

Attachment 8-2-1 Waste Hierarchy



IEL REVIEW APPLICATION

WATERFORD PROTEINS

APPLICATION ID: P0040-03

Table of Contents

Waste Hierarchy	3
Legislative Background	4
Waste Management Act 1996	4
Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998	4
European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011.....	4
Prevention and Management of Waste in Accordance with the Waste Hierarchy	6

Waste Hierarchy

The statutory basis for waste management policy in Ireland comes from the Waste Management Act 1996. This Act provided the framework for the then Governments 1998 Policy Statement entitled “Waste Management: Changing Our Ways”. This document outlined national targets and plans to modernise waste management practice over a 15-year period. A key concept of the Policy Statement is the Hierarchy of Waste Management, whereby waste prevention and re-use is preferable to non-sustainable practices such as disposal to landfill.



Figure 1 Hierarchy of Waste Management

In Ireland, the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communication has divided the responsibility for waste regulation between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the local authorities. With respect to waste planning, the EPA manages hazardous waste nationally while the responsibility for non-hazardous waste lies with the local authorities.

Legislative Background

The following waste legislation is applicable to ABP Ireland.

Waste Management Act 1996

These regulations set down a detailed and up to date regulatory framework for the application of higher environmental standards, particularly as a response to EU and national waste disposal management requirements. The Waste Management Act:

- Prohibits any person from holding, transporting, recovering, or disposing of waste in a manner which causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution;
- Requires any person who undertakes agricultural, commercial, or industrial nature to take all reasonable steps as are necessary to prevent or minimise the production of waste.
- Prohibits the transfer of waste to any person other than an authorised person.
- This Act does not apply to Animal By-products, including processed products covered by Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009. The disposal of Animal By-products is regulated by European Union (Animal ByProducts) Regulations, S.I. No. 187/2014.

Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998

These regulations relate to the supervision and control of shipments of waste within Ireland. A system of 'tracking' is specified, by means of documentation to be completed by the consignor, carrier, and consignee of each waste consignment and for these documents to be furnished to the local authorities.

European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011

These Regulations provide for measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. These regulations define 'waste' as *"any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard."*

These regulations do not apply to Animal By-products, including processed products covered by Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009. The disposal of Animal Byproducts is regulated by European Union (Animal By-Products) Regulations, S.I. No. 187/2014.

The European waste hierarchy refers to the 5 steps included in Article 4 of the Waste Framework Directive:

- **Prevention** - preventing and reducing waste generation.
- **Reuse and preparation for reuse** - giving the products a second life before they become waste.
- **Recycle** - any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials, or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes composting and it does not include incineration.
- **Recovery** - some waste incineration based on a political non-scientific formula that upgrades the less inefficient incinerators.
- **Disposal** - processes to dispose of waste be it landfilling, incineration, pyrolysis, gasification, and other finalist solutions. According to the Waste Framework Directive the European Waste Hierarchy is legally binding except in cases that may require specific waste streams to depart from the hierarchy. This should be justified on the basis of life cycle thinking.

According to the Waste Framework Directive the European Waste Hierarchy is legally binding except in cases that may require specific waste streams to depart from the hierarchy. This should be justified on the basis of life cycle thinking.

Prevention and Management of Waste in Accordance with the Waste Hierarchy

To ensure the prevention and management of waste in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy as enshrined in EU Environmental Law and the Waste Framework Directive. Waterford Proteins carefully manage the various waste streams that are generated from on-site activities and have Standard Operating Procedure for the management of non-hazardous waste and hazardous waste.

The waste types generated by the installation can generally be categorised under the following heading:

- General Municipal Waste (office and canteen)
- Packaging Wastes (product packaging, pallets, plastic, drums, and containers)
- Production wastes (unsuitable products, waste treatment)
- Fluorescent light blubs
- Waste Oil & oil rags
- Scrap Metal
- Batteries
- Paint cans

Through site waste management procedures, Waterford Proteins helps to meet national recycling and recovery targets by diverting waste for recycling and recovery. All wastes generated on site are separated, and the relevant waste streams are routed for recycling and recovery.

Waste packaging is divided into paper and cardboard, plastic, and wooden packaging when it cannot be recycled or returned to the provider. All of these streams are then recycled.

Animal by-product from preparation and processing of meat is received by site. This is animal carcass, or any material of animal origin not intended for human consumption. Category 3 animal by-product or rendered Category 2 animal by-products are digested in accordance with Article 15 of the ABPR at a facility subject to approval under the ABPR.

Oils and degreasing wastes from maintenance activities are stored in designated area and sent to be reclaimed/regenerated as a hazardous waste.

Leftover or spoiled paint from maintenance activities involves aluminium or plastic containers containing solvent based paint with organic solvents or other dangerous substances are sent for recovery at a registered site for organic substance recycling/reclamation whereas soiled metal paint cans are sent to metal recycling/reclamation.

Waste batteries may contain Lead (alloy) components, electrode paste (fine particles of Lead oxide and Lead sulphate), Sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4), Polypropylene, other plastics (PVC, PE, etc.) and are sent to recovery at a registered site for metal recycling/reclamation.

Scrap metal can arise from the maintenance of site plant and equipment with a mixed composition of mild steel and stainless steel from plant equipment. Any arising on site is sent to a registered processing plant by haulier for metal recycling/reclamation.