

## Eco Impact Checklist

**Title of report: WoE Waste Treatment Contract 2020 – Decision Pathway (App F)**

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**Anticipated date of key decision: 05/02/2019**

**Purpose of Report:**

1. To seek approval of Cabinet to enter into the contracts for residual waste as set out in this report:
  - a. Contract with Viridor for treatment of up to 120,000 tonnes of residual waste;
  - b. Contract with Suez for treatment of up to 50,000 tonnes of residual waste; and
  - c. Contract with ETM for treatment of up to 45,500 tonnes of bulky residual waste.

To note the outcome of the process for the procurement of the West of England residual waste contracts

Will the proposal impact on...	Yes/ No	+ive or -ive	If Yes...	
			Briefly describe impact	Briefly describe Mitigation measures
Emission of Climate Changing Gases?	Yes	-ive	Currently Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) and Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) options are being explored. Both emit harmful emissions. This includes vehicle transport and emissions to air.	All technologies regulated by IPPC/PPC (Pollution prevention and control).
Bristol's resilience to the effects of climate change?	No			
Consumption of non-renewable resources?	Yes	-ive	Currently ERF and MBT options are being explored.	Energy recovery reduces the use of fossil fuels on the grid. Heat recovery would significantly improve environmental performance of energy from waste processes.
Production, recycling or disposal of waste	Yes	+ive	Currently ERF and MBT options are being explored.  BCC will provide general waste to go to waste treatment, but will not stop focussing on applying the waste hierarchy	Offers a potential zero landfill solution but guarantee high landfill diversion target for all Bristol CC residual waste arisings treated.  There is no guaranteed minimum tonnage for any contract awarded and a 5% per year waste reduction/growth

		<p>The tender includes provision for treatment of bulky waste</p> <p>Currently energy from waste and MBT options are being explored, current arrangements utilises some landfill use (which has negative impacts methane, transport methods)</p>	<p>mechanism has been included to ensure increase reuse and recycling is prioritised.</p> <p>This waste stream is currently sent to landfill but could be shredded with recyclables being extracted and remaining material diverted from landfill. BCC will contribute up to 15,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>MBT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MBT process produces compost-like output (CLO) previously used for agricultural spreading (various studies raised concerns that use of CLO in agricultural spreading can leach heavy metals.)</li> <li>- Due to this the use of CLO changed to being used mainly for reclamation projects, a low grade material.</li> </ul> <p>ERF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Two outputs from ERF are Air Pollution Control Residues (APCR) and bottom ash (IBA), both used to be routinely</li> </ul>
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				<p>landfilled. But both ERFs have confirm that they will recycle APCR and IBA and will divert these products from landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Currently 2-3% metals is extracted from the process for recycling.</li> <li>- In the first half of 2018/19, the outputs of the council's trade waste that was sent to the Suez Severnside Recovery Centre (SERC) were as follows.</li> </ul> <p>Both options offer high landfill diversion performance.</p>
The appearance of the city?	Yes	+ive/ -ive		There may be impacts in this area, however these are unknown currently.
Pollution to land, water, or air?	Yes	-ive/ +ive	<p>Currently energy from waste and MBT options are being explored, with potential for no pollution into landfill but will create emissions to air.</p> <p>Transportation of waste will create emissions to air.</p>	<p>Offers very high landfill diversion solution to all Bristol CC residual waste arising.</p> <p>The evaluation criteria at tender stage does not include emissions modelling, this could negatively affect air quality where this impact is not being considered. However emissions parameters as laid down in IPCC/PCC regulations</p>

				will need to be adhered to.  Using MBT to ERF for extra processing will increase transport movement, thus increasing emissions to air locally in Bristol.
Wildlife and habitats?	No			
<p><b>Consulted with:</b>  All West of England waste partners  Internal project groups  The waste and resource industry  All tenderers regarding environmental sustainability of their respective tenders</p>				
<p><b>Summary of impacts and Mitigation - <u>to go into the main Cabinet/ Council Report</u></b></p>				
<p>The significant impacts of this proposal are...</p> <p>Current (MBT+ERF) waste treatment and proposed changes both produce highly significant environmental impacts. In comparison with current arrangements, a change to ERF only would result in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced vehicle movements</li> <li>• Reduced waste to landfill</li> </ul> <p>Overall, considering that most waste sent to MBT is ultimately disposed of through ERF, a change to ERF- only is unlikely to create a significant change in environmental impacts.</p> <p>Any future decision to reclaim heat would radically improve performance as it would be directly offsetting the combustion of fossil fuels for heating.</p> <p>The overall impact of this proposal is neutral.</p>				
<p><b>Checklist completed by:</b></p>				
Name:				
Dept.:				
Extension:				
Date:		21/01/2019		
Verified by Environmental Performance Team		Nicola Hares with input from Steve Ransom		