

WASTE MANAGEMENT QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE THIRD QUARTER 2013 (JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2013)

1. Executive Summary

The figures in the key findings below are for the 12 months to the end of September 2013. This provides a rolling annual representation, removing seasonal fluctuations, which can then be compared on a similar basis to previous quarters. Some fluctuations can remain as a result of operational issues.

Mont Cuet

- After a period of relative stability in waste inputs (tonnage), net waste inputs to Mont Cuet are once again falling.

Household waste

- Household waste sent to landfill remains stable at just under 14,000 tonnes.

Household recycling and composting

- 8,016¹ tonnes of household waste were recycled through the bring banks, Longue Hougue Recycling Facility, and Mont Cuet Civic Amenity site. This is a reduction on previous quarters, but has been influenced by lower tonnages being weighed out from the Longue Hougue Recycling Facility as a result of a change of contractor for one of the recycling streams. Movements have since resumed in full and the final annual tonnage total for 2013 (Jan to Dec) for this recycling stream is not expected to be adversely affected.
- Paper recycling continued on a trend of gradual decrease. Tonnages have fallen by over 775 tonnes in 5 years – a reduction of over 25%.
- Cardboard tonnages continued to climb, recovering from the decreases seen in 2011 and 2012. Tonnages have increased by over 8.5% compared to the year ending Q3 2012.
- Operational issues (space constraints within the Mont Cuet site) in the last 12 months have impacted on the amount of domestic green waste that could be processed, lowering the green waste tonnages. Actions are being taken to minimise such issues going forward.

Longue Hougue Recycling Facility and Mont Cuet Civic Amenity Site

- In the year ending September 2013, over 7,000 disclaimers were completed to remove items from the Recycling Facility for re-use.

¹ Confirmation of textile/book recycling data for Q3 is currently awaited. This total might change if amendment is subsequently required.

- Since introduction of procedures in January 2013 to translate information from disclaimer forms to tonnages, 71 tonnes of materials are calculated to have been taken for reuse.
- Amendments introduced earlier in 2013 to recognise that the 'raw weight' of scrap metal can contain non-metallic elements which will not themselves be recycled has contributed to lower tonnages being seen from these sites, when compared to earlier periods.

2. Waste Disposal Data

The table below shows monthly net waste inputs into waste disposal facilities:

Month	Mont Cuet			Longue Hougue		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
Jan	2,815	2,800	2,874	10,396	7,787	15,580
Feb	2,512	2,757	2,525	16,487	8,746	13,706
Mar	3,027	2,848	2,676	8,447	9,427	12,832
Apr	2,658	2,651	2,688	5,789	6,816	9,805
May	2,745	2,973	2,676	7,393	13,812	9,180
Jun	2,852	2,589	2,468	9,416	12,202	9,093
Jul	2,997	2,806	2,841	5,937	17,611	11,901
Aug	2,827	2,950	2,761	7,257	11,784	12,613
Sep	2,695	2,611	2,516	8,017	20,284	8,001
Oct	2,632	2,976		8,260	30,931	
Nov	2,681	2,907		8,446	24,223	
Dec	2,852	2,573		5,609	10,962	
Total (to September)	25,126	24,985	24,025	79,139	108,468	102,709
Total (Year)	33,291	33,441		101,455	174,584	
Monthly Average (Year)	2,774	2,787	2,669	8,455	14,549	11,412

Table 2.1 – Monthly Inputs for Mont Cuet and Longue Hougue 2011 - 2013

The net waste input tonnage for Mont Cuet Landfill Site does not include materials brought into the site for engineering purposes and to cover the waste.

Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show net waste filling patterns for Mont Cuet and Longue Hougue from 2009 onwards, on an annualised basis.

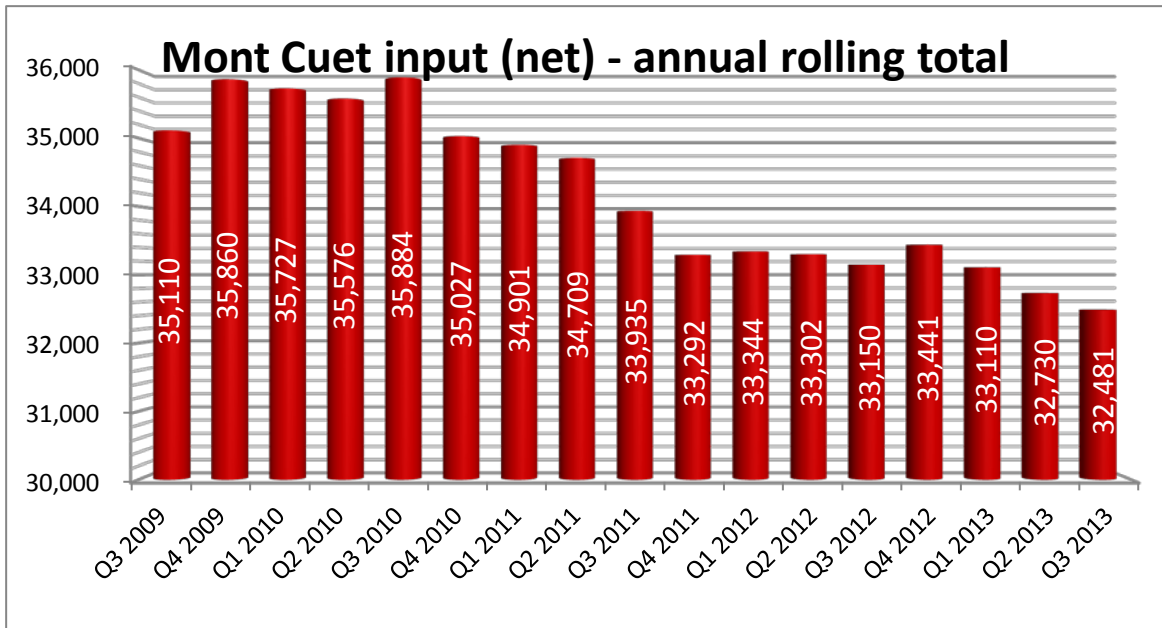


Figure 2.1 – Net Waste Input (tonnes) for Mont Cuet Landfill Site (annual rolling total)

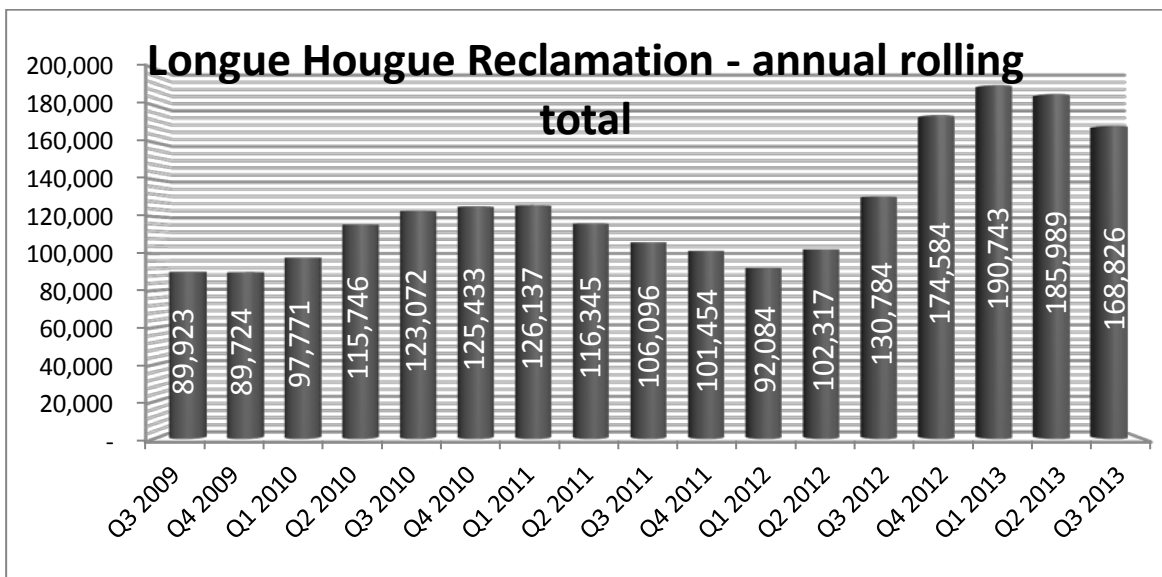


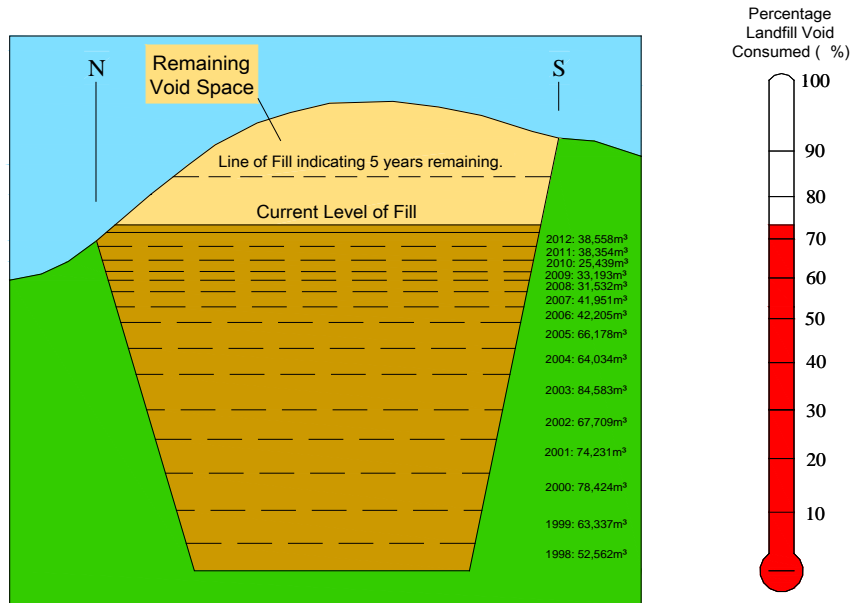
Figure 2.2 – Net Waste Input (tonnes) for Longue Hougue Reclamation Site (annual rolling total)

3. Rate of Fill

3.1 Rate of Fill of Mont Cuet Landfill Site

The Mont Cuet quarry has a limited life. The diagram below schematically represents the current level of landfilled waste. This is derived from regular surveys of the site and the recorded mass of waste deposited.

Figure 3.1. Schematic representation of the rate of fill of Mont Cuet Landfill Site, across a N - S cross section, including annual volumes filled. July 2013.



As shown in figure 3.1, recent inputs into Mont Cuet Landfill Site are significantly lower than those seen in the first 8 years of landfilling. However the higher cover requirements introduced in 2010 have resulted in a rise in the void space consumed since.

Based on the illustrated domed completion profile, to a height of 25 metres above Guernsey Datum, when surveyed in July 2013 the site was 73.3% full. Based on a rolling five year average rate of fill, it is estimated the site will be full by mid 2022, giving a further 9 years' disposal.

3.2 Rate of Fill of Longue Hougue Reclamation Site

The Longue Hougue Reclamation Site also has a finite life. The Site is surveyed biannually and, based on information from the July 2013 survey, it is estimated that Longue Hougue has a further 9 years' life (based on filling rates from 2007 – 2013).

Inputs into the Longue Hougue Reclamation Site are highly dependent on activity within the construction industry and, as a result, vary from year to year. This is well demonstrated by the significant swing in incoming tonnages seen over the last couple of years.

The very high site inputs seen from May 2012 and into 2013 have started to reduce, but still remain significant in comparison to other tonnages seen in the recent history of the site.

4. Recycling Data

Table 4.1 shows the recycling tonnages for household waste schemes supported by the States of Guernsey, on a rolling 12 month basis. The data is derived from materials collected at local bring bank sites and other States operated schemes, such as Mont Cuet's Civic Amenity (CA) Facility and the Longue Hougue Recycling Facility (LHRF). It excludes recycling of commercial waste undertaken by private contractors or at Fontaine Vinery and Mont Cuet.

Table 4.1 Recycling Tonnages for Household Waste Schemes Supported by the States of Guernsey (annual rolling basis)

Annual tonnage recycled to end of quarter:							
Material (tonnes)	Q4 2009	Q4 2010	Q4 2011	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013
Tins and cans	198	212	190	198	195	205	209
Bottle Glass	1,838	1,850	1,816	1,778	1,746	1,739	1,747
Paper	2,555	2,644	2,431	2,305	2,258	2,226	2,209
Plastic packaging	160	233	250	307	313	322	322
Textiles, Books etc ²	361	485	672	803	799	743	711
Beverage Cartons	107	128	131	143	139	127	126
Metal from MC CA Site & LHRF ³	879	1,284	1,294	1,165	1,119	982	815
Cardboard	1,059	1,460	1,235	1,294	1,293	1,340	1,361
Rigid plastic	-	-	-	49	70	97	91
Cooling equipment (fridges etc) ³	-	-	-	-	-	26	29
Display equipment (TVs, screens etc) ³	-	-	-	-	-	26	47
Other WEEE ^{3,4}	-	-	-	-	-	91	171
Lead Acid Batteries ³	-	-	-	-	-	5	9
Non-Metal Material from LHRF	26	6	0	7	15	18	23
Reuse at LHRF	-	-	-	-	18	46	70
Bulk Refuse	154	97	60	63	60	57	56
Domestic Green Waste	1,437	3,711	4,142	4,095	3,995	4,010	3,641
Polystyrene	-	12	13	11	14	10	7
Household batteries						6	8
On-the-Go recycling	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Total Household Waste Recycled	8,774	12,122	12,236	12,180	12,036	12,079	11,657

² Q3 textile/book tonnages are currently awaiting confirmation and may be subject to change in due course.

³ From Q2 2013, the general 'metal' category has been separated into individual waste types.

⁴ WEEE = Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Glass is one of the 'heavy' recycling streams and recent reductions may be attributable to waste minimisation messaging and changing trends in packaging. However, in contrast to the generally decreasing tonnages, glass has now held steady since the year ending Q1 2013.

Paper tonnages continue to fall. This reflects a general reduction in printed material (such as newspapers). Paper makes the largest contribution to the dry recycling total, accounting for nearly one in every three tonnes recycled, thus even small reductions here impact the overall recycling rate.

Plastic recycling tonnages remain high – both the domestic packaging material that can be taken to the bring banks, and the rigid plastics that are currently subject to a trial recycling scheme at the Longue Hougue Recycling Facility. Combined, nearly 400 tonnes of plastic have been recycled through these schemes in the past 12 months.

Confirmation of some textile/book data is currently awaited. The data shown above has been calculated using some averages and this figure may change.

The 'Metal' category was previously used to combine figures for a number of recycling streams that included metal as a component. This category has now been broken down to provide greater clarity on these recycling streams. As a result of this change, the 'Metal' total has reduced, but additional categories have been introduced into the table (Table 4.1). Amendments introduced earlier in the year to acknowledge that the 'raw' scrap metal weighed out of the Longue Hougue site will contain non-metallic elements which will not themselves be recycled, mean that tonnages post Q1 2013 are not directly comparable with earlier data.

Between July and September 2013, new arrangements for the recycling of fridges were being put in place and, as a result, few movements were undertaken in this period. Transfers have since resumed in the final quarter and the material stockpiled in the interim has been cleared.

The Longue Hougue Recycling Facility remains popular with nearly 71,000 vehicles visiting the site during the year to date to deposit material, and over 7,000 disclaimers signed to remove items. Reuse lies higher up the waste hierarchy than recycling, and 71 tonnes of material have been taken for reuse since January 2013.

Having fallen in the last couple of years, cardboard tonnages have increased again, climbing over 100 tonnes since the year ending Q3 2012.

Green waste material that is submitted by the public for composting is weighed at the point of transfer to the processing site. Composting can be subject to operational issues, such as site constraints, which affects the amount of material that can be processed (and therefore weighed) in any given period. During the last 12 months, a lack of space for new composting windrows has meant that not all of the material received from the public could be transferred and processed. This has had a downward effect on the green waste tonnages, which are the lowest seen since the year ending Q3 2011, and this has subsequently affected the recycling rate for the year ending Q3 2013.

In recognition of the impacts of operational green waste processing issues, a number of measures are currently being investigated/introduced. These include undertaking the

'maturing' stage for the soil conditioner at Longue Hougue (rather than at Mont Cuet where it is usually done). This has freed up room within the Mont Cuet site and allows a smoother flow of material through the processing cycle, including more frequent transfer of the material from Chouet Green Waste Site. It is intended that some windrows will also be constructed at Longue Hougue to further relieve pressure on the Mont Cuet site.

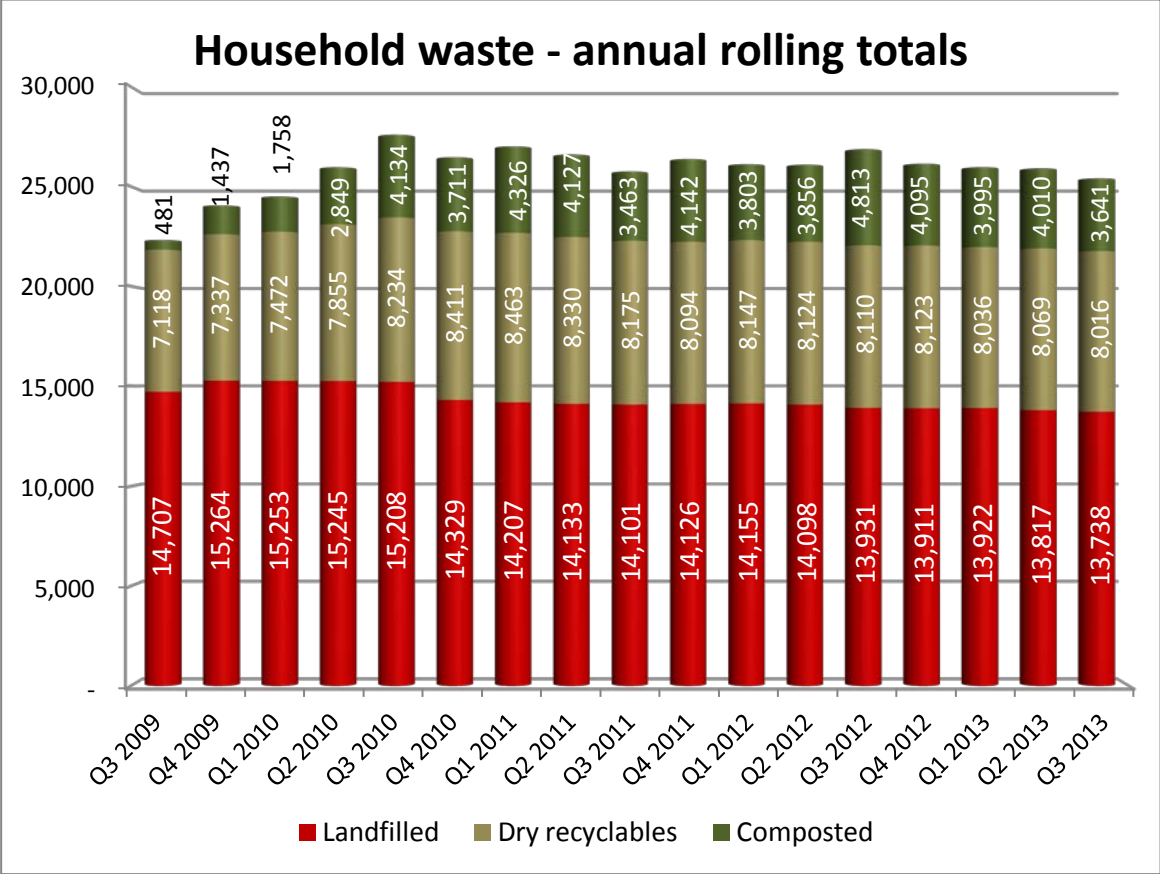


Figure 4.1 Total Household Waste (tonnes) - annual rolling total.

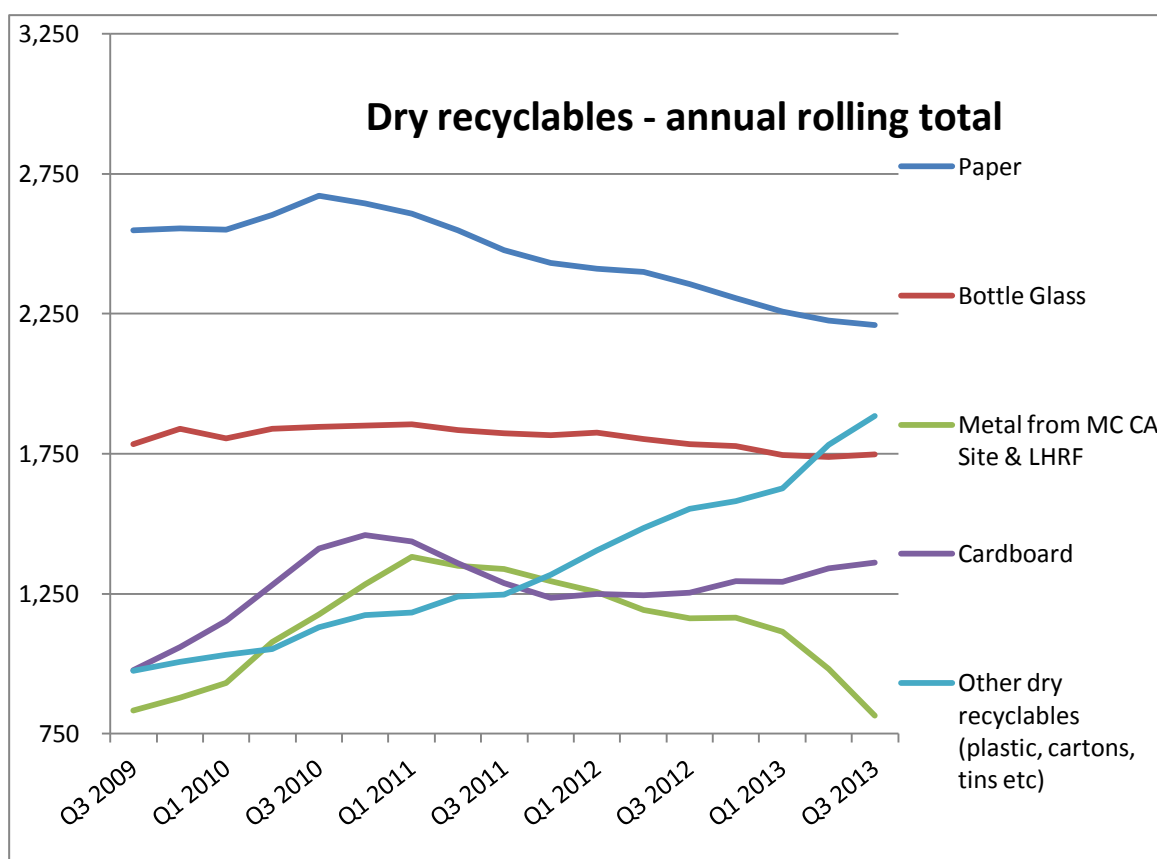


Figure 4.2 Household Recycling – Dry recyclable tonnages by type

5. Recycling Rates

The Department’s recycling rates are produced in accordance with UK guidance.

Table 5.1 Household Waste Recycling Rate (annual rolling rate)

		Annual tonnage and percentage rate to end of quarter:						
		Q4 2009	Q4 2010	Q4 2011	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013
Household waste recycled	t	7,337	8,411	8,094	8,123	8,036	8,069	8,016
	%	30.5	31.8	30.7	31.1	31.0	31.2	31.6
Household waste composted	t	1,437	3,711	4,142	4,095	3,995	4,010	3,641
	%	6.0	14.0	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.5	14.3
Household waste recycling rate		36.5%	45.8%	46.4%	46.8%	46.4%	46.7%	45.9%⁵

⁵ Confirmation of textile/book recycling data for Q3 is currently awaited. This total might change if amendment is subsequently required.

The domestic recycling rate for the year ending September 2013 is 45.9%.⁵

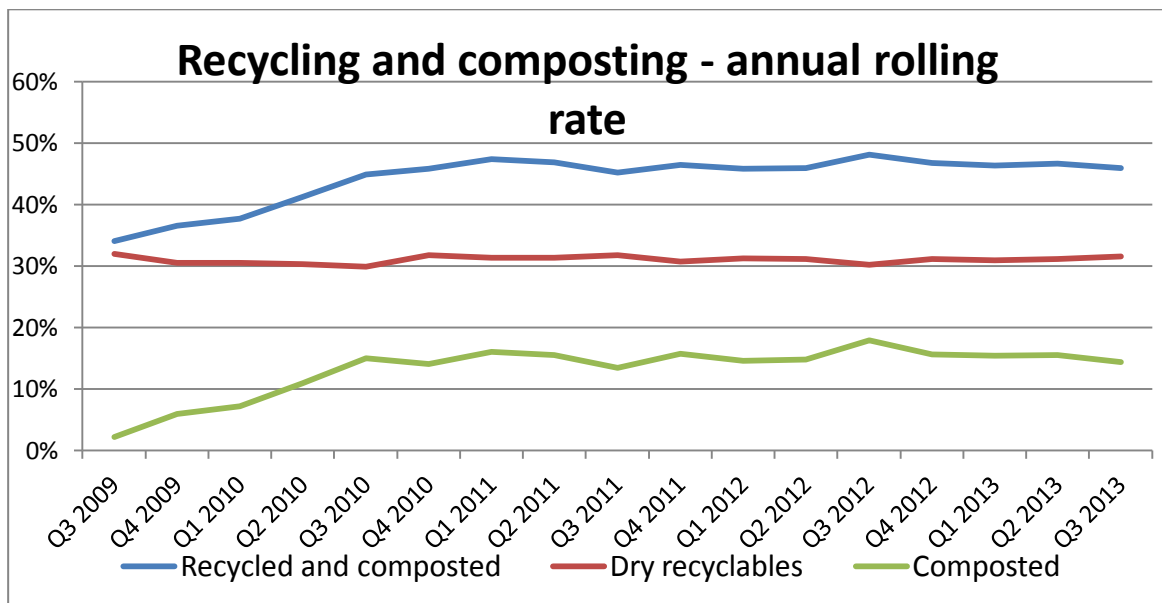


Figure 5.1 Household Waste Recycling Rate (annual rolling rate)

6. 50% Target (end 2013)

In February 2012, the States approved a recycling target of 50% by the end of 2013. This was intended to be a combined commercial and household recycling figure.

Commercial data is currently obtained early each year. Progress in respect of the combined 50% target will not, therefore, be confirmed until early 2014.

Viewed in isolation, the domestic recycling rate, as reported above, currently lies below the 50% level. It was originally anticipated that kerbside schemes would be in place before the end of 2014, which would have assisted progress towards 50%. However, these schemes will now be introduced in 2014.

Officers are continuing to pursue a number of workstreams that focus on both reducing residual waste and increasing recycling, and include the following:

- Minimisation of food waste, through an ongoing 'Love Food, Hate Waste' campaign. Waste composition analysis work undertaken in 2012 found that food waste represented 35% of an average household's residual waste.
- Work to increase recycling across dry recyclable streams, which will be supported by an imminent 'One more thing' campaign.
- Work with the Guernsey Real Nappy Network to encourage conversion to real nappies.

For advice on Waste Disposal and Recycling:

- Ring the Information Line on 12077;
- Contact Public Services Department Tel:202250; or

- Visit the States of Guernsey website: www.gov.gg/publicservices

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Mont Cuet Landfill Site

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Fontaine Vinery

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