

Charges for Incorrect Waste Segregation

Waste segregation became law in 1990 in the UK and is crucial for minimising environmental impact, reducing landfill use, and promoting recycling and resource recovery. It can also lead to cost savings through more efficient waste management practices.

All contributors to the waste management chain must adhere to the waste hierarchy (pictured right), this includes waste producers, carriers and processors. Not doing so can lead to additional charges from other parts of the waste chain and fines.



A site has recently received a fine from their waste carrier due to lack of segregation of waste. The skip (picture taken by the Waste Carrier) was ordered as a segregated wood and timber skip. However, when the Waste Carrier came to collect the skip and they found other types of material had been disposed of, not just timber. This resulted in an additional 40% cost on top of their usual charge. In this instance, the waste company can process other waste types and were able to segregate the waste at their processing facility. Some waste companies may reject the load until it has been correctly segregated.



To ensure correct waste segregation:

- 1) Position skips together for ease of segregation (where possible).
- 2) Put clear labels on/in front of skip to indicate what should be disposed of.
- 3) If material can be reused, prevent it from becoming waste.
- 4) If unsure of waste categorisation, check with your Environmental Advisor.
- 5) Complete the [Waste Segregation Toolbox Talk](#).



Refer to guidance for further information [EVGD03-01 Waste Management and Handling](#)