

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY

Waste Management Strategy 2010 - 2015

Introduction

Each year the UK generates about 100 million tonnes of waste much of which ends up in landfill where the biodegradable elements generate methane, a greenhouse gas more than 20 times more potent than Carbon Dioxide.

In line with the University's other environmental strategies the Waste Management Strategy (WMS) aids the fulfilment of the overall Environmental Policy. The implementation of the WMS provides a structure and process that allows the University to reduce its' environmental impacts and costs through better management of resources whilst meeting and, where practicable, exceeding the requirements of legislation.

The University produces a number of waste streams and the purpose of this strategy is to develop a framework where University staff, students and other stakeholders are able to minimise the amount of waste produced, segregate reusable and recyclable waste and reduce waste to landfill. They will also be made aware of their contributions to a reduction in the University's carbon dioxide emissions through sustainable waste management. Appendix 1 gives an overview of the waste volumes and defines waste and the relevant streams.

External Drivers

There is considerable incentive to become more sustainable with waste management both financially and legally as regulation increases. Loughborough University will meet and, where possible, exceed the requirements of all relevant waste legislation. The following is a list of some of the current legislation, the details of which can be seen in our Register of Environmental Legislation:

- **Site Waste Management Plans Regulations (2008)**
- **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (as amended 2007 and 2009)**
- **The Environmental Protection Act 1990**
- **Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991**
- **Controlled Waste Regulations 1992**
- **Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (England and Wales) Regulations 2005**
- **Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007**
- **The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009**
- **Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005**
- **Lists of Wastes (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2005**
- **Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006**
- **Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and Packaging (Essential Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations 2009**
- **Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994**
- **The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009**
- **Landfill Regulations 2002:**
- **Landfill Tax Regulations (1996)**

In addition strategies such as the following will drive our targets as well as Directives and external stakeholder expectations.

- **Waste Strategy for England 2007**
- **East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy 2006**
- **Leicestershire Municipal Waste Strategy 2006**

Internal Drivers

The rising cost of waste management, shown in the increasing cost of land fill and disposal of non recyclable waste, is a clear driver for reducing the amount of waste produced and sent to landfill through sustainable waste management practices. The Environmental Management System (EMS) requires continual improvement and this includes waste management. Internal stakeholder expectations to reduce costs and waste arisings as well as minimising carbon emissions from waste management will drive targets and improvements.

Key Objectives

The University's objectives are:

1. To ensure legal compliance
2. To reduce the amount of waste produced
3. All waste will be managed in a sustainable manner following the waste hierarchy of prevention, reuse, recycle/compost, resource recovery and landfill
4. Waste will be segregated and clearly labelled to enable recycling rebates to be obtained wherever possible.
5. To ensure staff are trained to handle controlled and hazardous waste.

Strategy Targets

1. To recycle and compost 45% of total waste and divert a further 30% by 2015. This is against a 2005/2006 baseline of 2,092 tonnes.
2. In order to fulfil the WMS some improvement to current data collection streams will need to be implemented, in particular for the quantities of hazardous and clinical waste disposal and recyclable materials collected by the Local Council. The University will identify systems to record these data streams. This will be done by July 2011.
3. Procedures and monitoring will be put in place by July 2011 to ensure appropriate training is given on an ongoing basis.
4. A procedure will be written and communicated to ensure segregation of waste and adequate labelling by July 2011.

Monitoring and Review

Facilities Management will continue to monitor general waste production, storage and disposal using reports from contractors and waste transfer documentation

A waste management report will be produced and published every year for ALL waste streams. This will be publicly available and include:

- Total waste produced, amount recycled/composted and amount diverted from landfill.
- Volumes for each waste stream within the boundaries of recorded data
- An estimated amount of carbon dioxide emitted per FTE equivalent (staff & student) and per m² from waste management
- An estimated amount of carbon dioxide emitted for each waste stream.

Appendix 1 – Baseline Information

The amended waste and recycling data is presented in the following table and based on data used for the EMS statistics return:

Year	Total waste & recycling in tonnes	Recycling in tonnes	% Recycled of overall waste & recycling figure
2008 - 2009	2,199	568	26%
2007 – 2008	2,411	838	35%
2006 – 2007	2,097	418	20%
2005 – 2006	2,092	191	9%
2004 - 2005	1,808	49	3%

Waste – is defined as “*Any substance or object the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard*” under the Waste Framework Directive (European Directive (WFD) 2006/12/EC).

For the purpose of our figures:

Recyclable waste will be calculated as including – paper, confidential paper, cardboard, glass, cans, plastic, printer/toner cartridges, WEEE - waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries, fluorescent tubes and lamps, any furniture passed on to third parties for reuse.

Waste diverted from landfill will be calculated as including – food waste processed through anaerobic digestion or in vessel decomposition and incineration.