



The Irish Waste Management Conference

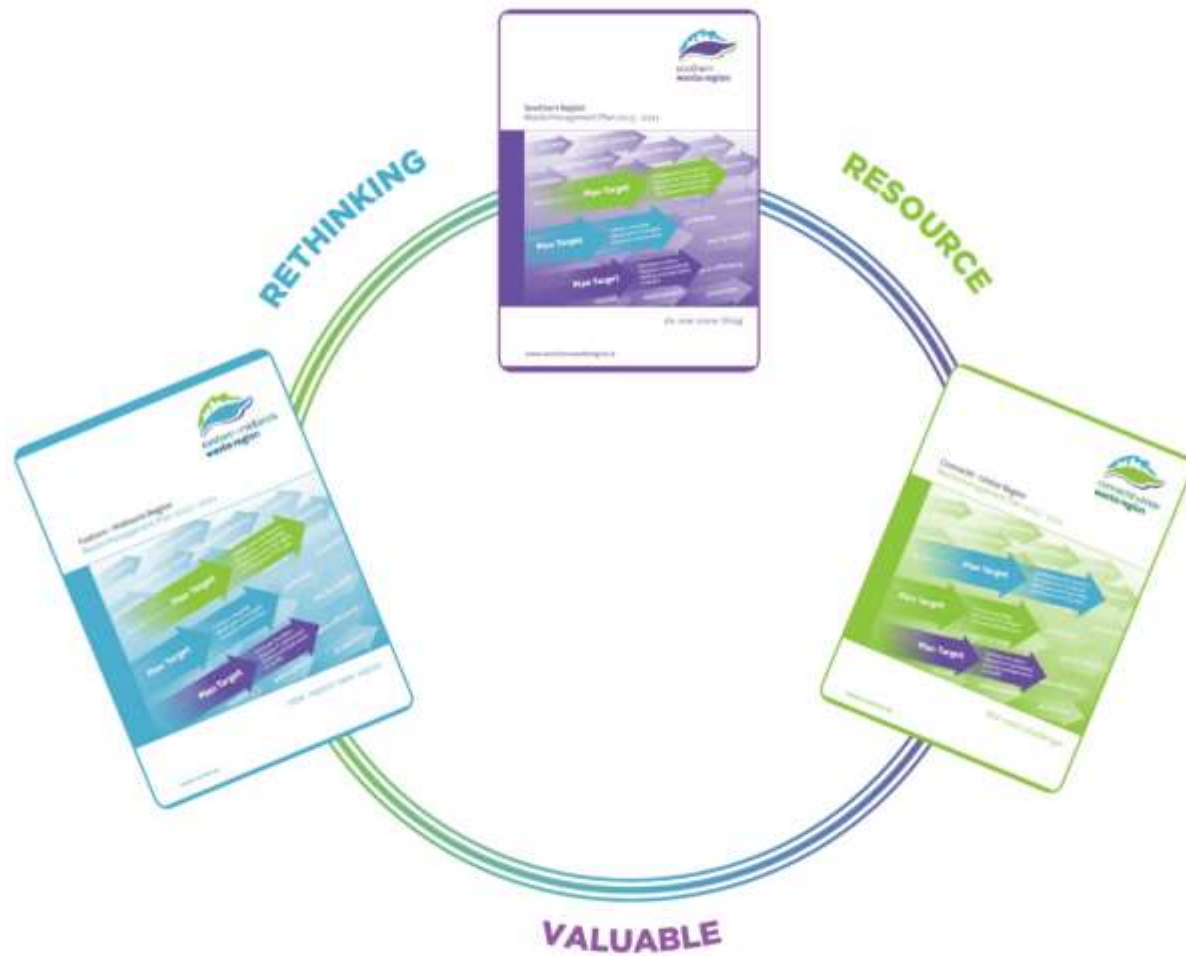


moving the dial





mywaste



waste planning

planning for waste

planning for resources

resource planning

Prescriptive 3rd Less Prescriptive Framework

....thinking about and
deciding what is to be done,
when is it to be done, how it
is to be done and who is
going to do it....



Strategy

Headline
Targets

Objectives

Policies

Actions

1

3

8

51

57

....rethink our approach to
managing waste,
valuable material resources,
healthier environment,
sustainable opportunities....

Plan Target

1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan

Plan Target

Achieve a Rate of Recycling of 50% of Managed Municipal Waste by 2020

Plan Target

Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill

Plan Target

1% reduction per annum in

Key initiatives

over the period of the
plan

Regional Waste Prevention Officers



Regional Resource Efficiency Officers



Regional Technical Officers



Ringfenced Local Authority Funding

15 cents/person

>€700,000

This O
your r



home
work
play

mywaste



mywaste

HAZARDOUS WASTE PREVENTION

TIME TO DETOX!



EUROPEAN WEEK FOR WASTE REDUCTION
17-25 NOVEMBER 2018



www.ewwr.eu

 [@ewwr.eu](https://www.facebook.com/ewwr.eu)

 [@2EWWR](https://twitter.com/2EWWR) [#EWWR2018](https://twitter.com/2EWWR)

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REDUCE



REUSE



RECYCLE!



mywaste

mywaste

your
all th



arch

mywaste

Your
From
waste
Service



Ireland's
Waste

THE WASTE-LESS LIST

VISIT MYWASTE.IE FOR MORE INFORMATION

WE'RE CREATING A SEA OF PLASTIC.
8 MILLION TONNES A YEAR.



TAP INTO REUSABLES.
FILL YOUR OWN BOTTLE FROM THE TAP.

FAST FASHION IS HARD TO DISAPPEAR.
85% ENDS UP IN A LANDFILL.



CHOOSE PRELOVED CLOTHES.
COOL OUTRITS. COOL PLANET.

WE DRINK 100,000 COFFEE CUPS EVERY HOUR.
THAT'S 200 MILLION A YEAR.



SINGLE-USE IS USELESS.
BRING YOUR OWN CUP / BAG / BOWL.

IRELAND IS THE TOP
PRODUCER OF PLASTIC IN EUROPE.



REFUSE SINGLE-USE BAGS.
ALWAYS CARRY A TOTE BAG.

MANY CLEANING PRODUCTS
CONTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS.



CLEAN UP THE PLANET.
SPRAY LESS. BUY GREENER ALTERNATIVES.

WE THROW AWAY THINGS LIKE
THE FIRE GOING OUT OF STYLE.



REPAIR YOUR STUFF.
REPAIR THE PLANET.

JUNK MAIL
IS WASTING THE EARTH.



UNSUBSCRIBE! PUT A "NO JUNK MAIL"
STICKER ON YOUR DOOR.

WE'VE 'BIN' WASTING
ONE-THIRD OF OUR FOOD.



**LEFTOVERS ARE RIGHT FOR
THE PLANET. GET CREATIVE.**

WE ONLY REUSE 1% OF OUR OLD STUFF.
WHAT A WASTE!



THINK BEFORE YOU BIN.
COULD YOU REUSE OR REPAIR?



€concertive
Environmental Business Support



€coMerit

This is to certify that

Donegal Airport
Carrickfinn
Kincasslagh
Co. Donegal F94 X2RH
Republic of Ireland

has fulfilled the requirements of the €coMerit
environmental certification scheme.

Signed:  **Phil Walker**
Certification Manager

Valid for three years from: 19 September 2018
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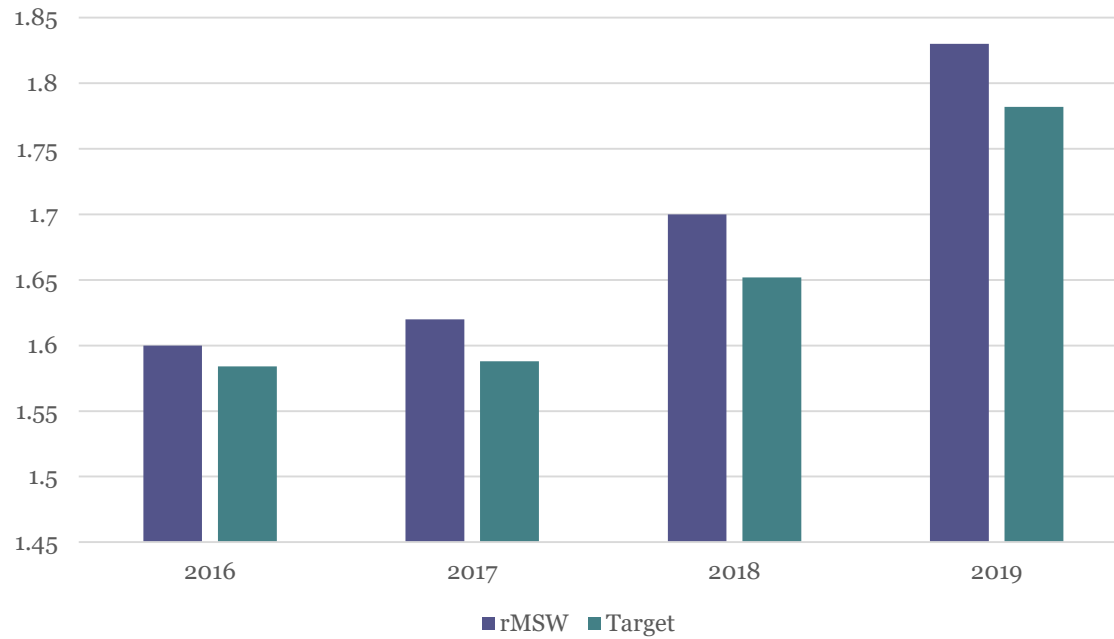
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mywaste

impact?

rMSW





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Plan Target

Key initiatives

Of 50% of managed
Municipal Waste by 2020

Your new recycling list!

Clean,
Dry and
Loose



www.recyclinglistireland.ie



Róinn Cumarsáide, Grúpaí Heilthe-
ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil
Department of Communications,
Climate Action & Environment

mywaste



Recycling Ambassador Programme

mywaste



ARE YOU WASTE COMPLIANT?

ALL LOCAL AUTHORITIES ARE ADOPTING SIMILAR BYE-LAWS ENSURING A CONSISTENT APPROACH TO MANAGING WASTE ACROSS IRELAND.

In order to comply with the new Bye-Laws:

- You need to demonstrate that you are disposing of your waste in a responsible and legal manner;
- You must segregate your waste correctly.

YOU MUST USE ONE OF THESE OPTIONS.



KERBSIDE COLLECTION

OR



AUTHORISED WASTE FACILITY

Find out more at
www.mywaste.ie



Riailtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland





Widely Recycled

This label is applied to items which will be sorted, baled and shipped for recycling.



Check MyWaste.ie

This label applies to items which may need to give the consumer more direction.



Not Yet Recycled

This label applies to packing which will not be recycled, such as composites.

Here's how to **RECYCLE FOOD WASTE** at home

What **FOOD WASTE** **CAN I** recycle?



Raw & cooked food



Eggshells



Fruit & veg



Dairy Products



Bread



Coffee grounds and tea bags



Kitchen roll/tissue



Meat & fish

What **CANNOT BE PLACED** in your food waste recycling bin



No Plastic packaging



No glass



No Metal packaging

For more information, visit
Official Guide to Waste Management
www.mywaste.ie

mywaste

**No food
waste
please**

**Please use
your food
recycling bin**

mywaste

mywaste.ie

Food Waste Recycling Pilot Project

mywaste



OTHER
5%



TEXTILE, HAZARDOUS
9%



METALS
3%



PLASTICS
17%



RECYCLED CARDBOARD

33%



ORGANIC WASTE

33%





Co-operative

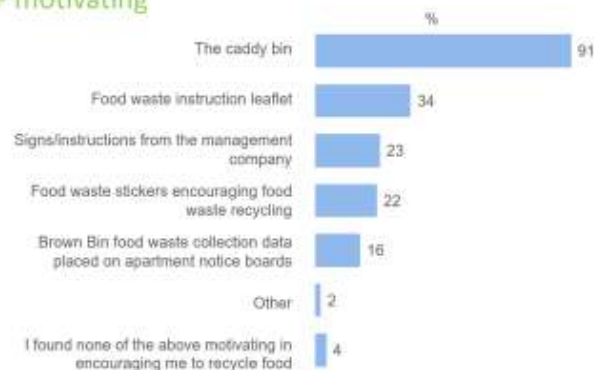
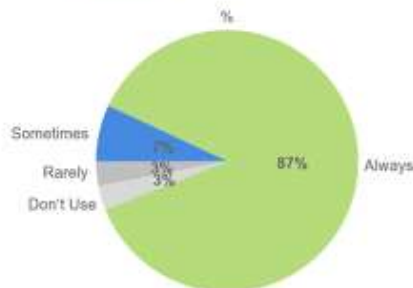
Brown Bin Apt Trials

- Apartments account for 35% households in Dublin
- 167,000+ are apartments
- Barriers to recycling
 - No caddy
 - Space
 - Complicated
 - The noise



Brown Bin Apt Trials - Results

% now segregating food waste + motivating factors



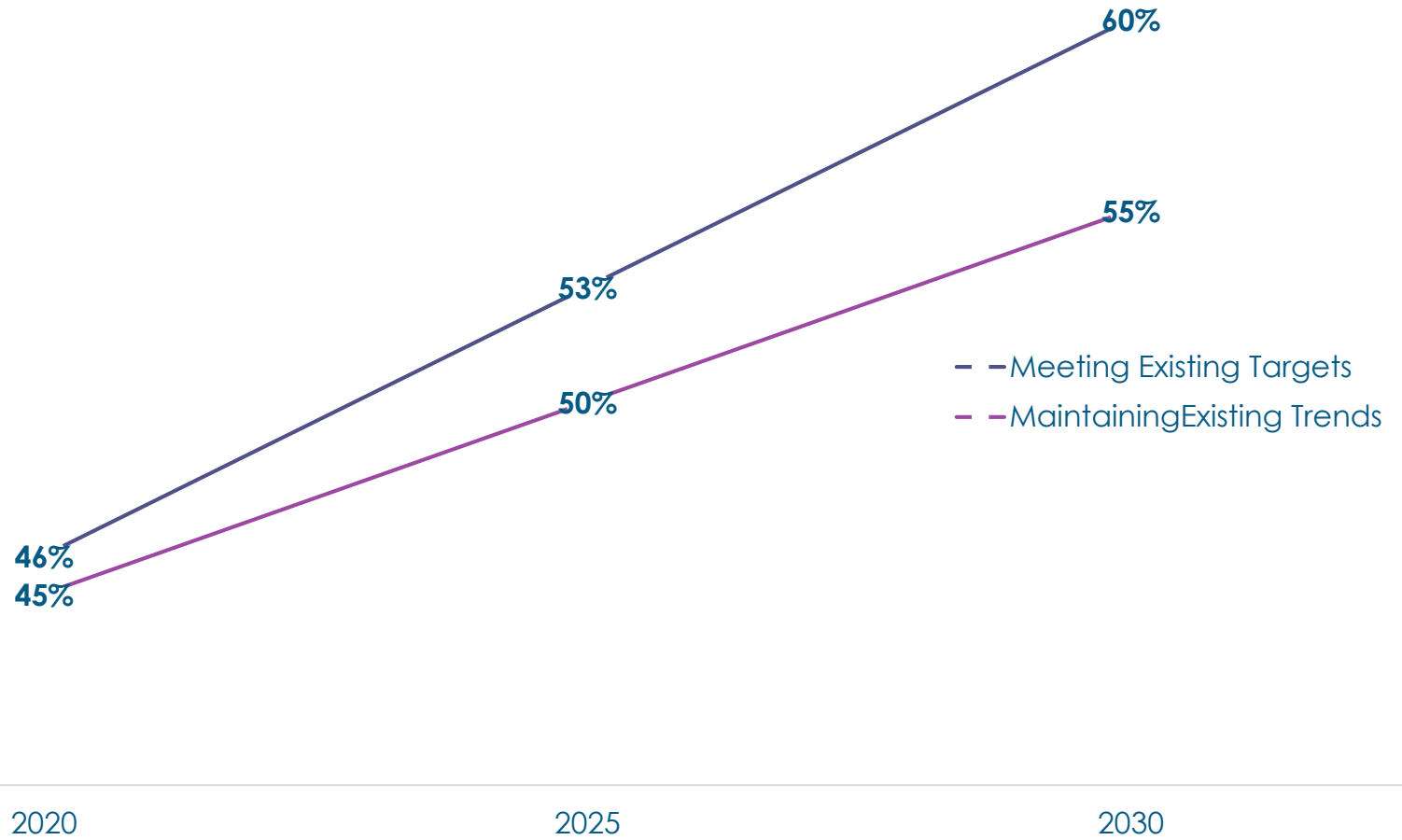
Success of the Pilot Project

- Circa 9 in 10 claim to be always using the caddy bin to store food waste.
- The smell it creates as well as not having sufficient food waste to need a caddy are the main reasons for not always using the caddy.
- Almost all claim that they will be likely to continue to use the caddy.
- The majority found the caddy to be the biggest motivator in encouraging them to recycle food waste.

✓ The introduction of the caddy bin has made a significant impact in nudging residents to begin and continue recycling food waste.

impact?

Recycling Projections (2020-2030)





mywaste



Plan Target

Key initiatives

residual municipal waste to
landfill

Chief Executive's Order

ORDER NO:- CE.....

Section: Environment

SUBJECT: National Residual Waste Disposal/Treatment Capacity

To take measures to prevent or limit environmental pollution caused by waste under Section 56 of the Waste Management Act arising from a shortfall in capacity nationally to deal with residual and related wastes

submitted: Report from Chief Executive of the Lead Authority dated ...March 2016 (copy attached) noting the DECLG letter dated 29th February 2016 requesting that local authorities consider using powers under Section 56 of the Waste Management Act, 1996.

1. The report outlines the following:
 - Lack of immediately available landfill capacity in Ireland
 - Difficulties in accessing export options for residual waste
 - Delay in the completion of other significant waste management outlets, the Edgemoor Landfill (anticipated to be operational by 2017) and the Dublin Waste to Energy plant (due to be fully operational mid-2017).
 - Threat of excess waste being abandoned at roadside due to lack of outlets for authorised collectors
 - The shortfall of up to 600,000 tonnes per year for treatment/disposal of residual and associated waste.
2. The report indicates that the only landfill with additional capacity is Drehid Landfill in County Kildare.
3. The report recommends the simultaneous preparation of Section 56 Notices by all local authorities to arrange for the recovery or disposal of excess waste.

Order I hereby order on the...March 2016 until 10th June 2016 that,City/County Council under Section 56 of the Waste Management Act, 1996 propose to take the following measures to prevent or limit environmental pollution caused by waste arising from a shortfall in disposal / treatment capacity nationally:

Make arrangements for the recovery or disposal of excess waste specifically but not exclusively, if possible within existing permissions and consents, through the activation of available capacity at Drehid Landfill, County Kildare for a prescribed period up to the 10th June 2016.

Made this 3rd Day of June 2016

Signed _____

Chief Executive

Section 56



13/11/2019

Waste Treatment Capacity Analysis-Q3 2019 Bulletin

(Including residual municipal solid waste and other relevant waste streams)

1.0 Background

The Regional Waste Management Offices, RWMO's, prepare quarterly reports on waste capacity in Ireland and this is the Q3 2019 report. Waste data was collected from the Regional Waste Management Offices (RWMO's) and the EPA's National Waste Management



Headline Issues

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)
INDICATIONS ARE THERE WILL BE A
CAPACITY DEFICIT OF
APPROXIMATELY 30,000 TONNES IN
Q4

DISPOSAL AND EXPORT CAPACITY
WAS SUFFICIENT TO COVER THE
RESIDUAL WASTE GENERATION
REQUIREMENT FOR Q3 2019.

THE TREND OF INCREASED PRE-
TREATMENT OF RESIDUAL WASTE IS
LEADING TO INCREASED QUANTITIES
OF BIOSTABILIZED FINES FOR
LANDFILL DISPOSAL.

exemption from the landfill levy.

It is nevertheless anticipated that there will be a capacity deficit of approximately 30,000 tonnes in Q4 based on analysis of arisings in the first three quarters of 2019.

CONCRETE AND RUBBLE AS WELL AS
ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING
REQUIREMENTS AT LANDFILL FOR C &
D FINES ARE ASSISTING WITH
CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS.
HOWEVER DIFFICULTIES WILL REMAIN
FOR THESE STREAMS IN 2020.

GALWAY LANDFILL

THE GALWAY LANDFILL IS NOW
CLOSED AND HAS ACCEPTED 33,000
TONNES OF SOIL AND STONE WASTE
AS COVER MATERIAL.



National Waste Contingency

(P

Local Authority Sector Contingency

Feasibili



Key Findings

The Regional Waste Management Offices have examined the capacity of the Local Authority Sector to provide contingency waste capacity. The examination has identified potential immediate, short, medium and long-term solutions as follows:

Immediate

The East Galway Landfill Site will close at the end of 2018. In the event of an immediate contingency requirement intake at this site could be accelerated within licenced limits subject to agreement with the Local Authority. The site is constrained by annual licence limits and capacity has been allocated for 2018. Accelerated intake will give rise to operational and odour management issues.

Short Term

The Holmestown Landfill site, Wexford, is suitable subject to minor works and detailed agreement with the local authority Wexford County Council have indicated that they do not want Holmestown considered further in the absence of an agreement which provides for the recovery of appropriate capex, opex and future rehabilitation costs.

Medium Term

Derrydure landfill Site in Offaly is suitable subject to the development of an additional lined cell and detailed agreement with the local authority regarding the recovery of appropriate capex, opex and future rehabilitation costs.

Long Term

Bottlehill Landfill Site, Cork, is suitable, subject to a new waste licence application and detailed agreement with the local authority regarding the recovery of appropriate capex, opex and future rehabilitation costs.

Targeted (Restriction of Waste)

Scotch Corner landfill site, Monaghan, is potentially suitable, subject to the development of built capacity and detailed agreement with the local authority regarding the recovery of appropriate capex, opex and future rehabilitation costs.

Costs

Capital and operational costs indicated in this report are minimum estimates and do not take account of legacy debt or long term environmental liability.

Executive Summary

The National Waste Contingency Strategy Phase 1 Stage 1 Draft (NWCS P1S1) examines the capacity of the Local Authority Sector in Ireland to provide contingency capacity for the disposal of waste under a range of circumstances giving rise to a range of potential waste streams.

The report reviews waste policy and waste projections and looks at existing disposal, recovery and export arrangements for waste. The report also looks at anticipated infrastructural developments and concludes that given planning and delivery uncertainties together with the vulnerabilities of the export market contingency capacity is required for a range of eventualities. The report looks at national regional and local obligations regarding the provision of contingency capacity and concludes that:

The responsibility for the provision of planned contingent capacity as a safety net in the event of an emergency or as a result of market disruption rests currently with the local authority sector with the support of central government.

The report outlines a range of circumstances that may give rise to the requirement for contingency waste capacity from an emergency to market disruption and identifies the potential waste streams that may arise together with a predicted range of quantities involved.

The report suggests that in the unlikely event that all contingency capacity was required simultaneously the capacity required would be in the range of 400,000 to 900,000 tonnes. With the application of a risk rating to potential events the analysis suggests that the absolute minimum contingency capacity required would be 150,000 tonnes.

The report summarises the Local Authority sectoral position in the context of the Regional Waste Plans and acknowledges the existence of assets (candidate sites) which may contribute to a solution to the national contingency requirement. There is a reference to the role of the Regional Waste Management Offices and an outline of the methodology adopted in the preparation of the NWCS P1S1 Draft Report.

The report looks in detail at each of the five local authority candidate sites identified through the methodology adopted. The background, status and site data is presented for each candidate site together with a summary of the engagement process with the relevant Local Authority.

Specific findings for each candidate site are also presented including site suitability, barriers to activation, short medium long-term prospects, potential waste streams and quantities, and capex and opex requirements.

The report provides a candidate site summary and an evaluation of the candidate sites which considers potential barriers to activation and delivery based on selected criteria. Section 6.3 of the report contains observations in relation to the potential for each candidate site as an immediate, short, medium or long-term option for contingency capacity.

A potential roadmap for the delivery of contingency capacity is set out and includes the development of a contingency activation protocol. The report also points to the requirement to regulate regarding contingency specifically in relation to the waste collection sector and suggests a range of other measures to be pursued in parallel to mitigate against the requirement for contingency capacity.

Phase 1 Stage 2 of the National waste contingency strategy is referenced in the report and a decision will be required as to how to proceed in this regard.

Waste Management Infrastructure

Guidance for Siting Waste Management Facilities

Eastern Midlands Region / Connacht Ulster Region / Southern
Region Waste Management Plans 2015 - 2021



www.emwr.ie
www.curwmo.ie
www.southernwasteregion.ie



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CAS REVIEW

Interim Report



Thermal Recovery Cap 2018 Update - DRAFT

Technical Note

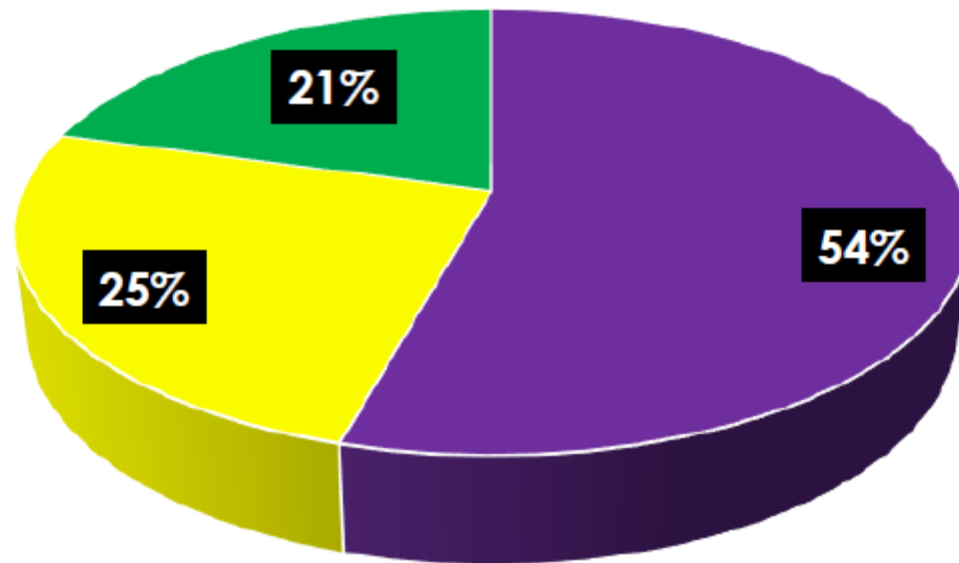
Proposed Actions to Increase the Municipal Waste Recycling Rate

The following headline actions are proposed to improve the capture of recyclables and organics from the MSW stream.

1. Prepare and implement a national strategy to radically improve collection services at apartments and multi-storey developments to ensure residents are provided with a 3 bin collection service at suitable locations. Specific research (EPA, 2006) on waste management at apartments identified the need to assess the suitability of existing complexes and ensure the design of new developments facilitates multi-bin source segregation for residents. The recommendations of this research should be reviewed and included in the new strategy;
2. Expedite full roll out of the brown bin to householders on existing collection services removing the population threshold;
3. A long-term approach is required to change householder behaviour to achieve the 2030 target. A public waste management investment plan in awareness and behavioural change setting out proposed annual expenditure budget over this period is required. Initial investments and campaigns to target lowering contamination in the dry recyclables bins and optimise participation and capture of organics in the food waste bin;
4. Examine the potential for a new bin targeting specific packaging waste streams to deliver stream specific targets by 2025 and 2030
5. Target the collection of on-the-go waste and recyclables. Prepare a national strategy to target these streams, provide guidance on collection receptacles and identify a list of priority locations (e.g. train stations, airports, motorway service stations etc). Implement the strategy from 2020 onwards commencing with priority locations.
6. The characterisation campaign indicates that much recycling material still goes into the residual bin – we need increased activity to extract these materials. Review the findings of the national waste characterisation study and identify specific recyclable and organic streams in the residual (black) bin which can be transferred to the non-residual bins. Design household awareness campaigns targeting these specific materials, while monitoring changes over time.
7. Extend the household recycling ambassador campaign for a further 2 years, and retain the Stop Food Waste campaign
8. Actively review the pricing structures for dry recyclable and brown bins in the market to assess whether consumers are being properly incentivised to recycle more. Consider economic instruments to push materials into the recycling tier (of the waste management hierarchy) such as a residual municipal waste collection or energy recovery levy (for indigenous treatment and export of residual MSW).
9. Set recycling target conditions in waste collection permits for collectors of municipal wastes in line with national targets.
10. Review the conclusion and recommendations of the CCPC report titled The Operation of the Household Waste Collection Market (September 2018). Identify the desired environmental outcomes for household waste collection and critically review whether the existing market structure can achieve these. This assessment should consider improving collection coverage, quality of 3 bin service, introducing new collection systems, apartments and pricing structures.

impact?

Breakdown of Residual Waste Processing Q1-Q3 2019



■ Recovery ■ Disposal (MSW only) ■ Export



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Plan Target

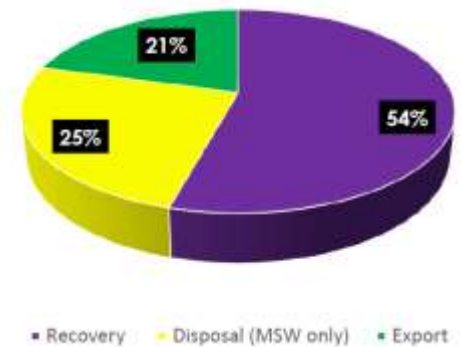
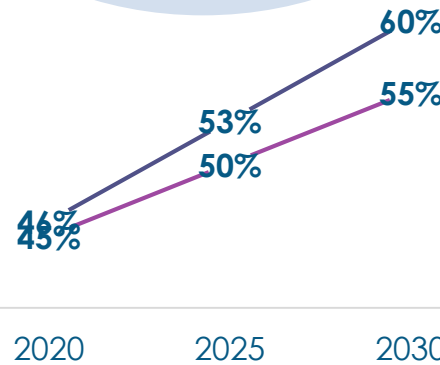
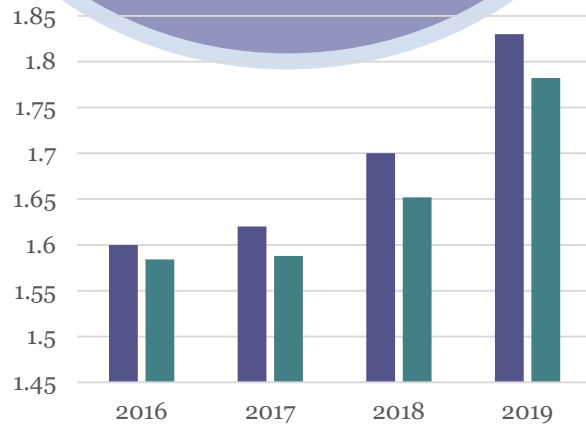
1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan

Plan Target

Achieve a Rate of Recycling of 50% of Managed Municipal Waste by 2020

Plan Target

Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill



policy
response?

Plan Target

1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan

CONSUMPTION

Plan Target

Achieve a Rate of Recycling of 50% of Managed Municipal Waste by 2020

COMPLIANCE

Plan Target

Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill

CAPTURE



CONSUMPTION

- Sustainable
- Trends and Patterns
- Consumer Engagement
- Producer Engagement
- Enhanced PRI's
- New PRI's



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION





COMPLIANCE

- Individuals
- Households
- Non Household
- Government
- Service Providers
- Facility Operators

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

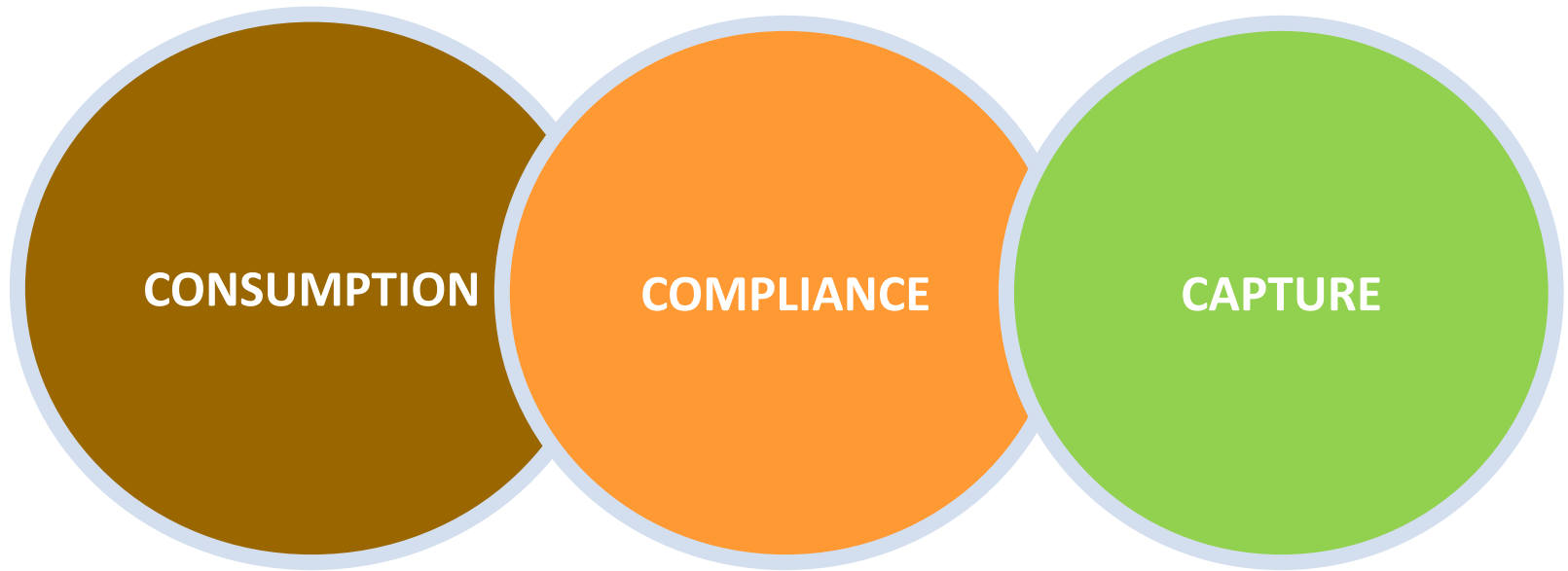




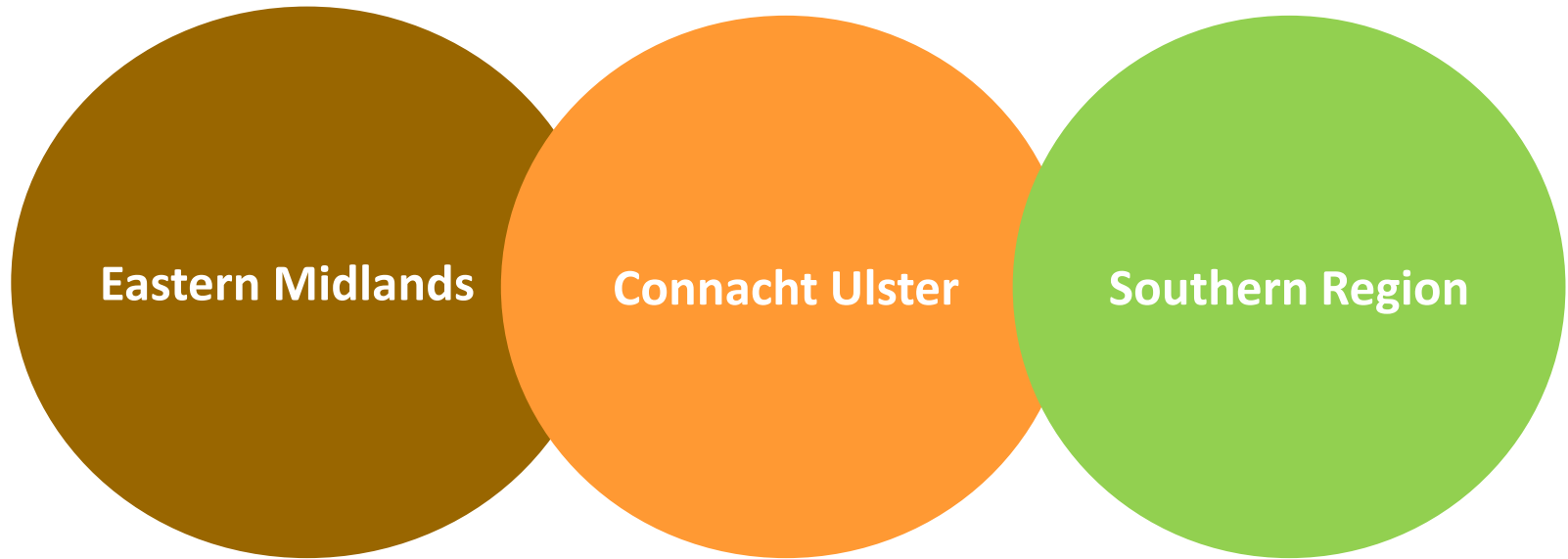
CAPTURE

- Segregation
- Collection Systems
- Reuse
- End of Waste
- By Products
- SRF / RDF



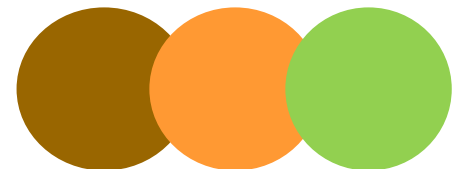


Waste Project Office

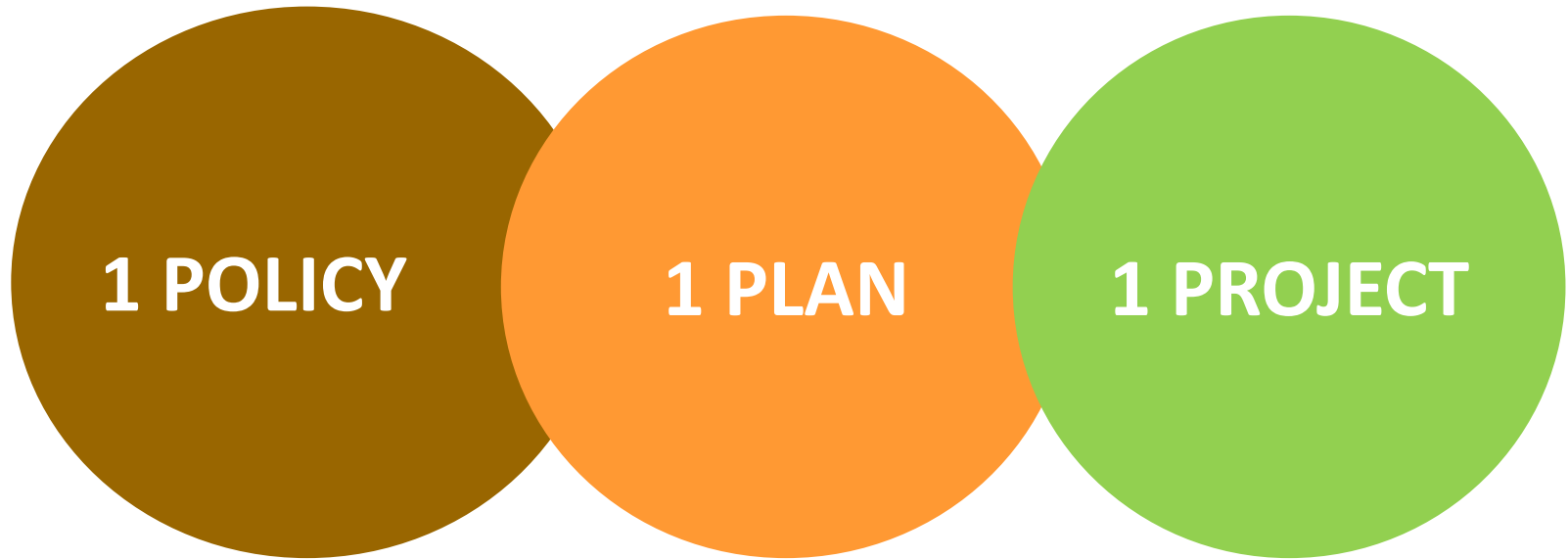


Waste Project Office

Identification, coordination, and delivery of key national projects in partnership with stakeholders to assist with the achievement of national targets.



Waste Project Office





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4th Cycle of Waste Planning



Q2 2020

Commence Evaluation

Q4 2020

Consider Replacement

Q2 2021

Commence Replacement Process

moving the dial 

thankyou