



Cré AGM – July 21st 2005

The Cré AGM took place on Thursday 21st of July in the Heritage Hotel, Portlaoise, Co. Laois. All committee member positions were up for renewal and nominations were sought from interested parties for all roles.

Fiacra Quinn of Greenstreets resigned from his role as Chair after holding the position for the last three years and Conor McGovern of Greenstar was nominated to the role of Chair. Fiacra looks forward to continued involvement in the association and was nominated for the role of Treasurer. This role was held by Conor for the last two years.

Lorraine Herity of RPS-MCOS continues in the role of Association Secretary.

In brief, the following items were discussed at the AGM;

- Need for an employed Company Secretary agreed
- Association finances are in healthy state
- Board of Directors nominated
- Agreed to make Submission to Joint Committee
- Membership of committees elected.
- Schedule of activities and dates '05/'06 agreed
- Training needs of composting industry
- Site selection report will be published soon

Further information and the full set of minutes are available from Lorraine Herity info@compostireland.ie

National response to the Landfill Directive Targets

The following report appeared in the Environment Daily Report (ENDS) 1851, 04/04/05;

"Four EU countries have already reached the stringent 2016 target to divert biodegradable waste (BMW) from landfill over a decade before a legal deadline to do so, the European Commission's first implementation report on the 1999 landfill directive reveals. But the Commission says poor reporting by other countries means it has no idea how close they are to meeting a first interim deadline by July 2006.

"Under the landfill directive member states must cut the amount of biodegradable waste entering landfill to 75% of 1995 levels by July 2006, to 50% by July 2009 and finally to 35% by July 2016.

"Austria, Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands - plus the Belgian region of Flanders - have already met or will soon meet the final 2016 target, the Commission's review shows. France has already passed the 2009 target and Italy the 2006 target.

"Late submission by the others of reports on their progress towards the targets mean it is "unclear" whether they will meet the directive's landfill diversion deadlines. Nevertheless, the Commission says it "looks like additional efforts will be necessary" for them to do so.

strategies to the Commission, almost two years after they were supposed to. Strategies from the ten new member states are similarly lacking.

"Two countries - the UK and Greece - have invoked a get-out clause allowing member states that were landfilling over 80% of their waste in 1995 to delay meeting the targets. Both want to use the full allowance of an extra four years.

"Meanwhile the UK last week announced the launch of an innovative landfill allowance trading scheme that will help local authorities to implement the directive. The Commission said the scheme "could lead to good results" but that it was "difficult to see whether the objectives can be achieved in practice".

The note, (0.2MB) is available from: www.biowaste.at/downloads_pdf/sla_050602_e-c-report_div-biodeg-waste-landfill.pdf

In Ireland, the National Biodegradable Waste Strategy (part of the National Landfill Directive response) is at draft stage, having been published May 2004. It is as yet unclear whether derogation on the Landfill Directive targets will be taken. The 2003 National Waste Database indicates that in 2003, Ireland landfilled 1,145,533 tonnes of BMW. This was 136% of the 2006 target of 843,303 tonnes.

See also Page 4 – UK response to Landfill Directive

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BORD NA MÓNA ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED

Bord na Móna Environmental Limited is an established environmental solutions provider with a proven track record in Wastewater Treatment, Environmental Consultancy & Monitoring Services, Air Pollution Monitoring & Control and Waste Management, all of which are supported by an extensive environmental laboratory (ISO 17025 accredited) providing an R&D facility for the company's products and services.



Clean Air Solutions offers a range of products and services relating to Air Pollution Monitoring & Control and has capability to treat a range of emissions and odours.

Bord na Móna's patented processes MÓNASHELL and MÓNAFIL offer low cost, flexible and innovative solutions to air pollution problems



These solutions can be tailored for specific on site requirements. Bord na Móna has been working since the mid 1990's to develop a technically competent and cost-effective odour control solution for composting. Over the last ten years, a large number of the Bord na Móna MÓNAFIL plants have been installed in waste facilities in Italy with the largest project being for the Milan Municipality. As a result, Bord na Móna has built up extensive data and application expertise concerning the application of odour control in the municipal waste sector. The Bord na Móna technology has proven itself effective for this application and, should assist in the ever-increasing adoption of composting for treating municipal solid waste.

Environmental Consultancy Services is active in all areas of environmental management. A unique laboratory facility, highly qualified scientists and experienced consultants form the basis of Bord na Móna's Environmental Consultancy Services.

Specialist interests of the Bord na Móna team of environmental consultants include environmental management systems, environmental impact statements, IPC Licensing, the monitoring and analysis of air, odour and water quality, bioaerosol monitoring & dispersion modelling, hydrogeology, noise and acoustics, waste management among many other services.

The Bord na Móna Wastewater Treatment business offers products and services that provide effective treatment solutions across a broad range of applications including single house, housing schemes, commercial, leisure, health and educational facilities, and municipal and industrial applications. Long term experience and expertise in this area puts Bord na Móna Environmental Ltd. at the forefront of the industry. Working to the latest regulations, guidelines and industry standards ensures that the company delivers wastewater treatment solutions to the highest standard. The company also offers a range of innovative surface water products including rainwater harvesting, storm water treatment systems, package pump stations etc.

Mature Compost Tests

Exchangeable Nutrients
Total Nutrients
pH, Electrical Conductivity
Dry Matter
Foreign Matter
Potentially Toxic Elements (Heavy Metals)
Human Pathogens,
Ash,
Particle Size
Bulk Density
Growing Trials
Weed Tests
Water Capacity
Trouble shooting

Feedstock Evaluation

C:N Ratio
Airspace/Porosity
Feedstock Blending
Moisture
Feedstock Suitability
Heavy Metals

Compost Maturity Tests

Self-Heating Test
Respiration Index
C:N Ratio
Germination Test
CO2 Evolution
O2 Respiration
Nitrate Test
Consultation on product development

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Diary of events '05-'06

The following dates of events were set at the AGM for 2005-2006.

23 September 2005 - Managing the environmental impact of a composting facility. (Venue TBC)

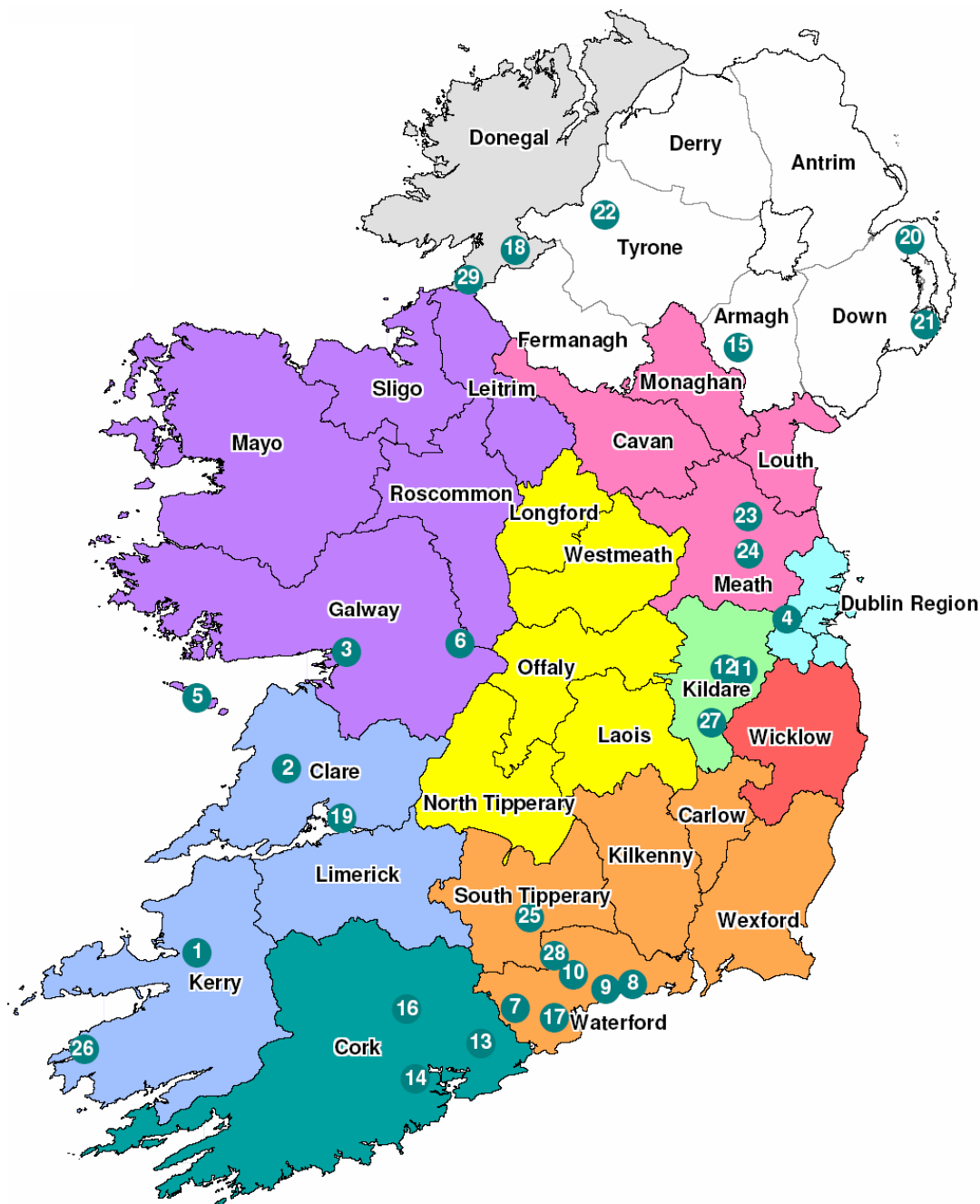
15 November 2005 Developing markets for waste derived compost material. (Venue TBC)

23 February 2006 – Topic and agenda TBC

4 May 2006 – Annual Seminar. (Venue TBC)

4 July 2006 – AGM. (Venue TBC)

Composting facilities in Ireland - July 2005



1	Kilroney Composting Site	3,000
2	Inagh Waste Management Facility	2,000
3	Carrowbrowne Waste Recovery Facility	10,000
4	Lucan Green Waste Composting	5,000
5	Aran Islands Recycling Scheme	500
6	Ballinasloe Composting Site	1,000
7	Lismore Recycling Centre	500
8	Tramore Recycling Centre	1,000
9	Dungarvan Recycling Centre	1,000
10	Waterford City Composting Facility	10,000
11	Silliot Hill, Kildare	5,200
12	Kildare Sludge Plant	5,200
13	CTO Middleton	3,000
14	Kinsale Road Facility	2,000
15	Keady Composting Facility	65,000

16	McGill Facility	10,000
17	Cappoquin Facility	10,000
18	Enviro Grind Ltd.	3,000
19	Shannon Vermicomposting	1,000
20	Robert Delaney	10,000
21	Down District Council Composting Site	1,800
22	Simplereiland Ltd.	4,000
23	Organic Gold	3,000
24	AES, Navan	10,000
25	Miltown Composting Facility	6,000
26	Veragh Co-Op	5,000
27	BEOFS	5,000
28	Kilgreany	5,000
29	Ballyshannon	5,000

Composting in Scotland – a report

Dr. Peter Olsen, Chairman, Composting Association: Scotland, April 2005

The composting of biodegradable waste is increasingly seen by the waste management industry in Scotland as one of the key technologies in reducing greenhouse gases by diverting waste from landfills and achieving the Landfill Directive targets due to start biting in 2010. The Scottish Executive have through the Strategic Waste Fund (initially €530 million), encouraged all local authorities in Scotland to invest in composting as part of their efforts to achieve and surpass, their recycling and composting targets for 2006 and beyond. The problem was, how much to invest and what is needed to realise these targets.

The Composting Association have for several years carried out studies into the level of composting in the UK. Scotland, while featured, had always been a footnote in their studies and there was little substantive information on the level of composting in Scotland. To fill this knowledge gap, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), commissioned Active Compost Ltd., to investigate the state of composting in Scotland.

Active Compost found that that waste management companies in Scotland (both private sector and local councils), composted more than 280,000 tonnes of biodegradable waste each year.

From these 280,000 tonnes (from which the highest proportion was botanical or green waste), the industry produced around 85,000 tonnes of finished compost some achieving the BSI PAS 100 certification and was used in wide range of applications, from horticultural to daily cover for landfills and as restoration materials. The composting industry had also invested more than €18 million to date, but reported that another €80 million (or around €2.5 million per site) will be needed if the long term targets are to be realised.

While the amount of composting being carried out is encouraging, the report warns that it is unclear what proportion of the private sector processing capacity will be made available to the local authorities and that the capacity planned by Scottish councils is less than 40% of what is required to meet the national Waste Strategy Targets for 2010.

UK response to the Landfill Directive

The Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) is one of the UK government's key measures to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill, goes live from April 1. The scheme will see progressive reductions in the amount of BMW - such as paper, food and garden waste - that disposal authorities can landfill. Composting will be a key means of achieving this target.

Local authorities across England have been set limits on the amount of BMW that they may send to landfill.

The full report is available at www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/nws/research/compost_report_feb05.pdf

The last year has seen two major changes in the regulatory regime for composting, in The Animal By-products Regulations (ABR) and in exemptions from holding a waste management licence for small scale composting

The ABR regulation which affects all food wastes (including domestic waste) and animal by-products (meat & bones etc) was introduced as a result of the BSE and Foot & Mouth emergency and introduces strict environmental controls over both the process of composting and the use of any compost produced. Composters who wish to compost materials within the remit of the regulations, will require a permit from The State Veterinary Service in addition to a Waste Management licence (home composting is not affected unless you keep pigs or chickens).

These new regulations mean that operators will have to invest in expensive in-vessel technology and be subjected to hygiene inspections from the State Veterinary Service as well as visits by SEPA environmental protection officers.

The New Year also saw major changes to the way small scale composting (such as community composting) is carried out with the lifting of the import/ export rule which will enable community composters for the first time, to sell or give away their compost (previously, any compost produced could only be used on site). The new rules however, restrict the types of input material to low risk material only (i.e. green waste) and limit the amount to 400 tonnes at any one time. The regulation also introduced specific rules to type of surface and composting technology that can be used and an Annual fee for inspection.

While all these changes have not been universally welcomed by the composting industry, it is predicted that composting in the future are likely to be well run, pose few environmental problems (such as smells) and the compost produced will be safe to use with a ready market.

These 'landfill allowances' are tradable. Authorities can buy or sell or save unused allowances (banking) or bring forward part of their future allocation (borrowing) more allowances if they expect to landfill more or less than is permitted by the number of allowances they hold.

Disposal authorities that exceed the limit set by the allowances they hold will be fined £150 for every tonne they are over the limit.