer ekspert i miljølovgivning professor Peter Pagh fra Københavns Universitet.

- Når de har fået ja første gang, så må man også regne med at få ja anden gang. Det er jo de samme regler, der gælder, siger han.

Tre år

Hvis Orica eksporterer hele sit lager af HCB-affald til Nyborg, så vil det tage Kommunekemi cirka tre år at brænde det af. HCBen skal nemlig fyres ind i ovnene i små portioner så filteret i skorstenen kan følge med og ikke slipper for meget forurening ud.

Hvis det går for stærkt, vil indholdet af dioxin og saltsyre i røgen overskride de grænseværdier, som EU har fastsat af hensyn til miljøet og naboerne. De 6.100 tons der ER givet tilladelse til, kan Kommunekemi nå at destruere i løbet af et år.

Nyt samråd

Men udsigten til at der skal stå containere med HCB-affald hos Kommunekemi og vente på at blive brændt ikke i et år men i tre år, får SF til at kalde miljøminister Karen Ellemann i endnu et samråd om sagen.

- Jeg vil have svar på, om ministeren har lavet underhåndsaftaler om flere transporter? Borgerne har krav på at vide, hvor længe den her ekstremt farlige gift vil være i Nyborg, siger Steen Gade (SF) til DR Nyheder.

Løs det selv!

Hvis regeringsmagten i Danmark skifter inden Orica sender sin ansøgning om en ny affaldsekspert, så vil de få nej. Det siger miljøordfører for Socialdemokraterne Mette Gjerskov.

- Vi kan ikke kalde den tilladelse tilbage, Orica har fået. Men vi kan sige nej til mere affald. Og vi vil sende et klart signal til verdens forurenere: De må løse deres problemer selv! siger Mette Gjerskov til DR Nyheder.

Translation by google

More toxic-waste to Nyborg

13. November 2010 08:00 Inland

During a the next few weeks loads Orica the first 250 containers filled with toxic drums on a ship that will sail them from Botany Bay in Australia to Kommunekemi in Nyborg.

The hazardous waste tightens from a disused factory, which until 20 years ago produced solvents and chemicals used for dry cleaning industry. 90 percent of waste is almost pure hexachlorobenzene (HCB). One of the world's worst pollutants that are largely non-biodegradable.

Seeking new authorization

The 250 containers are only the first read. Others read to sail to Denmark before 22 October next year. It stands in the permit as both Australian and Danish environmental authorities have signed before, toxic waste can be transported across national borders.

But there are several toxic-waste drums on the old factory site. 9,900 tonnes. And those plans Orica now to send to Denmark.

- The license we have is only the first. We will send more applications when the project gets underway, says spokesman John Fetter Orica to BBC News.

Protests

The company can not contest the protests, which are passed down over both the company and the Danish authorities that have allowed the first two read toxic waste in Nyborg.

- We are confident that we can provide citizens in Nyborg with relevant information and that we can harness Kommunekemi on a really good way, says John Fetter.

Sheep yes again

And Orica has good reason to assume that they are allowed to send more waste to municipal disposal when searching again. It assesses an expert in environmental law professor Peter Pagh from Copenhagen University.

- Once they have been yes the first time, we must also expect to get even another time. It's the same rules that apply, he says.

Three years

If Orica exports its entire stockpile of HCB waste to Nyborg, then it will take Kommunekemi about three years to burn it off. HCBen must be fired in kilns in small portions so that the filter in the chimney can follow along and not let too much pollution out.

If it goes too fast, the levels of dioxins and hydrochloric acid in the smoke exceed the limits which the EU has set for the environment and neighbors. The 6,100 tonnes has been given permission to can Kommunekemi manage to destroy over one year.

New consultation

But the prospect that there must be containers of HCB waste Kommunekemi and wait to be fired not for a year but in three years will have to call the SF Environment, Ellemand a further consultation on the matter.

- I want answers as to whether the Minister has made direct agreements on several journeys? Citizens have a right to know how long it here extremely dangerous poison will be in Nyborg, "said Steen Gade (SF) to ABC News.

Fix it yourself!

If the government of Denmark switches within Orica send his application for a new waste export, so they will not. It says environmental rapporteur for the Socialist Mette Gjerskov.

- We cannot call the permit back, Orica has received. But we can say no to more waste. And we will send a clear signal to the world's polluters: they must solve their own problems! says Mette Gjerskov to BBC News.

13. nov 2010 KL. 14.43

Mere giftaffald på vej til Nyborg fra Australien

Australsk firma bebuder ansøgninger til Miljøministeriet om mere giftafbrænding hos Kommunekemi end allerede godkendt.

Australien kan meget vel være på vej med ønsket om at få afbrændt mere farlig miljøgift hos Kommune Kemi i Nyborg end det, der allerede er godkendt under lokale protester og modstand fra miljøorganisationer og oppositionen.

»Den tilladelse, vi har fået, er kun den første. Vi vil sende flere ansøgninger, når projektet er kommet i gang«, siger en talsmand fra det australske firma, Orica, John Fetter, til DR Nyheder.

Ikke overraskende

Forud for demonstrationen i dag i Nyborg siger en talsmand fra Fællesinitiativet Stop Gifttransporten, Jens Ellegaard, at meldingen om mere gift på vej end de godkendte 6100 ton ikke overrasker ham.

»Jeg havde forventet, at det ville komme. Firmaet har i alt 16.000 ton liggende, og de har ikke andre steder at gøre af det end Kommune Kemi«, siger Jens Ellegaard til Ritzau.

Fællesinitiativet har i forvejen klaget til Folketingets Ombudsmand over godkendelsen af importen af den meget farlige miljøgift HCB (hexaclorbenzen).

S klager til Europakommissionen

Det socialdemokratiske medlem af Europaparlamentet, Dan Jørgensen, har bebudet en klage til Europakommissionen. Modstanderne mener, at opbevaring og afbrænding på Kommune Kemi er for »Vi vil gøre alt, hvad vi kan for at få det stoppet«, siger Jens Ellegaard.

ritzau

Google Translation

13. November 2010 KL. 14.43

More toxic waste on its way to Nyborg from Australia

Australian company announces nominations for the Environment Ministry on more poison burning Kommunekemi than already approved.

Australia may well be on its way to the desire to get burned more dangerous pollutant Kommunekemi in Nyborg than what has already been approved under local protests and opposition from environmental groups and the opposition.

"The permit we have been given is only the first. We will send more applications when the project gets underway," said a spokesman from the Australian company, Orica, John Fetter, to ABC News.

Not surprising

Prior to the demonstration today in Nyborg says a spokesperson from the Joint Initiative Stop Toxic Transport, Jens Ellegaard that news of more poison on the road than the approved 6100 tonne does not surprise him.

"I had expected that it would come. The company has a total of 16,000 tons of lying, and they have nowhere else to put it than Kommunekemi" said Jens Ellegaard Ritzau.

Joint initiative has already complained to the Parliamentary Ombudsman over the approval of imports of the very dangerous pollutant HCB (hexachlorbenzen).

S complaints to the European Commission

The Socialist MEP Dan Jorgensen has announced a complaint with the European Commission. Opponents believe that the storage and burning of Kommunekemi is' We will do everything we can to get it stopped, "said Jens Ellegaard.

Ritzau

Australisk vrede over giftransport

<http://www.dr.dk/Regioner/Fyn/Nyheder/Nyborg/2010/11/12/140648.htm>

12. nov. 2010 14.14 Nyborg

I morgen er demonstranter i Nyborg klar med paroler og faner, mod det giftaffald der, efter planen, skal sejle fra Australien en af de nærmeste dage.

Men at det giftaffald i det hele taget skal til Danmark skyldes ifølge Dr. Mariann Lloyd-Smith fra NGO gruppen National Toxics Network, der arbejder både nationalt og internationalt mod blandt andet udbredelsen af giftstoffer, især to ting og den første forklaring er firmaet bag transporten, Orica;

- Vi taler om et utroligt indflydelsesrigt og magtfuldt selskab, der selv har ødelagt mange af de muligheder selskabet selv havde, for at udvikle en ordentlig Teknologi I Australien. Og nu vil de bare have sagen ud af verden, og så er en eksport den letteste løsning, siger hun.

Kritik af regeringen

Men Mariann Lloyd-Smith peger også direkte mod den australske regering, for som hun siger;

- I starten af 90'erne var der et arbejde i gang, for at finde løsninger, men siden der kom en ny regering til i slutningen af 90'erne har holdningen været, at miljøaffaldsproblemer ikke var et

regeringsanliggende. Derfor er hele spørgsmålet overladt til de selvsamme virksomheder der står for forureningen, siger hun.

Mariann Lloyd-Smith tror ikke på, at den australske regering ændrer holdning til miljøaffaldsproblemerne, før de internationale protester bliver så store, at Australien bliver nødt til at reagere.

Automatic translation by google:

Australian anger over poison transport

12. November 2010 14:14 Nyborg

In the morning, protesters in Nyborg ready with slogans and banners against the toxic waste which, under the plan to sail from Australia within the next few days.

But the toxic waste in general will go to Denmark because according to Dr. Mariann Lloyd-Smith of the NGO Group National Toxics Network, working both nationally and internationally against including the spread of toxins, especially two things and the first explanation is the company behind the shipment , Orica;

- We are talking about an incredibly influential and powerful company which itself has destroyed many of the opportunities the company had to develop proper technology in Australia. And now they just have the matter out of the world, and then export the easiest solution, she says.

Criticism of Government

But Mariann Lloyd-Smith also points directly at the Australian government, because as she says;

- In the early '90s there was a work in progress, to find solutions, but since there was a new government in the late '90s, the attitude has been that environmental waste problems were not a government responsibility. Therefore, the whole issue is left to the very same companies responsible for pollution, she said.

Mariann Lloyd-Smith does not believe that the Australian government attitude towards environmental waste problems before the international protests are so great that Australia will have to respond.

Når der går "Sydney-opera" i kemikalieaffaldet

07.11.2010 Af [webmaster](#)

*Når der går "Sydney-opera" i kemikalieaffaldet
eller: hug et H og klip et B – så er HCB på vej til PVC.*

Af Finn Bro-Rasmussen, prof.emer.

I året 1770 landede englænderen James Cook med sit berømte skib HMS Endeavour på det australske kontinents østkyst, hvorfra han fordrev den indfødte befolkning og startede med at indføre civilisationen. I dag, 240 år senere kaldes området Botany Bay, der med sin blanding af bolig- og industribyggelse fungerer som forstad til storbyen Sydney. Den største industri i Botany er den kemiiske verdenskoncern ICI, Imperial Chemical Industries, der nu under navnet ORICA Australia Ltd. er ved at blive godt og grundigt kendt som hjemstedet for det 10.-15.000 tons store affaldsdepot af såkaldt HCB1-kemikalieaffald. Det blev skabt i årtierne efter 1950/55, og er i dag suppleret med yderligere ca. 50.000 tons af

kemikalieforurennet jord. Derved svarer det til de kemikaliedepoter, der blev skabt i Danmark i samme periode ved den jyske Vestkyst – nemlig Cheminova's på Harboøre Tange og Grindstedværket/Danisco's i Kærgaard Klitplantage, af hvilke det første er af samme farlighed og det andet af samme størrelsesorden som ORICA's HCB-affald.

Men mens de danske depoter med Kltdirektoratets tilladelse blev skabt ved nedgravning og påfølgende mulighed for udsivning til havet, blev ICI's HCB-affald holdt inden for firmaets arealer. Det blev efterhånden lagt i tønder, der dog gradvist tærede igennem, så problemer som grundvandsforurening, naturødelæggelse og udsivning til det nærliggende hav stort set blev som i Danmark – om end med den yderligere afvigelse, at de australske tønder løbende måtte udskiftes og affaldet ”pakkes om”. Herved voksede affaldsmængden støt og roligt gennem årene med ca. 10 % pr. ompakning. I dag tæller depotet vel omkring 60.000 tønder, foruden de 50.000 tons forurennet jord – det såkaldte ’parkeringspladsaffald’.

I en kommissionsrapport til den australske regering blev det i juli 2002 konkluderet, at en destruktionsmetode, der var foreslået af firmaet ORICA på ”efterprøvet og tilfredsstillende måde vil kunne destruere HCB-affaldet effektivt i forhold til gældende standarder”, og at lokalsamfundets sikkerhed og sundhed vil være sikret. Det var den såkaldte GeoMelt-metode, der arbejder ved 1200-1400OC og som ved en række grundige forundersøgelser viste sig at opfylde de stillede krav til både emissions- og residual-kontroller. Heri var også inkluderet kvaliteten af de fødevarer, der bliver produceret i området, ligesom sandsynligheden var ringe for både støvbelastning og lugtgener udenfor området.

I en efterfølgende risikoanalyse blev en række forhold inddraget om akutte risici. Heri indgik eventuelle virkninger af den ’uforudsete’ hændelse, hvorved såvel HCB som en række andre kemiske forbindelser, (herunder dioxiner og kviksølv) ville kunne undslippe, og det viste sig, at kriterierne for akut skade eller irritation kan blive overskredet i enkeltilfælde i bebyggede beboelsesområder. Specielt blev det noteret, at risikoen for brand, der vil være til stede, når som helst og hvor som helst HCB-affald oplagres, og sandsynligheden for langtidseffekter ikke kan udelukkes. Kommissionen finder dog, at den vil være minimal – idet der hermed refereres til risikoen for dioxin-eksponering og udvikling af langtidsskader på børn i bebyggelser ca. 700 meter væk.

Det er interessant – ikke mindst i modsætning til de senere danske diskussioner – at Regeringskommissionen anbefaler, at lokalsamfundet bør følge og udvise interesse for destruktionsprojektet i hele implementeringsfasen, og at ORICA direkte bør ansætte en person til løbende varetagelse af kommunikationsbehovet. Men samlet er det Kommissionens opfattelse, at de miljømæssige og andre aspekter ikke udgør nogen hindring for godkendelsen af ORICA's eget forslag til destruktion af firmaets ophobede lager af HCB-affald.

Her synes det dog, at man havde glemt de økonomiske omkostninger. ORICA opgjorde nemlig, at regningen for den foreslæde destruktion ville løbe op i en størrelse omkring 70-80 mill. australske dollars, dvs. omkring 400 mill. DKK. Og så gik der ’Sydney Opera’-konflikt i den australske planlægning, hvilket viste sig ved næste regeringsskifte.

Det blev en konflikt, som udmøntedes i nedsættelse af et såkaldt "Uafhængigt Revurderings Panel (IRP)", der hurtigt blev erstattet af et andet, og senere et tredje i en proces, hvorunder ORICA trak sin ansøgning tilbage om at destruere sit eget affald på egen grund. Til gengæld var man i stand til at fremelske den opfattelse, at det var bedst at eksportere affaldet til et fjernliggende sted ("remote place"), og oven i købet kunne man fremvise positive kontakter til europæiske destruktionsanlæg. Det var primært fire tyske anlæg, overfor hvilke man med udtalelser fra den australske regering behørigt dokumenterede ("duly justified", jfr. Baselkonventionens undtagelsesbestemmelser), at der ikke indenfor Australiens grænser fandtes egnede faciliteter. De tyske anlæg takkede dog nej til opgaven, og de blev bakket op af deres delstatsregeringer i Nord-Rhein Westphalen og Slesvig-Holsten med henvisning til, at det ikke var tilfredsstillende dokumenteret, at opgaven ikke kunne løses i Australien.

Herefter bød det danske Kommunekemi (KK) sig til i 2007/08. Det skete på et tidspunkt og i en situation, hvor KK i tvungne EU-udbudsrunder netop havde tabt eller var ved at tage nogle ordrer om destruktion af dansk kemikalieaffald fra Kærgaard Klitplantage til hollandske og tyske anlæg. Det var imidlertid også på et tidspunkt, hvor salget af Kommunekemi til den svenske kapitalfond EQT Infrastructure var til overvejelse i Kommunernes Landsforening, KL, og det syntes som om sagen dermed alligevel fik medvind. I sommeren 2008 fik Kommunekemi fra Miljøcenter Odense en 'Midlertidig miljøgodkendelse' til at modtage og oplagre – men ikke afbrænde – affaldet. Med udsigten til at få den store australske ordre hjem syntes det derefter at være en smal sag for KL i 2009 at færdigforhandle salget af KK; pris: 260 mill. DKK. Med miljøminister Karen Ellemann's partifælle og daværende kommunalpolitiske chef, KL-formand Erik Fabrin's ord: " KK kan nu vise sig som en førende, globalt orienteret virksomhed på affaldsområdet med fokus på kvalitet, sikkerhed og bæredygtighed".

Mens Nyborgs borgmester som medlem af KL's bestyrelse stiltiende måtte acceptere, og dermed binde sine bysbørn til en uigenremtænkt aftale.

Synd er det nemlig, at Miljøministerens baggrund for udtalelse i sommeren 2010 om 'Verdens bedste Kommunekemi' har svigtet, og sørget, at de forudsætninger som KL-formanden måske har haft i tankerne ikke lever op til kravene bag den danske beslutning om at destruere det australske HCB-affald. For mens f.eks. tilsvarende, tyske og hollandske anlæg i dag arbejder med høj-temperatur-forbrændinger, der løbende kontrolleres i form af kontinuerlige prøvetagninger og overvågning af emissionsgassernes sammensætning – så stiller der fra Miljøcenter Odense kun krav om halvårige kontrolmålinger, der naturligvis ikke kan vurdere eventuelt svingende Dioxin-dannelser i og fjernelse fra afgasserne. Det er svingninger, som iflg. tyske specialister kan variere op til 1000x.

Ejendommeligt og direkte betænklig er det derfor, at Miljøgodkendelsen som officielt dokument alene vedrører oplagringen af HCB-affaldet på KK's containerplads, mens selve forbrændningsprocessen ikke inddrages. Det er dermed endnu et åbent spørgsmål, hvorvidt der skal stilles krav om en fremtidig emissionsovervågning, eller om det vil bero på KK's frivillige indsats at – eller om – en sådan indføres. MEN, som det måske alvorligste: Hele VVM-dokumentet både fremlægges og behandles under den falske 'vare' deklaration, at sagen drejer sig om PVC-affald – dvs. ikke med den korrekte og i hele denne sag afgørende

betegnelse af HCB-affald.

Det er ikke på noget tidspunkt, eller under nogle af Miljøcenter Odense's overvejelser i den givne VVM-godkendelse omtalt, at det australske kemikalieaffald hverken er PVC-affald eller hidrører fra en produktion af PVC. I alle andre forhold i sagen, inkl. Miljøstyrelsens og miljøministeriets sagsbehandlinger, er det klart at sagen drejer sig om højkoncentreret HCB-affald, som fra alle australske undersøgelser yderligere er karakteriseret ved, at indhold af beslægtede og i flere tilfælde mere giftige enkeltbestanddele, herunder ikke mindst de højpotente dioxin/furaner, til stadighed indgår i alle overvejelser og vurderinger. Det er velkendt – og i denne sag velbeskrevet – at dioxiner ikke blot kan dannes i alle forbrændingsprocesser af HCB, men yderligere på forhånd findes i det affaldsmateriale, der vil blive afleveret på Kommunekemi's containerplads, når losningen foregår.

Det er et HCB, som Kommunekemi på grund af den i dag stærkt begrænsede anvendelse kun i meget begrænset omfang har erfaringer med. Det er f.eks. oplyst, at man i året 2009 kun har behandlet ca. 35 kg HCB i form af fyrværkerimateriale, der er beslaglagt efter eksplusionsulykken i Seest. Og det må naturligvis i den sammenhæng være Kommunekemi's opgave – og det må indgå i miljømyndighedernes tilsynspligt – konkret at dokumentere, at anlægget og forbrændingsfaciliteterne vil være opgaven voksne, også når det drejer sig om så store mængder, som indgår i denne opgave.

Denne ejendommelige – og naturligvis ganske uholdbare – situation får videre konsekvenser i den risikovurdering, som ingeniørfirmaet Rambøll for Miljøcenter Odense har knyttet til Miljøgodkendelsen. Den udførte risikovurdering præsenteres som en spredning af almindelig saltsyre i tilfælde af den 'uforudsete' hændelse af brand. Det står imidlertid i skarp modsætning til de australske regeringsundersøgelser 2002, der naturligvis også omfattede saltsyrespredning, men i øvrigt koncentrerede sig om tilstedeværelsen af Dioxin, inkl. dannelse og spredning. Det er et forhold, som overhovedet ikke indgår i de danske overvejelser og undersøgelser – formentlig som et resultat af den falske betegnelse af affaldet som PVC-affald.

Når man betænker hvorledes, der i alle australske informationer åbent fremlægges analytiske informationer om både HCB-indhold og andre miljø- og sundhedsfarlige indholdsstoffer er det slående, hvorledes den officielle Miljøgodkendelse brillerer med manglende eller ufuldstændige analytiske informationer. F.eks. er hverken HCB, HCDB, HCE, endsige dioxin eller klorholdige opløsningsmidler omtalt. Og i 2 stikprøveanalyser er et mindstemål af information som f.eks. et tilsvarende klorindhold blot angivet som n/a – dvs. ikke tilgængelig (not available).

Så er der ikke sagt for meget. Men det er informationer, som er afgørende for de gennemførte vurderinger, og som åbenbart heller ikke har været til stede for den danske risikovurdering udført af en ekstern konsulent.

Kære nyborgensere. Det er jer, der har krav på disse oplysninger. Uden gennemførelse af et fornyet informations- og vurderingsprojekt har I ingen mulighed for at vide hvilke miljø- og sundhedsbelastende stoffer, der indgår, eller som burde inddrages i vurderingerne omkring

både forudseelige og uforudsete hændelser. Og uden tilstrækkelige informationer vil heller ikke andre kunne råde jer. Hvor meget dioxin, der udgår – eller der er risiko for – fra Kommunekemi's anlæg og fra en oplagring på KK's Containerplads Syd kan naturligvis KUN vurderes ud fra en konkret vurdering.

Til vejledning kan jeg i denne forbindelse bemærke, at de australske undersøgelser vurderer spredningen af dioxin op til 700 meter ud fra lagerplads, mens f.eks. jeres 'farezone' vel må defineres ud fra bebyggelse/børnehaver i 200 meters afstand. Og specifikt i relation til dioxin har jeg noteret, at de australske rapporter beskriver dioxin som mere mobilt, dvs. med potentiale for spredning over afstande, der er 3-4 gange større end tilfældet er for den saltsyre, som i Rambøll's vurdering rakte ca. 55 meter ud fra lagerpladsen.

Det er en skam, at den politisk bestemte, og journalistiske diskussion endte med at fokusere på en australsk uformåenhed, der er falsk, og på problemer omkring en sejlads rundt om jorden, som nok mere korrekt havde været forelagt FN's Maritime Organisation, IMO, i stedet for de danske Miljø- og Søfartsstyrelser. Alt imens Kommunekemi har kunnet presse sig igennem overfor uforberedte, og måske utrænede embedsmænd i Miljøministerium/-styrelse/-center, og oven i købet med en åbenbar forfalsket formulering af opgavens karakter.

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Men måske er det hele bare en fejtagelse. Måske er det slet ikke så farlige giftstoffer, sådan som i hvert fald Kommunekemi og Miljøcenter Odense synes at være enige om, og sådan som miljøministeren er bragt til at tro.

Derfor, kære Nyborgensere. Svøm det australske skib i møde. Med forsigtighed, naturligvis – som aboriginerne i Botany Bay i 1770 og husk at holde afstand. Bed om analyseattest på det affald, der ligger i lasten. I må kontrollere, om skibet hedder Endeavour, om det bringer civilisationen til Nyborg, eller om det blot sejler med PVC-affald, dvs. slidte gulvfliser, brugte plastposer og gamle gummistøvler.

F.B.-R. – 31.okt. 2010

[Google-Translation](#)

When going "Sydney Opera" in the chemical waste

07.11.2010 By webmaster

*When going "Sydney Opera" in the chemical waste
or: Ha blow and cut a B - so the HCB bound for PVC.*

Finn Bro-Rasmussen, prof.emer.

In the year 1770 landed Englishman James Cook in his famous ship HMS Endeavour on the Australian continent's east coast, from where he drove out the native population and started to introduce civilization. Today, 240 years later called Botany Bay area, with its mixture of residential and industrial sprawl serves as the suburb of metropolitan Sydney. The largest industry in Botany is the world chemical group ICI, Imperial Chemical Industries, now known as Orica Australia Ltd.. is being thoroughly known as home of the 10 to 15,000 large dump of so-called HCB1-chemical waste. It was created in the decades since 1950/55, and is now supplemented by a further approx. 50,000 tons of chemical contaminated soil. This corresponds to the chemical depots were created in Denmark during that period from the west coast - namely Cheminova's on Harboøre Tange and Grindstedværket / Danisco's in Kærgaard Klitplantage, of which the first is the same lethality and the other by the same

magnitude as Orica's HCB waste.

But while the Danish depots with the permission Dune was created by burial and subsequent possibility of leakage to the sea was ICI's HCB waste held within the company's land. It was eventually put into barrels, however, gradually corroded through, so problems such as groundwater pollution, natural degradation and leakage to the nearby sea was almost like in Denmark - although with the additional anomaly that the Australian barrels standing had to be replaced and the waste "packed on ". This increased volume of waste steadily through the year with approx. 10% per annum. repackaging. Today the depot probably around 60,000 barrels, in addition to the 50,000 tons of contaminated soil - the so-called 'park trash'.

A Commission report to the Australian government was in July 2002 concluded that a disposal method that was proposed by the company Orica on "verified and adequately could destroy HCB waste is effectively compared to current standards" and that community safety and health will be secured. It was called GeoMelt method that operates at 1200-1400OC and by a series of thorough feasibility studies proved to meet the requirements for both emission and residual checks. It was also included quality of the food that is produced in the area and the likelihood was low both dust load and odors outside the area.

In a subsequent risk were a number of factors involved about acute risks. This included any effects of the 'unforeseen' event whereby both HCB as a number of other chemical compounds (including dioxins and mercury) would be able to escape, and it turned out that the criteria for acute injury or irritation may be exceeded in individual cases in residential residential areas. Especially, it was noted that the risk of fire, that will be present whenever and wherever HCB waste is stored, and the likelihood of long-term effects can not be excluded. But the Commission considers that it will be minimal - thus taking refers to the risk of dioxin exposure and development of long-term harm to children in settlements around. 700 meters away.

It is interesting - especially in contrast to recent Danish discussions - that the Government Commission recommends that the community should follow and show interest in rendering the project throughout the implementation phase and that Orica should directly hire a person to continuously ensuring communication needs. But overall it is considered that the environmental and other factors did not present any obstacle to approval of Orica's own proposal for the destruction of the firm's accumulated stock of HCB waste.

Here it seems that you had forgotten the economic costs. Orica quantified the fact that the bill for the proposed disposal would amount to a size of around 70-80 million. Australian dollars, ie. around 400 million. GBP. And then there's the Sydney Opera "conflict in the Australian plan, which proved at the next change of government.

It was a conflict that resulted in the establishment of an "independent review panel (IRP)" which was quickly replaced by another, and later a third in a process in which Orica withdrew his application to destroy its own waste own property. On the other hand were able to cultivate the perception that it was best to export the waste to a remote location ("remote place"), and in fact could produce positive contacts with European facility for destruction. It was primarily the four German plants against which one with opinions from the Australian Government duly documented ("Duly Justified", cf. Basel Convention exceptions) that are not within Australia's borders were suitable facilities. The German construction thanked but no to the task, and they were backed by their state governments in North-Rhine Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein on the grounds that it was not adequately documented that the task could not be resolved in Australia.

Then saw the Danish municipality of Chemistry (QC) for in 2007/08. It happened at a time

and in a situation where KK forced EU tender rounds had just been lost or was losing some orders for the destruction of Danish chemical waste from Kærgaard Klitplantage to Dutch and German plants. It was also at a time when sales of Kommunekemi to the Swedish private equity fund EQT Infrastructure was considered by the Local Government Association, Local, and it seemed as though the matter thus still got tailwind. In the summer of 2008, Kommunekemi from Environment Centre Odense a 'Temporary environmental approval' for receiving and storing - but not burn - the waste. With the prospect of getting the large Australian contracting home seemed then to be an easy matter for KL in 2009 to finish negotiating the sale of KK; price: 260 mill. GBP. As Environment Minister, Ellemann's party colleague and former local political boss, KL-President Eric Fabrin's words: "KK may now emerge as a leading, globally-oriented company in waste management with focus on quality, safety and sustainability."

While Nyborg mayor as a member of KL's board had tacitly accept, thus tying her bysbørn to an ill appointment.

Sin is the fact that Environment Minister's view of the opinion the summer of 2010 on 'The World's Best Kommunekemi' have betrayed and sad that the assumptions as KL-chairman may have had in mind not meet the requirements behind the Danish decision to destroy it Australian HCB waste. For while such. equivalent, German and Dutch plants today are working with high-temperature burns continuously controlled by means of continuous sampling and monitoring of emissionsgassernes composition - then made from the Environment Centre Odense only requirement for biannual monitoring measurements, which obviously can not evaluate possible fluctuations Dioxin -formation in and removal from the gassing. It's swings, acc. German specialists can vary up to 1000x.

Curiously, direct concern is therefore that environmental approval as an official document relates only to the storage of the HCB waste at KK's container yard, while the combustion process is not involved. It is thus still an open question whether to require a future release monitoring, or whether it depends on KK's voluntary efforts to - or if - such an introduction. BUT, as is perhaps most serious: the entire EIA document both presented and reviewed under the false 'vare'deklaration that the case comes to PVC waste - ie. not the correct and this whole crucial indication of HCB waste.

It is not at any time or under some of the environmental center of Odense's reflection in a given EIA approval mentioned that the Australian chemical waste is either PVC or come from a production of PVC. In all other aspects of the case, incl. Environmental Protection Agency and Environment Ministry's case, it is clear that the case concerns the highly concentrated HCB waste from all Australian trials are further characterized by the content of related and in some cases more toxic components, including not least the highly potent dioxin / furans, the consistently included in all deliberations and evaluations. It is well known - and in this case well described - that dioxins may not only be formed in all combustion processes of HCB, but further in advance found in the waste material that will be delivered on Kommunekemi's container when unloading occurs.

It is an HCB, which Kommunekemi because of the now strongly limited application to only a very limited extent have experience with. For example. stated that in the year 2009 has dealt only approx. 35 kg HCB in the form of fireworks material seized after explosion accident in Seest. And obviously it must in this context be Kommunekemi's task - and it must be included in the environmental supervisions required - specifically to demonstrate that the plant and incineration facilities will be to the task, even when it comes to such large quantities as part of this task.

This peculiar - and of course quite untenable - situation gets wider implications in the risk

assessment as an engineering firm Ramboll for Environment Centre Odense has linked to environmental approval. Basis risk is presented as a proliferation of normal hydrochloric acid in the case of the 'unforeseen' event of fire. However, it is in sharp contrast to the Australian government investigations 2002, which obviously included hydrochloric proliferation but also focused on the presence of dioxin, inc. formation and proliferation. It is a relationship that is not even in the Danish reflection and research - probably as a result of the false designation of waste as PVC waste.

When you consider how, in all Australian information openly presented analytical information on both the HCB content and other environmental and health hazardous substances, it is striking how the official Environmental approval excels with missing or incomplete analytical information. Eg. Neither HCB HCDB, HCE, much less dioxin or chlorinated solvents mentioned. And in 2 sample tests is a minimum level of information like. a similar chlorine content simply listed as n / a - ie. not available (not available).

Then said too much. But it is also information that is essential for the estimations carried out, which apparently has not been present for the Danish risk assessment conducted by an external consultant.

Dear nyborg cleaners. It is you who are entitled to this information. Without implementation of a renewed information and assessment project you have no way of knowing what environmental and health damaging substances used or who should be involved in assessments about both foreseeable and unforeseeable events. And without adequate information nor will others be able to advise you. How much dioxin deleted - or threatened - from Kommunekemi's plant and from a storage container at KK South can obviously only be assessed on an individual assessment.

For guidance I can in this connection that the Australian studies assessing the spread of dioxin up to 700 meters out from the storage space, while, for example. your 'danger zone' could well be defined in terms of settlement / kindergartens in the 200 meters. And specifically in relation to dioxin, I note that the Australian reports describing dioxins as more mobile, ie. with potential to spread over distances that are 3-4 times higher than for the hydrochloric acid in Ramboll's score reached approx. 55 meters out from storage.

It's a shame that the politically determined, and journalistic discussion ended up focusing on an Australian inability that is false, and problems surrounding a voyage around the earth, which is probably more correct had been presented to the UN Maritime Organization, IMO, in Instead of the Danish Environmental Protection and Maritime Administrations. Meanwhile Kommunekemi have been pushing their way towards unprepared, and perhaps untrained officials in the Ministry of Environment / Management / center, and even with an obvious faked formulation of the character.

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But maybe it all just a mistake. Maybe it's not so dangerous toxins, such as at least Kommunekemi and Environment Centre Odense seem to agree on, and as environment minister has come to believe.

Therefore, dear Nyborg Sere. Swim the Australian ship in the meeting. With caution, of course - as Aborigines in Botany Bay in 1770 and remember to keep your distance. Ask for certificate of analysis on the waste inherent in the load. You must verify whether the ship called Endeavour, it brings civilization to Nyborg, or if just sails with PVC waste, ie. worn floor tiles, used plastic bags and old wellies.

F.B.-R. - 31.okt. 2010

ÅBENT brev til miljøministeren fra Finn Bro

09.11.2010 Af [webmaster](#)

Kommunekemi's miljøgodkendelse vedr. oplagring af australsk HCB-affald er vildledende udarbejdet. Den omhandler PVC og PVC-affald, mens den ikke omfatter HCB-affald m/ giftige følgestoffer, hvilket er det sagen drejer sig om.

Det bør retsligt og med opsættende virkning prøves om Århuskonventionens og Seveso-direktivets bestemmelser om adgang til oplysninger og offentlighedens medvirken, inkl. høring om beredskabsplan for oplag af farlige stoffer er opfyldte. Kære Karen Ellemann,

Fra det åbne samrådsmøde i folketings Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalg d. 1. november 2010 erindrer jeg spørgsmålet om Kommunekemi's Miljøgodkendelse af 27.juni 2008, der omtaler det australske HCB-affald som et "oplug af PVC-affald", hvilket du kommenterede med bemærkningen, at det kun var i overskriften, mens dokumentet indholdsmæssigt 'naturligvis' vedrørte HCB.

Dette svar var ikke korrekt. I en enkelt indledende bemærkning udtrykkes det, at affaldet består af "faste chlorerede biprodukter, bl.a. hexachlorbenzen, blandet med beton, jord, emballagerester m.v.". Herudover behandler den samlede Miljøgodkendelse udelukkende spørgsmål vedrørende PVC, PVC-affald eller evt. affald fra PVC-produktion. Dette gælder også de af Dansk Brandteknisk Institut (DBI) og Rambøll udførte oplags- og risiko-analyser, inkl. spredningsvurdering af alm. saltsyre (HCl) i tilfælde af den 'uforudsete' brand.

Dette er aldeles uden for den virkelighedens verden, som gennem 20 år har beskæftiget den australske virksomhed ICI/ORICA Australia Ltd., og de australske miljømyndigheder. Dér har det drejet sig om farligheds- og risikovurderinger for spredning af kemikalier som HCB, HCBD, HCE, klorholdige opløsningsmidler som Tetraklorkulstof, PERchlor- og TRIchlorethylen, inkl. Dioxin/furaner og evt. kviksølv. Det er alt sammen kemikalier, der stammer fra en produktionsvirksomhed, der ophørte i 1991 uden at have haft nogen forbindelse med PVC, PVC-affald, endlige affald hidrørende fra en PVC-produktion. De centrale australske vurderinger, analyser og bekymringer vedrører primært stoffer som disse. De har f.eks. drejet sig om, hvorvidt børn og spædbørn i en forstad til Sydney får langvarige skader efter den 'usandsynlige brand i en lagerbygning' med HCB-affald. Eller de vedrører en brandrisiko, der "vil være til stede, når som helst og hvor som helst" HCB-affald behandles (cit. Komm.rapport, 2002), eller situationer, hvor dioxin- eller HCB-spredning – dvs. ikke saltsyre – ville repræsentere 'værst tænkelige' situation.

Disse australske beskrivelser er dermed i åbenbar modsætning til Miljøcenter Odenses – i flere sammenhænge mangelfulde – miljøgodkendelse. Der tages hverken stilling til, hvorvidt det forholdsvis fordampelige HCB – som Kommunekemi dårligt nok har erfaringer med udover 35 kg fra beslaglagt fyrværkeri i 2009 – har samme eller andre forbrændingskarakteristika end det velkendte PVC, eller hvorvidt HCE, klorholdige opløsningsmidler, HCB og/eller dioxin i det modtagne affald vil kunne spredes fra Containerplads Syd i tilfælde af

den af Brandteknisk Institut og Rambøll vurderede 'uforudsete' brand. Ej heller omtales det dioxin, der yderligere dannes – eller det eventuelt gendannede HCB – som resultat af den 'uforudsete' brand.

Set fra en teknisk-analytisk synsvinkel er det interessant, at stoffet HCB ikke alene opstår som biprodukt ved kemiske reaktioner i en opløsningsmiddel-fabrikation, og at det ikke blot ved sin egen forbrænding kan danne dioxiner, men at det i sig selv kan både nedbrydes og dannes i en forbrændingssituation. I lande som Schweiz og Tyskland er det således vurderingen, at indtil flere tons af HCB optræder som luftforurening omkring alm. kommunale forbrændingsanlæg 1.

Hvorledes vil dette udvikle sig i Nyborg? – når nu op til 6.500 tons skal oplagres? – og det over en

længere periode skal indfyrer i Kommunekemi's anlæg?

Når det danske Miljøgodkendelsesdokument trods disse og andre forhold omtales og vurderes ud fra opfattelsen, at det drejer sig om PVC-affald, resp. affald fra PVC-produktion, må det derfor være berettiget at spørge,

om dette kan bero på en ukyndig eller blot fejlagtig, men stædigt fastholdt videreförmedling – og af hvem?

eller om der kan være tale om et forsøg på vildledende at reducere en eventuel uro omkring overdragelsen til det danske samfund af et langvarigt og brydsomt oplagrings- og destruktionsarbejde, som igennem så mange år – og fuldt berettiget – har beskæftiget ICI/ORICA Australia Ltd. med omkringliggende byområder, inkl. såvel lokale som centrale, australske myndigheder?

I sidstnævnte tilfælde skal jeg tillade mig bekræftende at nævne, at der er al grund til – som både australierne og de tyske delstatsregeringer i Nord-Rhein Westphalen og Slesvig-Holsten tidligere har gjort det – at respektere og frygte, resp. frygte konsekvenserne af enhver både kydig og ukyndig omgang med kemikaliet HCB, således som det er omtalt ovenfor, og som det historisk har vist sig gennem f.eks. følgende:

- 1) I årene 1955-59 var HCB – oven i købet i en nødhjælps- & hungersituation – årsag til forgiftninger af 4000 personer (hvoraf 500 fatale) i det østlige Tyrkiet,
- 2) I gennem årene 1965-77 kunne der løbende i dansk smør og danske mejeriprodukter konstateres stigende forurenninger med stoffet HCB på trods af, at ingen anvendelse af stoffet var tilladt i Danmark,
- 3) Endnu i 1986 kunne der trods store hjælpeforanstaltninger stadig konstateres eftervirkninger blandt den overlevende, tidligere eksponerede, tyrkiske befolkning.
- 4) Samtidigt kunne der, trods stadigt voksende kontrol med spildevandsudledninger og affaldsdestruktion, i denne periode fortsat påvises udbredt tilstedeværelse af HCB i store ferskvands- og havvandsområder (jfr. den norske Frierfjorden v. Kattegat; Rhinen, inkl. det hollandske Vadehav; Mississippi/Missouri & Chesapeake Bay, USA).

Som fagkyndig rådgiver over for den i Nyborg etablerede borgergruppe, NTN, må det være min opfattelse, at de som beboere – såfremt hele proceduren ikke bringes til øjeblikkeligt stop – bør indbringe spørgsmålet om øget adgang til oplysninger og klagemulighed med opsættende virkning m.h.t. overførsel, modtagelse og behandling af australsk HCB-affald ved Kommunekemi til retslig afgørelse med henvisning til Århus-konventionens bestemmelser og med krav om offentlig høring om beredskabsplan for oplag af farlige stoffer omfattet af Seveso-direktivet,

Med venlig hilsen

Finn Bro-Rasmussen, Holte

[Google-Translation](#)

OPEN letter to Environment Minister from Finn Bro

09.11.2010 By webmaster

Kommunekemi's environmental approval regarding storage of Australian HCB waste is misleading prepared. It deals with PVC and PVC waste, while it does not contain HCB waste w / toxic substances result, which is what is at issue.

It should be legal and standstill tested on the Aarhus Convention and the Seveso Directive on access to information and public participation, incl. hearing on the plan for warehousing of hazardous

substances are met. Dear Karen Elleman,

From the open consultation meeting in the Folketing Environment and Planning Committee on 1 November 2010, I recall the issue of Kommunekemi's Environmental approval of 27 June 2008, referring to the Australian HCB waste as a "warehouse of PVC waste, which you annotated with the remark that it was only in the headline, while the document content 'naturally' related to HCB. This answer was not correct. In one comment expressed the fact that waste is composed of "solid chlorinated by-products, including hexachlorobenzene, mixed with concrete, soil, packaging, etc. residues. In addition, treat the entire Environmental approval solely on issues relating to PVC, PVC, or possibly. waste from PVC production. This also applies to those of Danish Fire Institute (DBI) and Ramboll performed warehousing and risk analysis, incl. Proliferation assessment of alm. hydrochloric acid (HCl) in the case of the 'unexpected' fire.

This is completely unrelated to the real world, which for 20 years has engaged the Australian company ICI / Orica Australia Ltd. And the Australian environmental authorities. There has been about hazard and risk assessments of releases of chemicals as HCB, HCBD, HCE, chlorinated solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, perchlorine and trichlorethylene, inc. Dioxins / furans and possible. mercury. These are all chemicals that come from a production company that ceased in 1991 without having had any connection with PVC, PVC waste, let alone the waste from a PVC production. The Australian central reviews, analysis and concerns primarily related drugs like these. They have, for example. focused on whether children and infants in a suburb of Sydney will have lasting injuries after it 'improbable fire in a warehouse' with HCB waste. Or they relate to a fire risk, which "will be present whenever and wherever" HCB waste processed (cit Komm.rapport, 2002), or situations where dioxin or HCB-proliferation - ie. no acid - would represent the 'worst case' situation.

These Australian descriptions are thus in flagrant contradiction to the Environment Centre Odense - in several contexts deficient - environmental approval. It takes no position on whether the relatively volatile HCB - which Kommunekemi barely have experience besides 35 kg of seized fireworks in 2009 - has the same or other combustion characteristics than the well-known PVC, or whether HCE, chlorinated solvents, HCB and / or dioxin in the waste received will be spread from container yard south in case of

by the Fire Department and Ramboll considered 'unplanned' fire. Neither mentioned the dioxin, which further formed - or possibly restored HCB - as a result of the 'unforeseen' fire.

Seen from a technical-analytical perspective, it is interesting that the compound HCB does not arise only as a byproduct of chemical reactions in a solvent-fabrication and that it not only by its own combustion can form dioxins, but that in itself can both degrade and formed in a combustion situation. In countries like Switzerland and Germany, it is estimated that up to several tonnes of HCB acts as air surrounding plain. municipal incinerators first

How will this evolve in Nyborg? - Where now up to 6,500 tons to be stored? - And over a longer period, fired in Kommunekemi's plants?

When the Danish Environmental approval document, despite these and other factors discussed and assessed by the perception that the case of PVC waste, resp waste from PVC production, it must therefore be justified to ask

this may be due to an ignorant or simply erroneous, but stubbornly insisted dissemination - and by whom?

or whether there may be an attempt at misleading to reduce any anxiety about the transfer to the Danish society of a long and brydsomt storage and destruction work through so many years - and fully justified - has dealt ICI / Orica Australia Ltd.. with surrounding urban areas, incl. both local and central authorities in Australia?

In the latter case, allow me reassuring to note that there is every reason - as both the Australians and the German state governments of North-Rhine Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein has previously done so - to respect and fear, resp fear the consequences of any both skilled and unskilled handling of chemical HCB, as mentioned above, which historically it has been shown through example. following:

- 1) In the year 1955-59 was HCB - even in an emergency & famine situation - cause of poisoning of 4000 people (500 fatalities) in eastern Turkey
 - 2) In the years 1965-77 could be standing in Danish butter and Danish dairy products found increasing contamination with the substance of HCB, despite the fact that no use of the substance was prohibited in Denmark,
 - 3) Even in 1986 there could despite great relief measures continue to show after-effects among the survivors, previously unexposed, Turkish population.
 - 4) While there could, despite the growing control of wastewater discharges and waste disposal, in this period still demonstrated widespread presence of HCB in large freshwater and seawater areas (cf. the Norwegian Frier fjord v. Kattegat; Rhine, inc. The Dutch Wadden Sea; Mississippi / Missouri & Chesapeake Bay, USA).
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As a specialist adviser to the citizens' group established in Nyborg, NTN, it must be my view that as residents - if the whole procedure is not brought to an immediate halt - should bring the issue of increased access to information and redress standstill mht transmission, reception and processing of Australian HCB waste by Kommunekemi judicial decision with regard to the Aarhus Convention and calling for public hearing on the emergency plan for the storage of hazardous substances covered by the Seveso Directive

Sincerely,

Finn Bro-Rasmussen, Holte

Former Danish Prime Minister Nyrup Rasmussen opposes Orica export of HCB

<http://laperouse.info/?p=910>

Posted by: [admin](#) in [Government](#), [Neighbouring Industry](#)



[Background Information to Orica HCB Export](#)

Kommunekemi and the toxic waste

http://www.nyrup.dk/cgi-bin/nyrup/uploads/media/Nyborg_og_kommunekemi.doc

Danish Prime Minister (1993-2001) [Poul Nyrup Rasmussen](#)

Nyrup Rasmussen's website: www.nyrup.dk

Danish to English translation

Kommunekemi and the toxic waste

A few years ago I came one evening to Nyborg Strand to talk about and discuss my book, "**The greed time**", about deals with private equity funds and their growing influence and importance in light of

wealthy merchants. When I entered the hall, I thought first that I had gone wrong. Several hundred people had that evening decided to come over, because it appeared that they were worried about the rumor that went on that Kommunekemi may be sold to a private equity fund. "Paul, do you really know if this is correct and what will it mean for the city and for our jobs?" Unfortunately I had to tell the audience that there probably was an imminent danger that Kommunekemi would be sold. We tried to warn politicians that by selling Kommunekemi they might get a bag of money that warmed in municipal pockets, but also the sale would mean the loss of part of Denmark's infrastructure and the future owners could have completely different interests than the public welfare.

Neither I nor others could then imagine that Kommunekemi now a few years later declares itself ready to receive a total of four ships of 2,500 tons of highly dangerous waste which reportedly arrive in Nyborg this autumn.

From what I have been informed there will be a total of 10,000 tons of extremely hazardous waste that comes from Australia where it has accumulated in a suburb of Sydney since 1963. This waste is from a chemical company, Orica, which has stored 60,000 barrels of poison. This has leaked with the result that groundwater has been contaminated and therefore cannot be used as drinking water. I can not imagine that any municipal politician in his time had dreamed that Kommunekemi in 2010 would say yes to receive waste, supported by the Danish environmental authorities. This case demonstrates, unfortunately, that the funds are primarily for one thing - to enhance revenue rather than to look at public safety and welfare. It is simply a crazy situation not only Nyborg, but also Denmark, where it offers its help - not as an adviser on how a new Kommunekemi be established in Australia, but instead as a recipient of the highly toxic waste! Unfortunately, citizens in Nyborg's concern proved to be quite real. My hope is that responsible politicians and staff at Kommunekemi find a better solution than to import the hazardous wastes to Nyborg.

(In Danish)

Kommunekemi og det giftige affald *Af fhv. statsminister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen*

For et par år siden kom jeg en aften til Nyborg Strand for at tale om og diskutere min bog "I grådighedens tid", der blandt andet handler om kapitalfondene og deres voksende indflydelse og betydning med baggrund i pengestærke købmænd. Da jeg trådte ind i salen, troede jeg først, at jeg var gået forkert. Mange hundrede mennesker havde den aften valgt at komme forbi, fordi, viste det sig, at de var bekymrede for det rygte, der gik om, at Kommunekemi måske skulle sælges til en kapitalfond. "Poul, tror du virkelig det er rigtigt, og hvad kommer det til at betyde for byen og for vores arbejdspladser?" Desværre måtte jeg fortælle tilhørerne, at der nok var en overhængende fare for, at Kommunekemi blev solgt. Vi var flere, som dengang forsøgte at advare politikerne om, at man med salget af Kommunekemi nok fik en pose penge, der varmede i kommunernes lommer, men at man også med salget skulle være sig pinlig bevidst om, at man solgte en del af Danmarks infrastruktur fra til kapitalfonde, der kunne have helt andre interesser end offentlighedens ve og vel.

Hverken jeg eller andre havde dengang fantasi til at forestille os, at KommuneKemi nu få år senere erklærer sig parat til at modtage i alt fire skibe med 2.500 ton højfarligt gift, som efter sigende ankommer til Nyborg i dette efterår.

Efter hvad jeg har fået oplyst, er der tale om i alt 10.000 ton ekstremt farligt affald, som kommer fra Australien, hvor det har høbet sig op i en forstad til Sydney siden 1963. Der er tale om affald fra en

kemisk virksomhed, Orica, der på et tidspunkt oplagrede 60.000 tønder gift, som lækkede med det resultat, at grundvandet blev forurenset og derfor ikke kunne bruges som drikkevand.

Jeg kan ikke tro, at nogen kommunalpolitiker i sin tid havde drømt om, at Kommunekemi i 2010 ville sige ja tak til modtage affaldet, støttet af de danske miljømyndigheder. Denne sag viser desværre endnu engang, at kapitalfonde primært tager hensyn til én ting – at styrke indtjeningen frem for at se på borgernes sikkerhed og ve og vel. Det er ganske enkelt en forrykt situation, man har sat ikke blot Nyborg, men også Danmark i, hvor man tilbyder sin hjælp - ikke som rådgiver i hvordan et nyt Kommunekemi kunne opføres i Australien, men i stedet som modtager af det meget giftige affald! Desværre viste borgerne i Nyborgs bekymring sig at være helt reel. Mit håb er, at ansvarlige politikere og medarbejdere på Kommunekemi finder en bedre løsning end at importere det farlige affald til Nyborg.

This entry was posted on Monday, September 20th, 2010 at 12:49 pm and is filed under [Government](#), [Neighbouring Industry](#). You can follow any responses to this entry through the [RSS 2.0](#) feed. You can [leave a response](#), or [trackback](#) from your own site.

6 Responses to “Former Danish Prime Minister Nyrup Rasmussen opposes Orica export of HCB”

Stop Cyanide says:

[October 4th, 2010 at 8:56 am](#)

Orica also moves cyanide around Australia:

ENVIRONMENTAL group Cyanide Watch protested Orica's cyanide production outside its Yarwun site on 1 July 2009.

The supplier of commercial explosives and blasting technology for the mining industry says that it uses the chemical in a safe way.

Cyanide Watch claims that cyanide is lethal and that just one gram will kill an adult human.

The group claims that its main concern is that the deadly chemical would be involved in an accident during its transportation phase jeopardising safety.

An Orica spokesman says that it leads the world in terms of safety.

Check out Cyanide Watch at <http://www.peacebus.com/CyanideWatch/AboutCyanideWatch.html>

Sally says:

[October 13th, 2010 at 8:17 pm](#)

In the NSW Parliament in 2004 the Kristina Keneally (now the NSW Premier) supported the call for the waste to be destroyed in an unpopulated area. NYBORG DOES NOT MEET THIS CRITERIA

16 September 2004

ORICA LTD TOXIC WASTE DESTRUCTION PROPOSAL

Page: 11083

Ms KRISTINA KENEALLY (Heffron) [5.27 p.m.]: I welcome the news that the proposed destruction of 60,000 barrels of hexachlorobenzene [HCB] waste will not take place at Botany or, indeed, in an urban area. Last week the Minister for Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources announced that Orica Ltd had withdrawn its application to construct, operate and eventually decommission an

HCB waste destruction facility at Botany, and that the Government has accepted a report that recommends the waste be moved out of Botany and destroyed in an alternative, remote location. This great news is the result of hard work and dedication by local community members who have fought for many years to have our concerns addressed. In June I led a delegation of community representatives to meet with the Minister for Planning to express concerns about Orica's proposal to destroy HCB waste in Botany.

The delegation I led consisted of people from the Botany, Pagewood and Hillsdale areas who are members of the community participation and review committee [CPRC], a group that was set up to oversight Orica's proposal to destroy the waste. The CPRC has been meeting for approximately seven years. I am a member of the committee. Orica proposed to use a process known as GeoMelt to destroy this highly toxic waste. When we met with the Minister we told him that we believed the previous environmental impact statement and commission of inquiry into the GeoMelt proposal failed to consider adequately several issues, including transporting the waste to another site for destruction and liability for the local community. As a result, Minister Knowles convened an independent panel of technical experts to review Orica's proposal. This is a welcome move, and shows that the Government listens to local residents' views.

The panel consisted of three scientists with a broad range of skills and expertise, including, crucially, consulting with the local community over planning and environmental issues. Throughout the duration of the work the panel consulted with the CPRC through regular meetings. The CPRC was able to give feedback and raise issues important to the community every step of the way. I am incredibly pleased that the panel report has recommended that the waste be destroyed at an alternative, remote location, that the long-term storage of the waste be addressed and that Orica lodge an environmental damage bond. This is a major win for our local community. All these issues are what our community fought for. Many residents in the City of Botany Bay participated in community meetings and in the CPRC. To them goes the credit for this great outcome.

I would like to acknowledge those community members here: Louis Carvalho, Olivera Erturk, Dina Lawes, Lynda and Garry Newman, Paul and Beverley Pickering, Julie White, Michelle Grossback, Lauren Thomas, Julie Spies, Carla Smolenski, Lil and Reg Jory, Veronica Fisher, John Tullis, Paul Brown, the chair of the CPRC, Councillor Brian Troy from the City of Botany Bay, George Collison, John Tourrier, Jane Castle, Charles and Carol Abela, Alice McCann, Julie Gennissen, Larry Collis, Craig Wunsch, and Giovanna Fuote and her sisters. Two of the long-term residents of the CPRC are Botany resident Nancy Hillier and Maroubra resident Richard Smolenski, both of whom featured in an SBS documentary 60,000 Barrels on the HCB issue. Nancy and Richard in particular ensured that the community had many victories along the way that led to this announcement.

The CPRC demanded community involvement. They made Orica front up to the public. The community demanded a 60-day exhibition period for the environmental impact statement, which, I am advised, has never been done before. It was granted. We, the community, fought for the right of appeal to the commission of inquiry, and Minister Knowles set up the independent panel. Richard Smolenski told me, "Once we started the fight people started coming out of the woodwork." Residents from Hillsdale, the Italian community in Mascot and other newly arrived immigrants joined in with long-time residents to join the campaign. I congratulate Nancy Hillier, Richard Smolenski, community members and the rest of the CPRC. I would like to give special mention to Mayor Ron Hoenig and the City of Botany Bay, who were consistently opposed to the GeoMelt proposal, and

strong advocates for the community on this issue. In addition, they made Botany town hall available for CPRC meetings. I would like to conclude with a quote from Nancy Hillier:

This is not the end of it. We won his battle, but we have to win the war. The waste has to be disposed of in an area that is not environmentally sensitive and that is not populated. The CPRC will ensure this waste is destroyed in a fit and proper manner.

A coalition of the local community, State and local government brought about this positive result, and with the CPRC we will continue to work with the Government.

Lynda says:

[October 15th, 2010 at 7:54 pm](#)

31 December 2008

Mr Peter Garrett,
Member for Kingsford Smith; Federal Minister for the Environment

Dear Mr Garrett,

I write regarding Orica's application to export drummed HCB waste to Denmark.

I have previously made submissions on the application to export the waste to Germany. In 2001/2 I represented the Botany Bay and Catchment Alliance (BBACA) in its submission to the Commission of Inquiry into the destruction of Orica's HCB stockpile at Botany.

BBACA opposed the destruction on site at Botany because the facility would have been in close proximity to a local community and within 10 kilometres of the heart of Australia's largest city. In addition, BBACA considered the issue of Environmental Justice. The HCB wastes were a by-product of the legal manufacture of chemical solvents. These solvents were used throughout Australia and the problem of their destruction, BBACA argued, should be shared by the whole Australian community.

It is unjust to expect communities which have borne the burden of hazardous industry to be forced to accept the risks associated with the clean-up of such industries, particularly after the manufacturing of products has been deemed too dangerous to continue. In the Botany municipality the residents also have to live with the clean up of Orica/ICI contamination of the Botany Aquifer - expected to last for 'hundreds of years' - as well as the destruction of the Orica/ICI carpark waste containing HCB and HCBD. In the case of the Carpark the NSW DECC this year approved mercury stack emissions to exceed the recommended standards. In addition the cumulative impacts should also be considered, what you have referred to as the 'death by a thousand cuts' .

In the case of the Botany municipality this includes the loss of the remaining waterside amenity which is currently being bulldozed for the development of a third container terminal . This is adding further heavy transport pollution into the toxic environmental mix.

Local food manufacturing industries, local residents, BBACA and other NGOs were unsuccessful in convincing the Commission of Inquiry that the HCB wastes should not be destroyed in a purpose-built plant at Botany. We had little chance given that the major Government departments supported the proposal.

The following is noted from the Executive Summary of the 2002 Commission of Inquiry Report:

- “Planning NSW does not consider the offsite treatment of the HCB waste an appropriate option due to the increased risk in transporting the waste.”
- “Both Planning NSW and the EPA are satisfied that the HCB waste can be safely destroyed at the Botany site, and that the Company will be able to comply with the required environmental standards. Council’s consultant considered that from a technical perspective, destruction of the HCB waste at Botany is justifiable.”

Subsequent to the Commission of Inquiry report the Department of Planning issued a 24 page “DRAFT RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF CONSENT” for the construction of the Geomelt Facility on site at Botany.

BBACA and many others provided comments on this draft and once again argued that it was inappropriate to conduct what would effectively be a 5 year experiment in the use of this technology in a local community within 10 km of Sydney’s CBD, and a few km from Sydney Airport and Port Botany.

The Minister for Planning considered the recommendations from his Department and the Commissioner, Kevin Cleland, and then recommended that an Independent Review Panel(IRP) be established. This panel consisted of Tony Wright as Chairman along with John Court and Professor Gary Smith.

In their subsequent report, the IRP, recommended that a site be found away from a residential area and major centre.

Page vii “The Panel finds that persuasive case for export could not be sustained”.

Page x “In view of the State significance of the project, it is further Recommended that relevant State agencies be directed to assist Orica to locate expeditiously a site that offers suitably compatible land-use characteristics.”

Page 64: “Sites such as suitable abandoned mines or, possibly, remote Crown land tracts would provide compatible land-use prospects and would facilitate clean-up and remediation in the event of a significant incident.

Orica staff then approached local councils throughout NSW. At no time during this exercise was there any attempt to address the wider issue of establishing a National Toxic Wastes Treatment Facility.

Orica was bound to fail because strong government support at both State and Federal levels was lacking. There was no support for an on-going facility which would provide longer term regional employment and no support for plugging infrastructure gaps. Not one of the relevant government ministers even put in a cursory appearance at the shortlisted communities. The products that ICI manufactured were not done so illegally. They were sanctioned and regulated by governments representing Australians. Both Orica and the communities in the Botany and Randwick municipalities have been poorly served in this matter.

In their summation the IRP noted:

“Perceptions about possible contamination risks for agricultural produce have emerged to weigh heavily against community endorsement in much of NSW. Many other areas, beyond the main agriculture belt, lack critical power and/or transport infrastructure. Community enthusiasm is also

dampened by the limited benefits available to any host community for the project: only a small number of jobs for local people would be created; and the facility would be closed down after completing the HCB treatment cycle.”

The ‘Travelling Toxic Circus’ was doomed to fail from the beginning and it was no surprise to read the IRP’s final recommendation.

“The IRP concludes that there is no realistic prospect that the Orica HCB waste could be destroyed in New South Wales in the foreseeable future; that ongoing storage at Botany poses an unacceptable risk; and that environmentally approved facilities are available overseas and willing to accept and destroy the subject waste.”

The repackaging of the waste followed, along with applications for export. As I couldn’t get answers from those opposing the export I wrote in support and I did so at that time on behalf of BBACA members.

The over-riding issue has been and will continue to be the need to get this waste out of Botany.

Having said this, I do not believe that export should be the preferred option. As a well-resourced First World Nation Australians should face up to their responsibility and build a facility which is in an appropriate location and which has the capacity to treat a range of wastes including the HCB. A suitable location should be identified as a matter of priority by the Australian government and appropriate offsets negotiated with the host municipality. Then as a matter of urgency storage facilities should be constructed near the chosen site to accommodate the wastes stored at Botany until such time as the plant is built. There are military sites in Australia that could provide the needed security and be located near a potential host municipality.

When the community was asked to support the export to Germany 6 regular attendees of the CPRC took the time to meet with an adviser to the then Environment Minister, Mr Turnbull, as well as yourself, then in your capacity as opposition spokesman on the Environment. At both these meetings I spoke about the need to get the HCB stockpile out of Botany to an appropriate non-residential/unpopulated area of Australia. From recollection I was not alone in expressing this.

We now have a situation where Orica is in a German Court opposing a local government Environment Protection Agency. I do not believe that if a large international corporation was opposing our NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) in a similar situation that we would find it acceptable.

Recently I googled “Denmark Orica HCB” and found a link to a letter written to you by a resident in one of the affected German communities. Her arguments are similar to those I would make were I in her position.

While I am 100% behind the removal of this toxic waste from Botany and would be equally committed were the waste located in any similar residential and heavily impacted location, I do not think the issues surrounding the export have been properly addressed. There has been no choice offered. If one opposes export it is assumed that he/she supports the continued storage or destruction at Botany. Were this a small third world pacific nation export might be the only feasible way to go but Australia is supposed to be a leading Pacific nation. It is supposed to be leader in environmental matters. Its credibility as a leader will be questioned world-wide if the Federal

Government continues to refuse to address the TRUTH of this situation: AUSTRALIA DOES HAVE THE CAPACITY TO BUILD A FACILITY AND DEAL WITH THIS WASTE IN A REMOTE AREA. BUT THE NSW AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE ABROGATED THEIR RESPONSIBILITY IN THIS MATTER.

HOW CAN THEY CONTINUE TO IGNORE THE HISTORICAL EVIDENCE:

- The proposal by Orica to build a facility at Botany.
- The Commission of Inquiry and the supporters for Geomelt, including the State Government's Departments of Planning and Environment.
- The recommendations of the IRP.
- The final recommendation by the IRP to export was made because nothing more could be done without intervention from the State and Federal Governments. There was no other recommendation that could be made. Many suitable locations were struck off the list because the appropriate infrastructure was not available. And what municipality in NSW could accept Orica's waste when there was, as the IRP noted, no long-term employment prospects for the local community . There should have been long-term prospects with possible opportunities for a Remediation Research Facility nearby.

The facility in Denmark is currently in public ownership. Can Australia point to a toxic waste facility in public ownership? If not, why not.

Why can't the money that Orica committed to building the Geomelt facility and providing on-going labour and maintenance be invested in a Public Private Partnership venture with the Federal government.

Regards,
Lynda Newnam

'Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and wellbeing, and he bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations ...'.

FOOTNOTES:

(i) Reported in the Sydney Morning Herald 27/11/08
<http://www.smh.com.au/news/environment/botany-cleanup-may-take-a-century/2008/11/26/1227491636580.html> - printed below.

(ii) Sydney Morning Herald 1/11/08

(iii) Commissioner Cleland in the NSW Commission of Inquiry report on the Port Botany Expansion recommended an expansion around half the size of the one approved by the Planning Minister Mr Sartor. In the subsequent determination it was noted that Commissioner Cleland had paid too little attention to a 'directive' from NSW Treasury which required a configuration at Port Botany which would make it easier for the entry of a 3rd competitor. The destruction of Penrhyn Estuary and Foreshore Beach can be directly attributed to a culture/ideology cultivated by Treasury and its supporters in NSW Cabinet. There have been a number of very poor financial decisions eg. underinvestment in key public infrastructure, poor outcomes from PPPs, compromised key infrastructure eg. M5East, made by the NSW Labour Government over the past 10 years yet the part

that Treasury has played has not been scrutinized. The Treasury Secretary during those years will now head up the Federal Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism. This may not appear relevant to the issue of HCB but on closer examination of the players and processes involved it becomes evident that the HCB is the issue it is because of ineptitude, self-interest and gutlessness. It is also of interest that Commissioner Cleland, who was prepared to back the EPA and Department of Planning in supporting the destruction of HCB at Botany was not prepared to see the destruction of the remaining public waterfront in the Botany Municipality. The Commission and his position ceased to exist shortly after Minister Sartor overruled his recommendations.

(iv) There is currently no comprehensive national approach to dealing with dangerous legacy chemicals or contaminated sites associated with past use or production, other than some general guidelines set out in the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999. Similarly, there is no national agreement on the disposal of hazardous chemicals per se, or within articles, to landfill.

Management of these issues is largely the responsibility of State and Territory governments. However, they can become a concern for the Australian Government, such as the current example of the 22,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste in Sydney, for which Orica applied for an export permit to send as waste to Germany for final disposal. The refusal of the provincial German governments to accept the waste has brought a renewed focus on Australia's capacity to safely dispose of hazardous chemicals within its borders and the ability of State and Territory governments to deal with such waste in areas under their jurisdiction. page 9, "i" Legacy chemicals and contaminated sites, in Submission to the Productivity Commission Study into Chemicals and Plastics Regulation, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, October 2007

www.pc.gov.au/_data/assets/file/0005/69548/sub018.rtf

(v) Further Independent Review, "Orica HCB Waste Stockpile Safe Interim Storage and Destruction" Independent Review Panel, November 2006.

(vi) <http://ntn.org.au/ntndocs/germanletter.pdf>

The Hon Peter Garrett, Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts, Parliament House,

Canberra ACT 2600 Peter.Garrett.MP@aph.gov.au 28th February 2008 Re: Export of HCB

Dear Minister,

My name is Hannelore Schwonberg and I am the Chairman of the Association for the Cultivation of Environmental Protection of the region Brunsbüttel and its surroundings. I am 51 years old and married with 4 children. I have been an environmental activist since 1986. I want to be a good example for my children; to show them that we have to accept responsibility for our fellow men and the whole creation and that we must not live at the expense of the weak or the poor or the following generations. I appreciate Australia's fight against global warming, providing a good example to the rest of the world. As you might know, the Australian firm Orica is planning to ship their HCB-waste to Brunsbüttel to have it burned here at the SAVA and in Denmark. Orica has argued it has no possibility to destroy the waste in Australia. We in Brunsbüttel had to accept the construction of the SAVA in our neighbourhood years ago, being told that the garbage we produce rightfully had to be abolished here. So the SAVA was established for the provinces Schleswig-Holstein (2.8 Million inhabitants), Hamburg (1.8 Million) and Bremen (0.5 Million). Australia has 22 Millions inhabitants. We accepted the responsibility for OUR provinces; but we should not be punished through the circumstance, that a country – not a poor developing country but a well resourced developed nation – for the reasons of idleness or shortsighted economical factors ships its toxic waste for destruction to Brunsbüttel, thus poisoning our environment. Australia can not only take advantage of

environmental activities that generate a lot of media attraction such as climate change. Either you care for the environment with all your heart or you leave it. Otherwise you are condemned as untrustworthy. In the eyes of the citizens of Brunsbuettel and many Germans, maybe the worldwide observers, your activities are halfhearted. It is not environmentally responsible to send such a toxic waste on such a long hazardous journey. How much CO₂ is generated in that journey? How many light bulbs could be switched on with that energy? We ask you to plead for the only reasonable and righteous solution. Dispose of your toxic waste where it has been created: in Australia. The environmental and health risks created by the disposal here in Brunsbuettel must not be borne by our innocent inhabitants. It will take considerable time to burn the HCB waste and the waste is not really gone afterwards, but only blown into the air that our children breathe and transformed into highly toxic ash and left in filters, which have to be permanently disposed of as well. It is possible to dispose the waste in Australia and we plead with you to ensure that this happens.

With best regards

Hannelore Schwonberg

C.C. Prime Minister Kevin Rudd Kevin.Rudd.MP@aph.gov.au

(vii) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972.

(viii)

<http://www.smh.com.au/news/environment/botany-cleanup-may-take-a-century/2008/11/26/1227491636580.html>

Botany clean-up may take a century

Ben Cubby and Nidhi Prakash

November 27, 2008

Sydney Morning Herald

THE explosives and mining company Orica has admitted its clean-up of highly toxic chemicals at Botany Bay will take more than 100 years rather than the decades it had promised.

The industrial site near Sydney Airport is heavily contaminated with hazardous chlorine-based chemicals. But the clean-up was too hard for current technology, Orica said.

"It's probably more than a century," an Orica environmental engineer, James Stening, said. "I suppose what we've done is redefine what long-term is."

The company has also just been caught burning three tonnes of chloride-contaminated material without notifying nearby residents, as it had earlier agreed to do.

People living nearby told the Herald of irritating, flyspray-like smells that coincided with the chemical

burn almost two weeks ago, though Orica is adamant that any emissions would have been odourless.

"It's true there has been a small hiccup a week or two ago with a burn-off," Orica's corporate spokesman, John Fetter, said. "It's understandable that some people would have been concerned and we've promised that it won't happen again."

The company lengthened the amount of time for a clean-up of the contaminated ground from three decades to a century after a panel of 10 independent scientists appointed to assess remediation technologies concluded that none would be effective at the Botany Bay site. The hunt for a technological breakthrough was still going on, the company said.

Most contamination is centred on an aquifer at the plant. The company says it can restrict pollution to that site and stop it escaping into Botany Bay by controlling all groundwater, but removing it altogether is trickier.

"Even if we did clean up a certain part, it wouldn't be long before it was recontaminated from

adjacent source areas," Mr Stening said.

The NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change issued Orica with a clean-up notice in 2003. "We have full faith in the regulatory process and see this as an ongoing project," a department spokeswoman, Lisa Cassidy, said.

The department also gave Orica permission to conduct the recent chloride burn-off, with the unmet proviso that residents were notified.

Some residents are aghast over the new remediation assessment. "They have to do something big, a major project, something vast and fabulous to redress this permanent nightmare they've put us in," Susan Hall, a member of Orica's community liaison committee, said.

As well as the contaminated land, there are thousands of tonnes of extremely toxic hexachlorobenzene waste stored at the site. The chemical compound was used as a fungicide and is banned in most countries.

Lynda Newnam says:

[November 4th, 2010 at 3:34 pm](#)

Australia under fire over toxic waste shipment

By environment reporter Sarah Clarke, ABC

Updated Wed Nov 3, 2010 2:02pm AEDT

Preparations are underway to send the first of four shipments of hazardous chemical waste from Sydney to Denmark this month.

A deal between Australia and the Danish government means the 3,000-tonne shipment of waste will be disposed of at an incineration site in the south of Denmark.

In total, 16,000 tonnes of high-risk waste, or hexachlorobenzene, will be shipped from the Orica site at Botany in Sydney.

The waste was created by the production of plastics and solvents.

It is the chemical material dug up from the old Orica site and the contaminated packaging and protective gear that must be destroyed safely.

But the plan has angered some in the Danish community, in particular those who live in the port town of Nyborg where the waste will end up.

Jens Ellegaard is leading the campaign against the shipment.

"A destruction plant can't be placed in Australia because the local population doesn't want it," he said.

"Have we had similar thorough inquiries in Denmark? No we haven't. That makes me angry. Very angry."

Mr Ellegaard has delivered a petition with more than 2,500 signatures to the Danish parliament.

All are opposed to the Australian shipment.

He has got some powerful backing from former prime minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and members of the opposition, including social democrat Benny Engelbrecht.

"If we sail from Australia to Denmark there's a risk. There will always be a risk of accidents on the way," Mr Engelbrecht said.

"This could lead to an incredible environmental catastrophe somewhere on route from Australia to Denmark.

"I can very well understand the civil protests and I can very well understand the former prime minister's protests."

The plan has also sparked criticism from Australia.

Mariann Lloyd-Smith, from the lobby group Australian Toxic Network, says the job can be done in Australia.

"For over a decade we've had some of the state-of-the-art technologies dealing with our hazardous waste here," she said.

"There is simply no excuse for Orica to be doing this and no excuse for the Australian Government to allow it."

Dr Lloyd-Smith says the ocean journey is a huge environmental risk that should be abandoned.

"Australia is a developed country, we're a wealthy country, we're capable of dealing with our own waste in Australia," she said.

"We've done it before and we should not be shipping our problems to some other country, some other distant community to deal with."

Precautions

Orica spokesman John Fetter says there are no facilities in Australia to safely dispose of the waste.

"Australia doesn't really have the industry any more that creates this type of waste and in order to build an incinerator that will destroy this type of material you need a feedstock," he said.

"Australia simply doesn't have the feedstock that would require an incinerator like this."

Mr Fetter says all precautions have been taken and the ship chosen to carry the waste is "state of the art".

"It's designed to carry dangerous goods. We'll be carrying all the containers below the deck with the hatches closed so there's absolutely no possibility of a container falling overboard," he said.

"There's virtually no chance of a spill whatsoever and we're also taking an extremely cautious shipping route and being extremely cautious with the weather."

Federal Environment Minister Tony Burke says the deal with the Danish government was made with careful consideration and the incinerator in Denmark is one of the world's safest.

Orica will not reveal the departure date for the ship because of security concerns.

But the Danish environmental protection office has confirmed to the ABC that the shipping company Beluga will make the journey departing between November 15 and the end of the month.

Karen says:

[November 5th, 2010 at 4:21 pm](#)

this waste will be destroyed very close to a kindergarten see -

<http://jachas.wordpress.com/2010/10/26/kindergarten-close-to-toxic-wasteplant/>

nunnegaard@live.dk says:

[November 5th, 2010 at 4:31 pm](#)

Deadly poison to Nyborg!

14. september [2010http://avisen.dk/blogs/nunne/doedelig-gift-til-nyborg_27420.aspx](http://avisen.dk/blogs/nunne/doedelig-gift-til-nyborg_27420.aspx)

HCB , hexaklorbenzen er forbudt over hele verden. HCB hexaklorbenzen banned worldwide. Det er enormt farligt, da det ikke kan nedbrydes. It is enormously dangerous because it is indigestible.

1g i 1 milliard l. havvand er nok til, at det er umuligt at drive fiskeri i. 1g to 1 billion liters seawater is enough that it is impossible to fish in.

Alligevel kommer der 2500 ton til kommunekemi fra Australien af dette stof.Senere tales der om 10.000 - 16000 ton. Nevertheless, there is 2500 tons of municipal chemistry from Australia this stof.Senere talks about 10,000 to 16000 tons.

Kommunekemi ejes af kapitalfonden EQT! Kommunekemi owned by private equity fund EQT!

Hvordan kan den danske miljøminister acceptere det? How can the Danish Environment Minister accept that? Var derfor Connie Hedegaard skulle sendes til EU? Was therefore Connie Hedegaard was sent to the EU? Var hun en skrap modstander modsat Karen Ellermann. Was she a tough opponent opposite Karen Ellermann.

Det er en beslutning, der kan få katastrofale følger. It is a decision that could have catastrophic consequences. Alene sejladsen rundt om Jorden er en risiko. Alone voyage around the Earth is a risk. Omladningen i Nyborg udgør en trussel. Transshipment in Nyborg pose a threat.

Eksporten af HCB sker på grund af massive protester i Australien! Exports of HCB happens because of massive protests in Australia!

Havde det ikke været smartere at eksportere know how til Australien? Had it not been smarter to export know-how to Australia?

Men nej, der er så at sige penge i giften, derfor tager Kommunekemi sig af det, trods en vis modvilje i lokalbefolkningen. But no, there is practically money in the poison, therefore it takes Kommunekemi care of it, despite some resentment among the local population.

Den danske stat accepterer det. The Danish government will accept it. Der er jo indtægter i det. There's revenue in it. Betalingsbalancen! Balance!

Vore egne problemer i bl.a. Our own problems in particular Kjærgaard Plantage er endnu ikke løst. Kjaergaard plantation is not yet resolved. Hvorfor så løse Australiens, som kunne løses på stedet. Why then solve Australia which could be resolved on the spot.

På torsdag afholdes der borgermøde i Nyborg om giften. On Thursday there will be public meeting in Nyborg on the poison.

Australian toxic waste shipments bound for Denmark

Sarah Clarke reported this story on [Wednesday, November 3, 2010](#) 08:22:00

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TONY EASTLEY: Preparations are underway to send the first of four shipments of high risk, hazardous chemical waste from Sydney to Denmark.

The waste, from the Orica site at Botany in Sydney was created by decades of production of plastics and solvents.

A deal between Australia and the Danish Government means the highly toxic waste will be disposed of at an incineration site in the south of the country.

But in Denmark there's concerted pressure being applied to have the Australian Government change its mind.

Here's environment reporter Sarah Clarke:

SARAH CLARKE: At Sydney's busy port Botany 16,000 tonnes of high risk waste, or Hexachlorobenzene, await shipment.

It's the chemical material dug up from the old Orica site and the contaminated packaging and protective gear that must be destroyed safely. But it's not staying here in Australia it's being shipped to Denmark for incineration.

That's angered some in the Danish community, in particular those who live in the port town of Nyborg where it'll end up.

Jens Ellegaard is leading the campaign.

(Jens Ellegaard talking)

He says: "A destruction plant can't be placed in Australia because the local population doesn't want it. Have we had a similar thorough enquiries in Denmark? No we haven't. That makes me angry. Very angry."

Jens Ellegaard's delivered a petition with more than 2,500 signatures to the Danish Parliament. All are opposed to the Australian shipment.

And he's got some powerful backing from the former prime minister, Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, and members of the opposition including Social Democrat Benny Engelbrecht.

(Benny Engelbrecht speaking)

He says: "If we set sail from Australia to Denmark there's a risk. There will always be a risk of accidents on the way. I can very well understand the civil protests and I can very well understand the former prime minister's protests."

There's criticism too here in Australia. Marian Lloyd-smith is from the Australian Toxic Network.

MARIAN LLOYD-SMITH: We've had the capacity to deal with it in the past. For over a decade we've had some of the state of art technologies dealing with our hazardous waste here.

There is simply no excuse for Orica to be doing this.

SARAH CLARKE: But the company Orica says it has no choice, and there are no operational disposal facilities here.

John Fetter is the company spokesman.

JOHN FETTER: Australia doesn't really have the industry anymore that creates this type of waste and in order to build an incinerator that will destroy this type of material, you need a feedstock. Australia simply doesn't have the feedstock that would require an incinerator like this.

SARAH CLARKE: Orica won't reveal the departure date for the ship because of security concerns.

But The Danish environmental protection office has confirmed to the ABC that the shipping company Beluga will make the journey departing between November 15 and the end of the month.

TONY EASTLEY: Environment reporter, Sarah Clarke.

<http://www.abc.net.au/> Australia under fire over toxic waste shipment

By environment reporter [Sarah Clarke](#)



[AUDIO: Australian toxic waste shipments bound for Denmark \(AM\)](#)

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- [RELATED STORY: Clock ticking on growing toxic waste pile](#)
- [RELATED STORY: Danish company agrees to take Sydney toxic waste](#)

Preparations are underway to send the first of four shipments of hazardous chemical waste from Sydney to Denmark this month.

A deal between Australia and the Danish government means the 3,000-tonne shipment of waste will be disposed of at an incineration site in the south of Denmark.

In total, 16,000 tonnes of high-risk waste, or hexachlorobenzene, will be shipped from the Orica site at Botany in Sydney.

The waste was created by the production of plastics and solvents.

It is the chemical material dug up from the old Orica site and the contaminated packaging and protective gear that must be destroyed safely.

But the plan has angered some in the Danish community, in particular those who live in the port town of Nyborg where the waste will end up.

Jens Ellegaard is leading the campaign against the shipment.

"A destruction plant can't be placed in Australia because the local population doesn't want it," he said.

"Have we had similar thorough inquiries in Denmark? No we haven't. That makes me angry. Very angry."

Mr Ellegaard has delivered a petition with more than 2,500 signatures to the Danish parliament.

All are opposed to the Australian shipment.

He has got some powerful backing from former prime minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen and members of the opposition, including social democrat Benny Engelbrecht.

"If we sail from Australia to Denmark there's a risk. There will always be a risk of accidents on the way," Mr Engelbrecht said.

"This could lead to an incredible environmental catastrophe somewhere on route from Australia to Denmark.

"I can very well understand the civil protests and I can very well understand the former prime minister's protests."

The plan has also sparked criticism from Australia.

Mariann Lloyd-Smith, from the lobby group Australian Toxic Network, says the job can be done in Australia.

"For over a decade we've had some of the state-of-the-art technologies dealing with our hazardous waste here," she said.

"There is simply no excuse for Orica to be doing this and no excuse for the Australian Government to allow it."

Ms Lloyd-Smith says the ocean journey is a huge environmental risk that should be abandoned.

"Australia is a developed country, we're a wealthy country, we're capable of dealing with our own waste in Australia," she said.

"We've done it before and we should not be shipping our problems to some other country, some other distant community to deal with."

Precautions

Orica spokesman John Fetter says there are no facilities in Australia to safely dispose of the waste.

"Australia doesn't really have the industry any more that creates this type of waste and in order to build an incinerator that will destroy this type of material you need a feedstock," he said.

"Australia simply doesn't have the feedstock that would require an incinerator like this."

Mr Fetter says all precautions have been taken and the ship chosen to carry the waste is "state of the art".

"It's designed to carry dangerous goods. We'll be carrying all the containers below the deck with the hatches closed so there's absolutely no possibility of a container falling overboard," he said.

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Federal Environment Minister Tony Burke says the deal with the Danish government was made with careful consideration and the incinerator in Denmark is one of the world's safest.

Orica will not reveal the departure date for the ship because of security concerns.

But the Danish environmental protection office has confirmed to the ABC that the shipping company Beluga will make the journey departing between November 15 and the end of the month.

Information om det australske skib med HCB-affald

http://www.mst.dk/Virksomhed_og_myndighed/Affald/Import_og_Eksport_af_affald_Shipments_of_waste/australsk_skib_hcb.htm

Hvad er HCB og hvorfor kan Australien ikke selv destruere det? Her finder du svarene på de mange spørgsmål, man kan have om det HCB-affald fra Australien, der skal sejles til Kommunekemi A/S i Nyborg og destrueres.

Hvad er HCB?

HCB står for hexachlorbenzen og stammer i dette tilfælde fra en produktion af opløsningsmidler der indeholder klor. Det er giftigt, kræftfremkaldende, ophobes i mennesker og dyr og er svært nedbrydeligt. Det er bl.a. derfor blevet besluttet på globalt plan, at HCB-affaldet ikke må produceres og skal bortskaffes.

Hvorfor destruerer Australien ikke selv affaldet?

Miljøstyrelsen har vurderet, at Australien ikke har og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at destruere HCB-affaldet på en miljømæssig sikker måde.

Hvis Australien selv skulle bortskaffe affaldet, ville de være nødt til at bygge et anlæg, der efterfølgende vil blive overflødig – og det ville indebære at dette anlæg eller eksisterende anlæg skulle lukkes ned, når HCB-affaldet er destrueret.

Hvorfor skal Kommunekemi destruere HCB-affaldet?

Den australske affaldsproducent Orica har indgået en aftale med Kommunekemi, der indebærer, at de skal bortskaffe HCB-affaldet.

Kommunekemi har erfaring med at brænde farligt affald af, og de har den rette teknologi til at håndtere HCB-affaldet.

Hvor meget affald drejer det sig om?

Miljøstyrelsen har godkendt, at der over en periode på 12 mdr. bliver transporteret 6.100 tons af HCB-affaldet fra Australien til bortskaffelse på Kommunekemi.

Hvorfor kan man ikke lade det forblive oplageret i Australien? HCB-affaldet er stærkt ætsende, og det betyder, at affaldet skal omemballeres indenfor en periode på fem år. Da den tidligere emballage er blevet forurennet med HCB, skal den også bortskaffes. Det betyder, at mængden af HCB-affaldet hele tiden vokser, hvis det ikke bliver destrueret. Affaldsmængden stiger med ca. 10 % over en femårig periode.

Hvor sikkert er det at seje affaldet fra Australien til Danmark?

Det har været et afgørende punkt i Miljøministerens afgørelse af sagen, at transporten sker så sikkert som muligt. Orica har lavet en helhedsløsning på sporingen, hvor hver enkelt container vil blive sikkert opbevaret under dæk og det vil ikke være muligt, at en container bliver skyllet over bord under transporten. Skibet vil i overensstemmelse med IMO regler være udstyret med påkrævet sporingssystem. Det system sikrer, at skibet er konstant overvåget og man vil kunne følge skibet hele tiden.

Desuden vil containerne være ledsaget af sikkerhedskonsulenter, der er uafhængige af kaptajnen og som vil være i direkte kontakt med Orica via deres egen satellittelefon.

Hvis ulykken skulle være ude, og skibet forliser, vil de enkelte containere og selve skibet indeholde nok metal til, at de vil kunne spores ved hjælp af sonar og magnetometer [undersøgelsesudstyr der benytter magnetisme]. Sammenholdt med skibets sporing vil der kunne ske en effektiv bjærgning.

Der er desuden taget højde for det tilfælde, at en af containerne skulle blive væk i havnen, ved at der er sat GPS udstyr på hver enkelt container.

Desuden er kaptajnen pålagt og betalt for at undgå ekstreme vejrforhold, og i tilfælde hvor dette ikke er muligt, at tage forholdsregler med henblik på at reducere eventuelle risici herved, eksempelvis ved at sænke farten og ligge underdrejet til vejrforholdene bedres.

Og der vil selvfølgelig være dansk lods ombord, så snart skibet kommer til dansk farvand. For at minimere risikoen for pirateri, går sejlruten syd om Afrika.

Hvornår kommer det første skib?

Miljøstyrelsen har givet Orica tilladelse til at transportere HCB-affaldet til Kommunekemi fra d. 22. oktober 2010 og et år frem. Der vil være behov for to transporter for at få de 6.100 tons HCB-affald til Kommunekemi. P.t. forventes første sejllads at starte mellem d. 15.- 30. november. Sejladsen forventes at tage omkring syv uger. Miljøstyrelsen vil sammen med de øvrige involverede myndigheder blive orienteret om den konkrete dag for afrejse, minimum tre dage inden transporten starter.

Automatic Translation „English“ Information on the Australian ship with HCB waste

What is HCB and why Australia can not even destroy it? Here you will find answers to many questions you may have about the HCB waste from Australia to be shipped to the municipality Kemi A / S in Nyborg and destroyed.

What is HCB?

HCB is responsible for hexachlorobenzene and strains in this case from a production of solvents containing chlorine. It is toxic, carcinogenic, accumulates in humans and animals and is difficult

degradable. These include therefore been decided at a global level, the HCB waste can not be produced and disposed.

Why destroy Australia do not even waste?

EPA has estimated that Australia does not have and can not reasonably obtain the technical capacity and the facilities necessary to destroy the HCB waste in an environmentally safe manner.

If Australia had to dispose of the waste, they would have to build a facility that will subsequently be redundant - and it would involve the installation or existing installations to be shut down when the HCB waste is destroyed.

Why should Kommunekemi destroy HCB waste?

The Australian waste producer Orica has entered into an agreement with the Municipality of Chemistry, which implies that they must dispose of the HCB waste.

Kommunekemi has experience to burn hazardous waste, and they have the right technology to handle the HCB waste.

How much waste is involved?

Environmental Protection Agency has granted approval for a period of 12 months will be transported 6,100 tonnes of HCB waste from Australia for disposal of this material.

Why can not leave it warehouse in Australia? HCB waste is highly corrosive, which means that waste must be repackaged within a period of five years. Since the former packaging has been contaminated with HCB, it must also be discarded. This means that the amount of HCB waste is constantly growing, if not destroyed. The amount of waste increases by approx. 10% over five years.

How safe is it to move the waste from Australia to Denmark?

It has been a crucial point in the Environment Minister's decision in the case that transport is done as safely as possible. Orica has created a comprehensive solution to tracking where every container will be securely stored below decks and it will not be possible that a container is washed overboard during the journey. The ship will be in accordance with IMO regulations to be equipped with required tracking system. The system ensures that the ship is constantly monitored and you will be able to follow the ship all the time.

In addition, the containers must be accompanied by security consultants who are independent of the master and which will be in direct contact with Orica via their own satellite phone.

If an accident should happen, and the ship sinking, the individual containers and the ship itself contain enough metal to allow them to be tracked using sonar and magnetometer [survey equipment which use magnetism]. Compared with ship tracking will facilitate an effective salvage.

There has also taken account of the event that one of the containers should become lost in the port, that has put GPS devices on every container.

Moreover, the captain ordered and paid for to avoid extreme weather conditions and in cases where this is not possible to take precautions to reduce any risks thereby, for example by slowing down and fall below turned to the weather conditions improve.

And there will obviously be a Danish pilot on board as soon as the ship comes into Danish waters. To minimize the risk of piracy, goes sailing route south of Africa.

When will the first ship?

Environmental Protection Agency has granted Orica permission to transport the HCB waste to

Kommunekemi from 22nd October 2010 and a year ahead. There will be a need for two trips to get the 6,100 tonnes of HCB waste to Kommunekemi. Pt expected first sailing to start between the 15th - 30th November. The voyage is expected to take about seven weeks. EPA will work with the other authorities involved will be informed about the actual day of departure, at least three days before shipment.

Miljøminister Karen Ellemanns weblog |

<http://blog.mim.dk/default.aspx>



Hvad skal Australiens affald her?

⌚ 27.10.2010 07:07 by [karen](#)

Jeg kan virkelig godt forstå, at der er mange, som tænker, hvad sker der for miljøministeren, når hun kan finde at acceptere, at Australien kan transportere deres giftige HCB-affald til destruktion i Danmark? Hvorfor skal man sejle giftigt affald hele vejen fra den anden side af jorden til

Nyborg?

Svaret er egentlig enkelt: Vi skal gøre det for miljøets skyld. Australien kan ikke behandle affaldet. Etablering af et nyt anlæg i Australien med henblik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet vil samlet set indebære anvendelse af meget store ressourcer og vil dermed give en betydelig belastning af miljøet. Og da der ikke findes miljømæssigt forsvarlige behandlingsmuligheder i Asien, skal affaldet sejles til Europa. I Danmark har vi et velegnet anlæg, som man kan sejle direkte til. Når vi har evnen, og bliver spurgt, så har vi også en pligt til at hjælpe verden af med et stort miljøproblem.

Men selvom det er det rigtige for miljøet, kan det stadig være svært at forklare. Derfor er det helt naturligt, at mange har svært ved at forstå det og derfor skal sagen også forklares i detaljer, navnlig fordi det fyger med påstande og med meget teknik. Jeg skal hermed gøre et forsøg på at belyse hele sagen. Og bær over med mig, hvis det bliver lidt teknisk undervejs. Det har ikke været en nem beslutning at tillade, at 6000 tons farligt affald skal transporteres jorden rundt. Men jeg kan forsikre om, at hver en sten er blevet vendt og undersøgt grundigt inden tilladelsen blev givet.

For mig er det kun acceptabelt at tillade en sådan transport, såfremt det er fuldstændigt godtgjort, at Australien ikke har og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe affaldet på en miljømæssig forsvarlig måde.

I forbindelse med Australiens anmodning om eksport til Danmark fik de australske miljømyndigheder udarbejdet den såkaldte SIA-rapport "Orica Hexachlorobenzene waste stockpile – independent assessment report" – som er en undersøgelse af syv forskellige teknologiers egnethed til at destruere HCB-affaldet. Hver teknologi blev vurderet ud fra seks kriterier for at afgøre, hvor egnede de er til at destruere HCB-affald.

På baggrund af gennemgangen af teknologiernes egnethed til at destruere affaldet, konkluderer rapporten følgende: "Etablering af et nyt anlæg eller udvidelse af eksisterende anlæg med henblik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet vil indebære anvendelse af meget store ressourcer og en dertil knyttet miljøbelastning. Denne miljøbelastning vil være signifikant større end en eksport af HCB-affaldet til et europæisk høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg. Dette skal ses i sammenhængen med, at et ny

etableret anlæg, som følge af Australiens eksisterende infrastruktur og politik for håndtering af både farligt og ikke-farligt affald, vil være overflødigt og ville indebære at enten dette eller andre eksisterende anlæg skulle lukkes ned, når HCB-affaldet er destrueret."

Miljøstyrelsen har også inddraget andre rapporter og oplysninger i beslutningsgrundlaget. Samlet er der ikke tvivl om, at alle muligheder for lokal håndtering er blevet afdækket. Konklusionen er klar: Australien har ikke selv kapacitet og kan heller ikke med rimelighed forventes at få kapacitet.

Miljøstyrelsen har også undersøgt muligheden for at behandle affaldet tættere på Australien. I Japan er deres behandlingsanlæg til farlig affald tilpasset det japanske marked og efterspørgsel. Der bliver derfor kun importeret farligt affald, hvis det stammer fra japanske virksomheder i udlandet.

Der er også et forbrændingsanlæg til farligt affald i Sydkorea. Men, som det er tilfældet med Japan, har Sydkorea ikke kapaciteten til at behandle HCB-affaldet. Samtidig er den behandling, der foregår, ikke miljømæssigt tilfredsstillende. Dels har de ikke erfaring med behandling af store mængder af affald med højt klor-indhold og dels er kontrollen med emissioner ringe.

Malaysia har også været nævnt som en mulighed. Men Danmark kan ikke støtte en eksport af farligt affald til Malaysia. Danmark har været fadder til forbuddet mod eksport af farligt affald fra rige til fattige lande. Det vil derfor være politisk og moralsk særdeles problematisk, hvis vi foreslår det som alternativ. Også her er den samlede konklusion klar: Der er ikke miljømæssig forsvarlig behandlingsmulighed tættere på Australien. Det er også blevet undersøgt, om vi er på kant med de internationale konventioner. Og konklusionen er, at internationale konventioner er blevet respekteret.

Det er klart, at den store bekymring handler om transporten af affaldet hele vejen fra Australien til Danmark. Der må selvfølgelig ikke ske en ulykke. Derfor har jeg stillet de samme strenge sikkerhedskrav til transporten, som gælder for transport af atombrændsel. Skibet sejler syd om Afrika for at undgå problemer med somaliske pirater. Og skibet har ordre om at ligge stille, hvis det dermed kan undgå dårligt vejr.

Skibet er naturligvis overvåget hele vejen. Skulle det utænkelige ske, anvender vi den mest effektive måde at spore et forlist skib på, såvel som dets containere, nemlig ved hjælp af sonar eller magnetometer.

Endelig skal vi huske på, at Kommunekemi behandler farligt affald hver eneste dag. Dioxinudslippet er lavt og holder sig inden for lovens grænser, så borgerne behøver derfor ikke at være bekymrede for det her. Det her er altså "hverdag" for Kommunekemi.

Vi lever i et land, som eksporterer tre gange så meget affald, som vi importerer. Og Kommunekemi har teknologien, ekspertisen og sikkerheden. Og så kan affaldet sejles direkte til anlægget. Vi har evnen til at løse et betydeligt miljøproblem. Derfor har vi også pligten. Alt andet vil være hykleri, når vi selv eksporterer betydelige dele af vores affaldsproblemer.

Automatic Translation in English

I really understand that there are many who think, what happens to the Minister when she can find to accept that Australia can move their toxic HCB waste for destruction in Denmark? Why should you sail toxic waste all the way from the other side of the globe to Nyborg?

The answer is really simple: We must do it for sake of the environment. Australia can not treat the waste. Establishing a new facility in Australia for destruction of HCB waste will overall lead to the use of considerable resources and would thus provide a significant environmental impact. And since there is no environmentally sound treatment in Asia, the waste shipped to Europe. In Denmark we have a suitable facility as you can go directly to. Once we have the ability, and are asked, so we have a duty to help the world with a major environmental problem.

But while it is right for the environment, it can still be difficult to explain. It is therefore quite natural that many have trouble understanding it and therefore the case must also be explained in detail, particularly as it drifts with allegations and with great technique. I hereby make an attempt to illuminate the whole matter. And bear with me if it gets a little technical underway. It has not been an easy decision to allow 6000 tonnes of hazardous waste must be transported across the globe. But I can assure you that every stone has been considered and investigated thoroughly before permission was given.

For me it is only acceptable to allow such transport if it is completely satisfied that Australia does not have and can not reasonably obtain the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner.

In relation to Australia's request for export to Denmark were the Australian environmental authorities issued the so-called SIA report "Orica Hexachlorobenzene waste stockpile - independent assessment report" - which is a study of seven different technologies' ability to destroy HCB waste. Each technology was evaluated by six criteria to determine how able they are to destroy HCB waste. Based on the review of technology's ability to destroy the waste, the report concludes: "The Creation of a new plant or expansion of existing facilities for destruction of HCB waste will involve use of considerable resources and an associated environmental impact. This environmental impact will be significantly greater than an export of HCB waste to a European high temperature incinerator. This should be viewed in context with the fact that a newly established facility as a result of Australia's existing infrastructure and policies for handling both hazardous and non hazardous waste would be superfluous and would imply that either this or other existing facilities to be shut down when the HCB waste is destroyed."

EPA has also involved other reports and information in decision-making. Overall, there is no doubt that all options for local management has been uncovered. The conclusion is clear: Australia has not even capacity and can not reasonably be expected to have capacity.

EPA has also considered whether to treat the waste closer to Australia. In Japan, their treatment plant for hazardous waste suitable for the Japanese market and demand. There will only be imported hazardous waste if it comes from Japanese companies abroad.

There is also a hazardous waste incinerators in Korea. But, as is the case with Japan, South Korea has no capacity to deal with HCB waste. Meanwhile, the processing going on, no environmentally satisfactory. First, they have no experience in treating large volumes of waste with high chlorine content, and secondly, the control of emissions low.

Malaysia has also been mentioned as a possibility. But Denmark can not support a hazardous waste exports to Malaysia. Denmark has been a sponsor of the ban on exporting hazardous waste from rich to poor countries. It would be politically and morally highly problematic if we propose it as an alternative. Again, the overall conclusion is clear: There is no environmentally safe treatment option closer to Australia. It has also been investigated, though we are at loggerheads with the international conventions. And the conclusion is that international conventions have been respected.

It is clear that the great concern about the transport of waste all the way from Australia to Denmark. There must obviously not be an accident. Therefore I have asked the same stringent safety

requirements for transportation, valid for the transport of nuclear fuel. The ship sailing south around Africa to avoid problems with Somali pirates. And the ship has orders to be quiet if it therefore can avoid bad weather.

The ship is of course monitored throughout. Should the unthinkable happen, we use the most efficient way to track a wrecked ship on as well as its container, namely using sonar or magnetometer.

Finally, we must remember that Kommunekemi treating hazardous waste every day. Dioxin emissions are low and stay within the law so that citizens do not need to be worried about this. This is so 'everyday' for this material.

We live in a country that exports three times as much waste as we import. And chemical, technology, expertise and safety. And then the waste may sail directly to the plant. We have the ability to solve a significant environmental problem. Therefore, we also service. Anything else would be hypocrisy when we export significant portions of our waste problems.

Automatische Übersetzung in Deutsch

Ich verstehe, dass es viele, die denken, was passiert mit dem Minister, wenn sie finden zu akzeptieren, dass Australien können ihre toxischen HCB-Abfälle zur Vernichtung bewegen in Dänemark? Warum sollten Sie segeln Giftmüll den ganzen Weg von der anderen Seite des Globus zu Nyborg?

Die Antwort ist ganz einfach: Wir müssen es für der Umwelt zuliebe tun. Australien kann nicht den Abfall. Errichtung einer neuen Anlage in Australien für die Vernichtung der HCB-Abfälle werden insgesamt auf die Verwendung von beträchtlichen Ressourcen führen und somit einen erheblichen Umweltauswirkungen. Und da gibt es keine umweltgerechte Behandlung in Asien, die Abfälle nach Europa verschifft. In Dänemark haben wir eine geeignete Einrichtung, wie Sie können direkt zu. Sobald wir die Fähigkeit haben, und gefragt werden, so haben wir die Pflicht, die Welt mit einer der großen umweltpolitischen Problem zu helfen.

Aber während es das Richtige für die Umwelt, kann es immer noch schwierig zu erklären. Es ist daher ganz natürlich, dass viele Probleme es zu verstehen und daher der Fall muss auch im Detail erklärt werden, zumal sie mit Vorwürfen und mit großer Technik driftet haben. Ich erteile Ihnen hiermit einen Versuch zur Beleuchtung der ganzen Sache. Und mit mir tragen, wenn es ein wenig technisch in Gang kommt. Es ist keine leichte Entscheidung, damit 6000 Tonnen gefährlicher Abfälle auf der ganzen Welt müssen transportiert werden können. Aber ich kann Ihnen versichern, dass jeder Stein wurde geprüft und gründlich, bevor die Erlaubnis gegeben wurde untersucht.

Für mich ist es nur dann akzeptabel, die für solche Verbringungen erlauben, wenn er ganz zufrieden ist, dass Australien nicht und kann vernünftigerweise nicht erhalten die technische Kapazität und die erforderlichen Anlagen von Abfällen in einer umweltgerechten Entsorgung zu.

In Bezug auf Australien Antrag für den Export nach Dänemark waren die australischen Umweltbehörden gab die sogenannten SIA-Bericht "Orica Hexachlorbenzol Abfälle lagern - unabhängig Assessment Report" - eine Studie, die von sieben verschiedenen Technologien die Fähigkeit der HCB-Abfälle zu vernichten. Jede Technologie wurde von sechs Kriterien ausgewertet, um festzustellen, wie können sie HCB-Abfälle zu zerstören.

Basierend auf der Überprüfung der Technik in der Lage, die Abfälle zu zerstören, schließt der Bericht: "Die Schaffung einer neuen Anlage oder Erweiterung der vorhandenen Einrichtungen für die Vernichtung der HCB-Abfälle verwendet erhebliche Ressourcen und eine damit verbundene Umweltauswirkungen einzubeziehen Diese Auswirkungen auf die Umwelt werden deutlich größer als die Ausfuhr von HCB-Abfälle, eine europäische Hochtemperatur-Verbrennungsanlage. Dies sollte

im Zusammenhang mit der Tatsache gesehen werden, dass eine neu gegründete Einrichtung als Folge der bestehenden Infrastruktur in Australien und Strategien für den Umgang mit gefährlichen und nicht gefährlichen Abfällen überflüssig wäre und würde bedeuten, dass entweder diese oder andere bestehende Einrichtungen heruntergefahren werden, wenn der HCB-Abfälle zerstört wird. " Die EPA hat auch andere Berichte und Informationen bei der Entscheidungsfindung beteiligt. Insgesamt gibt es keinen Zweifel, dass alle Optionen für die lokale Verwaltung aufgedeckt worden ist. Die Schlussfolgerung ist klar: Australien hat nicht einmal Kapazität und kann vernünftigerweise nicht erwartet Kapazität haben werden.

Die EPA hat auch geprüft, ob die Abfälle näher an Australien zu behandeln. In Japan, ihre Aufbereitungsanlage für gefährliche Abfälle geeignet für den japanischen Markt und Nachfrage. Es wird nur gefährliche Abfälle eingeführt werden, wenn sie von japanischen Unternehmen im Ausland kommt.

Es gibt auch eine Verbrennungsanlagen für gefährliche Abfälle in Korea. Aber, wie ist der Fall mit Japan, Südkorea hat keine Kapazität, um mit HCB-Abfälle befassen. Unterdessen geht die Verarbeitung auf, keine ökologisch zufriedenstellend. Erstens haben sie keine Erfahrung in der Behandlung großer Mengen von Abfällen mit hohem Chlorgehalt und zweitens die Bekämpfung von Emissionen niedrig.

Malaysia hat auch als eine Möglichkeit genannt worden. Aber Dänemark nicht unterstützen kann eine gefährliche Abfälle Ausführen nach Malaysia. Dänemark hat als Sponsor das Verbot der Ausfuhr gefährlicher Abfälle aus reichen in arme Länder. Es wäre politisch und moralisch höchst problematisch sein, wenn wir es als Alternative vorschlagen. Auch hier ist die allgemeine Schlussfolgerung klar: Es gibt keine umweltverträgliche Behandlungsmöglichkeit näher an Australien. Es wurde auch untersucht, obwohl wir auf Kriegsfuß mit den internationalen Konventionen. Und die Schlussfolgerung ist, dass internationale Konventionen eingehalten wurden.

Es ist klar, dass die große Sorge um den Transport der Abfälle den ganzen Weg von Australien nach Dänemark. Es muss natürlich kein Zufall sein. Deshalb habe ich den gleichen strengen Sicherheitsanforderungen für den Transport, gültig für den Transport von Kernbrennstoffen gefragt. Das Schiff südlich um Afrika herum zur Vermeidung von Problemen mit somalischen Piraten. Und das Schiff hat Aufträge, ruhig zu sein, wenn sie können daher schlechtem Wetter zu vermeiden. Das Schiff ist natürlich überwacht durch. Sollte das Undenkbare passieren, verwenden wir die effizienteste Weg, um ein Schiffswrack auf sowie die Behälter, nämlich mit Sonar oder Magnetometer Spur.

Schließlich müssen wir bedenken, dass Kommunekemi gefährliche Abfälle behandeln jeden Tag. Dioxin-Emissionen niedrig sind und bleiben im Rahmen des Gesetzes, damit die Bürger nicht brauchen, um über diese Sorgen zu machen. Dies ist so im Alltag für dieses Material. Wir leben in einem Land, das dreimal so viel Abfall wie wir importieren Exporte. Und Chemie, Technologie, Know-how und Sicherheit. Und dann können die Abfälle direkt Segel auf die Pflanze. Wir haben die Fähigkeit zu einer erheblichen Umweltproblem zu lösen. Deshalb haben wir auch Service. Alles andere wäre Heuchelei, wenn wir wesentliche Teile unseres Abfalls Probleme zu exportieren.

Karen Elleemann (V): Hvad skal Australiens affald her?

27. oktober 2010 kl. 7:07

Jeg kan virkelig godt forstå, at der er mange, som tænker, hvad sker der for miljøministeren, når hun kan finde at acceptere, at Australien kan transportere deres giftige HCB-affald til destruktion i Danmark? Hvorfor skal man sejle giftigt affald hele vejen fra den anden side af jorden til Nyborg?

Svaret er egentligt enkelt: Vi skal gøre det for miljøets skyld. Australien kan ikke behandle affaldet. Etablering af et nyt anlæg i Australien med henblik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet vil samlet set indebære anvendelse af meget store ressourcer og vil dermed give en betydelig belastning af miljøet. Og da der ikke findes miljømæssigt forsvarlige behandlingsmuligheder i Asien, skal affaldet sejles til Europa. I Danmark har vi et velegnet anlæg, som man kan sejle direkte til. Når vi har evnen, og bliver spurgt, så har vi også en pligt til at hjælpe verden af med et stort miljøproblem.

Men selvom det er det rigtige for miljøet, kan det stadig være svært at forklare. Derfor er det helt naturligt, at mange har svært ved at forstå det og derfor skal sagen også forklares i detaljer, navnlig fordi det fyger med påstande og med meget teknik. Jeg skal hermed gøre et forsøg på at belyse hele sagen. Og bær over med mig, hvis det bliver lidt teknisk undervejs. Det har ikke været en nem beslutning at tillade, at 6000 tons farligt affald skal transportereres jorden rundt. Men jeg kan forsikre om, at hver en sten er blevet vendt og undersøgt grundigt inden tilladelsen blev givet.

For mig er det kun acceptabelt at tillade en sådan transport, såfremt det er fuldstændigt godtgjort, at Australien ikke har og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe affaldet på en miljømæssig forsvarlig måde.

I forbindelse med Australiens anmodning om eksport til Danmark fik de australske miljømyndigheder udarbejdet den såkaldte SIA-rapport "Orica Hexachlorobenzene waste stockpile – independent assessment report" – som er en undersøgelse af syv forskellige teknologiers egnethed til at destruere HCB-affaldet. Hver teknologi blev vurderet ud fra seks kriterier for at afgøre, hvor egnede de er til at destruere HCB-affaldet. På baggrund af gennemgangen af teknologierne egnethed til at destruere affaldet, konkluderer rapporten følgende: "Etablering af et nyt anlæg eller udvidelse af eksisterende anlæg med henblik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet vil indebære anvendelse af meget store ressourcer og en dertil knyttet miljøbelastning. Denne miljøbelastning vil være signifikant større end en eksport af HCB-affaldet til et europæisk høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg. Dette skal ses i sammenhængen med, at et ny etableret anlæg, som følge af Australiens eksisterende infrastruktur og politik for håndtering af både farligt og ikke-farligt affald, vil være overflødig og ville indebære at enten dette eller andre eksisterende anlæg skulle lukkes ned, når HCB-affaldet er destrueret." Miljøstyrelsen har også inddraget andre rapporter og oplysninger i beslutningsgrundlaget. Samlet er der ikke tvivl om, at alle muligheder for lokal håndtering er blevet afdækket. Konklusionen er klar: Australien har ikke selv kapacitet og kan heller ikke med rimelighed forventes at få kapacitet. Miljøstyrelsen har også undersøgt muligheden for at behandle affaldet tættere på Australien. I Japan er deres behandlingsanlæg til farlig affald tilpasset det japanske marked og efterspørgsel. Der bliver derfor kun importeret farligt affald, hvis det stammer fra japanske virksomheder i udlandet. Der er også et forbrændingsanlæg til farligt affald i Sydkorea. Men, som det er tilfældet med Japan, har Sydkorea ikke kapaciteten til at behandle HCB-affaldet. Samtidig er den behandling, der foregår, ikke miljømæssigt tilfredsstillende. Dels har de ikke erfaring med behandling af store mængder af affald med højt klor-indhold og dels er kontrollen med emissioner ringe. Malaysia har også været nævnt som en mulighed. Men Danmark kan ikke støtte en eksport af farligt affald til Malaysia. Danmark har været fadder til forbuddet mod eksport af farligt affald fra rige til fattige lande. Det vil derfor være

politisk og moralsk særdeles problematisk, hvis vi foreslår det som alternativ. Også her er den samlede konklusionen klar: Der er ikke miljømæssig forsvarlig behandlingsmulighed tættere på Australien. Det er også blevet undersøgt, om vi er på kant med de internationale konventioner. Og konklusionen er, at internationale konventioner er blevet respekteret. Det er klart, at den store bekymring handler om transporten af affaldet hele vejen fra Australien til Danmark. Der må selvfølgelig ikke ske en ulykke. Derfor har jeg stillet de samme strenge sikkerhedskrav til transporten, som gælder for transport af atombrændsel. Skibet sejler syd om Afrika for at undgå problemer med somaliske pirater. Og skibet har ordre om at ligge stille, hvis det dermed kan undgå dårligt vejr. Skibet er naturligvis overvåget hele vejen. Skulle det utænkelige ske, anvender vi den mest effektive måde at spore et forlist skib på, såvel som dets containere, nemlig ved hjælp af sonar eller magnetometer. Endelig skal vi huske på, at Kommunekemi behandler farligt affald hver eneste dag. Dioxinudslippet er lavt og holder sig inden for lovens grænser, så børgerne behøver derfor ikke at være bekymrede for det her. Det her er altså "hverdag" for Kommunekemi. Vi lever i et land, som eksporterer tre gange så meget affald, som vi importerer. Og Kommunekemi har teknologien, ekspertisen og sikkerheden. Og så kan affaldet sejles direkte til anlægget. Vi har evnen til at løse et betydeligt miljøproblem. Derfor har vi også pligten. Alt andet vil være hykleri, når vi selv eksporterer betydelige dele af vores affaldsproblemer.

Google-Translation

I really understand that there are many who think, what happens to the Minister when she can find to accept that Australia can move their toxic HCB waste for destruction in Denmark? Why should you sail toxic waste all the way from the other side of the globe to Nyborg?

The answer is really simple: We must do it for sake of the environment. Australia can not treat the waste. Establishing a new facility in Australia for destruction of HCB waste will overall lead to the use of considerable resources and would thus provide a significant environmental impact. And since there is no environmentally sound treatment in Asia, the waste shipped to Europe. In Denmark we have a suitable facility as you can go directly to. Once we have the ability, and are asked, so we have a duty to help the world with a major environmental problem.

But while it is right for the environment, it can still be difficult to explain. It is therefore quite natural that many have trouble understanding it and therefore the case must also be explained in detail, particularly as it drifts with allegations and with great technique. I hereby make an attempt to illuminate the whole matter. And bear with me if it gets a little technical underway. It has not been an easy decision to allow 6000 tonnes of hazardous waste must be transported across the globe. But I can assure you that every stone has been considered and investigated thoroughly before permission was given.

For me it is only acceptable to allow such transport if it is completely satisfied that Australia does not have and can not reasonably obtain the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner.

In relation to Australia's request for export to Denmark were the Australian environmental authorities issued the so-called SIA report "Orica Hexachlorobenzene waste stockpile - independent assessment report" - which is a study of seven different technologies' ability to destroy HCB waste. Each technology was evaluated by six criteria to determine how able they are to destroy HCB waste. Based on the review of technology's ability to destroy the waste, the report concludes: "The Creation

of a new plant or expansion of existing facilities for destruction of HCB waste will involve use of considerable resources and an associated environmental impact. This environmental impact will be significantly greater than an export of HCB waste to a European high temperature incinerator. This should be viewed in context with the fact that a newly established facility as a result of Australia's existing infrastructure and policies for handling both hazardous and non hazardous waste would be superfluous and would imply that either this or any other existing plant would be shut-KES down when HCB waste is destroyed. " EPA has also involved other reports and information in decision-making. Overall, there is no doubt that all options for local management has been uncovered. The conclusion is clear: Australia has not even capacity and can not reasonably be expected to have capacity. EPA has also considered whether to treat the waste closer to Australia. In Japan, their treatment plant for hazardous waste suitable for the Japanese market and demand. There will only be imported hazardous waste if it comes from Japanese companies abroad. There is also a hazardous waste incinerators in Korea. But, as is the case with Japan, South Korea has no capacity to deal with HCB waste. Meanwhile, the processing going on, no environmentally satisfactory. First, they have no experience in treating large volumes of waste with high chlorine content, and secondly, the control of emissions low. Malaysia has also been mentioned as a possibility. But Denmark can not support a hazardous waste exports to Malaysia. Denmark has been a sponsor of the ban on exporting hazardous waste from rich to poor countries. It would be politically and morally highly problematic if we propose it as an alternative. Again, the overall conclusion is clear: There is no environmentally safe treatment option closer to Australia. It has also been investigated, though we are at loggerheads with the international conventions. And the conclusion is that international conventions have been respected. It is clear that the great concern about the transport of waste all the way from Australia to Denmark. There must obviously not be an accident. Therefore I have asked the same stringent safety requirements for transportation, valid for the transport of nuclear fuel. The ship sailing south around Africa to avoid problems with Somali pirates. And the ship has orders to be quiet if it therefore can avoid bad weather. The ship is of course monitored throughout. Should the unthinkable happen, we use the most efficient way to track a wrecked ship on as well as its container, namely using sonar or magnetometer. Finally, we must remember that Kommunekemi treating hazardous waste every day. Dioxin emissions are low and stay within the law so that citizens do not need to be worried about this. This is so 'everyday' for this material. We live in a country that exports three times as much waste as we import. And chemical, technology, expertise and safety. And then the waste may sail directly to the plant. We have the ability to solve a significant environmental problem. Therefore, we also service. Anything else would be hypocrisy when we export significant portions of our waste problems.

J.nr.



Den

Miljøministerens besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. AG-AI stillet af Folketingets Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalg

Spørgsmål AG

Vil ministeren ændre sin beslutning om at tillade import af farligt HCB-affald fra Australien på baggrund af de seneste nye oplysninger i sagen?

Spørgsmål AH

Vil ministeren i sine overvejelser især tage stilling til spørgsmål om

-en revurdering af miljøgodkendelsen, så denne tager højde for udledning af dioxin ved behandling af affaldet i Nyborg, risiko for udledning af dioxin ved en eventuel brand på anlægget og re-emballering af affaldet efter ankomsten til Nyborg og

- muligheden for behandling af affaldet - eller eventuelt dele heraf - tættere på kilden, f.eks. i Japan og de yderligere risici i tilfælde af forlis, når hver enkelt tønde ikke kan spores via GPS samt problemer med bjærgning af containere på

dybt vand?

Spørgsmål AI

Hvordan vurderer ministeren de meget alvorlige indsigelser fra borgere i Nyborg henset til, at de australske myndigheder lægger netop australske borgeres protester til grund (mangelen på "willing local community") for deres konklusion om, at man ikke kan eller vil etablere et behandlingsanlæg i Australien?

Svar

Som jeg redegjorde for i min samrådsbesvarelse i fredags, er det rent juridisk sådan, at en forvaltning kun under visse skrappe betingelser kan vælge, at omgøre sine beslutninger. Der fordres bl.a. ny information eller dokumentation, der på afgørende vis ændrer forudsætningerne for beslutningen. Dette gælder også, hvis jeg skulle ændre afgørelsen.

I denne sag, ser jeg stadig ikke noget grundlag for en omgørelse, da der ikke er kommet nye oplysninger frem, der kan begrunde et sådant skridt.

Der er i Miljøcenter Odenses miljøgodkendelse taget højde for udledningen af dioxin ved behandling HCB-affaldet.

Der blev i fredags, rejst spørgsmål om ikke Kommunekemi burde have skærpet deres krav til dioxinovervågning.

Jeg kan oplyse udvalget om, at der allerede har været taget kontakt til Kommunekemi. Kommunekemi har oplyst, at virksomheden allerede har truffet beslutning om, og er i gang med, at etablere et røggassamplings system.

Systemet fungerer på den måde, at der opsamles prøver kontinuerligt af den udledte luft. Efterfølgende analyseres disse prøver, og man kan uddrage et samlet men gennemsnitligt tal for udsendelsen af dioxin for den målte periode.

Hvis systemet ikke kommer op og køre inden affaldet skal behandles, vil Kommunekemi tage nogle ekstra prøver, ud over dem de er pålagt i henhold til deres miljøgodkendelse.

Der er lavet en risikovurdering i forbindelse med udarbejdelse af beredskabsplanen i tilfælde af brand. Det blev heri konkluderet, at et saltsyre-udslip – og altså ikke dioxin - er det farligste scenarie. Dette forhold har været afgørende for kravene i beredskabsplanen.

Kommunekemi har et internt beredskab i tilfælde af brand, der bl.a. har uddannede røgdykkere, der vil kunne yde den første indsats. Dette beredskab er altid på vagt. Desuden er der et system som automatisk alarmerer byens brandvæsen.

Der kommer ikke til at ske nogen re-emballering af affaldet. En af de fordele, der er ved behandling på Kommunekemi er netop, at affaldet kan fødes direkte ind i deres beholdere i Kommunekemis forbehandlingsanlæg.

For så vidt angår Japan, har Miljøstyrelsen fået oplyst, at deres behandlingsanlæg til farlig affald er tilpasset det japanske marked og efterspørgsel. Der bliver derfor kun importeret farligt affald, i det omfang det stammer fra japanske virksomheder i udlandet. Dvs. de har anlæg, men de er forbeholdt nationalt affald.

Jeg vil gerne understrege, at for så vidt angår sikkerheden under transporten, så tager jeg dette yderst alvorligt.

Jeg har således krævet, at der skal være sporingsudstyr på de enkelte containere for at sikre, at containerne kan bjærges om nødvendigt. Som påpeget, er GPS'ere i denne sammenhæng ikke noget godt sporingsudstyr, idet de ikke kan spores under vand.

Den mest effektive måde at spore en transport ad øveje, er den helhedsløsning, som Orica har foreslået.

Helhedsløsningen indbefatter en lang række forhold:

Containerne, vil blive opbevaret under dæk. Det vil ikke være muligt, at en container bliver skyllet overbord under transporten.

Skibet vil i overensstemmelse med IMO regler være udstyret med det påkrævede IMO sporingssystem. Dette system sikrer, at skibet er konstant overvåget, og man vil kunne følge skibet.

Undervejs vil skibet være ledsaget af sikkerhedskonsulenter. De er uafhængige af kaptajnen og vil være i direkte kontakt med Orica, idet de er udstyret med deres egne satellittelefoner.

Orica vil chartre skibe, der er internationalt certificeret.

Skibet betales for ikke at sejle ind i ekstreme vejrforhold. Det betyder, at under ekstreme vejrforhold, vil skibet sænke farten eller ligge underdrejet og vente på bedre vejr.

Der kommer dansk lods ombord, når skibet ankommer til dansk farvand.

Samlet set er der tale om en helhedsplan, der lever op til alle internationale krav og som i øvrigt svarer til de krav, der stilles i forbindelse med søtransport af atombrændsler.

Hvis ulykken skulle være ude, og skibet forliser, vil de enkelte containere og selve skibet indeholde nok metal til, at de vil kunne spores ved hjælp af sonar og magnetometer. Sammenholdt med skibets sporning vil der kunne ske en effektiv bjærgning.

Med hensyn til spørgsmålet vedrørende problemerne med bjærgning af containerne på dybt vand, så er der jo netop taget alle de forholdsregler, der er muligt for at undgå at komme i den situation.

Og skulle det værste af det værste ske, at skibet forliser på dybt vand, så er jeg sikker på, at Orica vil tage alle tilrådelige midler i brug for at bjærge containerne. Orica har således direkte overfor mig erklæret, at de ser sig forpligtet til at tage deres ansvar i alle aspekter af denne sag meget alvorligt.

Til sidst vil jeg sige, at det er klart, at borgernes protester gør indtryk på mig. Men jeg vil gerne appellere til, at man sætter tingene i perspektiv.

Affaldet ligger p.t. i et boligområde i Sydney og udgør en kæmpe-risiko for befolkningen dér. Vi hjælper Australien og verden med at destruere et miljøproblem. Affaldet bliver jo ikke deponeret i Nyborg – men destrueret.

Kommunekemi er sat i verden for at destruere farligt affald, og de er miljøvurderet og -godkendt efter alle kunstens regler.

Bundlinjen er, at vi bidrager til at eliminere et globalt miljøproblem.

Übersetzung von Dänisch in Deutsch, durch Herrn „Google“

Umweltminister Antwort auf Frage Nr. AG-KI gemacht vom Folketing von Umwelt- und Planungsausschuss

Frage AG

Will der Minister seine Entscheidung ändern Einfuhr von gefährlichen HCB-Abfälle aus Australien lassen in Anbetracht der jüngsten neuen Beweise in dem Fall?

Frage AH

Will der Minister in seinen Überlegungen vor allem auf Fragen zu reagieren

-Eine Überprüfung der umweltrechtlichen Genehmigung, so dass dies berücksichtigt die Freisetzung von Dioxin in die Behandlung von Abfällen in Nyborg, Gefahr der Freisetzung von Dioxinen bei einem Brand in der Fabrik und Re-Verpackung der Abfälle nach der Ankunft am Nyborg und

Möglichkeit der Behandlung der Abfälle oder eines Teils davon näher an der Quelle, zum Beispiel. in Japan und die zusätzlichen Risiken im Falle einer Katastrophe, wenn jeder Lauf nicht über GPS sowie Probleme mit dem Abrufen von Containern auf nachverfolgt werden

tiefem Wasser?

Frage AI

Wie funktioniert der Minister die sehr ernste Einwände von Bürgern in Nyborg, da die australischen Behörden nur australischer Staatsbürger Proteste Grund (Mangel an "bereit örtlichen Community") für ihre Schlussfolgerung, dass man nicht oder wird eine Aufbereitungsanlage in Australien zu etablieren sind ?

Antwort

Wie ich in meiner Antwort dargelegt Anhörung am Freitag, ist es rechtlich so, dass eine Regierung nur unter bestimmten strengen Voraussetzungen können wählen, ihre Entscheidungen rückgängig zu machen. Sie behauptete unter anderem, neuen Informationen oder Beweise, die entscheidend die Bedingungen ändern, über ihre Entscheidung. Dies gilt auch, wenn ich die Entscheidung zu ändern war.

In diesem Fall sehe ich noch keine Grundlage für eine Umkehr, da keine neuen Erkenntnisse hat uns auf einen solchen Schritt rechtfertigen kommen.

Es ist das Umweltzentrum Odense umweltrechtlichen Genehmigungsverfahren berücksichtigt Emissionen von Dioxin in der Behandlung von HCB-Abfälle.

Es war am vergangenen Freitag warfen Fragen nach nicht Kommunekemi sollten ihre Anforderungen für die Überwachung verschärft Dioxin haben.

Ich kann dem Ausschuss mit, dass bereits Kontakt aufgenommen hat mit diesem Material. Kommunekemi berichtet, dass das Unternehmen bereits entschieden hat, und hat begonnen, ein System zu etablieren røggassamplings.

Das System funktioniert so, dass die Proben werden kontinuierlich von der ausströmenden Luft gesammelt. Die anschließende Analyse dieser Proben, und man kann folgern eine allgemeine, aber die durchschnittliche Zahl für die Entfernung von Dioxin für die gemessene Zeit.

Wenn das System kommt und läuft innerhalb der Abfälle behandelt werden müssen, nehmen Kommunekemi einige zusätzliche Tests über diejenigen, die sie geladen sind nach ihrer ökologischen Genehmigung.

Es gibt eine Risikobewertung bei der Herstellung der Notfallplan im Falle eines Brandes gemacht. Es war dort Schluss, dass eine Salzsäure verschüttet - und nicht dioxin - das gefährlichste Szenario. Diese Tatsache war entscheidend, um den Anforderungen des Notfallplans.

Kommunekemi einer inländischen Bereitschaft für den Fall von Feuer, unter anderem trainiert hat Rauch Taucher, stellen die erste eingefügt könnte. Diese Warnung ist immer auf der Hut. Darüber hinaus gibt es ein System, das automatisch Warnmeldungen der Stadt Feuerwehr.

Es wird keine Re-Verpackung der Abfälle. Einer der Vorteile der Behandlung bei Kommunekemi genau, dass die Abfälle direkt in ihren Panzern in Kommunekemi Vorbehandlungsanlage zugeführt werden.

Soweit Japan hat sich die Environmental Protection Agency informiert worden, dass ihre Anlage zur Behandlung gefährlicher Abfälle geeignet für den japanischen Markt und die Nachfrage ist. Es wird nur gefährliche Abfälle, soweit sie von japanischen Unternehmen kommen dem Ausland importiert werden. Das heißt, sie haben Einrichtungen, sind aber für die nationalen Abfälle vorbehalten.

Ich möchte betonen, dass im Hinblick auf Sicherheit beim Transport, so dass ich das sehr ernst nehmen.

Ich habe daher gefordert, dass es Tracking-Geräte auf jeden Container, um sicherzustellen, dass die Behälter geborgen werden kann, wenn nötig werden. Wie bereits ausgeführt, ist die GPS in diesem Zusammenhang keine gute Tracking-Geräte, weil sie nicht erkannt Unterwasser werden.

Der effektivste Weg zu verfolgen Transport auf Wasserwegen, die ganze Lösung, die Orica vorgeschlagen hat.

Gesamte Lösung umfasst eine Vielzahl von Faktoren ab:

- Die Container werden unter Deck gelagert werden. Es wäre nicht möglich, dass ein Container über Bord während der Fahrt gewaschen.
- Das Schiff wird in Übereinstimmung mit IMO-Vorschriften werden mit den erforderlichen Tracking-System IMO ausgerüstet werden. Dieses System stellt sicher, dass das Schiff ständig überwacht wird, und Sie können das Schiff zu folgen.
- Unterwegs wird das Schiff von Security Consultants begleitet werden. Sie sind unabhängig von der Master und in direktem Kontakt mit Orica werden, da sie mit ihren eigenen Satellitentelefone ausgestattet sind.
- Orica wird Charter Schiffe, die international zertifiziert sind.
- Das Schiff gezahlt wird, nicht in den extremen Wetterbedingungen zu segeln. Dies bedeutet, dass unter extremen Wetterbedingungen, das Schiff wird langsamer oder liegen unter geworfen und warten auf besseres Wetter.
- Es wird dänischen Piloten an Bord, wenn das Schiff kommt in dänischen Gewässern werden.

Insgesamt ist dies ein ganzheitlicher Plan, der alle internationalen Anforderungen entspricht und die den Anforderungen im maritimen Transport von Kernbrennstoffen gemacht.

Wenn ein Unfall passieren sollte, und das Schiff untergeht, die einzelnen Behälter und das Schiff selbst enthalten genug Metall, damit sie verfolgt werden mit Sonar und Magnetometer. Verglichen mit Schiffstracking eine wirksame Bergung zu erleichtern.

Auf die Frage nach Problemen mit dem Abrufen der Container im tiefen Wasser, so dass es nur alle Vorsichtsmaßnahmen möglich zu vermeiden, in dieser Situation getroffen.

Und wenn die Schlimmsten der Schlimmen passiert, das sinkende Schiff im tiefen Wasser, dann bin ich sicher, dass Orica werden alle verfügbaren Mittel zu ergreifen, um Container zu bergen. Orica hat sich direkt gegenüber von mir gesagt, dass sie sehen sich gezwungen, ihre Verantwortung in alle Aspekte dieser Angelegenheit sehr ernst nehmen.

Abschließend möchte ich sagen, dass es klar ist, dass der Bürger protestiert, macht Eindruck auf mich. Aber ich möchte appellieren, dass rückt die Dinge ins rechte Licht.

Abfall liegt p.t. in einem Wohngebiet in Sydney und ist ein großes Risiko für die Bevölkerung da. Wir helfen Australien und die Welt zu einem Umweltproblem zu zerstören. Der Abfall wird natürlich nicht abgeschieden in Nyborg - aber zerstört.

Kommunekemi ist in die Welt gesetzt, um gefährliche Abfälle zu zerstören und sind umweltfreundlich geprüft und genehmigt von allen Regeln der Kunst.

Fazit ist, dass wir ein globales Umweltproblem beseitigen helfen.

Translation Danish/ English by Mr. Google

Environment Minister's reply to Question No. AG-AI made by the Folketing's Environment and Planning Committee

Question AG

Will the minister change his decision to allow import of hazardous HCB waste from Australia in the light of recent new evidence in the case?

Question AH

Will the Minister in his reflections especially respond to questions about

-A review of the environmental permit, so this takes into account the release of dioxin in the treatment of waste in Nyborg, risk of release of dioxin at a fire at the plant and re-packaging of the waste after arrival at the Nyborg and

possibility of treating the waste or any portion thereof closer to the source, for example. in Japan and the additional risks in case of disaster, when each barrel can not be tracked via GPS as well as problems with retrieving of containers on

deep water?

Question AI

How does the Minister the very serious objections from citizens in Nyborg, given that the Australian authorities are just Australian citizen protests reason (lack of "willing local community") for their conclusion that one can not or will establish a processing facility in Australia ?

Svar

As I outlined in my consultation response on Friday, it is legally the case that a government only under certain stringent conditions may choose to reverse its decisions. It claimed, inter alia, new information or evidence which decisively change the conditions of its decision. This is true even if I had to change the decision.

In this case, I still see no basis for a reversal, since no new evidence has come forward to justify such a step.

There is the Environment Centre Odense environmental approval took into account emissions of dioxin in treating HCB waste.

There was last Friday raised questions about not Kommunekemi should have tightened their requirements for dioxin monitoring.

I can inform the committee that already has made contact with this material. Kommunekemi reported that the company has already decided, and has started to establish a røggassamplings system.

The system works the way that samples are collected continuously by the discharged air. Subsequent analysis of these samples, and one can deduce an overall but the average figure for the removal of dioxin for the measured period.

If the system comes up and running within the waste must be treated, Kommunekemi take some additional tests beyond those they are charged according to their environmental approval.

There is made a risk assessment during the preparation of contingency plan in case of fire. It was therein concluded that a hydrochloric acid spill - and not dioxin - the most dangerous scenario. This fact has been crucial to the requirements of the emergency plan.

Kommunekemi a domestic preparedness in case of fire, among other things has trained smoke divers who could provide the first inserted. This alert is always on guard. Furthermore, there is a system that automatically alerts the city's fire department.

There will not be any re-packaging of the waste. One of the advantages of treatment at Kommunekemi is precisely that the waste can be fed directly into their tanks in Kommunekemi pretreatment plant.

As far as Japan, the Environmental Protection Agency has been informed that their treatment plant for hazardous waste is suitable for the Japanese market and demand. There will only be imported hazardous waste to the extent that it coming from Japanese companies abroad. That is, they have facilities but are reserved for national waste.

I would like to emphasize that with regard to safety during transportation, so I take this very seriously.

I have therefore demanded that there should be tracking devices on each container to ensure that containers can be salvaged if necessary. As pointed out, the GPS in this context is not a good tracking devices because they can not be detected underwater.

The most effective way to track waterborne transportation, the whole solution which Orica has proposed.

Whole solution includes a variety of factors:

- The containers will be stored below deck. It would not be possible that a container is washed overboard during the journey.
- The ship will be in accordance with IMO regulations to be equipped with the required IMO tracking system. This system ensures that the ship is constantly monitored and you will be able to follow the ship.
- En route the ship will be accompanied by security consultants. They are independent of the master and will be in direct contact with Orica, since they are equipped with their own satellite phones.
- Orica will charter ships that are internationally certified.

- The ship is paid not to sail into the extreme weather. This means that under extreme weather conditions, the ship will slow down or lie under thrown and wait for better weather.
- There will be Danish pilot aboard when the ship arrives in Danish waters.

Overall this is a holistic plan that meets all international requirements and otherwise meet the requirements made in the maritime transport of nuclear fuels.

If an accident should happen, and the ship sinking, the individual containers and the ship itself contain enough metal to allow them to be tracked using sonar and magnetometer. Compared with ship tracking will facilitate an effective salvage.

On the question concerning problems with retrieving the containers in deep water, so there's just taken all the precautions possible to avoid getting into that situation.

And if the worst of the worst happen, the ship sinking in deep water, then I am sure that Orica will take all available means in order to salvage containers. Orica has directly across from me said that they see themselves obliged to take their responsibility in all aspects of this matter very seriously.

Finally, I would say that it is clear that citizens' protests, makes an impression on me. But I would like to appeal that puts things into perspective.

Waste lies p.t. in a residential area in Sydney and is a huge risk for the population there. We help Australia and the world to destroy an environmental problem. The waste is of course not deposited in Nyborg - but destroyed.

Kommunekemi is set in the world to destroy hazardous waste and are environmentally assessed and approved by all rules of art.

Bottom line is that we help to eliminate a global environmental problem.

Giftsagen. Ministeren lyver.

20. oktober 2010 10:45

[209] [4] [Anbefal](#)

I går udsendtes følgende pressemeddeelse fra gruppen i Nyborg:

Ministeren lyver stadig – der er masser af nye oplysninger oktober 19, 2010 Af [Jens Ellegaard](#)

Ministeren siger, at der ikke er fremkommet nye oplysninger, der kan påvirke hendes beslutning.

Her er nogle af de nye oplysninger, der er kommet frem efter Miljøministerens accept af transporten af 15. juni. (pressemeddeelse)

Pressemeddeelse

Vedr. Miljøminister Karen Ellemanns udtalelser til pressen ang. HCB-sagen.

Miljøminister Karen Ellemann udtaler nu til TV-avisen (mandag, den 18.10.2010), at hun fastholder, at transporten af HCB fra Australien til Nyborg skal gennemføres.

Ministeren siger, at der ikke er fremkommet nye oplysninger, der kan påvirke hendes beslutning.

Her er nogle af de nye oplysninger, der er kommet frem efter Miljøministerens accept af transporten af 15. juni.

Miljøcenter Odenses miljøgodkendelse til Kommunekemi om midlertidigt oplag af PVC-affald (bemærk. Ikke HCB, men PVC!) er så groft fejlagtig og vildledende, at dette i sig selv burde sætte hele processen i stå øjeblikkeligt. Man har bildt offentligheden ind, at et af verdens farligste giftstoffer, HCB, hedder PVC. Kommunekemi har ingen erfaring med destruktion af HCB udover 35 kg hidrørende fra fyrværkeri.

Ydermere er der i den, til miljøgodkendelsen, medfølgende risikovurdering ikke medregnet risikoen for dioxindannelse ved brand. Gifttønderne indeholder også dioxiner, og dioxin vil dannes ved brand. Denne risiko opregnes i en australisk risikovurdering på eksakt samme affald.

Offentligheden, herunder Nyborgs borgere, får, ved læsning af Miljøcenter Odenses miljøgodkendelse, det indtryk, at der er tale om oplag og destruktion 10.000 tons PVC, der ved en evt. brand vil udvikle saltsyre!

Der er tale om 10.000 tons Hexaklorbenzen (medlem af "the dirty dozen) der udvikler dioxin ved brand!

Og dermed er der tale om grov vildledning af offentligheden!

Dette er en oplysning, der er fremkommet siden miljøministerens accept!

Miljøministeren har påstået, at Danmark (Kommunekemi) er det eneste sted i hele verden, hvor netop denne type affald kan destrueres.

Miljøministeren lyver for åben skærm. Der findes i hundredevis af HTI-anlæg i verden, – alene i Europa over 70, – i Japan og Sydkorea 10, – ja, sågar i Australien findes et enkelt mindre anlæg, som kunne opdateres.

Dette er en oplysning, der er fremkommet siden miljøministerens accept!

På borgermødet i Nyborg fremkom Kommunekemis direktør, Carsten Fich, i overværelse af over 200 fremmødte nyborgensere med oplysningen om, at Kommunekemi fik en indtægt på 50 mio. kr. på handlen med Orica, Australien.

Man kan direkte af aktindsigtspapirer læse, at hele det samlede gifthandelsprojekt beløber sig til 80 mio. australske dollars! – heraf 17 mio. til transport. Tilbage er 63 mio. australske dollars. Da vi på nuværende tidspunkt er informeret om, at ca. 25 % af affaldet alligevel skal til Tyskland, giver det videre regnestykke minimum 48 mio. australske dollars, svarende til 253.414.000 danske kroner!

Man må spørge sig selv, hvilke motiver Carsten Fich har haft for at lyve overfor Nyborgs borgere.

Dette er en oplysning, der er fremkommet siden miljøministerens accept! Nemlig lige nu!

Ministeren siger i interview med TV2Fyn, den 15.6.2010, (ud over så meget andet vrøvl) at de emballerede ”...tønder skal være mærket enkeltvis med en GPS-søger, i fald der skulle ske et eller andet, så kan man lokalisere det.”

Ministeren ved nu, at GPS-søgere ikke fungerer (kan sende/modtage signal) under vand, – at de aktuelt foreslæde øgere ikke kan tåle vand, – at der ikke er GPS-dækning over det Indiske Ocean, – og at en bjærgning, efter et forlis, af HCB-tønder, der alene pga. trykket sandsynligvis vil løkke lang tid før de når bunden, er beskrevet som umulig af mange eksperter.

Dette er en oplysning, der er fremkommet siden miljøministerens accept!

Af regeringsdokumenter fra Australien fremgår det, at der har været en meget grundig undersøgelse af mulighederne for placering af et HCB-destruktionsanlæg i delstaten New South Wales, Australien. Disse muligheder blev udtømt, da det viste sig, at der ikke var velvilje hos lokalbefolkningen til at ”huse” et sådant anlæg.

Hvis ministeren gerne vil have endnu en ny oplysning, kan hun skaffe den ved at iværksætte en lignende grundig undersøgelse blandt lokalbefolkningen på Østfyn!

Ministeren siger til TV-avisen, at det vil være miljømæssigt uforsvarligt, at skulle opføre et anlæg til destruktion af HCB, fordi det efterfølgende skal rives ned, da der ganske enkelt ikke findes mere HCB, når man er færdige.

Man må ikke håbe, at det er en ny oplysning for ministeren, at *et HTI-anlæg, som f.eks. Kommunekemis, destruerer næsten alt kemisk affald*, herunder pesticider, bromerede flammehæmmere, etc. (Kommunekemi har til dato destrueret i alt 35 kg HCB + alt det andet!). Det er endog meget svært at forestille sig, at et nyt, højteknologisk kemisk destruktionsanlæg, evt. opført med brug af know-how fra Kommunekemi, vil blive revet ned efter HCB-destruktionen, når man betænker Australiens øvrige miljøproblemer.

Ministeren fortsætter i interviewet med at klynge sig til sit mantra: **Den, der har evnen, har også pligten!** Og hun fastslår, vedholdende, at Australien ikke har evnen.

Hvilket fornuftigt tænkende menneske vil acceptere, at Australien, der nu har ignoreret/tilsidesat/"glemt" dette problem i over 20 år, som rigt og veludviklet land, ikke skulle have evnen?

Det er i høj grad et demokratisk problem, at ministeren, alt imens hun arrogant overser lokalbefolkningens holdning, afgiver nye oplysninger i sagen, eller, som en anden vendekåbe, skifter forklaring på de bastante udsagn hun tidligere er kommet med.

Tilbage står vel kun at sige, at vi, Nej til Toksiner i Nyborg, efterhånden er nået til den erkendelse, at **vi har pligten til at sige, at Miljøministeren ikke har evnerne.**

Alle ansvarlige politikere burde stoppe dette vanvid nu!

Mvh.

Jens Ellegaard

Sagen er for vigtig til at blive tiet ihjel.

Translation Danish/ English by Mr. Google

The minister is lying.

20. October 2010 10:45

[209] [4] Recommend

Yesterday circulated følgende press release from the group in Nyborg:

The minister is lying still - there are lots of new information, October 19, 2010 By Jens Ellegaard

The minister says that there is new information that may affect her decision.

Here are some of the new information that has emerged after the Environment Minister's acceptance of the transport of 15 June. (Press release)

Press Release

Re. Environment Karen Elle's statements to the press ang HCB case.

Environment, Ellemann says now to TV news (Monday, 18/10/2010), she insists that the transport of HCB from Australia to Nyborg to be implemented.

The minister says that there is new information that may affect her decision.

Here are some of the new information that has emerged after the Environment Minister's acceptance of the transport of 15 June.

Environment Centre Odense environmental approval for Kommunekemi for temporary storage of waste PVC (bemærk. Not HCB, but PVC!) Is so grossly erroneous and misleading, that this in itself should set the whole process to a halt immediately. It has conned the public into thinking that one of the world's deadliest poisons, HCB, called PVC. Kommunekemi have no experience with the destruction of HCB in addition to 35 kg from fireworks.

Furthermore, there is the environmental approval included risk assessment does not include the risk of dioxin formation by fire. Marred barrels also contains dioxins and dioxin will be formed by fire. These risks are listed in an Australian risk assessment on the exact same waste.

The public, including citizens Nyborg, sheep, reading Environment Centre Odense environmental permit, the impression that they are stored and destroyed 10,000 tons of PVC by a bug. Fire will produce hydrochloric acid!

There are about 10,000 tons Hexaklorbenzen (member of "The Dirty Dozen), which develops dioxin-fire!

And hence this is grossly misleading the public!

This is information that is available since the environment minister acceptance!

Environment Minister has claimed that Denmark (Kommunekemi) is the only place in the world where this type of waste can be destroyed.

Environment Minister lie on television. There are hundreds of HTI facility in the world - in Europe alone over 70, - in Japan and South Korea 10 - yes, even in Australia there is a single small plant that could be updated.

This is information that is available since the environment minister acceptance!

At the public meeting in Nyborg appeared Kommunekemi, Carsten Fich, attended by over 200 attendees nyborg cleaners with information that Kommunekemi got an income of 50 million. million on the deal with Orica, Australia.

One can directly access the papers read that the entire global poison trade project amounts to 80 million. Australian dollars! - 17 million. for transportation. Back is 63 million. Australian dollars. Since at present we are informed that around. 25% of waste still going to Germany, giving it further arithmetic minimum of 48 million. Australian dollars, equal to 253,414,000 Danish kroner!

One must wonder what the motivation Carsten Fich have had to lie to Nyborg's citizens.

This is information that is available since the environment minister acceptance! Namely, right now!

The Minister said in interview with TV2Fyn, on 15.6.2010, (in addition to so much trouble) to the packed "... barrels must be marked individually with a GPS looking for, in case there should be something, so you can locate it".

The minister now know that GPS locators do not work (can send / receive signal) under water - to the currently proposed searchers can not tolerate water - there is no GPS coverage over the Indian Ocean - and a salvage after a shipwreck, the HCB-barrels just because pressure is likely to leak long before they reach the ground is described as impossible by many experts.

This is information that is available since the environment minister acceptance!

Of government documents from Australia indicates that there has been a very thorough study of options for placement of a HCB-destruction facilities in the state of New South Wales, Australia. These options were exhausted, when it became apparent that there was goodwill from the local population to "houses" such an installation.

If the Minister wants another new information, she can obtain it by launching a similar thorough study of the local population in eastern Funen!

The minister says to the TV news that it would be environmentally irresponsible to have to build a plant for the destruction of HCB, as it subsequently be demolished, because there simply are no more HCB when you are finished.

One must not hope that it is a new detail to the Minister that an HTI facility, such as. Kommunekemi, destroy almost all chemical wastes, including pesticides, brominated flame retardants, etc.

(Kommunekemi has to date destroyed a total of 35 kg HCB + everything else!). It is very difficult to imagine that a new, high-tech chemical destruction facilities, perhaps. built with the use of know-how from Kommunekemi will be demolished after HCB-destruction, when you consider Australia's other environmental problems.

The Minister continues in the interview to cling to his mantra: He who has the ability, also has the duty! And she finds consistently that Australia does not have the ability.

What sensible thinking person would accept that Australia now has ignored / failed / "forgotten" this problem for over 20 years as rich and developed country, should not have the ability?

It is very much a democratic problem that the Minister, all the while arrogantly ignores local public opinion, reject new evidence in the proceedings or by another turncoat, changing explanation of the categorical statements she previously made.

It remains probably only saying that we, No to Toxins in Nyborg, gradually come to the realization that we have the duty to say that the Environment Minister does not have the skills.

All politicians should stop this madness now!

Mvh.

Jens Ellegaard

The matter is too important to be hushed up.

Übersetzung von Dänisch in Deutsch

Der Minister lügt.

20. Oktober 2010 10.45 Uhr

[209] [4] empfehlen

Gestern Umlauf folgende Pressemitteilung aus der Gruppe in Nyborg:

Der Minister liegt noch - es gibt viele neue Informationen, 19. Oktober 2010 Von Jens Ellegaard

Der Minister sagt, dass es neue Informationen, die ihre Entscheidung beeinflussen könnten.

Hier sind einige der neuen Informationen, die nach der Umweltminister die Annahme der Transport von 15 entstanden ist, Juni. (Pressemitteilung)

Pressemitteilung

Re. Umwelt Karen Elle Erklärungen an die Presse ang HCB Fall.

Umwelt, sagt Ellemann nun TV-Nachrichten (Montag, 18/10/2010), sie besteht darauf, dass der Transport von HCB von Australien nach Nyborg realisiert werden.

Der Minister sagt, dass es neue Informationen, die ihre Entscheidung beeinflussen könnten.

Hier sind einige der neuen Informationen, die nach der Umweltminister die Annahme der Transport von 15 entstanden ist, Juni.

Umweltzentrum Odense umweltrechtlichen Genehmigungsverfahren für Kommunekemi für die vorübergehende Lagerung von Abfällen PVC (bemerk. Nicht HCB, aber PVC!) Ist so grob falsch und irreführend, dass dies allein sollte den gesamten Prozess zum Stillstand sofort eingestellt. Es hat die Öffentlichkeit zu denken, dass einer der weltweit tödlichsten Gifte, HCB, PVC genannt betrogen.

Kommunekemi habe keine Erfahrung mit der Zerstörung des HCB zusätzlich bis 35 kg ab Feuerwerk.

Darüber hinaus gibt es die umweltrechtlichen Genehmigungsverfahren einbezogen Risikobewertung beinhaltet nicht die Gefahr der Dioxinbildung durch Feuer. Verheiratet Barrel enthält auch Dioxine und dioxinähnliche durch Feuer gebildet werden. Diese Risiken werden in einem australischen Risikobewertung auf die exakt gleiche Abfälle aufgeführt.

Die Öffentlichkeit, einschließlich der Bürger Nyborg, Schafe, Lesung Umweltzentrum Odense Umweltgenehmigung, den Eindruck, dass sie gespeichert und 10.000 Tonnen PVC zerstört durch einen Fehler. Bei Brand entsteht Salzsäure!

Es gibt ungefähr 10.000 Tonnen Hexaklorbenzen (Mitglied von "The Dirty Dozen), die Dioxin-Brand entwickelt!

Und daher ist dies grob Irreführung der Öffentlichkeit!

Dies sind Informationen, die verfügbar, da die Umweltminister Akzeptanz ist!

Umweltminister hat behauptet, dass Dänemark (Kommunekemi) der einzige Ort in der Welt, wo diese Art von Abfall vernichtet werden kann.

Umweltminister liegen im Fernsehen. Es gibt Hunderte von HTI-Anlage der Welt - allein in Europa über 70, - in Japan und Südkorea 10 - ja, sogar in Australien gibt es eine einzige kleine Pflanze, die aktualisiert werden könnten.

Dies sind Informationen, die verfügbar, da die Umweltminister Akzeptanz ist!

Bei der öffentlichen Sitzung in Nyborg erschien Kommunekemi, Carsten Fich, an der über 200 Teilnehmer Nyborg Reiniger mit Informationen, die Kommunekemi ein Einkommen von 50 Millionen bekommen. Millionen auf das Geschäft mit Orica, Australien.

Man kann direkt auf die Zeitungen zu lesen, dass das gesamte globale Handel Gift Projekt beläuft sich auf 80 Millionen. Australische Dollar! - 17 Mio. Euro. für den Transport. Zurück beträgt 63 Millionen Euro. Australischen Dollar. Da sind wir gegenwärtig, dass rund informiert. 25% der Abfälle noch nach Deutschland zu gehen, so dass es weiter Arithmetik mindestens 48 Millionen Euro. Australische Dollar, gleich 253.414.000 dänische Kronen!

Man muss sich fragen, was die Motivation Carsten Fich mussten nach Nyborg Bürger liegen.

Dies sind Informationen, die verfügbar, da die Umweltminister Akzeptanz ist! Nämlich jetzt!

Der Minister sagte im Interview mit TV2Fyn am 2010.06.15, (zusätzlich zu so viel Mühe) auf den gepackten "... Fässer müssen einzeln mit einem GPS suchen markiert werden, falls es sollte etwas sein, so können Sie es finden".

Der Minister weiß jetzt, dass GPS Locator funktionieren nicht (senden / empfangen Signal) unter Wasser -, um die aktuell vorgeschlagenen Forscher können nicht dulden, Wasser - es gibt keine GPS-Abdeckung über dem Indischen Ozean - und eine Bergung nach einem Schiffbruch, der HCB-Fässer, nur weil Druck ehesten Lecks auftreten, lange bevor sie den Boden erreichen wie unmöglich ist, von vielen Experten beschrieben.

Dies sind Informationen, die verfügbar, da die Umweltminister Akzeptanz ist!

Regierungschef Dokumente aus Australien zeigen, dass es eine sehr gründliche Untersuchung der Optionen für die Platzierung eines HCB-Anlagen zur Vernichtung in den Bundesstaat New South Wales, Australien. Diese Optionen erschöpft waren, als klar wurde, dass es Geschäfts-oder Firmenwert aus der Bevölkerung zu "Häuser" eine solche Anlage.

Wenn der Minister will eine weitere neue Informationen, können sie es durch die Einführung eines ähnlichen gründliche Untersuchung der lokalen Bevölkerung in Ost-Fünen erhalten!

Der Minister sagt, die TV-Nachrichten, dass es ökologisch unverantwortlich zu haben, um eine Anlage zur Vernichtung von HCB bauen würde, wie es abgerissen später sein, weil es einfach nicht mehr HCB, wenn Sie fertig sind.

Man darf nicht hoffen, dass es ein neues Detail des Ministers ist, dass ein HTI Einrichtung wie. Kommunekemi, zerstören fast alle chemischen Abfälle, einschließlich Pestiziden, bromierte Flammschutzmittel, etc. (Kommunekemi muss zerstört insgesamt 35 kg HCB + alles andere date!). Es ist sehr schwer vorstellbar, dass ein neues High-Tech-chemischen Anlagen für die Vernichtung, vielleicht. gebaut mit der Verwendung von-how aus Kommunekemi wissen wird nach HCB-Zerstörung, abgerissen werden, wenn Sie in Australien andere Umweltprobleme berücksichtigen.

Der Minister setzt sich im Interview zu seinem Mantra festhalten: Wer hat die Fähigkeit, auch die Pflicht! Und sie findet konsequent, dass Australien nicht die Fähigkeit haben.

Was vernünftig denkender Mensch würde annehmen, dass Australien jetzt ignoriert / nicht / "vergessen" dieses Problem seit über 20 Jahren als reichen und entwickelten Länder sollten nicht in der Lage?

Es ist sehr viel ein demokratisches Problem, dass die Minister, die ganze Zeit arrogant ignoriert lokale öffentliche Meinung, lehnen neue Beweise in dem Verfahren oder durch einen anderen Überläufer, wechselnde Erklärung des kategorischen Aussagen sie vorher gemacht.

Es bleibt wohl nur sagen, dass wir, keine Giftstoffe in Nyborg, allmählich zu der Erkenntnis gekommen, dass wir die Pflicht zu sagen, dass der Umweltminister hat nicht die Fähigkeiten haben.

Alle Politiker sollten diesen Wahnsinn stoppen jetzt!

MVH.

Jens Ellegaard

Die Sache ist zu wichtig, um vertuscht werden.

Du er her: [Fyens.dk](#) » [Nyborg](#)

18. oktober 2010 13:11 - Af [JAKOB HAUGAARD CHRISTIANSEN](#), Fyens Stiftstidende

<http://www.fyens.dk/article/1710270:Nyborg--Giftaffald-kan-vaere-paa-vej-om-faa-dage>

Giftaffald kan være på vej om få dage



Karen Ellemann Friday were in agreement in the parliamentary environment committee - and again this morning, but the arguments from the opposition do not bite on the minister, so there is every indication that the waste can now be shipped to Nyborg. Og det om ganske få dage. And in a few days. Foto: JOHNNY ANTHON WICHMANN. Photo: Johnny Anthon Wichmann.

Den 22. oktober kan Australien sende den første sending farligt HCB-affald afsted mod Nyborg - nyt samråd med minister her til morgen ændrer ikke noget

Nyborg/København/Sydney: Den 22. oktober kan Orica i Australien vinke farvel til de første 2500 ton giftigt HCB-affald.

Det er den dato, der er aftalt med de danske miljømyndigheder som afsejlingsdato, hvis ellers de danske myndigheder adviceres i morgen om det. Desuden skal der naturligvis være vejforhold, som lever op til de sikkerhedskrav, der er stillet.

Dermed blev dagens meget tidlige samråd mellem miljøminister Karen Ellemann og Folketingets Miljøudvalg ikke udsagsgivende i sagen.

Selv om det kom frem, at Australien ifølge egne beregninger kan opføre et spritnyt anlæg til færre penge end det koster at sende det til Danmark for destruktion, så mener Karen Ellemann fortsat, at det bør være en dansk opgave at brænde det australske affald af.

80 millioner australske dollars koster det at sende de i alt 10.000 ton gift til Danmark for afbrænding, mens et anlæg i Australien ville koste 70 millioner.

Altså en forskel på 10 millioner dollars, men det gjorde ikke indtryk på miljøministeren.

- Men jeg vil sige, at det er klart, at borgernes protester *gør* indtryk på mig. Men jeg vil appellere til, at man sætter tingene i perspektiv, sagde hun i dag i samrådet og fortsatte:

- Affaldet ligger p.t. i et boligområde i Sydney og udgør en kæmperisiko for befolkningen der. Vi hjælper Australien og verden med at destruere et miljøproblem. Affaldet bliver jo ikke deponeret i Nyborg, men destrueret, siger Karen Ellemann, som ikke har lavet nogen beregninger på, havd det vil koste at sende affaldet til Danmark.

Oppositionen har her til formiddag erklæret slaget for tabt og man er begyndt at kigge nærmere på den miljøgodkendelse, som ligger for Kommunekemi, når først stoffet ankommer til Nyborg.

Det vil formentlig ske midt i december.

Hent fil: [Ministersvar til miljøudvalget](#)

Automatic translation by google

On 22 October Australia may send the first consignment of hazardous waste HCB-off against Nyborg - new consultation with the Minister this morning does not change anything

Nyborg / London / Sydney: On 22 October, Orica, Australia wave goodbye to the first 2,500 tons of toxic HCB waste.

This is the date agreed with the Danish environmental authorities as departure date, if the Danish authorities advice tomorrow about it. In addition, of course, be road conditions, which meet the safety requirements are asked.

This made the day very early consultation between the Environment Minister, Ellemann and Folketing's Environment Committee is not decisive in the case.

Although it emerged that Australia, according to his own calculations can build a brand new plant for less money than it costs to send it to Denmark to destroy, so says Karen Ellemann remains that it should be a Danish mission to burn the Australian waste.

80 million Australian dollars it costs to send a total of 10,000 tons of poison to Denmark for the burning, while a plant in Australia would cost 70 million.

So a difference of 10 million dollars, but it did not impress the Minister.

- But I will say that it is clear that citizens' protests, makes an impression on me. But I will appeal to you put things in perspective, she said today at the meeting and continued:

- The waste is p.t. in a residential area in Sydney and is a huge risk for the population there. We help Australia and the world to destroy an environmental problem. The waste is of course not deposited in Nyborg, but destroyed, said Karen Ellemann who have not made any intended, they had it would cost to send waste to Denmark.

The opposition has this morning declared the battle for lost and one has begun to look into the environmental permit, which is for Kommunekemi once the drug arrives in Nyborg.
It will probably happen in mid-December.

Download file: Minister Responses to Environmental Committee

Die erste drei von vier Schiffe mit HCB-Abfälle verlassen planmäßig in der nächste Woche Sydney und wird im Dezember in Nyborg Ankommen.

The first three of four ships to leave with HCB waste scheduled in Sydney next week and will arrive in December in Nyborg.

mobil.ing.dk :Giftig HCB-sag presser kommunekemi til øget overvågning af dioxiner

<http://mobil.ing.dk/artikel/113063>

Nyborgensere og flere politikere er nervøse for dioxinudslippet, når Kommunekemi skal til at brænde op mod 10.000 tons HCB-holdigt affald fra Australien af. Derfor vil Kommunekemi nu begynde løbende målinger af deres dioxinudledning.

Af [Ulrik Andersen](#), mandag 18. okt 2010 kl. 11:31

Dioxinudledningen fra Kommunekemi bliver kun målt to gange om året i dag. Og det er ikke godt nok mener flere folketingspolitikere og anlæggets nervøse naboer. Særligt ikke, når Kommunekemi skal til at brænde op mod 10.000 tons giftigt HCB-affald fra Australien af.

Sagen har fået hele oppositionen til at gå til angreb på miljøminister Karen Ellemann (V), der har givet tilladelse til HCB-importen. Men nu lover Kommunekemi, at de vil indføre løbende målinger af udslippet i røggassen. Det kom frem på et samråd i Miljø- og planlægningsudvalget i dag.

1.000 gange mere dioxin under opstart

Ifølge borgergruppen 'Nej til toksiner', så måler man på udenlandske anlæg af Kommunekemis karakter løbende på røggassen, og har der opdaget, at dioxindannelsen øges op til 1.000 gange under

opstart, nedlukning og ved driftsforstyrrelsen.

For firmaet Orica, som er ansvarlig for det stærkt giftige affald, kommer hele processen med at ompakke affaldet og seje det til Danmark og formodentlig også Tyskland til at koste 80 mio. australske dollars svarende til 420 mio. kr. – heraf får Kommunekemi omkring 50 mio. kr. Det fremgår af en vurdering fra en australisk forsikringsagent, som er blevet fremlagt i sagen.

Beredskabsplan tager ikke hensyn til HCB-brand

Det socialdemokratiske medlem af Miljø- og planlægningsudvalget Benny Engelbrecht er glad for, at Kommunekemi nu øger overvågningen, men er ligesom borgergruppen stadig ikke helt tryg ved Kommunekemis beredskabsplaner.

»I beredskabsplanerne tager man i dag højde for, hvad et saltsyreudsip i forbindelse med en brand i det oplagrede affald vil betyde. Men hvis der opstår en brand i HCB-affaldet, så er der stor sandsynlighed for, at der bliver udledt dioxiner, fordi temperaturen ikke kommer tilstrækkelig højt op. Den analyse skal man foretage,« siger han.

Brand kan give børn dioxinforgiftning

Borgergruppen har fundet en australisk risikovurdering, der blev udarbejdet mens de australske myndigheder stadig arbejdede på at destruere HCB-affaldet lokalt, og i den fastslås det, at 'i det usandsynlige tilfælde af brand' er risiko for, at der vil kunne forekomme dioxinkoncentrationer på niveauer der kan skade børn op til 700 meter fra branden. I Nyborg ligger den nærmeste børnehave ifølge borgergruppen 200-300 meter fra Kommunekemi.

Det første af 3-4 skibe med HCB-affald forlader efter planen Sydney i næste uge og ankommer i Nyborg i december.

Læs mere

[Miljøstyrelsen lover bjærgning af HCB-gift - men aner ikke hvordan](#)

[Tyskland bruger Danmark som skjold i sag om import af giftigt HCB](#)

[Giftigt fyrværkeri til salg i Danmark](#)

[Se kommentarer \(1\)](#)

[Energi & miljø »](#)

[Ny undersøgelse: Bisphenol A øger risiko for prostatakræft](#)

[Miljøstyrelsen om HCB: Penge ikke afgørende for dansk beslutning](#)

[Tysker lancerer glødepærefidus: Importer dem som varmeapparater](#)

[Hver fjerde drikkevandsboring indeholder nu pesticider](#)

[Verdens særeste kraftværk bliver anlagt syd for Karlskrona](#)

Presse-Info

Geheime Absprache:



BUND: Land plant Giftmüll-Import nach Brunsbüttel

Nach Informationen des BUND Schleswig-Holstein hat die Landesregierung offensichtlich die Öffentlichkeit über die Genehmigung des Imports von hochtoxischem HCB-Sondermüll aus Australien nach Brunsbüttel bewusst getäuscht.

Ein interner Vermerk des dänischen Umweltministeriums legt eine mündliche Absprache (handshake agreement) mit schleswig-holsteinischen Behörden offen.

Danach sollen 25% (von insgesamt 22.000 Tonnen) des nahe Sydney lagernden HCB-Mülls in Brunsbüttel verbrannt werden.

„*Die Landesregierung soll endlich Klartext reden und ihre Giftmüllpläne der Bevölkerung offenlegen*“, fordert Sybille Macht-Baumgarten, Landesvorsitzende des BUND Schleswig-Holstein. „*Offensichtlich ist die Öffentlichkeit vorsätzlich über die wahren Absichten der Landesregierung getäuscht worden.*“

Noch vor zwei Jahren hatte der damalige Umweltminister von Bötticher die Giftmüllimporte abgelehnt. Auf eine Anfrage des BUND Schleswig-Holstein vom Juli 2010 antwortete das MLUR, es liege keine Anfrage von der Firma Orica aus Australien, die diesen Sondermüll entsorgen muss, vor.

Nach dem jetzt an die Öffentlichkeit gelangten internen Vermerk des dänischen Umweltministeriums haben die Landesbehörden aber bereits am 6. Mai 2010 per mündlicher Absprache einen Import des Giftmülls nach Brunsbüttel vereinbart.

Da Dänemark einem HCB-Müll-Import bereits zugestimmt hat, will die Landesregierung offenbar erst die dänischen Importe abwarten und dann unter Berufung auf das Nachbarland eine deutsche Genehmigung öffentlich erklären.

Die Giftmüllimporte verstößen nicht nur gegen das „Baseler Abkommen“, wie es ein Gutachten des damaligen Umweltministers von Nordrhein-Westfalen, Uhlenberg (CDU), darlegte, sondern sind eine potentielle Gefährdung von Mensch und Umwelt. Darüber hinaus konterkariert der 16.000-km-Transport um den halben Erdball jegliche Anstrengungen zum Klimaschutz.

Bei dem Giftmüll handelt es sich um HCB (Hexachlorbenzol), das weltweit als eines der „dreckigsten Dutzend“, d. h. der gefährlichsten Chemieindustriegifte überhaupt, gilt.

Pressekontakt:

Dr. Ina Walenda

europaticker: Geheime Absprache: Orica müsste Antrag stellen, die mit HCB verunreinigte Abfälle nach Brunsbüttel zu liefern

BUND: Plant Schleswig-Holstein Giftmüll-Import aus Australien?

Nach Informationen des BUND Schleswig-Holstein hat die Landesregierung offensichtlich die Öffentlichkeit über die Genehmigung des Imports von hochtoxischem HCB-Sondermüll aus Australien nach Brunsbüttel bewusst getäuscht. Ein interner Vermerk des dänischen Umweltministeriums legt eine mündliche Absprache (handshake agreement) mit schleswig-holsteinischen Behörden offen. Danach sollen 25% (von insgesamt 22.000 Tonnen) des nahe Sydney lagernden HCB-Mülls in der Verbrennungsanlage SAVA in Brunsbüttel verbrannt werden. Das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume hat die am 15. Oktober erhobenen Vorwürfe des BUND-Landesverbands Schleswig-Holstein hinsichtlich einer angeblich getroffenen Vereinbarung zum Import von australischem Sondermüll nach Schleswig-Holstein und einer vermeintlich bewussten Täuschung der Öffentlichkeit hierüber mit Entschiedenheit zurückgewiesen.

SAVA GmbH & Co. KG, Brunsbüttel, sind ein Unternehmen der REMONDIS Industrie Service GmbH, Lünen. Die in Brunsbüttel betriebene Anlage ist spezialisiert auf die fachgerechte und vorschriftsmäßige Entsorgung besonders überwachungsbedürftiger Abfälle. Sie zählt zu den modernsten Anlagen Europas zur Behandlung fester, flüssiger und pastöser Sonderabfälle und leistet somit einen innovativen Beitrag für eine geordnete und gesicherte Abfallwirtschaft.

Das Umweltministerium in Kiel stellt klar, dass es nach einem gescheiterten ersten Versuch der australischen Firma Orica aus dem Jahr 2007, mit dem giftigen Stoff Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) verunreinigte Abfälle zur umweltgerechten Entsorgung nach Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein zu verbringen, neue Überlegungen gab, die eine Entsorgung diesmal in Dänemark und Schleswig-Holstein vorsahen.

Sowohl hierüber als auch über Kontakte zwischen den schleswig-holsteinischen und den dänischen Umweltbehörden hat das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume mehrfach von sich aus informiert, so zum Beispiel den Umwelt- und Agrarausschuss des Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtags sowie am 30. Juni 2010 in Form einer öffentlichen Medieninformation.

Weder damals noch am heutigen Tage hat sich an der Sachlage jedoch etwas geändert: Ein erneuter Antrag der Firma Orica liegt in Schleswig-Holstein nicht vor. Sollte ein solcher Antrag vorgelegt werden, **würde dieser nach Recht und Gesetz bearbeitet und beschieden werden**. Sowohl die Antragstellung als auch der behördliche Bescheid müssen dabei zwingend schriftlich erfolgen. In diesem Kontext weist das Ministerium noch einmal ausdrücklich darauf hin, dass auch bei einer neuerlichen Antragstellung der Nachweis entscheidend wäre, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann. Technisch ist, wie bereits mehrfach klargestellt, eine umweltgerechte Entsorgung solcher Abfälle in der Sava in Brunsbüttel möglich

„Die Landesregierung soll endlich Klartext reden und ihre Giftmüllpläne der Bevölkerung offenlegen“, fordert Sybille Macht-Baumgarten, Landesvorsitzende des BUND Schleswig-Holstein. „Offensichtlich ist die Öffentlichkeit vorsätzlich über die wahren Absichten der Landesregierung getäuscht worden.“

Noch vor zwei Jahren hatte der damalige Umweltminister von Bötticher die Giftmüllimporte abgelehnt. Auf eine Anfrage des BUND Schleswig-Holstein vom Juli 2010 antwortete das MLUR, es liege keine Anfrage von der Firma Orica aus Australien, die diesen Sondermüll entsorgen muss, vor.

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Wir lehnen den Transport und die Entsorgung des Giftmülls ab!

Zu der Pressemitteilung des BUND, die Landesregierung habe offensichtlich die Öffentlichkeit über die Genehmigung des Imports von hochtoxischem Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) Sondermüll aus Australien nach Brunsbüttel bewusst getäuscht, erklärt der Abgeordnete der Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen aus der Wilstermarsch, Bernd Voß: Schon wieder arbeitet die Landesregierung nicht mit offenen Karten. Nach einer mündlichen Absprache würden 25 Prozent des in Australien gelagerten HCB-Sondermülls nach Brunsbüttel transportiert und durch Verbrennung entsorgt. Das geht aus einem internen Vermerk vom 06. Mai 2010 der dänischen Regierung hervor.

Noch am 14. Juli 2010 hatte die Landesregierung in einem Brief an den BUND Schleswig-Holstein geantwortet, dass ein entsprechender Antrag für eine Entsorgung in Schleswig-Holstein derzeit nicht vorliegt. Der australischen Firma Orica würde es freistehen, einen solchen Antrag zu stellen. Diese würde dann von den zuständigen Behörden gewissenhaft nach Recht und Gesetz geprüft und bewertet werden. Auch ein Transport durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal würde man sehr kritisch sehen. Eine Notifizierung in Deutschland wäre erforderlich.

Noch 2007 lehnte die Landesregierung den Giftmülltransport nach Schleswig-Holstein ab. Die Giftmüllimporte verstießen nach einem Gutachten des damaligen Umweltministeriums von Nordrhein-Westfalen gegen das Baseler Übereinkommen und wären eine potenzielle Gefahr für Mensch und Umwelt. Auch in anderen europäischen Ländern und den Vereinigten Staaten fanden die Australier offensichtlich kein Unternehmen und kein Land, das die Müllentsorgung übernahm. Wenn der Vermerk der dänischen Regierung zutrifft, besteht der Verdacht, dass sich die Landesregierung hinter der dänischen Entscheidung versteckt und dann erst entscheidet. Der Transport über 16.000 Seekilometer wäre ein unverantwortliches Risiko. Da hilft es auch nichts, wenn die Satellitenortung der Giftcontainer bei einer Bedrohung, zum Beispiel durch Piraten, abgestellt würde.

Für die Regionen Brunsbüttel, Dithmarschen und Steinburg ist es ein unzumutbares, zusätzliches Risiko und Umweltbelastung. Wir lehnen den Transport und die Entsorgung des Giftmülls ab. Die Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen wird in der nächsten Umwelt- und Agrarausschusssitzung Aufklärung durch die Landesregierung verlangen.

Tyskland bruger Danmark som skjold i sag om import af giftigt HCB

De tyske miljømyndigheder havde sagt ja til at modtage giftigt HCB-affald fra australske Orica, før miljøminister Karen Ellemann accepterede importen til Danmark. Men de tyske myndigheder turde ikke fortælle offentligheden sandheden. Tysk miljøorganisation føler sig ført bag lyset. [weiter](#)

shz: Nur eine Zeitfrage? Giftmüll für Schleswig-Holstein

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

16. Oktober 2010 | Von kea/blu

Erneut sorgt Giftmüll aus Übersee für große Aufregung in Schleswig-Holstein. Es geht um 22.000 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) aus dem australischen Melbourne.

Bereits 2007 sollte der hochtoxische Müll zur Entsorgung in Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein eingeführt werden. Damals lehnten beide Umweltministerien den Import ab. Der Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (Bund) in Kiel wirft jetzt der Landesregierung vor, die Öffentlichkeit getäuscht zu haben und erneut den Import nach Brunsbüttel zu planen. Das Umweltministerium in Kiel weist dies als "haltlose Unterstellung" zurück.

Der Bund beruft sich auf ein internes Protokoll des dänischen Umweltministeriums in Kopenhagen, das unserer Redaktion vorliegt. Demnach soll es eine Vereinbarung per "håndslag" (Handschlag) zwischen Führungskräften des Sprengstoff- und Chemieunternehmens Orica und einem Vertreter des Umweltministeriums in Kiel gegeben haben. Ein Viertel des Sondermülls solle in Schleswig-Holstein entsorgt werden, sobald Dänemark einem HCB-Import in sein Land zugestimmt hat. Die Notiz stammt vom 6. Mai.

"Dagegen hatte noch im Juli das Umweltministerium in Kiel uns mitgeteilt, dass keine Anfrage von der Firma Orica vorliegt", empört sich Bund-Referentin Dr. Ina Walenda. Sie schließt daraus: "Da Dänemark einem HCB-Müll-Import bereits zugestimmt hat, will die Landesregierung offenbar erst die dänischen Importe abwarten und dann unter Berufung auf das Nachbarland eine deutsche Genehmigung öffentlich erklären."

["Frische Luft wird dabei bestimmt nicht aus dem Schornstein kommen."](#)

Das Umweltministerium weist die Vorwürfe "entschieden" zurück. Sie entbehren jeder Grundlage, so Sprecher Christian Seyfert. "Wir wissen von niemandem in unserem Hause, der diesen Handschlag gegeben hat." Überdies zählten nur schriftliche Vereinbarungen. "Und ein neuer Antrag von Orica liegt uns nicht vor", so der Sprecher.

Gleichwohl: Sollte Orica einen "stichhaltig begründeten Antrag" stellen, "dürfen wir uns dem aufgrund von bundes- und völkerrechtlichen Regelungen nicht verweigern", sagt Seyfert. Dabei wäre aber der Nachweis entscheidend, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann. Technisch sei eine umweltgerechte Entsorgung solcher Abfälle in der Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage (Sava) in Brunsbüttel möglich.

"Trotz technischen Fortschritts - es ist immer noch eine Müllverbrennung", meint Bundsreferentin Ina Walenda. "Frische Luft wird dabei bestimmt nicht aus dem Schornstein kommen."



PRESSEMITTEILUNG

Datum: 15. Oktober 2010

B90/SH: Wir lehnen den Transport und die Entsorgung des Giftmülls ab!

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Noch am 14. Juli 2010 hatte die Landesregierung in einem Brief an den BUND Schleswig-Holstein geantwortet, dass ein entsprechender Antrag für eine Entsorgung in Schleswig-Holstein derzeit nicht vorliegt. Der australischen Firma Orica würde es freistehen, einen solchen Antrag zu stellen. Diese würde dann von den zuständigen Behörden gewissenhaft nach Recht und Gesetz geprüft und bewertet werden. Auch ein Transport durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal würde man sehr kritisch sehen. Eine Notifizierung in Deutschland wäre erforderlich.

Noch 2007 lehnte die Landesregierung den Giftmülltransport nach Schleswig-Holstein ab. Die Giftmüllimporte verstießen nach einem Gutachten des damaligen Umweltministeriums von Nordrhein-Westfalen gegen das Baseler Übereinkommen und wären eine potenzielle Gefahr für Mensch und Umwelt.

Auch in anderen europäischen Ländern und den Vereinigten Staaten fanden die Australier offensichtlich kein Unternehmen und kein Land, das die Müllentsorgung übernahm. Wenn der Vermerk der dänischen Regierung zutrifft, besteht der Verdacht, dass sich die Landesregierung hinter der dänischen Entscheidung versteckt und dann erst entscheidet. Der Transport über 16.000 Seekilometer wäre ein unverantwortliches Risiko. Da hilft es auch nichts, wenn die Satellitenortung der Giftcontainer bei einer Bedrohung, zum Beispiel durch Piraten, abgestellt würde.

Für die Regionen Brunsbüttel, Dithmarschen und Steinburg ist es ein unzumutbares, zusätzliches Risiko und Umweltbelastung. Wir lehnen den Transport und die Entsorgung des Giftmülls ab. Die

Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen wird in der nächsten Umwelt- und Agrarausschusssitzung Aufklärung durch die Landesregierung verlangen.

Fraktion Bündnis 90/Die Grünen
im Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtag
Claudia Jacob
Pressesprecherin
Düsternbrooker Weg 70
24105 Kiel

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Landesregierung
Schleswig-Holstein



Kein australischer Sondermüll

Ministerium in Kiel dementiert

Das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume hat die am 15. Oktober erhobenen Vorwürfe des BUND-Landesverbands Schleswig-Holstein hinsichtlich einer angeblich getroffenen Vereinbarung zum Import von australischem Sondermüll nach Schleswig-Holstein und einer vermeintlich bewussten Täuschung der Öffentlichkeit hierüber mit Entschiedenheit zurückgewiesen.

Das Ministerium stellt klar, dass es nach einem gescheiterten ersten Versuch der australischen Firma Orica aus dem Jahr 2007, mit dem giftigen Stoff Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) verunreinigte Abfälle zur umweltgerechten Entsorgung nach Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein zu verbringen, neue Überlegungen gab, die eine Entsorgung diesmal in Dänemark und Schleswig-Holstein vorsahen.

Klare Kommunikation

Sowohl hierüber als auch über Kontakte zwischen den schleswig-holsteinischen und den dänischen Umweltbehörden hat das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume mehrfach von sich aus informiert, so zum Beispiel den Umwelt- und Agrarausschuss des Schleswig-Holsteinischen Landtags sowie am 30. Juni 2010 in Form einer öffentlichen Medieninformation.

Neuer Antrag liegt nicht vor

Weder damals noch am heutigen Tage hat sich an der Sachlage jedoch etwas geändert: Ein erneuter Antrag der Firma Orica liegt in Schleswig-Holstein nicht vor. Sollte ein solcher Antrag vorgelegt werden, würde dieser nach Recht und Gesetz bearbeitet und beschieden

werden. Sowohl die Antragstellung als auch der behördliche Bescheid müssen dabei zwingend schriftlich erfolgen.

In diesem Kontext weist das Ministerium noch einmal ausdrücklich darauf hin, dass auch bei einer neuerlichen Antragstellung der Nachweis entscheidend wäre, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann. Technisch ist, wie bereits mehrfach klargestellt, eine umweltgerechte Entsorgung solcher Abfälle in der Sava in Brunsbüttel möglich

Lübecker Nachrichten

www.LN-online.de

vom [15.10.2010 15:59](#)

Lübecker Nachrichten: BUND wirft Land Import-Pläne für Giftmüll vor Kiel - Plant Schleswig-Holstein den Import von Giftmüll aus Australien? Das zumindest hat der BUND im Norden am Freitag der Landesregierung vorgeworfen und beruft sich auf einen Vermerk aus dem dänischen Umweltministerium.

Dieser lege eine mündliche Absprache offen, nach der 25 Prozent sogenannten HCB-Mülls in einer Sonderverbrennungsanlage in Brunsbüttel verbrannt werden sollten, teilte der Umweltverband am Freitag in Kiel mit. Das Umweltministerium widersprach. „Diese Vorwürfe entbehren jeder Grundlage“, teilte es mit..Dänemark will laut BUND einen Teil des Giftmülls importieren. Der Vermerk aus dem Kopenhagener Umweltministerium stammt vom 6. Mai dieses Jahres. Etwa zwei Monate später erklärte das Umweltministerium öffentlich, dass kein australischer Antrag für den Export von HCB-Sondermüll nach Schleswig-Holstein vorliege.

Das bewertet der BUND als Täuschung, seine Landesvorsitzende Sybille Macht-Baumgarten forderte: „Die Landesregierung soll endlich Klartext reden und ihre Giftmüllpläne der Bevölkerung offenlegen.“ Das Ministerium hielt dagegen. Es habe mehrfach von sich aus über Überlegungen informiert, den Müll in Dänemark und Schleswig-Holstein zu entsorgen sowie über Kontakte zwischen den schleswig-holsteinischen und dänischen Umweltbehörden. Sprecher Christian Seyfert betonte zudem, es läge derzeit kein Antrag aus Australien vor. Aber: „Wenn die Voraussetzungen erfüllt sind, müssen wir genehmigen“, sagte er.

Technisch sei eine umweltgerechte Entsorgung in der Verbrennungsanlage SAVA möglich. Es geht um insgesamt 22.000 Tonnen des früheren hauptsächlich als Pflanzenschutzmittel verwendeten Hexachlorbenzols, kurzen HCB, die Australien loswerden will. Schon 2007 sollten sie in Brunsbüttel angelandet werden, 5000 davon, also etwa 25 Prozent, waren für die SAVA gedacht, 16.000 sollten per Zug weiter nach Nordrhein-Westfalen. Die Umweltministerien der Länder lehnten den Antrag der australischen Firma Orica aber ab, weil die dortigen Behörden nicht nachweisen konnten, dass die ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Entsorgung in Australien nicht möglich sei.

Die Grünen im Landtag kritisierten Transport und Entsorgung von Giftmüll. Der Transport über 16 000 Seekilometer sei ein unverantwortliches Risiko, für die Regionen Brunsbüttel, Dithmarschen und Steinburg bedeutete das eine zusätzliche Umweltbelastung, erklärte Bernd Voß. HCB ist seit 1981 in Deutschland nicht mehr als Pflanzenschutzmittel zugelassen. Bei dauerhaftem Kontakt können etwa Leberschäden, die Blut-Stoffwechselkrankheit Porphyrie und Schäden an den Fortpflanzungsorganen auftreten. In Tierversuchen traten auch Tumore auf.

Segeberger Zeitung: BUND wirft Schleswig-Holstein Import-Pläne für Giftmüll vor

Kiel - Plant Schleswig-Holstein den Import von Giftmüll aus Australien? Das zumindest hat der BUND im Norden am Freitag der Landesregierung vorgeworfen und beruft sich auf einen Vermerk aus dem dänischen Umweltministerium. Dieser lege eine mündliche Absprache offen, nach der 25 Prozent sogenannten HCB-Mülls in einer Sonderverbrennungsanlage in Brunsbüttel verbrannt werden sollten, teilte der Umweltverband am Freitag in Kiel mit. Das Umweltministerium widersprach. „Diese Vorwürfe entbehren jeder Grundlage“, teilte es mit. Dänemark will laut BUND einen Teil des Giftmülls importieren.

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Internet: Vermerk aus dem dänischen Umweltministerium

Miljø- og Planlægningsudvalget 2009-10 MPU alm. del Svar på Spørgsmål 827 Offentligt
<http://dpaq.de/XdgpS>

Notat

MILJØMINISTERIET

Miljøstyrelsen

INTERNT NOTAT

Jord & Affald
J.nr.
Ref. Los/dbh
Den 7. maj 2010

Referat af møde med Orica torsdag d. 6. maj 2010

Tilstede:

Fra Orica: John Fetter, Group Manager (ansvarlig for forhold til offentligheden og offentlige myndigheder) og Bill Crowe, Manager (ansvarlig for undersøgelse og afværgje på koncernens forurenede ejendomme) samt kommunikationskonsulent Jan Juul Christensen, Rud Pedersen A/S,

Fra Miljøstyrelsen: Anne-Marie Rasmussen, Dorte Hermansen og Lone Schou

Der blev af Orica redejort for følgende under mødet:

- Orica er australisk ejet, børsnoteret og Australiens 25.ende største virksomhed. Der er 15.000 ansatte i 50 lande over hele verden. Der er også et dansk datterselskab. Koncernen har fokuseret sine aktiviteter på levering af ydelser, herunder sprængstof og sprængstofsvendelse til mine og råstofudvindings-industrien.
- Orica er som virksomhed ca 100 år gammel, og virksomhedens fortid indeholder en omfattende kemikalieproduktion, herunder produktion af chlorerede oplosningsmidler. Orica investerer derfor ganske betydelige ressourcer i håndtering af de såkaldte "legacy-sites" (store industrigrunde forurenset typisk fra begyndelsen af sidste århundrede og frem til 1980-1990'erne). "Botany Bay", hvor HCB-affaldet er placeret, er i den sammenhæng den største enkelte opgave.
- "Botany Bay" er en meget stor gammel industrigrund i Sydney, placeret i nærheden af Sydneys lufthavn og strand- og havneområder og ved 3 sterre beboelsesområder.
- Orica har i løbet af de sidste 5 år brugt 370 mill. aus. dollars på afværgeforanstaltninger m.v. på grunden. Udover oplaget af HCB-affald på ejendommen er der bl.a. udfordringer i form af kviksolvforurening af jorden og en forurening med chlorerede oplosningsmidler af grundvand, som man har iværksat afværgeforanstaltninger overfor.
- Der er hidtil anvendt 15 mill. aus. dollars på at sikre, at affaldet er opbevaret sikert. P.t. er 75% af affaldet blevet ompakket. Al ompakning af affaldet øger mængden af affald, da anvendte sikkerhedsdragter, temte tender m.v. er forurenset og derfor også skal destrueres. Orica har i 2007 etableret en særlig facilitet til ompakning af affaldet.
- Der er etableret "Community participation at Botany Bay" – Orica oplyste, at dette omfatter udsendelse af nyhedsbreve (til 15.000 modtagere) og afholdelse af lokalsamfundsmeder hver 3. måned med deltagelse af både fedrale, statslige som lokale politikere og myndigheder samt repræsentanter for Orica. Der havde tidligere været stor utilfredshed med Oricas indsats, men at lokalsamfundet efter, at der var blevet investeret massivt i afværgje på grunden, var indgået i en konstruktiv og positiv dialog. Gruppen støtter, at affaldet eksporteres til DK og har de seneste måneder lagt pres på myndigheder og Orica for en klar udmelding fsva den mulige eksport til Danmark.

- Orica har haft dialog med Greenpeace Australien (og Holland, men endnu ikke Danmark), som havde indikeret at de ikke ville lave nogen kampagne i forhold til en evt. eksport. GP har tidligere haft en meget kontant udmelding i forhold til forbrænding, men efter at området er blevet reguleret i EU, har de valgt ikke have dette område som prioritet (jf. Orica).
- Det eneste NGO, der "larme" i Australien er Mariann Lloyd-Smith, som repræsenterer International POP's elimination network. Oricas vurdering er, at hendes network kun består af 20 personer, og at hun ville larme ved en eksporttilladelse, men at det ville være forbigående. Hun bliver ikke støttet af lokalsamfundet.
- Orica har endvidere haft dialog med fagforeningerne i Australien, hvor der heller ikke er modstand i mod eksporten, ej heller blandt dem, der repræsenter transporterhvervene, herunder arbejderne på sørtransportområdet.
- Orica har forud for valget af Kommunekemi investeret ganske betydelige ressourcer i at af-dække, at Kommunekemi A/S har en god miljømæssig standard og er accepteret både nationalt og lokalt. Orica har i den sammenhæng konstateret, at der er fuld politisk opbakning til importen af affaldet lokalpolitisk.
- Der er en "håndslags"-aftale med miljømyndighederne i Slesvig-Holstein om at de skal modtage 25% af affaldet (på et anlæg, hvor landtransport også kan undgås). De tyske myndigheder ønsker ikke efter de første tyske afslag at være de første, der tager beslutningen om import, og venter derfor på den danske vurdering.
- Orica har lagt afgørende vægt på, at der er havne ved anlæggene både i Nyborg og i Slesvig Holsten, så landtransport undgås ved, at affaldet kan skibes ud stort set direkte fra Botany Bay og landes ved anlæggene.
- Orica har ingen plan B i forhold til behandling af affaldet. Affaldet er af en sådan karakter, at det kun kan behandles på et høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg som Kommunekemi A/S. Som oplyst i forbindelse med forhåndsanmodningen undersøgte Orica mulighederne og konsekvenserne ved etablering af et HTI-anlæg i Australien, men dette er blevet opgivet bl.a. som følge af, at der ikke efterfølgende vil være affald til et sådant anlæg og fordi, at for at forbrænde dette høj koncentreret chlor-affald kræves en stor mængde andet affald, – og dette andet affald har Australien ikke.
- Orica havde kendskab til Miljøstyrelsens drøftelser med de australske myndigheder om tingen af de 2 afgørelsesprocesser og var vidende om, at den australske minister siden december 2009 har haft en underskriftsklar australsk accept af eksporten "i tasken", uanset, hvor han har været.
- Orica havde valgt at frafalde et sagsanlæg i anledning af afslaget fra myndighederne i NordRhein Westphalen, uagtet at deres tyske advokat mente, at de kunne vinde. Orica ønsker ikke at benytte anlægget i delstaten, da der er omfattende lokal modstand mod anlægget, og da benyttelse af anlægget vil indebære landtransport.

På forespørgsel oplyste Miljøstyrelsen

- at styrelsen ikke har behov for yderligere oplysninger,
- at der ikke er udeståender i forhold til de tekniske vurderinger
- at sagen fortsat er under administrativ-juridisk vurdering, men at en afgørelse ville foreligge inden den danske sommerferie (2010).

Afsluttende anmodede Orica's repræsentanter om, at såfremt ministeren skulle ønske at afslå forhåndsanmodningen, at Orica's direktører så fik mulighed for at mødes med ministeren inden afslaget. Miljøstyrelsen tilkendegav, at styrelsen ville videregive anmodningen.

Brief des Kieler Umweltministeriums: <http://dpaq.de/3IOoh>

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und
ländliche Räume Postfach 71 51 | 24171 Kiel
Frau
Sybille Macht-Baumgarten
BUND Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein

Sandbarg 3 24248
Mönkeberg

**Abschrift - Antwort des
Ministerium für Landwirtschaft,
Umwelt und ländliche Räume
des Landes Schleswig-Holstein**

Ihr Zeichen: /
Ihre Nachficht vom: 3.7.2010/
Mein Zeichen; V 61-5800.000-3/
Meine Nachricht vom: /
Dr. Andreas Wasielewski
andrees.wasielewski@mlur.landsh.de'
Telefon: 0431 988-7261/
Telefax: 0431 988-7179/
. 14.7.2010

Verbringung australischer HCB-Abfälle nach Dänemark

Sehr geehrte Frau Macht-Baumgarten,

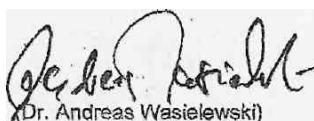
vielen Dank für ihren Brief vom 3.7.2010 zur o.g. Thematik. Darin bringen Sie ihre Sorge insbesondere zur Sicherheit des Seeweges zum Ausdruck und richten einige Fragen an unser Haus. Frau Ministerin Dr. Rumpf hat mich gebeten Ihnen zu antworten. Dem komme ich gerne nach.

im Rahmen der beabsichtigten Verbringung der australischen HCB-Abfälle nach Dänemark hat die zuständige dänische Umweltagentur eine wichtige Vorfrage positiv entschieden. Das eigentliche Notifizierungsverfahren steht noch bevor. Einen entsprechenden Antrag für eine Entsorgung in Schleswig-Holstein liegt derzeit nicht vor. Der australischen Fa. Orica steht es frei, einen solchen Antrag zu stellen. Dieser würde dann von unseren zuständigen Behörden gewissenhaft nach Recht und Gesetz geprüft und bewertet, insbesondere müsste von australischer Seite der Nachweis erbracht werden, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann.

Der in Aussicht genommene Transportweg von Australien nach Fünen/Dänemark ist der Landesregierung im Einzelnen nicht bekannt. Bitte haben Sie Verständnis, dass die Landesregierung sich an Spekulationen hierüber auch nicht beteiligen wird. Eine Passage durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal wird jedoch sehr kritisch gesehen. Sollte dies von australischer Seite in Erwägung gezogen werden, wäre hierzu auch eine Notifizierung in Deutschland erforderlich, da deutsches Territorium für den Transit in Anspruch genommen werden würde.

Zu den Sicherheitsvorkehrungen während des Transportes liegen der Landesregierung keine näheren Kenntnisse vor. Gespräche mit Dänemark haben hierzu bislang nicht stattgefunden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



(Dr. Andreas Wasielewski)

URL: http://www.segeberger-zeitung.de/schleswig_holstein/landespolitik/?em_cnt=200015&em_loc=10

<http://ing.dk/artikel/113012-tyskland-bruger-danmark-som-skjold-i-sag-om-import-af-giftigt-hcb>

Tyskland bruger Danmark som skjold i sag om import af giftigt HCB

De tyske miljømyndigheder havde sagt ja til at modtage giftigt HCB-affald fra australske Orica, før miljøminister Karen Ellemann accepterede importen til Danmark. Men de tyske myndigheder turde ikke fortælle offentligheden sandheden. Tysk miljøorganisation føler sig ført bag lyset.

Af [Ulrik Andersen](#), torsdag 14. okt 2010 kl. 21:36

De tyske miljemyndigheder i Slesvig Holstein hemmeligholder, at de har sagt ja til, at australske Orica må sende tonsvis af giftigt HCB affald til destruktion i Tyskland, fordi de er bange for reaktionen fra de indflydelsesrige miljøbevægeler.

Det fremgår af referatet af et møde mellem Oricas ledelse og vicedirektør i Miljøstyrelsen, Anne Marie Rasmussen og to andre medarbejdere.

»Der er en 'håndslags' aftale med miljømyndighederne i Slesvig-Holsten om, at de skal modtage 25 procent af affaldet (på et anlæg hvor landtransport kan undgås). De tyske myndigheder ønsker ikke efter de første tyske afslag, at være de første, der tager beslutningen om import, og afventer derfor den danske vurdering,« står der i referatet fra mødet, der blev holdt 6. maj 2010 – over en måned før miljøminister Karen Ellemann sagde ja til at modtage HCB-affaldet fra Australien.

Orica holdt møde med de danske myndigheder, fordi de vil sende størstedelen af det giftige affald til Danmark.

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening og lokale borgergrupper har været stærkt kritiske over for, at HCB-affaldet, der over flere årtier er ophobet på storvirksomheden Oricas grund i Sydney, Australien, skal transporteres til Danmark for at destrueres hos Kommunekemi i Nyborg. Flere folketingsmedlemmer har også været kritiske og bedt miljøministeren undersøge, om affaldet kunne modtages andre steder. Det har miljøministeren afvist med henvisning til, at Orica ikke har kunnet få aftaler på plads med lande i regionen eller USA.

Oricas oprindelige plan var at sende samtlige 22.000 tons affald til fire forbrændingsanlæg i Tyskland. Men de tyske myndigheder afslog i 2007 anmodningen, fordi de ikke mente, at de australske myndigheder havde bevist, at landet ikke selv kunne håndtere affaldet. Det har muligvis også spillet ind, at 15.000 tyskere skrev under på en protest mod importen og at

borgmestrene for 11 byer samt borgergrupper og kirkelige repræsentanter kritiserede HCB-aftalen.

Da aftalen faldt til jorden, henvendte Kommunekemi sig i stedet med et tilbud, som Australierne havde svært ved at sige nej til: Kommunekemi kunne tage en del af australiernes affald, lovede de. Men samtidigt forhandlede Orica videre med behandlingsanlægget Sava i Brunsbüttel, Slesvig Holsten, om alligevel at sende en del af affaldet dertil.

Orica appelerede også de tyske myndigheders afgørelse. Ifølge Orica havde de udsigt til at vinde et sagsanlæg mod de tyske myndigheder i Nordrhein Westfalen, men på mødet med Miljøstyrelsen fortalte Orica, at de havde droppet sagen, fordi, der var for stor lokal modstand og fordi det ville kræve transport over land at komme frem til anlæggene.

I Tyskland er den tyske afdeling af Friends of the Earth, BUND, meget overraskede over at høre om håndslaget.

»Vi er virkelig overraskede. Udadtil prøver vores myndigheder, at give indtryk af, at de er temmelig kritiske overfor en import – særligt hvis den skal gå gennem Nord-Ostsee-kanalen. De har hævdet, at hvis Orica spurgte dem, så ville de have omhyggelig bevisførelse for alt ting og så tage en beslutning,« siger Dr. Ina Walenda fra BUND i Slesvig Holsten.

Ifølge hende bekræfter Oricas udtalelser til mødet i Danmark, at de tyske politikere har tænkt sig at gemme sig bag den danske beslutning.

»De vil helt sikkert sige, at hvis Danmark importerer det, så er vi også nødt til det på grund af Basel konventionen. Myndighederne snyder befolkningen om det her. Sikkert fordi de er bange for offentligheden og modstanden i befolkningen.«

Translated by Mr. Google (English Version)

Germany, Denmark spends as a shield in case of import of toxic HCB

The German environmental authorities had agreed to accept toxic HCB waste from Orica Australia before the Environment, Ellemann accept imports to Denmark. But the German authorities did not dare tell the public the truth. German environmental organization feel duped.

Ulrik Andersen, Thursday 14th October 2010 pm. 21:36

The German environmental authorities in Schleswig Holstein keep secret that they have said yes to that Australian Orica must send tons of toxic HCB waste for disposal in Germany because they fear the reaction of the influential environmental movements.

As the minutes of a meeting between Orica leadership and deputy director of EPA, Anne Marie Rasmussen and two other employees.

"There is a 'hand sort of agreement with the environmental authorities in Schleswig-Holstein that they must receive 25 percent of the waste (at a facility where land can be avoided). The German authorities do not want after the first German refusal to be the first to take the decision to import, and therefore await the Danish assessment, "it says in the minutes of the meeting held 6th May 2010 - over a month before the environment minister, Ellemann said yes to receiving HCB waste from Australia.

Orica met with the Danish authorities, because they send most of the toxic waste to Denmark.

Danish Society for Nature Conservation and local citizen groups have been strongly critical of the HCB waste, which over decades has accumulated in large company Orica site in Sydney, Australia, to be transported to Denmark to be destroyed by Kommunekemi in Nyborg. Several MPs have also been critical and asked the Minister examine whether the waste could be received elsewhere. The Environment Minister has refused on the grounds that Orica could not have agreements with countries in the region or America.

Orica's original plan was to send all 22,000 tons of waste into four incinerators in Germany. But the German authorities in 2007 refused the request because they believed that the Australian authorities had proved that the country is not even able to handle the waste. It may also have played a role, that 15,000 Germans signed a protest against imports and the mayors of 11 cities and citizen groups and church representatives criticized the HCB Agreement.

When the agreement collapsed, approached Kommunekemi himself instead of a bid, as the Australians found it hard to say no to: Kommunekemi could take a share of Australians waste, they promised. But simultaneously negotiated Orica ahead with the treatment plant Sava in Brunsbüttel, Schleswig Holstein on anyway to send a portion of the waste there.

Orica also appealed the German decision. According to Orica had the prospect of winning a lawsuit against the German authorities in North Rhine Westphalia, but the meeting with the EPA told Orica that they had dropped the case because there was too much local opposition and because it would require travel over land to get until the plants.

In Germany, the German branch of Friends of the Earth, BUND, very surprised to hear about hand battle.

"We are really surprised. Outwardly try our authorities to give the impression that they are pretty critical of an import - especially if it must go through the busiest shipping channel. They argue that if Orica asked them, they would be careful proof of all things, and then take a decision, "said Dr. Ina Walenda from BASE in Schleswig Holstein.

According to her confirms Orica opinions to the meeting in Denmark that German politicians are going to hide behind the Danish decision.

"They will certainly say that if Denmark is importing it, then we also need it because of the Basel Convention. Authorities cheats people about it here. Probably because they are afraid of public opinion and resistance in the population. "

Übersetzt durch Mr. Google (Deutsche Version)

Wenn Jemand das Dänische besser übersetzen kann, wäre ich dankbar

Deutschland, Dänemark verbringt als Schild im Falle der Einfuhr von toxischen HCB Der deutsche Umwelt-Behörden hatten vereinbart, giftig HCB-Abfälle von Orica Australien vor der Umwelt, Ellemann akzeptieren Einfuhren nach Dänemark zu akzeptieren. Aber die deutschen Behörden nicht wagen zu sagen, der Öffentlichkeit die Wahrheit. Deutsch Umweltorganisation fühlen düpiert.

Ulrik Andersen, Donnerstag, 14. Oktober 2010 Uhr. 21.36

Die deutschen Umweltbehörden in Schleswig-Holstein geheim halten, dass sie ja gesagt, dass australische Orica muss Tonnen giftiger HCB-Abfälle zur Entsorgung in Deutschland zu schicken, weil sie die Reaktion der einflussreichsten ökologischen Bewegungen fürchten.

Wie aus dem Protokoll eines Treffens zwischen Orica Führung und stellvertretender Direktor des EPA, Anne Marie Rasmussen und zwei weiteren Mitarbeitern.

"Es gibt eine" Hand Art von Abkommen mit den Umweltbehörden in Schleswig-Holstein, dass sie 25 Prozent der Abfälle (bei einer Anlage, in der Land vermieden werden können) zu empfangen. Die deutschen Behörden nicht nach dem ersten deutschen Weigerung wollen die erste, die Entscheidung für den Import zu tragen, und deshalb erwarten die dänische Beurteilung ", heißt es in dem Protokoll der Sitzung der 6. Mai 2010 - über einen Monat vor der Umweltminister, sagte Ellemann Ja zur Aufnahme HCB-Abfälle aus Australien.

Orica traf sich mit den dänischen Behörden, weil sie die meisten der giftigen Abfällen nach Dänemark zu senden.

Dänische Gesellschaft für Naturschutz und lokale Bürgergruppen wurden stark kritisiert die HCB-Abfälle, die über Jahrzehnte in großen Unternehmen Orica Standort in Sydney, Australien, angesammelt hat, nach Dänemark transportiert werden, um durch Kommunekemi in Nyborg zerstört werden. Mehrere Abgeordnete haben auch kritisch und forderte die Minister zu prüfen, ob die Abfälle anderswo empfangen werden konnten. Der Umweltminister hat mit der Begründung, dass Orica nicht hätte Abkommen mit Ländern in der Region oder Amerika verweigert.

Orica ursprünglicher Plan war es, alle 22.000 Tonnen Abfall in vier Verbrennungsanlagen in Deutschland zu senden. Aber die deutschen Behörden im Jahr 2007 lehnte diesen Antrag, weil sie glaubten, dass die australischen Behörden hatten bewiesen, dass das Land nicht einmal in der Lage, die Abfälle zu behandeln. Es kann auch eine Rolle gespielt haben, dass 15.000 Deutsche einen Protest gegen die Einfuhr und die Bürgermeister von 11 Städten und Bürgerinitiativen und Vertretern der Kirchen unterzeichnet kritisierte die HCB-Abkommen.

Als das Abkommen zusammengebrochen, näherte sich Kommunekemi statt eines Angebots, wie die Australier fand es schwer, nein zu sagen zu: Kommunekemi könnte einen Anteil von Abfällen Australier nehmen, versprach sie. Aber gleichzeitig Orica voran mit der Kläranlage Sava in Brunsbüttel, Schleswig-Holstein auf jeden Fall einen Teil der Abfälle dorthin zu schicken ausgehandelt.

Orica appellierte auch die deutsche Entscheidung. Nach Orica hatte die Aussicht auf den Gewinn einer Klage gegen den deutschen Behörden in Nordrhein-Westfalen, sondern die Begegnung mit dem EPA gesagt Orica, sie hätten den Fall fallen gelassen, weil es zu viel Widerstand der örtlichen Bevölkerung und weil es Reisen über Land benötigen, um bis die Pflanzen.

In Deutschland, dem deutschen Zweig von Friends of the Earth, BUND, sehr überrascht über die Hand Schlacht zu hören.

"Wir sind wirklich überrascht. Äußerlich versuchen unsere Behörden den Eindruck erwecken, dass sie ziemlich kritisch gegenüber einer Einfuhr sind - besonders, wenn es durch die belebtesten Fahrrinne muss gehen. Sie argumentieren, dass wenn Orica fragte sie, würden sie vorsichtig Nachweis aller Dinge, und dann eine Entscheidung treffen ", sagte Dr. Ina Walenda von BASE in Schleswig-Holstein.

Nach ihren bestätigt Orica Meinungen zu dem Treffen in Dänemark, dass deutsche Politiker gehen hinter die dänische Entscheidung zu verstecken.

"Sie werden sicherlich sagen, dass, wenn Dänemark importiert, dann müssen wir auch, weil der Basler Konvention. Behörden betrügt die Menschen erfahren Sie hier. Wahrscheinlich, weil sie Angst vor der öffentlichen Meinung und Widerstand in der Bevölkerung. "

Former Danish Prime Minister Nyrup Rasmussen opposes Orica export of HCB

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[Background Information to Orica HCB Export](#)

Kommunekemi and the toxic waste http://www.nyrup.dk/cgi-bin/nyrup/uploads/media/Nyborg_og_kommunekemi.doc

Danish Prime Minister (1993-2001) [Poul Nyrup Rasmussen](#)

Nyrup Rasmussen's website: www.nyrup.dk

Kommunekemi and the toxic waste

[Danish to English translation](#)

A few years ago I came one evening to Nyborg Strand to talk about and discuss my book, "**The greed time**", about deals with private equity funds and their growing influence and importance in light of wealthy merchants. When I entered the hall, I thought first that I had gone wrong. Several hundred people had that evening decided to come over, because it appeared that they were worried about the rumor that went on that Kommunekemi may be sold to a private equity fund. "Paul, do you really know if this is correct and what will it mean for the city and for our jobs?" Unfortunately I had to tell the audience that there probably was an imminent danger that Kommunekemi would be sold. We tried to warn politicians that by selling Kommunekemi they might get a bag of money that warmed in municipal pockets, but also the sale would mean the loss of part of Denmark's infrastructure and the future owners could have completely different interests than the public welfare.

Neither I nor others could then imagine that Kommunekemi now a few years later declares itself ready to receive a total of four ships of 2,500 tons of highly dangerous waste which reportedly arrive in Nyborg this autumn.

From what I have been informed there will be a total of 10,000 tons of extremely hazardous waste that comes from Australia where it has accumulated in a suburb of Sydney since 1963. This waste is from a chemical company, Orica, which has stored 60,000 barrels of poison. This has leaked with the result that groundwater has been contaminated and therefore cannot be used as drinking water. I can not imagine that any municipal politician in his time had dreamed that Kommunekemi in 2010 would say yes to receive waste, supported by the Danish environmental authorities. This case demonstrates, unfortunately, that the funds are primarily for one thing - to enhance revenue rather

than to look at public safety and welfare. It is simply a crazy situation not only Nyborg, but also Denmark, where it offers its help - not as an adviser on how a new Kommunekemi be established in Australia, but instead as a recipient of the highly toxic waste! Unfortunately, citizens in Nyborg's concern proved to be quite real. My hope is that responsible politicians and staff at Kommunekemi find a better solution than to import the hazardous wastes to Nyborg.

(In Danish)

Kommunekemi og det giftige affald *Affhv. statsminister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen*

For et par år siden kom jeg en aften til Nyborg Strand for at tale om og diskutere min bog "I grådighedens tid", der blandt andet handler om kapitalfondene og deres voksende indflydelse og betydning med baggrund i pengestærke købmænd. Da jeg trådte ind i salen, troede jeg først, at jeg var gået forkert. Mange hundrede mennesker havde den aften valgt at komme forbi, fordi, viste det sig, at de var bekymrede for det rygte, der gik om, at Kommunekemi måske skulle sælges til en kapitalfond. "Poul, tror du virkelig det er rigtigt, og hvad kommer det til at betyde for byen og for vores arbejdspladser?" Desværre måtte jeg fortælle tilhørerne, at der nok var en overhængende fare for, at Kommunekemi blev solgt. Vi var flere, som dengang forsøgte at advare politikerne om, at man med salget af Kommunekemi nok fik en pose penge, der varmede i kommunernes lommer, men at man også med salget skulle være sig pinlig bevidst om, at man solgte en del af Danmarks infrastruktur fra til kapitalfonde, der kunne have helt andre interesser end offentlighedens ve og vel.

Hverken jeg eller andre havde dengang fantasi til at forestille os, at KommuneKemi nu få år senere erklærer sig parat til at modtage i alt fire skibe med 2.500 ton højfarligt gift, som efter sigende ankommer til Nyborg i dette efterår.

Efter hvad jeg har fået oplyst, er der tale om i alt 10.000 ton ekstremt farligt affald, som kommer fra Australien, hvor det har hobet sig op i en forstad til Sydney siden 1963. Der er tale om affald fra en kemisk virksomhed, Orica, der på et tidspunkt oplagrede 60.000 tønder gift, som løkkede med det resultat, at grundvandet blev forurenset og derfor ikke kunne bruges som drikkevand.

Jeg kan ikke tro, at nogen kommunalpolitiker i sin tid havde drømt om, at Kommunekemi i 2010 ville sige ja tak til modtage affaldet, støttet af de danske miljømyndigheder. Denne sag viser desværre endnu engang, at kapitalfonde primært tager hensyn til én ting – at styrke indtjeningen frem for at se på borgernes sikkerhed og ve og vel. Det er ganske enkelt en forrykt situation, man har sat ikke blot Nyborg, men også Danmark i, hvor man tilbyder sin hjælp - ikke som rådgiver i hvordan et nyt Kommunekemi kunne opføres i Australien, men i stedet som modtager af det meget giftige affald! Desværre viste borgerne i Nyborgs bekymring sig at være helt reel. Mit håb er, at ansvarlige politikere og medarbejdere på Kommunekemi finder en bedre løsning end at importere det farlige affald til Nyborg.

This entry was posted on Monday, September 20th, 2010 at 12:49 pm and is filed under [Government](#), [Neighbouring Industry](#). You can follow any responses to this entry through the [RSS 2.0](#) feed. You can [leave a response](#), or [trackback](#) from your own site.

Greens to oppose future HCB export

[Greens to oppose future HCB export - Cumberland Courier Newspapers](#)

31 Aug 10 @ 10:51am by Nick Moncrieff-Hill

Greens MP Ian Cohen has labelled Peter Garrett a nimby for approving the removal of thousands of tonnes of toxic waste from his electorate.

The Minister for Environment Protection was all smiles when he announced the Danish government had agreed to accept the first shipment of hexachlorobenzene from the shores of Kingsford Smith just three days before the Federal Election.

Multinational chemical company Orica ceased production of HCB in 1991, but about 16,000 tonnes are in a warehouse in Banksmeadow. Residents campaigned for its removal for decades after it seeped into groundwater in the 1980s.

But with the Greens now holding the balance of power in the Senate, the NSW Greens Legislative Council member warned he would urge federal Greens MPs to block future applications to export the waste.

Mr Garrett granted an export licence for 6100 tonnes, but three more shipments will be necessary to rid Botany of the waste, meaning three more export licenses.

“It’s one of the most highly toxic materials known, so there’s an element of danger transporting this material on the high seas,” Mr Cohen said.

“We’ve seen that with massive ship oil spills in recent times, so to transport this round the world is a danger to people who didn’t produce it in the first place. It is the responsibility of the company that produced it and the Australian government to dispose of it here. Peter Garrett only cares about getting it out of his backyard.”

Mr Garrett said Australia did not have an adequate facility to safely destroy the waste, and building one would take years at significant expense.

“And equally important, the Community Participation and Review Committee, which included local community representatives and environment advisers, was unanimous in believing the waste could be safely and properly exported from the Orica site,” he said.

SMH AAP

Botany Bay bids farewell to toxic waste

August 18, 2010

A permit has been granted to allow a 40-year stockpile of hazardous waste to be exported and destroyed overseas.

Environment Minister Peter Garrett on Wednesday granted an export permit to send the hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste stockpiled at Botany Bay in Sydney to Denmark.

It follows a decision by the Danish government to allow the waste to be imported and destroyed there.

Mr Garrett said this would be done in a "safe and environmentally sound manner using state of the art technology", after authorities determined Australia didn't have an adequate facility to do the job.

The HCB waste was a by-product from the manufacture of chlorinated solvents from 1964 to 1991.

There is no longer any production of HCBs in Australia.



© 2010 [AAP](#)

Greens want ORICA Banksmeadow dangerous waste and heavy metals burn-off halted

Anne Gardiner, Sue Doran & Greens Lindsay Shurey

by StreetCorner

16/08/2010

Greens Candidate for Kingsford Smith Lindsay Shurey has called for a halt to plans to dig up and burn what the Greens say are carcinogenic waste and heavy metals currently buried under a car park on ORICA's Banksmeadow site.

Greens Candidate for Kingsford Smith Lindsay Shurey says that members of the community do not accept that a consultation process conducted by ORICA resulted in the best disposal technique being chosen and she wants work stopped "...until community questions have been answered."

"The Greens have been contacted this week by residents who don't believe that they were taken seriously in a community consultation process conducted by ORICA to decide on the safest disposal technique," said Lindsay Shurey.

According to the Greens, the ORICA plan involves excavating about 70 tonnes of contaminated soil buried under a car park and heating it to break down dangerous chemicals into less harmful components.

"Local residents living around the site are genuinely frightened. I think that the plan should be put on hold until the Government can answer some key questions," said Ms Shurey.

The Greens want the following questions answered:

- 1) Has ORICA simply chosen the cheapest and not the safest disposal technique? and
- 2) Why was ORICA granted an exemption from the accepted limit on mercury emissions in the first place?"

Ms Shurey says that 'Orica has been given an exemption from the mercury emissions limit of 0.2 milligrams per cubic metre. But that doesn't mean the limit does not exist and it is of concern that it will be breached, albeit with State Government approval.'

The waste which is scheduled to be burnt later this year contains ash and soil contaminated when drums of dangerous solvents corroded and polluted the ground where they were stored. In 1980 that waste was buried within a synthetic lining and sealed, with a car park built on top.

Among many chemicals in the soil are chlorinated hydrocarbon wastes, including the highly poisonous and carcinogenic hexachlorobenzene; as well as heavy metals such as mercury.

Should work be halted? What questions do you want answered?

29. august 2010 05:11 - Af [PETER KOCH](#), Fyns Amts Avis

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tusinder af tons australsk affald.

Det er her på havnen
foran Kommunekemi, at
det australiske affald fra
næste år vil blive losset.
Foto: MICHAEL BAGER

Automatiseret destruktion

Kommunekemi i Nyborg
er klar til at modtage

Nyborg: Hvert år brændes der op mod 180.000 tons affald af på det 16,5 hektar store kompleks ved navn Kommunekemi, der er nabo til forårsrullefabrikken Daloon og Nyborg Havn.

11 anbefaler denne artikel

Det er her, der fra årsskiftet og tre år frem bliver sendt 10.000 tons HCB-holdigt affald til fra den australiske havneby, Sidney.

Det har skabt bekymrede miner hos lokalbefolkningen, interesseorganisationer og politikere.

De er nervøse for, at noget skal gå galt. Men hos Kommunekemi betragter man HCB som et hvilket som helst andet produkt, der skal skaffes af vejen, og Miljøstyrelsen har da også godkendt aftalen mellem Australien og Danmark.

Læs også: [Sådan gør de på Kommunekemi](#)

Dog har Miljøstyrelsen stillet særlige krav til transporten af affaldet, fortæller Lone Schou, der er biolog hos Miljøstyrelsen.

- Der er sat ekstra krav til sikkerheden, der er blevet krævet et dobbeltskoget skib, og Australien sørger selv for, at HCB er den eneste ting, der er på skibet, fortæller Lone Schou.

Kommunekemi er af Miljøstyrelsen blevet godkendt som aftager af HCB'en, fordi de er i stand til at destruere de skadelige stoffer.

Deltag i debatten

- Selve behandlingen af det, er Kommunekemi specialister i. De behandler farligt affald hver dag, det er det, de er godkendt til, siger Lone Schou.

Carsten Fich, administrerende direktør for Kommunekemi, forklarer, at det største problem med HCB er, at det ikke bliver påvirket af vind og vejr, men det vil først begynde at påvirke mennesker, hvis man opholder sig i nærheden af det over længere tid eller spiste mad, der var påvirket af HCB.

Læs også: [Fakta om HCB](#)

- Hvis man lod det stå, ville det bare høbe sig op, påvirke vandet og brede sig til planter og dyr, forklarer Per Andreasen, driftsdirektør hos Kommunekemi.

Molekylerne bliver flået fra hinanden

Carsten Fich understreger, at HCB ikke er direkte skadeligt for mennesker.

- Der sker ikke noget, hvis man rører ved det, siger Carsten Fich. Miljøstyrelsen siger, at man selvfølgelig skal undgå kontakt med HCB, men at stoffet ikke giver akut forgiftning, hvis man skulle få det på huden.

Læs også: [Sådan gør de på Kommunekemi](#)

- Men det står jo heller ikke frit fremme, det er emballeret, understreger Lone Schou.

Fra Nyborg Havn og igennem destruktionsanlægget forbliver HCB'en nemlig i de tønder, det ankommer i fra Australien.

Tønderne bliver destrueret sammen med indmaden, og det hele foregår via maskiner og computere. Menneskerne holder sig til at trykke på knapper og kigge på overvågningsskærme.

Læs også: [Frygten for HCB](#)

- Vi flår molekylerne fra hinanden og sætter dem sammen på nye måder. HCB bliver til CO₂ og saltsyre, forklarer Per Andreasen. Saltsyren bliver efterfølgende neutraliseret, der også gør det uskadeligt.

HCB er blevet banlyst overalt i verden og Danmark og Australien er med i en fælles aftale om, at de lande, der kan destruere HCB, skal hjælpe lande, der ikke kan.

Siden Australien ikke selv har faciliteterne, bliver affaldet sejlet turen tværs over verden til Nyborg.

Det vil blive kvast, knust og blandet sammen med en masse andet affald. Efterfølgende vil det blive sendt igennem en ovn, der er 1200 grader varm. Slutproduktet vil være sorte slagger, der ikke er skadelige overhovedet.

- De bliver kørt til Klintholm ved Hesselager, hvor vi har et depot, fortæller Carsten Fich.

Kommunekemi har indgået en tre-årig aftale med det australske firma, Orica, om, at Orica får destrueret 10.000 tons HCB-holdigt affald i Nyborg.

- Der vil komme en sending på 2500 tons, fordelt på 250 containere, hver niende måned, fortæller Carsten Fich.

Over den periode vil Kommunekemi destruere op mod 540.000 tons affald, og HCB vil udgøre under to procent af det samlede billede, og fra Miljøstyrelsens side er man trygge ved den håndtering, HCB'en vil blive utsat for i Nyborg. Faktisk tror Lone Schou, at HCB vil være et nemmere produkt at håndtere, end så mange andre ting Kommunekemi Brænder af.

- Jeg tror at det er mindre problematisk at håndtere HCB affaldet end noget af det syreholdige affald, de også brænder af. Det er ikke anderledes, forstået på den måde, at Kommunekemi hele tiden håndterer farligt affald, siger Lone Schou.

Læs også:

13.01.2011 22:10

Toxic waste shipments from Port Botany to Denmark get green light

Orica will begin shipping some of its thousands of tonnes of highly toxic hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste to Denmark under a new export licence granted by Federal Environment Protection Minister Peter *Thu Aug 2010 09:08 (6 days, 9 hours ago)*



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Giftskibe klar til at sejle mod Danmark

Australiske skibe med lasten fuld af farligt kemi er på vej til Danmark.

AF [Rikke Faurfelt](#)

Australiske skibe begiver sig snart mod Danmark med lasten fuld af 6.100 ton farlige kemikalier.

Baggrunden er, at den australiske kemikalie-virksomhed Orica, har indgået en aftale om at levere det meget giftige stof hexachlorbenzen (HCB) til destruering hos med Kommunekemi i Nyborg, skriver The Sydney Morning Herald.

Kan ikke selv destruere

John Fetter, der er talsmand for Orica siger til avisen, at giftskibene vil påbegynde sejladsen med HCB i lasten i slutningen af året.

Kemikalierne stammer fra produktion af plastic og opløsningsmiddel produceret mellem 1964 og 1991.

Den australiske miljøminister Peter Garrett gav i går eksporttilladelse til kemikalievirksomheden, da Australien ikke selv har mulighed for at destruere affaldet på en sikkerhedsmæssig forsvarlig vis.

Men hvorfor skal australiske skibe sejle jorden rundt med giftig kemi i lasten og fare for, at det bliver ledt ud i havene, hvis uheldet er ude?

Det spørgsmål rejste det socialdemokratiske EU-parlamentsmedlem Dan Jørgensen i foråret, men uden held til at få sat en stopper for transporten.

EU siger god for gift

For EU's miljøkommissær blåstemplede kemikalietransporten med henvisning til, at Australien ikke selv havde mulighed for at skaffe sig af med det.

Ved samme lejlighed gav den danske miljøminister Karen Ellemann (V) sin opbakning til projektet.

»De, der har muligheden har pligten«, sagde miljøministeren til TV-Avisen i midten af juni.

Begynder sejlads snart

I øjeblikket står 16.000 ton af det farlige HCB-inficerede materiale opbevaret i Botany Bay ved Sydney.

Halvdelen er kemisk affald og den resterende halvdel er gamle byggematerialer, stål og sikkerhedstøj, der indeholder HCB.

Tilladelsen til at eksportere kemikalierne til Danmark gælder i 12 måneder.

Men det vil ikke være nok tid til at transportere alt affaldet, mener Orica, så virksomheden planlægger allerede nu at søge om endnu en tilladelse.

Ressource: <http://politiken.dk/udland/1039575/giftskibe-klar-til-at-sejle-mod-danmark>

Toxic waste to go to Denmark

24 Aug 10 @ 11:08am by Nick Moncrieff-Hill

<http://southern-courier.whereilive.com.au/news/story/toxic-waste-to-go-to-denmark/>



Drums of toxic HCB waste at the Orica site.

2005: Cartoon by artist Warren Brown of dying fish (above); And 2005 Fishing bans (right).



Cartoon by artist Jon Kudelka of Orica employees looking out at the company's toxin-tainted ICI site at Botany Bay in 2005

2005: NSW Fisheries bans fishing in the Botany Bay inlet because of pollution from the Orica factory.



With Denmark taking one of the world's largest stockpiles of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) off our hands, yet another episode in the battle to eliminate the impacts of Botany's industrial heritage is drawing to a close.

As predicted in the Courier last week, the Federal Government has signed the export licence to transport the 16,000 tonnes of HCB stored at the Orica site, removing what has been dubbed a chemical timebomb from the doorstep of the residents of Botany.

Long-time community campaigner Nancy Hillier, said last Wednesday's news, that formal approval had been given for the exportation of the HCB waste, would "give people a bit of heart to see that you can get something done".

It is one more victory against a chemical legacy the people of this suburb have rallied against for decades, including the ICI chemical spill that has gone down in history as the worst case of contamination of its kind on record in Australia.

The contamination began as three main toxic concentrations known as chemical plumes. The first was discovered as early as 1980, but by 2005 they had joined up to form one massive plume, with chemical concentrations many times more than safe drinking levels.

Dozens of Botany homes sat above a shifting plume of toxic chemicals that originated from an old ICI site in the 1940s, which Orica has owned since 1997. Residents were also confronted with signs erected in the Penrhyn Estuary in 2005 warning against swimming or eating seafood from the area.

This was also a race to stop the chemicals seeping into Botany Bay and causing an ecological catastrophe. By November 2005 the Botany Groundwater Treatment Plant had started processing the contaminated groundwater and since then significant progress has been made. But Save Botany Beach inaugural member Greg Killeen said even today people in Botany could not use their bore water and he expected it could take as long as half a century to finalise the clean-up of the groundwater.

Orica's provisions for the environmental clean-up at Botany Bay now amount to \$296m, or just under half last year's reported profit. Its HCB clean-up bill alone is now \$113m.

Orica has been keen to point out the HCB waste was a "one-off" stockpile - the manufacturing operations that produced the waste ceased in 1991.

But the export plan has still attracted protests from environmental groups, such as Australia's National Toxics Network and the Danish Society of Nature Conservation.

Green groups say under the Stockholm Convention, designed to avoid risky long-distance transport of dangerous chemicals such as HCB, countries are expected to deal with their own POP (persistent organic pollutant) waste themselves.

Community groups have also turned their attention to Orica's other clean-up projects, including a plan to destroy thousands of tonnes of contaminated soil under a Botany carpark next door to the newly developed Hensley Athletics Field.

"It's one down and three or four more to go . . . oh yes, we won't be out of a job for a while," Ms Hillier said.

ORICA: Destruction of Stored HCB Waste - Latest update

Danish and Australian Governments Approve Export of HCB Waste

On 18 August 2010 the Australian Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and Arts and the Danish Environment Minister both formally approved the export of HCB waste for safe and environmentally sound destruction at the Kommunekemi Plant in Nyborg, Denmark.

The export of waste is in accordance with the [Basel Convention](#) and the relevant laws in both Denmark and Australia. The approval is for a 12 month period, the maximum allowed under Australian law, and for 6,100 tonnes of the HCB waste. It is expected further applications will be made to allow for the destruction of all the 16,000 tonnes of packaged HCB waste at Botany.

Orica will now commence detailed planning for the safe transport of the HCB waste to Denmark. The approval allows shipment to commence in late October 2010. Several shipment batches will be required and Orica aims to commence shipment as soon as practical after the late October 2010 date.

[Media release](#) from the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts - 18 August 2010



[Orica's announcement](#) to the Australian Stock Exchange - 18 August 2010



Orica is pleased that a solution to safely destroy the HCB waste has been found and accepted.

For further details view the pages on [Repackaging and Destruction of the Stored HCB Waste](#).

Orica Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) Export - is this the cheapest option

<http://laperouse.info/?p=869#comment-931>

Posted by: [admin](#) in [Environmental Action](#), [Neighbouring Industry](#)



[Link to 60Minutes Story on Orica's toxic presence in Botany, Banksmeadow, Hillsdale, Matraville and Pagewood.](#)

This is a story about a giant chemical company and environmental vandalism on a monumental scale — blatant negligence.

A vital underground water supply poisoned and above ground, a huge stockpile of one of the world's most dangerous chemicals. Just what you'd expect from a Third World country, right? Wrong. This is all happening in the centre of Sydney, on the shores of Botany Bay. The culprit is one of the world's biggest and richest companies, serial polluters, who've got away with it for decades. And now it's going to cost millions to clean up the mess.

In a prospectus (see relevant pages above) to shareholders issued by Orica in the later part of 2008, Orica outlined its current risks which included the Hexachlorobenzene stockpile at Botany. On page 57, under section 6.2.11 Disposal of Hexachlorobenzene(HCB) they state: **“Orica is in the process of seeking all necessary permits to export its HCB waste, stored at Botany, to Europe for disposal. In the event that Orica cannot secure the necessary permits, Orica would need to seek alternative arrangements which may have an adverse impact on Orica’s earnings. “**



The Hexachlorobenzene stockpile at Botany.

[Details of the Commonwealth Export Licence](#)

[Letter from Danish Society for Nature Conservation \(peak Danish Environment organisation\)](#)

[Letter to Peter Garrett from Pro-Herten](#)

[Link to ABC SCIENCE REVIEW “Clock ticking on growing Toxic Waste” 30 June 2010](#)
excerpt:

Professor Ian Rae of the [University of Melbourne](#), who also advises governments on HCBs and other POPs says he is “disappointed” about the move to export. He says Australia had the opportunity in the 1990s to develop technologies that could be used to dispose of POPs. “I think it would have been good for us to have developed the technology on the scale that was needed and to have done it here,” says Rae. He says the reasons for Australia’s lack of capacity to destroy POPs are “mainly political not technical”, with a lack of trust in those attempting to build waste management facilities a major barrier to finding a solution.



[Link to Pro-herten Media Review](#)

[Link to Danish Environment Minister, Karen Ellemann's Statement June 16, 2010](#)

‘This case shows that we must look again at global preparedness for dealing with depots of hazardous waste. I intend raising this matter with my colleagues at the EU. We need to focus on how we can solve the problem of destroying depots of environmentally-dangerous waste in a manner that is least harmful to the environment, without having to freight it around the globe,’ concluded Ellemann.

[Link to Danish blog urging Ellemann to reconsider](#)

[Friends of the Earth\(Germany\) letter to Peter Garrett](#)

[Link to opposition voices](#)

[Link to Orica’s website on HCB](#)

[Federal Government Hexachlorobenzene waste management plan \(pdf\)](#)

[Link to Timeline](#)

[Link to NSW Commission of Inquiry Report, 2002, recommending destruction of HCB at Botany](#)

[Link to Independent Review Panel report on Commission of Inquiry Report recommending destruction at a remote site in NSW](#)

6.2.5. Treatment at a Reputable Overseas Facility (from this report)

The Panel has investigated the export issues and has also reached a view that export is not a viable option, despite the availability of suitable treatment facilities in developed countries. Discussions with the Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage have revealed that Australia is a prominent signatory to the Basel Convention. Any departure from the Convention would require the approval of the Australian Parliament. Such approval could only be gained in exceptional circumstances.

The Basel Convention does not actually prohibit export of hazardous waste for treatment and disposal. Rather, the Convention requires that signatories refrain from exporting waste, except where “... the State of export does not have the technical capacity ... to dispose of the wastes in question in an environmentally sound, and efficient manner ...” The Convention implies that in these circumstances

local disposal may pose a serious risk to human health and/or the environment, and export arrangements could feasibly be negotiated.

Although it can be shown that there is no continuing need for HCB treatment in Australia, there is no basis on which to mount a case that Australia, as an advanced nation and signatory to the Basel Convention, could not marshal the technical capacity to organise suitable facilities. Hazardous waste treatment facilities presently exist in Australia and have been used for many years. Further, AMEC, which holds the commercial licence for GeoMelt technology, is active in Australia in heavy engineering and has a demonstrated capability in undertaking major projects.

[Link to Further Report by Independent Review Panel greenlighting export](#)

This entry was posted on Friday, August 13th, 2010 at 5:40 pm and is filed under [Environmental Action](#), [Neighbouring Industry](#). You can follow any responses to this entry through the [RSS 2.0](#) feed. You can [leave a response](#), or [trackback](#) from your own site.

8 Responses to “Orica Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) Export - is this the cheapest option”

1. *admin* says:

[August 12th, 2010 at 8:29 pm](#)

Great Danes 13 July 2010 The Australian

THE successful Dulux launch was not the only good news to come Orica’s way, with Danish Environment Minister Karen Ellerman approving the import of some 60,000 barrels of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) Orica has sitting in sheds alongside Botany Bay.

It’s been a long process since its plant last shut its doors in 1981.

The stuff can’t be destroyed in Australia, and Orica’s Graeme Liebelt has run around the world trying to find someone to take it.

Danish approval for the import is one step. Now it’s up to the Australian government to approve the export.

Orica’s provisions for the environmental clean-up at Botany Bay now total some \$296m, or just under half last year’s reported profit.

The HCB clean-up bill is now \$113m.

HCBs are the chemical by-product of making PVC and dry cleaning fluid. Attempts to ship it to Germany three years ago failed, but Orica has done a deal with waste disposal giant Kommunekemi, which is happy to burn it.

The waste bill is left on Orica's books.

Still, after yesterday's Dulux float, Liebelt has now parked \$245m of debt with the consumer goods company and Orica investors are \$396m in front.

This being the difference between the \$2.54 closing price for Dulux and the \$1.44-a-share fall in Orica's for the 359.95 million shares on issue.

Turnover for Dulux, at 11 per cent of the free float, was more than five times the volume on Orica - as expected - with some index- and investment-style-related reasons for the sales.

On UBS forecasts, the closing price was 11 times forecast 2011 earnings per share of 23c, which is roughly in line with the market.

2. *admin says:*

[August 12th, 2010 at 8:30 pm](#)

from Submission to the Productivity Commission Study into Chemicals and Plastics Regulation

Department of the Environment and Water Resources
October 2007

Management of these issues is largely the responsibility of State and Territory governments. However, they can become a concern for the Australian Government, such as the current example of the 22,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste in Sydney, for which Orica applied for an export permit to send as waste to Germany for final disposal. The refusal of the provincial German governments to accept the waste has brought a renewed focus on Australia's capacity to safely dispose of hazardous chemicals within its borders and the ability of State and Territory governments to deal with such waste in areas under their jurisdiction.

3. *admin says:*

[August 12th, 2010 at 8:31 pm](#)

The toxic trade bonanza
Deborah Cameron
April 16, 2007, SMH

A huge stockpile of highly toxic waste at Botany so dangerous that it can only be handled by robots has caused a furore in Germany, where one of Australia's top companies wants to incinerate the contaminated material.

The controversial plan to export the waste - 15,600 tonnes of an industrial chemical and pesticide called hexachlorobenzene (HCB), the largest stockpile of its type in the

world - comes as Australia's role in the international hazardous waste trade grows dramatically.

Community groups in Germany are demanding the Australian Government stop the incineration plan, and have also asked German authorities to veto it. Australia was wrong "to transport its highly toxic waste across the globe and to impose this burden on our community", German protesters said in an email to the federal Minister for the Environment, Malcolm Turnbull, last month.

Orica, the \$5.4 billion parent company of Dulux, Cabot's, Selleys, Yates and Thrive, and the world's biggest maker of explosives, owns the waste, and says it cannot be properly destroyed in Australia. It has set aside \$49 million this year to destroy part of it, its annual report says.

Insurance against a harbour or ocean spill will cost "in the hundreds of thousands", Orica says, although others in the waste industry suggest that \$20 million would be nearer the mark.

Mr Turnbull is yet to sign the export permit but his science advisers are said to be reconciled to it, and Orica is confident it will be approved. If the export goes ahead the nastiest problem in Australia's waste management history will be reduced to ash and vapour in faraway Germany.

The final price of decontamination - something that the company can only guess at - could be \$70 million or \$100 million or more. "No budget has been set," an Orica spokesman said.

The controversy has drawn in Labor's environment spokesman, Peter Garrett, whose electorate includes Botany, where hazardous waste contamination electrifies local politics.

Last August Mr Garrett said the export application by Orica was a "relief" for residents, although he also said that disposal on-site, the best international practice, was preferable. In a short statement, he sided with Orica.

Toxic waste disposal - a lucrative but dangerous arm of the waste and recycling industry - is booming, according to evidence from government and industry.

Australian exports of hazardous waste virtually doubled between 2003 and 2005 and imports rose fivefold. Most shipments were via Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. Carcinogenic residues, banned pesticides, toxic resins, heavy metals, poisonous mining dross and millions of old car batteries are only some of what is involved, the official permits say.

Last year the French Government shipped 1.2 tonnes of quarantined solid waste from its base in Antarctica to Tasmania, where what could not be recycled or incinerated was consigned for "deep burial" in the Hobart tip, a low-fee municipal dump that does not charge a state garbage levy.

The Tasman Sea has become a virtual waste superhighway, with millions of used car batteries regularly shipped between Australia and New Zealand, which have competing smelters. There are also regular large shipments of hospital waste.

Car batteries are sought by lead recyclers on a rocket-ride with the world metals price. Once all but valueless, they now sold for \$US400 a tonne in South Korea and twice that in China, said David Foldi of Powerhouse Batteries, who said the high price had coaxed thousands of seeping batteries out of Australian farm sheds.

But there is a limit to salvaging. There was no hope of recycling the HCB stockpile, said Orica. Opponents say Orica is unprincipled and that the risks are grave. “It is unbelievable that Australian industry is not able to treat hazardous waste by high-tech facilities of their own,” Joachim Jurgens, a retired German chemist, told the Herald.

The critics’ worst fear is a catastrophic spill.

“If this HCB waste fell into the ocean I could not model the damage that would happen,” said Jon Doumbos, the executive chairman of Dolomatrix, a Sydney company that operates hazardous waste decontamination plants in Queensland and Victoria.

Dolomatrix, whose business is worth \$30 million a year, wants the lucrative contract to process the Orica contaminants in Australia. The company safely decontaminated a 20-kilogram sample last year, Mr Doumbos said.

But Orica disputes Mr Doumbos’s claim and says his company has neither the capacity nor the technical skill. The test results had not been verified, Orica said.

“Orica is of the belief that there is no technology available in Australia that can treat this waste,” the Orica spokesman said.

“The moral question is do we leave this for the next generation sitting in the middle of Sydney? We don’t believe that there is a future panacea. The best available option is to take the waste to Germany.”

An independent review commissioned by the NSW Government last year concluded that disposing of the waste was a task that “would likely exceed the scale of any hazardous waste project ever undertaken in Australia”. The review favoured overseas shipment.

4. *[Orica Hexachlorobenzene Export – is this the cheapest option | Matraville](#)* says:
[August 13th, 2010 at 11:45 am](#)

[...] is happening in our backyard, read more. This entry was posted in Uncategorized. Bookmark the permalink. ← A logo and website [...]

5. *admin* says:
[August 14th, 2010 at 6:14 pm](#)

CONTRACT FOR DANISH COMPANY WORTH \$8.3million

From Fiji News - Denmark agrees to treat Aussie toxic waste
16/06/2010

Denmark will allow Australia to ship thousands of tonnes of toxic waste here to be disposed of since it does not have the technology to carry out the work, officials said Tuesday.

Australia does not have the proper technology to deal with the 10,000 tonnes of HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced through the manufacturing of chemical products and explosives.

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company.

Denmark “has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted to an unsolvable problem,” she said in a statement.

Ellemann said it was “very problematic to transport dangerous waste from one area of the globe to another.”

As a result, Danish authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

The toxic waste resulted from the production of explosives from 1963 to 1991 and has been stored in the heart of a residential zone between Sydney and the city’s airport.

The company that will treat the waste, Kommunekemi, welcomed the decision, which will result in a contract valued at 50 million kroner (6.7 million euros, 8.3 million dollars).

“Four freighters, carrying 2,500 tonnes of waste each, should carry these toxic chemicals to Nyborg (central Denmark) over the next three years,” said

Carsten Fich, the head of Kommunekemi, owned by Swedish-based investment fund EQT.

The first should arrive in Nyborg in October, he said.

Kommunekemi treats some 170,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year, with about 40 percent coming from other countries.

6. *admin says:*

[August 14th, 2010 at 6:46 pm](#)

see - <http://o2wa.blogspot.com/2010/06/australia-to-send-toxic-waste-to.html>

7. *Lynda says:*

[August 18th, 2010 at 3:52 pm](#)

<http://petergarrett.com.au/807.aspx>

Media release: Export approval for safe destruction of Botany Bay legacy waste
<http://petergarrett.com.au/807.aspx>

18 August 2010

Peter Garrett
Federal Member for Kingsford Smith
Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts
Environment Protection Minister and Member for Kingsford Smith, Peter Garrett,

today granted an export permit which will finally see Australia's largest and only stockpile of hazardous hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste leave our shores to be safely destroyed overseas.

This follows the decision by the Danish Government to agree to import and destroy the first tranche of (HCB) legacy waste stockpiled at Orica's Botany Bay facility in Sydney.

"The Danish Government's decision to grant this important permit finally means this legacy waste stockpile will now no longer be stored on the shores of Botany Bay and in close proximity to the residents of Kingsford Smith," Peter Garrett said.

"My decision to grant an export permit, under Australia's Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 (Hazardous Waste Act), will ensure the HCB's will be properly transported and then destroyed in a safe and environmentally sound manner using state of the art technology.

"A number of investigations by State and Federal authorities concluded Australia does not have an adequate facility to safely destroy the toxic HCB waste.

"Those same investigations have also found that it would take many years to develop suitable facilities and at significant cost."

The local Community Participation and Review Committee (CPRC) has worked tirelessly with Orica, the local community and government to find a solution and their support for the transportation and destruction of this waste has been integral to the success of the application.

"The Danish Government's import permission brings to a close this chapter in Botany Bay's history of legacy waste that is more than 40 years old," Peter Garrett said.

The Danish Government's decision is made in accordance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.

That Convention allows the movement of waste for destruction where one country does not have suitable facilities for disposal and the receiving country does.

"I know that this decision will be welcomed by residents in my local community of Kingsford Smith for whom the removal and final destruction of this stockpile has been a matter of great concern for many years," Peter Garrett said.

HCB waste was created as a by-product from the manufacture of chlorinated solvents from 1964 to 1991. There is no longer any production of HCB's in Australia.

Orica has been repackaging the waste in United Nations approved packaging for the last 3 years in anticipation of the export. The waste is stored safely in secure and licensed warehouses. It is anticipated that a first shipment will leave before the end of this year.

Australia will work closely with Denmark in ensuring that the stockpile is treated in full accordance with legally binding standards for best environmental practice.

Contact: Ben Pratt 0419 968 734

Hazardous waste from Botany Bay in Sydney's east will be shipped to Denmark

Posted Thu Aug 19, 2010 1:01pm AEST

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/08/19/2987542.htm>

[Map: Port Botany 2036](#)

after the Federal Government granted an export permit.

In June this year Danish authorities agreed to accept thousands of tonnes of stockpiled hexachlorobenzene waste from Orica's Botany Bay facility in the Environment Protection Minister, Peter Garrett's electorate of Kingsford Smith.

The pollutant is a by product of manufacturing solvents. It is highly toxic and poses a major threat to the environment.

Under international convention, countries are expected to deal with the waste domestically to avoid the risks of transporting it long distances.

However Mr Garrett has granted a permit to export the toxic waste to Denmark because Australia does not have a facility to safely destroy it.

He says his decision was not politically motivated.

"It's a matter of process and timing and it just happened to happen this week, a couple of days out from an election," he said.

Danish environmentalists wrote to the Minister objecting to the proposal two years ago.

Birgitte Lesanner from Greenpeace says the approval is big news in Denmark and the locals will be protesting.

"There's no reason for it to be transported to Denmark basically," she said.

"There's a local protest group in this city where [the] company that will handle the waste is placed.

"They are afraid [of] what toxics will it bring into the Danish community."

The National Toxics Network is calling on the Federal Government to build a plant in Australia to process the waste because of the risks involved in transporting it.

But Mr Garrett says that is unnecessary.

Peter Garrett Media release:

Export approval for safe destruction of Botany Bay legacy waste

18 August 2010

Federal Member for Kingsford Smith

Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts

Environment Protection Minister and Member for Kingsford Smith, Peter Garrett, today granted an export permit which will finally see Australia's largest and only stockpile of hazardous hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste leave our shores to be safely destroyed overseas.

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Australia will work closely with Denmark in ensuring that the stockpile is treated in full accordance with legally binding standards for best environmental practice.

Herzlichen Glückwunsch Peter Garrett wie fühlen Sie sich jetzt - Congratulations Peter Garrett, how do you feel now

Peter Garrett retains Kingsford Smith

<http://southern-courier.wherelive.com.au/news/story/peter-garrett-wins-seat-of-kingsford-smith/>

21 Aug 10 @ 08:59pm



Peter Garrett declared himself the winner in Kingsford Smith at 8.56pm tonight at Randwick Labor Club. Photo: Simon Chillingworth

It may be dark days for Labor but Kingsford Smith delivered tonight, retaining Labor MP Peter Garrett for a third term.

Labor is facing the possibility of a hung Parliament and, though, Mr Garrett did what many of his Labor

counterparts couldn't by retaining his seat, it was not a pretty win. The sitting MP was battered by a big voter backlash in this Labor heartland seat. Mr Garrett suffered a swing of -8.38 per cent, while the Liberals gained significant ground, with Michael Feneley gaining +7.58 per cent on first preferences.

At his victory speech at Randwick Labor Club tonight Mr Garrett recognised the Labor Party was facing significant swings against it across the nation.

"We still need to win a number of seats to win this election but I can declare that Kingsford Smith will deliver for Labor," he said.

He said if Labor was returned to power it could reach its potential to be a genuine party of reform. He said Labor got Australia through the most significant economic crisis since the Great Depression (the GFC). He also recognised Labor's record in terms of health, housing, unemployment rates, interest rates and inflation as well as the prospect of paying off the deficit within three years.

"We have seen the most significant funds invested in schools in this area ever," he said. "And we delivered the most significant pension increase ever."

Kingsford Smith was a big winner the lead up to the election, with Mr Garrett delivering two long-awaited announcements. The Kingsford Smith MP came through with his 2007 pre-election promise of delivering 70ha of the Malabar Headland to the public just three weeks prior to the election.

Labor also delivered a solution to the 40-year dilemma surrounding the disposal of the one of the world's biggest stockpiles of the toxic chemical

hexachlorobenzene (HCB) from Orica's industrial site at Botany. Mr Garrett signed the export licence for the stockpile to go to Denmark last Wednesday: "16,000 tonnes of toxic waste is on its way to Denmark for safe, effective disposal" he told the crowd at Randwick tonight.

Übersetzung des Kernsatzes (Pro-Herten) : Die Labor-Partei hat außerdem eine Lösung für das 40-jährige Dilemma rund um die Entsorgung einer der weltweit größten Bestände der giftigen Chemikalie Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) aus Industriestandort Oricas in Botany gefunden. Herr Garrett unterzeichnete die Ausfuhr genehmigung für die Entsorgung nach Dänemark am vergangenen Mittwoch: "16.000 Tonnen giftiger Abfälle sind auf dem Weg nach Dänemark für eine sichere, effektive Beseitigung", erzählte er dem Publikum bei Randwick heute Abend.

Mr Garrett took a swing at 2GB radio host Alan Jones who he said had devoted a "significant amount of time" this week to recruiting for his Liberal opponent. He also took a swipe at the Greens. He said despite his proven track record on the environment the Greens chose not to preference Labor in Kingsford Smith, but still more than 80 per cent of Green voters in the electorate delivered preferences to Labor.

While more than a million Australians gave their votes to the Greens in the lower house at the Federal Election, in Kingsford Smith Lindsay Shurey secured a positive swing of 0.99 per cent. The Democrats performed well with a swing of +1.19 per cent and One Nation secured a swing of +0.83 per cent.

Comments

<http://southern-courier.wherelive.com.au/news/story/export-approval-for-safe-destruction-of-hcb-waste/#comment-form>

Natalie Brown writes: Posted on 20 Aug 10 at 10:23pm

Unfortunatelly I have to say that even One Nation is better than Labor. I'll vote Liberal this time.

Jonathon Adams writes: Posted on 20 Aug 10 at 07:39pm

It would be nice if we know the date of the shipment. Peter Garrett lost his credibility and Labor party lost its way. This will be another failed pink bat scheme. The national IQ test is tomorrow.

Cheers, Jonathon

David writes: Posted on 20 Aug 10 at 10:46am

Isn't that what election campaigns are all about, Natalie - political stunts? And with Labor and the Coalition trying to appeal to everyone, with the Greens' impractical idealism appealing to the elite, who WILL you vote for? One Nation?

Natalie Brown writes: Posted on 20 Aug 10 at 07:43am

This is nothing more than political stunt just three days before the election. Sorry Peter but you are not going to get my vote this time. Too many broken promises.

erik petersen writes: Posted on 20 Aug 10 at 04:57am

Hi, we live about 10 km from where the Danish company will try to burn the HCB,PCB and Fouran stof from Orica, and we are pretty sure that the oven in DK only will burn with 1200 deg celcius, we don't think it is safe to burn the stuff, we are afraid it will transfer to another media such as fly ash, filter cake, scrubber liquors or bottom ash. Dioxins will remain in the unwanted ash by-products and have the potential to pollute the Danish environment. We don't have any special salt mines for the toxic ashwaste, and the will put it in a normal wastepile with a thin membrane laying only 50m from the baltic sea on funen. They even speak of distributing it on the roads for construction. We apiel to all Australiens to help us to stop this madness. Denmark is a very small country, and if we get a serius accident we cannot live here anymore. Please take your responsibility as a industrialized country serious, we have a environment minister that really don't understand anything, she has been warned by NTN in 2008, but obviusly she don't follow advises. Even the local Greenpeace are held still by ??????? We are afraid !!!!!!!! Help us.

Jo Immig writes: Posted on 23 Aug 10 at 11:36am

Mr Garrett says himself that '... Investigations have also found that it would take many years to develop suitable facilities and at significant cost". These facilities could have been built by now. Australia has had the technological capability for a long while. Instead, we get the cheap and dirty option, conveniently announced days before an election, to send it to Denmark after Germany refused to take it. Mr Garrett has let the Australian and Danish communities down.



På tegningen synger en australsk sømand en glad sang... glad måske, fordi han bringer giften væk fra sit hjemland... | Foto: Lars Refn

[Del denne artikel på Facebook](#)

Giftskib uvelkommen i Nyborg

[Læserbreve](#)

- 20. Aug

I Tyskland har 11 berørte bystyrer og 2 berørte delstater sagt nej. Hvem ville have forestillet sig, at Danmark efterfølgende skulle sige ja til at modtage verdens største lager af HCB-affald.

af Jens Ellegaard – på vegne af Nej til Toksiner i Nyborg

Som bekendt har miljøministeren godkendt, at 6000 tons meget giftigt affald kan blive sejlet fra Australien til Nyborg; hvor det skal destrueres på Kommunekemi.

Vi, en borgergruppe i byen, finder dette totalt forkasteligt. Det er en klar tilsidesættelse af alle internationale konventioner, herunder Baselkonventionen. Risikoen ved lastning, søtransport og losning er stor og uanset Kommunekemis store ekspertise, er der en risiko i forbindelse med opplagring og destruktion af dette ekstremt giftige stads! Australien både kan og bør selv håndtere dette problem, som har eksisteret siden 1991.

Nedenstående er en appell til Nyborgs politikere om at protestere mod dette vanvid:

Kære byrødder!

Jeg skriver til jer på vegne af Nej til Toksiner i Nyborg. Vi er en nystartet borgergruppe, der er modstandere af den planlagte transport af særdeles giftigt affald fra Australien til Nyborg.

Vi havde ikke i vores vildeste fantasi forestillet os, at disse planer ville blive ført ud i livet. I Tyskland har 11 berørte bystyrer og 2 berørte delstater sagt nej, med henvisning til, at de ikke finder det dokumenteret, at Australien ikke selv kan håndtere dette problem.

Hvem ville have forestillet sig, at Danmark efterfølgende skulle sige ja til at modtage verdens største lager af HCB-affald. HCB er et af de giftigste stoffer, som forlængst er blevet forbudt (omkring 1990) af FN. Det er dette lager, som Danmark nu har sagt ja til at sende til baghaven i Nyborg, med henblik på destruktion på Kommunekemi. Hvilket image giver det en by, der gerne vil være bosætningskommune?

Vi er på ingen måde efter Kommunekemi som virksomhed!

KK udfører et stort og professionelt arbejde til gavn for miljøet i Danmark. Vi er også overbevist om, at KK er dygtige og internationalt anerkendte for deres ekspertise i håndtering af farligt affald. Men derfra og til at Nyborg skal være modtagestation for ekstremt farligt affald fra den anden side af jordkloden er der langt!!! Ikke mindst i betragtning af, at det er et faktum, at Australien kan klare dette problem selv! Ikke alene er de forpligtet af Baselkonventionen til at gøre det; men de har faktisk også tidligere arbejdet på at gøre det.

Bekymring i Australien

Affaldet har ligget siden 1991 i Botany Bay, Sidney, hvor det har været kilde til enorm bekymring for lokalbefolkningen. I 2002 afgav en, af delstatsregeringen i New South Wales, nedsat kommission sin rapport og anbefaling om affaldets destruktion. Denne rapport tillader vi os at henvise til. Vi forventer ikke, at i midt i en travl tid med skoledebat vil kunne læse det hele; men henviser til side 115, hvor kommissionens anbefalinger står!

Dette burde i sig selv være nok til, at dokumentere, at Australien kan håndtere dette alvorlige problem selv, men også, at de rent faktisk tidligere har arbejdet på det. Regeringskommissionens rapport finder I her: <http://www.coi.nsw.gov.au/inquiry/40/6.pdf>.

Ud over dette henviser vi også til én af de 11 borgmesterprotester fra Tyskland. Denne protest, – som igen henviser til, at man ikke finder det bevist, at Australien ikke kan klare destruktionen på betryggende vis - er vedtaget i enstemmighed i byrådet i Herten.

Kære byrødder! I bør gøre det samme, – og I bør gøre det nu! Tiden er knap; men det vil være af stor betydning, hvis bystyret i Nyborg på denne måde viser mod og styrke på alle nyborgenser og hele verdens miljøs vegne.

Giftmüll-Kelch geht endgültig an Herten vorbei

Von Frank Bergmannshoff am 21. August 2010 12:59

HERTEN/SIDNEY. Der HCB-Giftmüll, den der australische Chemiekonzern Orica eigentlich zum Teil in Herten entsorgen wollte, wird jetzt nicht nach Deutschland verschifft - aber zum nördlichen Nachbarn.



Das RZR in Herten.

Foto: R.Bömke

Im Dezember 2006 machte die **Hertener Allgemeine** ein Geschäft der Abfallentsorgungs-Gesellschaft Ruhrgebiet (AGR) mit Orica öffentlich: Die Australier wollten Sondermüll, der mit dem weltweit verbotenen Pflanzenschutzmittel Hexachlorbenzol

(HCB) verseucht ist, um die halbe Welt nach Deutschland verschiffen. Bahn und Lkw sollten die Fracht zur Hertener RZR-Müllverbrennungsanlage bringen. Nach monatelanger, hitziger Debatte verbot der Landesumweltminister das Vorhaben. Jetzt wurde Orica in Dänemark fündig. In einer dortigen Verbrennungsanlage wird der Giftmüll noch in diesem Jahr entsorgt.

Anmerkung Pro-Herten: Just zwei Tage vor der politischen Wahl, der Umweltminister Peter Garrett genehmigte ganz zufällig den Exportvertrag.

Toxic waste-cup is finally passing by Herten

By Frank Bergmannshoff August 21. 2010 12:59

HERTEN / SIDNEY. The HCB-toxic waste, which the Australian chemical company Orica wanted to partially dispose in Herten, will now not be shipped to Germany - but to the northern neighbor.

In December 2006, the "Hertener Allgemeine" newspaper made a business deal between AGR with Orica public: The Australians wanted to ship toxic waste that is contaminated with the world banned pesticide hexachlorobenzene (HCB) halfway around the world to Germany. Trains and trucks were to bring the cargo to the RZR Herten incinerator. After months of heated debate the country's environment minister forbade the project. Orica now proved successful in Denmark. In an incinerator in Denmark the toxic waste will be disposed later this year.

Note Pro-Herten: Just two days before the parliamentary election, the environment minister Peter Garrett authorized the export contract.

Pressemitteilung zum australischen Giftmüll - Exportvorhaben -
Press release to Australian toxic waste - export projects
Pro-Herten / H.F.B.

How pathetic governments can be.

Baerbel Hoehn (Former Minister of Environment of North Rhine Westphalia) said on our HCB event in Herten, "... the most money you can made today with drugs, prostitution and garbage ..."

The Naples garbage with his Camorra - interdependence makes it clear - ships with toxic waste disappear like magic from the water surface. From mafia structures it can expected to be such way - However, are other countries any better?

For decades Australia tries to make us believe that there are no disposal facilities in the local country - because incinerators get in the "densely populated country" no acceptance from the population. Our former Environment Minister Uhlenberg finds this argument also due to a legal opinion more than implausible. In his opinion, this project is contrary to law to international agreements (Basel Convention). And now, three days before an election in Australia the local Environment Minister Peter Garret approves the export of toxic waste lying there for 30 years and relieves there in the constituency of his party colleague the local population!

And the oh-so-poor Denmark now accepts "gratefully" as the rescuer of last resort the offer and will – if not at the last minute reason is victorious – start with the burning of the garbage despite of all the dangers in order to execute this deal. "The local environment minister Karen Ellemann? She said her country had to act because of the obligations under the international treaty. "Denmark has the duty to other countries that are faced with the problem to help, when it becomes unsolvable problem"

The little Denmark is now getting busy on a profitable basis with the Australian unsolvable problems.

The disposal of 16,000 barrels of HCB flushes 80 \$ million cash into the coffers of the Nyborg company. Orica's cost to remove the environmental problems (ground water, etc.) in the Botany Bay is much as 296 \$ million, half of the local corporate income. Just the elimination of HCB cost 113\$ million!

But the movement of the garbage is surely no one way street. The TAZ reported .. Australia is thinking about a large disposal zone - planned camp for radioactive medical waste which could also accommodate nuclear waste from around the world." If then Australia states that it can not dispose of the toxic HCB waste, one should start wondering. Are politicians nowadays paid so poorly that they are dependent on "secondary activities" by investors, (Garbage-) companies and lobbyists?

As an English proverb states: "A golden key can open any door". Shall this opening of a door be a test case in order to make the international profitable garbage business socially acceptable- it remains to be seen.

Joachim Jürgens August 22. 2010

Wie armselig können doch Regierungen sein.

Bärbel Höhn (Ex-Umweltministerin NRW) sagte auf unserer HCB-Veranstaltung in Herten, "...das meiste Geld kann man heute mit Rauschgift, Prostitution und Müll machen..."

Der Neapelmüll mit seiner Camorra - Verflechtung macht es deutlich - Schiffe mit giftigem Müll verschwinden wie von Zauberhand von der Wasseroberfläche. Von mafiösen Strukturen kann man ja solches noch erwarten – Jedoch sind andere Länder besser? Seit Jahrzehnten versucht Australien uns weiszumachen, dass im dortigen Land keine Entsorgungsmöglichkeiten bestehen - weil Verbrennungsanlagen in dem "dichtbesiedelten Land" bei der Bevölkerung keine Akzeptanz bekommen. Dieses Argument fand unser damaliger Umweltminister Uhlenberg auch aufgrund eines Rechtsgutachten für mehr als unglaublich. Seiner Meinung nach verstößt dieses Vorhaben zu Recht gegen internationale Vereinbarungen (Baseler Abkommen). Und nun drei Tage vor einer Wahl in Australien genehmigt der dortige Umweltminister Peter Garret den Export des seit 30 Jahren dort liegenden Giftmüll und entlastet dort die im Wahlkreis seines Parteifreundes lebende Bevölkerung!

Und das ach so arme Dänemark nimmt nun "dankbar" als Retter in der Not das Angebot an und wird - so nicht noch in letzter Minute die Vernunft siegt - mit der Verbrennung ungeachtet aller Gefahren den "Deal" durchführen. Die dortige Umweltministerin Karen Ellemann? Sie sagte, ihr Land müsse wegen der Verpflichtungen aus dem internationalen Vertrag handeln. „Dänemark hat die Pflicht, andere Länder, die mit dem Problem konfrontiert sind, zu helfen, wenn sie zu einem unlösbar Problem werden“

Das kleine Dänemark beschäftigt sich nun gewinnbringend mit den unlösbar australischen Problemen.

Die Entsorgung von 16.000 Fässer HCB spült dem Unternehmen in Nyborg 80 Mio \$ in die Kassen. Orica kostet die Beseitigung der Umweltschäden (Grundwasserreinigung etc.) in der Botany-Bay sage und schreibe 296 Mio. \$, die Hälfte des dortigen Konzerngewinnes. Allein die HCB Beseitigung beträgt 113 Mio. \$!

Aber eine Einbahnstraße ist die Müllverschiebung sicher nicht. Die TAZ berichtete „..Australien liebäugelt mit großem Endlager – geplantes Lager für strahlende medizinische Abfälle könnte Atommüll aus aller Welt aufnehmen..“ Wenn dann Australien behauptet, es könnte den toxische HCB Abfall nicht entsorgen, so sollte man schon nachdenklich werden. Werden die Politiker mittlerweile so armselig bezahlt, dass sie auf „Nebentätigkeiten“ von Investoren, (Müll-)Firmen und Lobbyisten angewiesen sind? Wie sagt doch ein englisches Sprichwort: „a golden Key can open any door“. Soll hier nun eine Tür als Präzedenzfall aufgeschlossen werden, um das internationale lukrative Giftmüllgeschäft gesellschaftsfähig zu machen – es bleibt abzuwarten.

Joachim Jürgens 22.August 2010

Stop det giftskib

[Leder](#) - 18. Aug

Om et par måneder sætter et skib fra Australien kurs mod Kommunekemi i Nyborg. Skibet vil være lastet med 6100 tons HCB, som er kræftfremkaldende, overordentligt giftigt, langsomt nedbrydeligt og meget miljøskadeligt. Blot et mg af stoffet kan forurene 100 kubikmeter drikkevand.

Det australske firma Orica er en industriegiant med 15.000 ansatte og aktiviteter i op mod 50 lande. Virksomheden har gennem årene oplagret 16.000 tons HCB, som i dag er deponeret i blandt andet 60.000 gifttromler. Det er billigere for virksomheden at eksportere giften end at bygge et destruktionsanlæg. Det er at spille russisk roulette, at sende et sådant giftskib af sted til Danmark fra den anden side af jorden. Der er kun en årsag til, at det sker. Ønsket om profit.

Efter at 11 tyske borgmestre tilbage i 2006 fik forhindret, at giften blev sendt til destruktion i Tyskland, meldte Kommunekemi sig på banen, med tilbud om at påtage sig opgaven. Der var blot det lille problem, at Baselkonventionen, som implementeres af EU, forbyder import af giftstoffer fra lande udenfor EU. Forbuddet kan kun omgås, hvis eksportlandet kan dokumentere, at man ikke selv råder over de nødvendige anlæg til at destruere giften på en miljømæssig forsvarlig måde.

Meget belejligt udarbejdede de australske myndigheder en rapport, som konkluderede, at der ikke findes et destruktionsanlæg i landet, og at et sådant ikke kan bygges indenfor en rimelig periode. Dermed var banen kridtet op for en aftale mellem Orica og Kommunekemi, som forhåndsgodkendes af den daværende danske miljøminister Troels Lund Poulsen.

Kommunekemi blev privatiseret i 2009. Udsigten til kontrakten om HCB gjorde Kommunekemi til et guldæg, som blev opkøbt af den svenske kapitalfond EQT Infrastructure.

Arbejderen har søgt aktindsigt i sagen. Af materialet fremgår det, at Miljøstyrelsen allerede i 2008 blev gjort opmærksom på, at den australske virksomhed Ecologic gennem årene flere gange har tilbuddt at behandle og destruere det enorme lager af HCB. Hvorfor indgår det ikke i miljøministerens overvejelser? Kender hun ikke sagen, eller fortier hun kendsgerningerne og lader markedsråførerne råde?

Australien må leve op til sig miljøansvar og retablere den nødvendige kapacitet til at destruere sig eget farlige affald. Giftskibet skal stoppes inden det sætter kurs mod Danmark.

Det er en indlysende konklusion, som bakkes op af mange miljøbevægelser, men også en voksende kreds af borgere i Nyborg, som er foruroliget over sagen og udsigten til at Kommunekemi, der ligger nær boliger og virksomheder, i tre år skal arbejde med at destruere den livsfarlige HCB.

destruere sig eget farlige affald.

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- [Borgere vil stoppe giftskibe](#)
 - [En giftig og profitabel affære i Nyborg](#)
 - [Gift-affald rejses i Folketinget](#)
 - [Vil stoppe gifttransport](#)



Miljøorganisationer – som her Greenpeace – har i årevis protesteret mod den farlige HCB-gift. | Foto: Greenpeace

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Vil stoppe gifttransport

[Indland](#) - 19. Jun

Præcis ét år efter Kommunekemi A/S blev overtaget af privat kapitalfond, ankommer det første læs giftige HCB-affald til behandling i Nyborg.

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening (DN) undersøger netop nu, om EUeller FN kan stoppe de 10.000 ton giftigt og kræftfremkaldende affald, som inden længe sætter kurs mod Danmark fra Australien.

Det drejer sig om det meget farlige HCB-affald, som er forbudt over hele verden ifølge FN's Stockholm-konvention.

Miljøstyrelsen har – med miljøministerens velsignelse – netop godkendt, at 10.000 ton af det farlige affald sejles til Danmark for at blive destrueret på Kommunekemi A/S' anlæg i Nyborg.

Naturfredningsforeningadvarer stærkt imod at tillade skibe med farlig gift at seje tusindvis af kilometer fra Sydney i Australien til Nyborg:

– FN har vedtaget principper for håndteringen af den slags affald. Der er en logisk årsag til, at gift selvfølgelig skal destrueres tættest muligt på oprindelsesstedet – nemlig, at det er for farligt at flytte rundt med, siger Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen, præsident i Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, til Arbejderen.

– Danmark skal ikke ende som landet, hvor alskens giftigt affald sendes til. Et land som Australien har rige muligheder for selv at købe den nødvendige miljøteknologi til at destruere deres gift.

Kommunekemi A/S modtager orden i fire portioner á 2500 tons. Hver portion fylder cirka 200 skibscontainere. Det første skib ankommer til Nyborg i oktober. Affaldet er så farligt, at det skal sejles i dobbeltskrogede skibe. Herudover skal hver eneste container have en gps-sender på, så den kan spores.

Direktøren for Kommunekemi A/S, Carsten Fich, mener, at man må acceptere, at der er sket en international arbejdsdeling:

– 40 procent af vores omsætning kommer fra affald importeret fra udlandet. Det er vi stolte af. Ja, vi tjener penge. Vi sikrer 200 arbejdspladser i Nyborg og det koster penge, siger han til Arbejderen.

Direktøren indrømmer dog, at Kommunekemi A/S højst har prøvet at behandler cirka 100 ton HCB om året – og aldrig før har prøvet at behandle 10.000 ton.

Danmarks Naturfredningsforening kræver undersøgt, om den 38 år gamle Kommunekemi A/S lever op til nutidens sikkerhedskrav, når det gælder håndtering af den farlig gift.

– Tyskland vil ikke modtage giften, men her siger vi ja fordi, der er penge i skidtet, men vælger så også at se bort fra de enorme risici, der er forbundet med så lange transporter, uddyber Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen.

KL, Frederiksberg og Københavns kommuner solgte i oktober sidste år Kommunekemi A/S til kapitalfonden EQT Infrastructure.

Ved overtagelsen lød budskabet, at kapitalfonden forventer at kunne »forbedre Kommunekemi A/S' omsætning og indtjening betragteligt i de kommende år. EQT Infrastructure regner med en ejerskabsperiode på fem-syv år«.

Den aktuelle ordre har en værdi af 50 millioner kroner.

- /



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Working globally for a toxic free future

MEDIA RELEASE

19th August 2010

NTN -TOXIC WASTE A POLITICAL FOOTBALL

The National Toxic Network (NTN) has today criticised Environment Minister Peter Garrett's decision to approve a permit to ship thousands of tonnes of Orica's highly toxic HCB waste to Denmark for incineration.

"This is a cynical move two days out from an election while the Gillard Government is in caretaker mode," says Dr Mariann Lloyd Smith of the National Toxics Network.

"He knows this dirty decision would get limited public scrutiny and media coverage. The caretaker Government shouldn't be making such a significant national decision at this time," she said.

"This is more about Peter Garrett shoring up the Gillard Government's reelection prospects than it is about ensuring the toxic waste is properly disposed of," she said.

"Despite the Danish government's approval to accept the waste, the Danish community is furious and have indicated they will continue to protest and stop the ships from unloading their toxic cargo".

"It's ridiculous to say that Australia doesn't have the technology to dispose of hazardous waste. We've done it before and we need to ensure that this toxic waste, and more to follow, is destroyed in Australia using real state-of-the art technology, not cheap and dirty incineration technology from last century," she said.

For further information:

Dr Mariann Lloyd-Smith, NTN senior spokesperson, (02) 6681 53 40 Mobile: 0413 621557
or Jo Immig, NTN Coordinator (02) 66871 900

Peter Garret to green-light Orica shipment of hazardous chemicals to Denmark

- John Durie From: [The Australian](#)

PETER Garrett is today expected to finally allow Orica to ship 16,000 tonnes of hazardous chemicals to Denmark.

The expected move by the Environment Minister to give final clearance to allow the shipment comes some five years after Orica had attempted to move the load.

Shifting hazardous chemicals is a complicated process that requires approval from governments in both the country of origin and destination, and in this case the containers will start leaving Botany Bay for Denmark in a double-hull charter boat.

Danish Environment Minister Karen Elleman had earlier approved the import of some 60,000 barrels of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) that Orica has had sitting in sheds alongside Botany Bay.

Mr Garrett's formal approval is now the final green light to a process that will cost Orica about \$80 million.

It's been a long process since Orica's HCB plant shut its doors in 1981.

HCB can't be destroyed in Australia, and Orica's Graeme Liebelt has run around the world trying to find someone to take it.

Orica's provisions for the environmental clean-up at Botany Bay now amount to \$296m, or just under half of last year's reported profit.

The HCB clean-up bill alone is now \$113m.

HCB is the chemical by-product of making PVC and dry-cleaning fluid.

Attempts to ship it to Germany three years ago failed, but Orica has done a deal with waste disposal giant Kommunekemi, which is happy to burn it.

The HCB shipment will remove some dangerous chemicals from Botany Bay, but the company's clean-up is continuing in three separate projects.

World Business News



Garrett to clear Orica's HCB shipment

August 18, 2010 11:18AM Page 1 of 2 [View as a single page](#)

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August 19 2010 -Waste to be sent to Denmark

SMH - Jennie Curtin

AN EXPORT licence granted to the chemical firm Orica will allow it to start shipping 6100 tonnes of hazardous waste held at Botany Bay to Denmark.

The Environment Protection Minister, Peter Garrett, granted the licence yesterday, acknowledging that Australia did not have the ability to safely dispose of the hexachlorobenzene (HCB) onshore. The decision comes two months after the Danish government approved a proposal to import the waste and incinerate it.

A total of 16,000 tonnes of the HCB-contaminated material is stored at Botany Bay. Half of it is chemical waste and the other half is products such as old building material, steel drums and protective clothing. The waste was created by the production of plastics and solvents, such as dry cleaning fluids, between 1964 and 1991.

Mr Garrett said his decision ensured the HCBs would be "properly transported and then destroyed in a safe and environmentally sound manner using state-of-the-art technology".

A spokesman for Orica, John Fetter, said the company expected to begin shipping by the end of the year.

The export licence was valid for 12 months but that would not be enough time to transport all the waste. The company expects to apply for a second licence next year.

Mr Fetter said three other problems remained at the Orica site: contaminated groundwater, soil and mercury. He said the groundwater was being cleaned at a treatment plant and returned for industrial use. The 70,000 tonnes of contaminated soil under a car park would be treated in a process expected to last 18 months. And Orica would begin remediation of the mercury within the next two months, he said.

"For the first time we will have actually cleaned up this part of the site ... and within 18 months that will be finished," Mr Fetter said.

Export approval for safe destruction of HCB waste

17 Aug 10 @ 04:54pm by Raylene Bliss



Kingsford Smith MP Peter Garrett at La Perouse on Saturday. Photo: CRAIG WILSON

The 40-year battle to strip Botany of its title of home to one of the world's largest stockpiles of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste is winding up, with confirmation today that Denmark has signed the import licence for the waste.

Orica, a global mining, explosives and chemical company, has more than 16,000 tonnes of the now-banned fungicide at its Botany industrial site. The dilemma of how to dispose of this waste spanned four decades until the Environment Protection Minister, Kingsford Smith MP Peter Garrett, finally ended the battle to remove the chemical threat today, just three days before the Federal Election.

"The Danish Government's import permission brings to a close this chapter in Botany Bay's history of legacy waste that is more than 40 years old," Mr Garrett said.

The Federal Government has secured the import licence that will allow the HCB at Botany to be shipped to Nyborg, Denmark, where there is a facility to neutralise the waste. This waste will be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container of waste monitored by GPS.

"The Danish Government's decision to grant this important permit finally means this legacy waste stockpile will now no longer be stored on the shores of Botany Bay and in close proximity to the residents of Kingsford Smith," Mr Garrett said.

"My decision to grant an export permit, under Australia's Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 (Hazardous Waste Act), will ensure the HCB's will be properly transported and then destroyed in a safe and environmentally sound manner using state of the art technology. A number of investigations by State and Federal authorities concluded Australia does not have an adequate facility to safely destroy the toxic HCB waste. Those same investigations have also found that it would take many years to develop suitable facilities and at significant cost."

The export plan has attracted protests from environmental groups, such as Australia's National Toxics Network and the Danish Society of Nature Conservation.

National Toxics Network' say the Stockholm Convention, designed to avoid risky long-distant transport of dangerous chemicals such as HCB, says countries are expected to deal with such waste themselves.

"We are becoming a laughing stock internationally because we are one of the few OECD countries that can't manage the POPs (persistent organic pollutants) -the most dangerous chemicals on Earth - waste it generates," the spokesperson said.

Annonce Advertisement

Ellemanns nonsens om kemiaffald Elle's nonsense about chemistry waste

Danmarks miljøminister Karen Ellemann har et forklaringsproblem. Denmark's Environment Minister Karen Ellemann have an explanation problem. Mere end 6.000 tons meget farligt kemikalieaffald skal transporteres fra Australien til Danmark. More than 6,000 tonnes of highly hazardous chemical waste must be transported from Australia to Denmark. Hvorfor? Why? Ja, det er faktisk et ret godt spørgsmål. Yes, it's actually a pretty good question.

Tænk hvis der sker noget med skibet og de 28.000 tønder HCB (hexachlorbenzen) havner i havet? What if something happens to the ship and 28,000 barrels of HCB (hexachlorobenzene) lands in the sea? Konsekvenserne vil være uoverskuelige. The consequences will be incalculable. Og har Australien ikke som alle andre (rige) lande en forpligtelse til selv at tage sig af deres skidt? And Australia has not like any other (rich) countries, a commitment to himself to take care of their trash?

Åbenbart ikke ifølge Ellemann. Apparently not, according to Elle Mann. Miljøministeren har givet en række grunde til, at det faktisk er en god ide at seje affaldet så langt. Environment Minister has given a number of reasons why it is actually a good idea to move the waste so far. Lad os se nærmere på dem. Let us look at them.

Miljøministerens første begrundelse er, at Danmark er forpligtet ifølge den såkaldte Stockholm konvention til at modtage affaldet fra Australien. Environment Minister's first ground is that Denmark is obliged under the so-called Stockholm Convention to receive the waste from Australia. I TV-avisen sagde Ellemann: "[vi er forpligtet af Stockholm konventionen](#). The television news said Ellemann: "[We are committed to the Stockholm Convention. Stockholm konventionen siger, at man er forpligtet til at hjælpe hinanden](#). "[Stockholm Convention says it is committed to helping each other](#)."

Det er forkert. It is wrong. I Politiken den 21. In politics, 21 juni bliver det dokumenteret, at der intet står i Stockholm konventionen, der forpligter Danmark til at modtage giftaffaldet fra Australien. in June it will be proven that nothing stands in the Stockholm Convention, which requires Denmark to receive toxic waste from Australia. Miljøekspert kalder ministerens begrundelse for det rene "nonsense". Environmental experts call the Minister's justification for the pure "nonsense."

Miljøministerens anden begrundelse er, at Danmark er det eneste land, der kan behandle affaldet. Environment Minister's second ground is that Denmark is the only country which can treat the waste. På TV2-Fyn sagde Ellemann ordret, at Danmark er On TV2 Fyn said Ellemann verbatim that Denmark is "[det eneste sted i verden der har teknikken til at behandle lige præcis det her farlige affald](#). ", og i TV-avisen sagde hun, at [vi i Danmark skulle være "stolte" over, at vi kunne behandle affaldet](#). "[the only place in the world who have the technique to deal with precisely this dangerous waste](#). "and in television news, she said that [we in Denmark should be "proud" that we could treat the waste](#).

Det er forkert. It is wrong. Danmark er ikke det eneste sted i verden med teknikken til at behandle affaldet. Denmark is not the only place in the world with the technology to process waste. Ifølge firmaet Orica, der står for at eksportere affaldet til Danmark, [findes der alene i Europa over 70 anlæg, der kan behandle affaldet](#). Og [Danmark har sågar selv postet penge i et anlæg i Malaysia](#), der er bygget efter Kommunekemis model. According to company Orica, which is to export the waste to Denmark, [there are in Europe alone more than 70 facilities that can treat the waste](#). And [Denmark has even posted even money in a plant in Malaysia](#), built after Kommunekemis model.

Endelig adviser Karen Ellemann at lade Australien selv tage sig af giftaffaldet. Finally Rejects Karen Ellemann to leave Australia while dealing with toxic waste. Ellemann mener nemlig ikke, at Australien er i stand til selv at destruere affaldet. Ellemann not believe that Australia is in a position to destroy the waste.

Også dette er forkert. This too is wrong. En rapport, der er blevet underskrevet af en lang række organisationer og eksperter, fra både Danmark, Australien og en række andre lande, dokumenterer, at [Australien har rig mulighed for selv at destruere gift-affaldet](#). A report has been signed by a wide range of organizations and experts from Denmark, Australia and a number of other countries shows that [Australia has plenty of opportunity to destroy toxic-waste](#). Og endda på en mere miljørigtig måde end på Kommunekemis anlæg. And even in a more environmentally sound than on Kommunekemis plants.

Alle ministerens argumenter falder altså til jorden. All the minister's arguments fall so the soil. Men hvorfor i alverden har ministeren så sagt ja? But why on earth has the minister then said yes? Jeg kan ikke gætte det. I can not guess it. Men måske nogle af denne blogs læsere har gode bud? But maybe some of this blogs readers have good bid?

Personligt mener jeg, at det uden tvivl er Australiens eget ansvar. Personally, I think it undoubtedly is Australia's responsibility. Ikke fordi vi i Danmark ikke skal være solidariske med andre lande i verden og hjælpe med at løse miljøproblemer. Not that we in Denmark should not be in solidarity with other countries in the world and help solve environmental problems. Men fordi det netop ikke er solidarisk eller miljømæssigt forsvarligt at sejle så giftigt affald over så store afstande. But because it just is not liable or environmentally sound to operate as toxic waste over such large distances.

Læsernes kommentarer 21 kommentarer Readers Comments 21 Comments

AF Per A. Hansen 09:43 8. AF Per A. Hansen 09:43 8th JUL July

Klag Complain

Dan Jørgensen fra det unødvendige EU-Parlament ved ikke meget om kemikalier - bortset fra der måske er stemmer i det? Dan Jorgensen from unnecessary EU parliament do not know much about chemicals - except perhaps cast in it?

Dan Jørgensen taler meget om globalisering, men tænker desværre lokalt, selvfølgelig skal vi da bruge vor ekspertise til at løse et miljøproblem. Dan Jorgensen talk a lot about globalization, but unfortunately think locally, of course, should we use our expertise to solve an environmental problem.

Dan Jørgensen er bekymret over risikoen for at skivet med kemikalierne synker i havet! Dan Jorgensen is concerned about the risk of sliced with the chemicals sink into the sea! Det langt farligere sennepsgas i vore farvande, hvilke uoprettelige skader har det forårsaget i havet gennem tiderne? It is far more dangerous mustard gas in our waters, what irreversible damage it has caused in the sea through the ages? Svaret er simpelt - ingen! The answer is simple - none! Der er kun problemer, hvis en fisker får det i sit net. There are only problems if a fisherman getting into its network.

Miljøproblemer løses hverkend af EU-Parlamentet eller af Dan Jørgensen, der ved flere lejligheder lufter sin ukendskab til emnet. Environmental problems solved every knowledge of the EU Parliament or by Dan Jorgensen, who repeatedly airing his ignorance of the subject.

AF Ketil Rasmussen 19:41 7. OF Ketil Rasmussen 19:41 7th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Du stiller ét meget væsentligt spørgsmål i denne artikel som du selv, sjovt nok, er totalt ude af stand til at svare på, og deri skal sandheden om denne artikels relevans nok findes: You make one very important question in this article as you, funny enough, is totally unable to answer, and so must the truth of this article is relevant enough:

"...hvorfor i alverden har ministeren så sagt ja?" "... Why on earth has the minister then said yes?"

Ja Dan, hvorfor i alverden? Yes Dan, why on earth? Du kan da ikke bare opdige en konspirationsteori, uden i det mindste at antyde et motiv! You can not just invent a conspiracy theory without at least suggesting a motive!

Hvori består komplottet? What is the plot? Hvilket formål tjener sammensværgelsen? What is the purpose of the conspiracy? Hvad er ministerens skumle motiv i at snige sig ud om natten og tiltuske sig tonsvis kemisk affald? What is the Minister of sinister motive to sneak out at night and tiltuske himself tons of chemical waste? Hvor mange AussieBum-trusser er ministeren blevet bestukket med? How many AussieBum-briefs is the minister was bribed with?

Nej vel? No, right?

Kan det i virkeligheden være, at det er dig der lyver og ministeren der taler sandt? Can it really be that it is you who is lying and the minister who is telling the truth?

Jeg tror det. I think so.

Mit gæt er at Ministeren nok har andet at tage sig til, end at sidde på nettet og hyggeshoppe kemisk affald i fjerne lande for sjov skyld. My guess is that the minister may have other things to do than to sit online and enjoy jumping chemical waste in distant countries for its own sake.

Og selv hvis hun gjorde, så fortæl mig Dan, hvorfor i alverden Australierne skulle bekoste at sende møget hele vejen herop, hvis de har 100 andre bedre muligheder? And even if she done, tell me Dan, why on earth Australians would pay for sending crap all the way up here if they have 100 other better options?

Mit gæt er, at vi gør det fordi vi tjener godt på det, er gode til det og ingen tættere på kan levere en tilsvarende service. My guess is that we do because we earn good at it, is good at it and no closer to deliver a similar service.

AF Morten Clausen 23:32 6. OF Morten Clausen 23:32 6th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Follow the money. Follow the money. Der er vel penge i lortet, som vores ven fra Snavé siger...? There is good money in shit, as our friend from Snavé said ...?

AF Morten Sebber 16:24 6. OF Morten Sebber 16:24 6th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Karen Ellemann har brugt 40.000 af skatteydernes penge på et medie - kursus hos sin veninde Trine Gregorius. Karen Ellemann has spent 40,000 of taxpayers' money on a media - course with his girlfriend Trine Gregorius. Jeg formoder , at der er tale om et I suspect that there is a er en reality - show , som hendes coach har valgt til hende. is a reality - show that her coach has chosen for her. Ellers kan intet fornuftigt menneske se formålet med denne sindssyge gift-sag. Otherwise, no reasonable person see the purpose of this insanity married affair.

AF **Peter Nikolajsen** 20:06 5. BY **Peter Nikolajsen** 20:06 5th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Det er pudsigt, at når man påpeger Dan Jørgensens egen nonsens i denne sag, så bliver ens indlæg slettet fra bloggen. It is funny that when you point out Dan Jorgensen's own nonsense in this case, then similar messages deleted from the blog.

Dan Jørgensen, du påstår at importen af giftaffald er i strid med internationale konventioner, men du undlader at læse forordningen om overførsel af affald ordentligt. Dan Jorgensen, you claim that imports of toxic waste is in violation of international conventions, but you fail to read the regulation on shipments of waste properly. Der netop en undtagelse, til situationer, som det Australiske giftaffald. There just an exception for situations in which the Australian toxic waste. Så du er helt forkert på den! So you are totally wrong on that!

Du nævner i din tidligere læserbreve at affaldet skal dumpes i Danmark, hvilket jo er forkert. You mention in your previous letters to the waste to be dumped in Denmark, which is of course wrong. Det bliver brændt under ordnede forhold. It is burned in an orderly fashion.

Derudover så støtter du åbenbart eksport af farligt affald til ulande, da du bliver ved med at fremhæve Malaysia, som et sted der hellere skal tage affaldet. In addition to supporting you obviously hazardous waste exports to developing countries, as you continue to highlight Malaysia as a place that prefers to take the waste. Men hvis du læser regler, så er det strengt forbudt, at eksportere farligt affald til et land, og det er Malaysia. But if you read the rules, then it is strictly prohibited to export hazardous waste to a developing country and it is Malaysia.

Til sidst, så kan man se, hvis man læser den rapport du herover henviser til, at det ikke er rapporten som organisationerne og personer støtter. Finally, we can see if you read the report you over here whereas it is not report as organizations and individuals supporting. Det blot en eksport af giftaffaldet. It is just an export of toxic waste. Rapporten er øjensynligt udarbejdet af en australisk miljøorganisation. The report is apparently prepared by an Australian environmental organization.

Kom nu videre Dan Jørgensen og få styr på dine fakta, hvis du skal forsætte med at blogge eller skrive læserbreve. Come forward Dan Jorgensen and get a grip on your facts if you must continue to blog or write letters to the editor.

AF **charlotte Bull Clausen** 08:56 5. By **Charlotte Bull Clausen** 08:56 5th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Hvad er det dog for en retorik hr.Tonny Sørensen og hr.Kaj Nicolaisen fører? Who is this for a rhetoric hr.Tonny Sorensen and hr.Kaj Nicolaisen driver?

Mon disse herrer tror at beskidt sprogbrug fremmer noget som helst. I wonder if these gentlemen think that dirty language promotes anything.

Jeg skammer mig dybt på jeres vegne. I am ashamed deeply on your behalf.

AF **Tonny Sørensen** 21:07 4. OF **Tonny Sorensen** 21:07 4th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Det er helvedes så klog du er blevet siden du har slået dig ned i EU, gå hellere tilbage til dit gamle fag som murarbejdsmand, du kan jo altid tage et ekstrajob som fotomodel for en tandtekniker. It's damn so clever you have been since you've turned you down in the EU, rather go back to your old profession as a laborer walls, you can always take a ekstrajob as fashion model for a dental technician. Et bogholderikursus kunne hjælpe dig med at få orden i alle dine udgiftsbilag i EU A bookkeeping course to help you make the order in all of your supporting documents in the EU

AF **Kaj Nicolaisen** 08:59 4. BY **Kaj Nicolaisen** 8:59 4th JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Måske har DJ fat i noget rigtigt her. Maybe DJ grab something right here. Men hvem kan stole på en selvfed søllekrat, der åbenbart ser det som sin livsgerning at skrabe til sig af skattefri diæter i EU. But who can trust a misguided søllekrat who apparently sees it as his life's work to rake in the tax-free diets in the EU. Up to the elections, there were no limits on how many accounts he would present publicly. Nu efter valget viser han sig som en ægte søllekrat; Løftet pegefinger mod andre, som dog ikke gælder herremanden selv. Now after the election he shows himself as a genuine søllekrat; promise forefinger against the other, which may not apply master himself.

AF **Peter Bruun** 22:52 2. BY **Peter Bruun** 22:52 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

hvornår betaler du den million tilbage som du lovede, dan? when you pay the one million back as you promised, dan?

AF **jesper jensen** 21:41 2. OF **jesper jensen** 21:41 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Og vi ved jo alle, hvor meget styr I socialdemokrater har på reglerne... And we all know how much control the Socialists have the rules ... Du er hul Dan J, ligesom din partiformand. You are hollow Dan Johnson, like your party leader. Hvad blev der forresten af de bilag, som du højt og helligt lovede at vi skulle se? What were the way of the documents you high and sacred promise that we would see? Man kan ikke stole på en socialdemokrat, især ikke i pengesager!!!!!!!!!!!!!! One can not rely on a social democrat, especially in money matters !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

AF **L. BY L. Bølling** 11:51 2. **Boiling** 11:51 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Det sidste nye er at nu vil K. Fellemann gå efter hundeejerne og deres hundelorte! The latest is that now K. Fellemann go for dog owners and their droppings! Det er vel nok en miljøminister vi har!!! It

is probably an environment minister we have! Noget kan hun da finde ud af. Something she can find out.

Hvad bliver det næste??? What next??

AF **Jens Vejmand** 11:24 2. OF **Jens Roadman** 11:24 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

øhh hvis nu de ikke liiige har et anlæg i Aus og vi rent faktisk kan uskadeliggøre giften i DK, hvad er så problemet i at vi samtidig tjener penge på det? øhh if now they do not liiige has a plant in Aus and we can actually neutralize the poison in the U.S., what is the problem that we also make money on it?

Hvis transporten er forsvarlig og nedbrydningen også er, hvorfor er det så liiige så meget bedre at beholde den i Aus hvor den kan skade miljøet? If transportation is safe and degradation is also why it is so liiige so much better to keep it in Aus where it can harm the environment? og hvorfor er det meget bedre at sende giften til en af de 70 andre steder i EU, for det giver da lige så lang transport. and why is it better to send the poison to one of the 70 elsewhere in the EU, because it makes since as long transport. Gå efter bolden næste gang og når du åbenbart har hørt et isbjerg smelte, vil jeg ønske at kunne høre dig tænke så det knager næste gang inden du udtaler dig Go for the ball next time and when you obviously have heard a melting iceberg, I want to hear you think so it creaks next time before you said you

AF **Preben Roland Hansen** 09:38 2. By **Preben Roland Hansen** 09:38 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Ja og underligt nok har vi ikke hørt protester fra DF i denne sejler sag. Yes, and strangely enough, we have not heard protests from the DF in this case flying. De vil ellers gerne stå vagt om Danmark. They would otherwise like to be vigilant about Denmark.

AF **maya hansen** 09:25 2. OF **maya hansen** 09:25 2nd JUL July

[Klag Complain](#)

Vi erkender gang på gang at regeringsmedlemmer lyver, bedrager, ikke tager deres opgave alvorlig, og der er efterhånden blevet så almindeligt, at vi bare trækker på skulderen ! We realize time and again that government members lie, cheat, do not take their responsibilities seriously and has become so common that we just pull on the shoulder!

Havde det været for blot 30 år siden, var det aldrig gået - men idag kan de gøre som de vil - uden nogen form for konsekvens, og det har de da for længst opdaget. Had it been just 30 years ago, it was never gone - but today they can do as they wish - without any consequence, and they have since long discovered.

Vi hælder penge i en regering, der gerne vil køre i ministerbiler, men ellers ikke gider tage de møder, de burde - alene miljøkonferencen i KBH kan stå som en skamplet i VK's regeringshistorie - vores statsminister gad faktisk ikke deltaget, og når han endelig gjorde det, halvsov han - der blev utilbørligt lækket oplysninger, og udlandet kalder idag mødet for en fiasko takket være den danske regering - men hvad sker der ? We pour money into a government who wants to run in ministerial cars, but otherwise do not bother taking the meetings, they should - only environmental conference in

Copenhagen can stand as a blot in VK's government history - our Prime Minister'd not actually participate, and when he finally did it, half asleep, he - was improperly leaked information and abroad call today sitting on a failure thanks to the Danish government - but what happens? Intet !!!! Nothing!!

Ingen bliver draget til ansvar. Nobody is held accountable.

Vores sygehusvæsen lækker langt tilbage - og vi accepterer tilsyneladende, at folk dør pga lange ventelister - der kan gå op til 5 måneder, inden en kræftdiagnose kan stilles - og i værste fald 4 - 5 måneder inden behandlingen startes. Our hospital finishes far back - and we accept apparent that people die because of long waiting lists - which can take up to five months before a cancer diagnosis can be made - and at worst 4-5 months before treatment started no. Og vi finder os stadig i det - og skal samtidig høre ° på, at Danmark har verdens bedste sundhedssystem - måske ja, hvis vi kun regner os selv for hele verden - tag til sverige, der er de 10 år forud for os. And we find ourselves still in it - and must simultaneously listen ° on that Denmark has the world's best health system - maybe yes, if we only count ourselves to the world - go to sweden, there are 10 years ahead of us.

Men vi skriver nogle sure indlæg, og laller så igennem med håbet om, at der nok sker noget ved næste folketingsvalg, og imens må regeringsmedlemmerne da være ved at knække sammen af grin : Dumme dænen ! But we write some acidic remarks, and laller so through with the hope that enough something happens at the next general election, and while Government members must then be at breaking together with laughter: Stupid Dænen!

AF Alle veje fører til EU 09:20 2. BY All roads lead to EU 9:20 2nd JUL July

Klag Complain

DJ har vist tidligere oplyst at EUs direktiver skal forhindre netop transport af farligt affald. DJ has been shown previously reported that EU directives designed to prevent precisely the transport of dangerous affald. KE er altså tillige på tværs af EUs forordninger! KE is thus also across the EU regulations!

Kommune Kemi har i et interview på DRP1 argumenteret at også på affaldsområdet gælder det frie marked - med udbud/efterspørgsel. Kommunekemi in an interview on DRP1 argued that even the waste sector is the free market - with supply / demand. Prisen er iflg. The price is specified. dem afgørende. them decisive. Og intet andet. And nothing else. Ministerens holdninger er farlige på en bred front. The Minister's views are dangerous on a broad front.

KEs argumenter viser kun at hun er inkompetent. KES arguments only show that she is incompetent. Det behøver man vist ikke den store ledvogtereksamen for at indse. It need be shown is not the big ledvogtereksamen to realize.

Har iøvrigt EU indflydelse på Kærgaard Plantage og Høfde 42 DJ? Has otherwise EU influence Kærgaard Plantation and Groyne 42 DJ? Jeg tror vi er mange der undrer os over, hvor forskelligt der ses på førstnævnte. I think many of us are surprised us at how differently one looks at the former. Danmarks Naturfredningsforenings blad 4/09 sætter regionsformanden for SydDanmark of prof.emer. Danish Society for Nature Conservation's magazine 4 / 09 put region chairman of Singapore of prof.emer. F.Bro-Rasmussen og det er så op til os læsere at vælge hvem vi vil fatte lid til. F.Bro-Rasmussen and it is up to us readers to choose who we want to understand trust. Valget er nok ikke svært. The choice is probably not difficult. Og usikkerhedsprincippet må vel også og måske netop her komme på tale. And the uncertainty principle may well also, and perhaps here be considered.

Desværre svømmer danske medier - inkl.DNs blad - ikke over med EU-relateret stof til trods for at DN med DOF har indklaget Danmark for at forsømme Vadehavet. Unfortunately swimmer Danish media - inkl.DNs sheet - not more than with EU-related substance despite the DN with DOF has brought Denmark to neglect the Wadden Sea.

Vi har brug for DJs, DNs og DOFs stemmer. We need DJs, DNS and DOFs votes. I EU men også her. In the EU, but also here. Til at sætte lus i skindpelsen på ministre som Karen Ellemann og Erik Høegh - der lige har valgt at støtte en forældet landbrugssektor med yderligere 1 milliard i krisehjælp. To make mischief on the ministers as Karen Ellemann and Erik Hoegh - who have chosen to support an outdated agricultural sector with additional 1 billion in emergency support.

Og Danmarks Naturfredningsforening sætter i stigende grad tingene under politisk debat. And the Danish Society for Nature Conservation makes things increasingly under the political debate. Men et medlemsblad er ligesom ikke helt det samme som direkte, verbal konfrontation i prime time. But one member magazine is like not quite the same as direct verbal confrontation in primetime. For man kan snyde mange meget længe men ikke alene altid. Because you can cheat many very long but not always alone. En undersøgelse viser at op mod 60% er bekymrede for miljøet (i det mindste i undersøgelserne - det lyder jo paradoksalt nok mere positivt at svare ja!). A study shows that up to 60% are worried about the environment (at least in the studies - it sounds paradoxically more positive to say yes!).

AF **BR** 08:59 2. BY **BR** 08:59 2nd JUL July

Klag Complain

Det er sundt at grine, det er rart at spare penge. It's healthy to laugh, it's nice to save money. Jeg sparer penge til et latter-kursus. I save money for a ridiculous course. Grinet får jeg, hver gang jeg ser Karen Ellemann på TV. Laugh I get every time I'm Karen Ellemann on TV. Ikke nok med at hun vil spille klog, faktisk er hun den sidste, der opdager, hvordan tingene hænger sammen. Not only does she want to play smart, actually, she is the last to discover how things hang together.

AF **hansen hansen** 22:25 1. OF **hansen hansen** 22:25 1st JUL July

Klag Complain

Venstre skyr ingen midler. Left eschews any means. Jeg har svært ved at få øje på moral og etik i det parti! I find it hard to discern morality and ethics in the lot!

Vel egentlig også dem, der udnytter alt incl. Well actually even those who exploit everything incl. vores fælles penge til egen fordel???? our mutual funds for their own benefit??

AF **L. BY L. Rasm.** 21:58 1. **Rasm.** 21:58 1st JUL July

Klag Complain

erik voldby@ Jeg tror minsanten du har ret! erik Voldby @ minsanten I think you're right! Jeg har også undret mig over hvordan det kunne lade sig gøre at alle disse personer stort set er lige gode til at føre folk bag lyset. I've also wondered how it was possible that all these people basically are good to keep people deceived.

AF erik voldby 20:58 1. By Erik Voldby 20:58 1st JUL July

Klag Complain

Jeg må sige at ministeren lever op til gennemsnittet af løgnagtige personer i regeringen, nu er jeg også klar over hvordan regeringsmandskabet bliver udvalg, de har en løgndetektor, og kun dem der bliver taget i mindst 3 løgne kan blive medlem af regeringen. I must say that the minister live up to the average of mendacious people in government now I am also aware of how government fighters become committee they have a lie detector, and only those that are taken for at least three lies can join the government.

Det er snart nemmere at fortælle om dem der ikke er fyldt med løgn, det er ikke mange. It will soon be easier to tell on them are not filled with lies, it is not many.

Godt at der næste år kan komme et nyt hold til roret så vi kan få orden i sagerne til vel for Danmark! Well that next year may get a new team to helm so we can get things in order to well for Denmark!

AF karsten Hansen 20:58 1. By Karsten Hansen 20:58 1st JUL July

Klag Complain

I er alle lige hykleriske, en lang glorifisering af jeres egen selvophøjethed! You are all just hypocritical, a long glorifisering of your own selvophøjethed!

Hvorfor taler du ikke om Monsantos gave til menneskeheden, det selv ædende mirakel middel Roundup, som kampanger igennem min 20 år, har lovprist, for ikke at være farligt, og som forsvinder op i den blå luft???? Why do not you speak about Monsanto's gift to humanity, the self-eating miracle product roundup, which struggle remorse over my 20 years have praised, not to be dangerous, and disappears into thin air???

Det gør det så ikke vel, det går direkte i grundvandet, og Glyfositet er kræftfremkaldende, men da lobbyisme ikke handler om mennesker, men kun om kold cash, kan man forestille sig hvor mange milliader Monsanto har stoppet op i ryggen på politiker over hele kloden, som sikkert sætter fødevarelobbyisternes 7,6 milliarders kampange, i EU's svindel parlament i skyggen!! That makes it not ok, it goes directly into the groundwater and glyphosate is carcinogenic, but when lobbying is not about people but only about cold cash, you can imagine how many billions Monsanto has stopped in the back of politician across the globe that certainly puts food lobbyists 7.6 billions kampange of EU, s scams parliament in the shade!

Og jeres svindel med CO2 kvoterne i EU går stille hen! And your fraud CO2 quotas in the EU go quietly! I har bare ikke fattet at vi andre også kan tænke selv, fatter du det? I just have not grasped that we all can think for themselves, brings you this?

Jeres enormt uigennemtænkte CO2 skat, er hul som en olientønde, uanset hvor mange CO2 skatter der bliver udskrevet, så kan det ikke rense denne kloden for lobbyister og uduelige politiker, som sidder i lommen på, oljen industrien, kemiindustrien, fødevare industrien!!! Your enormous ill CO2 tax, which is hollow as an oil barrel, regardless of how many CO2 taxes will be printed, so it can not cleanse this world of lobbyists and inept politician who sits in the pocket of the oil industry, chemical industry, food industry!

I er ikke andet end, storkapitalens håndlangere, små uduelige nonsens talende, selvudråbte frelsere af hvad?? Jeres eget selbedrag!!! I have nothing more than stooges of big business, small useless nonsense-speaking, self-proclaimed saviors of what? Your own self-deception!

AF L. BY L. Bølling 18:17 1. Boiling 18:17 1st JUL July

Klag Complain

Dan J. @ Venstre vil gøre ALT for penge, de er hamrende ligeglade med den jordklode vi bor på!!! Dan J. @ Left will do anything for money they are thumping indifferent to the globe we live on!

Fretnidens miljø og vore efterkommeres liv interesserer dem ikke, det eneste er hvor meget kan vi putte i lommen her og nu, så pyt med alt andet. Future environment and our descendants' lives does not interest them, the only thing is how much we can put in your pocket right now, so never mind with everything else.

13.08.2010 Australien liebäugelt mit großem Endlager

URAN Geplantes Lager für strahlende medizinische Abfälle könnte Atommüll aus aller Welt aufnehmen

SYDNEY *taz* Es ist australisches Outback wie aus dem Bilderbuch. Rote Erde, bizarr geformter Fels. Und so soll das Gebiet von Muckaty Station etwa 120 Kilometer im Northern Territory auch bleiben. Das fordern viele der dort seit Jahrtausenden lebenden Ureinwohner. Aber genau dort soll es nun ein Endlager für radioaktive Abfälle geben.

Die Idee stammt noch von der konservativen Regierung, angeführt von Premierminister John Howard. Nach dem Regierungswechsel 2007 hofften die Aborigines, das Projekt sei tot.

Doch unter dem Druck der Bergbauindustrie belebte die neue Regierung die Idee wieder. Dabei sind viele Fragen nicht beantwortet: Ist dieses fast täglich von Erdbeben erschütterte Gebiet überhaupt geeignet? Wie sollen die Abfälle gesichert werden, wie transportiert? Solche entscheidenden Faktoren sind in einem Untersuchungspapier der Geheimhaltung unterlegen.

Sogar die Ureinwohner, die bereits eine Einverständniserklärung unterzeichnet haben, wissen nicht mehr. Sie sind der Meinung, ein nukleares Endlager sei gut für ihre Gemeinde: Arbeitsplätze, Ausbildungsmöglichkeiten, Lizenzabgaben. Auf der anderen Seite will eine Gruppe von Anwälten die Regierung verklagen, weil sie nicht alle beteiligten Landbesitzer konsultiert habe. Für mehrere Aboriginal-Gruppen ist das Gebiet von großer religiöser Bedeutung.

Canberra ist unter Zugzwang. Australien hat zwar nur ein Atomkraftwerk, und das produziert Material für medizinische Zwecke. Aber in den Spitäler häufen sich strahlende Abfälle, die bisher zur Entsorgung nach Europa verschifft werden.

Umweltschützer und Grüne vermuten, dass hinter dem Muckaty-Projekt ein viel größerer Plan steckt. Australien ist der zweitgrößte Uranförderer der Welt und ein bedeutender Exporteur des Brennstoffs. Die Exportländer fordern nun, dass Canberra verbrauchte Brennstäbe zurücknimmt und entsorgt. Einige konservative Politiker sehen ein Riesengeschäft.

Treibende Kraft ist der südaustralische Senator Nick Minchin. Sein Traum ist, das isolierte australische Inland zur nuklearen Müllkippe für die Welt zu machen. Es ist anzunehmen, dass der konservative Oppositionsführer Tony Abbott ein solches Szenario begrüßen würde, falls er die Wahlen am 21. August gewinnt. Liberale Politiker propagieren auch den Bau von Atomkraftwerken in Australien.

URS WÄLTERLIN

Australia toying with a large repository

URANIUM Scheduled camp for bright medical waste could take nuclear waste from around the world

SYDNEY. The Australian Outback is like a picture. Red Earth, bizarrely shaped rock. And that is how the area of Muckaty station about 120 kilometers in the Northern Territory should remain. That is what many of the locals who have been living there for thousands of years are demanding. But exactly there it is, where they plan now a final repository for radioactive waste.

The idea dates back from the conservative government led by Prime Minister John Howard. With the change of government in 2007 the Aborigines had hoped that this project would be off the table. But under pressure from the mining industry, the new government revived the idea. However, many questions are not answered: Is this area prone with daily earthquakes at all suitable? How should the waste be secured or transported? These key factors are been kept secret in an examination paper.

Even the indigenous people who have already signed a consent form do not know any more. They think a nuclear disposal facility is good for their community: jobs, training, license fees. On the other hand, a group of lawyers wants to sue the government because it had not consulted all involved landowners. For several Aboriginal groups the region is of great religious significance.

Canberra is under pressure. Australia has only one nuclear power plant, and that produces material for medical purposes. But in the hospitals radiant waste accumulates, which so far have been shipped to Europe for disposal.

Environmentalists and Greens suspect that there is a much bigger plan behind the Muckaty project. Australia is the second largest uranium extractor of the world and a major exporter of the fuel. The exporting countries are now demanding that Canberra takes back used nuclear fuel rods and disposes of them as well. Some conservative politicians see a big business.

The driving force is the South Australian Senator Nick Minchin. His dream is to make the isolated Australian Outback a national nuclear waste dump for the world. It is likely that the conservative opposition leader Tony Abbott would welcome such a scenario, if he wins the elections on 21 August. Liberals also promote the construction of nuclear power plants in Australia. URS Waelterlin



**Abschrift - Antwort des
Ministerium für Landwirtschaft,
Umwelt und ländliche Räume
des Landes Schleswig-Holstein**

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und
ländliche Räume Postfach 71 51 | 24171 Kiel
Frau
Sybille Macht-Baumgarten
BUND Landesverband Schleswig-Holstein

Sandborg 3 24248
Mönkeberg

Ihr Zeichen: /
Ihre Nachficht vom: 3.7.2010/
Mein Zeichen; V 61-5800.000-3/
Meine Nachricht vom: /
Dr. Andreas Wasielewski
andrees.wasielewski@mlur.landsh.de'
Telefon: 0431 988-7261/
Telefax: 0431 988-7179/
. 14.7.2010

Verbringung australischer HCB-Abfälle nach Dänemark

Sehr geehrte Frau Macht-Baumgarten,

vielen Dank für ihren Brief vom 3.7.2010 zur o.g. Thematik. Darin bringen Sie ihre Sorge insbesondere zur Sicherheit des Seeweges zum Ausdruck und richten einige Fragen an unser Haus. Frau Ministerin Dr. Rumpf hat mich gebeten Ihnen zu antworten. Dem komme ich gerne nach.

im Rahmen der beabsichtigten Verbringung der australischen HCB-Abfälle nach Dänemark hat die zuständige dänische Umweltagentur eine wichtige Vorfrage positiv entschieden. Das eigentliche Notifizierungsverfahren steht noch bevor. Einen entsprechenden Antrag für eine Entsorgung in Schleswig-Holstein liegt derzeit nicht vor. Der australischen Fa. Orica steht es frei, einen solchen Antrag zu stellen. Dieser würde dann von unseren zuständigen Behörden gewissenhaft nach Recht und Gesetz geprüft und bewertet, insbesondere müsste von australischer Seite der Nachweis erbracht werden, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann.

Der in Aussicht genommene Transportweg von Australien nach Fünen/Dänemark ist der Landesregierung im Einzelnen nicht bekannt. Bitte haben Sie Verständnis, dass die Landesregierung sich an Spekulationen hierüber auch nicht beteiligen wird. Eine Passage durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal wird jedoch sehr kritisch gesehen. Sollte dies von australischer Seite in Erwägung gezogen werden, wäre hierzu auch eine Notifizierung in Deutschland erforderlich, da deutsches Territorium für den Transit in Anspruch genommen werden würde.

Zu den Sicherheitsvorkehrungen während des Transportes liegen der Landesregierung keine näheren Kenntnisse vor. Gespräche mit Dänemark haben hierzu bislang nicht stattgefunden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Dienstgebäude Mercatorstraße 3, 24106 Kiel | Telefon 0431 988-0 | Telefax 0431 938-7239 | poststelle@mlur.landsh.de
www.schleswig-holstein.de | E-Mail-Adressen: Kein Zugang für elektronisch signierte oder verschlüsselte Dokumente. Das Landeswappen ist gesetzlich geschützt.

Only a raw translation Australian HCB waste shipments to Denmark

Dear Mrs. Macht-Baumgarten,

Thank you for your letter of 07/03/2010 to mentioned above Subject. In it you bring their concerns in particular the security of the sea route to express and a few questions to our house. Minister Dr. Hull has asked me to answer you. The answer:

Under the planned shipment of Australian HCB waste to Denmark, the competent Danish Environment Agency has decided an important preliminary question positively. The actual notification is yet to come.

An application for a disposal in Schleswig-Holstein is currently not scheduled. The Australian company Orica is free to make such a request. This would then be examined carefully by our competent authorities according to law and order and evaluated, in particular would have provided the proof of Australian side will be that a proper and environmentally sound disposal of waste in Australia itself cannot be made.

The envisaged route from Australia to Fyn, Denmark, the state government has no detail and no inquiry. Please understand that the government will not engage in speculation about this too. A passage through the Kiel Canal, however, we seen very critically. Should this from Australian side may be considered, this would be a notification in Germany necessary because German territory would be taken for the transit benefit.

About safety precautions during transport, the state government has no further knowledge. We had no Discussions with Denmark in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Great Danes

THE successful Dulux launch was not the only good news to come Orica's way, with Danish Environment Minister Karen Ellerman approving the import of some 60,000 barrels of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) Orica has sitting in sheds alongside Botany Bay.

It's been a long process since its plant last shut its doors in 1981.

The stuff can't be destroyed in Australia, and Orica's Graeme Liebelt has run around the world trying to find someone to take it.

Danish approval for the import is one step. Now it's up to the Australian government to approve the export.

Orica's provisions for the environmental clean-up at Botany Bay now total some \$296m, or just under half last year's reported profit.

The HCB clean-up bill is now \$113m.

HCBs are the chemical by-product of making PVC and dry cleaning fluid. Attempts to ship it to Germany three years ago failed, but Orica has done a deal with waste disposal giant Kommunekemi, which is happy to burn it.

The waste bill is left on Orica's books.

Still, after yesterday's Dulux float, Liebelt has now parked \$245m of debt with the consumer goods company and Orica investors are \$396m in front.

This being the difference between the \$2.54 closing price for Dulux and the \$1.44-a-share fall in Orica's for the 359.95 million shares on issue. Turnover for Dulux, at 11 per cent of the free float, was more than five times the volume on Orica - as expected - with some index- and investment-style-related reasons for the sales. On UBS forecasts, the closing price was 11 times forecast 2011 earnings per share of 23c, which is roughly in line with the market.

13. July 2010

<http://www.theaustralian.com.au/business/opinion/watchdog-walks-a-fine-line-on-contracts-for-difference/story-e6frg9if-1225890935070>

Große Dänen

Die erfolgreiche Abspaltung von Dulux war nicht die einzige gute Neuigkeit für Orica, denn zudem hat die Dänische Umweltministerin Karen Ellerman den Import von 60.000 Barrel HCB genehmigt, die Orica in einen Schuppen an der Botany Bay lagern hat.

Es war ein langer Prozess seit dem die Fabriktüren 1981 geschlossen wurden. Das Material kann nicht in Australien zerstört werden und Herr Graeme Liebelt von Orica ist um die ganze Welt gereist, um jemanden zu finden, der ihm das Material abnimmt.

Die dänische Zustimmung für den Import ist der erste Schritt. Nun liegt es an der australischen Regierung, den Export zu genehmigen.

Orica hat bisher Rückstellungen in Höhe von 296 Millionen \$ für die Wiederherstellung der Umwelt gebildet, das sind knapp die Hälfte vom ausgewiesenen Gewinns des letzten Geschäftsjahrs. Die Rechnung für die HCB Säuberung liegt jetzt bei 113 Millionen \$. HCB ist das chemische Beiprodukt bei der Herstellung von PVC und trockenem Putzmittel. Versuche von vor 3 Jahren, dieses Material nach Deutschland zu exportieren, scheiterten, allerdings hat Orica ein Geschäft mit dem Müllgiganten Kommunekemi getroffen, die sich bereit erklärt haben, das Material zu verbrennen. Die Kosten des Mülls verbleiben in den Büchern von Orica. Immerhin, nach der gestrigen Abspaltung von Dulux hat Herr Liebelt nun 245 Millionen \$ Schulden auf die Konsumgüterfirma Dulux übertragen und die Orica Investoren liegen mit 396 Millionen \$ im Plus. Diese Differenz ergibt sich aus dem Schlusskurs der neuen Dulux Aktie von 2,54 \$ und dem um die Abspaltung von Dulux bereinigten und gesunkenem Aktienpreis von Orica in Höhe von 1,44 \$. Es sind 359,95 Millionen Aktien ausstehend. Der Umsatz von Dulux Aktien, mit 11 % vom Freefloat, übertraf den Umsatz in Orica Aktien um das Fünffache, was u.a. durch Indexanpassungs- und anderen Strategien zu erklären ist. Gemäß den UBS Prognosen entsprach der Schlusskurs der Dulux Aktie den 11 fachen Gewinn von 2011 in Höhe von 0,23 \$. Dies entspricht den Branchendurchschnitt.

Australisches Giftmüll-Drama geht weiter

Australien exportiert Giftmüll nach Dänemark

<http://www.ask-eu.com/Default.asp?Menue=20&NewsPPV=8248>

(23.6.2010) Dänemark erlaubt Australien den Import zu Schiff über Tausende von Tonnen giftiger Abfälle zur Beseitigung, weil Australien nicht über die Technologie verfügt, damit umzugehen.

Australien fehlt die richtige Technologie, um die 10.000 Tonnen HCB, (Hexachlorbenzol) zu entsorgen, die von der australischen Firma Orica durch die Herstellung von chemischen Erzeugnissen und Sprengstoffen entstanden. Die giftigen Abfällen resultieren aus der Herstellung von Sprengstoffen 1963 bis 1991 und wurde bisher in einer Wohngegend zwischen Sydney und dem Flughafen der Stadt gelagert.

Dänische Umweltminister Karen Ellemann sagte, ihr Land müsse wegen der Verpflichtungen aus dem internationalen Vertrag handeln. Dänemark "hat die Pflicht, andere Länder, die mit dem Problem konfrontiert sind, zu helfen, wenn sie zu einem unlösbaren werden ", sagte sie in einer Erklärung. Ellemann sagte, es sei "sehr problematisch, gefährliche Abfälle von einem Bereich in der Welt zum anderen zu transportieren." Als Ergebnis haben dänischen Behörden verlangt, die Abfälle in Doppel-Tankern zu transportiert, wobei jeder Behälter mit einem GPS ausgestattet ist, damit ihr Standort verfolgt zu kann.

Ein Wert von mehreren Millionen € Auftrag für ein dänisches Unternehmen

Der Transport und die Behandlung der Abfälle wird auch in einen Großauftrag für ein dänisches Unternehmen, dass die Abfälle behandeln wird. Kommunekemi begrüßte die Entscheidung, die in einem Vertrag auf 7.000.000 € geschätzt wird. Kommunekemi vernichten rund 170.000 Tonnen gefährlicher Abfälle pro Jahr, wobei rund 40 Prozent aus anderen Ländern exportiert wird.

"Vier Frachter, mit jeweils 2.500 Tonnen von Abfällen, jeder sollte diese giftigen Chemikalien nach Nyborg (Dänemark in den nächsten drei Jahren importieren)", sagte Carsten Fich, der Leiter der Kommunekemi, einem schwedischen ansässigen Investmentfonds EQT. Das erste Schiff soll in Nyborg im Oktober dieses Jahres eintreffen.

Die Deutschen lehnten die giftigen Abfälle aus Australien ab

Die Firma Orica wollte ihre giftigen Abfälle zur Behandlung in Deutschland zunächst zu entsorgen. Die Anträge wurden für die Einfuhr von 22.000 Tonnen giftiger Abfälle in 2007 gestellt, wurden aber von den Regierungen der Bundesländer Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein abgelehnt.

Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark

Denmark will allow Australia to ship over thousands of tonnes of toxic waste for disposal, because Australia doesn't have the technology to deal with it.

Australia lacks proper technology to deal with the 10,000 tonnes of HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced by the Australian company Orica through the manufacturing of chemical products and explosives. The toxic waste resulted from the production of explosives from 1963 to 1991 and

has been so far stored in the heart of a residential zone between Sydney and the city's airport.

Danish environment minister **Karen Ellemann** said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted to an unsolvable problem," she said in a statement. Ellemann said it was "very problematic to transport dangerous waste from one area of the globe to another." As a result, Danish authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

A several million € worth contract for a Danish company

The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company. The company that will treat the waste, Kommunekemi, welcomed the decision, which will result in a contract valued at € 7 million. Kommunekemi treats some 170,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year, with about 40 per cent coming from other countries.

"Four freighters, carrying 2,500 tonnes of waste each, should carry these toxic chemicals to Nyborg (central Denmark) over the next three years," said **Carsten Fich**, the head of Kommunekemi, owned by Swedish-based investment fund EQT. The first should arrive in Nyborg in October this year.

The Germans rejected the toxic waste from Australia

The company Orica wanted to dispose its toxic waste for treatment in Germany first. Applications were sent for the import of 22.000 tons of toxic waste in 2007 but were rejected by the governments of North Rhine-Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein.



Brunsbüttel

Wird Giftmüll durch Kanal gefahren?

8. Juli 2010 | Von Ino

Der Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz (Bund) hat davor gewarnt, dass Giftmüll aus Australien durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht wird.

Im Oktober solle eine erste Ladung von 2500 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol(HCB)-Sondermüll auf die dänische Insel Fünen in eine Sondermüll-Verbrennungsanlage kommen, sagte Ina Walenda, stellvertretende Bund-Geschäftsführerin in Schleswig-Holstein. Die Entsorgung weiterer 16.000 Tonnen stehe noch bevor und sei offensichtlich noch ungeklärt. Offen sei auch, ob aus Australien erneut Anträge gestellt werden, HCB-Sondermüll in der

Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage "Sava" in Brunsbüttel und zudem in Nordrhein-Westfalen zu verbrennen. Dies war 2007 von den zuständigen Behörden abgelehnt worden.

In einem offenen Brief an Kiels Umweltministerin Juliane Rumpf äußerte der BUND "große Besorgnis" über den absehbaren Transport des Giftmülls entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und gegebenenfalls durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal. HCB gehört laut BUND zu den weltweit zwölf gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien.

Bereits 2007 sollte HBC in Brunsbüttel anlanden

Der Sprecher des Umweltministeriums in Kiel, Christian Seyfert, sagte gestern, dass bisher weder Anträge für einen Transport durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal noch zur Verbrennung von australischem Sondermüll in Schleswig-Holstein dem Ministerium vorlagen. Er betonte aber, dass die dänischen Umweltbehörden der Entsorgung von mit Hexachlorbenzol verunreinigten Abfällen der australischen Firma Orica in Dänemark unlängst zugestimmt hätten.

Im Jahr 2007 sollten 22.000 Tonnen HCB in Brunsbüttel angelandet und 5.000 Tonnen in der "Sava" vernichtet werden. Die weiteren 17.000 Tonnen hätten zur Entsorgung per Bahn nach Nordrhein-Westfalen transportiert werden sollen. Die Umweltministerien Schleswig-Holsteins und Nordrhein-Westfalens hatten dies abgelehnt. Die australischen Behörden hätten nicht nachweisen können, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien nicht möglich wäre, sagte Seyfert. Dies aber wäre der Kernpunkt auch bei einer erneuten Antragstellung.

HCB wurde früher unter anderem gegen Pilzbefall bei Getreide benutzt, ist aber seit 1981 in Deutschland nicht mehr als Pflanzenschutzmittel zugelassen. Bei dauerhaftem Kontakt können etwa Leberschäden, die Blut-Stoffwechselkrankheit Porphyrie und Schäden an den Fortpflanzungsorganen auftreten. In Tierversuchen traten auch Tumore auf.



BUND warnt vor Giftmüll

Australische Schiffe könnten mit Chemikalie durch Nord-Ostsee-Kanal fahren

Kiel - Der BUND hat davor gewarnt, dass Giftmüll aus Australien per Schiff möglicherweise durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht wird. Im Oktober solle eine erste Ladung von 2500 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol(HCB)-Sondermüll auf die dänische Insel Fünen in eine Sondermüll-Verbrennungsanlage kommen, sagte Ina Walenda, stellvertretende Geschäftsführerin des BUND Schleswig-Holstein.

Die Entsorgung weiterer zirka 16 000 Tonnen stehe noch bevor und sei noch ungeklärt. Offen sei auch, ob aus Australien erneut Anträge gestellt werden, HCB-Sondermüll in der Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage SAVA in Brunsbüttel und zudem in Nordrhein-Westfalen zu verbrennen. Dies war 2007 von den zuständigen Behörden abgelehnt worden.

In einem offenen Brief an Umweltministerin Juliane Rumpf äußerte der BUND "große Besorgnis" über den absehbaren Transport des Giftmülls entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und gegebenenfalls durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal. HCB gehört nach Angaben des BUND zu den weltweit 12 gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien.

Der Sprecher des Umweltministeriums in Kiel, Christian Seyfert, sagte gestern auf Anfrage, dass bisher weder Anträge für einen Transport durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal noch zur Verbrennung von australischem Sondermüll in Schleswig-Holstein dem Ministerium vorlägen. Er betonte allerdings, dass die dänischen Umweltbehörden der Entsorgung von mit Hexachlorbenzol verunreinigten Abfällen der australischen Firma Orica in Dänemark unlängst zugestimmt hätten.

Die organische Chemikalie HCB wurde früher unter anderem gegen Pilzbefall bei Getreide benutzt, ist in Deutschland aber bereits seit 1981 nicht mehr als Pflanzenschutzmittel zugelassen. Bei dauerhaftem Kontakt mit der Substanz können beispielsweise Leberschäden, die Blut-Stoffwechselkrankheit Porphyrie und Schäden an den Fortpflanzungsorganen auftreten. In einigen Tierversuchen traten darüber hinaus auch Tumore auf.

WELT ONLINE hat den Kommentarbereich dieses Artikels geschlossen.
Bitte warten...

Dieser Artikel stammt aus unserer Zeitung DIE WELT, eine der großen deutschen Tageszeitungen.

08.07.2010

taz.de

Müllalarm am Nord-Ostsee-Kanal

GEFÄHRLICHE FRACHT Australische Giftabfälle sollen in Dänemark entsorgt werden. Der BUND warnt vor Fahrtroute entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und Giftmüll-Tourismus nach Brunsbüttel

Der BUND Schleswig-Holstein warnt davor, dass Giftmüll aus Australien per Schiff möglicherweise durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht wird. Laut Informationen der Umweltorganisation soll eine Ladung von 2.500 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol(HCB)-Sondermüll auf die dänische Insel Fünen verbracht und dort in einer Sondermüll-Verbrennungsanlage "entsorgt" werden.

Die Vernichtung weiterer 16.000 Tonnen sei offensichtlich noch ungeklärt. Offen sei auch, ob aus Australien erneut Anträge gestellt werden, den Sondermüll in der Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage "Sava" in Brunsbüttel zu verbrennen. Dies war 2007 von den zuständigen Behörden abgelehnt worden.

In einem offenen Brief an die Kieler Umweltministerin Juliane Rumpf (CDU) äußert der BUND "große Besorgnis" über den Transport des Giftmülls entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal. Das in Deutschland verbotene Pflanzenschutzmittel HCB gehört laut BUND zu den weltweit zwölf gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien.

Der Sprecher des Kieler Umweltministeriums, Christian Seyfert, erklärte am Mittwoch, dass bisher weder Anträge für einen Transport einer australischen Sondermüllfracht durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal noch zu dessen Verbrennung in Schleswig-Holstein vorlägen. Er bestätigte aber, dass die dänischen Umweltbehörden der Entsorgung von mit Hexachlorbenzol verunreinigten Abfällen der australischen Firma Orica in Dänemark zugestimmt hätten.

Im Jahr 2007 sollten 22.000 Tonnen Abfall in Brunsbüttel angelandet und 5.000 Tonnen in der Sava vernichtet werden. Das Kieler Umweltministerium hatte dies mit der Begründung abgelehnt, die australischen Behörden hätten nicht nachgewiesen, dass eine umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien nicht möglich wäre, betonte Seyfert. Dies aber wäre der Kernpunkt auch bei einer erneuten Antragstellung. **MARCO CARINI**

Das Pflanzenschutzmittel gehört zu den gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien

Gefährlicher Sondermüll-Transport

€Giftmüll aus Australien im Nord-Ostsee-Kanal?

7. Juli 2010, 16:13 Uhr

Laut Naturschutzbund sollen mehrere tausend Tonnen Giftmüll durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht werden.

Kiel. Der Bund für Umwelt- und Naturschutz (Bund) hat davor gewarnt, dass Giftmüll aus Australien per Schiff durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht werden könnte. Im Oktober solle eine erste Ladung von 2500 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol (HCB)-Sondermüll auf die dänische Insel Fünen in eine Sondermüll-Verbrennungsanlage kommen, sagte Ina Walenda, stellvertretende Geschäftsführerin des Bund Schleswig-Holstein. Die Entsorgung weiterer zirka 16.000 Tonnen stehe noch bevor.

Christian Seyfer, Sprecher des Umweltministeriums in Kiel, sagte, dem Ministerium lägen bisher weder Anträge für einen Transport durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal noch zur Verbrennung von australischem Sondermüll in Schleswig-Holstein vor. Die dänischen Umweltbehörden hätten aber unlängst der Entsorgung von mit Hexachlorbenzol verunreinigten Abfällen der australischen Firma Orica zugestimmt.

Schon vor drei Jahren sollten aus Australien 22.000 Tonnen Abfall in Brunsbüttel angelandet und 5000 Tonnen in der Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage Sava in Brunsbüttel vernichtet werden. Weitere 17.000 Tonnen hätten damals zur Entsorgung per Bahn nach Nordrhein-Westfalen transportiert werden sollen. Die Umweltministerien Schleswig-Holsteins und Nordrhein-Westfalens hatten dies aber wegen nicht ausreichender Begründung abgelehnt. Die australischen Behörden hätten nicht nachweisen können, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien nicht möglich wäre, sagte Seyfert. Dies aber wäre der Kernpunkt auch bei einer erneuten Antragstellung.

In einem offenen Brief an Umweltministerin Juliane Rumpf äußerte der Bund „große Besorgnis“ über den absehbaren Transport des Giftmülls entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und gegebenenfalls durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal.

HCB gehört laut Bund zu den weltweit 12 gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien. Es wurde früher unter anderem gegen Pilzbefall bei Getreide benutzt, ist aber seit 1981 in Deutschland nicht mehr als Pflanzenschutzmittel zugelassen. Bei dauerhaftem Kontakt können etwa Leberschäden, die Blut-Stoffwechselkrankheit Porphyrie und Schäden an den Fortpflanzungsorganen auftreten. In Tierversuchen traten auch Tumore auf. (abendblatt.de/dpa)

07.07.2010 | 14:52 Uhr | dpa/Ino

BUND warnt vor Giftmüll aus Australien

Kiel - Der BUND hat davor gewarnt, dass Giftmüll aus Australien per Schiff möglicherweise durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal nach Dänemark gebracht wird. Im Oktober solle eine erste Ladung von 2500 Tonnen Hexachlorbenzol(HCB)-Sondermüll auf die dänische Insel Fünen in eine Sondermüll-Verbrennungsanlage kommen, sagte Ina Walenda, stellvertretende Geschäftsführerin des BUND Schleswig-Holstein, am Mittwoch. Offen sei, ob aus Australien erneut Anträge gestellt werden, HCB-Sondermüll bei der SAVA in Brunsbüttel und zudem in Nordrhein-Westfalen zu verbrennen. Dies war 2007 von den zuständigen Behörden abgelehnt worden.

URL: http://www.kn-online.de/schleswig_holstein/aus_dem_land/?em_cnt=160188&em_loc=13

BUND warns of toxic waste from Australia

Kiel - The Bund has warned that toxic waste from Australia by ship may be placed through the Kiel Canal to Denmark. In October, one should first shipment of 2,500 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste to the Danish island of Fyn in a hazardous waste incinerator come, "said Ina Walenda, deputy manager of the Bund Schleswig-Holstein, on Wednesday. Open is whether applications are made again from Australia, HCB waste at the SAVA in Brunsbüttel and also to burn in North Rhine-Westphalia. This was rejected in 2007 by the competent authorities.

03.07.2010BUND- SH stellt Anfrage ans Ministerium

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft,
Umwelt und ländliche Räume
- Ministerin Frau Dr. Rumpf -
Mercatorstraße 3
24106 Kiel



Kiel, den 3. Juli 2010

Sehr geehrte Ministerin Frau Dr. Rumpf,

wie wir erfahren haben, sollen ab Oktober 2010 zirka 6000 Tonnen hochgiftiger HCB-Sondermüll (Hexachlorbenzol) auf dem Seeweg von Australien nach Dänemark transportiert und dort verbrannt werden. Dem möglichen Transport dieser hochgefährlichen Abfälle nach Fünen entlang der schleswig-holsteinischen Küsten und ggf. durch den Nord-Ostseekanal sieht der BUND Schleswig-Holstein mit großer Besorgnis entgegen. Daran ändern auch die geplanten Sicherheitsvorkehrungen wie Spezialtanker und GPS-Ausrüstung sämtlicher Giftmüllbehälter nichts. Außerdem steht offenbar

noch die Entsorgung weiterer zirka 16.000 Tonnen an australischem HCB-Sondermüll bevor. Nach unseren Informationen ist die Entsorgung dieser weitaus größeren Menge noch ungeklärt.

In 2007 positionierte sich Ihr Vorgänger im Amt, der damalige Umweltminister Dr. Christian von Boetticher, gegen eine Entsorgung von Giftmüll in Schleswig-Holstein. Er stützte sich dabei – genau wie sein nordrhein-westfälischer Kollege Uhlenberg – auf ein von der NRW-Landesregierung in Auftrag gegebenes Gutachten zum „Baseler Abkommen“, welches den Transport gefährlicher Abfälle regelt. Danach soll Müll vorrangig dort entsorgt werden, wo er anfällt und nicht in andere Länder transportiert werden.

Der BUND bittet Sie um die Beantwortung der folgenden Fragen:

Wie steht die Landesregierung zu einer möglichen Entsorgung von HCB-Sonderabfällen aus Australien in Schleswig-Holstein?

Welche Kenntnisse besitzt die Landesregierung über den Transportweg des Giftmülls von Australien nach Fünen. Ist eine Passage durch den Nord-Ostsee-Kanal geplant? Wenn ja, wann?

Welche Sicherheitsvorkehrungen sind geplant? Sind Gefährdungen für Mensch und Natur dabei völlig auszuschließen? Hat es dazu und über Sicherheitsvorkehrungen Gespräche mit Dänemark gegeben?

Für eine Beantwortung der Fragen wäre ich Ihnen sehr dankbar. HCB gehört zu den weltweit 12 gefährlichsten organischen Chemikalien. Es handelt sich um ein krebserregendes, erbgutschädigendes und reproduktionstoxisches Langzeitgift. Ein Unfall hätte katastrophale Folgen für die betroffene Bevölkerung sowie für Nord- und Ostsee.

Eine Kopie dieses Briefes geht zur Information an die Medien.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

gez. Sybille Macht-Baumgarten
Landesvorsitzende

Pressemeldung 30. 06.10: MLuR :Australischer Sondermüll: Erneute Antragstellung nicht ausgeschlossen

Von: Pressestelle@mlur.landsh.de [mailto:Pressestelle@mlur.landsh.de]

Gesendet: Mittwoch, 30. Juni 2010 11:53

An: VLStK-MailGrp.06LN-Luebeck@lr.landsh.de

Betreff: Australischer Sondermüll: Erneute Antragstellung nicht ausgeschlossen

Medien-Information

Australischer Sondermüll: Erneute Antragstellung nicht ausgeschlossen

KIEL. Das Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume weist darauf hin, dass die dänischen Umweltbehörden der Entsorgung von mit Hexachlorbenzol verunreinigten Abfällen der australischen Firma Orica in Dänemark unlängst zugestimmt haben.

Ein ähnliches Vorhaben war 2007 von den Umweltministerien Schleswig-Holsteins und Nordrhein-Westfalens wegen nicht ausreichender Begründung abgelehnt worden. Damals sollten 22.000 Tonnen Abfall in Brunsbüttel angelandet und 5.000 Tonnen in der Sonderabfallverbrennungsanlage SAVA vernichtet werden. Die weiteren 17.000 Tonnen sollten damals zur Entsorgung per Bahn nach Nordrhein-Westfalen transportiert werden.

Ein erneuter Antrag zur Entsorgung von solchem australischem Sondermüll in Schleswig-Holstein liegt derzeit nicht vor.

Das schleswig-holsteinische Umweltministerium weist weiter darauf hin, dass auch bei einer neuerlichen Antragstellung der Nachweis entscheidend wäre, dass eine ordnungsgemäße und umweltgerechte Beseitigung der Abfälle in Australien selbst nicht erfolgen kann.

Ellemanns nonsens om kemiaffald

<http://blog.politiken.dk/dan/2010/07/01/ellemanns-nonsens-om-kemiaffald/>

Danmarks miljøminister Karen Ellemann har et forklaringsproblem. Mere end 6.000 tons meget farligt kemikalieaffald skal transportereres fra Australien til Danmark. Hvorfor? Ja, det er faktisk et ret godt spørgsmål.

Tænk hvis der sker noget med skibet og de 28.000 tønder HCB (hexachlorbenzen) havner i havet? Konsekvenserne vil være uoverskuelige. Og har Australien ikke som alle andre (rige) lande en forpligtelse til selv at tage sig af deres skidt?

Åbenbart ikke ifølge Ellemann. Miljøministeren har givet en række grunde til, at det faktisk er en god ide at sejle affaldet så langt. Lad os se nærmere på dem.

Miljøministerens første begrundelse er, at Danmark er forpligtet ifølge den såkaldte Stockholm konvention til at modtage affaldet fra Australien. I TV-avisen sagde Ellemann: "[vi er forpligtet af Stockholm konventionen. Stockholm konventionen siger, at man er forpligtet til at hjælpe hinanden.](#)"

Det er forkert. I Politiken den 21. juni bliver det dokumenteret, at der intet står i Stockholm konventionen, der forpligter Danmark til at modtage giftaffaldet fra Australien. Miljøeksperter kalder ministerens begrundelse for det rene "nonsense".

Miljøministerens anden begrundelse er, at Danmark er det eneste land, der kan behandle affaldet. På TV2-Fyn sagde Ellemann ordret, at Danmark er "[det eneste sted i verden der har teknikken til at behandle lige præcis det her farlige affald.](#)", og i TV-avisen sagde hun, at [vi i Danmark skulle være "stolte" over, at vi kunne behandle affaldet.](#)

Det er forkert. Danmark er ikke det eneste sted i verden med teknikken til at behandle affaldet. Ifølge firmaet Orica, der står for at eksportere affaldet til Danmark, [findes der alene i Europa over 70 anlæg, der kan behandle affaldet](#). Og [Danmark har sågar selv postet penge i et anlæg i Malaysia](#), der er bygget efter Kommunekemis model.

Endelig afviser Karen Ellemann at lade Australien selv tage sig af giftaffaldet. Ellemann mener nemlig ikke, at Australien er i stand til selv at destruere affaldet.

Også dette er forkert. En rapport, der er blevet underskrevet af en lang række organisationer og eksperter, fra både Danmark, Australien og en række andre lande, dokumenterer, at [Australien har rig mulighed for selv at destruere gift-affaldet](#). Og endda på en mere miljørigtig måde end på Kommunekemis anlæg.

Alle ministerens argumenter falder altså til jorden. Men hvorfor i alverden har ministeren så sagt ja? Jeg kan ikke gætte det. Men måske nogle af denne blogs læsere har gode bud?

Personligt mener jeg, at det uden tvivl er Australiens eget ansvar. Ikke fordi vi i Danmark ikke skal være solidariske med andre lande i verden og hjælpe med at løse miljøproblemer. Men fordi det netop ikke er solidarisk eller miljømæssigt forsvarligt at sejle så giftigt affald over så store afstande.

Læsernes kommentarer 6 kommentarer

AF **hansen hansen** 22:25 1. JUL

Venstre skyr ingen midler. Jeg har svært ved at få øje på moral og etik i det parti!
Vel egentlig også dem, der udnytter alt incl. vores fælles penge til egen fordel????

AF **L. Rasm.** 21:58 1. JUL

erik voldby@ Jeg tror minsanten du har ret! Jeg har også undret mig over hvordan det kunne lade sigøre at alle disse personer stort set er lige gode til at føre folk bag lyset.

AF **erik voldby** 20:58 1. JUL

Jeg må sige at ministeren lever op til gennemsnittet af løgnagtige personer i regeringen, nu er jeg også klar over hvordan regeringsmandskabet bliver udvalg, de har en løgndetektor, og kun dem der bliver taget i mindst 3 løgne kan blive medlem af regeringen.

Det er snart nemmere at fortælle om dem der ikke er fyldt med løgn, det er ikke mange.

Godt at der næste år kan komme et nyt hold til roret så vi kan få orden i sagerne til vel for Danmark!

AF **karsten Hansen** 20:58 1. JUL

I er alle lige hykleriske, en lang glorifisering af jeres egen selvophøjethed!
Hvorfor taler du ikke om Monsantos gave til menneskeheden, det selv ædende mirakel middel Roundup, som kampanger igennem min 20 år, har lovprist, for ikke at være farligt, og som forsvinder op i den blå luft????

Det gør det så ikke vel, det går direkte i grundvandet, og Glyfosatet er kræftfremkaldende, men da lobbyisme ikke handler om mennesker, men kun om kold cash, kan man forestille sig hvor mange milliader Monsanto har stoppet op i ryggen på politiker over hele kloden, som sikkert sætter fødevarelobbyisternes 7,6 milliaders kampange, i EU's svindel parlament i skyggen!!

Og jeres svindel med co2 kvoterne i EU går stille hen!

I har bare ikke fattet at vi andre også kan tænke selv,fatter du det?
Jeres enormt uigennemtænkte co2 skat,er hul som en olientønde,uanset hvor mange co2 skatter der bliver udskrevet,så kan det ikke rense denne kloden for lobbyister og uduelige politiker,som sidder i lommen på,olien industrien ,kemiindustrien,fødevare industrien!!!
I er ikke andet end,storkapitalens håndlangere,små uduelige nonsens talende,selvudråbte frelsere af hvad??Jeres eget selvbedrag!!!

AF Søren Christensen 19:48 1. JUL

Nonsense; at du stadig IKKE, har levet op til dit valglofte: fremlæg dine EU - rejsebilag, som du lovede, eller var det kun valgflæsk...

AF L. Bølling 18:17 1. JUL

Dan J.@ Venstre vil gøre ALT for penge, de er hamrende ligeglade med den jordklode vi bor på!!!
Fremsidens miljø og vores efterkommeres liv interesserer dem ikke, det eneste er hvor meget kan vi putte i lommen her og nu, så pyt me

26. juni 2010

STOP GIFTIGT AFFALD FRA AUSTRALIEN!

‘Danmark hjælper Australien med at destruere farligt affald’ siger miljøminister Karen Ellemann i en pressemeldelse 15. juni. Der burde stå: ‘Miljøministrene i Danmark og Australien hjælper to transnationale monopolier med at opnå størst mulig profit’.

[Miljøpolitisk program fra Kommunistisk Parti.](#)

Det transnationale og særdeles profitable selskab Orica producerede i perioden 1963-91 klorerede opløsningsmidler på en fabrik nær Sydney i Australien.

Ved produktionen dannes samtidigt et uønsket biprodukt HCB (hexachlorbenzen), som firmaet år efter år simpelt hen har deponeret i tønder mv. på en grund ved fabrikken. Alt i alt er der nu ophobet 16.000 tons HCB-affald.

HCB er giftigt, kræftfremkaldende og miljøskadeligt. Dertil kommer, at det nedbrydes uhyre langsomt i naturen. Naturligvis kan Sydney ikke have en sådan miljøbombe liggende. Men i stedet for at bekoste et anlæg og selv destruere giften, bruger Orica det australske miljøministerium til stik i rend dreng i et forsøg på at få affaldet eksporteret.

Først spørges Tyskland, der fornuftigvis siger nej. Så spørges Danmark. Karen Ellemanns svar kender vi. Hun har også en kæledægge, der skal serviceres, nemlig kapitalfonden EQT. Det er en svensk baseret kapitalfond, ejer af andele i 75 firmaer, fortrinsvis i Nordeuropa. Den samlede kapital er 8.5 milliarder Euro.

EQT erhvervede i februar i år det tidligere offentligt ejede Kommunekemi for 260 millioner kr. Et nyt modtaganeanlæg er siden indviet, og forventningerne til profit er høje. I titusindvis af kemikalitønder skal nu de næste tre år fragtes med skib den halve klode rundt for at ende i Nyborgs havn. Her skal de håndteres og affaldet indfyres i destruktionsovn 3 km fra Nyborg centrum.

Ministeren og regeringen påtager sig et meget stort ansvar ved denne beslutning.

Kommunistisk Parti opfordrer alle, der sætter mennesker og miljø over profit til at protestere.

Clock ticking on growing toxic waste pile

By Anna Salleh for ABC Science Online

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/06/30/2941158.htm>

As Australia prepares to export a large stockpile of toxic waste to Denmark, the pressure is on to find a local solution to a new wave of persistent organic pollutants.

Earlier this month Danish authorities agreed to accept thousands of tonnes of Orica's hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste from Botany in Sydney for incineration.

HCBs are persistent organic pollutants (POPs), which are very toxic and present a major threat to the environment.

Under an international agreement called the Stockholm Convention, designed to avoid risky long distant transport of POPs, countries are expected to deal with such waste themselves.

But Australia does not currently have a facility to deal with the 16,000 tonnes of HCBs stored at Orica's Botany site. The export plan has the support of Environment minister Peter Garrett, in whose electorate the waste lies.

Once a government licence is granted for the export, it will end decades of argument over what to do with the HCB waste.

But questions remain over what Australia will do with a growing burden of new POP waste, including brominated flame retardants, used in products such as foam mattresses and the plastic components of televisions and computers.

In May last year, the Stockholm Convention listed these, and eight other chemicals as new POPs, adding to the existing "Dirty Dozen".

"What people don't realise is that there is a burgeoning stockpile of POPs waste in Australia and no treatment capacity," says Lee Bell from the National Toxics Network.

"We are becoming a laughing stock internationally because we are one of the few OECD countries that can't manage the POPs waste it generates. We urgently need a national capacity to deal with POPs."

Responsibility for waste

Emeritus Professor Ben Selinger, based at the Australian National University in Canberra, chaired an independent panel nearly two decades ago, which recommended toxic waste, including the HCBs at Botany, be dealt with in Australia.

"We thought we had a responsibility for waste that we generated," Professor Selinger said.

But after years of argument over the effectiveness, safety and commercial viability of different technologies, and the failure of the government to settle on a site for a waste treatment facility, Professor Selinger has lost patience.

"The HCB waste is polluting Botany Bay," he said. "Now, I wouldn't be unhappy to see it shipped out."

But Professor Selinger thinks a local solution should be found for newer sources of POPs, including those in e-waste.

"Are we a big enough country to develop technologies to look after our own waste or do we just ship it off for somebody else to handle?" he said.

Technology development

Professor Ian Rae of the University of Melbourne, who also advises governments on HCBs and other POPs says he is "disappointed" about the move to export.

He says Australia had the opportunity in the 1990s to develop technologies that could be used to dispose of POPs.

"I think it would have been good for us to have developed the technology on the scale that was needed and to have done it here," Professor Rae said.

He says the reasons for Australia's lack of capacity to destroy POPs are "mainly political not technical", with a lack of trust in those attempting to build waste management facilities a major barrier to finding a solution.

The challenge of e-waste

Professor Rae says the new stockpiles of POPs scattered around the country in electronic and other consumer waste presents a much greater challenge than Orica's HCBs, which are concentrated in one place.

According to the 2010 National Waste Report, Australia generates about 106,000 tonnes per year of e-waste in the form of old televisions and computers. This is expected to increase to 181,000 tonnes per year by 2027-28.

Most of these end up in landfill, with some small amounts being recycled.

Professor Rae says while Australia has banned the import of certain POPs, industrial chemical laws do not prevent the importation of the chemicals in consumer products.

"So if you bring in a plastic computer case or a television set case or foam for building insulation with flame retardant in it, it's not something that normal regulations cover," he said.

"Clock ticking"

Professor Rae, who has been Australia's expert representative at Stockholm Convention discussions, says the "clock is ticking" for the Government to develop a plan to deal with the new generation of POPs.

"I'd like to know what the timescale is and what sort of technical solution they've got," he said.

The National Toxics Network's Lee Bell, who sits on the stakeholder committee dealing with developments under the Stockholm convention, is concerned about the pace of action.

"Most people on the committee - including industry - have called for it to meet more regularly and to be more meaningful. But we've just through the longest period ever without meeting, he said.

A spokesperson for the Australian department of environment says as part of the process of ratifying the nine new POPs, consultations with stakeholders, will begin next month and continue into the first half of next year.

Tags: [environment](#), [recycling-and-waste-management](#), [canberra-2600](#), [melbourne-3000](#), [perth-6000](#), [denmark](#), [australian-national-university-0200](#)

First posted 8 hours 32 minutes ago

Clock ticking on growing toxic waste pile

Wednesday, 30 June 2010 [Anna Salleh](#) ABC

<http://www.abc.net.au/science/articles/2010/06/30/2940270.htm?site=melbourne>



Australia must find a way to deal with POPs in common consumer products, including those in the plastic casings of computers and televisions

News analysis As Australia prepares to export a large stockpile of toxic waste to Denmark, the pressure is on to find a local solution to a new wave of persistent organic pollutants.

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Tags: [recycling-and-waste-management](#)

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europicker: Australien exportiert Giftmüll nach Dänemark



Australien fehlt die richtige Technologie,

um die 10.000 Tonnen HCB (Hexachlorbenzol) zu entsorgen

Dänemark erlaubt Australien den Import zu Schiff über Tausende von Tonnen giftiger Abfälle zur Beseitigung, weil Australien nicht über die Technologie verfügt, damit umzugehen.

Australien fehlt die richtige Technologie, um die 10.000 Tonnen HCB (Hexachlorbenzol) zu entsorgen, die von der australischen Firma Orica durch die Herstellung von chemischen Erzeugnissen und Sprengstoffen entstanden. Die giftigen Abfällen resultieren aus der Herstellung von Sprengstoffen 1963 bis 1991 und wurden bisher in einer Wohngegend zwischen Sydney und dem Flughafen der Stadt gelagert.

Dänische Umweltminister Karen Ellemann sagte, ihr Land müsse wegen der Verpflichtungen aus dem internationalen Vertrag handeln. Dänemark "hat die Pflicht, andere Länder, die mit dem Problem konfrontiert sind, zu helfen, wenn sie zu einem unlösbaren werden", sagte sie in einer Erklärung. Ellemann sagte, es sei "sehr problematisch, gefährliche Abfälle von einem Bereich in der Welt zum anderen zu transportieren." Als Ergebnis haben dänischen Behörden verlangt, die Abfälle in Doppel-Tankern zu transportieren, wobei jeder Behälter mit einem GPS ausgestattet ist, damit ihr Standort verfolgt zu kann.

Ein Wert von mehreren Millionen € Auftrag für ein dänisches Unternehmen

Der Transport und die Behandlung der Abfälle wird auch in einen Großauftrag für ein dänisches Unternehmen, dass die Abfälle behandeln wird. Kommunekemi begrüßte die Entscheidung, die in einem Vertrag auf 7.000.000 € geschätzt wird. Kommunekemi vernichten rund 170.000 Tonnen gefährlicher Abfälle pro Jahr, wobei rund 40 Prozent aus anderen Ländern exportiert wird.

"Vier Frachter, mit jeweils 2.500 Tonnen von Abfällen, jeder sollte diese giftigen Chemikalien nach Nyborg (Dänemark in den nächsten drei Jahren importieren)", sagte Carsten Fich, der Leiter der Kommunekemi, einem schwedischen ansässigen Investmentfonds EQT. Das erste Schiff soll in Nyborg im Oktober dieses Jahres eintreffen.

Die Deutschen lehnten die giftigen Abfälle aus Australien ab

Die Firma Orica wollte ihre giftigen Abfälle zur Behandlung in Deutschland zunächst zu entsorgen. Die Anträge wurden für die Einfuhr von 22.000 Tonnen giftiger Abfälle in 2007 gestellt, wurden aber von den Regierungen der Bundesländer Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein abgelehnt.

(Joachim Jürgens)

erschienen am: 2010-06-24 im europicker

En giftig og profitabel affære i Nyborg



<http://arbejderen.dk/artikel/2010-06-26/en-giftig-og-profitabel-affare-i-nyborg>

Kommentar

- 26. Jun

Hvordan kan det gå til, at i tusindvis af tons kemiaffald med giftigt hcb ikke destrueres lokalt, men skal sendes på den lange rejse fra australien til kommunekemi i nyborg?

af civilingeniør Anders Bjerre Mikkelsen, Kommunistisk Parti

Vi er vist alle klar over, at VKO-regeringens forsikringer om sunde frøer og grøn og bæredygtig vækst ikke var andet end grøn camouflage.

Alligevel kommer miljøminister Karen Ellemanns accept af, at Kommunekemi i Nyborg kan modtage foreløbigt 6100 tons yderst ubezageligt kemiaffald fra destinationen Sydney i Australien nok som et foreløbigt lavpunkt på det miljømæssige område.

Umiddelbart kan det være svært at forstå, at regeringen træffer en så risikabel og for de allerfleste uønsket beslutning. Her søger den »røde tråd« i dette.

Forhistorien

Firmaet, der ligger inde med affaldet, hedder Orica. Mellem 1963 og 1991 producerede det klorerede opløsningsmidler på et anlæg i Sydney, Australien.

Ved produktionen dannes samtidigt et uønsket biprodukt, HCB (hexachlorbenzen), som firmaet år efter år simpelt hen har deponeret i tønder mv. på en grund ved fabrikken.

Alt i alt er der nu opbeget 16.000 tons HCB-affald i form af 60.000 tønder, nogle betontanke samt forurenset emballage. Noget af affaldet er flydende, noget er fast, noget gummiagtigt. Det omlades hvert femte år, da det ætser emballagen.

Naturligvis kan Sydney ikke have sådan miljøbombe liggende. Det australske miljøministerium går ind i sagen 1999. Hele seks år går med at konstatere, at der ikke findes egnede destruktionsanlæg i Australien. Ministeriet undlader at drage den indlysende konklusion, at Orica så selv må bekoste et anlæg og få destrueret giften. I stedet lader det sig bruge til stik-i-rend-dreng for Orica, hvis klare mål er at finde en billigere løsning, nemlig eksport af affaldet.

I 2006 ansøger man tyske myndigheder om at tillade en eksport til destruktion her, men får nej. Orica bliver så kontaktet af Kommunekemi, der gerne vil have orden. I november 2008 ansøger det australske miljøministerium det danske om at tillade import af 6100 tons affald.

Lidt om HCB

HCB, hexachlorbenzen, er et ekstremt giftigt, kræftfremkaldende og miljøskadeligt stof.

Stoffet er hudgennemtrængeligt. Det nedbrydes meget langsomt i naturen. Masseforgiftninger er forekommet i Tyrkiet i 50'erne grundet brugen som bejdsemiddel for såsæd. Én mg af stoffet kan forurene 100 m³ drikkevand.

HCB hører til en eksklusiv gruppe stoffer, som det er forbudt at importere, sælge eller anvende undtagen til laboratoriebrug.

Hvad kan der ske?

Problemerne er utallige ved at sende affaldet på en så lang rejse.

Giftigheden og den langsomme nedbrydning betyder sammen med mulighederne for havari, ulykker, tekniske problemer og menneskelige fejl, at der er risiko for mennesker og miljø i alle faser:

Transport til havn i Sydney, lastning af skib, skibstransport med, forventeligt, underbetalt og ukvalificeret mandskab den halve jord rundt, losning i havnen tæt på Nyborg, håndtering, neddeling og indfyring i forbrændingsanlæg i Nyborg, og ved emission af røggasserne fra anlægget.

Behandlingen forventes at strække sig over tre år for de 6100 tons.

Konvention om eksport af affald

En konvention, Baselkonventionen, som implementeret af EU, forbyder import af affald fra lande udenfor EU.

Der åbnes dog et smuthul, hvis eksportlandet dokumenterer, at »man ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe affaldet på en miljømæssigt forsvarlig måde«.

To multinationale er med i spillet

Firmaet Orica er et australsk baseret monopol med 15.000 ansatte i 50 lande. Aktiviteterne omfatter minedrift, kemikalier mv.

Hjemmesiden strutter af selvtillid. Profitten efter skat har været et tocifret tal i en årrække. I kriseåret 2008 var den 13 procent.

En anden medspiller i denne sag er kapitalfonden EQT. Det er nemlig EQT, som nu ejer Kommunekemi i Nyborg.

EQT, som er svensk baseret, har andele i 75 forskellige firmaer, fortrinsvis i Nordeuropa. Det samlede indskud er 8,5 milliarder euro. Målet erklæres som forandring og vækst, så de indkøbte firmaer bliver globalt eller regionalt ledende, med andre ord profit.

Kommunekemi

Kommunekemi ligger få hundrede meter fra virksomheder og beboelse i Nyborg.

Virksomheden blev oprettet i 1971 ved kommunalt initiativ for at kunne uskadeliggøre kemikalieaffald. Det kommunale ejerskab varede til oktober 2009, hvor virksomheden privatiseres og sælges for 260 millioner kroner til EQT.

Da Danmarks industrielle aktivitet og dermed mængden af industriaffald går tilbage, kan EQT's vækstkrav kun imødekommes ved øget import af affald. I februar 2010 indvier Kommunekemi i nærvær af miljøministeren et nyt modtageanlæg til 70 millioner kroner, antageligt skræddersyet til den lovede ordre.

Noget, der ikke synes meget belyst i sagen, er Kommunekemis kapacitet til at klare opgaven. Der er tale om et kvalitativt spring i forhold til tidligere opgaver. Disse har ganske vist omfattet behandling af store mængder kemikalier, men gennemgående af en langt mindre farlig karakter.

At sikre arbejderne og overholde gældende miljønormer kan blive en fantastisk udfordring.

Afgørelsen

15. juni kommer så Karen Ellemanns pressemeldelse. Den anslår ædle og uselviske toner: »Danmark hjælper Australien med at destruere farligt affald«. Der tales beskedent om »et lager af farligt affald«, ikke om 60.000 gifttromler.

Dagen efter udtales direktøren for Kommunekemi, Carsten Fich, i DR1 kl. 21, at han havde fået et forhåndstilsagn om accept fra den daværende miljøminister Troels Lund Poulsen.

En forventning om tilsagn har utvivlsomt betydet en del for EQT's lyst til at købe virksomheden.

Miljøministeriets grundlag for afgørelsen

Miljøministeriets afgørelse er begrundet skriftligt. Kernepunktet i begründelsen er ikke miljøproblemerne, men en begrundelse for at bruge det omtalte smuthul i Baselkonventionen.

Her læner man sig op af en rapport, udarbejdet i 2008 for de australske myndigheder af et konsulentfirma. Rapporten konkluderer, at de nødvendige og egnede anlæg ikke findes i Australien, at det ikke er muligt at etablere et anlæg »indenfor en rimelig tidsperiode«, og at et australsk anlæg, efter at have behandlet Oricas affald, må lukke, da der ikke er tilstrækkeligt andre opgaver.

Men ikke disse problemer kunne have været klaret, hvis Orica havde åbnet tegnebogen?

Hvad skal der nu ske?

Den første af tre sendinger antages fremme til oktober. Foreløbigt er accepteret de 6100 tons.

På grunden i Sydney findes i alt 16.000 tons HCB-affald. Hvad vil de stille op med de resterende 10.000 tons? Perspektivet er klart for flere fede ordre med profit i 50 million kroners klassen.

»Ukraines kemibombe truer Europa« hedder det i Politiken 16. oktober 2009. Det drejer sig om usikre depoter med 10.000 tons HCB-affald og yderligere 10.000 tons beslægtet kemiaffald.

Hvis Australien vurderes ude af stand til selv at klare sine problemer, så må det samme kunne siges om Ukraine, og med større ret. Måske hedder den næste opgave: »Danmark hjælper Ukraine«?

Hvad siger nyborgenserne?

Et besøg på Nyborg Kommunes hjemmeside giver ikke umiddelbart noget med relation til den aktuelle sag.

Der ser ikke ud til at være holdt høringer eller orientering af lokalbefolkningen. Hvad siger nyborgenserne til det?

Dansk Naturfredningsforening kalder transporten af affaldet absurd og vil undersøge, om den kan stoppes.

Australiske NGO'er som National Toxics Network forlanger, at destruktionen skal klares i landet selv og vender sig skarpt mod eksport af problemet.

Konklusion

Hvad er så den »røde tråd« i sagsforløbet?

Kort og godt, at miljømyndighederne ser deres hovedopgave i at sørge for, at monopolerne får størst mulig profit. I Australien servicerer de Orica, og herhjemme EQT.

Samtidigt sker en grov tilsidesættelse af mennesker og miljø i verden, i Danmark og i Nyborg i særdeleshed. Det er en pendant til, hvad regeringen foretager sig på arbejdsmarkeds-, social- og udlændingeområdet.

Hele sagen er et lærestykke, der illustrerer, hvad Kommunistisk Parti skriver i sit miljøprogram: Under kapitalismen er den centrale drivkraft for menneskets stofskifte med naturen én og kun én: jagten på højest mulig profit: Menneskene og naturen er blot redskaber hertil - og de skal helst udnyttes så billigt som muligt



Miljøminister Karen Ellemann (V) | Foto: Steen Evald

Stop regeringens sundhedsskadelige miljøminister

Kommunister

- 26. Jun

Ministeren og regeringen påtager sig et meget stort ansvar i dette spil for profit. Kun omfattende protester kan omgøre denne farlige og uansvarlige beslutning.

fra Kommunistisk Parti, landsledelsen

»Danmark hjælper Australien med at destruere farligt affald« siger miljøminister Karen Ellemann i en pressemeldelse 15. juni. Der burde stå: »Miljøministrene i Danmark og Australien hjælper to transnationale monopolier med at opnå størst mulig profit«.

Det transnationale og særdeles profitable selskab Orica producerede i perioden 1963-91 klorerede opløsningsmidler på en fabrik nær Sydney i Australien. Ved produktionen dannes samtidigt et uønsket biprodukt HCB (hexachlorbenzen), som firmaet år efter år simpelt hen har deponeret i tønder mv. på en grund ved fabrikken. Alt i alt er der nu ophobet 16.000 tons HCB-affald, som er giftigt, kræftfremkaldende og miljøskadeligt. Dertil kommer, at det nedbrydes uhyre langsomt i naturen.

Naturligvis kan Sydney ikke have en sådan miljøbombe liggende. Men i stedet for at bekoste et anlæg og selv destruere giften, bruger Orica det australske miljøministerium til stik i rend dreng i et forsøg på at få affaldet eksporteret.

Først spørges Tyskland, der fornuftigvis siger nej. Så spørges Danmark. Karen Ellemanns svar kender vi. Hun har også en kæledægge, der skal serviceres, nemlig kapitalfonden EQT. Det er en svensk baseret kapitalfond, ejer af andele i 75 firmaer, fortrinsvis i Nordeuropa. Den samlede kapital er 8,5 milliarder euro.

EQT erhvervede i februar i år det tidligere offentligt ejede Kommunekemi for 260 millioner kroner. Et nyt modtageanlæg er siden indviet, og forventningerne til profit er høje.

I titusindvis af kemikalietønder skal nu de næste tre år fragtes med skib den halve klode rundt for at ende i Nyborgs havn. Her skal de håndteres og indfyres i destruktionsovn tre kilometer fra Nyborg centrum.

Ministeren og regeringen påtager sig et meget stort ansvar i dette spil for profit og imod mennesker og miljø. Kun omfattende protester kan omgøre denne farlige og uansvarlige beslutning.

Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark

<http://www.ask-eu.com/Default.asp?Menue=20&NewsPPV=8248>

Denmark will allow Australia to ship over thousands of tonnes of toxic waste for disposal, because Australia doesn't have the technology (our remark: after 30 years??) to deal with it.

Australia lacks proper technology to deal with the 10,000 tonnes of HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced by the Australian company Orica through the manufacturing of chemical products and explosives. The toxic waste resulted from the production of explosives from 1963 to 1991 and has been so far stored in the heart of a residential zone between Sydney and the city's airport.

Danish environment minister **Karen Ellemann** said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted to an unsolvable problem," she said in a statement. Ellemann said it was "very problematic to transport dangerous waste from one area of the globe to another." As a result, Danish authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

A several million € worth contract for a Danish company (our remark: is this the thru reasoning??)

The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company. The company that will treat the waste, Kommunekemi, welcomed the decision, which will result in a contract valued at € 7 million. Kommunekemi treats some 170,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year, with about 40 per cent coming from other countries.

"Four freighters, carrying 2,500 tonnes of waste each, should carry these toxic chemicals to Nyborg (central Denmark) over the next three years," said **Carsten Fich**, the head of Kommunekemi, owned by Swedish-based investment fund EQT. The first should arrive in Nyborg in October this year.

The Germans rejected the toxic waste from Australia (our remark: Deutschland respects international law??)

The company Orica wanted to dispose its toxic waste for treatment in Germany first. Applications were sent for the import of 22.000 tons of toxic waste in 2007 but were rejected by the governments of North Rhine-Westphalia and Schleswig-Holstein.

Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark for treatment

[Bayanihan](#) Filipino news about people, events and the environment

<http://bayanihan.org/2010/06/16/australia-to-send-toxic-waste-to-denmark-for-treatment/>

June 16, 2010 in [Environment](#)

CANBERRA, June 16 — Thousands of tonnes of toxic waste currently stored in Sydney of Australia will be exported to Denmark because Australia cannot safely dispose of the hazardous material, Australian officials announced on Wednesday.

Federal Minister for Environment Protection Peter Garrett has welcomed the move that has outraged environmentalists.

"Australia does not have the facilities to safely dispose of the significant stockpile of HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) legacy waste," a spokesman for Garrett said in a statement.

"It would take many years to develop suitable facilities...

"The Danish EPA (Environment Protection Authority) has agreed with this conclusion and consented to process the applications."

Australia's publicly-listed Orica Limited announced on Wednesday that Denmark had accepted its request to ship 6,100 tonnes of HCB from Sydney's Botany storage facility.

Some 16,000 tonnes of HCB were created from the production of plastics and dry-cleaning materials up until 1991.

The chemical is considered a human carcinogen and is globally banned.

Orica's application has met with widespread objection from international environmental groups, including Greenpeace Australia Pacific, The Wilderness Society and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation.

"Exporting the toxic waste flies in face of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory, as well as our moral obligation to deal with the toxic waste here and not dump it in Denmark's backyard," Australia's community-based National Toxics Network (NTN) said on its website on Wednesday.

Three years ago, Germany refused Orica's request to ship 22,000 tonnes of HCB for incineration, with some 15,000 German citizens signing a petition against the application.

"Under Australia's international legal obligations the HCB waste can only be exported to another Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) country under the exceptional

circumstance where there is no technology available in Australia to treat and destroy the waste," NTN said.

"Orica argues there is no capacity in Australia to treat the HCB waste, however waste experts and NTN agree that Australia does have the technical capacity to safely deal with the hazardous waste."

But Orica spokesman John Fetter said that planning alone would take more than a decade for such a waste disposal plant in Australia, which would then "very quickly" become redundant.

"Orica has tried on numerous occasions to set up a plant in Australia," Fetter told the Australian Associated Press.

"There is no other waste in Australia to treat at such a plant. "

Already some 15 million dollars (US\$ 12.96 million) has been spent on a purpose-built repackaging facility for the waste, the majority of which is contaminated construction rubble, Fetter said.

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations.

The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company, estimated to be worth some 9.54 million dollars (US\$ 8.24 million).

Authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a Global Positioning System (GPS) to allow its movements to be tracked.

Orica said there would be more applications to dispose of the waste in subsequent years because caps apply to the amount of material that can be exported annually. (PNA/Xinhua) vcs/utb

Danes left to clean up Aussie mess

20 June 2010 - Issue : <http://www.neurope.eu/articles/101557.php>

890Australia's Orica Limited announced on Wednesday that Denmark had accepted its request to ship 6,100 tons of toxic waste from Sydney's Botany storage facility, Xinhua reported. Some 16,000 tons of HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) were created from the production of plastics and dry-cleaning materials up until 1991. The chemical is considered a human carcinogen and is globally banned.

Federal Minister for Environment Protection Peter Garrett, in whose Sydney electorate the waste is currently stored, has welcomed the move that has outraged environmentalists. "Australia does not have the facilities to safely dispose of the significant stockpile of HCB legacy waste," a spokesman for Garrett said in a statement. "It would take many years to develop suitable facilities. The Danish EPA (Environment Protection Authority) has agreed with this conclusion and consented to process the applications." Orica's application has met with widespread objection from international environmental groups, including [Greenpeace](#) Australia Pacific, The Wilderness Society and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation.

Übersetzung / Transalton

20. Juni 2010 - Ausgabe: 890

Australiens Orica Limited kündigte am Mittwoch, dass Dänemark den Antrag für den Export von 6.100 Tonnen giftiger Abfälle aus Sydney's Botany Bay via Schiff genehmigt hat, berichtete Xinhua. Rund 16.000 Tonnen des HCB (Hexachlorbenzol) fielen aus der Herstellung von Kunststoffen und chemischen Reinigungen von Materialien bis 1991 an. Die Chemikalie wird als krebserzeugend für den Menschen eingestuft und ist weltweit verboten. Bundesminister für Umweltschutz, Peter Garrett, in dessen Sydneys Wahlbezirk die Abfälle werden derzeit gelagert sind, hat die Gemeinschaft der Umweltschützer empört, begrüßt. "Australien hat nicht die Anlagen, den erheblichen Vorrat an HCB Hinterlassenschaft zu entsorgen", ein Sprecher des Umweltministers. "Es würde viele Jahre dauern, um geeignete Einrichtungen zu entwickeln. Die dänischen EPA (Environment Protection Authority) ist mit dieser Lösung einverstanden und willigte in die Entsorgung ein". Orica hat den Antrag, der weitverbreitet auf Ablehnung von internationalen Umweltorganisationen, darunter Greenpeace Australia Pacific, The Wilderness Society und der Dänischen Gesellschaft für Naturschutz, gestellt..

Naturfredningsforening raser over 6.100 ton giftige pesticider på vej til Fyn

<http://ing.dk/artikel/109852-naturfredningsforening-raser-over-6100-ton-giftige-pesticider-paa-vej-til-fyn#>

Tyskerne vil ikke have australiernes kemiske efterladenskaber, så i stedet ryger de til Kommunekemi i Nyborg. Danmarks Naturfredningsforening er rasende.

Af [Mie Stage](#), mandag 21. jun 2010 kl. 10:33

Miljøstyrelsen er kommet i modvind, efter den i sidste uge tillod, at 6.100 tons kemisk affald fragtes fra Australien til Nyborg, hvor det skal destrueres.

Kritikken kommer fra Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, som stejler over, at den danske styrelse siger ja, når Tyskland rent faktisk allerede har haft afslået at modtage det giftige hexachlorbenzen (HBC). Derfor vil de nu have fragten stoppet.

»Tyskland vil ikke modtage giften, men i Danmark siger vi ja, fordi der er penge i skidtet. Men Danmark må ikke ende som landet, hvortil alskens giftigt affald sendes. Australien har rige muligheder for selv at købe den nødvendige miljøteknologi til at destruere deres gift,« siger præsident i Danmarks Naturfredningsforening, Ella Maria Bisschop-Larsen, til dr.dk.

30 års affald

Kemikalierne har hobet sig op siden 1960'erne, da den australske industrevirksomhed Orica begyndte at producere klorerede opløsningsmidler i Sydney.

Denne produktion gav 16.000 ton af det kræftfremkaldende og hormonforstyrrende restprodukt HCB, som nu står opmagasineret i 60.000 tønder på den nu lukkede virksomheds lager. Af disse skal de 6.100 ton sejles til Nyborg.

Virksomheden lukkede helt tilbage i 1991, og i slutningen af årtiet begyndte arbejdet med at finde ud af, hvordan kemikalierne kunne bortsaffes. Der viste sig to muligheder: enten at bygge et anlæg, der

kunne klare arbejdet på australsk grund, eller transportere affaldet et andet sted hen til miljømæssig destruktion.

Efter at have tygget på tingene blev den sidste mulighed så valgt, fordi at bygge eget anlæg blev vurderet for hårdt for miljøet – især fordi anlægget ville blive overflødigt, så snart HCB'en var væk.

Blikket rettede sig i stedet mod Tyskland, som imidlertid afslog at brænde pesticiderne af, fordi de ikke mente, at australierne havde nok belæg for at konkludere, at de ikke selv kunne klare arbejdet.

Derfor endte næste ansøgning hos Kommunekemi i Nyborg – denne gang med en rapport i ryggen, der sandsynliggjorde, at det ikke kunne lade sig gøre at brænde kemikalierne af på australsk grund.

Danmark nødt til at bistå

Og ifølge Miljøstyrelsen i Danmark har man set sig nødsaget til at sige ja til modtagelsen på grund af Stockholm-konventionen, som påbyder medlemmerne at hjælpe hinanden af med miljøaffald.

Desuden skulle der snart til at ske noget med de stærkt ætsende stoffer, som kræver løbende omemballering for at holde giftighederne indenbords. Omemballering, der også skal brændes af, og derfor blot øger mængden af giftigt affald.

De 6.100 ton affald består af HCB i forskellige former rækende fra flydende med partikelstørrelser ned til 6 mm i diameter til HCB i næsten ren krystallisk form.

Miljøminister Karen Ellemann (V) har i accepten af fragten betinget sig, at kemikalierne skal spærres inde i et dobbeltskoget fartøj, i tilfælde af uheld undervejs. Desuden bliver containerne udstyret med GPS-udstyr, så de kan findes igen, hvis de skulle ende på havets bund.

- , [Hormonforstyrrende stoffer](#), [Sundhedsskadelige stoffer](#), [Kemi](#)

RSS Kommentarer (17)

Whats not to like?

Af [Claus Madsen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 11:25

Som så ofte før forstår jeg ikke helt hvor DN vil hen med dette.

Mener de ikke at transporten rent teknisk kan gennemføres betryggende?

For rent bortset fra det, så har jeg svært ved se nogen bagside ved at stoffet bliver destrueret af de dygtige folk i Nyborg. Jeg synes faktisk vi skulle være stolte over at have den kompetence her i landet.

Jeg skal selvfølgelig også for god ordens skyld protestere over den irrelevante sammenkædning med pesticider. Stoffet har godt nok været anvendt som frøbejdse, men den aktuelle last er jo industriaffald.

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Naturfredningsforeningen???

Af [Tommy Johansson](#), 21.06.2010 kl 11:37

Hvad har Naturfredningsforening at gøre med transport af giftigt affald?
Naturfredningsforening = fredning af natur!!!!

De kan udtale sig som alle andre men har da ikke mere at sige end Dansk metal eller DJØF , eller tager jeg fejl?

[Til top](#) | + 2  | [Upassende? Tip debatvært](#)

"FOR" blev "IMOD"

Af [Peder Wirstad](#), 21.06.2010 kl 12:06

For en gammel pioner, der har brugt det meste af sit liv til at forbedre den natur, vi er en del af, er det sørgetligt at se, hvilken fejl vi gjorde.

Vi var jo FOR et godt miljø for jordens "indbyggere" - alle måske med undtagelse af sygdomsbakterier og sygdomsvirus.

I det arbejde måtte vi jo gøre os klart, hvilke aktiviteter vi var IMOD, fordi de truede miljøet og mangfoldet.

Vi blev alt for gode til at kommunikere det sidste - måske fordi det, vi var FOR, lå så dybt i os, at det ikke var nødvendigt at nævne det.

Vores efterfølgere vidste ikke det - og alt for mange tror derfor i dag, at man kan bevare noget værdifuldt ved kampen IMOD.

- Jeg beklager dybt og siger undskyld.

Peder Wirstad

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Undren

Af [Michael Eriksen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 13:50

Jeg melder mig under de undrendes fane. Hvorfor i alverden skulle Kommunekemi ikke løse dette problem? De har jo årtiers erfaring med nedbrydning af halogenholdige aromater. De 16.000 t forsvinder jo ikke bare fordi man lukker øjnene og bortdefinerer problemet.

Australierne tager problemet alvorligt og vil betale hvad det koster at løse problemet på forsvarlig vis.

Alternativet er vel at det bliver smidt på en strand i Indien eller Vestafrika.

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Re: Undren

Af [Michael Eriksen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 14:00

(6.100 t, ikke 16.000 t, sorry)

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Man kunne...

Af [Poul Pedersen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 14:27

...også læse DN's argumenter uden "journalist-filter":

<http://dn.dk/Default.aspx?ID=2...1782>

Hvorfor det så er billigt at brænde det af i Nyborg kan kun undre, da sejlads med farligt gods helt klart ikke er gratis.

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Noget for noget...

Af [Poul-Henning Kamp](#), 21.06.2010 kl 15:00

Når danske kommuner og firmaer exporterer deres IT skrot til andre lande, er det vil kun på sin plads at Danmark tager sin del af skraldet i en anden sammenhæng ?

Hvis Kommunikemi kan destruere dette affald på betryggende vis og hvis det kan transporteres uden nævneværdig risiko kan jeg vitterlig ikke se noget problem...

Poul-Henning

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Re: Noget for noget...

Af [Peder Størup](#), 21.06.2010 kl 16:42

Det drejer sig jo om at man så vidt som muligt skal tages ansvar for sit eget affald, men også om risikoen ved at transportere så giftigt affald jorden rundt. Derfor finder jeg det da rimeligt, at Danmarks naturfredningsforening går ind i sagen.

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Re: Man kunne...

Af [Hans Henrik Hansen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 16:53

Hvorfor det så er billigt at brænde det af i Nyborg kan kun undre, da sejlads med farligt gods helt klart ikke er gratis

- sandsynligvis fordi det ikke alene er et spørgsmål om at 'brænde det af': Hvis Kommunekemi råder over optimal knowhow/teknologi til formålet - hvorfor pokker så ikke drage nytte deraf? Til alle parters fordel!

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Re: Re: Noget for noget...

Af [Poul-Henning Kamp](#), 21.06.2010 kl 16:58

Det drejer sig jo om at man så vidt som muligt skal tages ansvar for sit eget affald, men også om risikoen ved at transportere så giftigt affald jorden rundt. Derfor finder jeg det da rimeligt, at Danmarks naturfredningsforening går ind i sagen.

Går de også ind i sagen om gamle færger der exporteres til Indien som skrot ?

Gamle PC'er til kina, indien og afrika ?

Eller gælder "ansvaret for eget affald" kun den ene vej ?

Poul-Henning

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Total forvirret

Af [Tommy Johansson](#), 21.06.2010 kl 17:04

Det er den rigtige løsning at lade Kommunekemi håndterer dette affald.

Efter at have læst artiklen:<http://dn.dk/Default.aspx?ID=2...2:at> hvis Danmark ønsker at hjælpe Australien, så sendte vi et skib med miljøteknologi den modsatte vej i stedet.

Samt læst i artiklen :fordi at bygge eget anlæg blev vurderet for hårdt for miljøet – især fordi anlægget ville blive overflødig, så snart HCB'en var væk.

Den optimale løsning er valgt med KommuneKemi , både sikkerhedsmæssigt og ressourcemæssigt.

Kommunekemi har ekspertisen og erfaringen,bare sikkerheden er i orden under transporten .

DN forventer vel ikke at der fremstilles et flydene Kommunekemi billigere end prisen på den mængde energi der bruges til at sejle affaldet her op i 3 skibe?

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Noget for noget...

Af [Claus Madsen](#), 21.06.2010 kl 17:23

Det drejer sig jo om at man så vidt som muligt skal tages ansvar for sit eget affald, men også om risikoen ved at transportere så giftigt affald jorden rundt. Derfor finder jeg det da rimeligt, at Danmarks naturfredningsforening går ind i sagen.

Jeg mener, at det er at tage ansvar for eget affald at transportere det sikkert til et egnet anlæg.

Jeg mener ikke at man kan opføre anlæg som kommunekemi over alt hvor affald måtte forefindes og jeg mener iøvrigt heller ikke at landegrænser definerer den optimale afstand mellem sådanne anlæg. Jeg mener at man skal vælge sine kampe med omhu og den danske natur ville have mere gavn mere

strenge regler for transport af olie og andre kemikalier til søs generelt.

DN må selvfølgelig mene hvad de vil. Jeg kan blot igen konstatere, at det ikke er et cirkus jeg vil støtte.

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Noget for noget...

Af [Søren Lund](#), 21.06.2010 kl 17:45

Men, hvad er din pointe?

Min pointe er at DN er lidt dumme at høre på i denne sag.

Poul-Henning

Fremgår jo af dit første indlæg, som jeg åbenbart overså.

Vi er ganske enige!

- dog ikke hvis begrundelsen skulle være, at vi selv eksporterer affald, under helt uforsvarlige forhold.

Det bør vi høre op med omgående, og evt. følge Australiens eksempel for ansvarlighed.

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Re: Noget for noget...

Af [Søren Fosberg](#), 21.06.2010 kl 20:42

Hvis Kommunikemi kan destruere dette affald på betryggende vis og hvis det kan transporteres uden nævneværdig risiko kan jeg vitterlig ikke se noget problem...

Enig. Jeg forstår ikke DN i denne sag. Det er kun positivt hvis vi kan løse problemet bedre end andre.
Skån naturen - brænd planteværnet!

Mvh Søren

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Om transport af affald

Af [Søren Holst Kjærsgård](#), 22.06.2010 kl 16:11

Hvis jeg ikke husker forkert forlangte SF en gang, at affald ikke måtte flyttes over amtsgrænser, og det er så længe siden, at vi havde en del flere amter dengang.

For SF, DN og lignende er rationelle løsninger uinteressante.

Det gælder om at få os tilbage til en eller anden fortidig uskyldstilstand med sult, kulde og tuberkulose.

End to Botany's toxic threat

21 Jun 10 @ 03:00pm by Nick Moncrieff-Hil

<http://southern-courier.wherelive.com.au/news/story/end-to-botanys-toxic-threat/>



Nancy Hillier has been campaigning against a toxic time bomb that threatened Botany Bay at one stage, for 30 years. Photo: ERIN BYRNE

It's been almost 30 years since Nancy Hillier began her fight to remove a chemical time bomb from Botany, now this environmental warrior finally has something to cheer about.

Botany's industrial heritage came back to haunt it in 2004 when it gained the unenviable title of the home of one of Australia's worst toxic disasters: fears were raised that a chemical plume, first discovered as early as 1980, could contaminate Botany Bay; the concern then shifted to the danger of housing one of the world's biggest stockpiles of the highly toxic industrial waste, hexachlorobenzene (HCB).

Last week Danish authorities finally replied to a Federal Government application made in November 2008, to accept and destroy 18,000 tones of highly toxic HCB stored in a warehouse in Botany. In its response, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency took its first tentative steps in the process, formally accepting that Australia lacked the capability to destroy the waste domestically.

The 86-year-old Ms Hillier, who has been the subject of a documentary about contamination issues in Botany, was delighted after meeting the news with trepidation.

"I'm positively elated, I couldn't believe it," she said. "At first I thought 'I won't say anything until I see something written up', but I just hope that there's no silly actions because that waste has got to go."

Ms Hillier took time out to reflect on the battle that had been waged so determinedly by local residents and the long road that still lies ahead.

"Thirty years ago they had a lot of trouble just establishing where the contamination was," she said. "They would drill and find they weren't deep enough, they were all learning. They knew how to make the mess but they didn't know how to clean it up... it's been a long war but let's pray that there never be the likes of it again, ever."

A spokesman for Orica, the chemical manufacturing company responsible for the HCB, said while there was still much paperwork and of course the physical movement and shipping of the waste to come, this stage represented the largest hurdle in ridding Botany of the stockpile.

Environment Protection Minister Peter Garrett said the Danish authorities would now spend the next four weeks assessing the application for the first of three shipments of the waste, hopefully resulting in an import permit. It would then be up to Mr Garrett to approve the exportation.

Meanwhile, Heffron MP and Premier Kristina Keneally and Maroubra MP Michael Daley have both welcomed the news.

The Orica spokesman said more than enough of the HCB is packaged and ready to make the trip, which he said would hopefully happen within months.

MPs' welcome decision on toxic waste at Botany

[news](http://southern-courier.wherelive.com.au/news/story/mps-welcome-decision-on-toxic-waste-at-botany/) <http://southern-courier.wherelive.com.au/news/story/mps-welcome-decision-on-toxic-waste-at-botany/>

21 Jun 10 @ 04:59pm

Premier and Member for Heffron Kristina Keneally and Member for Maroubra Michael Daley have today welcomed the decision to allow Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) waste from the Botany Orica site to be moved offshore for disposal.

The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has confirmed it will allow the 10,500 tonnes of the toxic compound HCB currently in Botany to be shipped to Nyborg, Denmark where there is a facility to neutralise the waste.

This decision now enables the Commonwealth Government to make a final decision on the grant of an export licence for the HCB waste.

Australia does not currently have facilities to destroy HCB, which is a by-product of the historical manufacture of chlorinated solvents and is no longer produced.

Local MPs Kristina Keneally and Michael Daley have taken an active interest in the site, working with Orica and both State and Federal Governments for a solution.

Ms Keneally said Denmark's offer to dispose of the waste offshore was great news for local residents.

"The NSW Government supports the safe and timely removal and destruction of the HCB from its current storage at Botany," she said.

"This is a positive step forward for the community who have been fighting to see this waste removed.

"While the waste was securely managed at the Orica site for many decades, we are pleased the Danish Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to dispose of the waste."

Mr Daley said he was glad that commonsense had prevailed.

"These chemicals cannot safely be disposed of in Australia, and leaving them sitting in the

middle of our local area was a very poor solution."

The decision follows negotiation between Orica and the NSW Government, Commonwealth Government, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Danish Environment Protection Agency.

This is also in line with the UN Stockholm Convention which says states must assist each other in eliminating waste.

The Commonwealth Government must now grant an export license for the waste before it can be transported to Denmark. The waste would then be safely transported in double-hulled ships with each container of waste monitored by GPS.

Background:

HCB is toxic carcinogenic and one of a number of wastes of international significance through the Basel Convention (that restricts the import and export of hazardous wastes) and the Stockholm Convention (which requires management and ultimate removal of persistent organic pollutants). Australia has ratified both Conventions.

· The Commonwealth, by law, can only make a decision regarding an export permit when it has received written consent from the relevant authorities that they will accept the waste. The Commonwealth Government has concluded that the shipping arrangements proposed by Orica meet relevant international standards.

Orica currently manages an inventory of approximately 10,500 tonnes of HCB waste at its site within the Botany Industrial Park.

Greenpeace er en international miljøorganisation, der går fra ord til handling for at konfrontere og stoppe global miljødestruktion og fremdrive løsninger, som leder til en verden i fred og økologisk balance.



[Farlig kemi på jordomrejse](#)

Udgivet den 16. juni 2010 [Erik Albertsen 1 kommentar](#)

Miljøministeren har nu accepteret, at Danmark skal modtage 6.100 tons ekstremt giftigt og kræfftfremkaldende kemisk affald fra det australske firma Orica. I stedet for at påtage sig ansvaret for deres egen produktion, har Orica valgt at efterlade affaldet på deres gamle fabriksgrund, og samtidig presse de australske miljømyndigheder til at finde en løsning. En yndelig optræden fra et rigt og velfungerende firma kan man synes, men med et konkret ansvar overfor borgerne i Sydney et håndgribeligt problem for myndighederne.

Affaldet er opstået som restprodukt i forbindelse med produktion af opløsningsmidler. Orica har 15.000 ansatte, og producerer idag primært sprængstoffer til mine-industrien.

Basel-konventionen, som både Danmark og Australien har tiltrådt, foreskriver at farligt affald primært skal behandles i det land som har produceret det. Men det kemiske affald skal nu sejles den

halve jord rundt, for at blive behandlet hos Kommune Kemi i Nyborg. Årsagen er, at man i Australien ikke umiddelbart har mulighed for at behandle affaldet selv, og ikke er indstillet på at bruge hverken tiden eller pengene på at opbygge kapaciteten til det. Det lyder måske fornuftigt at hjælpe hinanden i sådanne situationer, men er det langt fra: Det kolossale lager af disse kemikalier er en unik mulighed for at udvikle teknologier, der endnu bedre end Kommune Kemi kan destruere denne type affald. Udviklingen af en sådan teknologi vurderes af de australske myndigheder at ville tage 6-8 år, og i betragtning af, at affaldet allerede har ligget og ventet i 25 år, må det være til at leve med. Alternativet er at sejle affaldet den halve klode rundt, en idé omrent lige så gennemtænkt som at lære sit barn at gå på midterstriben hele vejen til skole. Lad os håbe at vejret viser sig fra sin gode side, at der ikke sker nogen menneskelige fejl, og at piraterne ikke fristes over evne – Et forlis eller kapring af en sådan transport vil få helt uoverskuelige miljømæssige konsekvenser.

[Farlig kemi Australien](#), [Baselkonventionen](#), [HCB](#), [import](#), [Karen Ellemann](#), [kemisk affald](#), [Kommune Kemi](#), [kræftfremkaldende](#), [Orica](#)



<http://www.denmark.dk/en/servicemenu/News/InternationalNews/ToxicWasteFromOZBoundForDenmark.htm>

Toxic waste from OZ bound for Denmark

Minister sets strict conditions for the cargo of hazardous Australian waste sent to Denmark for processing

The Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to allow dangerous hexachlorobenzene chemicals to sail from Australia to Denmark, which the Australians have tried but failed to destroy, to be processed in Nyborg on the island of Funen.

'I think it is very problematic to transport hazardous waste from one end of the globe to the other. But we have a duty to step in when others have an insoluble problem,' stated environmental minister Karen Ellemann.

The minister has insisted that the ships transporting the waste must be double-hulled, and that each container with HCB waste must have an attached GPS transmitter so that the waste can be tracked at all times.

The HCB waste – which the Australians have spent many years trying to destroy - is currently located in a populated area between the centre of Sydney and the city's airport.

Hexachlorobenzene (or HCB) is one of the banned environmentally-hazardous substances listed by the UN's Stockholm convention. Signatories to the convention are obliged to assist each other dealing with hazardous waste such as HCB if the country concerned is unable to dispose of the waste by itself.

'This case shows that we must look again at global preparedness for dealing with depots of hazardous waste. I intend raising this matter with my colleagues at the EU. We need to focus on how we can solve the problem of destroying depots of environmentally-dangerous waste in a manner that is least harmful to the environment, without having to freight it around the globe,' concluded Elleemann. The Copenhagen Post

sbs.com.au: Greens groups condemn toxic waste plan

16 June 2010 | 14:55

<http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/1280087/Greens-condemn-toxic-waste-plan#>



The thousands of tonnes of toxic waste are currently being stored in Sydney (Getty File)

Environmental groups are up in arms over Denmark's move to accept toxic waste from Australia that Canberra says cannot be processed Down Under.

Environmental groups are up in arms over Denmark's move to accept toxic waste from Australia that Canberra says cannot be processed Down Under.

Thousands of tonnes of toxic waste currently stored in Sydney will be exported because Australia can't safely dispose of the hazardous material.

Federal Minister for Environment Protection Peter Garrett, in whose Sydney electorate the waste is currently stored, has welcomed the move that has outraged environmentalists.

"Australia does not have the facilities to safely dispose of the significant stockpile of HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) legacy waste," a spokesman for Mr Garrett said in a statement.

"It would take many years to develop suitable facilities...The Danish EPA (Environment Protection Authority) has agreed with this conclusion and consented to process the applications."

Australia's publicly-listed Orica Limited announced on Wednesday that Denmark had accepted its request to ship 6100 tonnes of HCB from Sydney's Botany storage facility.

Some 16,000 tonnes of HCB were created from the production of plastics and dry-cleaning materials up until 1991.

The chemical is considered a human carcinogen and is globally banned.

Environmental concerns

Orica's application has met with widespread objection from international environmental groups, including Greenpeace Australia Pacific, The Wilderness Society and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation.

"Exporting the toxic waste flies in face of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory, as well as our moral obligation to deal with the toxic waste here and not dump it in Denmark's backyard," Australia's community-based National Toxics Network (NTN) said on its website.

Three years ago, Germany refused Orica's request to ship 22,000 tonnes of HCB for incineration, with some 15,000 German citizens signing a petition against the application.

"Under Australia's international legal obligations the HCB waste can only be exported to another OECD country under the exceptional circumstance where there is no technology available in Australia to treat and destroy the waste," NTN said.

"Orica argues there is no capacity in Australia to treat the HCB waste, however waste experts and NTN agree that Australia does have the technical capacity to safely deal with the hazardous waste."

But Orica spokesman John Fetter said that planning alone would take more than a decade for such a waste disposal plant in Australia, which would then "very quickly" become redundant.

"Orica has tried on numerous occasions to set up a plant in Australia," Mr Fetter said. "There is no other waste in Australia to treat at such a plant."

Already some \$15 million has been spent on a purpose-built repackaging facility for the waste, the majority of which is contaminated construction rubble, Mr Fetter said.

Transport arrangements

Mr Garrett's spokesman said export of the hazardous waste can now be considered under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.

For the export to go ahead, the Danish EPA must grant an import permit, before the Australian government considers granting Orica an export permit.

Mr Fetter said the process would ideally be completed to enable exports to begin late in 2010.

"The permit only lasts for 12 months and is not for the complete amount we have stored," he said.

"There will be subsequent applications for subsequent amounts in future years."

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company, estimated to be worth some 50 million kroner (\$A9.54 million).

Authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

Watch on SBS TV 6.30pm nightly, 9.30pm Mon-Fri.

Or log-on to www.sbs.com.au/news to watch video on demand.

China Post:Australia will send toxic waste to Denmark for treatment due to treaty

<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/business/asia/australia/2010/06/17/261142/Australia-will.htm>

COPENHAGEN -- Denmark will allow Australia to ship thousands of tons of toxic waste to be disposed of since it does not have the technology to carry out the work, officials said Tuesday. Australia does not have the proper technology to deal with the 10,000 tons of HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced through the manufacturing of chemical products and explosives.

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company.

ABC-NEWS: Garrett's position on toxic waste export 'compromised'

Posted Thu Jun 17, 2010 7:24am AEST

Questions are being raised over the Environment Minister Peter Garrett's support for a plan to export toxic waste from his electorate to Denmark.

The Danish Environment Protection Agency yesterday approved a proposal to ship 6,000 tonnes of toxic waste from the old ICI site in Botany Bay to Denmark for incineration.

But final approval rests with Mr Garrett, whose department has released a statement saying he supports the export plan.

National Toxics Network spokesman Lee Bell says Mr Garrett's position is compromised because the waste is located in his electorate.

"Well it does seem that there is an opportunity to still convince the Minister to make a decision against the export," he said.

"I don't think that will happen. He's been champing at the bit to pack this stuff on a ship and send it overseas because it's politically expedient in his electorate."

europicker: Dänische Umweltministerin fordert globale Bereitschaft zur Beseitigung verbotener umweltgefährdende Stoffe

Australischer Giftmüll soll jetzt in Dänemark behandelt werden

Der amtierende NRW-Umweltminister und sein schleswig-holsteinischer Kollege hatten 2007 den Import von australischen Giftmüll abgelehnt. Jetzt werden die 22 000 Tonnen hexachlorbenzolhaltige Abfälle des australischen Chemiekonzern Orica doch nach Dänemark gebracht und dort verbrannt. Die Environmental Protection Agency hat sich bereit erklärt, die gefährliche Chemikalien Hexachlorbenzol aus Australien nach Dänemark einführen zu lassen.. Die Abfälle sollen in der Anlage des Sonderabfallentsorgers Kommunekemi in Nyborg auf der Insel Fünen verbrannt werden.

"Ich denke, es ist sehr problematisch für gefährliche Abfälle von einem Ende des Globus nach dem anderen zu transportieren. Aber wir haben eine Pflicht, zu helfen, wenn andere ein unlösbares Problem haben ", sagte Karen Ellemann, die dänische Umweltministerin. Ellemann habe darauf bestanden, dass nur Doppelhüllentanker zum Einsatz kommen und dass jeder Container einen GPS-Sender erhält, damit der Abfall jederzeit nachverfolgt werden kann .

Orica wird nun nach eigener Aussage die Zustimmung des australischen Umweltministeriums zur Ausfuhr einholen. Das HCB fiel zwischen 1963 und 1991 in der Lösemittel- und Kunststoffproduktion des Konzerns an und wird in Botany Bay bei Sydney zwischengelagert.

Hexachlorbenzol (HCB) ist einer der verbotenen umweltgefährdende Stoffe, die in dem UN-Übereinkommen von Stockholm aufgeführt sind. Die Unterzeichner der Konvention sind verpflichtet, einander im Umgang mit gefährlichen Abfällen wie HCB zu unterstützen, wenn das betreffende Land nicht in der Lage ist, den Abfall zu entsorgen.

Ellemann fordert eine globale Bereitschaft, das Problem der Zerstörung der Depots umwelt-gefährliche Abfälle weltweit zu lösen. Er will das Thema mit seinen Kollegen in der EU erörtern.

Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark

AFP, AFP June 16, 2010, 4:22 am

URL: <http://au.news.yahoo.comthewest/a/-/world/7405853/australia-to-send-toxic-waste-to-denmark-for-treatment/>

Denmark will allow Australia to ship thousands of tonnes of toxic waste to be disposed of since it does not have the technology to carry out the work, officials said.

Australia does not have the proper technology to deal with the 10,000 tonnes of HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced through the manufacturing of chemical products and explosives.

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company.

Denmark "has the obligation to help other countries when they are confronted to an unsolvable problem," she said in a statement.

Ellemann said it was "very problematic to transport dangerous waste from one area of the globe to another."

As a result, Danish authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

The toxic waste resulted from the production of explosives from 1963 to 1991 and has been stored in the heart of a residential zone between Sydney and the city's airport.

The company that will treat the waste, Kommunekemi, welcomed the decision, which will result in a contract valued at 50 million kroner (6.7 million euros, 8.3 million dollars).

"Four freighters, carrying 2,500 tonnes of waste each, should carry these toxic chemicals to Nyborg (central Denmark) over the next three years," said Carsten Fich, the head of Kommunekemi, owned by Swedish-based investment fund EQT.

The first should arrive in Nyborg in October, he said.

Kommunekemi treats some 170,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year, with about 40 percent coming from other countries.

o2wa.blogspot.com Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark



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Ellemann said it was "very problematic to transport dangerous waste from one area of the globe to another."

Chemical stockpile to be sent overseas

A DANGEROUS chemical stockpile in the Sydney electorate of Environment Minister Peter Garrett will be shipped overseas after Danish authorities agreed to help dispose of the waste.

For decades, the mining, explosives and chemical company Orica has stored more than 60,000 drums of the now-banned fungicide hexachlorobenzene (HCB) at an industrial site in the Sydney suburb of Botany. sa/map/mjs/rl

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Abc.net.au: Danish company agrees to take Sydney toxic waste

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/06/16/2928623.htm?site=sydney>

Posted June 16, 2010 15:00:00

A company in Denmark has agreed to take toxic waste from the site of the former ICI chemical plant in southern Sydney.

Orica is packaging about 6,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) at Botany for a Danish waste incineration company.

An earlier plan to send the waste to Germany was scuttled by German authorities.

European environment groups have urged the Australian Government to ban the export.

A statement released by Orica says formal approval by the Danish Environment Protection Agency allows Australia's Environment Minister to decide whether to approve the export.

Der Westen: HCB-Abfall aus Australien : Giftmüll geht nach Dänemark

<http://www.derwesten.de/nachrichten/panorama/Giftmuell-geht-nach-Daenemark-id3118509.html>

16.06.2010, Angelika Wölke

Essen. 2007 hatte NRW-Umweltminister Eckhard Uhlenberg und sein schleswig-holsteinischer Kollege den Import von australischen Giftmüll abgelehnt. Jetzt werden die 22 000 Tonnen hexachlorbenzolhaltige Abfälle des australischen Chemiekonzern Orica doch nach Europa gebracht und hier verbrannt. Das dänische Umweltministerium erteilte Orica gestern die Erlaubnis. Die Abfälle sollen in der Anlage des Sonderabfallentsorgers Kommunekemi in Nyborg verbrannt werden.

Orica wird nun nach eigener Aussage die Zustimmung des australischen Umweltministeriums zur Ausfuhr einholen. Der Transport um den halben Erdball nach Europa sei notwendig, da Australien die hochgiftigen Abfälle nicht entsorgen kann. Das HCB fiel zwischen 1963 und 1991 in der Lösemittel- und Kunststoffproduktion des Konzerns an und wird in Botany Bay bei Sydney zwischengelagert.

Giftmüll aus Australien: Orica klagt

In einem Musterprozess vor dem Verwaltungsgericht Köln soll darüber entschieden werden, ob die australische Firma Orica 22 000 mit HCB (Hexachlorbenzol) verseuchten Giftmüll in deutschen Verbrennungsanlagen entsorgen darf. 5000 Tonnen davon sollen... [weiter...](#)

[NRW stoppt Giftmüll aus Australien](#)

- [Noch kein grünes Licht für den Giftmüll](#)
- [Geschacher um den Müll](#)
- [Giftmüll - Der Streit geht weiter](#)
- [60 000 Fässer Giftmüll per Zug und Schiff einmal um die Welt](#)

Hexachlorobenzene (HCB) export accepted by Danish EPA

The Danish Environment Protection Agency (EPA) has today accepted Australia's Duly Reasoned Request to export Orica's HCB waste from Botany in Sydney to Denmark for safe and environmentally sound destruction. This formal acceptance by the Danish EPA is the next stage in a process in which the Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts will now make a decision on approval of an Export Permit under the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Imports and Exports) Act which implements the Basel Convention.

http://www.orica.com/BUSINESS/COR/orica/COR00254.nsf/Page/News_Hexachlorobenzene_%28HC%29_export_accepted_by_Danish_EPA

Dänemark genehmigt Einfuhr von HCB-Abfällen aus Australien

(16.06.10)

Der australische Chemiekonzern Orica hat die Genehmigung dafür erhalten, hexachlorbenzolhaltige Abfälle zur Beseitigung nach Dänemark zu verbringen. Dies gab das dänische Umweltministerium am Dienstag bekannt. Die Abfälle sollen in der Anlage des Sonderabfallentsorgers Kommunekemi in Nyborg verbrannt werden. Orica wird nun nach eigener Aussage die Zustimmung des australischen Umweltministeriums zur Ausfuhr einholen. Mangels geeigneter Anlagen in Australien wollte das Unternehmen zuvor die Abfälle in Deutschland beseitigen lassen, Gesuche über die Einfuhr von insgesamt 22.000 Tonnen wurden jedoch 2007 von den Landesregierungen von Nordrhein-Westfalen und Schleswig-Holstein abgelehnt. Das HCB, ein persistenter organischer Schadstoff (POP), fiel zwischen 1963 und 1991 in der Lösemittel- und Kunststoffproduktion des Konzerns an und wird in Botany Bay bei Sydney zwischengelagert.

[http://www.euwid-recycling.de/nachrichten_single.html?tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=4691&tx_ttnews\[backPid\]=13&cHash=faf77370ea](http://www.euwid-recycling.de/nachrichten_single.html?tx_ttnews[tt_news]=4691&tx_ttnews[backPid]=13&cHash=faf77370ea)

Australia to send toxic waste offshore

By Andrew Drummond, AAP June 16, 2010, 2:56 pm

Thousands of tonnes of toxic waste currently stored in Sydney will be exported to Denmark because Australia can't safely dispose of the hazardous material.

Federal Minister for Environment Protection Peter Garrett, in whose Sydney electorate the waste is currently stored, has welcomed the move that has outraged environmentalists.

"Australia does not have the facilities to safely dispose of the significant stockpile of HCB (Hexachlorobenzene) legacy waste," a spokesman for Mr Garrett said in a statement.

"It would take many years to develop suitable facilities..."

"The Danish EPA (Environment Protection Authority) has agreed with this conclusion and consented to process the applications."

Australia's publicly-listed Orica Limited announced on Wednesday that Denmark had accepted its request to ship 6100 tonnes of HCB from Sydney's Botany storage facility.

Some 16,000 tonnes of HCB were created from the production of plastics and dry-cleaning materials up until 1991.

The chemical is considered a human carcinogen and is globally banned.

Orica's application has met with widespread objection from international environmental groups, including Greenpeace Australia Pacific, The Wilderness Society and the Danish Society for Nature Conservation.

"Exporting the toxic waste flies in face of international conventions to which Australia is a signatory, as well as our moral obligation to deal with the toxic waste here and not dump it in Denmark's backyard," Australia's community-based National Toxics Network (NTN) said on its website on Wednesday.

Three years ago, Germany refused Orica's request to ship 22,000 tonnes of HCB for incineration, with some 15,000 German citizens signing a petition against the application.

"Under Australia's international legal obligations the HCB waste can only be exported to another OECD country under the exceptional circumstance where there is no technology available in Australia to treat and destroy the waste," NTN said.

"Orica argues there is no capacity in Australia to treat the HCB waste, however waste experts and NTN agree that Australia does have the technical capacity to safely deal with the hazardous waste."

But Orica spokesman John Fetter said that planning alone would take more than a decade for such a waste disposal plant in Australia, which would then "very quickly" become redundant.

"Orica has tried on numerous occasions to set up a plant in Australia," Mr Fetter told AAP on Wednesday.

"There is no other waste in Australia to treat at such a plant."

Already some \$15 million has been spent on a purpose-built repackaging facility for the waste, the majority of which is contaminated construction rubble, Mr Fetter said.

Mr Garrett's spokesman said export of the hazardous waste can now be considered under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.

For the export to go ahead, the Danish EPA must grant an import permit, before the Australian government considers granting Orica an export permit.

Mr Fetter said the process would ideally be completed to enable exports to begin late in 2010.

"The permit only lasts for 12 months and is not for the complete amount we have stored," he said.

"There will be subsequent applications for subsequent amounts in future years."

Danish environment minister Karen Ellemann said her country had to act because of treaty obligations. The shipment and treatment of the waste will also result in a major contract for a Danish company, estimated to be worth some 50 million kroner (\$A9.54 million).

Authorities will require the waste to be transported in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS to allow its movements to be tracked.

Orica said there would be more applications to dispose of the waste in subsequent years because caps apply to the amount of material that can be exported annually.

abc.net.au : Danish company agrees to take Sydney toxic waste

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/stories/2010/06/16/2928623.htm?site=news>

Posted 6 hours 21 minutes ago

- [Map: Botany 2019](#)

A company in Denmark has agreed to take toxic waste from the site of the former ICI chemical plant in southern Sydney.

Orica is packaging about 6,000 tonnes of hexachlorobenzene (HCB) at Botany for a Danish waste incineration company.

An earlier plan to send the waste to Germany was scuttled by German authorities.

European environment groups have urged the Australian Government to ban the export.

A statement released by Orica says formal approval by the Danish Environment Protection Agency allows Australia's Environment Minister to decide whether to approve the export.

Wednesday 16th June, 2010

Big News Network.com: Denmark takes large shipment of waste

[Big News Network.com](#) Tuesday 15th June, 2010



Denmark will accept from Australia thousands of tonnes of toxic waste.

Australia, which does not have facilities for dealing with deadly HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced through the manufacturing of chemical products, has signed a contract with a Danish company for the disposal of 10,000 tonnes of the material.

The treatment of the waste will result in a major contract for the Danish company, which will receive the waste in double-hulled ships, with each container equipped with a GPS for tracking purposes.

The company treating the waste, Kommunekemi, takes 170,000 tonnes of hazardous waste per year, with around 40 per cent coming from other countries.

The Australian toxic waste build-up resulted from the production of explosives from the early 1960's to 1991.

It had been stored near the city of Sydney in a suburb close to the airport.

The Danish government has said the waste contract was allowed due to treaty obligations between Denmark and Australia.

The Copenhagen Post Australian toxic waste to be treated by Nyborg firm

The Copenhagen Post -

The Environmental Protection Agency has agreed to allow dangerous hexachlorobenzene chemicals to sail from Australia to Denmark, which the Australians have ...

ABC Online: Danish company agrees to take Sydney toxic waste

-
A company in Denmark has agreed to take toxic waste from the site of the former ICI chemical plant in southern Sydney. Orica is packaging about 6000 tonnes ...

[AFP: Australia to send toxic waste to Denmark for treatment](#)

AFP

COPENHAGEN — Denmark will allow Australia to ship thousands of tonnes of toxic waste here to be disposed of since it does not have the technology to carry ...

[Macau News Denmark taking waste products from other countries](#)

Macau News

Australia, which does not have facilities for dealing with deadly HCB, or hexachlorobenzene, which is produced through the manufacturing of chemical ...

[Sydney Morning Herald Australia to send toxic waste offshore](#)

Sydney Morning Herald - [Andrew Drummond](#) - 6 hours ago

Thousands of tonnes of toxic waste currently stored in Sydney will be exported to Denmark because Australia can't safely dispose of the hazardous material. ...

Importbegründung Dänisch



Jord & Affald J.nr. MST-719-00021 Ref. Sornm/Los Den 15. juni 2010

Miljøstyrelsens accept af den australske stats forhåndsanmodning om behandling af anmeldelse af eksport af HCB-affald til forbrænding på Kommunekemi A/S.

1. Den australske forhåndsanmodning

Den 24. november 2008 sendte Australiens Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), en forhåndsanmodning om behandling af anmeldelse af eksport af 6.100 tons HCB-affald, fordelt på følgende tre anmeldelser AUH 082037T, AUH 086637O og AUH 086937R. Såfremt at forhåndsanmodningen og anmeldelserne bliver accepteret, vil de tre importer af affald til Kommunekemi A/S finde sted over en periode på 12 måneder.

2. Miljøstyrelsens afgørelse

På grundlag af oplysninger om HCB-affaldets omfang og karakter samt mulighederne for håndtering af affaldet i Australien, har Miljøstyrelsen vurderet, at Australien ikke råder over og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe ved destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

Miljøstyrelsen har endvidere vurderet, at:

importen af affaldet ikke vil være i strid med national lovgivning om miljø-beskyttelse, offentlig orden, offentlig sikkerhed eller sundhedsbeskyttelse, ligesom importen ikke vil være i uoverensstemmelse med den danske af-faldslovgivnings og -administrations principper om nærhed, prioritering af nyttiggørelse og tilstrækkelig egenkapacitet.

importen af affald ikke vil stride imod danske forpligtelser efter internationale konventioner, herunder Baselkonventionens artikel 4, stk. 1.

importen ikke vil være i strid med danske affaldshåndteringsplaner, da det australske HCB-affald på Kommunekemi A/S vil blive behandlet i fuld over-ensstemmelse med retligt bindene miljøbeskyttelses standarder og ved den bedst tilgængelige teknik.

På denne baggrund accepterer Miljøstyrelsen DEWHAs forhåndsanmodning og vil i konsekvens heraf begynde behandlingen af anmeldelserne af eksport af HCB-affaldet efter Europaparlamentets og Rådets (EF) forordning nr. 1013/2006 af 14. juni 2006 om overførsler af affald (transportforordningen).

Miljøstyrelsen • Strandgade 29 • 1401 København K Tlf. 72 54 40 00 • Fax 33 32 22 28 • CVR 25798376 • EAN (drift)5798000863002 (tilskud)5798000863019 • mst@mst.dk • www.mst.dkDer vil i behandlingen af de tre anmeldelser, blive stillet skærpet krav til transporten af HCB-affaldet. Sådanne krav vil bl.a. være, at skibet der vil blive særligt chartret til transporten, skal være et dobbeltskoget skib, såle-des at risikoen for et forlis minimere, i tilfælde af en ulykke.

Der stilles ligeledes særlige krav om, at containerne indeholdende tønderne med HCB-affaldet, skal være påført sporingsinstrumenter, således de kan bjerges hurtigt og effektivt i tilfælde af et forlis.

3. Baggrund for sagen

I perioden fra 1963 til 1991 havde den australske industrevirksomhed Orica Australia Pty.¹ (Orica) en betydelig produktion af klorerede opløsningsmidler fra en fabrik i Botany Industrial Park i Sydney, New South Wales. En konsekvens af Oricas produktion af klorerede opløsningsmidler var frembringelsen af restproduktet hexachlorbenzen (HCB). I 1991 ophørte produktionen på fabrikken i Botany Industrial Park, og fabrikken blev omdannet til et lager, hvor Orica nu opbevarer og håndterer HCB-affaldet, indtil der findes en løsning på, hvordan affaldet kan destrueres.

Siden 1999 har Orica, i samarbejde med DEWHA, undersøgt mulighederne for at bortskaffe HCB-affaldet miljømæssigt korrekt. Undersøgelserne har omfattet vurderinger af mulighederne for og konsekvenserne af at destruere affaldet på enten eksisterende australske anlæg eller nye anlæg, etableret med henblik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

På baggrund af disse undersøgelser blev det i 2005 konkluderet, at de eksisterende australske anlæg til destruktion af farligt affald ikke var egnede, og at etablering af den nødvendige kapacitet til destruktion ville

¹ Tidligere ICI Australia

være forbundet med urimelige miljø- og ressourcemæssige konsekvenser. I 2006 ansøgte Orica derfor DEWHA om tilladelse til at eksportere HCB-affaldet til Tyskland til forbrænding i et høj temperaturs forbrændingsanlæg, og DEWHA frem-sendte en forhåndsanmodning om behandling af anmeldelser af en sådan eksport til de tyske miljømyndigheder. Forhåndsanmodningen blev imidlertid afvist. De tyske myndigheder vurderede, at de australske myndigheder ikke havde behørigt begrundet, at Australien ikke selv havde eller på rimelig måde kunne tilvejebringe den nødvendige kapacitet til at bortskaffe HCB-affaldet på miljømæssig forsvarlig måde.

I 2008 ansøgte Orica på ny DEWHA om tilladelse til at eksportere HCB-affald, denne gang til forbrænding på Kommunekemi A/S anlæg i Nyborg, Danmark. DEWHA fik i den anledning udarbejdet, af uafhængige eksperter, en rapport af mulighederne for at behandle HCB-affaldet i Australien. På baggrund af denne rapport har DEWHA udarbejdet en forhåndsanmodning, som er blevet sendt til Miljøstyrelsen.

3.1. HCB-affaldet

Opbevaring af Oricas HCB-affald er problematisk, da HCB-affaldet er stærkt ætsende, hvilket medfører, at affaldet af sikkerhedsmæssige årsager skal

omemballeres indenfor en periode på 5 år. Denne fortløbende omemballe-ring indebærer, at oplaget af HCB-affald forøges med 10 % over en 5årig periode, da den brugte emballage bliver forurenset med HCB og skal destru-eres i lighed med det rene HCB-affald.

HCB-affaldets fysiske form varierer markant, fra HCB i næsten ren og rela-tivt ikke-opløselig krystallinsk form, til flydende med partikelstørrelser helt op til 6 mm i diameter til delvist polymeriserede faste stoffer og nedbryd-ningsprodukter. Derudover er der den emballage, der er blevet forurenset ved opbevaringen.

3.2. Oplaget af HCB-affald

Oricas samlede oplag af HCB-affald er i dag på cirka 16.000 tons, hvilket svarer til over 60.000 tønder og adskillige store opbevaringstanke af beton. Oplaget er placeret i en forstad til Sydney centrum omgivet af kontor- og boligområde, tæt på Sydney internationale lufthavn og Botany havn.

3.3. Mulighederne for destruktion af HCB-affaldet i Australien

Til brug for udarbejdelse af forhåndsanmodningen til Danmark anmodede DEWHA en gruppe af uafhængige eksperter om at udarbejde en rapport med det formål, at vurdere i hvilket omfang de eksisterende teknologier, for destruktion af farligt affald i Australien var egnet til destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

3.3.1. SIA rapporten

Rapporten blev udarbejdet i marts 2008 af et uafhængigt konsulentfirma Sustainable Infrastructure Australia Pty Ltd. (SIA). Rapporten "Orica He-xachlorobenzene waste stockpile – independent assessment report" under-søger syv forskellige teknologier egnethed til at destruere HCB-affaldet:

1. Geomelt
2. Hydrodec
3. GPCR (Gas Phase Chemical Reduction)
4. Base Catalysed Decomposition
5. High Temperature Incineration (Høj temperatur forbrænding)
6. Ausmelt
7. Plascon

Teknologierne er vurderet i forhold til seks kriterier for at afgøre, hvorvidt de er egnede til at destruere Oricas HCB-affald. Kriterierne er som følger:

1. Hvor efterprøvet er teknologien:

Hvorvidt har den pågældende teknologi vist sig at kunne behandle farligt affald, ikke nødvendigvis HCB, i en kommercial sammenhæng? Tekniske, miljømæssige og kommercielle risici ville kunne forlænge udviklingen af ethvert anlæg. Anvendelse af en hvilken som helst uprøvet teknologi vil på denne baggrund indebære betydelig risici.

2. Størrelsesorden og den tid det vil tage at behandle lageret:

Hvorvidt de vurderede teknologier vil være/er i stand til at behandle den mængde HCB-affald, der er i Oricas oplag indenfor den tidsramme, der blev fastlagt som ramme for den samlede vurdering (5 år).

3. Forbehandling og indledende håndtering af affald:

I betragtning af hvor forskelligt og farligt Oricas HCB-affald er, vil forbe-handlingen og den indledende håndtering af affaldet være afgørende for at kunne afvikle den samlede destruktionsproces på en sikker og vellykket måde. Vanskelighederne som følge af den tid, det vil tage at udvikle et forbehandlingsanlæg, er derfor ligeledes blevet vurderet.

4. Processens evne til at behandle HCB:

Hvorvidt det er blevet påvist, at en given teknologi kan behandle HCB-affald. Hvis kapaciteten til at behandle HCB-affald ikke kan påvises, vil dette medføre, at teknologien ikke er anvendelig.

5. Processens udslip og reststoffer:

En hvilken som helst proces, der ikke opfylder de lovmæssige krav med hensyn til emissioner og reststoffer, vil støde på forhindringer både hvad angår tilladelser og kommercial risiko. De

pågældende teknologier er vurderet i forhold til det sandsynlige emissioner og reststoffer, der vil opstå under behandlingen af HCB-affald.

6. Muligheden for at opnå tilladelser til etablering og/eller drift af anlæg:

Alle teknologier er vurderet for at bedømme, hvorvidt der ville være væsentlige problemer med hensyn til at opnå nødvendige tilladelser m.v., hvilket ville være en væsentlig hindring for den pågældende teknologis anvendelse.

SIA rapportens konklusion er, at der på nuværende tidspunkt ikke er nogle egnede anlæg i Australien til destruktion af Oricas HCB-affald på en miljø-mæssig korrekt måde. Det vurderes samtidig, at det ikke er muligt at etablere et anlæg hertil indenfor en rimelig tidsperiode.

3.3.2. Andre oplysninger

Miljøstyrelsen har siden modtagelsen af forhåndsanmodningen været i løbende dialog med de australske miljømyndigheder med henblik på, at opnå det bedst mulige grundlag for styrelsens vurdering af, hvorvidt Australien har eller på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe, ved destruktion, Oricas HCB-affald på en miljø-mæssigt forsvarlig måde.

Miljøstyrelsen har ved behandlingen af forhåndsanmodningen endvidere modtaget henvendelser fra Trevor Bridle tidligere manager for Ecologic Gas Phase Chemical Reduction (GPCR) og Markus A. Reuter Chief Executive Technologist for Ausmelt Ltd.

Miljøstyrelsen har desuden modtaget en række informationer m.v. fra Mariann Lloyd-Smith, National Toxic Network Inc., en australisk miljø NGO. Endelig har Miljøstyrelsen drøftet en række af sagens aspekter med Danmarks Naturfredningsforening og Greenpeace.

4. Miljøstyrelsens overvejelser

4.1. Regelgrundlaget

4.1.1. Stockholm-konventionen

Stockholm-konventionen er en global regulering af visse persistente organiske miljøgifte (POP), hvoraf HCB er en af dem.² Stockholm-konventionens formål er at beskytte naturen og menneskers helbred mod persistente organiske miljøgifte, da de kan ophobes i økosystemet og være direkte sundhedsskadelige. Stockholm-konventionen er implementeret i EU ved Euro-parlamentets og Rådets (EF) forordning nr. 850/2004 om persistente organiske miljøgifte (POP-forordningen) – med senere ændringer.

² Stockholm Konventionen bilag A

Stockholmkonventionen forpligter parterne til at eliminere eller minimere den direkte og indirekte produktion af miljøgiftene, at registrere lagre af de omfattede miljøgifte og at kortlægge affald der indeholder stofferne. Konventionen forpligter parterne til at udarbejde implementeringsplaner for, hvordan de vil efterleve deres forpligtelser, herunder håndtering og/eller bortskaffelse af lagre på en miljømæssig korrekt måde. Parterne forpligtes ligeledes til - hvor det er hensigtsmæssigt - at bistå hinanden i implementeringen af de nationale implementeringsplaner.

Oricas lager af HCB-affald i Sydney er en de største lagre af sin slags i verden, og lageret er særskilt omtalt i den australske implementeringsplan fra juli 2006.³ Planen beskriver Oricas og New South Wales' miljømyndigheders arbejde med at finde egnede muligheder for destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

Af implementeringsplanen fremgår det, at såfremt det ikke er muligt at etablere et anlæg til destruktion af HCB-affaldet i Australien, vil Orica undersøge muligheden for at eksportere HCB-affaldet til bortskaffelse uden for Australien.

4.1.2. Basel-konventionen og EU Rådets forordning 1013/2006

Regler for grænseoverskridende overførsler af affald på globalt plan er fastsat i Basel-konventionen. EU har implementeret Basel-konventionen med transportforordningen.

Transportforordningens afsnit 5 regulerer import af affald til Fællesskabet fra tredjeland. Det følger af artikel 41, nr. 1, at der som udgangspunkt er forbud mod at importere affald fra tredjelande til bortskaffelse i Fællesskabet medmindre en eller flere betingelser er opfyldt.

Artikel 41, nr. 1, litra a, tillader import af affald til bortskaffelse fra tredje land til Fællesskabet, når importen sker fra et land, der er part til Baselkonventionen. En sådan import forudsætter dog, at betingelserne i art. 41, nr. 4, er opfyldt:

- *Art. 41, nr. 4: De i stk. 1, litra a), b) og c), omhandlede lande er forpligtet til at forelægge den kompetente myndighed i bestemmelsesmedlemsstaten en forhåndsanmodning, der er behørigt begrundet med, at de ikke har og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe affaldet på en miljømæssigt forsvarlig måde.*

Såfremt den kompetente myndighed i bestemmelsesmedlemsstaten vurderer, at det i forhåndsanmodningen er begrundet, at det eksporterende land ikke har de fornødne vilkår for selv at bortskaffe affaldet, kan den kompetente myndighed i bestemmelsesmedlemsstaten acceptere, at der indledes en anmeldelsesprocedure i overensstemmelse med forordningen almindelige bestemmelser.

Det er en sådan forhåndsanmodning fra DEWHA, som Miljøstyrelsen har vurderet på nedenstående grundlag.

³

http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/docs/from_old_website/documents/implementation/nips/submissions/Australia_Final%20NIP-%20July%2006.pdf

4.2. Miljøstyrelsens vurdering af bortskaffelsesmuligheder i Australien

Miljøstyrelsens vurdering har taget udgangspunkt i SIA-rapporten og dens konklusioner:

- der er ikke nogen facilitet i Australien, der på nuværende tidspunkt er godkendt til at behandle HCB-affaldet fra Orica.
- der ville være en betydelig risiko forbundet ved at benytte de eksisterende teknologier, idet ingen af disse teknologiers hidtidige anvendelse sandsynliggør, at de kan anvendes til behandling af Oricas store mængder HCB-affald, der har en meget høj koncentration af klor.
- ingen af de etablerede og i drift værende anlæg, der opererer i Australien er eller kan blive i stand til at behandle den store mængde HCB-affald indenfor en rimelig tidsperiode.
- det at bygge et nyt anlæg, der kunne behandle Oricas HCB-affald vil medføre, at et sådant anlæg vil være overflødig, når det har behandlet affaldet på grund af den begrænsede mængde farligt affald, som Australien producerer.

4.2.1. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår Ausmelt-teknologiens anvendelighed

Miljøstyrelsen har modtaget en henvendelse fra Markus A. Reuter i hans egenskab af "Chief Executive Technologist" for Ausmelt limited. Markus A. Reuter har i sin henvendelse peget på, at Ausmelt teknologien er tilgængelig i Australien til behandling af PCB-affald.

Som beskrevet ovenfor er Ausmelt teknologien blevet vurderet i SIArappor-ten. Her vurderes teknologien samlet set som ikke-egnet til destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

I forhold til rapportens 6 kriterier vurderer SIA rapporten, at Ausmelt teknologien ikke er anvendelig, da den ikke kan behandle affaldet indenfor en tidsperiode på 5 år, pga. dets heterogenitet ikke kan føres direkte ind i anlægget og da der ikke er nogen forbehandlings teknologi til rådighed p.t.

(udviklingsarbejde vil være nødvendigt) og det vurderes, at det ikke ville kunne lade sig gøre at få en ny tilladelse til virksomheden til behandling af store mængder HCB på grund af usikkerhederne omkring denne teknologi.

Miljøstyrelsen har desuden sendt Markus A. Reuter's henvendelse til DEWHA til kommentering. DEWHA har som svar videresendt en presse-meddelelse fra Ausmelt Limited af 30. september 2008, hvoraf det fremgår, at Ausmelt har stoppet deres aktiviteter på anlægget i Whyalla (Australien) på grund af lave priser på zink i forhold til de høje priser på kul samt en række fortsatte problemer med anlæggets udstyr.

Det skal desuden bemærkes, at Markus A. Reuter henviser til behandling af PCB og ikke HCB. I Australien findes en række virksomheder, der er god-kendt til at behandle PCB. Hertil benyttes en række forskellige teknologier bl.a. Ausmelt teknologien.

4.2.2. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår anvendelse af GPCR

SIA rapporten vurderer, at denne teknologi er uanvendelig i forhold til alle vurderingskriterierne på nær i forhold til kriterium 1) at denne teknologi har vist sig, at kunne behandle farligt affald, dog ikke nødvendigvis HCB, i en kommercial sammenhæng.

Miljøstyrelsen har modtaget en henvendelse fra Trevor Bridle tidligere manager for Ecologic Gas Phase Chemical Reduction (GPCR) processen og nuværende konsulent. I denne henvendelse gøres det gældende, at SIA rapporten er ukorrekt og at GPCR processen kan anvendes til behandling af Oricas HCB-affald.

Miljøstyrelsen har videresendt denne henvendelse til de australske myndigheder for at få deres kommentarer. Konsulenterne bag SIA rapporten tilbageseviser Trevor Bridles vurdering, og henviser i den sammenhæng bl.a. til, at SIA rapportens vurdering er foretaget på grundlag af en konkret testning af behandling af HCB-affald fra Orica på det daværende GPCR anlæg i Australien. Denne test fandt sted i april 1999 og blev fulgt af såvel Orica som en række uafhængige ingeniører. DEWHA oplyser at konsulenterne har været i faglig debat med Trevor Bridle, uden at de er kommet til enighed.

Der er desuden uenighed om, hvor høje klorkoncentrationer i affaldet, teknologien kan håndtere. Klorkoncentrationerne i det DDT og PCB, som tidligere er blevet behandlet med denne teknologi har haft en lav til medium klorkoncentration, mens Oricas HCB-affald har en meget høj klor koncentration. Dette forhold har en stor betydning for teknologiens evne til at sikre en total destruktion af HCB-affaldet.

Det bemærkes endvidere, at der i dag ikke er noget GPCR anlæg i Australien.

4.2.3. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår behandling på forbrændningsanlægget ToxFree

ToxFree er placeret i Port Headland i Western Australia, 1600 km fra nærmeste større by. Dette anlæg, der kan behandle PCB og organo-klorerede pesticider, har ikke vilkår om monitorering af dioxin emission i sin tilladelse, og behandlingen på anlægget ville endvidere forudsætte, at anlæggets kapacitet skulle udvides væsentligt i forhold til nuværende

kapacitet, anlægget skulle operere ved forøgede temperaturer og anlægget skulle iværksætte betydelig forbedringer i forhold til emissions kontrol, skulle HCB-affaldet brændes af på dette anlæg ville der desuden skulle tilføres 160.000 tons lav energi og lav klorholdigt affald.

Som det vil gælde for et nyt høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg vil ToxFree efter det har destrueret Orica HCB-affaldet måtte lukke idet der ikke er farligt affald i den mængde i området.

4.2.4. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår anvendelse af GeoMelt teknologien.

En rapport fra sep. 2005 konkluderer, at den miljømæssige belastning ved at behandle HCB-affaldet ved en GeoMelt proces vil være 5-8 gange større end den miljømæssige belastning ved at eksportere affaldet til et høj temperatur anlæg der lever op til Europæiske standarder⁴. Den største faktor ved belastningen, var den forøgede produktion af drivhus gasser fra GeoMelt processen.

4.2.5. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår etablering af nyt høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg

Det fremgår bl.a. i en rapport fra 2005 om Oricas HCB lager⁵ og SIA rapporten, at etablering af et nyt høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg vil ikke være en miljømæssig acceptabel løsning, idet et sådan anlæg vil:

være overflødig og skulle lukke når HCB lageret er destrueret grundet de små mængder produceret farligt affald i Australien, eller skulle modtage farligt affald der i dag behandles på mindre dedikerede anlæg hvilket vil være i konflikt med såvel den føderale som den statslige affalds-planlægning og som desuden vil medfører en betragtelig transport af farligt affald og at etablerede anlæg må lukke. skulle modtage en betydelig mængde lavenergi ikke-klorholdigt affald (eksempelvis lettere forurennet jord eller husholdningsaffald) hvilket vil betyde at Australien skal ændre deres affaldsplancnægning.

4.2.6. Særlige overvejelser for så vidt angår mulighederne for at behandle af den mindst forurenede mængde HCB-affald i Australien.

Miljøstyrelsen har spurgt de australske myndigheder om mulighederne for at behandle en del af HCB-affaldet i Australien, eksempelvis det forurenede emballage affald med eksempelvis GeoMelt eller Ausmelt teknologien.

Miljøstyrelsen har fået oplyst, at der ikke er nogen GeoMelt virksomhed i Australien og som tidligere nævnt er Ausmelt virksomheden lukket. Desuden gøres der opmærksom på, at det er næste umuligt

⁴ Orica Australia Pty Ltd. – Environmental Analysis of Local vs. Overseas HCB Waste Management Option

⁵ Orica Australia Pty Ltd. – Environmental Analysis of Local vs. Overseas HCB Waste Management Option

at separere affaldet, således at det kan anvendes i de enkelte specialiserede processer der er tilgængelige i Australien.

4.3. Miljøstyrelsens samlede vurdering

På baggrund af ovenstående vurderinger har Miljøstyrelsen konkluderet, at Australien ikke råder over egnede anlæg til destruktion af Oricas HCB-affald.

Etablering af et nyt anlæg eller udvidelse af eksisterende anlæg med hen-blik på destruktion af HCB-affaldet vil indebære anvendelse af meget store ressourcer og en dertil knyttet miljøbelastning.

Denne miljøbelastning vil være signifikant større end en eksport af HCB-affaldet til et europæisk høj temperatur forbrændingsanlæg. Dette skal ses i sammenhængen med, at et ny etableret anlæg, som følge af Australiens eksisterende infrastruktur og politik for håndtering af både farligt og ikke-farligt affald, vil være overflødig og ville indebære at enten dette eller andre eksisterende anlæg skulle lukkes ned, når HCB-affaldet er destrueret.

Miljøstyrelsen lægger således til grund, at *Australien ikke har og ikke på rimelig måde kan opnå den tekniske kapacitet og de nødvendige anlæg til at bortskaffe HCB-affaldet på en miljømæssigt forsvarlig måde, og accepterer Australiens forhåndsanmodning*. Styrelsen vil i konsekvens heraf begyn-de behandlingen af de tre anmeldelser af eksport af samlet 6.100 tons HCB- affald til Kommunekemi A/S.

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Environmental Protection Agency's acceptance of the Australian State's advance request for treatment of a notification of export of HCB waste for incineration at Kommunekemi A / S.

1.The Australian advance request

24 November 2008 sent Australia's Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA), a prior request to be – action of the notification of export of 6100 tonnes of HCB waste, divided into the following three reviews AUH 082037T, AUH 086637O and AUH 086937R. Where to advance request and notifications will be accepted, the three import of waste for the municipality Kemi A / S take place over a period of 12 months.

2. Environmental Protection Agency's decision

On the basis of information on HCB waste volume and character of the few options available waste management in Australia, the Environmental Protection Agency estimated that Australia does not have and not on a reasonable basis to obtain the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to dispose of destruction of HCB waste.

EPA has also found that:

- Imports of waste will not be in conflict with national laws on environmental protection, public order, public safety or health protection, and imports would not be inconsistent with the Danish by-faldslovgivnings and administrative principles of proximity, priority for recovery and own capacity.
- Imports of waste will not be against Danish commitments under international conventions, including the Basel Convention, Article 4. 1st
- Imports will not be contrary to the Danish waste management plans, as the Australian HCB waste at the Kommune Kemi A / S will be treated in full compliance with legally binding environmental protection standards and by the best available techniques.

Against this background accepts EPA DEWHAs forhåndsanmod - tion and will consequently begin examination of the notifications of the export of HCB waste after the European Parliament and Council (EC) Regulation No 1013/2006 of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (transport links scheme).

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There will, in consideration of the three reviews, be made more stringent requirements for transport of HCB waste. Such requirements will include be that the ship will be chartered for special transportation must be a double-hulled ship, Saale-des that the risk of an accident minimize, in the event of an accident.

There are also specific requirements that containers containing barrels of HCB waste shall bear tracking tools so they can be salvaged quickly and effectively in the event of an accident.

3. Background to the case

In the period 1963-1991 had the Australian industrial company Orica Australia Pty.1 (Orica) a significant production of chlorinated solvents from a factory in Botany Industrial Park in Sydney, New South Wales. A conse-frequency of Orica production of chlorinated solvents were frembringel-ing of residue hexachlorobenzene (HCB). In 1991, ceased production at its plant in Botany Industrial Park, and the factory was transformed into a la - orientations, which Orica now holds and manages the HCB waste until there is a solution on how waste can be destroyed.

Since 1999, Orica, in cooperation with DEWHA, examined the possibilities of disposal of HCB waste is environmentally correct. Studies have included assessments of the possibilities and consequences of destroying the waste in either existing Australian facilities or new facilities established for the destruction of HCB waste.

Based on these studies, it was in 2005 concluded that the existing Australian facilities for destruction of hazardous waste was not appropriate and that the construction of the necessary capacity for destruction would cause undue environmental and resource implications. In 2006 applied for Orica therefore DEWHA for permission to export the HCB waste to Germany for incineration in a high temperature incinerator and DEWHA forward sent an advance request for processing notifications of such exports to the German environmental authorities. Prior request was refused. The German

authorities considered that the Australian authorities had not properly justified, that Australia had not himself or reasonably may be, they could provide the necessary capacity to dispose of the HCB waste in environmentally sound manner.

In 2008 applied for Orica again DEWHA for permission to export the HCB waste, this time to ignition of the municipality Kemi A / S plant in Nyborg, Denmark. DEWHA got into the occasion prepared by independent experts, a report by the possibilities of treating HCB waste in Australia. In light of this report have DEWHA prepared a pre-request which was forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency.

3.1. HCB waste

Luggage Orica HCB waste is problematic because of HCB waste is highly corrosive, causing the waste for safety reasons, A former ICI Australia repackaged within a period of five years. This continuous repackaged ring implies that warehouse of HCB waste increased by 10% over a 5 years period, since the used packaging becomes contaminated with HCB and must be destroyed-eres, like the pure HCB waste.

HCB waste physical form varies markedly from HCB in almost pure and relatively non-soluble crystalline form of liquid with particle sizes up to 6 mm in diameter to partially polymerized solids and degradation test products. In addition, the packaging has been contaminated by storage.

3.2. Warehouse of HCB waste

Orica total storage of HCB waste is currently at about 16,000 tonnes, representing over 60,000 acres and several large storage tanks of concrete. Warehouse is located in a suburb of Sydney center, surrounded by office and residential area, close to Sydney International Airport and Port Botany.

3.3. The potential for destruction of HCB waste in Australia

The compilation of the prior request to Denmark asked DEWHA a group of independent experts to prepare a report with the objective to assess the extent to which existing technologies for disposal of hazardous waste in Australia was suitable for the destruction of HCB waste.

3.3.1. SIA Report

The report was prepared in March 2008 by an independent consulting firm Sustainable Infrastructure Australia Pty Limited. (SIA). The report "Orica Hexachlorobenzene waste stock Arrows - independent assessment report" under-seeking seven different technologies ability to destroy HCB waste:

2. Geomelt
3. Hydrodec
4. GPCR (Gas Phase Chemical Reduction)
5. Base Caralysed Decomposition
6. High Temperature Incineration (high temperature incineration)
7. Ausmelt
8. Plascon

Technologies are assessed against six criteria to determine whether they are capable of destroying Orica HCB waste. The criteria are as follows:

1st When tested, the technology:

Whether the technology has been shown to treat hazardous waste, not necessarily HCB, in a commercial context? Technical, environmental and commercial risks could extend the development gene from any plant. Use of any untried tech-nology will in this context involve substantial risks.

2nd Magnitude and the time it will take to deal with store:

The extent to which the assessed technologies will be / are able to deal with it quantity of HCB waste stored at Orica within the timeframe set out a framework for the overall score (five years).

3rd Preparation and initial management of waste:

Considering how different and dangerous Orica HCB waste, will act pre-and initial handling of the waste be crucial to settle the overall rendering process in a safe and successful-ing way. The difficulties caused by the time it will take to develop a pretreatment plant is therefore also been assessed.

4th Process ability to treat HCB:

Whether it has been demonstrated that a given technology can treat HCB waste. If the capacity to deal with HCB waste can not be demonstrated, this would mean that technology is not available.

5th Process emissions and residues:

Any process that does not meet the legal requirements related to emissions and residues will encounter obstacles in terms of permits and commercial risk. These technologies are evaluated in relation to the likely emissions and residues that would stand up during treatment of HCB waste.

6th The possibility of obtaining permits for building and / or operation of an- place:

All technologies are evaluated to assess whether there would be signifi-time problems in obtaining necessary permits, etc., which would be a major obstacle for the technology's use.

SIA report's conclusion is that there currently are no suitable facilities in Australia for the destruction of the Orica HCB waste in an environmentally-approved treatment correctly. It is estimated also that it is not possible to estab-re a facility to do so within a reasonable time period.

3.3.2. Other information

EPA has since receipt of the prior request was in Sa-bend dialogue with the Australian environmental authorities in order to achieve the best possible basis for the Agency's assessment of whether Australia has, or reasonably can obtain the technical capacity and the necessary ge plant disposal, by destruction, Orica HCB waste in an environmentally-sound manner.

Environmental Protection Agency has in the treatment of pre-application also received inquiries from Trevor Bridle former manager of Ecologic Gas Phase Chemical Reduction (GPCR) and Markus A. Reuter Chief Executive Technologist for Ausmelt Ltd.

EPA has also received a number of details, etc. from Mari-ann Lloyd-Smith, National Toxic Network Inc., an Australian environmental NGO. A- degree has EPA discussed several aspects of the case with the Danish Society for Nature Conservation and Greenpeace.

4. Environmental Protection Agency's reflections

4.1. Statutory Basis

4.1.1. Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention is a global regulation of certain persistent organ-place Pollutants (POPs), which HCB is one of dem.2 Stockholm Convention aims to protect nature and to human health from persistent organic pollutants, because they can accumulate in ecosystem and have direct health damaging. The Stockholm Convention is implemented in Europe by Euro-paparlamentets and Council (EC) Regulation No 850/2004 on persistent or-ganiske Pollutants (POPs Regulation) - as amended.

Stockholm Convention requires parties to eliminate or minimize the direct and indirect production of humans and animals, to record the stocks of the covered pollutants and to identify waste containing substances. The Convention obliges the parties to draw up implementation plans for how they will comply with their obligations, including handling and / or disposal of stockpiles in an environmentally proper manner. Parties are also - where appropriate - to assist each other in imple-classification of national implementation plans.

Orica stockpile of HCB waste in Sydney is one of the largest store of its kind in the world, and the store is separately mentioned in the Australian implementation plan in July 2006.³ The plan describes Orica and New South Wales environmental authorities's efforts to find suitable opportunities for the destruction of HCB waste.

By implementing the plan, it appears that if it is not possible to estab-against a facility for the destruction of HCB waste in Australia, Orica will explore the possibility of export of HCB waste for disposal outside the Australien.

4.1.2. Basel Convention and EU Council Regulation 1013/2006

Rules for transboundary movements of waste at the global level is fixed set to the Basel Convention. The EU has implemented the Basel Convention on the transport regulation.

Transport Regulation Title 5 regulates the import of waste into the Community from third countries. Under Article 41, paragraph 1 that there is in principle prohibited to import waste from third countries for disposal in the community unless one or more conditions are met.

Article 41, paragraph 1, point a, allows the import of waste for disposal from the third country to the Community if the import is from a country that is party to the Basel Convention. Such importation requires however that the conditions of Art. 41, No. 4, are met:

- Art. 41, No. 4: The paragraph. 1, point a), b) and c), the country is obliged to submit to the competent authorities of the Member State an advance request, duly substantiated by the fact that they have and not reasonably capable of the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to dispose of waste in a mil-mental manner.

If the competent authority of the Member State assesses that in the prior request is justified, that the exporting country does not have the necessary conditions for themselves to dispose of the waste, the compe – tent authority of the Member State agree to initiate a review procedure in accordance with Regulation almindeli-ge provision. It is such an advance request from DEWHA which EPA has evaluated on the following basis.

4.2. Environmental Protection Agency's assessment of disposal options in Australia

Environmental Protection Agency's assessment has been based on the SIA report and its conclusions:

- There is no facility in Australia, currently approved for treating HCB waste from Orica.
- There would be a significant risk by using the existing technologies, since none of these technologies to date use it probable that they can be used to treat the Orica large quantities which HCB waste that has a very high concentration of chlorine .
- None of the established and in operation plants operating in Australia – a is or might be able to handle the large amount of HCB waste within a reasonable time period.
- It is building a new facility that could treat Orica HCB waste would lead to such a plant will be redundant when it has considered waste because of the limited quantity of hazardous waste that Australia produces.

4.2.1. Special consideration regarding Ausmelt technology an-reverse similarity

Environmental Protection Agency has received a request from Mark A. Reuter, in his capacity as Chief Executive Technologist "for Ausmelt Limited. Markus A. Reuter, in his letter suggested that Ausmelt technology is accessible equal in Australia for treatment of PCB waste.

As described above, Ausmelt technology been assessed in SIArappor-ten. Here assessed the technology overall, as not suitable for the destruction of HCB waste.

Compared with the report's six criteria assesses SIA report that Ausmelt technology is not useful because it can not treat the waste within a period of five years, due to its heterogeneity can not be fed directly into an-plant and as there is no pre-treatment technology currently available (Development work will be necessary) and it is estimated that it would not be possible to obtain a new permit to the company for processing large amounts of HCB because of the uncertainties surrounding this technology.

EPA has also sent Markus A. Reuter 's contact DEWHA for comment. DEWHA In reply forwarded a press release from Ausmelt Limited of 30 September 2008 stating that Ausmelt have stopped their activities at the facility in Whyalla (Australia) because of low prices of zinc compared to the high prices of coal and a number of continuing problems with plant equipment.

It should also be noted that Markus A. Reuter regard to treatment of PCBs and HCB are not. In Australia, found a number of companies that has been approved to treat PCBs. In using a variety of technologies including Ausmelt technology.

4.2.2. Special considerations regarding the use of GPCR

SIA report estimates that this technology is useless against all the assessment criteria, except in relation to criterion 1) that this technology has proven to treat hazardous waste, but not necessarily HCB, in a commercial context.

Environmental Protection Agency has received a request from Trevor Bridle earlier ma-gnaws on Ecologic Gas Phase Chemical Reduction (GPCR) process and current consultant. In this letter alleges that SIA report is incorrect and that the GPCR process can be used to treat the Orica HCB waste.

Environmental Protection Agency has forwarded this request to the Australian authorities for their comments. The consultants behind the SIA report date of withdrawal geviser Trevor Bridles score, and refers in this context include the SIA report has been assessed on the basis of a concrete test of treatment of HCB waste from Orica at the then GPCR systems in Au – lations lien. This test took place in April 1999 and was followed by both Orica as a series of independent engineers. DEWHA indicate that consultants have been in professional discussion with Trevor Bridle, without that they have come to an agreement.

There is also disagreement about the high chlorine concentrations in the waste, tech-nology can handle. Chlorine concentrations in the DDT and PCBs, which previously have been treated with this technology has had a low to medium chlorine concentration, while the Orica HCB waste has a very high chlorine concen – tion. This relationship has a major impact on the technology's ability to ensure a complete destruction of HCB waste.

Moreover, there are currently no GPCR plant in Australia-one.

4.2.3. Special considerations with regard to treatment of burns ding plant ToxFree

ToxFree is located in Port Headland in Western Australia, 1600 km from the nearest major city. This plant can treat PCBs and organochlorinated pesticides are not conditions for monitoring of dioxin emissions in its permit, and treatment at the facility would also require the plant capacity was expanded significantly compared to the current capacity plant was operating at increased temperatures and installation should launch significant improvements compared to emission control

should HCB waste is burned at this plant would also be added 160,000 tonnes of low energy and low-chlorinated wastes.

As will be applied to a new high temperature incinerators will ToxFree after it has destroyed Orica HCB waste had to close because there is hazardous waste in the quantity in the area.

4.2.4. Special considerations regarding use of GeoMelt technology.

A report by September 2005 concludes that the environmental load by treating the HCB waste at a GeoMelt process will be 5-8 times greater than the environmental load by exporting the waste to a high temperature system that meets European standarder4. The biggest factor in the load was increased production of greenhouse gases from GeoMelt process.

4.2.5. Special consideration regarding the establishment of new high temtemperature incinerator

This has been demonstrated in a 2005 report on Orica HCB lager5 and SIA reports trend for formation of a new high temperature incinerators will not be an environmentally acceptable solution, since such a facility will:

be redundant and should close when HCB warehouse has been destroyed due to the small quantities of hazardous waste generated in Australia, or should v-take hazardous waste is now treated in less dedicated facilities rest-ing would be in conflict with both the federal as federal waste planning and which will also entail a considerable movement of hazardous wastes and established plants may close. should receive a significant amount of low energy non-chlorinated wastes (eg slightly contaminated soil or waste) which will mean that Australia should change their waste management.

4.2.6. Special considerations regarding the possibilities in order to confirm the action of the least polluted quantity of HCB waste in Australia.

Environmental Protection Agency has asked the Australian authorities on the possibilities to treat part of the HCB waste in Australia, for example, the contaminated packaging waste with such GeoMelt or Ausmelt technology.

Environmental Protection Agency has been informed that there is no GeoMelt business in Australia and as mentioned earlier Ausmelt company closed. Desu-it should be noted that it is almost impossible to separate the waste so that it can use in the various specialized processes that are available in Australia.

4.3. Environmental Protection Agency's overall assessment

In light of the above reviews have EPA concluded that Australia does not have suitable facilities for the destruction of the Orica HCB waste.

Establishing a new facility or expansion of existing facilities with a view to the destruction of HCB waste will involve use of considerable resources and an associated environmental impact. The environmental impact will be significantly greater than an export of HCB waste to a European high-temperature incinerators. This should be viewed in context with the fact that a new established plants as a result of Australia's existing infrastructure and policies for handling both hazardous and non-hazardous waste, would be superfluous and would imply that either this or any other existing plant would be shut-KES down when HCB waste is destroyed.

EPA thus puts the view that Australia has not and is not reasonably capable of the technical capacity and the necessary facilities to dispose of the HCB waste in an environmentally sound manner and accepted by suppliers Australia's advance request. Authority will in consequence, beginning the

reading of the three reviews of export of total 6100 tonnes of HCB waste to Kommunekemi A / S.

Basel Convention from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Basel Convention

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal



The logo of the Basel Convention Secretariat

[Secretary-General of the United Nations](#)

[Languages](#)

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish



Nations that have [signed and ratified](#), along with nations that have [signed but have not ratified](#) the agreement.

The **Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal**, usually known simply as the **Basel Convention**, is an international [treaty](#) that was designed to reduce the movements of [hazardous waste](#) between nations, and specifically to prevent transfer of hazardous waste from [developed](#) to [less developed countries](#) (LDCs). It does not, however, address the movement of radioactive waste. The Convention is also intended to minimize the amount and [toxicity](#) of wastes generated, to ensure their environmentally sound management as closely as possible to the source of generation, and to assist LDCs in environmentally sound management of the hazardous and other wastes they generate.

The Convention was opened for signature on 22 March 1989, and entered into force on 5 May 1992. A list of parties to the Convention, and their ratification status, can be found on the Basel Secretariat's [web page](#). Of the 173 parties to the Convention, [Afghanistan](#), [Haiti](#), and the [United States](#) have signed the Convention but have not yet [ratified](#) it.

History

With the tightening of environmental laws (e.g., [RCRA](#)) in developed nations in the 1970s, disposal costs for hazardous waste rose dramatically. At the same time, globalization of shipping made transboundary movement of waste more accessible, and many LDCs were desperate for foreign currency. Consequently, the trade in hazardous waste, particularly to LDCs, grew rapidly.

One of the incidents which led to the creation of the Basel Convention was the [*Khian Sea waste disposal incident*](#), in which a ship carrying incinerator ash from the city of Philadelphia in the United States after having dumped half of its load on a beach in Haiti, was forced away where it sailed for many months, changing its name several times. Unable to unload the cargo in any port, the crew was believed to have dumped much of it at sea.

Another is the 1988 Koko case in which 5 ships transported 8,000 barrels of hazardous waste from Italy to the small town of Koko in Nigeria in exchange for \$100 monthly rent which was paid to a Nigerian for the use of his farmland.

These practices have been deemed "Toxic Colonialism" by many developing countries.

At its most recent meeting, November 27–December 1, 2006, the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Agreement focused on issues of [electronic waste](#) and the dismantling of ships.

According to Maureen Walsh in "The global trade in hazardous wastes: domestic and international attempts to cope with a growing crisis in waste management" 42 Cath. U. Law Review 103 (1992), only around 4% of hazardous wastes that come from OECD countries are actually shipped across international borders. These wastes include, among others, chemical waste, radioactive waste, municipal solid waste, asbestos, incinerator ash, and old tires. Of internationally shipped waste that comes from developed countries, more than half is shipped for recovery and the remainder for final disposal.

Increased trade in recyclable materials has led to an increase in a market for used products such as computers. This market is valued in billions of dollars. At issue is the distinction when used computers stop being a "commodity" and become a "waste".

Definition of hazardous waste

A waste will fall under the scope of the Convention if it is within the category of wastes listed in Annex I of the Convention and it does exhibit one of the hazardous characteristics contained in Annex III ^[1]. In other words it must both be listed and contain a characteristic such as being explosive, flammable, toxic, or corrosive. The other way that a waste may fall under the scope of the Convention is if it is defined as or considered to be a hazardous waste under the laws of either the exporting country, the importing country, or and of the countries of transit. ^[2]

The definition of the term disposal is made in Article 2 al 4 and just refers to annex IV, which gives a list of operations which are understood as disposal or recovery. The examples of disposal are broad and include also recovery, recycling and reuse.

Annex II lists other wastes such as household wastes and residue that comes from incinerating household waste.

Radioactive waste that is covered under other international control systems and wastes from the normal operation of ships is not covered.

Annex IX attempts to define "commodities" which are not considered wastes and which would be excluded.

Obligations

In addition to conditions on the import and export of the above wastes, there are stringent requirements for notice, consent and tracking for movement of wastes across national boundaries. It is of note that the Convention places a general prohibition on the exportation or importation of wastes between Parties and non-Parties. The exception to this rule is where the waste is subject to another treaty that does not take away from the Basel Convention. The United States is a notable non-Party to the Convention and has a number of such agreements for allowing the shipping of hazardous wastes to Basel Party countries.

The OECD Council also has its own control system that governs the trans-boundary movement of hazardous materials between OECD member countries. This allows, among other things, the OECD countries to continue trading in wastes with countries like the United States that have not ratified the Basel Convention.

Parties to the Convention must honor import bans of other Parties.

Article 4 of the Basel Convention calls for an overall reduction of waste generation. By encouraging countries to keep wastes within their boundaries and as close as possible to its source of generation, the internal pressures should provide incentives for waste reduction and pollution prevention.

The Convention states that illegal hazardous waste traffic is criminal but contains no enforcement provisions.

According to Article 12, Parties are directed to adopt a protocol that establishes liability rules and procedures that are appropriate for damage that comes from the movement of hazardous waste across borders.

Basel Ban Amendment

After the initial adoption of the Convention, some LDCs and environmental organizations argued that it did not go far enough. Many nations and [NGOs](#) argued for a total ban on shipment of all hazardous waste to LDCs. In particular, the original Convention did not prohibit waste exports to any location except [Antarctica](#) but merely required a notification and consent system known as "prior informed consent" or PIC. Further, many waste traders sought to exploit the good name of recycling and begin to justify all exports as moving to recycling destinations. Many believed a full ban was needed including exports for recycling. These concerns led to several regional waste trade bans, including the [Bamako Convention](#).

Lobbying at the 1995 Basel conference by LDCs, [Greenpeace](#) and key European countries such as Denmark, led to a decision to adopt the [Basel Ban Amendment](#) to the Basel Convention. Not yet in force, but considered morally binding by signatories, the Amendment prohibits the export of hazardous waste from a list of developed (mostly [OECD](#)) countries to developing countries. The Basel Ban applies to export for any reason, including [recycling](#). An area of special concern for advocates of the Amendment was the sale of ships for salvage, [shipbreaking](#). The Ban Amendment was strenuously opposed by a number of industry groups as well as nations including [Australia](#) and [Canada](#). The number of ratification for the entry-into force of the Ban Amendment is under debate: Amendments to the convention enter into

force after ratification of "three-fourths of the Parties who accepted them" [Art. 17.5]; so far, the Parties of the Basel Convention could not yet agree whether this would be three fourth of the Parties that were Party to the Basel Convention when the Ban was adopted, or three fourth of the current Parties of the Convention[see Report of COP 9 of the Basel Convention]. The status of the amendment ratifications can be found on the Basel Secretariat's [web page](#). The [European Union](#) fully implemented the Basel Ban in its [Waste Shipment Regulation \(EWSR\)](#), making it legally binding in all EU member states. Norway and Switzerland have similarly fully implemented the Basel Ban in their legislation.

In the light of the blockage concerning the entry into force of the Ban amendment, Switzerland and Indonesia have launched a "Country-led Initiative" (CLI) to discuss in an informal manner a way forward to ensure that the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, especially to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, do not lead to an unsound management of hazardous wastes. This discussion aims at identifying and finding solutions to the reasons why hazardous wastes are still brought to countries that are not able to treat them in a safe manner. It is hoped that the CLI will contribute to the realization of the objectives of the Ban Amendment. The Basel Convention's website informs about the progress of this initiative [\[1\]](#)

See also

- [Bamako Convention](#)
- [Rotterdam Convention](#)
- [Stockholm Convention](#)
- [Electronic waste by country](#)

References

1. [^ art 1 al a](#)
2. [^ art 1 al b](#)

Further reading

- *Toxic Exports*, Jennifer Clapp, Cornell University Press, 2001.
- *Challenging the Chip: Labor Rights and Environmental Justice in the Global Electronics Industry*, Ted Smith, David A. Sonnenfeld, and David Naguib Pellow, eds., Temple University Press [link](#), [ISBN 1-59213-330-4](#).
- "Toxic Trade: International Knowledge Networks & the Development of the Basel Convention," Jason Lloyd, *International Public Policy Review*, UCL [link](#).

[\[edit\]](#) External links

- [Basel Convention website](#)
 - [Text of the Convention](#)
 - ["A Simplified Guide to the Basel Convention"](#)
- [Africa Institute for the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous and other Wastes aka Basel Convention Regional Centre Pretoria](#)
- [Basel Action Network](#)
- [Page on the Basel Convention at the Greenpeace website](#)
- [Flow of Waste among Basel Parties](#)
- [Text of the regulation no.1013/2006 of the European Union on shipments of waste](#)

Basler Übereinkommen aus Wikipedia, der freien Enzyklopädie



Logo des Basler Übereinkommens

Das **Basler Übereinkommen** vom 22. März 1989, auch bekannt als **Basler Konvention** (vollständiger Titel: *Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal*), ist ein Rechtswerk, das die „Kontrolle der grenzüberschreitenden Verbringung gefährlicher [Abfälle](#) und ihrer Entsorgung (mit Anlagen)“ regeln soll.

Sinn der Vereinbarung ist, weltweit ein umweltgerechtes [Abfallmanagement](#) und die Kontrolle der grenzüberschreitenden Transporte gefährlicher Abfälle zu ermöglichen.

Teilnehmer und Inkrafttreten

Inkraftgetreten ist die Vereinbarung am 5. Mai 1992. Die Schweiz ist seit dem 31. Januar 1990, Österreich seit dem 12. Januar 1993, Deutschland seit dem 20. Juli 1995 Vertragspartner. Die [Europäische Union](#) hat die Richtlinien in der [EU-Abfallverbringungsverordnung](#) für alle Mitgliedstaaten rechtsverbindlich umgesetzt (Inkraftgetreten 1993, in Anwendung seit dem 6. Mai 1994).

Die [USA](#) sind das bislang einzige entwickelte Land, das eine [Ratifizierung](#) bislang verweigert hat, was von vielen Seiten wie [Greenpeace](#) und dem [Basel Action Network](#) in [Seattle](#) angeprangert wird, da die USA rund 80 Prozent ihres Elektronikschrotts exportiert.^[11] Ansonsten sind zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt an die 170 Staaten der Vereinbarung beigetreten:

Teilnehmerländer^[21]: Ägypten, Albanien, Algerien, Andorra, Antigua und Barbuda, Äquatorialguinea, Argentinien, Armenien, Australien, Aserbaidschan, Äthiopien, die Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesch, Barbados, Belarus, Belgien, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivien, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Botswana, Brasilien, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgarien, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chile, VR China, Cookinseln, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dänemark, Deutschland, Dschibuti, Dominica, Dominikanische Republik, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estland, Europäische Union, Finnland, Frankreich, Gambia, Georgien, Ghana, Griechenland, Großbritannien, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Island, Indien, Indonesien, Iran, Irland, Israel, Italien, Jamaika, Japan, Jemen, Jordanien, Kambodscha, Kamerun, Kanada, Kasachstan, Kap Verde, Katar, Kenia, Kiribati, Demokratische Republik Kongo, Kroatien, Kuba, Kuwait, Kirgisistan, Kolumbien, Komoren, Lettland, Libanon, Liberia, Lesotho, Libyen, Liechtenstein, Litauen, Luxemburg, Mazedonien, Madagaskar,

[Malawi](#), [Malaysia](#), [Malediven](#), [Mali](#), [Malta](#), [Marokko](#), [Marshallinseln](#), [Mauretanien](#), [Mauritius](#), [Mexiko](#), [Mikronesien](#), [Moldawien](#), [Monaco](#), [Mongolei](#), [Mosambik](#), [Namibia](#), [Nauru](#), [Nepal](#), [Niederlande](#), [Neuseeland](#), [Nicaragua](#), [Niger](#), [Nigeria](#), [Norwegen](#), [Oman](#), [Österreich](#), [Pakistan](#), [Panama](#), [Papua-Neuguinea](#), [Paraguay](#), [Peru](#), [Philippinen](#), [Polen](#), [Portugal](#), [Ruanda](#), [Rumänien](#), [Russland](#), [Sambia](#), [Samoa](#), [Saudi-Arabien](#), [Schweden](#), [Schweiz](#), [Senegal](#), [Serbien und Montenegro](#), [Seychellen](#), [Singapur](#), [Slowakei](#), [Slowenien](#), [Südafrika](#), [Sudan](#), [Spanien](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [St. Kitts und Nevis](#), [St. Lucia](#), [St. Vincent und die Grenadinen](#), [Südkorea](#), [Swaziland](#), [Syrien](#), [Tansania](#), [Thailand](#), [Togo](#), [Trinidad und Tobago](#), [Tschad](#), [Tschechien](#), [Tunesien](#), [Türkei](#), [Turkmenistan](#), [Uganda](#), [Ukraine](#), [Ungarn](#), [Uruguay](#), [Usbekistan](#), [Venezuela](#), [Vereinigte Arabische Emirate](#), [Vatikanstaat](#), [Vietnam](#), [Zentralafrikanische Republik](#), [Zypern](#)

Unterzeichnerstaaten, die jedoch nicht ratifiziert haben: [Afghanistan](#), [Haiti](#), [Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika](#)

Siehe auch

- [Abfallvermeidung](#)
- [Abfalltechnik](#)
- [Elektronikschrott](#)

Quellen

1. [↑ US-Unilateralismus als Problem von internationaler Politik und Global Governance \(INEF-Report 70\)](#), Duisburg 2003, Autorin: Jeannete Schade
2. [↑ Liste der Teilnehmerstaaten in englischer Sprache auf der Homepage der Basler Konvention](#)

Weblinks

- [Sekretariat der Basler Konvention](#)
- [Chronologie und Text des Übereinkommens](#)
- [20. Jahrestag der Unterzeichnung des Basler Übereinkommens](#)
- [Sachstand und Gesetzgebung zur grenzüberschreitenden Abfallverbringung in Deutschland](#)