



**Environmental
Services Ltd.**



The Landfill Directive

How it affects your business

a  Group company



A Short History of the EU Landfill Directive

Driven by the EU, the Landfill Directive is a far-reaching piece of legislation designed to reduce the negative effects of landfilling waste and tackle Europe's reliance upon landfill as a waste disposal option.

The first part of the EU Landfill Directive came into force in July 2002 and since then a number of amendments have been brought into place. Initially, the Landfill Directive has focused on ensuring that hazardous and non-hazardous materials are segregated and that hazardous waste is pre-treated and only sent to the small number of licensed hazardous waste landfill sites.

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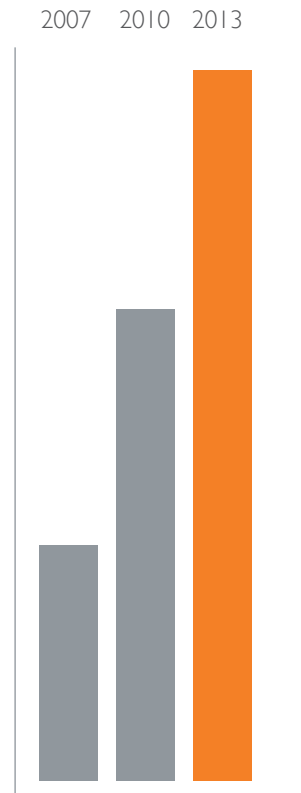
Landfill Tax - The growing cost of waste disposal to your business

The Government has adopted what might be termed a “carrot and stick” approach to managing landfill. As well as legislative controls, it has also employed financial pressures to gradually shift waste producers away from landfill.

The Landfill Tax has increased every year since its foundation in 2002 and currently stands at £48 per tonne. In his 2009 budget, the Chancellor announced that by 2013 the Landfill Tax will have increased to £72 per tonne.

The message here is clear: landfill is set to become an increasingly expensive option, thereby encouraging waste producers to reduce the amount of waste they throw away and making it more attractive for the waste industry to invest in new and less damaging waste treatment methods.

The cost of
Landfill Tax





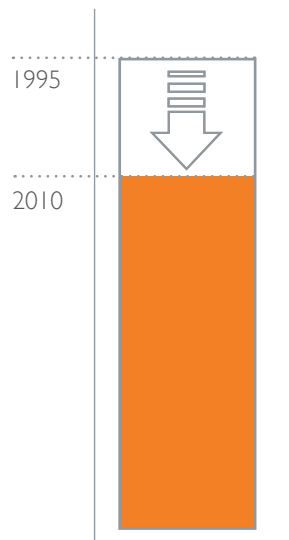
Next Stage of the Landfill Directive

On the 30th October 2007, the next phase of the EU Landfill Directive came into force. Rather than focusing on hazardous waste, this amendment is designed to tackle general waste and help the UK achieve its 2010 target of reducing the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of that produced in 1995.

The Directive does this by placing a legal obligation on waste producers to ensure that only pre-treated waste can be sent to landfill. Segregation is likely to be the most common form of pre-treatment, which essentially means that businesses will have to ensure that recyclable waste is removed from the general waste stream. Once segregated, you are legally required to ensure that a “reasonable amount” of the segregated waste is sent for recovery or recycling, rather than going to landfill.

For the first time, UK businesses will have a legal as well as moral and financial obligation to implement an effective waste segregation scheme and reduce the amount of waste they produce which goes to landfill.

Biodegradable waste to landfill





What must you do?

As a company, you will be faced with three different choices:

- Pay your external waste contractor to “pre-treat”, i.e. segregate your waste
- Segregate your waste yourself on site
- Face EU fines for non-compliance if neither of the above are undertaken

Whether you decide to segregate the waste yourself or pay for an external contractor to do so, you must ensure that your waste is properly controlled and recorded. You already have a Duty of Care under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to keep records of your waste disposal and it is now good practice to document if and how your waste is treated.

Further information:

For detailed information on the Landfill Directive please visit:

www.environment-agency.gov.uk

www.netregs.gov.uk

Baling your recyclable waste can help you to turn it into a valuable commodity.



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