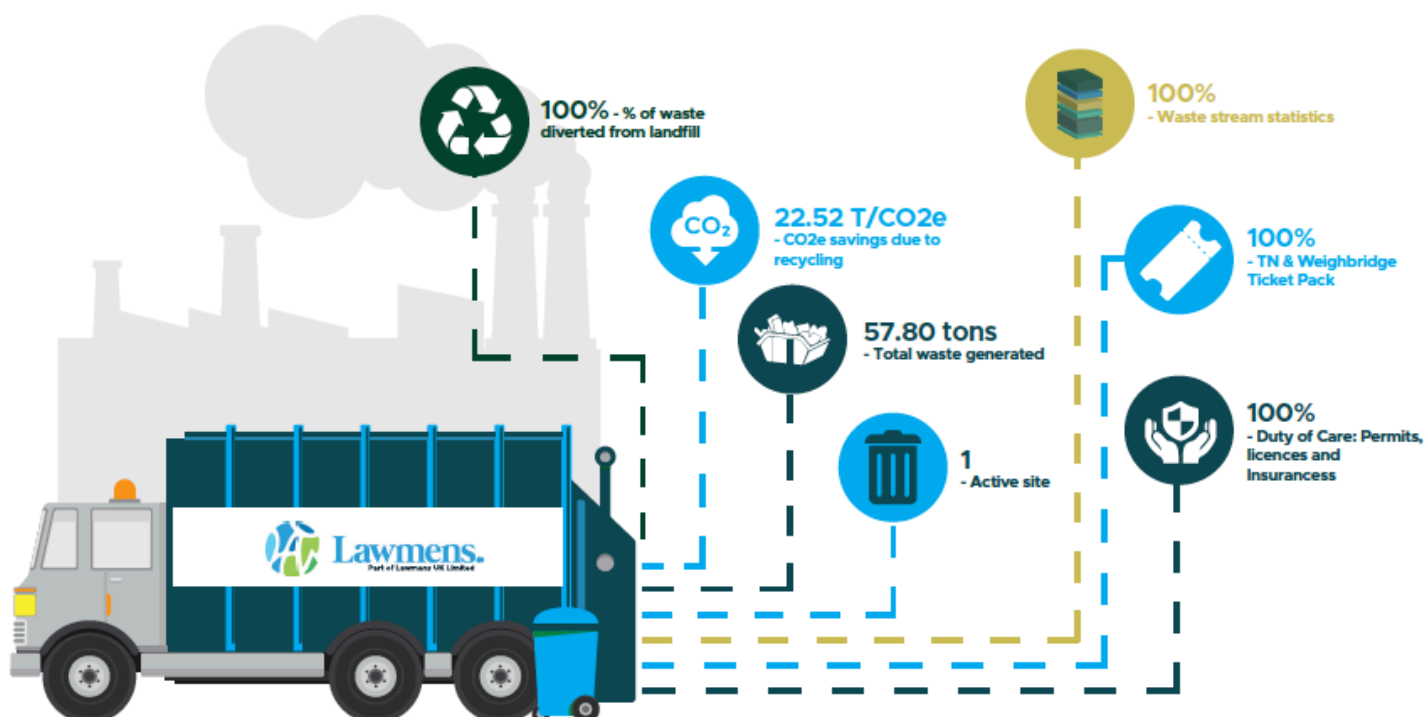


# Site Waste Management Report



## Project Dates

Start Date	
End Date	
Principal contractor	
Project title	
Project location	
Project postcode	
Onsite contact	

## Introduction

Lawmens are committed to creating a sustainable environment for the future and thus take every step to ensure all waste generated from our activities is recycled where possible and disposed of through approved methods. The following report provides information as to the amount of waste removed and a breakdown of recyclable and non-recyclable waste.

## Waste Management Target

Lawmens recognises that fit-outs and refurbishments occur throughout the property lifecycle and generate significant amounts of waste. This presents opportunities for more reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.

Lawmens aim to recycle at least 90% of waste generated from the above works.

## Fit-out Waste Guiding Principles

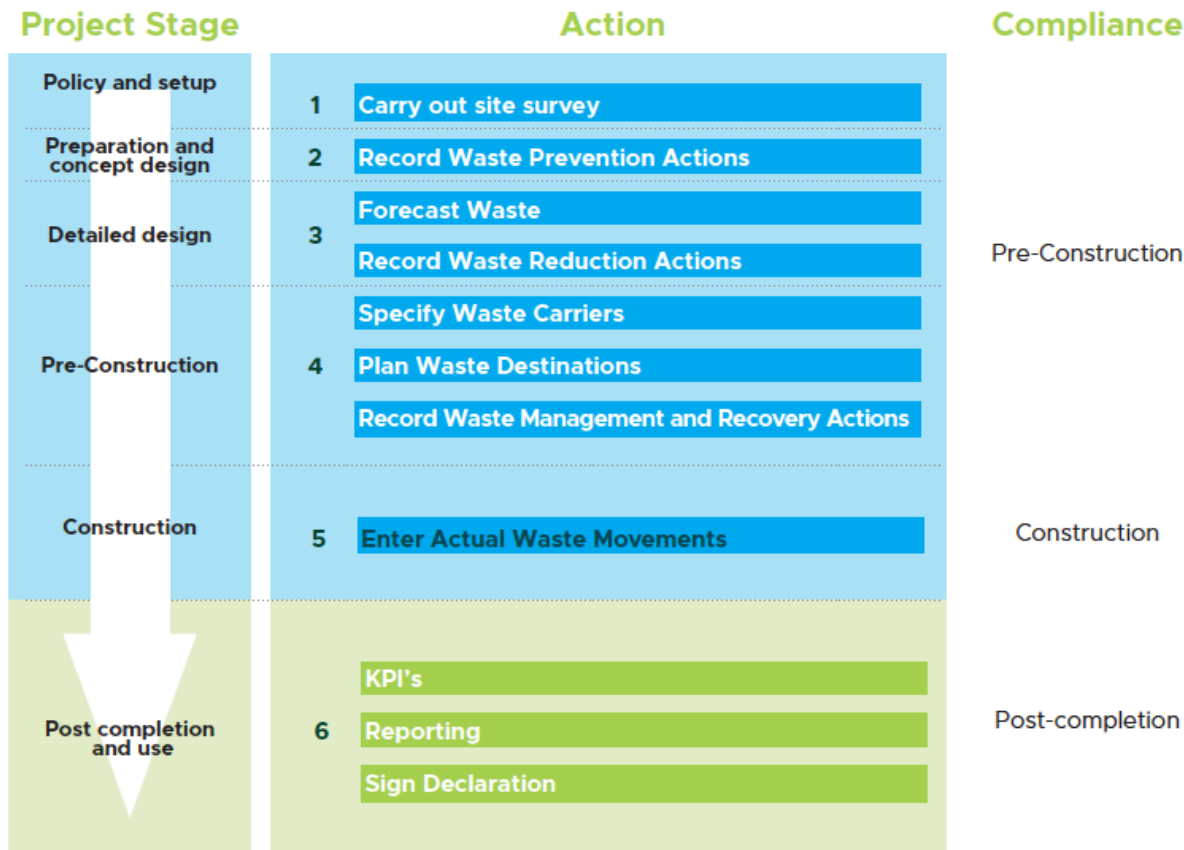
For fit-out projects Lawmens encourages all clients to:

- » Establish simple rules and systems of operation
- » Maintain close working relationships
- » Manage building access and egress
- » Minimise disruption to other occupiers
- » Minimise risks (to safety, environment, systems and infrastructure)

For all fit out projects which require CDM regulations 2015 (Construction Design and Management), Lawmens appoint a waste management contractor who can undertake the following:

- » Segregate all waste on site to enable effective re-use and recycling and to Minimise waste to landfill.
- » Provide waste data to the building client to communicate and monitor results.

## Fit-out Waste Management Process



Lawmens plans to work with all clients to encourage all CDM 2015 fit out projects to include the implementation of a site waste management plan for all materials leaving the site.

For projects undertaken by Lawmens we are committed to ensure more than 90% of all waste and materials are recovered from site. For those clients who support this goal, we believe that the following principles will enable the adoption of best practice:

- » Waste to be segregated on each floor of the fit-out
- » Designated waste storage areas to be provided with segregation available for plasterboard, wood, plastics, cardboard, metal, hazardous waste and residual waste streams.
- » Transportation sent to local handling treatment facilities
- » Residual mixed wastes will be removed to a Materials Recycling Facility
- » Any remaining waste from the Materials Recycling Facility to be sent for energy recovery, if appropriate.

## Legal Compliance

Waste Carriers Licence Registration Number -CBDU69378 Registered

as Carrier Dealer - Upper Tier

Lawmens comply with all applicable legislation, including:

- » The waste duty of care in section 34 of The Environmental Protection Act 1990(3)
- » The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991(4)
- » The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011/12
- » The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

Lawmens will additionally provide:

1. Accurate records
2. Waste transfer notes
3. Hazardous waste consignment notes
4. Copies of Waste carrier licences
5. Waste Management licences and exemption details
6. Provision, collection and delivery of suitable containers.
7. Monitoring and monthly reporting of accurate information on quantities of waste recycled, reused and sent to landfill for each material type
8. Records of materials sent to suppliers via take back schemes or returned to stock
9. Monitoring and monthly reporting of accurate information on quantities of waste recycled, reused and sent to landfill for each material type
10. Records of materials sent to suppliers via take back schemes or returned to stock

# Waste actions

## Re-use

Re use involves putting an item to another use after its original function has been fulfilled. It offers the prospect of added value and utility before final disposal. Re-use will usually represent an environmental gain. There are two types of re-use.

1. The first is a conventional re-use where products are designed to be used a number of times before they are discarded (e.g. pallets).
2. The second form of re-use occurs when alternative uses are found for products once they have served their original purpose (e.g. demolition rubble being crushed and used as fill material or bricks being cleaned and sold as a recovered building material)

## Recycling

Recycling involves processing waste to produce a usable raw material or product. Recycled material such as some types of plastics can, in principle, be re-used many times, unlike material which has been burnt to have the energy recovered from it or composed. Potential advantages of recycling include

1. Extending the life and maximizing the value extracted from raw materials.
2. Energy savings - the recycling of secondary materials generally uses less energy than extracting and processing raw materials.
3. Reduced disposal impacts - although modern landfill sites are engineered to high standards, the leaking of synthetic chemicals, heavy metals and bacteria into the soil and water table remains an environmental concern.

## Recovery

Recovery is the term used to represent the process by which waste is converted into either a useable form, or energy is derived out of the waste (e.g. timber waste could be recovered to be used in chipboard  
i.e. a usable form, or shredded to form biomass fuel i.e. energy is formed from the waste)

Guidance: Always consider when thinking about Re-use, Recycling and Recovery opportunities, manufactures “takeback” schemes. As an example “take-back” schemes are operated by plasterboard manufacturers and wholesalers of white-goods who will collect and recycle polystyrene and polythene waste.

# Reporting Formula's

## Waste Removed



Average wheelie bin weights for 240, 360 & 660 litre bins and explanation of average weight calculation.

In order to calculate effectively the waste removed from each project, Lawmens have carried out a detailed case study to ascertain the average weight of a wheelie bin containing a specific type of waste.

We have reviewed an average of 100 wheelie bins of each type of material to create an average weight per bin, the results are as follows: -

Stream	240ltr	360ltr	660ltr
Plasterboard	57.5kg	86.2kg	158kg
Mixed Waste	48.3kg	72.4kg	132.8kg
Paper/Card	12kg	18kg	33kg
Wood	65kg	97.5kg	187.7kg
Plastic	43kg	64.5kg	118.2kg
Glass	39.7kg	59.5kg	109kg
Ceiling Tiles	76kg	114kg	115kg
Carpet	52.5kg	78.7kg	144.3kg
Metal	51kg	76.5kg	140.2kg
Tiles & Ceramics	52.7kg	84.7kg	144.9kg
Raised Floor Tiles	56.5kg	84.7kg	155.3kg
Hardcore	67.4kg	101kg	185.3kg
Insulation	14kg	21kg	38.5kg

The above weights are calculated and then the weight of the wheelie bin itself is subtracted from the above figure.

The figures above are those used to calculate the waste removed from each project.

## Carbon Footprint



UK Govt GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting Emissions source –

Waste disposal

Scope – Scope 3

Closed loop/open loop/combustion/ anaerobic digestion = 21.8kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per ton Landfill =

100.10 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per ton

GBP Saved = Landfill tax = £86.10 per ton



# Results

## Waste Management Performance Summary

The table below provides an overview of the waste that has been collected from this period and the amount that has been either recycled or disposed

Type of Waste	Sent To Recycling Facility	Sent to landfill	Total Estimated Waste (kg)	Sent To Recycling Facility	Disposed of to Landfill	Total Actual Figures (kg)	Energy from waste	Donation - Lawmens	Take back scheme	Total weight recycled (kg)	Total sent to landfill (kg)	Total Waste Removed	Total % of all waste removed
<b>Inert / Non-Hazardous</b>													
Mixed Waste													
Plasterboard													
Plastics													
Tiles / Ceramics													
Timber													
Insulation													
Paper / Card													
Hardcore / Rubble													
Scrap Metal													
Raised floor Tiles													
Carpet Tiles													
Glass													
Ceiling Tiles													

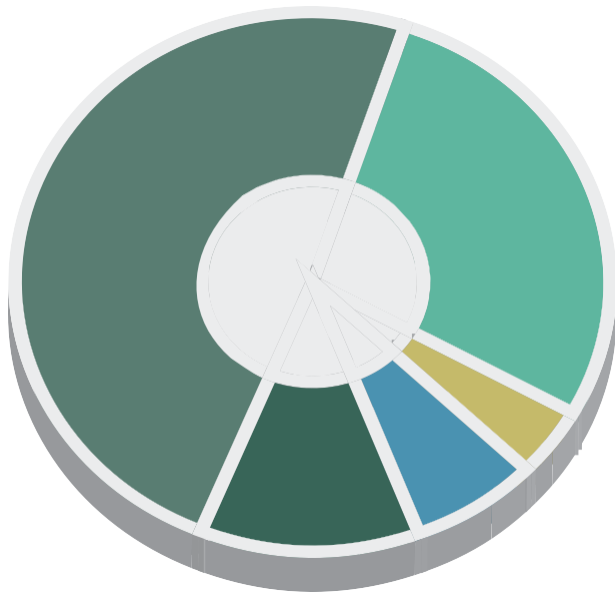
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<b>Hazardous Waste</b>													
Fridges	Only Accurate Figures obtained from Hazardous waste collection / transfer notes should be used in the section opposite												
Total (Kg)													
Total (%by weight)													

During this period, 96.01 % of waste generated was recycled.

Estimated waste figures are derived from average bin weights when waste is removed as a mixed load, and sorted off site.

Actual waste figures are derived from segregated loads where the skip/waste removal vehicle is weighed to gain an actual figure of the waste type removed.

## Waste Data



7% Donation scheme

12% Reused

49% Recycled

28% EfW

4% Landfill

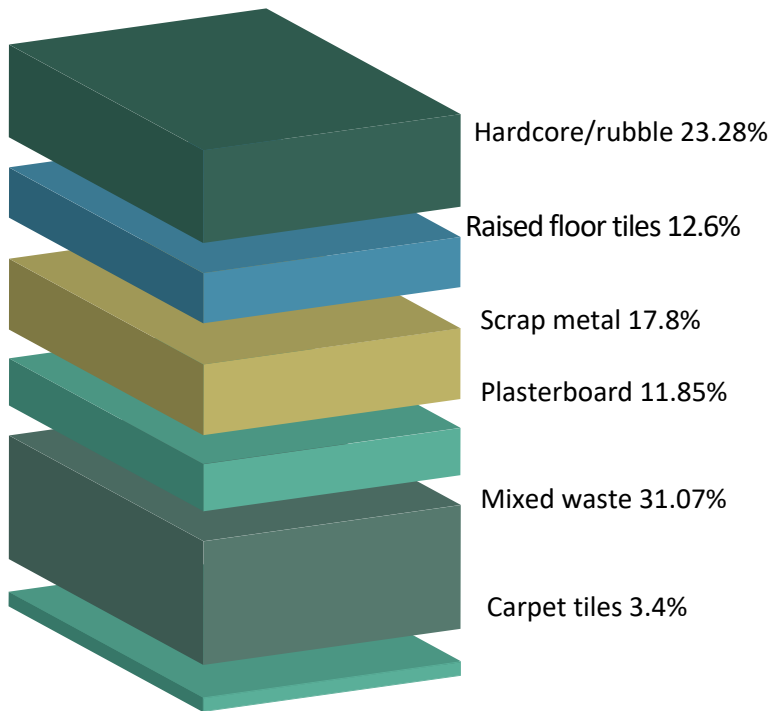
## Carbon Savings



22.52 t/CO<sub>2</sub>e

£1,218.00 saved in landfill  
rates

## Waste streams



## Services Available

### OUR SERVICES

Pre Demolition  
Audits

SMARTWaste

Take Back  
Schemes

Full Site Waste  
Management  
Plans

BREEAM, SKA  
and LEED  
reporting

Fully audited  
supply chain

Pre Start Site  
Visits

Trained On-  
site Waste  
Management  
Labour

Nationwide  
Coverage for  
skips

Live online  
Portal

Hazardous and  
WEEE Waste  
Removal



The Old Mill, Mill Yard, Cobham Park Road, Cobham, Surrey. KT113NE

Tel: 01932 868584

[www.lawmens.co.uk](http://www.lawmens.co.uk)