



# OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

*Proposed Development at Broomfield, Midleton, Co Cork.*

**September 2023**

Revision 2

## CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2.0	TRENDS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT .....	4
2.1	Waste Management Trends at a National Level.....	4
2.2	Waste Management Local Level Policy.....	6
3.0	WASTE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION & OBLIGATIONS .....	7
4.0	DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW .....	9
5.0	WASTE GENERATION FIGURES .....	10
5.1	Duplex Units and Apartments .....	13
5.2	Housing Units .....	15
5.3	Crèche .....	16
6.0	WASTE MANAGEMENT & WASTE MANAGMENT FACILITIES .....	17
6.1	Waste Management Facilities within the Development.....	18
6.1.1	Waste Storage Area for Duplex Units and Apartments .....	18
6.1.2	Waste Storage Area for Residential Units.....	19
6.1.3	Crèche .....	20
6.2	Recycling Facilities.....	21
7.0	CONCLUSIONS ON WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	22
8.0	REFERENCES.....	23

Issue No	Initial release	Report Date	Prepared	Checked
1	06/10/2023	06/10/2023	BOK	JB
2	18/10/2023	06/10/2023	BOK	JB

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Operational Waste Management Plan (OWMP) accompanies a planning application for a housing development of 272 houses and apartments at Broomfield, Midleton, Co Cork. Brian O’Kennedy & Associates Ltd have prepared this plan on behalf of Castle Rock Homes (Midleton) Limited.

This OWMP has been prepared to ensure that the management of waste during the operational phase of the proposed development is undertaken in accordance with current legal and industry standards including, the *Waste Management Act 1996 – 2011* as amended and associated Regulations <sup>1</sup>, *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended along with the EPA Acts 1992 to 2013 <sup>2</sup>, *Litter Pollution Act 2003* as amended <sup>3</sup>, the *Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*, and *A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland’s National Waste Policy 2020-2025*

In particular, this OWMP aims to provide a robust strategy for storing, handling, collection and transport of the wastes generated at site.

The proposed development will give rise to a variety of waste streams. Given the scale of the development and the volumes of waste that will be generated during the operation of the development, it is important to ensure that waste management at the site is tightly controlled and has the least possible impact on the surrounding environment.

The purpose of this OWMP is to ensure that waste arising within the development will be managed and disposed of in a way that ensures optimum levels of waste recycling.

The OWMP will also ensure that waste storage and movement within the development takes place in a manner which complies with relevant legislation and has a minimal impact on the occupants of the development, and nearby existing commercial and residential areas.

It is intended that this plan will be used to ensure efficient and legally compliant waste management for the site. The implementation of this strategy will ensure that the development, as a whole, operates in a more economically and environmentally sustainable manner, thereby enhancing the environment of the development and the local community.

## 2.0 OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

### 2.1 Waste Management Trends at a National Level

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) produce reports and update estimates for waste generation and the level of recycling, recovery and disposal of materials for households and commercial developments in Ireland, on which this report is largely based.

Figures from the latest EPA 2020 report are included in this report.

The most recent policy document was published in July 2012 titled '*A Resource Opportunity*'. The policy document stresses the environmental and economic benefits of better waste management, particularly in relation to waste prevention. The document sets out a number of actions, including the following:

- A move away from landfill and replacement through prevention, reuse, recycle and recovery.
- A Brown Bin roll-out diverting 'organic waste' towards more productive uses.
- Introducing a new regulatory regime for the existing side-by-side competition model within the household waste collection market.
- New Service Standards to ensure that consumers receive higher customer service standards from their operator.
- Placing responsibility on householders to prove they use an authorised waste collection service.
- The establishment of a team of Waste Enforcement Officers for cases relating to serious criminal activity will be prioritised.
- Reducing red tape for industry to identify and reduce any unnecessary administrative burdens on the waste management industry.
- A review of the producer responsibility model will be initiated to assess and evaluate the operation of the model in Ireland.
- Significant reduction of Waste Management Planning Regions from ten to three.

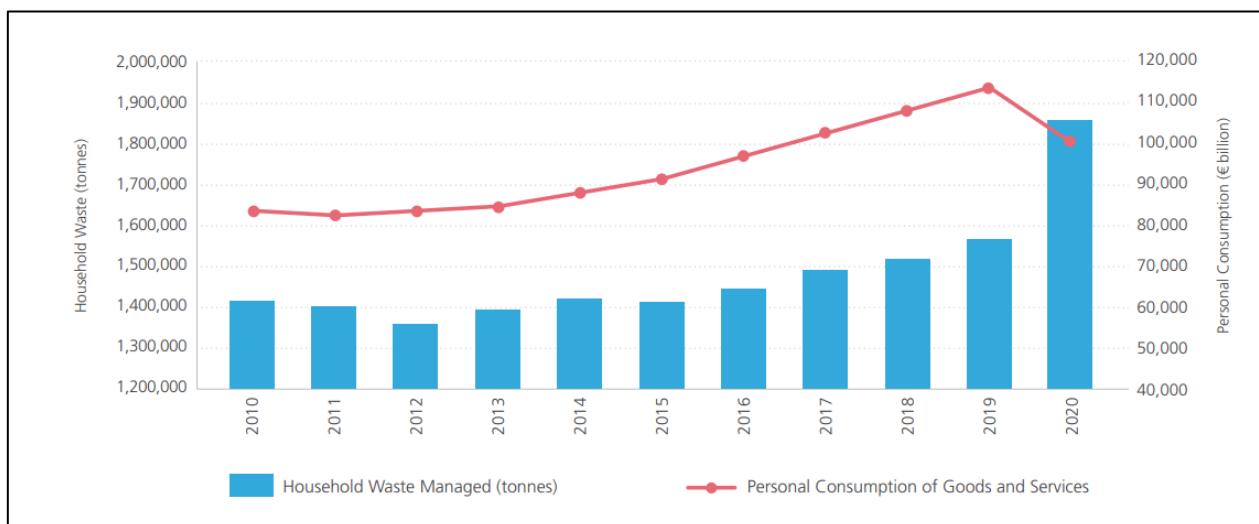
While *A Resource Opportunity* covers the period up to 2020, an updated policy document has not yet been published.

Since 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has produced periodic '*National Waste (Database) Reports*' detailing among other things estimates for household and commercial (municipal) waste generation in Ireland and the level of recycling, recovery and disposal of these materials. The 2020 National Waste Statistics, which is the most recent study published, reported the following key statistics for 2020:

- **Generated** – Ireland produced 3,210,220 t of municipal waste in 2020, this is up 4% from 2019.  
Municipal waste generated in Ireland per person is now 645 kg and has grown, in line with Gross National Income, by 11% per-capita since 2016. It is now 128 kg above the EU 27 average of 517 kg per person.

- **Managed** – 41% of this waste was recycled, 43% was thermally treated and 16% was landfilled
- **Re-Use** - 12,000 Tonnes of municipal waste were prepared for reuse
- **Unmanaged** - An estimated 31,700 t of unmanaged household waste is an estimate of waste that is not collected by kerbside collections or brought to waste collection centres and is therefore likely to cause pollution in the environment because it may be fly tipped or disposed of through backyard burning.

The general trend in household waste correlates closely with CSO data on personal consumption of goods and services, both of which have shown a predominantly upward trend since 2012. These data indicate that waste generation in Ireland continues to be closely linked with consumption patterns. See Figure 1 below.



*Figure 1 The above graph shows the latest figures available from the EPA in relation to household waste generation per capita.*

## 2.2 Waste Management Local Level Policy

The proposed development is located in the policy area of Cork County Council.

A set of policies for waste management are set out in Chapter 15 of the *Cork County Development Plan 2022- 2028*.

### **Objective BE-15-14 for Waste Prevention and Management states:**

- a) Support the policy measures and actions outlined in
  - A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025, and
  - Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021, or any successor plans
- b) Support circular and climate resilient economy principles and associated strategic infrastructure, prioritising prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery, and to sustainably manage all types of waste by ensuring the provision of adequate waste recovery, recycling and disposal facilities for the county.

### 3.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION & OBLIGATIONS

One of the guiding principles of European Waste Legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the Waste Management Act and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of “Duty of Care”.

This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time waste is generated until it is disposed of legally and this includes its method of disposal.

As it is not practical in most cases for a commercial or residential waste producer to physically transfer all waste from the area where it is produced to the final disposal area, waste contractors are employed to physically transport waste to the final waste disposal site.

The Act also incorporates the “polluter pays” principal, whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect transport of waste produced by the waste producer.

It is therefore imperative that the waste producer ensures that each waste contractor is legally compliant with respect to waste transport and disposal.

In general, each waste contractor must comply with the provisions of the Waste Management Acts of 1996 and 2003 and associated regulations, which require that a contractor handle, transport and dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

A permit to transport waste must be held by the relevant contractor and this permit shall be verified with the Permitting Authority (usually the Local Authority although the EPA may also have had a role in issuing the permit).

A contractor shall not be permitted to receive any waste at their site, unless in possession of a waste permit granted by a local authority under the Waste Management (Permit) Regulations, 1998 or a waste license granted by the EPA. The permit will specify the types of waste a contractor is licensed to receive, store, sort and recycle on their site.

The Waste Storage Areas for the duplex apartments are to comply with the *'Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2020* published by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

The following general design considerations are outlined in the provision of refuse storage facilities for apartments:

- Sufficient communal storage area to satisfy the three-bin system for the collection of mixed dry recyclables, organic waste and residual waste;
- In larger apartment schemes, consideration should also be given to the provision of separate collection facilities for other recyclables such as glass and plastics;
- Waste storage areas must be adequately ventilated so as to minimise odors and potential nuisance from vermin/fly and taking account the avoidance of nuisance for habitable rooms nearby;
- Provision in the layout for sufficient access for waste collectors, proximity of, or ease of access to, waste storage areas from individual apartments, including access by disabled people;
- Waste storage areas should not present any safety risks to users and should be well-lit;
- Waste storage areas should not be on the public street, and should not be visible to or accessible by the general public. Appropriate visual screening should be provided, particularly in the vicinity of apartment buildings;
- Waste storage areas in basement car parks should be avoided where possible, but where provided, must ensure adequate manoeuvring space for collection vehicles;
- The capacity for washing down waste storage areas, with wastewater discharging to the sewer.

As the waste storage in the case of the proposed development is based around individual outdoor storage for each apartment not all of the above criteria are relevant.



## 4.0 DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Full details of the proposed development are provided in the accompanying planning application. A location map provided below in Figure 2.



**Figure 2** – Location of Proposed Development, outlined in red.

### **Current List of Household Waste Collectors Operating in East Cork:**

County Clean: 022-46848

Wiser Recycling: 021-4630601

KWD Waste Disposal: 0646-635666

Panda: 01-8298992

DMC Waste & Recycling: 021 - 6019411

## 5.0 WASTE GENERATION FIGURES

The National Waste Prevention Programme (NWPP) is playing an important enabling role in that necessary transformational change by supporting businesses, households and the public sector to be more resource efficient.

A value of 1.04Kg of waste generated per person per day has been taken for the purposes of this report to estimate the volume of waste to be generated by the residential units; this is based on data obtained from the EPA, based on the National Waste Statistics Survey Report 2020.

***The typical wastes generated at a residential development are as follows:***

- Dry Mixed Recycling;
- Mixed Non-Recycling;
- Organic Material.

In addition to the typical waste materials that are generated on a daily basis, there will be some additional waste types generated from time to time that will need to be managed separately.

A non-exhaustive list is presented below.

### *Green waste*

Green waste may be generated from external landscaping and internal plants/flowers. Green waste generated from landscaping of external areas will be removed by external landscape contractors. Green waste generated from gardens internal plants/flowers can be placed in the organic waste bins.

### *Batteries*

A take-back service for waste batteries and accumulators (e.g. rechargeable batteries) is in place in order to comply with the Waste Management Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014 as amended. In accordance with these regulations consumers are able to bring their waste batteries to their local civic amenity centre or can return them free of charge to retailers which supply the equivalent type of battery, regardless of whether or not the batteries were purchased at the retail outlet and regardless of whether or not the person depositing the waste battery purchases any product or products from the retail outlet.

### *Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)*

The WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC and associated Waste Management (WEEE) Regulations have been enacted to ensure a high level of recycling of electronic and electrical equipment. In accordance with the regulations, consumers can bring their waste electrical and electronic equipment to their local recycling centre. In addition consumers can bring back WEEE within 15 days to retailers when they purchase new equipment on a like for like basis. Retailers

are also obliged to collect WEEE within 15 days of delivery of a new item, provided the item is disconnected from all mains, does not pose a health and safety risk and is readily available for collection.

As noted above, the commercial tenants cannot use the civic amenity centre. They must segregate their WEEE and either avail of the take-back/collection service provided by retailers or arrange for recycling/recovery of their WEEE by a suitably permitted/licensed contractor. Facilities management may arrange collection depending on the agreement.

#### *Printer Cartridge/Toners*

It is recommended that a printer cartridge/toner bin is provided in the commercial units, where appropriate. The commercial tenants will be required to store this waste within their unit and arrange for return to retailers or collection by an authorised waste contractor, as required.

Waste printer cartridge/toners generated by residents can usually be returned to the supplier free of charge or can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

#### *Chemicals (solvents, paints, adhesives, resins, detergents etc)*

Chemicals (such as solvents, paints etc) are largely generated from building maintenance works. Such works are usually completed by external contractors who are responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery/recycling/disposal of any waste materials generated. Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products generated in the commercial units that is classed as hazardous (if they arise) will be appropriately stored within the tenants own space. Facilities management may arrange collection depending on the agreement.

Any waste cleaning products or waste packaging from cleaning products that are classed as hazardous (if they arise) generated by the residents should be brought to a civic amenity centre.

#### *Light Bulbs (Fluorescent Tubes, Long Life, LED and Filament bulbs)*

Waste light bulbs may be generated by lighting at the commercial tenants. It is anticipated that commercial tenants will be responsible for the off-site removal and appropriate recovery/disposal of these wastes. Facilities management may arrange collection depending on the agreement.

Light bulbs generated by residents should be taken to the nearest civic amenity centre for appropriate storage and recovery/disposal.

#### *Textiles*

Where possible, waste textiles should be recycled or donated to a charity organisation for reuse.

#### *Waste Cooking Oil*

If the commercial tenants use cooking oil, waste cooking oil will need to be stored within the unit on a bunded area or spill pallet and regular collections by a dedicated waste

contractor will need to be organised as required.

If the residents generate waste cooking oil, this can be brought to a civic amenity centre.

*Furniture (and other bulky wastes)*

Furniture and other bulky waste items (such as carpet etc.) may occasionally be generated by the commercial tenants. The collection of bulky waste will be arranged as required by the tenant. If residents wish to dispose of furniture, this can be brought a civic amenity centre.

*Abandoned Bicycles*

Bicycle parking areas are planned for the development. As happens in other developments, residents and tenants sometimes abandon faulty or unused bicycles and it can be difficult to determine their ownership. Abandoned bicycles should be donated to charity if they arise.

## 5.1 Duplex Units and Apartments

The occupancy rates for the duplex and apartments style buildings have been predicated and are displayed on the schedule of Accommodation in Tables 5.1 below.

Apartment Type	No. Of Persons per Apartment Equivalent	No. Of Apartments	No. of Persons Equivalent
Type M - 1 Bed Apartment	2	26	52
Type N - 2 Bed Duplex	3.5	26	91
Type O - 1 Bed Apartment	2	2	4
Type P - 1 Bed Apartment	2	2	4
Type Q - 1 Bed Apartment	2	2	4
Type R- 1 Bed Apartment	2	2	4
<b>Totals</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>159</b>

**Table 5.1** - Schedule of accommodation of proposed Duplex Residential, 2-bed and 1-bed Apartments Units

Waste Quantum rates for the four main waste streams are identified below and expected quantities are indicated.

Quantities are based on 159 persons equivalent (from table 5.1) at 1.04kg/person/day

Waste Type	Waste Quantum (kg/day) @ 1.04kg/person/day
Organic Waste (34.5%)	57
Mixed Dry Recyclables (37.5%)	62
Non-Recyclables (23%)	38
Glass (5%)	8
<b>Totals (100%)</b>	<b>165 kg/day</b>

**Table 5.2** - Estimation of waste generation for four main type of residential waste for Duplex Apartments

## 5.2 Housing Units

In accordance with ‘*Quality Housing for Sustainable Communities*’ published by Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government each dwelling house shall be served by three ‘wheelie’ bins.

		Expected Waste Generated			
		Kg/day			
House Type		Organic	Mixed-dry recycling	Non-Recycling	Glass
	No of Houses	34.5%	37.5%	23%	5%
3 bed semi-detached	94	118	128	79	17
2 bed terrace	96	69	75	46	10
4 bed semi-detached and detached	22	32	34	21	5
Totals	212	<b>219</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>32</b>

**Table 5.2** – Waste generation figures for dwelling houses (excluding all apartments).

### 5.3 Crèche

Persons	Waste Quantum (kg/day)	Waste Quantum (kg/day)			
No. Of Persons	Totals Kg/day generated	Organic Waste (34.5%)	Mixed Dry Recyclables (37.5%)	Non-Recyclables (23%)	Glass (5%)
88 Kids and 16 Staff	108	37	41	25	5

**Table 5.3a – Waste quantum generation figures**

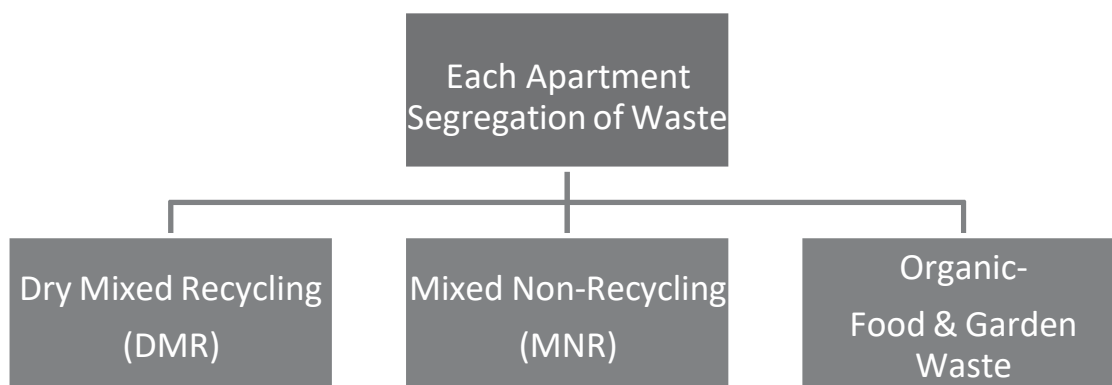
Waste Type	Volume (m3)
Dry Recyclables	0.25
Organic	0.27
Mixed Non Recycling	0.17
Glass	0.04
Total m <sup>3</sup> /per day	0.73
Total m <sup>3</sup> /per week	4.38

**Table 5.3b – Volume of waste storage required for the Crèche facility**

The crèche children and staff numbers are based on building floor areas as designed

## 6.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT & WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

Each individual housing unit and business unit will be required to sort their waste into the following segregation categories:



Each resident will be required to segregate their own waste at source. Each dwelling will be provided with a chart explaining exactly how waste materials should be segregated; this can be found in Appendix A.

In addition to the above waste streams, the chart given to each dwelling will encourage the reuse of the products below. Failing the resident finding a reuse for the products, they will be encouraged to segregate and appropriately dispose of:

- Glass (segregated into clear, brown and green);
- Electrical goods (WEEE);
- Batteries;
- Chemicals (paints, adhesives, resins, detergents);
- Waste cooking oil;
- Textiles;
- Furniture.

Section 6.3 provides information on the local facilities available to deal with the above waste streams.



## **6.1 Waste Management Facilities within the Development**

All housing units will be provided with grey, green and brown waste bin facilities. The crèche shall have designated commercial waste bins which are contained within the building with external access.

The Waste storage areas at the crèche will be equipped with a wastewater drainage point for cleaning and disinfecting purposes. All storage facilities in the crèche are subject to design and detail of a valid fire safety certificate.

A communal waste storage area will be provided at the apartments just north of the Water Treatment Plant - Unit Nos 265 to 271. The location and layout will be as per drawing P-1112 and it will be equipped with a wastewater drainage point for cleaning and disinfecting purposes. The location facilitates easy access and ease of bin movement. All storage facilities for the apartments are subject to design and detail of a valid fire safety certificate.

### **6.1.1 Waste Storage Area for Duplex Apartment Units**

All duplex apartment units will have individual external waste storage facilities. Both upper and lower apartment elements will have direct street access to enable storage of 3 recycling bins at each property to facilitate segregation of waste as follows:

- Dry recyclables (cardboard, paper and plastic);
- Organic waste;
- Mixed non-recyclable waste (Municipal) (textiles and others).

See drawings P-1111 & P-1112 Parking & Refuse for details of the external bin/refuse storage units provided at each apartment location.

### **6.1.2 Waste Storage Area for Residential Units**

It is proposed that three wheelie bins will be provided for each dwelling unit with a maximum capacity 240 litre. The typical dimensions of the bins are given in the figure below.

#### **Detached / Semi-Detached / End of Terrace**

The rear gardens are of adequate size to easily facilitate three bins which will have a plan area of approximately 2.17m x 0.80m. The footpaths servicing the back gardens are of adequate width to allow for bins to be stored in the garden and moved to the front for collection.

### Mid Terrace

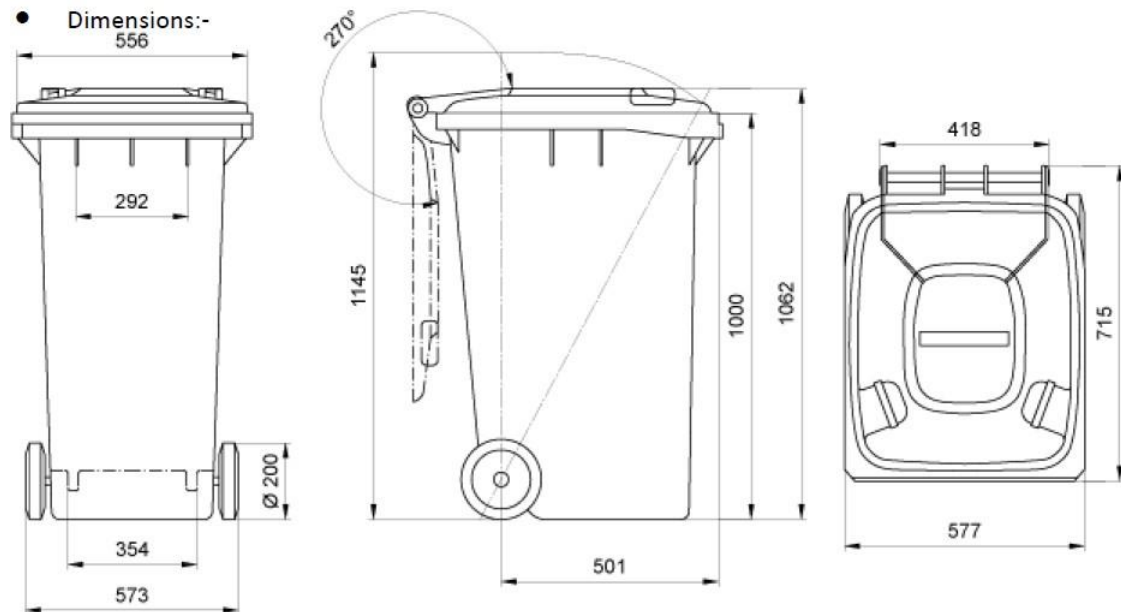
For mid-terrace residential units a dedicated external bin storage unit will be provided to the front of each unit. See drawings P-1111 & P-1112 Parking & Refuse for details of the external bin/refuse storage units provided at each house location.

The storage unit will facilitate the storage of 3 recycling bins at each property to facilitate waste segregation as follows:

- Dry recyclables (cardboard, paper and plastic);
- Organic waste;
- Mixed non-recyclable waste (Municipal) (textiles and others).

### Specifications

- Weights:- Rated maximum load 96kg. Dead weight 14.2kg
- Dimensions:-



**Figure 3** – Dimensions of typical 240 ltr. Wheelie bins

#### 6.1.3 Crèche

The bin storage facilities for the crèche are provided as part of the main building with external access of removal of bins. The storage capacity required is 4.38m<sup>3</sup>; which can be easily accommodated in the provided at this location.

## 6.2 Recycling Facilities

Cork County Council have an existing network of recycling facilities, bottle banks and bring centers. The nearest main recycling facility to the proposed development is:

### **Rossmore Civic Amenity Site**

Rossmore, Carrigtwohill, Co Cork

Site details: Waste & recycling center where householders can bring a wide variety of materials for recycling or disposal as necessary.

Other facilities are available at:

### **Rafeen Civic Amenity Site**

Ballyfoulloo, Monkstown, Co Cork.

Site details: Waste & recycling center where householders can bring a wide variety of materials for recycling or disposal as necessary.

### **Midleton Skip Hire Public Recycling and Waste Disposal Facility**

Knockgriffin, Midleton, Co Cork

Site details: Private facility waste & recycling center where householders can bring a wide variety of materials for recycling or disposal as necessary.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS ON WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This plan aims to ensure minimise waste generation while promoting maximum recycling, reuse and recovery. The plan estimates the amount of waste generated and the storage, handling and collection of dry recyclables, mixed non-recyclables and organic wastes.

Fully implementing the above waste management plan will promote a high level of recycling, reuse and recovery by first promoting segregation at source.

The waste segregation facilities that will be provided for the development will ensure that waste generated at the site will be managed correctly and in compliance with all current waste management legislation.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (S.I. No. 10 of 1996) as amended 2001 (S.I. No. 36 of 2001), 2003 (S.I. No. 27 of 2003) and 2011 (S.I. No. 20 of 2011). Sub-ordinate and associated legislation include:
2. European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended
3. Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended
4. Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended.
5. Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended
6. European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014)
7. Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
8. Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
9. European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
10. Waste Management (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
11. Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 190 of 2015)
12. European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
13. Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000)
14. Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
15. European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
16. European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 Of 2015) as amended
17. Environmental Protection Act 1992 (Act No. 7 of 1992) as amended;
18. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended;
19. Southern Waste Region, Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (2015)
20. Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement (1998)
21. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) Preventing and Recycling Waste - Delivering Change (2002)

22. DoELG, Making Ireland's Development Sustainable – Review, Assessment and Future Action (World Summit on Sustainable Development) (2002)
23. DoEHLG, Taking Stock and Moving Forward (2004)
24. DoECLG, A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland (2012)
25. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012.
26. Cork County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 (2022)
27. Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (2020)
28. European Waste Catalogue - Council Decision 94/3/EC (as per Council Directive 75/442/EC).
29. Hazardous Waste List - Council Decision 94/904/EC (as per Council Directive 91/689/EEC).
30. EPA, European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List (2002)

## **Appendix A**



# Waste Prevention & Recycling Tricks & Tips

To prevent waste and conserve natural resources please use these helpful tips in your home.



# How to lighten your **Recycling Bin**

**Leaving packaging** in the shop if **allowed**. e.g. shoe boxes.



To **reduce weight** ensure that used food containers **are clean and dry**

Choose goods in **refillable packaging** such as detergents & coffee

Look for goods with less packaging

**Follow the list** of recyclable materials

accepted by your waste collection company (they will provide you with a list)

**Invest** in a refillable water bottle, coffee cup & lunch box to reduce waste when you are on the move

Look out for **compostable & recycling** symbols on packaging



Place a **NO JUNK MAIL** sticker on your letter box

# What can go in your **Recycling Bin**...

## PAPER

Newspapers  
Magazines  
Junk mail  
Envelopes  
Paper  
Phone books  
Catalogues  
Tissue boxes  
Sugar bags  
Calendars

Dairies  
Letters  
Computer paper  
Used beverage  
Juice cartons  
Milk cartons  
Egg boxes  
Holiday brochures  
Paper potato bags



## CARDBOARD

Food boxes  
Packaging boxes  
Cereal boxes



## ALUMINIUM & STEEL CANS

Drink cans  
Steel cans  
Pet food cans  
Food cans  
Biscuit tins  
Soup tins



Always make sure all materials are clean before putting them in the recycling bin



All waste service providers are legally required to collect all the recyclables listed

## PLASTIC PACKAGING (PP)

Yogurt containers  
Margarine tubs  
Rigid food packaging (Except black)  
Liquid soap containers  
Fruit containers



## PLASTIC BOTTLES (PET 1)



Mineral bottles  
Water bottles  
Mouthwash bottles  
Salad dressing bottles



## PLASTIC BOTTLES (HDPE 2)



Milk bottles  
Juice bottles  
Cosmetic bottles  
Shampoo bottles  
Household cleaning bottles  
Laundry detergent bottles  
Window cleaning bottles  
Bathroom bottles

# How to lighten your **Brown Bin**

A home garden composter is an way to get rid of garden waste, eggshells/ boxes, fruit, vegetables & teabags. **For more go to [www.stopfoodwaste.ie](http://www.stopfoodwaste.ie) or [www.brownbin.ie](http://www.brownbin.ie)**

Make sure fruit and veg is **stored correctly** so you get time to eat it.



Check the **use-by date** before purchasing to ensure you will have time to eat it before it goes out of date.



Keep all **dairy products** in the fridge to preserve them as long as possible.



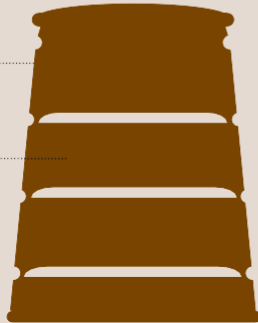
\*Use up **leftovers** to make another recipe, or as tomorrow's lunch!

**\* Note:** Food safety guidance should be followed when storing and preparing food

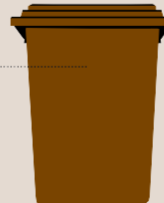
When shopping try to make a **list** of what you need and stick to it!



**No** dairy, bread or meat products should go into your home garden composter.



Use newspapers to line your kitchen caddy or **compostable bin liners** which are widely available to buy (regular biodegradable bin bags are not suitable)



Use your **freezer** - its your ally in preventing food waste



# What can go in your **Brown Bin...**

If it once grew, it can go  
into the brown bin!

**Bread & cereals**



**Egg & dairy products**



**Meat, poultry**



**Fish, shellfish & bones**



**Plate scrapings & scraps**



**Coffee grounds & tea bags**



**Grass clippings, weeds and twigs**



**Wet cardboard  
Or paper**



**Paper towels & napkins**



**Fruit & vegetables**



# How to lighten your **General Waste Bin**

**Remove any water or liquid** from the item so it is as light as possible.

Anything with a **plug or battery** can be recycled free at your local civic amenity site.

**Keep glass out** and bring it to your bottle bank.



Before you bin anything check to see if its **compostable or recyclable**. Your waste collector can provide a current list of acceptable items for each waste stream.

**Timber, Steel and old paint tins** are accepted at your local civic amenity site for a small fee.

**Old toys, clothes and unwanted furniture** could be given away to charity if they are in good condition or given away online through sites such as [www.freetradeireland.ie](http://www.freetradeireland.ie)

# What can go in your **General Waste Bin**...

