

Environmental Planning Statement

**Comprehensive development of site B
as per approved Planning Policy for Ta' Masrija Mellieha**

**To construct four apartment blocks to include in total
48 residential units and 48 basement garages, and a public area**

**Outline development for the
construction of maisonettes, apartments, penthouses and underlying garages**

Appendix Four
Waste Analyses Tables

12 January 2010



Construction Waste

Domestic Waste

Commercial Waste

Construction Waste

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Category 01 01 wastes from mineral extraction | | | | | | |
| Excavated material | 01 01 02 | N | Site B 176 904 tonnes | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system High levels of dust can be produced when extracted material is handled. In the short term, exposure to high levels of limestone dust irritates the nose and throat. May cause silicosis | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | To be transported and disposed of at Ta' Zuta inert waste landfill. |
| | | | Site C 14 364 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 79 230 tonnes | | | |
| Category 08 01 waste from MFSU and removal of paint and varnish | | | | | | |
| Waste paint and varnish containing organic solvents or other dangerous substances | 08 01 11 | H | Site B <0.2 tonnes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bio-Hazard 2. Teratogenic 3. Can cause irritations to eyes, skin, and airways. Water based paints should not be associated with any hazards Oil based paints are associated with skin and eye irritation and allergic skin reactions The other main effect would be from solvent exposure. Rapid signs and symptoms of toxicity are common with exposures to high concentrations of organic solvents | Products with higher environmental and occupational health and safety performance should be given preference. Leftover paints and varnishes can be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials. The unused paints/varnishes can also be used in other projects. Developers should consider ordering non-hazardous material (e.g. water based paint, 18 01 12), where possible | To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, either for incineration at the Marsa Thermal Treatment Facility or for export under LN 205 of 2000. |
| | | | Site C <0.1 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <0.1 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Category 13 02 waste engine, gear and lubricating oils | | | | | | |
| Engine, gear and lubricating oils used by on-site equipment | 13 02 04 or 13 02 05 or 13 02 06 to be established once a contractor is appointed | H | Depends on age, type, and condition of vehicles and equipment used <20 L per week | Lubricating oil is insoluble, persistent and can contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals It is slow to degrade It sticks to everything from beach sand to bird feathers If not managed well it can contaminate waterways and pollute drinking water | On-site servicing shall be limited to equipment stationed on the site e.g. (air compressors and mortar mixers) During construction works, on-site servicing shall be minimal. These materials shall be removed from the site as soon as servicing is completed. | To be stored in a waste oils well, the technical specifications of which shall be approved by the MEPA. The oil well should preferably include an inbuilt bund. Given the small amounts of waste oils involved, the materials can be transported to the Contractor's plant/yard immediately after on-site servicing, to be stored in a waste oil well until collection as below. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, for the recycling of the waste. |
| Category 13 05 oil/water separator contents | | | | | | |
| Sludge from vehicle washing recycling chambers | 13 05 01 | H | Depends on weather conditions | Can be an environmental and health hazard; depending on level of contamination of the sludge by oils and other pollutants | Amount of water used in this operation should be minimised | Sludge accumulated in recycling chambers to be pumped out by means of mobile suction pumps. To be temporarily stored in a bunded area and left to dry. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, for the treatment/cleaning of the sludge. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Paper and cardboard packaging from M&E equipment | 15 01 01 | N | Depends on type of equipment installed | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system | To consider procuring products with least amounts of packaging | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. Skips should be covered and/or located in a sheltered area in order for the material to be kept dry To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| Plastic packaging from M&E equipment | 15 01 02 | N | Depends on type of equipment installed | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system | To consider procuring products with least amounts of packaging | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| Metallic packaging | 15 01 04 | N | Refer to row covering 15 01 10, below | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system | To consider procuring products with least amounts of packaging Developers should consider ordering non-hazardous material, e.g. water based paints, 18 01 12, where possible | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances | 15 01 10 | H | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Subdivided into:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bags containing cement and cement based mortar mixes | 15 01 10 | N | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Site B <0.2 tonnes</td> <td rowspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site C <0.1 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Site D <0.1 tonnes</td> </tr> </table> | Site B <0.2 tonnes | | Site C <0.1 tonnes | Site D <0.1 tonnes | <p>Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system</p> <p>High levels of dust can be produced when cement is handled, for example when emptying or disposing of bags. In the short term, exposure to high levels of cement dust irritates the nose and throat. Scabbling or concrete cutting can also produce high levels of dust, which may contain silica</p> | <p>Risk of hazardous substances leaching out of packaging into the soil and reaching ground water and other aquatic environments</p> <p>Waste cement bags to be stored in skips located in protected areas to ensure that they are kept dry</p> | <p>To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. Skips should be covered by or located in a sheltered area in order for material to be kept dry.</p> <p>In accordance with advice given by WasteServ, to be transported by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned at the Saint Antnin facility.</p> <p>The bags shall be cleaned thoroughly and recycled.</p> |
| Site B <0.2 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site C <0.1 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | |
| Site D <0.1 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|
| Containers of hazardous paints, varnishes and so on | 15 01 10 | N | Site B 2 500 X 5L tins | <p>The hazards from paint vary with the type of solvent and pigments used</p> <p>Water based paints should not be associated with any hazards. Oil based paints are associated with skin and eye irritation and allergic skin reactions</p> <p>The other main effect would be from solvent exposure. Rapid signs and symptoms of toxicity are common with exposures to high concentrations of organic solvents</p> | <p>To be handled as per instructions in Materials Safety Data Sheets</p> <p>Developers should consider ordering non-hazardous material, e.g. water based paints, 18 01 12, where possible. The waste containers would thus fall under 15 01 04</p> <p>Contractors should be encouraged to make use of high capacity containers (e.g. 250L tanks) for paints, where possible. Such tanks are reusable</p> | <p>To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips</p> <p>To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, under LN 205 of 2000, for the export of the waste.</p> <p>Tins of non-hazardous material (e.g. water based paints), shall be consigned to the Sant' Antrnin waste facility.</p> |
| | | | Site C 500 X 5L tins | | | |
| | | | Site D 1 300 X 5L tins | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Category 15 02 absorbents, filter materials, wiping cloths and protective clothing | | | | | | |
| Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances oil filters used in on-site equipment | 15 02 02 | H | Depends on age, type and condition of vehicles and equipment used. Depends on whether any spills/leaks of hazardous fluids occur, which would require the use of absorbent materials to control the spill. | Can be a health hazard if not managed properly | On-site servicing shall be limited to equipment stationed on the site e.g. (air compressors and mortar mixers) During construction works, on-site servicing shall be minimal. These materials shall be removed from the site as soon as servicing is completed. No temporary storage should be permitted. The Contractors shall be required to provide a spill kit bunker which would include equipment and materials to be used in case of spills and or leaks of hazardous liquids occur. The bunker shall also contain bags designed for the containment of contaminated absorbents used to control the spill/leakage. | To be transported to the Contractor's plant/yard to be stored in a hazardous waste container, the technical specifications of which shall be approved by the MEPA. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, under LN 205 of 2000, for the export of the waste. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 16 01 end-of-life vehicles from different means of transport | | | | | | |
| Tyres dumped into the site and collected prior to excavation works. | 16 01 03 | N | Site B <5tonnes | Leachate to receiving environment. Tyres are also combustible and the fires that they fuel generate highly toxic air pollutants. Free flow of landfill gas and leached compounds. Tyres are suitable for mosquitoes and other vermin. | The substantial amount of space required for the temporary storage of the material. | To be deposited at the Contractor's Yard to be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, for export under LN 205 of 2000. |
| | | | Site C <5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <5 tonnes | | | |
| Category 17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | | | | | | |
| Concrete | 17 01 01 | N | | | | |
| <i>Subdivided into:</i> | | | | | | |
| Leftover cement-based mortars used for pointing and plastering | 17 01 01 | N | Site B circa 2.5 tonnes | Left-over concrete is hazardous, with respect to aquatic environments when we | Mortar and plaster mixes should be small in order to minimise leftover material In construction sites, such mixes are small and prepared frequently as fresh mortars and plaster mixes are easier to handle | To be poured in a container preferably steel, and left to dry. To be disposed of in an inert waste landfill (Ta' Żuta). The mixer should be washed in the vehicle washing area. |
| | | | Site C circa 0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D circa 1.5 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Concrete mix | 17 01 01 | N | <p>Site B 812 tonnes</p> <p>Site C 119 tonnes</p> <p>Site D 356 tonnes</p> | <p>Leftover concrete is hazardous, with respect to aquatic environments when wet</p> <p>Contact with wet cement can cause both dermatitis and burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin affected by dermatitis feels itchy and sore, and looks red, scaly, and cracked. Cement is capable of causing dermatitis by two mechanisms - irritancy and allergy • The principal cause of burns is thought to be the alkalinity of the wet cement | <p>Orders for concrete mixes shall be accurate, in order to minimise left-over material</p> | <p>Option 1 To be left to dry in pits in the supplier's plant. The dried material be disposed of in an inert waste landfill (Ta' Żuta).</p> <p>Option 2 (most practical under current circumstances in Malta) The supplier can plan works within the plant in a manner that permits leftover concrete in re-turning ready-mix trucks to be used for the casting of pre-cast products.</p> <p>Option 3 (preferred) The immediate or later reuse of the left-over mixes through the adoption methods such as the 'stoning out' which involves the addition of coarse aggregate and water in the mixer drum and bringing up of the mixture to the point of discharge four to five times. Mix to be retained in drum overnight. Subsequently, the aggregate shall be integrated into a (continued in next row)</p> |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | <p>(continued from previous row)</p> <p>This method is not suitable after a minority of mix types, and can be used only in plants, which use loaders and ground level aggregate storage bays. In Malta, most plants use this system.</p> <p>In cases where such systems are not available, alternative approaches to the reuse of concrete mixes are possible.</p> <p>Concrete suppliers should be required to reuse concrete mixes, given that specialist advice on concrete mix design is easily available in Malta.</p> |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Category 17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | | | | | | |
| Stone and concrete blocks | 17 01 02 | N | | | | |
| <i>Subdivided into:</i> | | | | | | |
| Stones from rubble walls | 17 01 02 | N | Site B 300 tonnes | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system High levels of dust can be produced when extracted material is handled. In the short term, exposure to high levels of limestone dust irritates the nose and throat. May cause silicosis | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | The demolition of rubble walls requires a permit from the Director Environment Protection Directorate as required under Regulation 6(3) of the Rubble Walls and Rural Structures (Conservation and maintenance) Regulations, 1997 (Legal Notice 160 of 1997). The stones shall be transported for storage in a location agreed with the Director for the construction of new or the maintenance/repair of existing rubble walls. |
| | | | Site C 30 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 200 tonnes | | | |
| Franka stone blocks derived from demolition works | 17 01 02 | N | Site B 520 tonnes | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system High levels of dust can be produced when extracted material is handled. In the short term, exposure to high levels of limestone dust irritates the nose and throat. May cause silicosis | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | To be transported and disposed of at Ta' Zuta inert waste landfill. |
| | | | Site C 54 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 450 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Category 17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | | | | | | |
| HCBs | 17 01 02 | N | Site B 1 693 tonnes | May liberate dust Likely emissions of PM ₁₀ 's and PM _{2.5} S | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | To be temporarily stored in on-site bins/skips which shall be covered with heavy-duty tarpaulin and kept wet by means water spraying or sprinkling. Option 1 Disposal To be transported to an inert waste landfill, at Ta' Zuta, for disposal. Option 2 (preferred) Reuse To be transported to a crushing facility, where material shall be crushed and later used as an aggregate. Crushed concrete may be reused as an aggregate in new cement concrete or any other structural layer. In this case, the crushed material is blended with a new aggregate. |
| | | | Site C 256 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 780 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Category 17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics | | | | | | |
| Tiles and ceramics | 17 01 03 | N | | | | |
| <i>Subdivided into:</i> | | | | | | |
| Ceramic tiles | 17 01 03 | N | Site B circa 8 tonnes | May liberate dust Likely emissions of PM ₁₀ 's and PM _{2.5} S | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | To be stored in skips. Option 1 To be transported to an inert waste landfill, at Ta' Żuta, for disposal. Option 2 (preferred) To be transported to contractor's plant. Ceramic tiles can be re-used for backfill. Marble chippings shall be used for the making of terrazzo tiles. |
| | | | Site C circa 1.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D circa 3.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site B circa 1.5 tonnes | | | |
| Marble works Marble elements shall be cut to size at the contractor's plant | 17 01 03 | N | Site C circa 0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D circa 1 tonnes | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Category 17 02 wood, glass, and plastic | | | | | | |
| Plastic leftovers from wires, pipes | 17 02 03 | N | Site B <1 tonnes | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and contracted to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C <0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <1 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Category 17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products | | | | | | |
| Bituminous mixtures containing coal tar Roof Membrane | 17 03 01 | H | Site B <1 tonnes | If not managed properly ground water could become contaminated with the tarred products | Orders for waterproofing membrane to be accurate, in order to minimise leftover material | To be stored in a sealable hazardous waste container, the technical specifications of which shall be approved by the MEPA. To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, under LN 205 of 2000, for the export of the waste. |
| | | | Site C <0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <1 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Category 17 04 Metals (including their alloys) | | | | | | |
| Copper, bronze, brass Leftovers from copper pipes | 17 04 01 | N | Site B <2.5 tonnes | Metals, if not recycled, need a large amount of energy, time and money to be removed from the ecosystem | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C <0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <1 .5tonnes | | | |
| Iron and steel | 17 04 05 | N | Site B <5 tonnes | Metals, if not recycled, need a large amount of energy, time and money to be removed from the ecosystem | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips Option 1 To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. Option 2 Leftover material recycled at Contractors' plant This option depends on which contractor is commissioned with the Construction Works. |
| | | | Site C <1 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <1 .5tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Category 17 04 Metals (including their alloys) | | | | | | |
| Metal objects such as sheets, fences, doors, and other objects, tanks, derived during the clearing of the site prior to excavations | 17 04 07 | N | Site B <5tonnes | Metals, if not recycled, need a large amount of energy, time and money to be removed from the ecosystem | | To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C <3 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <4 tonnes | | | |
| Cables | 17 04 11 | N | Site B <2.5tonnes | Metals, if not recycled, need a large amount of energy, time and money to be removed from the ecosystem | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials. | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips To be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Waste Broker, and consigned to the Sant' Antnin waste facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C <0.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <1.5 tonnes | | | |
| Category 17 05 Soil, stone and dredging spoil | | | | | | |
| Clearance waste including top soil and loose material. (prior to excavation works) | 17 05 04 | N | Site B 8 510 tonnes | Time, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system High levels of dust can be produced when extracted material is handled. In the short term, exposure to high levels of limestone dust irritates the nose and throat. May cause silicosis | To be sprayed or sprinkled with water (i) on a regular basis during temporary storage and (ii) prior to being transported. | Organic soils to be transported to a site as instructed by the Director of Agriculture under the Fertile Soil (Preservation) Act, 1973 (Cap 236) and the Preservation of Fertile Soil Regulations, 1973 (Legal Notice 104 of 1973). Loose material to be transported and disposed of at Ta' Żuta inert waste landfill |
| | | | Site C 2 700 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 5 520 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Category 17 08 gypsum-based construction material | | | | | | |
| Gypsum-based construction material | 17 08 01 | | | | | |
| <i>Subdivided into:</i> | | | | | | |
| Solid gypsum plasterboard | 17 08 01 | H | Site B <5 tonnes | May liberate dust Likely emissions of PM ₁₀ 's and PM _{2.5} S. Contains crystalline silica Eye contact to airborne dust may cause irritation or inflammation. Eye exposures require immediate first aid and medical attention to prevent significant damage to the eye | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials Cutting of material requires the use of power tools connected with dust extraction equipment and eye protection. Material to be handled as indicated in corresponding MSDS Waste gypsum plasterboard to be stored in skips located in protected areas to ensure that they are kept dry. Contractors should be encouraged to make use of plasterboard which produces non-hazardous waste (17 08 02). | To be separated and deposited in corresponding on-site skips. Skips should be covered or located in a sheltered area in order for material to be kept dry If 17 08 01, to be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier, through a Registered Broker. The latter will make the necessary arrangements on behalf of the Developers, under LN 205 of 2000, for the export of the waste. In the case of 17 908 02, recycled gypsum can be exported for re-introduction into the manufacture of new plasterboard. The material is also useful for soil amendment and household products, such as cat litters. |
| | 17 08 02 | N | Site C <1 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D <3 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site B <2.5 tonnes Site C <0.5 tonnes Site D <1 tonnes | | | |
| Gypsum plastering | 17 08 01 | N | | | Leftovers to be minimized through detailed scheduling and accurate ordering of materials | To be poured in a metal container and left to dry Subsequently to be broken up and mixed with backfill material |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Category 20 01 Municipal waste | | | | | | |
| Mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) Mainly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biodegradable waste from packed lunches • plastic and glass bottles for water and soft drinks | 20 03 01 | N | <p>circa 18 tonnes</p> <p>0.6 tonnes per capita value obtained from the 2006 SOER, with 3% increment for successive years for a max of 15 personnel working on-site for 24 months</p> <p>Site B <140 tonnes</p> <p>Site C <17 tonnes</p> <p>Site D <58 tonnes</p> | Time, space, expense, and energy needed to remove waste from the system If not managed well infestation of vermin and other pests and bad odours may occur | On-site workers shall be provided with waste separation facilities and encouraged to separate waste | <p>Where possible waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins</p> <p>Bins should be covered in a way to prevent infestation of vermin, strays, and other pests</p> <p>The refuse storage facilities should consist of standard covered skips on wheels which are emptied regularly by a registered waste broker, and deposited at the Sant' Antrnin waste facility for treatment and recycling</p> |

Domestic Waste

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 15 01 Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Paper and cardboard packaging | 15 01 01 | N | Site B 42.1 tonnes | Use of too much paper has resulted in, among other adverse effects, deforestation in many parts of the world. It takes paper between 2 to 5 months to biodegrade. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Products with the least amount of packaging should be considered. Rather than being discarded, packaging should be reused when possible. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate paper/cardboard recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 7.3 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 21.6 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Category 15 01 Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Plastic packaging | 15 01 02 | N | Site B 21.4 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. If not recycled, it takes plastic bags 10 to 20 years to biodegrade. Even worse it takes plastic 6 pack holders 450 years to biodegrade whereas plastic bottles never biodegrade. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible, products with fewer plastic packaging and more biodegradable options should be used. Plastic packaging should be separated and deposited in plastic recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 3.7 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 11.1 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Category 15 01 Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Wooden packaging | 15 01 03 | N | Site B 13.9 tonnes | The extensive use of wood has resulted in deforestation which in turn has a very negative impact on climate and flora and fauna | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Wood should be reused or recycled. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 2.4 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 7.1 tonnes | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Metallic packaging | 15 01 04 | N | Site B 20.5 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. If not recycled, it takes tin cans 50 to 100 years and aluminum cans 80 to 100 years to biodegrade. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 3.6 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 10.9 tonnes | | | |
| Composite packaging | 15 01 05 | N | Site B Negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Packaging should be reused and any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Mixed packaging | 15 01 06 | N | Site B 57.3 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 10.0 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 28.6 tonnes | | | |
| Glass packaging | 15 01 07 | N | Site B 13.2 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. Glass is non biodegradable and hence very harmful to the environment. Could cause injuries if not handled properly. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 2.2 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 6.6 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Textile packaging | 15 01 09 | N | Site B Negligible Site C Negligible Site D Negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible textiles should be reused. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Paper and cardboard | 20 01 01 | N | Site B 5.8 tonnes Site C 1.7 tonnes Site D 2.9tonnes | Use of too much paper has resulted in, among other adverse effects, deforestation in many parts of the world. It takes paper between 2 to 5 months to biodegrade. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate paper/cardboard recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| Glass | 20 01 02 | N | Site B 177.4 tonnes Site C 30.8 tonnes Site D 88.7 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. Could cause injuries if not handled properly. | Households shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused or separated and deposited in the appropriate glass recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste | 20 01 08 | N | Site B 887.1 tonnes | Bagging these materials and placing them into the garbage collecting system uses valuable landfill space, removes nutrients from the environment and imposes unnecessary expenses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste should be separated and placed into acceptable biodegradable bags. These should be stored in such a way so as to prevent pests, vermin and strays access. This prevents both infestation from unwanted pests and also any undesirable smells and spillages. | The waste will be stored temporarily in a cold room and transported on a daily basis by a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| | | | Site C 153.8 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 443.6 tonnes | | | |
| Clothes Textiles | 20 01 10 20 01 11 | N N | Site B Negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Where possible clothes should be reused or donated to charities. Alternatively residents can take waste to the Civic Amenity Sites available. | Otherwise, the appointed Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will transport the clothes to a Civic Amenity Site |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | | |
| Solvents | 20 01 13 | H | Site B Negligible | Waste solvents can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. Many chloro-carbon solvents can slowly accumulate in the body and can cause liver deterioration. If released indiscriminately, waste solvents can threaten the environment by contaminating water and soil and contributing to air pollution. | These substances need to be stored in appropriate hazardous materials containers in a manner that prevents release. Solvents can be recycled. In most cases, used solvents have not chemically degraded: they have just picked impurities. The recycling process separates the solvents from the impurities e.g. filtration. | The corresponding containers shall be deposited at the Registered Waste Brokers' stations to be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers). The carrier will deposit the substances to the Ghallis hazardous waste facility. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed. | |
| Acids | 20 01 14 | H | Site C Negligible | Acids can be hazardous to both human health and the environment | | If the Ghallis facility is not operational, the Registered Waste Broker shall make arrangements for the export of the wastes under LN 205 of 2000. | |
| Alkalines | 20 01 15 | H | | | | | Alkalines can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. |
| Pesticides | 20 01 19 | H | | | | | Pesticides can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. If released indiscriminately, waste solvents can threaten the environment by contaminating water and soil and contributing to air pollution. |
| | | | | | | | Site D Negligible |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Edible oil and fat | 20 01 25 | N | Site B Negligible | Oils cause devastating physical effects on animals and plants if discarded in the environment. May be toxic or form toxic products, and form products that linger in the environment for many years. These produce rancid odours, foul shorelines, clog water treatment plants, and catch fire when ignition sources are present. | | The appointed Registered Waste Brokers shall provide an appropriate collection system for any oil wastes generated. Alternatively, the Broker can provide Residents with containers to collect waste separately and subsequently take it to the nearest Civic Amenity Site or service stations suggested by Waste-Serv. This waste can be converted to Bio diesel. Residents may decide to obtain the containers and take them to the Civic Amenity Sites on their own initiative. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |
| Oil and fat other than those mentioned in 20 01 25 | 20 01 26 | H | Site B Negligible | Batteries and accumulators may contain harmful metals and chemicals such as nickel, cadmium, mercury, nickel metal hydride and lead acid, which can contaminate the environment if not disposed properly. | When batteries containing cadmium are deposited in landfills, they will eventually dissolve and release toxic substances which can seep into the water table posing serious health hazards for the population. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers), will transfer the oil for recycling. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Batteries and accumulators | 20 01 33 | H | Site B Negligible | Batteries and accumulators may contain harmful metals and chemicals such as nickel, cadmium, mercury, nickel metal hydride and lead acid, which can contaminate the environment if not disposed properly. | When batteries containing cadmium are deposited in landfills, they will eventually dissolve and release toxic substances which can seep into the water table posing serious health hazards for the population. The use of more environmentally-friendly products such as mercury-free batteries, heavy-duty, carbon-zinc batteries is advisable. | <p>Battery collection schemes shall be organized by the Registered Waste Brokers and the waste is transported to the Għallis hazard waste facility according to need. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed.</p> <p>Alternatively, residents can allocate a container for storage of used batteries.</p> <p>Batteries can then be taken to a number of outlets in the area or at any local council, where they are deposited in special bins. A list of outlets can be found at www.wasteservmalta.com/html/batteries.htm</p> <p>They can also be taken to the nearest Civic Amenity Site.</p> <p>Rechargeable batteries should be used where possible.</p> <p>The Registered Waste Brokers will offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport to a Civic Amenity Site.</p> |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33 | 20 01 34 | N | Site B Negligible | When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials. | | A battery collection scheme shall be organized in the complex and the waste is transported to the Għallis hazard waste facility according to need. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed. Alternatively, residents can allocate a container for storage of used batteries. These can then be taken to a number of outlets in the area or at any local council, where they are deposited in special bins. A list of outlets can be found at www.wasteservmalta.com/html/batteries.htm Batteries can also be taken to the nearest Civic Amenity Site. Rechargeable batteries should be used where possible. The use of more environmentally- friendly products such as mercury free batteries, heavy-duty, carbon-zinc batteries is advisable. The Registered Waste Brokers will offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport to Civic Amenity Sites. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components | 20 01 35 | H | Site B Negligible | <p>Electronic equipment contains metals and other materials that can become hazardous to human health and the environment if they are not properly managed.</p> <p>Cadmium: The largest source of cadmium in municipal waste is rechargeable nickel-cadmium (NiCd) batteries commonly found in laptop computers. Cadmium affects the kidney and liver. (WHO recommended max intake is 0.4-0.5mg of Cadmium per week.)</p> <p>Lead: monitors and televisions contain a cathode ray tube (CRT) which contains leaded glass, and are the largest source of lead in municipal waste. Lead affects children in particular. It can cause nervous system damage and digestive problems, and, in some cases cause cancer. (WHO recommends a max adult intake of 3mg per person a week)</p> <p>continued in next row</p> | <p>To reduce waste, a: reduce, reuse and recycle policy should be adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce: To reduce the amount of electronic waste, equipment should be maintained and kept as long as possible. (E.g. use a surge protector power strip with all electronics, equipment should be serviced regularly.) ● Reduce: e.g. a computer of recent vintage can often be refurbished and reused. ● Recycle: electronic equipment can be recycled for recovery of metals glass and other materials. | <p>Equipment can be taken to the closest available Civic Amenity Site.</p> <p>The Registered Waste Brokers' stations will also be used to offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to Civic Amenity Sites.</p> |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | <p>Mercury: Electronic waste is a leading source of mercury. Methyl mercury is the major mercury species found in fish and about 90% of it eaten is absorbed by humans. This form of mercury targets the brain. On the other hand inorganic mercury disrupts the functions of the liver and kidneys. (WHO suggests a max. intake for adults of 0.3mg per person per week).</p> | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Discarded electrical and electronic equipment | 20 01 36 | N | Site B Negligible | Discarded electrical and electronic equipment are made with valuable resources, all of which require energy and expense to manufacture. When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials. | The residents should be encouraged to reduce waste production. | Equipment can be taken to the closest available Civic Amenity Site. The Registered Waste Brokers' stations will also be used to offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to Civic Amenity Sites. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |
| Wood | 20 01 38 | N | Site B Negligible | The extensive use of wood has resulted in deforestation which in turn has a very negative impact on climate and flora and fauna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Wood should be reused or recycled. | Wood can be taken to the closest available Civic Amenity Site. The Registered Waste Brokers' stations will also be used to offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to the Sant' Antnin facility or a Civic Amenity Site. |
| | | | Site C Negligible | | | |
| | | | Site D Negligible | | | |
| Plastics | 20 01 39 | N | Site B 210.7 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | The residents should be encouraged to reduce waste production, and to reuse plastic products (where possible). | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 36.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 105.5 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Metals | 20 01 40 | N | Site B 210.7 tonnes | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | The residents should be encouraged to reduce waste production, and to reuse plastic metal products (where possible). | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will make collections from each of the underground garages and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Site C 36.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 105.5 tonnes | | | |
| Category 20.02 Municipal Wastes: garden and park waste | | | | | | |
| Bio-degradable waste | 20 02 01 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Bagging these materials and placing them into the garbage collecting system uses valuable landfill space, removes nutrients from the environment and imposes unnecessary expenses. | Biodegradable waste does not need to leave the garden as there are various inexpensive ways in which these waste products can be found in community recycling projects. These include: Grass clippings and leaves may be recycled directly on the lawn or garden, used as mulch, or used in composting. Other materials such as dead branches old stalks and other organic plant waste can be shredded and also used as mulch, worked into the garden, or added to the compost pile. In the case of composting, a compost bin could be allocated next to the bring-in sites or in a location designated by the landscape designer. | If the waste has to be disposed, a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will transport the waste to the Sant' Antnin facility. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|--|---|--|--|
| Category 20.02 Municipal Wastes: garden and park waste | | | | | | |
| Soil and stones | 20 02 02 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Depletion of soil when in larger quantities effects the environment. | Soil and stones should be reused in the landscape. | |
| Other non-bio-degradable wastes | 20 02 03 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | Waste should be separated and deposited in recycling bins. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Brokers) will transport the waste to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| Category 20.03 Municipal Wastes: other municipal waste | | | | | | |
| Mixed municipal waste | 20 03 01 | N | Site B 436.9 tonnes | Time, space, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | | Where possible waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins. There should be refuse collection points in the underground parking facilities by Registered Waste Broker appointed by the Residents' Associations and transferred directly to the main collection points for loading and carting away. The main refuse collection points should be covered and managed in such a way as to prevent odours, spillage of waste and access to vermin and strays. The refuse storage facilities should consist of standard covered skips on wheels which are emptied daily for disposal by a Registered Waste Carrier operating through the Registered Waste Brokers. Given that the residents will be provided with the means to separate the wastes, it is expected that they will be separating their wastes simply because it will be easy for them to do so. The Waste Management Broker will then transport the separated waste to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| | | | Site C 75.0 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Site D 218.6 tonnes | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|------------------|
| Category 20.03 Municipal Wastes: other municipal waste | | | | | | |
| Bulky waste | 20 03 07 | N | As the units shall be new and occupied for the first time, bulky waste in the first 5 years is predicted to be negligible since the life span of products is expected to be >5 years. | Time, space, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Most of this waste is made up of old furniture, appliances and electronic equipment. Reduce, reuse and recycle. Appliances and other equipment should be serviced regularly to obtain max. Life span. Furniture could be recycled or donated for reuse. Waste can be collected by the bulky refuse service or taken by the residents directly to the closest operating civic amenity centre. The Registered Waste Brokers' stations will also be used to offer a service to the residents for the provision of transport, through a Registered Waste Carrier, to a Civic Amenity Site. | |

Commercial Waste

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Category 15 01 Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Paper and cardboard packaging | 15 01 01 | N | Catering 700kg | Use of too much paper has resulted in, among other adverse effects, deforestation in many parts of the world. It takes paper between 2 to 5 months to biodegrade. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Products with the least amount of packaging should be considered. Rather than being discarded, packaging should be reused when possible. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate paper/cardboard recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Retail 267kg | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Plastic packaging | 15 01 02 | N | Catering 350kg | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. If not recycled, it takes plastic bags 10 to 20 years to biodegrade. Even worse it takes plastic 6 pack holders 450 years to biodegrade whereas plastic bottles never biodegrade. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible, products with fewer plastic packaging and more biodegradable options should be used. Plastic packaging should be separated and deposited in plastic recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Retail 278.2kg | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty 120kg | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|
| Category 15 01 Packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wooden packaging | 15 01 03 | N | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Catering negligible</td> <td rowspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retail negligible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offices negligible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & Beauty negligible</td> </tr> </table> | Catering negligible | | Retail negligible | Offices negligible | Health & Beauty negligible | The extensive use of wood has resulted in deforestation which in turn has a very negative impact on climate and flora and fauna | <p>Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Wood should be reused or recycled. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antrnin facility for recycling. |
| Catering negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offices negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health & Beauty negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Metallic packaging | 15 01 04 | N | Catering <1 tonne | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. If not recycled, it takes tin cans 50 to 100 years and aluminium cans 80 to 100 years to biodegrade. | <p>Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Composite packaging | 15 01 05 | N | Catering negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | <p>Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Packaging should be reused and any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Mixed packaging | 15 01 06 | N | Catering 4.9 tonnes Retail negligible Offices negligible Health & Beauty negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| Glass packaging | 15 01 07 | N | Catering 6.4 tonnes Retail 3.5 tonnes Offices negligible Health & Beauty negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. Glass is non biodegradable and hence very harmful to the environment. Could cause injuries if not handled properly. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Category 15 01 packaging (including separately collected municipal packaging waste) | | | | | | |
| Textile packaging | 15 01 09 | N | Catering negligible Retail negligible Offices negligible Health & Beauty negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible textiles should be reused. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Paper and cardboard | 20 01 01 | N | Catering 700kg Retail 1 tonne Offices 2.3 tonnes Health & Beauty negligible | Use of too much paper has resulted in, among other adverse effects, deforestation in many parts of the world. It takes paper between 2 to 5 months to biodegrade. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Any remaining waste should be separated and deposited in the appropriate paper/cardboard recycling skips present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating under the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Glass | 20 01 02 | N | Catering see packaging | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. Could cause injuries if not handled properly. | Commercial outlets shall be advised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices. Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Glass especially jars and bottles should be reused or separated and deposited in the appropriate glass recycling bins present in the complex. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating under the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility for recycling |
| | | | Retail see packaging | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste | 20 01 08 | N | Catering 20 tonnes | Bagging these materials and placing them into the garbage collecting system uses valuable landfill space, removes nutrients from the environment and imposes unnecessary expenses. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste should be separated and placed into acceptable biodegradable bags. These should be stored in such a way so as to prevent pests, vermin and strays access. This prevents both infestation from unwanted pests and also any undesirable smells and spillages. | The waste will be stored temporarily in a cold room and transported on a daily basis by a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| | | | Retail 5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Clothes Textiles | 20 01 10 20 01 11 | N N | Catering Negligible | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Where possible clothes should be reused or donated to charities. Alternatively residents can take waste to the Civil Amenity Sites available. In boutiques good clothes are donated, soiled samples are included in textiles | Otherwise, a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will transport the clothes to a Civic Amenity Site or to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| | | | Retail 4.5 tonnes | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Solvents | 20 01 13 | H | Catering negligible | Waste solvents can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. Many chloro-carbon solvents can slowly accumulate in the body and can cause liver deterioration. If released indiscriminately, waste solvents can threaten the environment by contaminating water and soil and contributing to air pollution. Acids can be hazardous to both human health and the environment Alkalines can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. Pesticides can be hazardous to both human health and the environment. If released indiscriminately, waste solvents can threaten the environment by contaminating water and soil and contributing to air pollution. | These substances need to be stored in appropriate hazardous materials containers in a manner that prevents release. Solvents can be recycled. In most cases, used solvents have not chemically degraded: they have just picked impurities. The recycling process separates the solvents from the impurities e.g. filtration. | The corresponding containers shall be collected by a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker). The carrier will deposit the substances to the Ghallis hazardous waste facility. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed. If the Ghallis facility is not operational, the Registered Waste Broker shall make arrangements for the export of the wastes under LN 205 of 2000. |
| Acids | 20 01 14 | H | | | | |
| Alkalines | 20 01 15 | H | Retail negligible | | | |
| Pesticides | 20 01 19 | H | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Edible oil and fat | 20 01 25 | N | Catering 2 tonnes | Oils cause devastating physical effects on animals and plants if discarded in the environment. May be toxic or form toxic products, and form products that linger in the environment for many years. These produce rancid odours, foul shorelines, clog water treatment plants, and catch fire when ignition sources are present. | | The Registered Waste Broker will arrange the deposit of the oil in the nearest Civic Amenity Site or service stations suggested by WasteServ. This waste can be converted to Bio diesel. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Batteries and accumulators | 20 01 33 | H | Catering negligible | Batteries and accumulators may contain harmful metals and chemicals such as nickel, cadmium, mercury, nickel metal hydride and lead acid, which can contaminate the environment if not disposed properly. | When batteries containing cadmium are deposited in landfills, they will eventually dissolve and release toxic substances which can seep into the water table posing serious health hazards for the population. | A battery collection scheme shall be organized by the Registered Waste Broker among the outlets and the waste transported to the Ghallis hazard waste facility according to need. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|---------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Batteries and accumulators other than those mentioned in 20 01 33 | 20 01 34 | N | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Catering negligible</td> <td rowspan="4">When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retail negligible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offices negligible</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health & Beauty negligible</td> </tr> </table> | Catering negligible | When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials. | Retail negligible | Offices negligible | Health & Beauty negligible | | | A battery collection scheme shall be organized by the Registered Waste Broker among the outlets and the waste transported to the Ghallis hazard waste facility according to need. It is anticipated that this facility will be operational by the time that the proposed project is completed. |
| Catering negligible | When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Retail negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offices negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health & Beauty negligible | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components | 20 01 35 | H | Catering negligible | Electronic equipment contains metals and other materials that can become hazardous to human health and the environment if they are not properly managed. Cadmium: The largest source of cadmium in municipal waste is rechargeable nickel-cadmium (NiCd) batteries commonly found in laptop computers. Cadmium affects the kidney and liver. (WHO recommended max intake is 0.4-0.5mg of Cadmium per week.) Lead: monitors and televisions contain a cathode ray tube (CRT) which contains leaded glass, and are the largest source of lead in municipal waste. Lead affects children in particular. It can cause nervous system damage and digestive problems, and, in some cases cause cancer. (WHO recommends a max adult intake of 3mg per person a week) continued in next row | <p>To reduce waste, a: reduce, reuse and recycle policy should be adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce: To reduce the amount of electronic waste, equipment should be maintained and kept as long as possible. (E.g. use a surge protector power strip with all electronics, equipment should be serviced regularly.) Reduce: e.g. a computer of recent vintage can often be refurbished and reused. Recycle: electronic equipment can be recycled for recovery of metals glass and other materials. | Equipment can be taken to the closest available Civil Amenity Site. The Registered Waste Broker can make arrangements for the transport of the wastes (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to a Civic Amenity Site. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---|---------------------------|------------------|
| | | | | <p>Mercury: Electronic waste is a leading source of mercury. Methyl mercury is the major mercury species found in fish and about 90% of it eaten is absorbed by humans. This form of mercury targets the brain. On the other hand inorganic mercury disrupts the functions of the liver and kidneys. (WHO suggests a max. intake for adults of 0.3mg per person per week).</p> | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Discarded electrical and electronic equipment | 20 01 36 | N | Catering negligible | Discarded electrical and electronic equipment are made with valuable resources, all of which require energy and expense to manufacture. When equipment is thrown away, these resources cannot be recovered and additional pollution will be generated to manufacture new products out of virgin materials. | The outlet owners/operators should be encouraged to reduce waste production. | Equipment can be taken to the closest available Civic Amenity Site. The Registered Waste Broker can make arrangements for the transport of the wastes (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to a Civic Amenity Site. |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Wood | 20 01 38 | N | Catering negligible | The extensive use of wood has resulted in deforestation which in turn has a very negative impact on climate and flora and fauna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible products with other more eco friendly packaging should be chosen. Wood should be reused or recycled. | Wood can be taken to the closest available Civic Amenity Site. The Registered Waste Broker will make arrangements for the transport of the wastes (through a Registered Waste Carrier) to Civic Amenity Sites |
| | | | Retail negligible | | | |
| | | | Offices negligible | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty negligible | | | |
| Plastics | 20 01 39 | N | Catering see packaging | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | The outlet owners/operators should be encouraged to reduce waste production, and to reuse plastic products (where possible). | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility |
| | | | Retail see packaging | | | |
| | | | Offices see packaging | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty see packaging | | | |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Category 20.01 Municipal Wastes: separately collected fractions (except 15 01) | | | | | | |
| Metals | 20 01 40 | N | Catering see packaging | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | The outlet owners/operators should be encouraged to reduce waste production, and to reuse plastic metal products (where possible). | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will make collections and the waste will be taken to the Sant' Antnin facility |
| | | | Retail see packaging | | | |
| | | | Offices see packaging | | | |
| | | | Health & Beauty see packaging | | | |
| Category 20.02 Municipal Wastes: garden and park waste | | | | | | |
| Bio-degradable waste | 20 02 01 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Bagging these materials and placing them into the garbage collecting system uses valuable landfill space, removes nutrients from the environment and imposes unnecessary expenses. | Biodegradable waste does not need to leave the garden as there are various inexpensive ways in which these waste products can be found in community recycling projects. These include: Grass clippings and leaves may be recycled directly on the lawn or garden, used as mulch, or used in composting. Other materials such as dead branches old stalks and other organic plant waste can be shredded and also used as mulch, worked into the garden, or added to the compost pile. In the case of composting, a compost bin could be allocated next to the bring-in sites or in a location designated by the landscape designer. | If the waste has to be disposed, a Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will transport the waste to the Sant' Antnin facility. |

| Waste Type | Waste Code as per LN 337/2001 | Non-hazardous Hazardous | Quantity | Potential Impact | Management Considerations | Waste Management |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Category 20.02 Municipal Wastes: garden and park waste | | | | | | |
| Soil and stones | 20 02 02 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Depletion of soil when in larger quantities effects the environment. | Soil and stones should be reused in the landscape. | |
| Other non-bio-degradable wastes | 20 02 03 | N | Depends on planting scheme and use of indoor balcony plants by residents | Time, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system | Waste should be separated and deposited in recycling bins. | A Registered Waste Carrier (operating through the Registered Waste Broker) will transport the waste to the Sant' Antnin facility. |
| Category 20.03 Municipal Wastes: other municipal waste | | | | | | |
| Bulky waste | 20 03 07 | N | As the units shall be new and occupied for the first time, bulky waste in the first 5 years is predicted to be negligible since the life span of products is expected to be >5 years. | Time, space, expense and energy needed to remove waste from the system. | Most of this waste is made up of old furniture, appliances and electronic equipment. Reduce, reuse and recycle. Appliances and other equipment should be serviced regularly to obtain max life span. Furniture could be recycled or donated for reuse. Waste can be collected by the bulky refuse service or taken by the residents directly to the closest operating civic amenity centre. The Registered Waste Broker will also offer a service to the outlet owners/operators for the provision of transport, through a Registered Waste Carrier, to a Civic Amenity Site. | |