

DRAFT NATIONAL BIODEGRADABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY



Cré Annual Conference
Tullamore Court Hotel
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Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government



STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION



- *Significance of Biodegradable Waste,*
- *Background and Policy Context,*
- *Recent Advances in Practice,*
- *Main Elements of Draft NBWMS, and*
- *Future Challenges Ahead.*



Significance of Biodegradable Waste



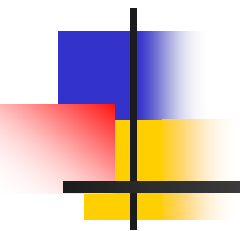
Biodegradable Waste (1)

- *Organic Materials which Decompose over time through Natural Processes,*
- *c. 65% of all Municipal Solid Waste,*
- *Includes*
 - *Food Waste,*
 - *Garden Waste,*
 - *Paper and Cardboard, and*
 - *Textiles.*



Biodegradable Waste (2)

- *Strict Controls Set on Landfill of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) under Directive 99/31/EC,*
- *Numerical Limits set on BMW Landfilling (by reference to 1995 Figures):*
 - *Minimum 25% Reduction by 2006,*
 - *Minimum 50% Reduction by 2009, and*
 - *Minimum 65% Reduction by 2016.*
- *National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste Management (NBWMS) Required by Directive 99/31/EC.*



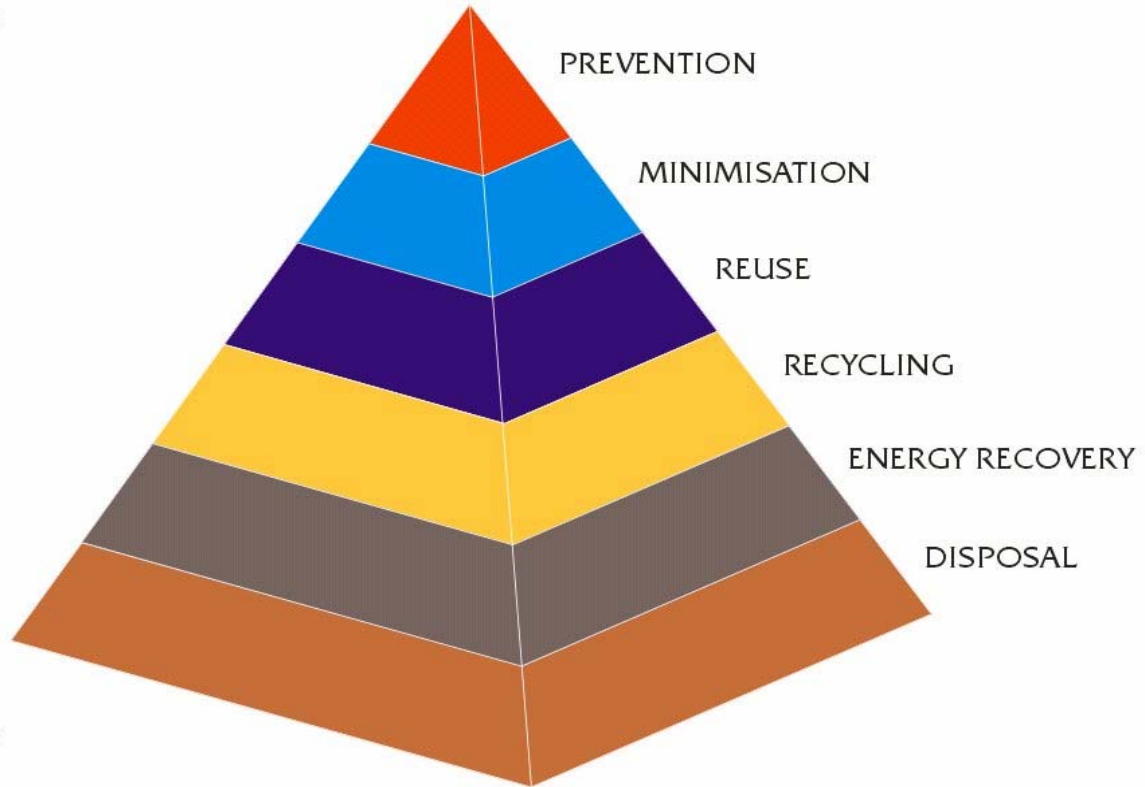
Background and Policy Context

Waste Management Hierarchy

most favoured option



least favoured option





Waste Management Modernisation

Policy

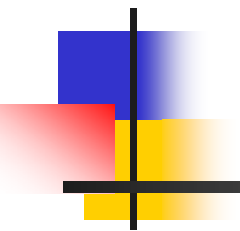
- *Changing Our Ways (1998)*
- *Delivering Change (2002)*
- *Taking Stock and Moving Forward (2004).*

Legislation

- *Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2003 & Associated Regulations*

Waste Management Plans

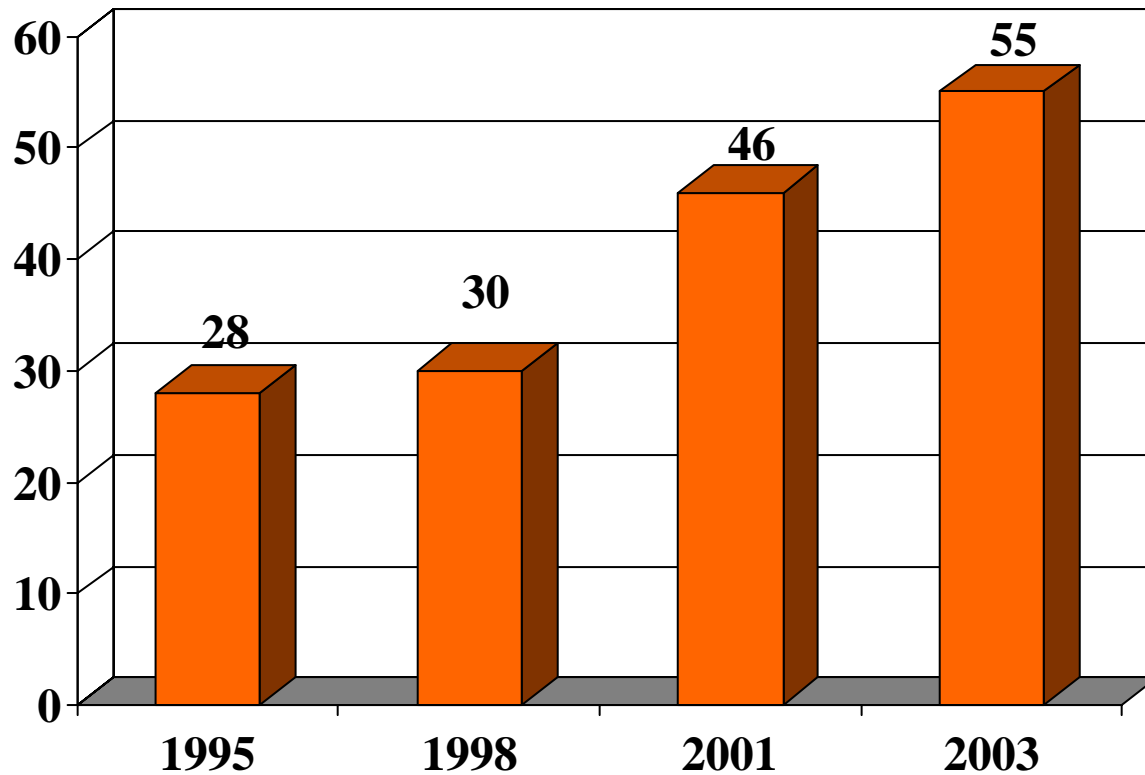
- *10 Plans (2001)*



Recent Advances in Practice

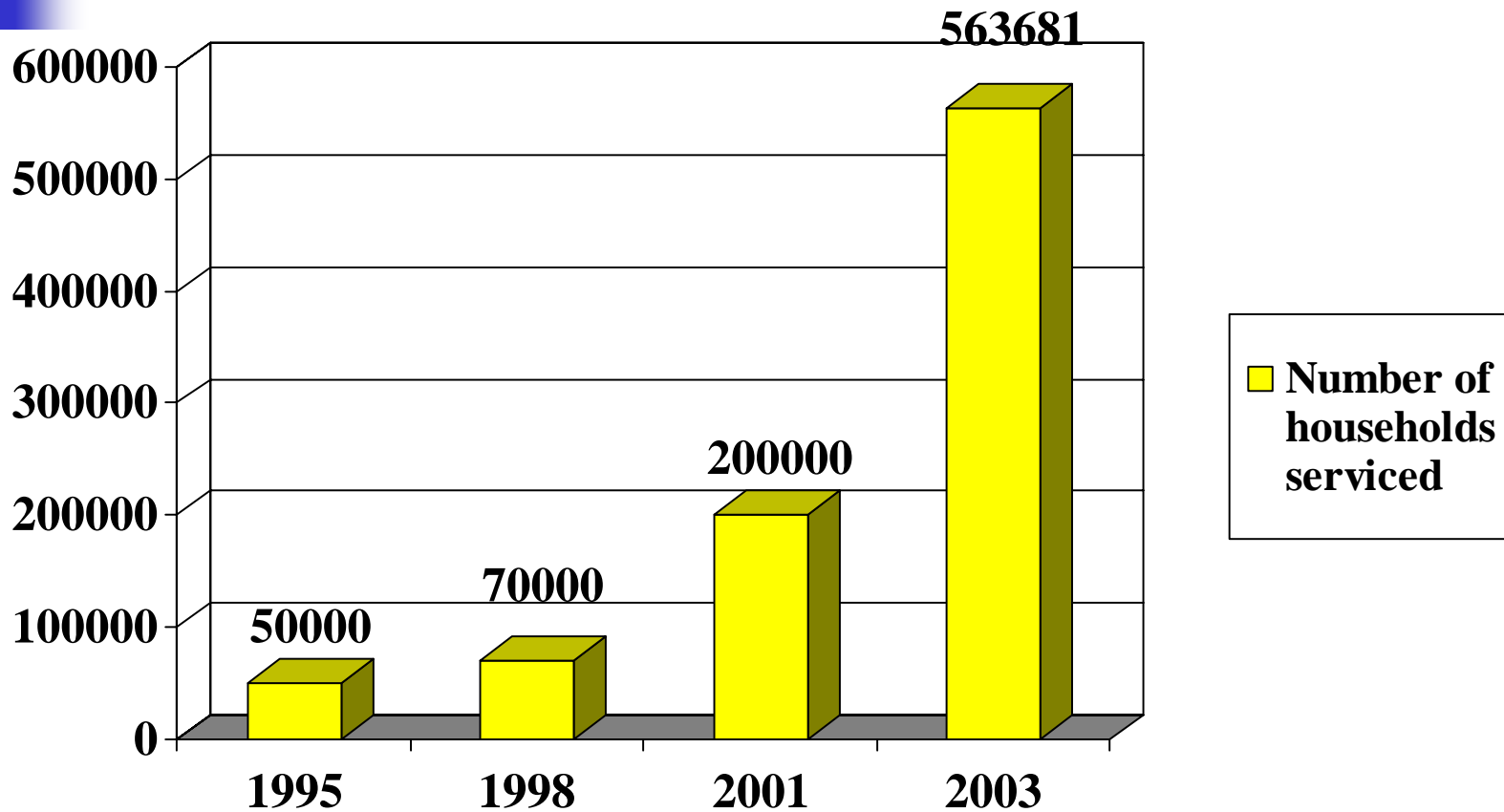
Recycling Centres

(Civic Amenity Sites)



■ CAS
Numbers

Segregated Collections





Material Recovery Facilities

- *c. 5 Local Authority MRFs in Operation,*
- *c. 30 Private Sector MRFs/Transfer Stations in Operation, and*
- *Further Expansion of Facilities being Planned.*



Biological Treatment Facilities

- *c. 16 Central Composting Facilities in Operation in Ireland (plus c. 4 in Northern Ireland),*
- *c. 3 Central Anaerobic Digestion Facilities in Operation in Ireland (plus c. 1 in Northern Ireland),*
- *Significant Expansion of Capacity under Development, and*
- *c. 80,000 Home Composting Units Distributed through Local Authorities.*



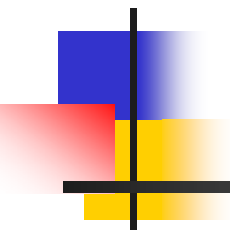
Progress on Recycling

- *Waterford City; > 40% Diversion of Household Waste from Landfill*
- *Dublin City; 20% Household Recycling – National Average in 2001 was 5.6%*
- *Nationally, Waste Volumes at Recycling Centres up by 25% in 2003*
- *Nationally, c. 15% of Municipal Waste Diverted from Landfill in 2003.*



Waste-to-Energy/ Thermal Treatment

- *Planning Permission Granted for 2 Facilities*
- *Procurement of Facility in Dublin is well Advanced*
- *Two other Regions are at Earlier Stages of Procuring Facilities*



The Main Elements of the Draft National Biodegradable Waste Strategy



Draft Biowaste Strategy (1)

- *Published 5th April 2004,*
- *Available on-line at: www.environ.ie*
- *Submissions (by Friday, 7th May 2004) to Mr. Paris Beausang:*
 - *by Post: Waste Prevention & Recovery Section, DoEHLG, Custom House, Dublin 1,*
 - *by Email: paris_beausang@environ.ie.*
 - *By Phone: 01-8882606*
 - *by Fax: 01-8882994*

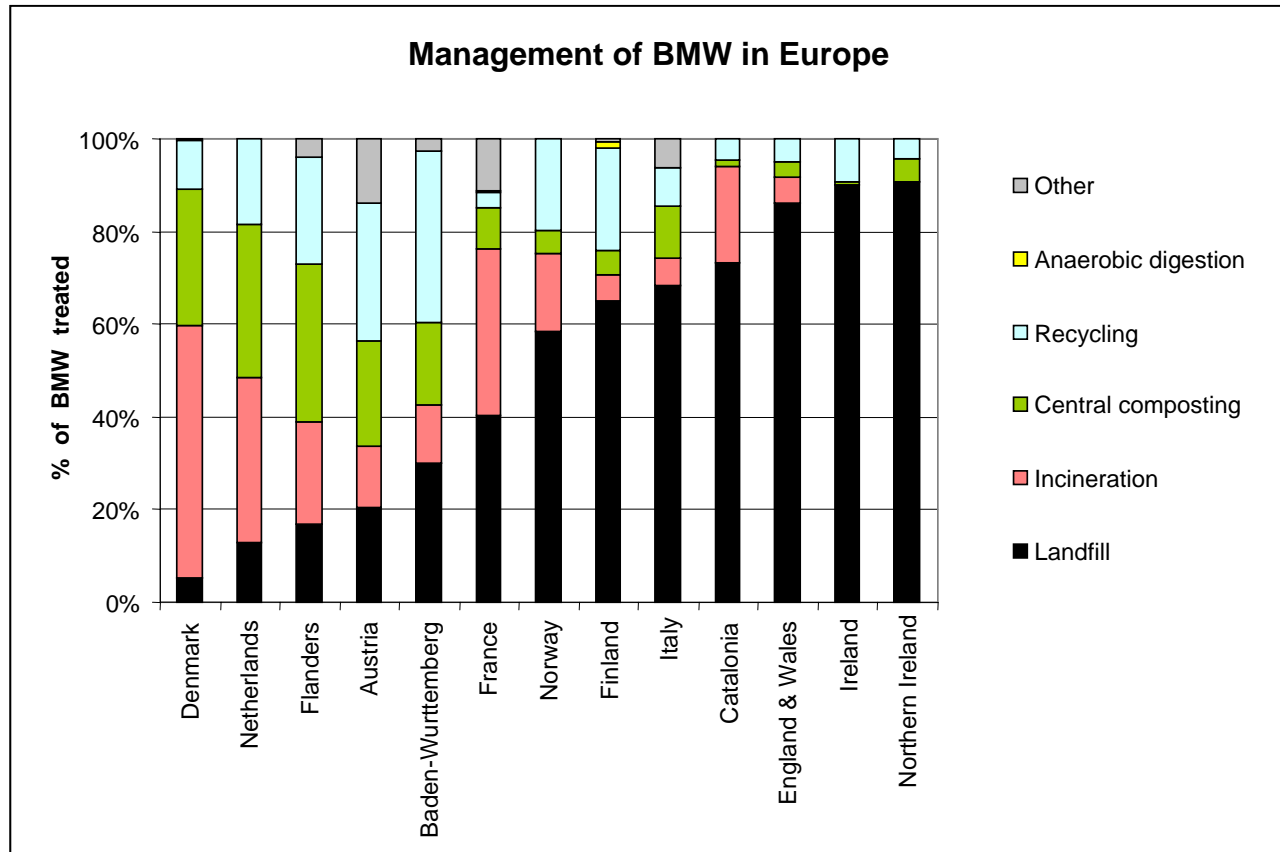


Draft Biowaste Strategy (2)

International Perspective

- *High Diversion Rates (> 80%) already being Achieved by Austria, Denmark and Holland.*
- *Integrated Range of Options being Employed by these Countries:*
 - *Material Recycling,*
 - *Centralised Biological Treatment, and*
 - *Thermal Treatment of Residual Waste.*
- *Wide Range of Complementary Instruments Used.*
- *Targets a Key Driver to Progress.*

Draft Biowaste Strategy (3)





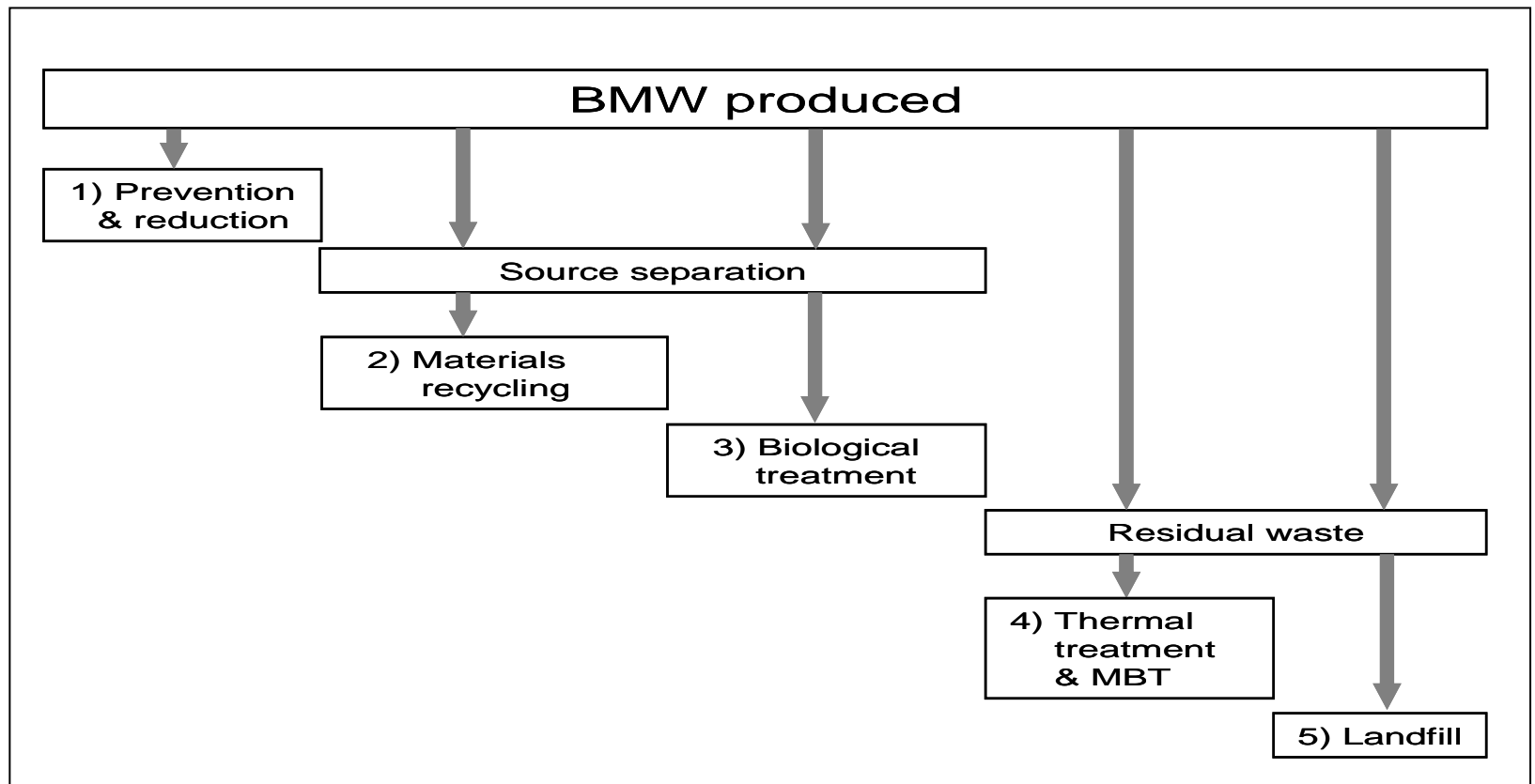
Draft Biowaste Strategy (4)

The Irish Proposals

- *Draft Strategy Founded on Waste Hierarchy.*
- *Landfill Diversion will Increase Need for Alternative Treatment, including:*
 - *Material Recycling,*
 - *Biological Treatment,*
 - *Mechanical/Biological Treatment, and*
 - *Thermal Treatment of Residual Waste.*
- *National Targets Allocated on Regional Basis to Facilitate Forward Planning.*

Draft Biowaste Strategy (5)

Summary Of Strategy Approach





Draft Biowaste Strategy (6)

Prevention and Minimisation

- *National Waste Prevention Programme*
 - *Led by Core Prevention Team within the EPA*
 - *€2m for initial activities*
- *RACE AGAINST WASTE,*
- *Weight/Volume-Related Waste Charges*
 - *“PAY-AS-YOU-THROW” by 1st January 2005*
- *Home Composting,*
- *Application of Integrated Product Policy, and*
- *Re-Use of Textiles.*

Draft Biowaste Strategy (7)

Material Recycling

- *Paper and Cardboard (c. 54% of BMW),*
 - *60% Target from Commercial Waste Stream,*
 - *45% Target from Domestic Waste Stream,*
 - *These Targets Correspond to 30% BMW Diversion,*
 - *Intensive Bring Centre Network in Rural Areas,*
 - *Conditions for Segregated Collection and Treatment on Waste Collection Permits,*
 - *750,000 tonnes MRF Capacity Needed by 2009, and*
 - *Adequate Paper Reprocessing Capacity Availability.*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (8)

Biological Treatment (1)

- *Food and Garden Waste (c. 39% of BMW),*
 - *30% Centralised Biological Treatment of Domestic Food Waste,*
 - *88% Centralised Composting of Domestic Garden Waste,*
 - *7% Home Composting of Food and Garden Waste,*
 - *40% Biological Treatment of Commercial Food Waste,*
 - *Community Composting to be Promoted,*
 - *These Targets Correspond to 22% BMW Diversion,*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (9)

Biological Treatment (2)

- *Conditions for Segregated Collection and Treatment to be Applied to Waste Collection Permits,*
- *350,000 tonnes Biological Treatment Capacity Needed by 2009, and*
- *Management of Biodegradable Waste Must:*
 - *Ensure High Standard of Environmental Protection, and*
 - *be in Accordance with the Relevant Veterinary Controls.*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (10)

Treatment of Residual Waste (1)

“Residual Waste Consists of Unsegregated Waste and Treatment Rejects/Residues”

- *Thermal Treatment Preferred Option,*
- *Mechanical/Biological Treatment followed by Energy Recovery from Treated Material,*
- *Mechanical/Biological Treatment, with Stabilised Biowaste to Landfill.*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (11)

Promote Separate Collections
on a widespread level,
using instruments
(Regulation, Incentives, Awareness)

Restrict Alternative Outlets
(Bans, taxes)

2 main
requirements

Successful Diversion
to Recovery

2 main
threats

Ensure Markets exist to
demand the materials
recovered (compost, paper)

Risk of Illegal Activities
must be stopped



Draft Biowaste Strategy (12)

Instruments to be Applied (1)

- *Promotion of Separate Collection*
 - *Conditions on Waste Collection Permits*
 - *Bye-Laws,*
- *Enforcement*
 - *Top priority – Office of Environmental Enforcement*
 - *€7m for Local Authority Action,*
 - *Stronger Powers and Penalties,*
- *Restrictions on Disposal Outlets,*
- *Additional PRI's – e.g. Newsprint.*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (13)

Instruments to be Applied (2)

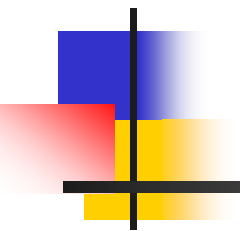
- *Market Development for Recyclables*
 - *Market Development Group now being launched - €1m initially,*
 - *National Compost Standards,*
 - *Compost Quality Assurance Scheme,*
 - *Information and Education Campaigns.*
- *Recycling Consultative Forum*
- *€25m for Local Authority Recycling Facilities.*
- *Economic Instruments.*



Draft Biowaste Strategy (14)

Compliance with Animal By-products Legislation

- *Regulation (EC) No. 1774/2002,*
- *Other Associated EU Legislation,*
- *S.I. 597 of 2001,*
- *S.I. 551 of 2002, and*
- *S.I. 248 of 2003.*



Future Challenges Ahead



Challenges for Ireland

- *Actual Diversion Targets Likely to be:*
 - *2006: c. 60%*
 - *2009: c. 76%*
 - *2016: c. 87%*
- *2016 Targets Equate to 2.65 million tonnes Diversion (c. 220,00 tonnes 2001)*
- *Compliance with Veterinary Controls.*

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