

“To Establish the Sound Industrial Waste Management System in Japan”

わが国における産業廃棄物の適正処理システムの確立に向けて

-Current Situation on the Activity of JW –
JW事業の現状

October 23, 2007

Japan Industrial Waste Technology Center

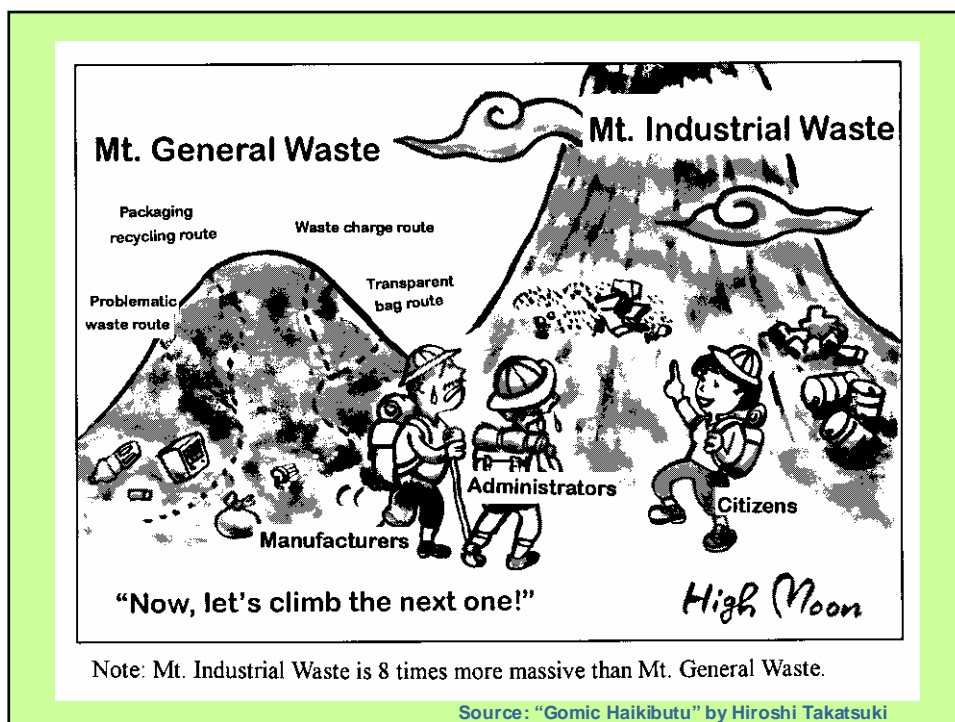
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Contents of Presentation

講演内容

- 1. History of Industrial Waste Management**
- 2. Current Activities of JW**
 - 1) Education and Training**
 - 2) Survey and Research**
 - 3) Business Promotion**
 - 4) Information Management and Electronic Manifest System**
 - 5) International Cooperation**
- 3. Future Cooperation between ENVICO and JW**

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Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law (1970)

廃棄物の清掃と処理に関する法律（1970年）

- Abolition of "Waste Disposal Law" in 1954
- Measures of Waste Disposal for Preservation of Regional Environment
- Implement of New Category for the "Industrial Waste Management"
- Setting-up the Definition for Responsibility of Generator
- Setting-up the Public Participation for Waste Disposal
- Introduction of Permission System for the Waste Disposal Facilities
- Introduction of Permission System for the Waste Management Contractor



Discharged Situation of Industrial Waste in Tokyo (1970's)

東京における産業廃棄物の排出状況（1970年代）

Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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Current Illegal Dumping Site in Japan

日本における不法投棄現場



Source: Japan Industrial Waste Management Foundation

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Remediation of Illegal Dumping Site

不法投棄現場の修復



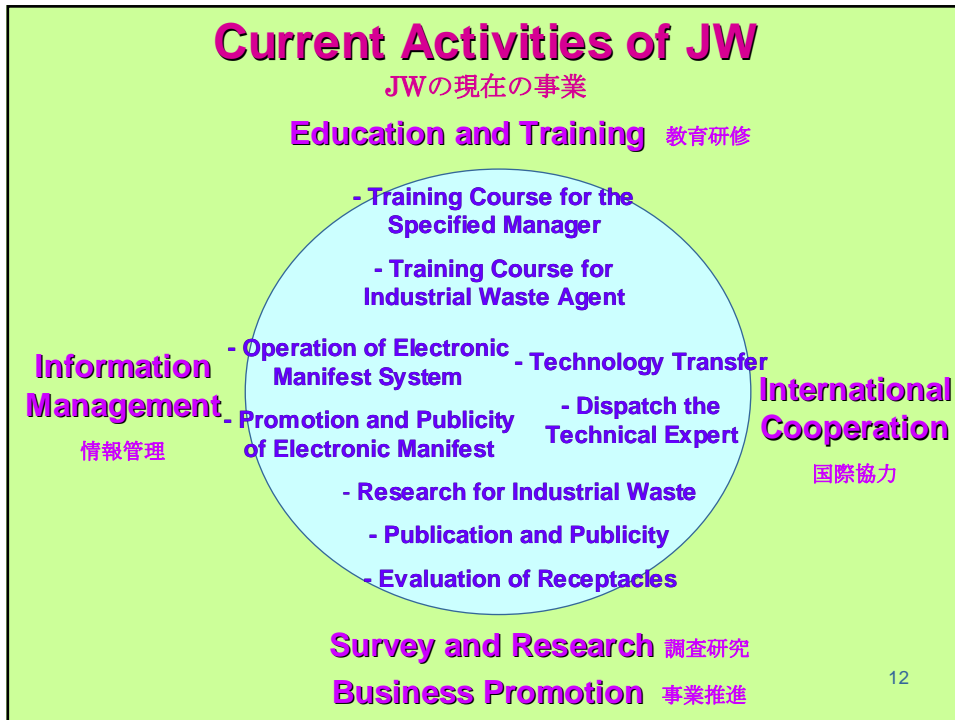
Source: Japan Industrial Waste Management Foundation ⁷



Illegal Treatment of Industrial Waste in Japan (1980's) ⁸

日本における産業廃棄物の不法処理





Education and Training

教育研修

The JW provides education and training courses for management agents and generators so as to let them acquire the specialized knowledge and skills required for the proper management of industrial wastes.

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Lecture Course for Industrial Waste and Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Management Agent

産業廃棄物及び特別管理産業廃棄物処理業講習会

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Lecture Course for Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Manager 15
特別管理産業廃棄物管理責任者講習会

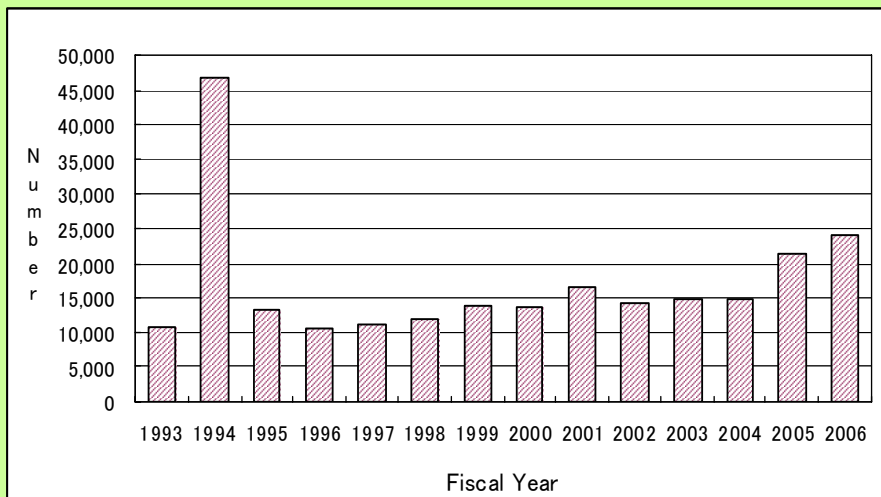


Opening of Lecture Course for Industrial Waste Management Agent 16
産業廃棄物処理業講習会の開講式



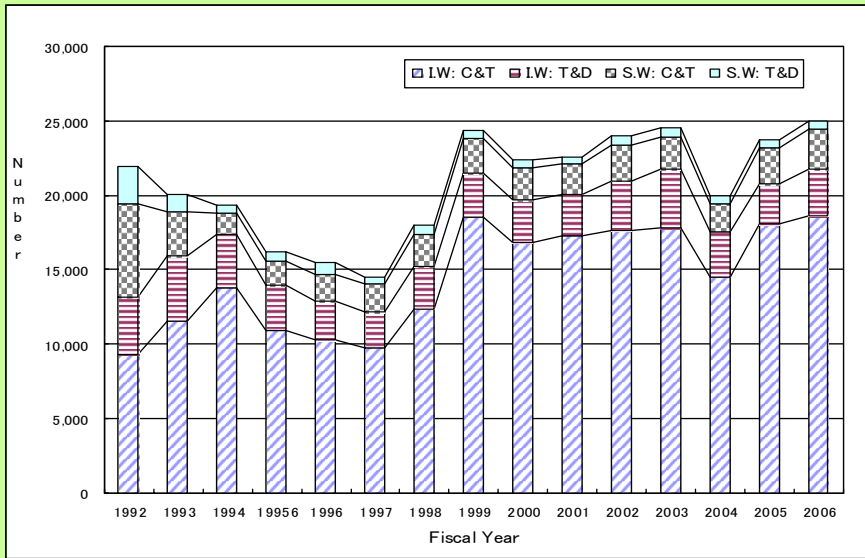
**Committee of Lecture Course for Industrial Waste and Specially
Controlled Industrial Waste Management**
産業廃棄物及び特別管理産業廃棄物処理業講習会委員会

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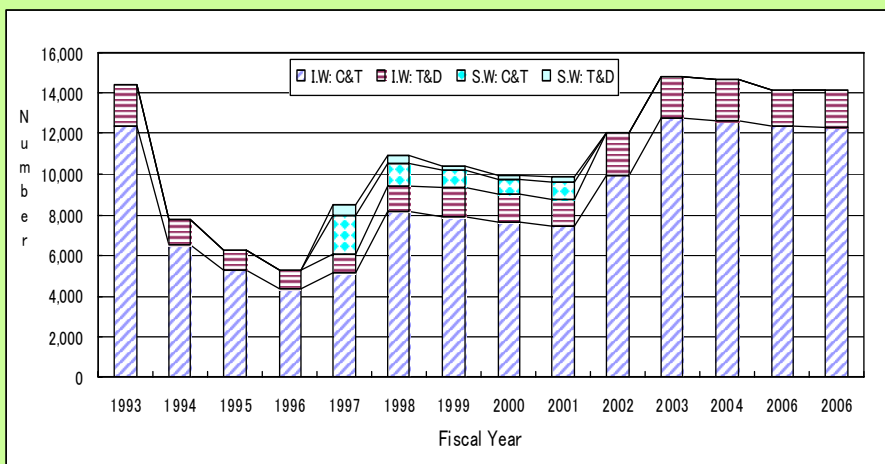
Lecture Course for Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Manager
特別管理産業廃棄物管理責任者講習会受講状況 (Total: 237,405)

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Lecture Course for Industrial Waste and Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Management Agent (Newly License, Total: 312,084)
 産業廃棄物及び特別管理産業廃棄物処理業講習会受講状況 (新規)

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Lecture Course for Industrial Waste and Specially Controlled Industrial Waste Management Agent (Renewal License, Total: 155,743)
 産業廃棄物及び特別管理産業廃棄物処理業講習会 (更新)

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Statistical Survey of Industrial Waste Disposal

産業廃棄物処理の統計調査

(1) History of Statistical Survey 統計調査の歴史

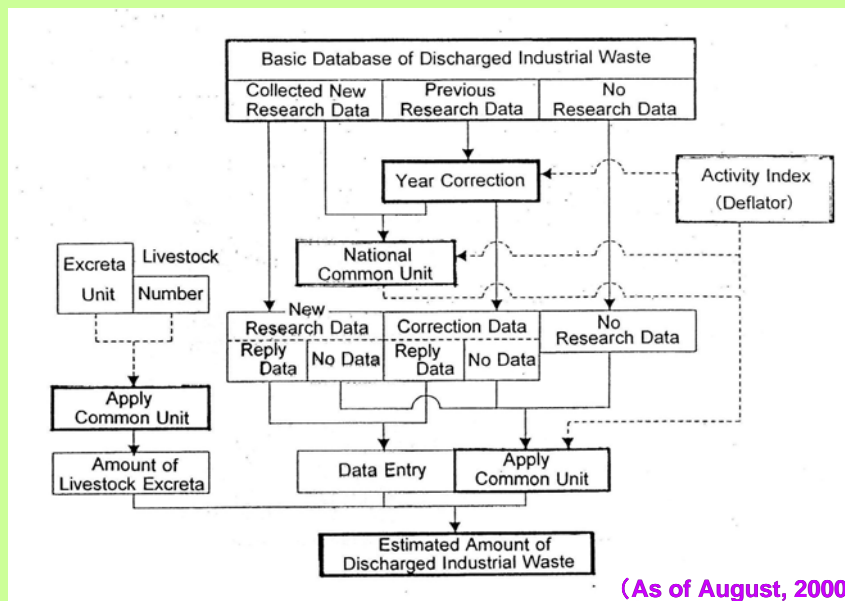
- Start the survey of industrial waste disposal from 1975
- From 1975 to 1990, survey implemented every 5 years
- From 1991, survey implemented every year
- Survey is organized by JW committed by MHW from 1990

(2) Procedure of Survey 調査方法

- Design, distribution and collection of questionnaire by MHW
- Totalization and analyses of questionnaire by JW
- Filling up questionnaire: 47 prefectural governments
- Entry data is based on the fact-finding survey organized by prefectural government to compile the "Prefectural Management Plan of Industrial Waste" about every 5 years

(As of March, 2007)

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(As of August, 2000)

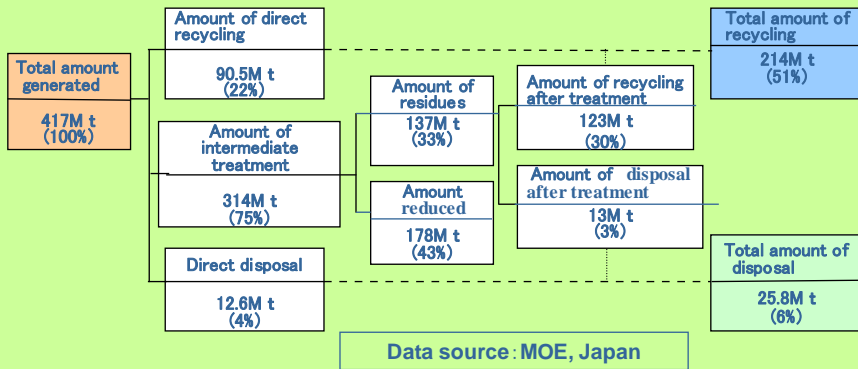
Estimation of Discharged Amount of Industrial Waste

産業廃棄物排出量の推計

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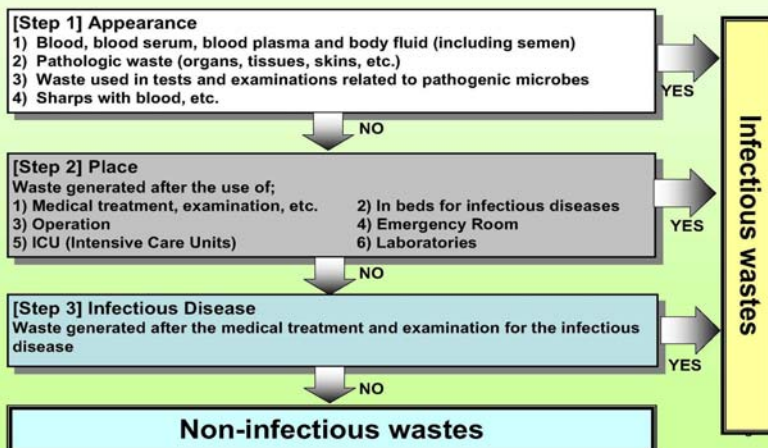
Disposal Flow of Industrial Waste

産業廃棄物の処理フロー：2004年度 (FY2004)



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1. Identification



Flow to Judge Infectious Waste in Japan

日本における感染性廃棄物の判定フロー

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Information Search System of Industrial Waste Management Agents

産業廃棄物処理業者情報検索システム

Kind of Agent	Industrial Waste	Specially Controlled Industrial Waste	Total
Collection & Transport	102,472	7,150	109,622
Intermediate Treatment	9,762	709	10,471
Final Disposal	626	46	672
Intermediate Treatment and Final Disposal	739	29	768
Total	113,599	7,934	121,533

Source: MOE Website, as of Oct. 09, 2007

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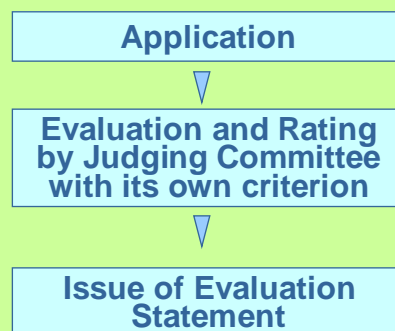
Evaluation of Receptacles for Infectious Waste

感染性廃棄物容器評価

- Voluntary scheme
- 3-rank rating
- Performance base



Flow of evaluation



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Evaluation Tests 評価試験

Type of Receptacle 容器種類		
Red 赤	Orange 橙	Yellow 黄
For blood in liquid or slurry form. No sharps. 血液等の液状又は泥状のもの 鋭利物不可	For articles in solid form such as gauze with blood stains. No sharps. 血液等が付着したガーゼ等の固形状のもの、鋭利物不可	For liquid, slurry or solid form articles and sharps. 感染性廃棄物及び注射針等の鋭利なもの
Handle Strength Test 把手強度試験 Drip Test 落下試験 Stacking Test 積重ね試験 Resistance to Leakage Test 漏洩性試験	Handle Strength Test 把手強度試験 Drip Test 落下試験 Stacking Test 積重ね試験	Handle Strength Test 把手強度試験 Drip Test 落下試験 Stacking Test 積重ね試験 Resistance to Leakage Test 耐漏洩性試験 Puncture Resistance Test 耐貫通性試験 Waterproofness Test 耐水性試験 Toppling Test 転倒試験
Waterproofness Test 耐水性試験 Toppling Test 転倒試験	Waterproofness Test 耐水性試験 Toppling Test 転倒試験	

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Rating and Status of Evaluation 格付・評価実績

Rank ランク	Specification 仕様
Superior 優 ★★★	Enhanced specification 強化仕様
Good 良 ★★	Normal specification 標準仕様
Fare 可 ★	Baseline specification 下限仕様
No good 不可	Below the baseline specification 仕様以下

- Rank 格付 Good 良 : 25
 Fare 可 : 4
- Number of products evaluated 評価製品数 : 29
- Material 材質 Plastics プラスチック : 18
 Corrugated cardboard 段ボール : 11
- Number of applicants 申込者数 : 7

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Publication and Publicity 広報・出版



Purpose of Manifest System

マニフェスト・システムの目的

- Under the Japanese Waste Management Law, the generators of industrial wastes are requested to manage them on self responsibility.
- When the generators commission their disposal to their contractors, they are requested to monitor the proper disposal of the wastes from their generation to the final disposal by means of the control manifest (either paper or electronic manifest) for industrial wastes.

History of Introduction for Manifest System

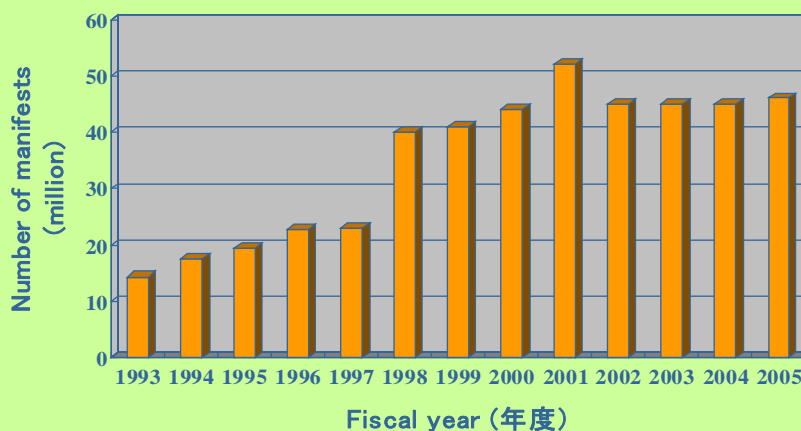
マニフェスト・システム導入の歴史

- March 1990: The manifest system was introduced in accordance with the administrative directive by the Ministry of Health and Welfare.
- April 1993: The manifest system has been made obligatory for specially controlled wastes by the law.
- December 1998: The manifest system has been made obligatory for all types of industrial wastes.

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Changes in Distribution of Paper Type

紙マニフェストの頒布枚数の変化

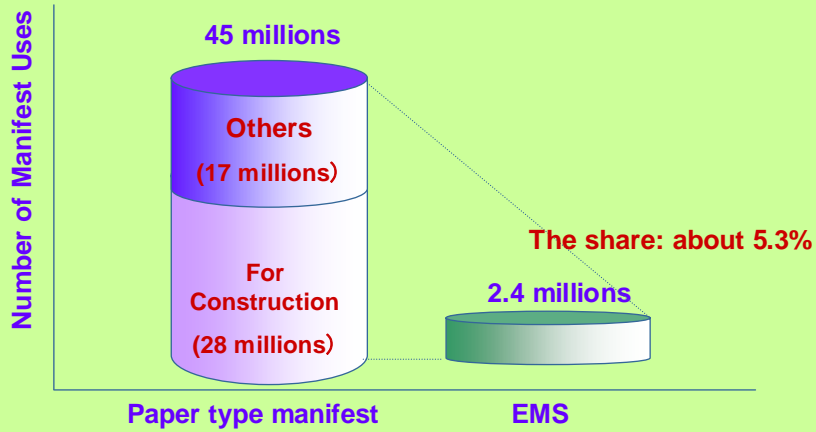


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Annual Uses of Manifest System

マニフェスト・システムの年間使用数

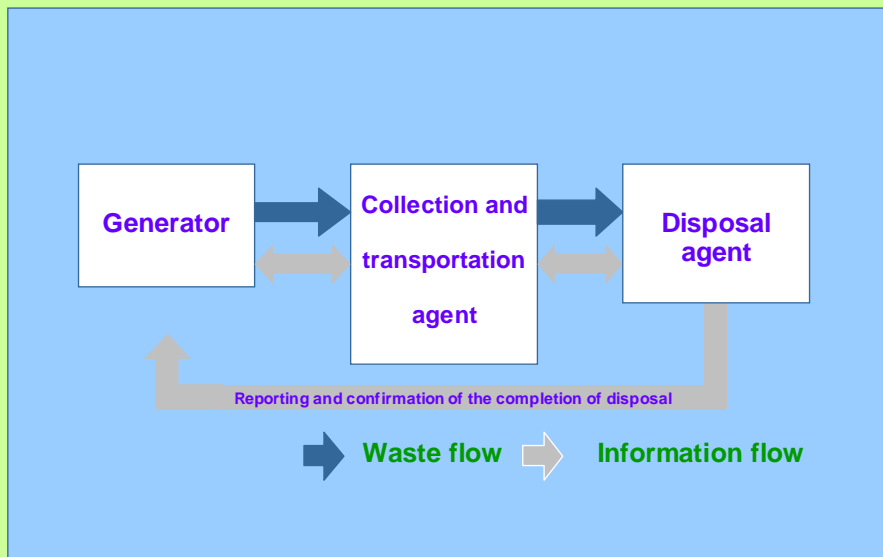
(As of End of March, 2007)



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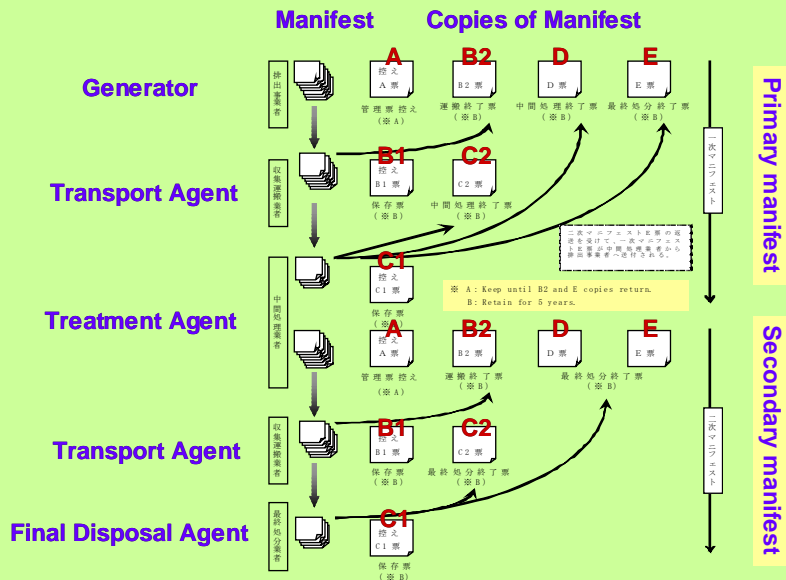
The Flow of the Manifest System

マニフェスト・システムの流れ



Flow of Manifest Slips

マニフェスト用紙の流れ



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Implementation of Electronic Manifest System

電子マニフェストシステムの実施

- In order to reduce a workload on generators, an electronic manifest system was introduced.
- Generators are requested to select between e-manifest or paper form manifest, effective as of December 1998.
- For the implementation, the Information Processing Center has been established.

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Information Processing Center

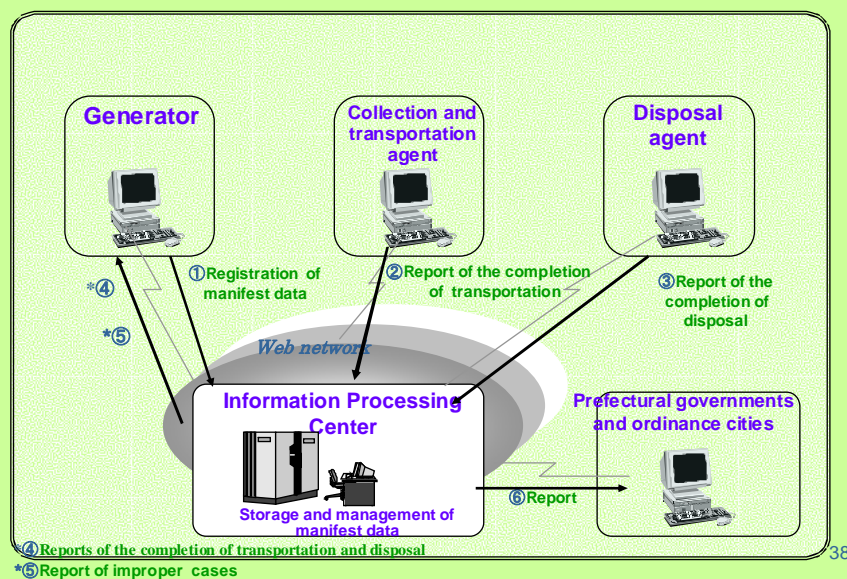
情報処理センター

- The exclusive entity designated by the Minister of the Environment.
- Services provided:
 - Operations management of the system
 - Storage and management of manifest data
 - Submit the annual reports to prefectural government agencies
 - Promotion of the introduction of the system

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Contents of JWNET

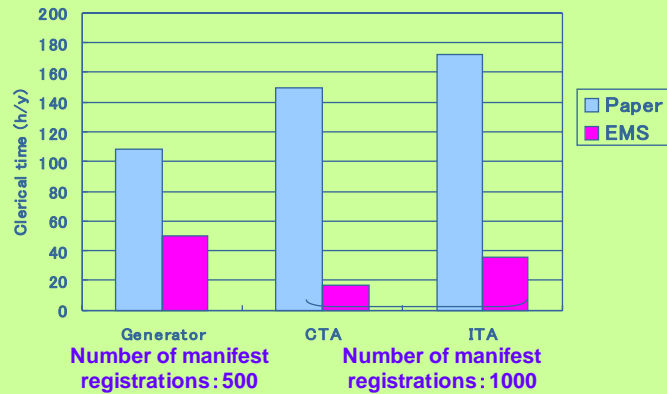
JWNETの内容



Merits for Introduction of JWNET

JWNET導入の利点

1. Reduced burden for paperwork
2. Improved monitoring of proper management of waste
3. Reduced inadequate uses of manifest



Estimated Reduction in Clerical Time on Manifest Operation

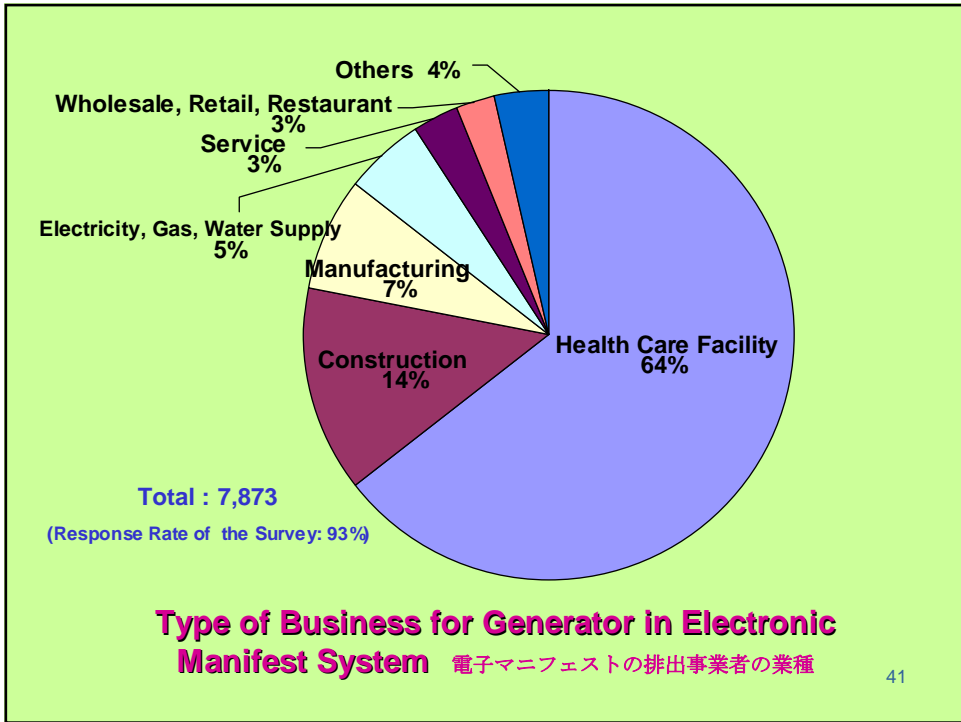
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Number of Subscriber and Their Classification

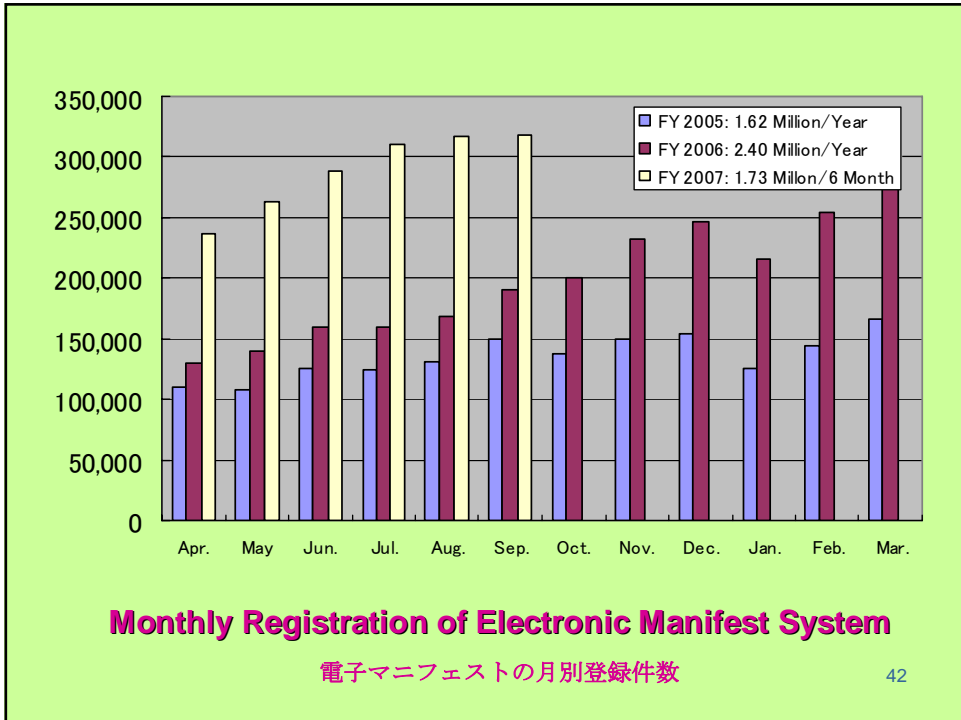
加入者数とその内訳

Fiscal Year	Number of Subscriber	Classification		
		Generator	Correction and Transportation Agent	Disposal Agent
2004	2,978	1,019 (34%)	1,009 (34%)	950 (32%)
2005	3,834	1,291 (34%)	1,327 (34%)	1,216 (32%)
2006	7,784	4,083 (52%)	1,921 (25%)	1,780 (23%)
2007 (From Apr. to Sep.)	13,351	7,873 (58%)	2,986 (23%)	2,492 (19%)

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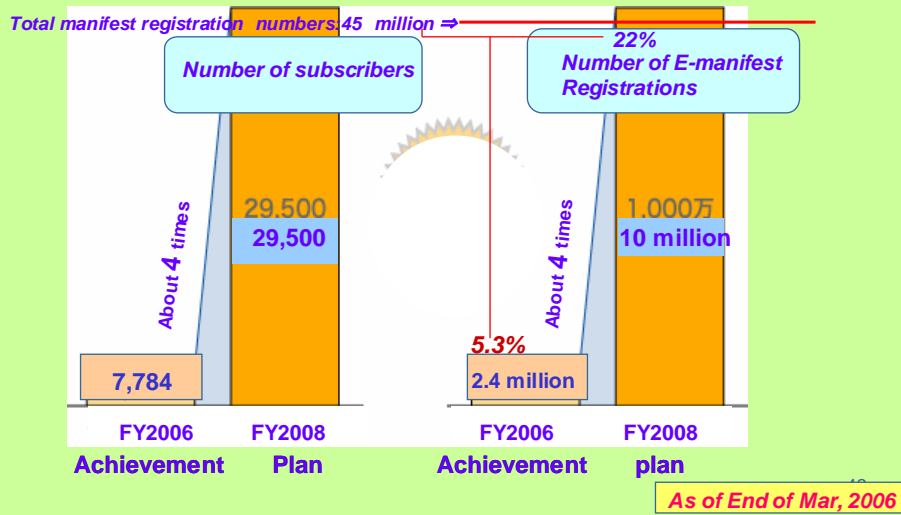
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Number of Subscribers for JWNET

JWNETの加入者数



International Cooperation 国際協力





韓国環境資源公社調査団来訪
於：日本産業廃棄物処理振興センター会議室、2006.12.12

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Cooperation and Coexistence with Other Countries is Very Important Task of Japan

他国との協力・共生はわが国の最重要課題

The End

Daybreak of Mexico City