

Strict embargo until 6 am  
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## PROSIECT GWYRDD

PRESS RELEASE / DATGANIAD I'R WASG

### TURNING A PROBLEM INTO A RESOURCE

#### PROSIECT GWYRDD ANNOUNCES SHORTLIST FOR RESIDUAL WASTE CONTRACT

The four highest scoring solutions have been selected and invited to progress to the next stage of the procurement, for the Prosiect Gwyrdd Contract.

Cllr Mark Stephens, Chairman of the Joint Committee, governing the project said: "The evaluation of the 'Outline Solutions' was extensive, looking specifically at technical assessment, service delivery and the deliverability and integrity of proposed solutions including ensuring that each solution would be able to meet Environment Agency standards.

"All partners share the aspirations of the Towards Zero Waste Strategy published by the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) so we have ensured that the bids going forward are consistent with those principles."

The following participants have been invited to submit 'Detailed Solutions' (in alphabetical order :)

**Covanta Energy Ltd:** Covanta Energy Ltd is proposing a merchant Energy from Waste (EfW) facility located at Brig y Cwm, Merthyr Tydfil.

**Veolia ES Aurora Ltd:** Veolia ES Aurora Ltd is proposing an Energy Recovery Facility (ERF) located at Bowlease Common, South of the existing Corus Llanwern Steelworks, Newport.

**Viridor Waste Management Ltd:** Viridor Waste Management Ltd is proposing a merchant Energy from Waste (EfW) with Combined Heat and Power facility located at Trident Park, Cardiff.

**Waste Recycling Group Ltd:** Waste Recycling Group Ltd is proposing an Energy from Waste (EfW) facility located at the Solutia UK site in Traston Road, Newport.

The project will deliver a contract to provide residual waste treatment facilities for the five partner authorities in partnership with the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG), after recycling and composting has been maximised in each area. The WAG has set a minimum 70% recycling and composting target, and partner authorities have developed waste strategies to strive towards a 65% combined target with at least a

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further 5% being recovered through the residual waste treatment process.

Cllr Mark Stephens, Chairman of the Joint Committee, governing the project, continued:

“The priority for each partner authority is to recycle and compost as much waste as possible. Our targets are clear and local authority recycling and composting schemes have been and will continue to be developed to reduce the reliance on landfill and to strive towards the landfill diversions targets that have been set. We acknowledge and are grateful for the financial assistance provided by WAG which allows us to develop the infrastructure and capacity to meet these challenging targets.”

“Each authority in Wales will also be procuring a solution for this ‘black bag’ waste, as landfill is no longer an option both environmentally and economically. The participants selected now have been invited to submit detailed solutions”

Following the Pre Qualification stage, eight participants were invited to submit ‘Outline Solutions’, five solutions were received from the market place and four participants have been invited to submit ‘Detailed Solutions’.

After each procurement phase is complete, the marking scheme will be made available on the website to ensure that stakeholders and the public can see how the participants have been assessed while abiding by EU Procurement Legislation.

The Participant’s proposals that have come forward are based on the predicted waste types which will make up the ‘residual waste’, after recovering the majority of waste from the kerbside. Facilities will be provided to divert dry recyclables, garden waste and food waste through kerbside collections, as well as providing recycling facilities for larger items at household waste recycling centres.

## Notes to Editors

### Procurement, funding and waste flows

- The Invitation to Submit Detailed Solutions (ISDS) was approved by the Joint Committee on 6<sup>th</sup> December, giving approval to notify the Participants on 7<sup>th</sup> December with a public announcement on 8<sup>th</sup> December
- Now that the Shortlist is announced, stakeholder events will be organised in January/February 2011. These events will be advertised on [www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk](http://www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk), in the local media and in the communities where the sites are being proposed.
- The procurement of this project is envisaged to take Two (2) years, the indicative timetable is summarised below:

OJEU advertised to the market – November 2009  
Prequalification Questionnaire –spring 2010  
Dialogue with bidders – spring 2010 to summer 2011  
Preferred bidder – autumn 2011  
Contract finalised and planning –2012

- Funding has been secured from WAG through the Outline Business Case (OBC) and will contribute 25% of the future gate fee.

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- The extra funding for Prosiect Gwyrdd will be up to a maximum of £9.124m in a full year of operation depending upon approval of the final business case for the project. The level of grant awarded for Prosiect Gwyrdd is based on a projection of the estimated cost of providing the facility and will vary in line with the actual costs when the Final Business case is approved. The actual calculation must remain commercially confidential as the project will be subject to a commercial tender process. Funding has been secured from WAG through the Outline Business Case (OBC) and will contribute 25% of the future gate fee.
- Waste Arisings' that make up 'residual waste' have been analysed in 2003, June 2009 and November 2009 by AEA Technology. The research in 2003 was used to compose data for the OBC for Cardiff, Monmouthshire and Vale of Glamorgan, while specific composition data was available for Caerphilly and Newport. WAG commissioned AEA technology to carry out further research in June 2009 and November of 2009. This new research will be evaluated to inform the procurement and participants of the quantity and composition of 'residual waste'. A 'Waste Arisings' briefing is available at [www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk](http://www.prosiectgwyrdd.co.uk)

### Recycling and composting

- The following waste targets have been outlined by WAG.
  - 2009/10 - 40% (of which 15% is composting, not food specific)
  - 2012/13 - 52% (of which 12% is a food specific target)
  - 2015/16 - 58% (of which 14% is a food specific target)
  - 2019/20 - 64% (of which 16% is a food specific target)
  - 2019/20 – 10% maximum to be disposed to landfill
  - 2024/25 – 65/70% (of which 18% is a food specific target)
  - 2024/25 – 5 % maximum to be disposed to landfill.
- The recycling and composting rates for the 5 partner authorities in Quarter 2 of 2010 are Cardiff, 41.6, Caerphilly 54.53, Monmouthshire 50.02, Newport 44.8 and the Vale of Glamorgan 40.88.

### Stakeholder consultation

- Stakeholder days and surveys were conducted between September and December 2009 to engage with key stakeholders on the Evaluation Criteria. Specific issues were discussed and assessed seeking views on the priorities of technical, social, financial and legal aspects of the Evaluation Criteria.

### Regulation and research into perceived health effects

- The Environment Agency regulates all energy from waste facilities, and information on the process of this regulation can be downloaded from their website, [www.environment-agency.co.uk](http://www.environment-agency.co.uk).
- All waste processes which involve burning have to comply with the Waste Incineration Directive (WID). This law sets stringent controls on emissions of all types of energy from waste technologies, including Pyrolysis, Gasification and Energy from Waste with Combined Heat and Power (Incineration). These technologies are required to monitor emissions to ensure that they comply, as a minimum, with the limits in the EU Waste Incineration Directive (2000/76/EC) which sets strict emissions controls for pollutants. The Directive has been implemented in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (EP) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007. From April 2008 these replaced the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000'. The guidance on this legislation can be viewed through the following link:

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<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/policy/permits/documents/wid-guidance.pdf>.

- The Health Protection Agency published a report in September 2009, addressing the perceived health effects of waste incineration. The report can be viewed through the following link: [http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb\\_C/1251473372218](http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1251473372218).
- The comparative impacts on health on different methods of waste disposal have been considered in detail in a report prepared for the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra 2004). A summary of this extensive research can be reviewed through the following link:  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/statistics/documents/health-summary.pdf> .
- This research, 'The Review of the Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes', 'considered 23 high quality studies of the patterns of disease around EFW plants and four peer review papers looking at the health effects of EFW plants. It concluded that there is no convincing link between EFW plants and adverse effects on public health' ([http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/5\\_wip\\_health\\_2147990.pdf](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/5_wip_health_2147990.pdf).)

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