

The Waste Management Policy forms part of our ESG Policy and has been produced to affirm the Taziker commitment to efficient waste management, to reduce and recycle waste produced and to ensure compliance with and exceed all legal requirements relating to waste management. It also promotes environmental and recycling issues as an integral element of its activities and demonstrates its commitment to continual improvement in environmental practices.

Recent legislation in the form of the EU Landfill Directive has changed the way we dispose of waste. The directive's main aim is "to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, ground-water, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill".

The organisation will adopt the principles of the 'best practicable environmental option' in the delivery of its waste management services.

The objectives of this policy are:

- To ensure that waste management is performed in accordance with all waste legislative requirements, including the duty of care, and to plan for future legislative changes and to mitigate their effects.
- The Organisation will apply a 'waste hierarchical approach', to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover waste products in preference to the disposal of waste to landfill and impacts the least on our environment.
- To minimise waste generation at source and facilitate repair, reuse, and recycling over the disposal of wastes, where it is cost effective.
- To promote environmental awareness to increase and encourage waste minimisation, reuse, and recycling.
- To secure where possible revenue for recyclable material to reinvest into the expansion of recycling opportunities available to the Company.
- To ensure the safe handling and storage of wastes at all office and site locations.
- To promote industry waste management best practice.
- To appoint competent person(s) to provide waste management advice.
- To use recycling lives whenever we can.

There is a legal requirement for all who produce, keep, or dispose of waste of any type to comply with the various regulations and the Duty of Care under Environmental Protection legislation. The organisation recognises the importance of meeting these legal requirements and is therefore committed to the protection of the environment and to manage its waste responsibly, reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and maximise reuse and recycling where possible.

## **Waste Hierarchy**

### **Reduction**

Since all waste disposal options have some impact on the environment, the only way to avoid impact is not to produce waste in the first place. Taziker will therefore endeavour to reduce waste by judicious purchasing. Also known as waste minimisation, to reduce the amount of waste materials being produced.

### **Reuse**

To continually re-use an item to eliminate the use of resources in making new items, before discarding an item check that someone else cannot make use of it. Examples include furniture, computers, and peripherals.

**Recycling**

The collection and reprocessing of wastes either into the same product or a different one. Composting – biological decomposition of organic material to create a soil conditioner. Energy – waste is incinerated, and the heat is recovered to generate energy.

**Recovery (Energy)**

Energy recovery is from the combustion of solid waste which is a key part of the non-hazardous waste management hierarchy. Confined and controlled burning, known as combustion, can not only decrease the volume of solid waste destined for landfills, but can also recover energy from the waste burning process. This generates a renewable energy source and reduces carbon emissions by offsetting the need for energy from fossil sources and reduces methane generation from landfills

Wherever possible Taziker will recycle. Employees and visitors will need to be fully engaged in this process to ensure that the recycling units are used and that only waste that cannot be recycled goes into waste bins - and therefore to landfill.

**Disposal**

Waste sent to landfill is the worst option in environmental terms and Taziker will strive to keep this to a minimum.

All members of the organisation have a personal responsibility for the way their conduct impacts on the environment and should ensure that they think about all new purchase's guidelines are adhered to.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990)

This is the single most important piece of environmental legislation, and it controls many aspects of how the environment is protected and regulated. The EPA 1990 (amended 1995) provides the main statutory framework in relation to waste.

The majority of waste leaving the site is controlled waste. This is described in the EPA 1990 as the waste arising from household, commercial or industrial premises. Controlled waste includes waste from offices, food handling, shops and other domestic activities. EPA 1990 Section 34 imposes a "Duty of Care" on producers and handlers of waste, "to take reasonable measures to prevent the unauthorised deposit, treatment or disposal of waste." This means the following:

- The Site must keep records of how much waste it is generating.
- The Site must ensure that a registered carrier collects their waste.
- The Site must ensure that all transfer notes are completed and filed detailing the type of waste for disposal. These must be kept for three years.
- Ensure that all waste is dealt with in accordance with the "Duty of Care". Breach of the Duty of Care is a criminal offence and can incur penalties of up to £20,000 or an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment.

**General Waste**

General waste, i.e. neither hazardous nor clinical, should be deposited into skips and mobile bins provided and will be collected by the designated contractors.

Note: items that are not general waste will incur a cost recovery disposal charge.

**Confidential Waste**

Care must be taken in the disposal of all confidential waste. All waste should be shredded and should then enter the relevant waste stream (e.g., paper recycling etc).

**Hazardous Waste**

These are the most dangerous wastes as they can cause the greatest environmental damage or are dangerous to human health. These wastes are listed in The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005. Some common hazardous wastes are listed below:

Hazardous waste includes:

- IT and telecommunications equipment. Including computer monitors
- Consumer equipment
- Lighting equipment
- Electrical and electronic tools
- Monitoring and control devices
- Acids, Pesticides and Fluorescent Tubes
- Automatic dispensers
- Alkaline Solutions, Photographic Chemicals and Televisions
- Batteries
- Solvents
- Waste Oil
- Paints

Certain hazardous wastes, such as asbestos and radioactive substances, are subject to their own specific legislation.

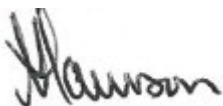
Any hazardous waste must be disposed of according to the relevant legislation:

The WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Directive aims to conserve landfill and support more sustainable development by providing an impetus to boost recycling.

The RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) legislation aims to reduce environmental impacts of waste and improve recyclability.

Please do not place any other items in the skips as this can lead to the contamination of an entire recycling load, which will then be taken to landfill!

This policy will be reviewed annually.



**Neil Harrison**

Managing Director

10<sup>th</sup> October 2024