

Session 3 – For each Waste type explain:

1. Where it comes from (derives from)
2. Explain what causes an increase in production
3. Explain what causes a decrease in amount produced

Waste	Derives from	Amount increase	Amount decrease
Manure (FYM)	Livestock, including used bedding material. Dry Matter content approx 25%	Amount of livestock, rainwater entering system, housing period	Spread FYM on field Biodigester Roofed store
Slurry	Mainly cattle in cubicles. Dry matter content approx 5%	Amount of livestock, rainwater entering system, housing period	Spread slurry on field Biodigester Roofed store
Silage wrap	Baled silage	More livestock = more bales needed	Alternative feed i.e. clamp Recycle plastic
Plastic	Silage wrap, containers for; medicines, wormers, minerals, sprays, parlour chemicals. Fertiliser bags, feed bags.	Larger amount of livestock = more products needed	Recycle Bulk buy and store in large quantities (i.e. bulk buy feed will require a lorry load, and store in a feed bin, minimising plastic bags)
Oil	Waste tractor oil	More machinery	Efficient servicing of machinery Reuse to paint implements
Fuel	Fuel containers not held in properly secure container(leak proof).Container should be banded	Fuel store not properly banded	Efficient fuel storage
Medicines	Unused medicines or wormers	More livestock numbers Purchasing too much	Better efficiency of medicine use i.e. no blanket treatments and treat specific cases, use vaccines to prevent rather than antibiotics
Sprays	Unused herbicides/	Applying during wet	Use of GPS for

	pesticides/ fungicides. Also considers wasted fertiliser that runs off after too much being applied	conditions, where a lot of spray would leach into water courses, and be wasted	avoiding leaching of nutrients
Pallets	Pallets used under bags of feed	Purchasing many small orders rather than buying in bulk	Recycle or reuse for storage on farm
Tyres	Machinery/ vehicles		Dispose at local garage or reuse for protecting silage on farm through placing on big bales or on sheeted clamp
Straw	Either: unused straw, stubble in the ground or waste bedding	Wasted straw bedding due to wet housing conditions	Use as fertiliser either by allowing to decompose in suitable store or leave in ground to decompose as stubble
Silage	Unused silage or silage that has been contaminated and unsuitable for feeding	Wasted silage that has been	Improved efficiency of silage production
Silage Effluent	Effluent runs out from silage pits after harvesting	Harvesting silage when it is too wet	Treat silage more to dry better Fit a collection system around brim of silage pit to drain towards slurry
Parlour washings	When washing parlour after milking	Use conventional washing down using water from mains	Flood wash Harvest rainwater to wash down Use water from cooling system
Batteries	Machinery	Most appliances can take reusable batteries. More tractors=more batteries.	Better, more efficient machinery operations
Deadstock	Animals that die on farm (does not consider animals	Disease break out on farm etc	You must dispose of deadstock to a licenced deadstock

	taken to slaughter)		collector Also reduce by implementing health plan efficiently
Needles	Needles after use in livestock	The more stock to vaccinate the more needles you would need and the more product.	Use steel needles and avoid disposable.
Fertiliser	Fertiliser stored before use, but also considers wasted fertiliser that runs off after too much being applied	Runoff after rain Increase the risk of pollution. If the machine is not calibrated correctly and over-dispenses	Spreading machines calibrated yearly. Check weather pre spreading. Use of GPS on new tractors
Metal	Includes scrap metal such as old gates, unused machinery, machinery parts, old troughs, feeders etc	Unused machinery, storing machinery outside during winter, not maintaining condition	Sell to licenced scrap collector
Glass	Medicine bottles, broken windows from buildings and/or machinery	Use plastic or reinforced glass where appropriate	Recycle