





Waste Policy Considerations -

	General	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>Once recycled these materials are used in a variety of ways For example - This process provides a disposal route for food and organic materials, turning food waste into renewable energy which is sold to the National Grid. Anaerobic Digestion is a natural process which results in the creation of a Biogas (a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide) and a digestate which can be used as organic fertiliser. Using this process means our food waste achieves 100% diversion from landfill</p>
	Aluminium	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>In the treatment plant the aluminium is sorted and cleaned ready for reprocessing. It then goes through a re-melt process and turns into molten aluminium, this removes the coatings and inks that may be present on the aluminium. The aluminium is then made into large blocks called ingots. The ingots are sent to mills where they are rolled out, this gives the aluminium greater flexibility and strength. This is then made into aluminium products such as cans, chocolate wrapping and ready meal packaging. In as little as 6 weeks, the recycled aluminium products are then sent back to the shops ready to be used again.</p>
	Mixed Metal Alloys For example; Steel	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>Steel is available in thousands of different compositions (grades), each tailored to specific applications in sectors as diverse as packaging, engineering, white goods, vehicles and construction. Construction is the largest market sector for steel in the UK accounting for around one third of consumption. This versatility promotes recycling since steel scrap can be blended, through the recycling process, to produce different types of steel (different grades and products) as demand dictates. For example, steel from redundant industrial machinery can be recycled into more contemporary products such as cars or white goods which, in turn, can be recycled into new, maybe as yet undiscovered, applications in the future.</p>
	Glass	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>Glass can be recycled endlessly without loss in quality or purity – something no other food and beverage packaging option can claim. Our glass is used for non-container glass products. These "secondary" uses for recycled glass can include tile, filtration, sand blasting, concrete pavements and parking lots.</p>



WEEE -
Waste
Electronic
And
Electrical
Equipment

100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill

Recycling of WEEE is a specialist part of the waste and recycling industry. WEEE includes most products that have a plug or need a battery. There are ten broad categories

Large household appliances e.g. fridges, cookers, microwaves, washing machines and dishwashers

Small household appliances e.g. vacuum cleaners, irons, toasters and clocks

IT and telecommunications equipment – e.g. personal computers, copying equipment, telephones and pocket calculators

Consumer equipment e.g. radios, televisions, hi-fi equipment, camcorders and musical instruments

Lighting equipment e.g. straight and compact fluorescent tubes and high intensity discharge lamps

Electrical and electronic tools – e.g. drills, saws and sewing machines, electric lawnmowers

Toys, leisure and sports equipment e.g. electric rans, games consoles and running machines





Medical devices e.g. (non infected) dialysis machines, analysers, medical freezers and cardiology equipment

Monitoring and control equipment e .g. smoke detectors, thermostats and heating regulators

Automatic dispensers e.g. hot drinks dispensers and money dispensers

Such items contain a wide variety of materials e.g. an average TV contains 6% metal and 50% glass, whereas a cooker is 89% metal and only 6% glass. Other materials found include plastics, ceramics and precious metals.

As a result of this complex mix of product types and materials, some of which are hazardous (including arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury and certain flame retardants) WEEE recycling poses a number of health risks that need to be adequately managed. For example, exposure to substances released during processing (such as mercury released from fluorescent tubes, lead and phosphorous pentachloride as a result of breaking cathode ray tubes). The exact treatment of WEEE can vary enormously.

	Plastic	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>The plastic recycling process begins with sorting the various items by their resin content. The recycling mill sorts the used plastics and may perform an additional sort based on the colour of the plastic.</p> <p>Once sorted, our plastics are chopped up into small pieces and chunks. These pieces are then cleaned to further remove debris like paper labels, residue from what was inside the plastic, dirt, dust, and other small contaminants.</p> <p>Once cleaned, the plastic pieces are melted down and compressed into tiny pellets called nurdles. Once in this state, the recycled plastic pellets are now ready to reuse and fashion into new and completely different products. Currently 30% of our waste plastics are recycled back into our material.</p>
	Wood	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>Much of our wood waste is processed to manufacture a Bio Fuel which is used to generate renewable energy. This Bio Fuel, which comes in the form of wood pellets, is more environmentally friendly and significantly cheaper than using fossil fuels.</p> <p>Our recycled wood is also used to produce unique eco-friendly furniture for home and garden decoration as well as animal bedding.</p>
	Muck – Dirt And Bricks	<p>100% Recycle - Zero waste to landfill</p> <p>Many of these products are re-processed from construction waste and resold to the construction industry. Rubble and bricks etc are ground down and resold as aggregates, they are also often used in filtration.</p>
	Hazardous Waste (For example – Asbestos)	<p>100% to Landfill</p> <p>Unfortunately, the only alternative for this waste is landfill.</p> <p>Upon arrival at the transfer station, a competent waste supervisor reviews the waste and approves all paperwork prior to monitoring any transfer. The double bagged and sealed Asbestos waste is then transferred from the van or trailer into a locked skip in a compound that is licensed and monitored by the Environment Agency.</p>