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Future Investment on site will Reduce Amenity Impact.

As detailed to the Environment Agency in the recently submitted Odour Management Plan, over the coming months KT Recycling are planning £2million of investment in the Rough Hey Road site.

Not only will this investment improve the processes on site—allowing for a quicker turn around of waste to product, it will also have a very positive effect on the amenity issues which are often attributed to the site.

In January 2019 a major piece of equipment on site will be replaced. The waste on site currently undergoes multiple processes and a key part of this is separation via a large trommel. This is the first item to be replaced, with an enclosed, electrical driven unit.

The enclosure will ensure that dust is contained and extracted in a controlled manner, and the switch from diesel to electrical drive will reduce any noise from the process.

Following from this, in March 2019 the next unit in the process will be replaced (a Wind Sifting unit which separates un processable wastes from recyclable materials).

The last part of the process involves a high speed shredding unit, which is also scheduled for replacement in the first half of 2019.

Additionally, the Company is investing in its own vehicle fleet and this will be delivered in January 2019. This will see more efficient use of deliveries to and from site, with the benefit of our own drivers auditing wastes as they are loaded on to their vehicles to reduce any malodorous or dusty waste. All vehicles will be Euro VI specification, helping drive down harmful emissions and reduce our carbon footprint.

With a start hopefully in January 2019, the Company will be installing a roof over the current yard. The aim of this is to prevent airflow across the site and to contain dust so it does not leave the boundary of the site. The works will be carried out by a local contractor.

All of these measures have been put in place to reduce and eventually eliminate the impact we have on the surrounding community.

QUALITY, ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH & SAFETY MANAGER APPOINTED

Jen Forshaw was appointed as the QESH Manager in August 2018.

Jen has come to KT Recycling having previously worked in the hazardous waste industry.

Jen has written the site Odour Management Plan and Fire Prevention Plan, which have been submitted to the Environment Agency.



DIVERSION FROM LANDFILL

The processes carried out at KT Recycling sees 1000's of tonnes of waste being diverted from landfill every month.

The product we make from the waste is processed by large companies as a replacement for fossil fuels.

KT Recycling want to see an end to reliance on fossil fuels and the cessation of fracking in Lancashire.

Monitoring Impacts

Odour Issues

Since new pre-acceptance measures were introduced in the Company in August 2018, there has been a reduction in odour reports. We will be keeping up the really hard work we have been doing with an aim to completely eradicate odour issues over the next 12 months.

Dust Issues

As with odour reports, dust reports have decreased also.

In anticipation of another hot, dry summer, the Company are installing a roof over the open yard to contain any possible dust releases within the site boundary.

Noise Issues

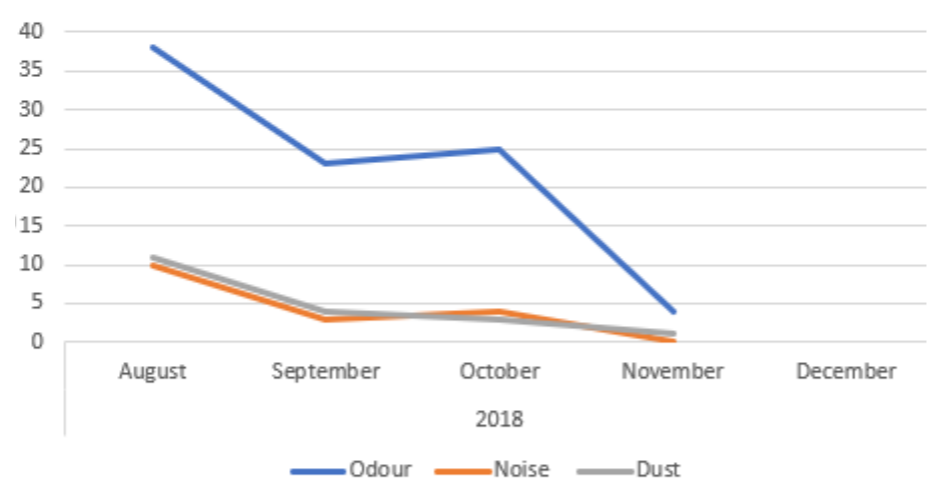
The Company are aware of noise issues on the Rough Hey Road estate and have often recorded excessive noise coming from other sources.

To completely eliminate any possibility of noise issues on site the Company has invested £millions in new, more efficient equipment.



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Odour, Noise & Dust Reports



Report it!

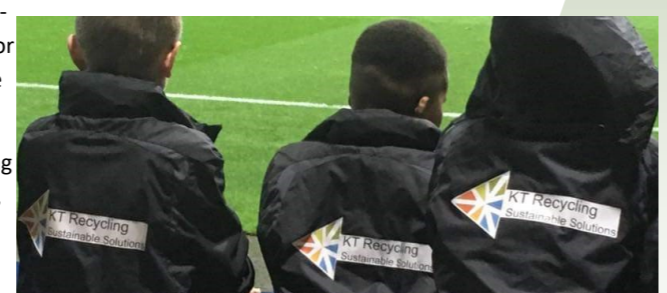
The QESH Manager has been working closely with the Environment Agency, and appreciates that whilst people will still want to report any issues to the EA, Jen would appreciate it if issues could also be reported directly to her to allow for a quicker response.

Details can be emailed to jen@ktrecycling.uk

Supporting Local Teams

KT Recycling have been proud to support local side Ribbleton Reds U9's for the last season and hope to continue to do so for many years to come.

The team at KT Recycling are planning some big charity events during 2019, including the 3Peaks Challenge to raise money for local causes.



If there are any particular local charities which you believe are worthy of the support of local businesses please get in touch and we will be happy to raise funds and awareness with you.

FOSSIL FUELS: PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION & REQUIREMENT

Fossil fuels were fundamentally important having played a major role in the Industrial Revolution.

However, we've come a long way since then so it has to be considered - do we still need fossil fuels?

The immediate image for most people when asked about fossil fuels is coal, but the coal industry in the UK has been in rapid decline since the 1980's, with crude oil and natural gases replacing it.

BP undertook a study in 2016 and estimated that globally there are around 114 years of coal resources, 52.8 years of natural gas resources and 50.7 years of oil resources remaining.

Considering the above numbers, there needs to be a significant shift towards renewable energies over the coming decades.

As we come to the end of these finite resources, one should consider the environmental benefits of moving away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energies.

Fossil fuels have a short term effect (in the form of local air pollution) and a long term effect (in the form of climatic change).

Alternative markets are growing, with more interest in solar, wind and hydroelectric power than ever before - sources which do not deplete and are readily available.



Fracking has arrived in Lancashire



PRESTON NEW ROAD, PREESE HALL AND ROSEACRE WOOD UNDER THREAT

Despite being rejected by Lancashire County Council in 2015, the Government overturned the decision in 2016 in an open and clear attack on the democratic process.

Hydraulic fracturing - or fracking - is a high intervention process which involves drilling in to the ground before a pressurized mixture of water, sand and chemicals is used to fracture the rock, which releases the gas inside.

Fracking has been banned or suspended indefinitely in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. No such ban exists in England, and Lancashire appears to be the preferred location due to the underlying geology of the area.

A letter from a number of respected health and environmental professional was published in the British Medical Journal highlighting a number of concerns.

"Fracking is an inherently risky activity that produces hazardous levels of air and water pollution that can have adverse impacts on health. The heavy traffic, noise and odour that accompanies fracking, as well as the socially disruptive effects of temporary 'boomtowns' and the spoilage of the natural

environment are additional health hazards.

"Such risks would be magnified in the UK where fracking is projected to take place in closer proximity to more densely populated communities; and where there are concerns about the effectiveness of the regulatory system for onshore gas extraction.

"But in addition to this, shale gas is not a clean source of energy. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas in its own right, and when burnt, produces carbon dioxide. Shale gas extraction would undermine our commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and be incompatible with global efforts to prevent global warming from exceeding 2 degrees centigrade.

"The arguments against fracking on public health grounds are overwhelming. There are clear grounds for adopting the precautionary principle and prohibiting fracking."

Hundreds of peer-reviewed articles are available on the subject of fracking and the potential impacts on health and the environment, written by industry professionals in the USA, where fracking has been taking place for a number of years.

It isn't just health and environments which are at risk.

Conservative estimates are that property prices near fracking sites could fall by around 7%.

Speaking on the Graham Liver Show on BBC Radio Lancashire in August 2014, Francis Egan - the CEO of Cuadrilla, said "if this is commercial, it will be the largest gas field in Western Europe! I think people need to understand the scale of it."

Frack Free Lancashire certainly understand the scale of it, and the impact of living on a gas field. They work to protect Lancashire for future generations, by opposing fracking both physically and politically.

The anti-fracking movement is growing with hundreds of local groups forming over the last five years.

Frack Free Lancashire encompasses a number of smaller local groups who are all working towards a cleaner, greener, healthier future.



Plastic - The Impacts and Alternatives

There have been a lot of stories in the media recently about the dangers of plastics and how damaging they are for the environment.

Collectively we all need to reduce the amount of plastics we use although this is not as easy as it might seem when one considers how reliant we have become on it over the last century.

In the last ten years, more plastic has been produced than in the whole of the last century—this trend needs to be reversed.

Once discarded, plastics can take over 500 years to degrade.

Presently only 5% of plastic produced is recycled.

It is estimated that the manufacture of plastic uses 8% of the world's oil production. Imagine the reduction in fuel prices at the pump if this wasn't the case!

Alternatives such as bioplastics are no better as they rely on food based oil, which holds its own ecological problems.

The Pacific Ocean is becoming engulfed in plastic. At convergence zones where strong currents meet plastic is accumulating and outnumbers sea life by 6:1. The mass of plastic in this area is twice the size of Texas.

KT Recycling currently send 2 articulated trailers of end of life, hard to recycle plastics to a northern processing centre, which would ordinarily have gone to landfill.

These plastics are washed, separated and ground in to pellets ready to be made in to new products for industry.

Plastic is a global problem which seems insurmountable but there are things we can all do to help reduce plastic pollution.



Some of the most basic things can help (you might already be doing many of them):

- Reuse your shopping bags - or better still, ditch plastic altogether and carry reusable bags in the boot of your car.
- You don't always need a straw. Next time you're out and are offered a straw for your drink, refuse it.
- Join the digital revolution and download music and movies rather than buying DVDs or CDs.
- Instead of putting cartons of drinks in with lunch boxes, use reusable, refillable containers.
- Whilst you're at it, replace sandwich bags with paper bags.
- Where you can't avoid plastic, recycle everything you can.

Preston City Council can deal with the following plastics:

- * Pop bottles
- * Milk bottles
- * Shampoo bottles
- * Detergent bottles
- * Cordial bottles
- * Bleach bottles

More detailed information on what can and can not be accepted in your plastics recycling waste can be found on the Preston City Council website.

The Future of Hard Plastics

In January 2017, China - the biggest importer of hard plastics, closed the door on imports.

In a bold and forward thinking move, Lancashire County Council have been trialing innovative new technologies which sees previously unusable hard plastics turned in to kerb stones and other street furniture.

Lancashire handles around 10,000 tonnes of this type of material annually and ordinarily this would end up in landfill.

It is still early days for the project but the early prototypes have so far been performing well.



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