

Food Waste Recycling

Food Recycling Guide

Waste Management Facilities have developed a simple, easy to use guide for our food recycling requirements.

Its a BIG Yes Please to:

- ✓ Meat and Fish - raw and cooked including small bones
- ✓ All dairy products
- ✓ Raw and cooked vegetables including fruit
- ✓ Bread, cakes and pastries
- ✓ Rice, pasta and beans
- ✓ Uneaten food from your plates and dishes
- ✓ Tea bags, tea and coffee grounds



And NO Thanks to:

- ✗ Packaging without food
- ✗ Oil or Liquid Fat
- ✗ Black Bags
- ✗ Newspaper
- ✗ Liquids
- ✗ Glass, Cans & Plastic

All Food Waste **MUST BE** Placed InA Bag And Tied Before Disposal

DO NOT OVERFILL THE BINS

Max Weight For A 240LTR Bin Is 100 KGS

Max Weight For A 140LTR Bin Is 70 KGS

This is to ensure the Bin can Safely be lifted in to the compactor and to ensure proper Health and Safety protocols are followed when the Bins are being moved.



Anaerobic Digestion

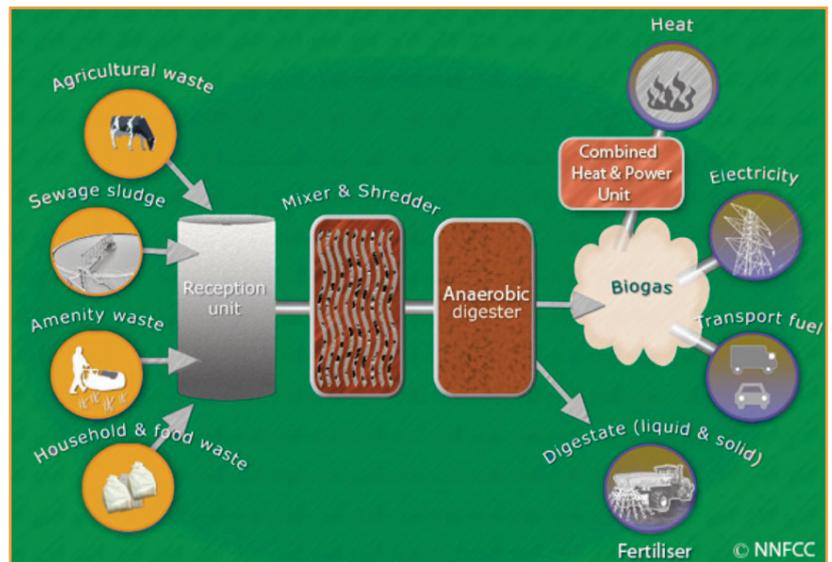
Anaerobic digestion is the simple, natural breakdown of organic matter into carbon dioxide, methane and water, by two groups of microorganisms, bacteria and archaea. Since many of these are intolerant to oxygen, this process is known as anaerobic.

At the end of the process we have a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide gases (biogas), water and some organic material (digestate). Biogas can be burned to produce both heat and electricity, while methane can be used as vehicle fuel or injected into the gas grid. Digestate is a stable, nutrient-rich substance and can be used for a range of products and purposes: most usefully as a fertiliser, rich in nutrients, but also as feedstock for ethanol production, and in low-grade building materials, like fibreboard. Water, after treatment within the AD process, may be returned to the watercourses.

16% of UK methane emissions come from manure management. Through AD, approximately a third of these emissions can be abated, or around 3% of the UK's total GHG emissions.

Separate food waste collections can boost recycling rates by a quarter, reduce waste by a third and save local authorities millions on the cost of disposal.

For each tonne of food waste processed through AD rather than landfilled, 500 kg of CO₂e emissions are avoided.



Food Waste Recycling Benefits

- Quantifiable figures in terms of the waste recycled leading to improved environmental performance
- Significant reduction in your carbon footprint
- Improved waste management process
- Reduction in health & safety risk by reducing the weight of your waste bags & bins
- Set routine for managing your waste
- A strong ethical and moral benefit to highlight to customers and suppliers
- Education of the staff on the benefits of recycling and what can be recycled
- Potential financial savings by reducing the number of other bins

www.wmfltd.com

01202 535888