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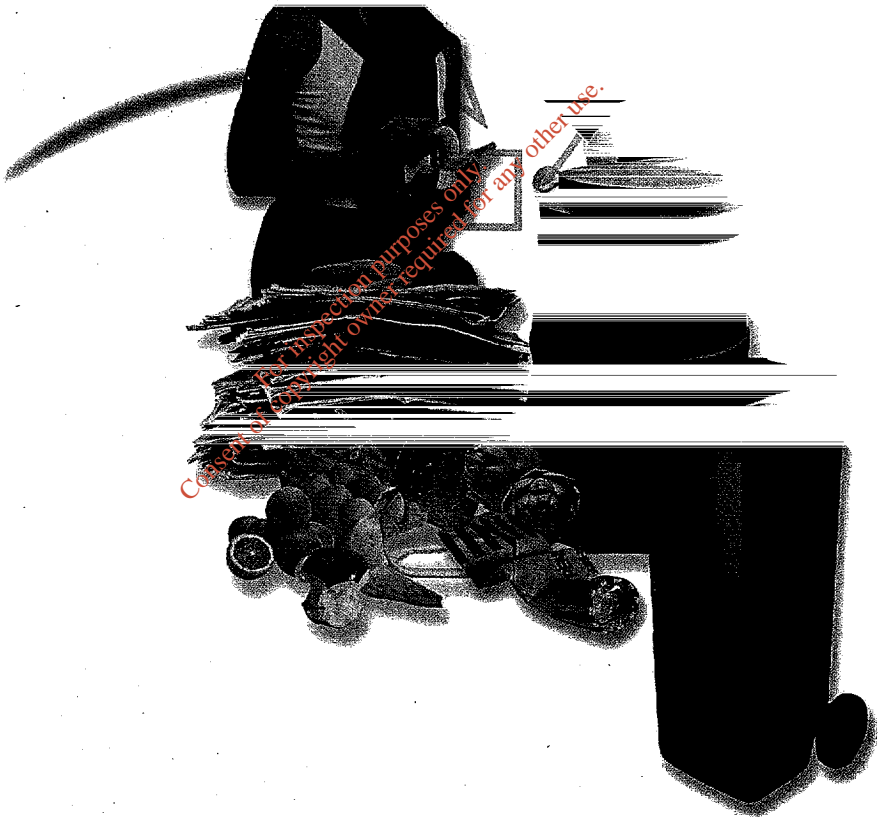
INDAVER COMPOSTING AT HOME PAMPHLET

HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT PAMPHLET

INDAVER COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMME

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Household Waste Management



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INDAVER
IRELAND

Household Waste Management **Introduction**

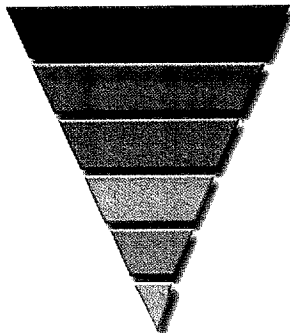
Indaver Ireland is a waste management company that specialises in integrated waste management for industries and households. Indaver is a leader in sustainable waste management in Europe. The company employs more than 800 people and operates in 11 European countries.

Indaver believes in integrated waste management. We are convinced that proper waste management should follow the preferred options of the waste hierarchy:

- Reducing waste
- Reusing or recycling waste
- Recovering energy from waste
- And only then disposing of residual waste

This guide has been produced to give you ideas on how to manage your household waste. Ideas you can put into practice straight away. Small changes that can make a big difference to our environment.

WASTE HIERARCHY



PREVENTION

MINIMISATION

RE-USE

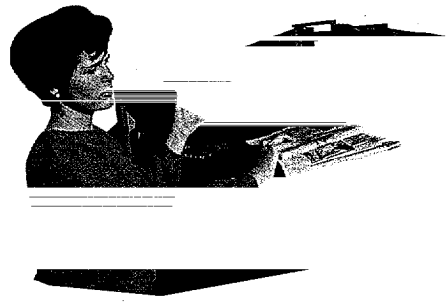
RECYCLING

ENERGY RECOVERY

DISPOSAL

Reducing, reusing and recycling saves on resources, can save you money and helps to protect our environment for the future

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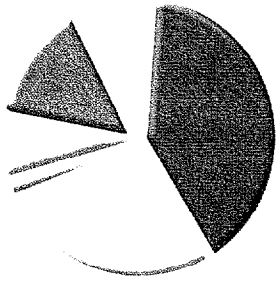
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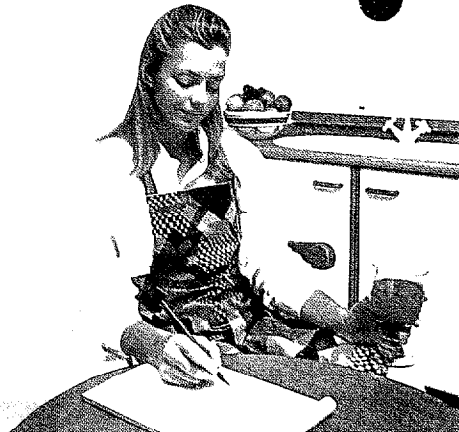
Composting - home recycling with a difference

Household hazardous waste - a special case

As a nation, we dump around 1.2 million tonnes of household waste each year in landfills or “dumps” around the country. This is enough waste to fill Croke Park three and a half times over. Much of that waste could be recycled, reused or eliminated, protecting our environment for the future and saving our landscape.

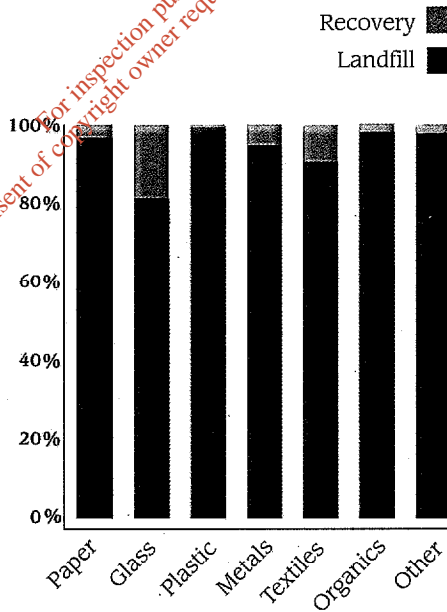


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Each of us has a part to play in cutting down on the amount of household waste that goes to landfill. To do so, we need to reduce, reuse and recycle. Reduce consumption of disposables, reuse products rather than disposing of them quickly and recycle as much as possible.

% Household Waste Landfilled and Recovered



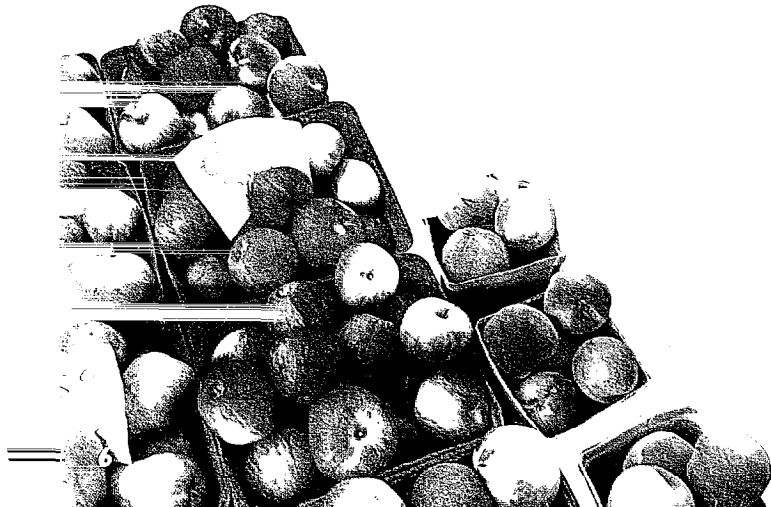
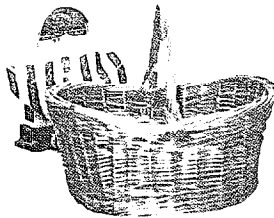
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Here are some easy ways you can cut down on waste when shopping. At first you may not always remember to put these ideas into practice but don't worry, you'll soon find they become a habit.

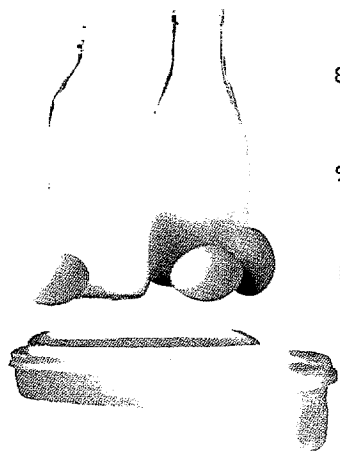
Stop taking disposable plastic bags from the supermarket. Instead, reuse some of those plastic bags you've got under the sink or in the cupboard. Or buy durable shopping bags or baskets

Choose paper products - toilet roll or kitchen roll - that are made from recycled paper. If your supermarket doesn't stock recycled paper products, ask them to

Go for products in packaging that's readily recyclable - glass jars and bottles rather than plastic - and packaging that's already been recycled



- Don't buy products that use unnecessary packaging unless you have to. These include, for example, products with individual serving packets or sachets inside the larger packet
- Where possible, buy products like fruit and vegetables 'loose' and don't add any wrapping
- Try to buy only the amount of perishables you'll use
- Choose durable goods over disposable ones - for example, cloth napkins rather than paper
- Avoid using unrecycled or unrecyclable paper. If you need to use giftwrap or greeting cards, choose those made from recycled paper



- 1 If possible, opt to have your milk delivered in bottles
- 2 Rent or borrow equipment that's seldom used
- 3 Cancel delivery of any unwanted 'free' newspapers and mail - ask your local authority for a 'No Junk Mail Please' sticker - and remove your name from mailing lists to cut down on unwanted mail
- 4 Make sure you reuse paper as scrap
- 5 Reuse disposable shopping bags as bin liners - place waste into plastic bags and tie the bags securely before putting them into the bin. This will keep your bin clean and prevent plastic bags blowing around and littering landfill dumps
- 6 Use a battery recharger with rechargeable batteries rather than buying new ones
- 7 Use reusable lunchboxes and use durable containers for storing food at home rather than silver foil or cling film
- 8 Donate unwanted household items to the charity of your choice - someone else could benefit from them
- 9 Look for bargains in second-hand goods - you're helping the environment as well as saving money
- 10 Do you work in an office environment? Try to cut down on the amount of paper you use - use both sides of paper sheets, reuse envelopes and file folders and use e-mail rather than sending paper documents

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Recycling - what, where and how?

Although reducing your consumption or reusing products as much as possible is best, you won't always be able to do so. The next best option is recycling.

Facilities for recycling

Kerbside collection

Kerbside collection is the collection of separated waste by local authorities or by private contractors for onward recycling. Materials collected in kerbside collections include plastic bottles, glass bottles, aluminium cans, food tins, newspapers or magazines, cardboard and compostable material. You can find out from your local authority if your area has a kerbside collection or if one is planned.

Bring banks

Bring banks, or collection areas for recyclables such as glass, paper or textiles, are fairly commonly found around the country. Contact your local authority or browse www.wildireland.ie to find out where your nearest bring bank is.



Civic amenity sites

Civic amenity sites are similar to bring banks, but are larger and can accept a much greater array of recyclable materials. They are usually manned so there is someone to give advice on how to separate your waste. Civic amenity sites collect everything from paper, cardboard, plastic & glass bottles, drinks cans and food tins, textiles and footwear, electrical equipment, fluorescent tubes to waste oils, DIY waste and construction and demolition waste. Check with your local authority or browse www.wildireland.ie to find out if there's a civic amenity site in your area.

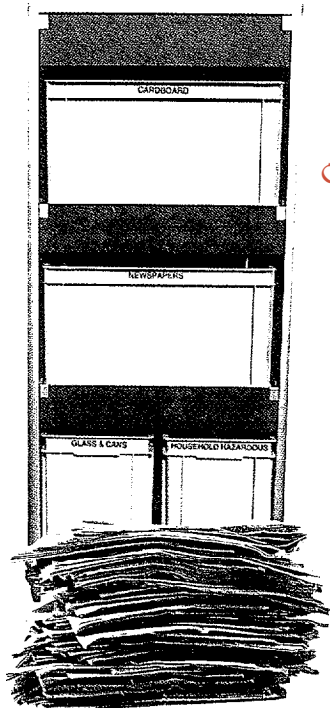


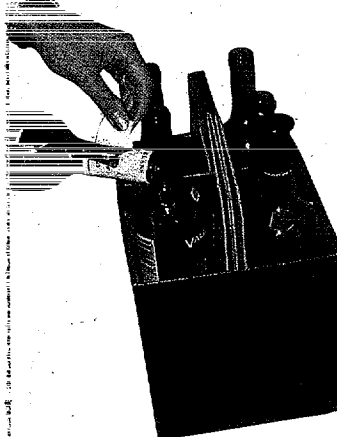
Common recyclables and what to do with them

Paper: Many different types of paper can be recycled - computer print-outs, office copier paper, newspapers and magazines, telephone directories, pamphlets and cardboard.

What you should do: Keep the paper and cardboard separate from other materials so that it's not contaminated in any way - this could prevent it from being recyclable. You should separate paper from cardboard, too. Both can be included in kerbside collections or you may be able to take them to a civic amenity site.

Food cartons and tetra-paks: Tetra-paks such as milk and fruit-juice cartons can be separated and included in kerbside collections or you may be able to take them to the bring bank or civic amenity site. **What you should do:** Rinse out the cartons to remove any dregs, then squash them flat to reduce volume.





Glass: Don't forget to recycle wine and beer bottles, soft drink bottles, spirit bottles, sauce bottles, jam jars, coffee jars or spice jars. **What you should do:** Separate the different colours of glass - clear, green/blue or brown/amber. Remove any metal lids or caps as well as corks and any seals on the top of wine bottles. Rinse out sauce bottles, jam jars and the like to remove any dregs that might contaminate the glass during recycling.

Aluminium cans: These are mostly soft drink and beer cans. **What you should do:** Crush the cans to reduce them in size - can crushers are available for IR£20 from Indaver on FreeFone 1800 200 646. There's no need to rinse these cans out.

Other types of cans: These may include food cans, pet-food cans, coffee tins or steel lids. **What you should do:** Separate them, then rinse them out to remove any residue. Cans and tins can be brought to a bring bank or included in kerbside collections.

Plastic

Plastic products are among the most durable of items, and you should always try to reuse or recycle any plastic products you don't need, rather than dispose of them in normal household waste.

- Children's plastic toys can be reused. Give them to your local playgroup or charity shop
- Think about reusing plastic bottles and containers for storage





Recycling Plastic

There are seven main types of plastic. To check whether a plastic item can be recycled, check for a recycling code on the product, which will look like this:



Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) - used to make soft drink bottles, food containers and packaging

High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) is used to make milk and fruit-juice cartons

Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) is used to make carrier bags, bin liners and cling film

Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) is used to make food trays, shampoo bottles and toys

Polypropylene (PP) is used to make margarine tubes, microwaveable and oven-proof containers and crisps packets

Polystyrene (PS) is used to make yoghurt cartons, foam meat trays, egg cartons, vending cups, protective packaging for electrical goods and toys



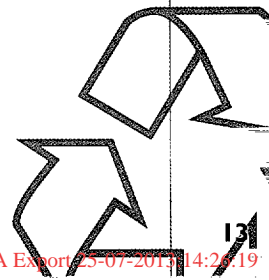
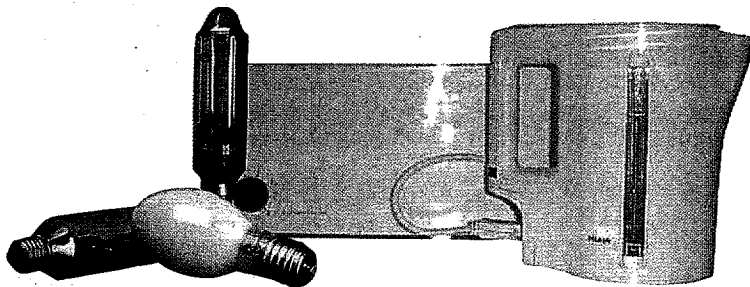
Most plastics can be recycled - containers are the easiest to recycle since other plastics are in 'film form' which is difficult to separate. The majority of plastic containers found in the home are made from HDPE, LDPE, PVC and PET. They should be crushed to reduce volume and can be brought to your local civic amenity site.

Textiles and footwear: These might include clothing, shoes, bed linen, table cloths and curtains. Reuse them if you can, or pass them on to someone else who needs them or to your nearest charity shop or bring bank.

What you should do: Ensure the clothes or textiles are washed, in good condition and suitable for reuse.

Electrical appliances: Try to repair old appliances before buying new ones. Bring old appliances to a recycling facility if there is one in your area.

Bulbs and lamps: Used bulbs and lamps can be brought to most civic amenity sites for recycling. Fluorescent tubes, which are hazardous, can also be brought here.



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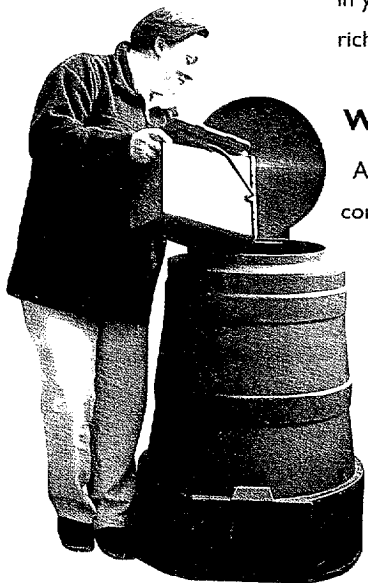
By composting your organic waste (kitchen and garden waste), you'll not only reduce the amount of household waste going for disposal - you'll also get a valuable soil conditioner for your garden.

What is composting?

Composting is the breakdown of organic material such as kitchen and garden waste by organisms that feed on the waste. Organic material is anything that once lived, for instance flowers, grass, fruit and vegetables. Composting of organic material is relatively simple and can be carried out in your own garden. The result is compost, a dark nutrient-rich soil conditioner.

Why is it a good idea?

Approximately 33% of your household waste can be composted successfully so you can reduce the quantity of rubbish sent for disposal. You can reuse composted material in your garden, which recycles the nutrients back into the soil and plant life. Using homemade compost also means savings on peat and chemical fertiliser.



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What should I put in the bin?

Organic material falls into two categories.

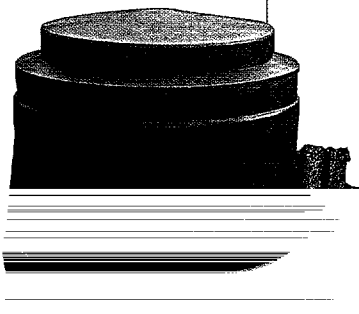
'Green' or 'Nitrogen Rich' material is usually wet and often green in colour. Green leaves, grass clippings, flowers, weeds, fruit and vegetables, tea leaves and coffee grounds are all examples of 'Green' material.

'Brown' or 'Carbon Rich' material is usually dry woody material and often brown in colour. Tree prunings, wood shavings, hay, light cardboard, paper and egg shells are all examples of 'brown' material.

You'll find a more detailed introduction to home composting in our booklet,

**Composting at home -
a beginner's guide** which is available from our website or by contacting us on

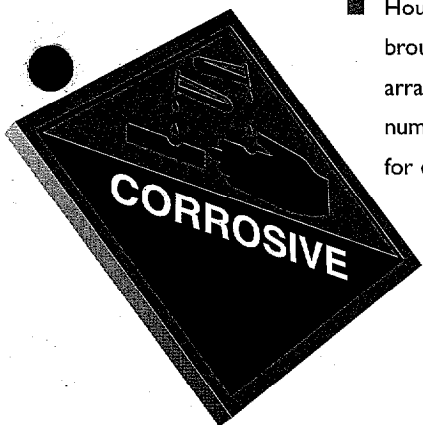
FreeFone 1800 200646.



How you can help to reduce Household Hazardous Waste

- Try to buy non-hazardous products where possible. For example, when buying new paint choose water-based paints instead of solvent-based paints
- Do not reuse weedkiller containers or motor oil cans - the residues they contain can be harmful. But don't pour these materials down the sink, into a drain or sewer either. Read the instructions on the label and dispose of the container safely
- Do not burn tyres, rubber hoses, oil filters or cloths used to clean up spills of hazardous material. This will result in more contaminants being released into the atmosphere. Old tyres and oil filters can be brought to your local garage
- Household hazardous material can sometimes be brought to a civic amenity site. Also local authorities are arranging household hazardous waste collections a number of times a year. Contact your local authority for details on the next collection in your area.

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• THINK



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