



connacht-ulster
waste region

Connacht - Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015 - 2021



the next challenge

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LIST OF TERMS (ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY)

Term	Explanation
AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABP	Animal Bi-product
Annual Environmental Report (AER)	An Annual Environmental Report (AER) must be submitted to the EPA each year by companies with either waste or Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control licences, providing summary information on all aspects of the environmental performance of the licensed facility, e.g. data on emissions to air and water, waste management, resource consumption, objectives and targets, ambient monitoring and complaints. AERs are made publicly available on the EPA website. Waste collection permit (WCP) and waste facility permit (WFP) holders are required to submit AERs to the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO) under condition of permit.
Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)	In the context of this report this is a licence that combines a landfill and other waste infrastructure such as civic amenity site, transfer station, composting or other treatment facilities.
Anaerobic digestion	The biological decomposition of biowaste in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions in order to produce biogas and digestate.
ATF	Authorised Treatment Facility
Backfilling	Recovery of C&D waste through the permanent placement of suitable material in land reclamation or for engineering purposes where the waste is a substitute for non-waste material.
Best Available Techniques (BAT)	The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and impact on the environment as a whole.
Biodegradable	In the context of waste, this means waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic biological decomposition, such as food and garden waste, paper and cardboard.
Biodegradable municipal waste (BMW)	The biodegradable component of municipal waste; this does not include bio stabilised waste. Biodegradable municipal waste is typically composed of food and garden waste, wood, paper, cardboard and textiles.
Biological treatment	Involves composting, anaerobic digestion, mechanical/ biological treatment or any other process for stabilising and sanitising biodegradable waste.
Bio stabilised residual (solid) waste	Residual BMW that has been treated to achieve an EPA approved biodegradability stability standard prior to landfilling or alternative agreed use.
Biowaste	Under the terms of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) biowaste means biodegradable garden and park waste, food and kitchen waste from households, restaurants, caterers and retail premises and comparable waste from food processing plants.
Bring banks	These are facilities in which members of the public deposit recyclable waste materials such as glass, metals and plastics in material specific receptacles for subsequent collection and delivery to material recovery facilities.

Term	Explanation
CCMA	County and City Manager's Association
Certificate of Registration (CoR)	An authorisation issued by a local authority to a facility for the transfer, storage or treatment of waste under the Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, as amended.
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
Civic Amenity Sites (CAS or CA sites)	A reception facility that enables householders to deposit a wide range of household waste including recyclable and non-recyclable materials, bulky household waste and certain categories of household hazardous waste.
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
Co-incineration	Involves plants where waste is used as a fuel or is disposed of at a plant along with other substances where energy generation or production may take place.
Collection system	A system of gathering, sorting or mixing of waste for the purpose of it being transported to a waste recovery or disposal facility.
Commercial waste	In the context of this report, a term used to describe the non-household fraction of municipal waste, which is produced by commercial premises such as shops, offices and restaurants, as well as municipal premises such as schools and hospitals. It also includes non-process industrial waste arising from factory canteens, offices etc. Commercial waste is broadly similar in composition to household waste, consisting of a mixture of paper and cardboard, plastics, organics, metal and glass.
Compliance Scheme	Non-profit producer responsibility scheme that takes on the obligations of its producer members for the collection, treatment and recycling of PRI waste.
Compost	The stable, sanitised and humus-like material rich in organic matter and free from offensive odours resulting from the composting process of separately collected biowaste.
Composting	The autothermic and thermophilic biological decomposition of separately collected biowaste in the presence of oxygen in order to produce compost.
Construction and demolition (C&D) waste	All waste that arises from construction and demolition activities (including excavated soil from contaminated sites). These wastes are listed in chapter 17 of the European waste catalogue (EWC).
Counterfactual	The counterfactual describes a financial scenario documenting local authority income and expenditure from waste plan and waste related activities and assumes that no new plan or activities are put in place.
CRN	Community Reuse Network
CSO	The Central Statistics Office
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUR	Connacht-Ulster Region
DCENR	The Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources
DECLG	The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government
DEFRA	The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DJEI	The Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation
Digestate	The material resulting from the anaerobic digestion of separately collected

Term	Explanation
	biowaste.
Disposal	Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. Annex I of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.
DPER	The Department of Public Enterprise and Reform.
DUMP	Disposal of Unwanted Medicines
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMR	Eastern-Midlands Region
End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV)	A vehicle which is waste within the meaning of Article 1(a) of the Waste Directive (refer to Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles).
EoW	End of Waste
EPA	The Environmental Protection Agency (the Agency)
ERP	European Recycling Platform
ESRI	The Economic and Social Research Institute
EU	The European Union
European Waste Catalogue (EWC)	Now known as the List of Wastes (LoW), this is a list of all waste types generated in the EU. The different types of waste are fully defined by a six-digit code, with two digits each for chapter, sub-chapter and waste type.
EWC	European Waste Code
EWWR	European Week of Waste Reduction
GHCP	Green Healthcare Programme
GPP	Green Public Procurement
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP)	These are closely related macroeconomic parameters. GDP measures the total output of the economy in a period, i.e. the value of work done by employees, companies and self-employed persons. This work generates incomes but not all of the incomes earned in the economy remain the property of residents (and residents may earn some income abroad). The total income remaining with Irish residents is the GNP and it differs from GDP by the net amount of incomes sent to or received from abroad.
Hazardous wastes	Wastes that have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment. Any waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is defined as hazardous waste.
Home composting	A process whereby biowaste is composted and used in gardens belonging to private households.
Household waste	Waste produced within the curtilage of a building/residence or self-contained part of a building/premises used for the purposes of living accommodation.

Term	Explanation
Household waste managed (HWM)	Sum of the household waste collected at kerbside and the non-kerbside household waste collected.
IAS	Invasive alien species
ICT	Information and communication technology
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
Incineration	A process by which heat is applied to waste in order to reduce its bulk, prior to final disposal which may or may not involve energy recovery.
Industrial waste	Waste produced by industrial process activity such as that of factories and industries involved in the manufacturing and production of goods and products. Non-process industrial waste (e.g. from site canteen, office, etc.) is similar in character to commercial waste.
Inert waste	Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations. Inert waste will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter with which it comes into contact in any way likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm human health.
Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) licence	An authorisation issued and enforced by the EPA for specific industrial and agricultural activities as governed by the EPA Act 1992 (as amended). An IPC licence sets limits on air and water emissions, waste and noise and requires that an activity must use the Best Available Techniques (BAT).
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
Kerbside collection	A common term for the practice of collecting household or commercial waste directly from its source, often, though not necessarily, from the pavement or front door. This service to customers generally entails waste collectors using separate bins to collect waste streams (usually dry recyclables, organic waste, and residual waste).
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
Landfill Directive	A Directive which aims, by means of stringent operational and technical requirements on the landfilling of waste, to implement measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, ground water, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, during the whole life cycle of the landfill.
Landfill levy	An additional environmental levy that is paid on top of normal gate fees by any private contractor or local authority that wishes to dispose of waste through a landfill site. The landfill levy is collected through landfill operators and forms part of a policy aimed at providing more incentives for reuse and recycling of waste.
Landfilling	The disposing of waste at a waste disposal facility used for the depositing of waste onto or under the land.
LAPD	Local Authority Prevention Demonstration
LAPN	Local Authority Prevention Network

Term	Explanation
Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)	Facilities where recyclables are sorted into specific categories and processed, or further transported to processors for remanufacturing.
MDR	Mixed dry recyclables
Mechanical–biological treatment (MBT)	The treatment of residual municipal waste through a combination of manual and mechanical processing and biological stabilisation, in order to stabilise and reduce the mass of waste that requires disposal.
Metric tonnes	Expressed as “t” throughout this report. Mt = million tonnes.
Municipal solid waste (MSW) or municipal waste or municipal managed waste (MMW)	Household waste as well as commercial and other waste that, because of its nature or composition, is similar to household waste. It excludes municipal sludges and effluents. In the context of this report municipal waste consists of three main elements – household, commercial (including non–process industrial waste), and street cleansing waste (street sweepings, street bins and municipal parks and cemeteries maintenance waste, litter campaign material).
N/A	Not applicable.
NACE	Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans l’Union Européenne (general name for economic activities in the European Union).
National Climate Change Strategy	This Strategy provides a national framework for achieving greenhouse gas emission reductions by 13% above 1990 levels in-keeping with the EU target to reduce emissions by 8%, as part of the Kyoto Protocol of 1997.
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHWMP	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NIECE	Network for Ireland’s Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
Non-Kerbside Household Waste Collection	Bulky household waste collected by authorised collectors, waste brought by householders to landfills, bring banks, civic amenity facilities and WEEE and batteries brought to retailers and collected on specific collection days.
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSBW	National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste
NSS	National Spatial Strategy
NTFSO	National Transfrontier Shipment Office, Dublin City Council
NWCPO	National Waste Collection Permit Office, Offaly County Council
NWPP	National Waste Prevention Programme
NWR	National Waste Report
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEE	Office of Environmental Enforcement, Environmental Protection Agency
Organic waste	Biodegradable food, garden and landscaping waste, and where the context permits, will also include industrial organic sludges (e.g. from the food and drink production sector).

Term	Explanation
Other Recovery	Any operation meeting the definition of recovery under the Waste Framework Directive but failing to comply with the specific requirements for preparation for reuse or for recycling.
Packaging	Used to contain, protect and present goods. Virtually all packaging eventually becomes waste. Packaging is made from such materials as cardboard, paper, glass, plastic, steel, aluminium, wood, and composite materials such as those used in milk and juice cartons.
Pay by weight schemes	Schemes where by residents pay for the exact amount of waste collected per household. This scheme is devised to offer financial incentives for residents to reduce the amount of waste to be collected and disposed of by public or private waste collectors.
Pay-to-use (PTU)	Waste compactor units that members of the public can pay to use to deposit their municipal residual waste, which are primarily located on garage forecourts and parking areas of supermarkets and other retail outlets.
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
Polluter Pays Principle	The principle set out in Council Recommendation 75/436/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of 3 March 1975 1(20) regarding cost allocation and action by public authorities on environmental matters.
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
Preparing for reuse	Checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be reused without any further pre-processing.
Pre-treatment	The processing of waste which still results in a waste that subsequently undergoes other waste recovery or disposal treatment. Pre-treatment activities include operations such as <i>“dismantling, sorting, crushing, compacting, palletising, drying, shredding, conditioning, repackaging, separating, blending or mixing if the material or substance resulting from such operations is still waste”</i> . These activities do not sit on any particular rung of the waste hierarchy and instead can be regarded as “precursors” to specific types of treatment.
Prevention	Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: (a) the quantity of waste, including through the reuse of products or the extension of the life span of products; (b) the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or (c) the content of harmful substances in materials and products. Technically prevention is not a waste operation because it concerns substances or objects before they become waste.
PRO	Producer Responsibility Operator
Priority waste streams	EU priority waste streams include municipal waste, packaging waste, tyres, waste electrical and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste, end-of-life vehicles, healthcare waste, waste oil and sewage sludge.
Producer Responsibility Initiative (PRI)	A series of initiatives undertaken by the Government to facilitate better management of priority waste streams, in line with the “Polluter Pays Principal”.

Term	Explanation
Proximity Principle	The principle set out in the EU Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) whereby member states should establish a network enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and for public health.
QNHS	Quarterly National Housing Survey
Recovery	Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy. Annex II of the waste framework directive (2008/98/EC) sets out a non-exhaustive list of recovery operations, which includes material recovery (i.e. recycling), energy recovery (i.e. use a fuel (other than in direct incineration) or other means to generate energy) and biological recovery (e.g. composting).
Recyclables	Waste materials that may be subjected to any process or treatment to make them reusable in whole or in part.
Recycling	Means any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.
Recycling Centre	See Civic Amenity Sites
REFIT	Renewable Energy Feed in Tariff
Refuse-derived fuel (RDF)	Fuel produced from waste through a number of processes such as mechanical separation, blending and compressing to increase the calorific value of the waste. Such waste-derived fuels can comprise paper, plastic and other combustible wastes and can be combusted in a waste-to-energy plant, cement kiln or industrial furnace.
Residual municipal waste	The fraction of municipal waste remaining after the source separation of municipal waste fractions, such as food and garden waste, packaging, paper and paperboard, metals and glass, which is usually unsuitable for recovery or recycling.
Residual waste	The fraction of collected waste remaining after treatment and/or diversion steps, which generally requires further treatment or disposal.
Reuse	Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.
RMCEI	Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.
RPGs	Regional Planning Guidelines
RWMP	Regional Waste Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
Separate collection/source segregation	Collection where a waste stream is kept separate by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment.

Term	Explanation
SI (Statutory Instrument)	An order, regulation, rule, scheme or bye-law made in exercise of a power conferred by statute.
SIDs	Strategic infrastructure developments
SME	Small and medium enterprises
Solid recovered fuel (SRF)	High-quality fuel derived from mechanically processing residual waste, which must comply with the international standard, CEN/TC 343 (meet minimum standards for moisture content, particle size, metals, chloride, chlorine content and calorific value).
SPA	Special Protection Area
SR	Southern Region
Stabilised biowaste	See Bio stabilised residual (solid) waste
Thermal recovery	Thermal recovery as described in the plan is a thermal based operation which sits on the "other" recovery tier of the waste management hierarchy. It is a process where the principal means is to use waste as a fuel to generate energy. It is a waste management operation with energy recovery classified as R1 in Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive. Thermal recovery applications include waste-to-energy technologies such as incineration, pyrolysis and gasification and also cover certain production processes which involve the co-combustion of wastes, thus substituting fuels, in cement kilns or industrial furnaces.
tpa	Tonnes per annum
Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (TFS) Regulations 2007	Set out new notification procedures, revised waste listings and enforcement provisions in relation to the export, import and transit of waste shipments within the EU. The National TFS Office at Dublin City Council is the competent authority for the implementation and enforcement of the TFS Regulations since 12 July 2007.
Treatment facilities	Facilities where waste undergoes thermal, physical, chemical or biological processes that change its characteristics in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature or facilitate its handling, disposal or recovery.
Treatment	Includes, in relation to waste, any manual, thermal, physical, chemical or biological processes that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its mass, or hazardous nature or otherwise, to facilitate its handling, disposal or recovery.
Unmanaged household waste	Estimate of the quantity of waste generated by households but not captured via one of the kerbside or non-kerbside collection systems.
Unprocessed residual waste	Residual municipal waste collected at kerbside or deposited at landfills/CA sites/transfer stations that has not undergone appropriate treatment through physical, biological, chemical or thermal processes, including sorting.
Upcycling	Upcycling is taking an item that is no longer needed or wanted and giving it new life as something that is either useful or creative.
Waste	Defined as any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard, by the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
Waste Collection Permit System	A system whereby persons who, with a view to profit or otherwise in the course of business, collect waste are granted a permit by the NWCPO on behalf of the local authorities in whose functional area the waste is collected.

Term	Explanation
Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	Refers to electrical and electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 3(a) of the Waste Directive 2008/98/EC, including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding.
Waste Framework Directive (WFD)	Waste Directive 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008.
Waste Hierarchy	Waste hierarchy is the cornerstone of European (and Irish) waste policies and legislation. Its primary purpose is to minimise adverse environmental effect from waste and to increase and optimise resource efficiency in waste management and policy. The hierarchy under the Waste Framework Directive is a priority order for the management of waste and prioritises the ways of dealing with waste as follows (1) prevention; (2) preparing for reuse; (3) recycling; (4) other recovery; and (5) disposal.
Waste Management	Means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker.
Waste Management Facility	A site or premises used for the recovery or disposal of waste.
Waste Management Plans	Statutory waste management plans implemented on a regional basis in Ireland since 2001.
Waste Minimisation	Any technique, process or activity that either avoids, reduces or eliminates waste at its source, or results in reuse or recycling.
Waste producer	Anyone whose activities produce waste (original waste producer) or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste, under the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
Waste to Energy Plant	A thermal recovery plant where waste undergoes thermal treatment with a recovery of energy by combustion or by synthesis gas production followed by combustion. The energy that is recovered is often used to supply electricity and/or heat.
WCP (Waste Collection Permit)	A permit granted by the NWCPO on behalf of the local authorities for the collection of waste under the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007, as amended.
WFP (Waste Facility Permit)	A permit issued by a local authority to a facility for the transfer, storage or treatment of waste under the Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, as amended.
WRAP	Waste Resource Action Programme
WtE	Waste to energy
WTP	Water treatment plant
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant