



Panda

Your guide to Panda's waste solutions

WELCOME TO Panda

- △ It started in 1990 with two trucks. Today, Panda is trusted by more than 300,000 homes and businesses alike.
- △ With weekly collections and affordable services, we don't just collect your waste, we process and recycle it too.
- △ We focus on efficient waste segregation, collection, and processing to ensure minimal environmental impact.
- △ Our comprehensive services help individuals and businesses manage their waste responsibly, promoting recycling and resource recovery.
- △ At Panda Waste, we are committed to creating a cleaner, greener future through advanced waste management practices.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

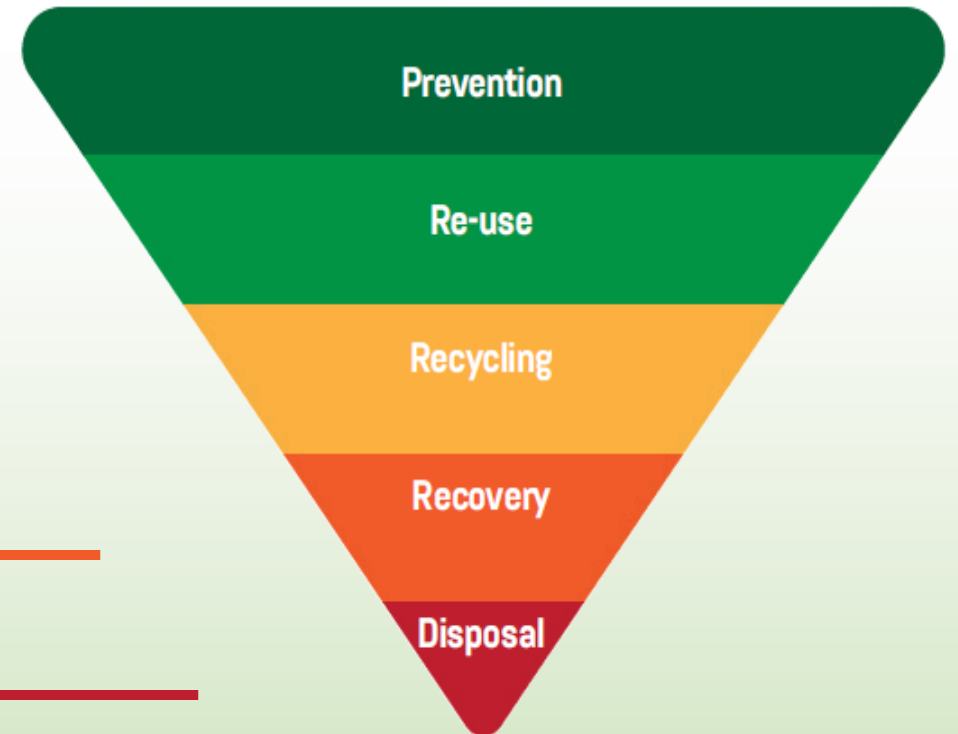
Designing products with fewer materials,
using digital documents instead of printing,
avoiding single-use items like plastic bags.

Donating old clothes, refilling water bottles,
repurposing glass jars, using reusable
shopping bags and containers.

Collecting and processing paper, glass, plastic,
and metals to make new products.

Incinerating waste for electricity generation,
converting landfill gas into energy, fossil fuel
replacement and anaerobic digestion of
organic waste.

Landfilling non-treatable waste





WHY DO WE NEED TO SEPARATE OUR WASTE?

1. To **reduce** the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators.
2. To **conserve** natural resources such as timber, water and minerals.
3. To **increase** economic security by tapping a domestic source of materials.
4. To **prevent** pollution by reducing the need to collect new raw materials.
5. To **ensure** efficient energy usage, recycling uses less energy than producing new products from raw materials
6. To **reduce** contamination. Contamination in the recycling bin can be as high as 36% in some areas in Ireland. Every year about 87,000 tonnes of non-recyclable material end up in recycling bins, this renders recyclable items unusable.



THE IMPORTANCE OF PROPER BATTERY DISPOSAL

Why batteries shouldn't go in your bins:

- **Fire hazard:** They can become damaged from crushing during the collection and sorting process, causing facility and vehicle fires.,
- **Environmental damage:** Batteries contain hazardous metals and chemicals that harm the environment if they aren't responsibly recycled.
- **Recycling efficiency:** when disposed of incorrectly, valuable materials in batteries are lost and can't be recovered for reuse

Li-Ion batteries can pose a significant safety hazard since they contain, unlike other rechargeable batteries, a flammable electrolyte and they are also pressurised and give off toxic poisonous gasses.

Keep them out of the waste stream, don't throw away:

- Mobile phones, tablets, and laptops
- Power tools
- E-cigarettes
- Toys



Proper disposal

- At your local civic amenity site
- Return to retailers
- Use designated WEEE collection points

RECYCLING BIN



SOFT PLASTICS



PLASTICS



TETRA-PAK
CARTONS



CLEAN
DRY
LOOSE



ALUMINIUM
& STEEL TINS



MAGAZINES



PAPER &
CARDBOARD BOXES

GENERAL WASTE



ALL USED FOOD
PACKAGING &
CONTAINERS



SANITARY WASTE
AND NAPPIES



BLACK BAG WASTE



REDUCE,
REUSE
&
RECYCLE



CIGARETTE BUTTS
& ASH



COFFEE CUPS & LIDS



POLYSTYRENE

FOOD WASTE BIN



EGG SHELLS



GRASS CUTTINGS



LIGHT GARDEN
WASTE



KITCHEN ROLL NAPKINS



COFFEE FILTERS
& TEA BAGS



COOKED FOOD
LEFTOVERS



FRUIT & VEGETABLES



BREAD & CEREAL



RECYCLING BIN

DOs

- Hard and soft plastics
- Steel cans
- Aluminium cans
- Cardboard
- Paper
- Magazines
- Tetra-Pak cartons

Remember to remove any plastic inserts from cardboard boxes before placing them in the recycling bin.



DON'Ts

- Contaminated packaging: items with grease, residue or unclean items.
- Diapers and sanitary products, including baby wipes.
- Polystyrene from packaging
- Food waste, garden cuttings, glass, textiles, contaminated soft plastics.
- **Batteries & WEEE**

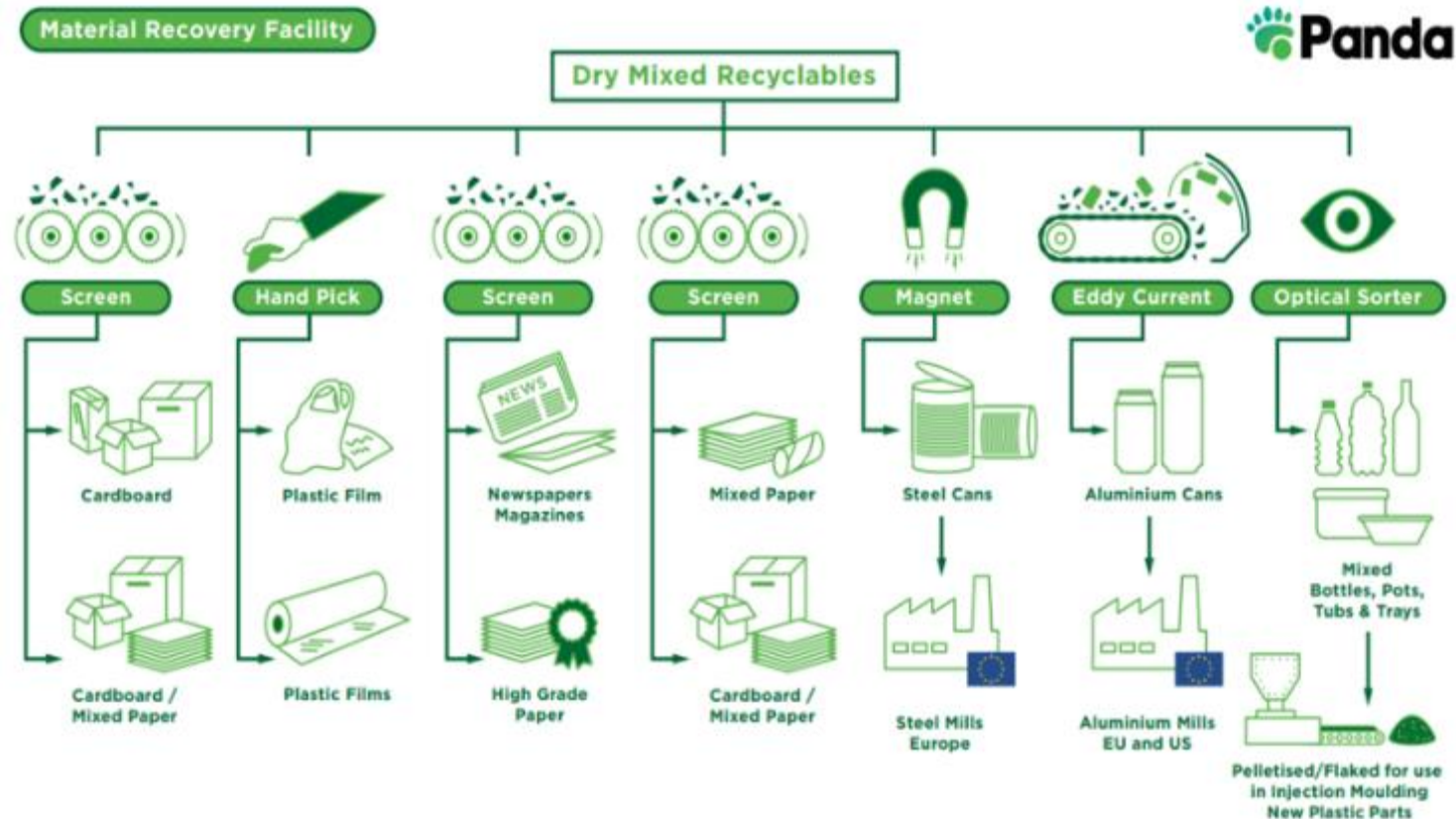
Leave a greener footprint

Panda YOUR RECYCLING'S SECOND LIFE

Waste is sorted into different categories using a combination of manual labor and automated systems like conveyor belts, screens, and magnets:

- **Paper** is separated from plastics.
- **Metals** are extracted from mixed materials.
- **Glass** is sorted by colour.

Sorted materials are cleaned and compacted into bales, ready for transport to recycling facilities and manufacturers.



GENERAL WASTE

DOs

- Broken crockery
- Polystyrene & non compostable coffee cups.
- Cold ashes
- Animal waste
- Soiled food packaging.
- Cigarette butts
- Candles
- Soft contaminated plastics.



DON'Ts

- Recyclable waste
- Hazardous waste & Medical waste
- Grass cuttings and leaves
- Food scraps and organic waste
- Construction & Demolition waste
- Glass & Textiles
- **Batteries and WEEE**

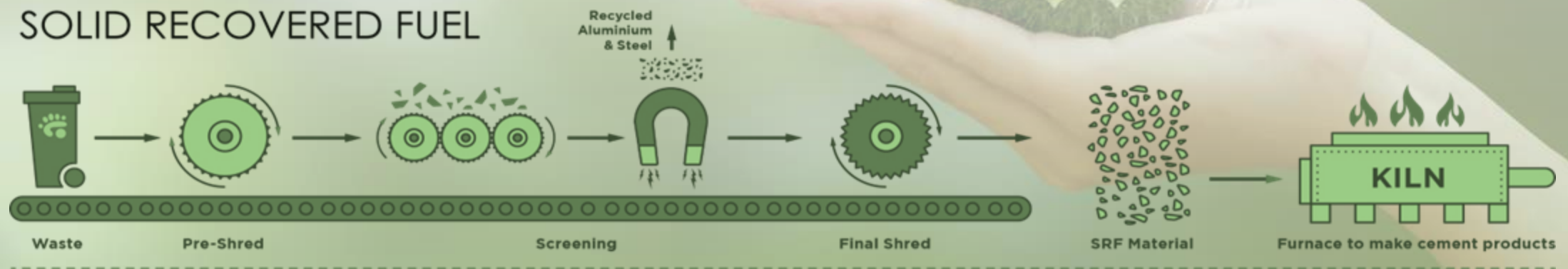


THE AFTERLIFE OF YOUR GENERAL WASTE

Your general waste gets turned into a material called SRF that is used to generate electricity back to the grid

- **SRF** helps divert waste from landfills by converting non-recyclable waste materials into a usable fuel. This reduces the volume of waste that ends up in landfills
- Using SRF as an alternative to fossil fuels can lower greenhouse gas emissions. SRF can lead to reduced reliance on coal, oil, or natural gas, which are major sources of CO₂ and other pollutants

SOLID RECOVERED FUEL



ORGANIC WASTE

DOs

- Raw or cooked food
- Grass cuttings, clippings, twigs, weeds.
- Meat, poultry & Fish “Including bones”.
- Food, soiled paper napkins.
- Tea bags, coffee grinds & paper filters.
- Fruit & Vegetables.
- Dairy products (Cheese, butter, yoghurt)



DON'Ts

- Plastic packaging
- Glass
- Metal packaging
- Hazardous waste
- Medical waste
- **Batteries and WEEE**

The Organic waste process

- Organic waste goes through a process known as **Anaerobic Digestion (AD) or Composting**
- **AD** is a natural process that biologically breaks down organic material to generate large amounts of biogas.
- Methane & Carbon dioxide are two ingredients that generate “Biogas”
- **Composting** organic waste is another biological process used to convert food waste into compost. Composting uses natural microorganisms to break down food waste into compost.



Why is it important to place your organic waste in your brown bin?

- Food waste in the black bin is less likely to be recycled due to contamination.
- Food waste in the brown bin can be composted or converted into bio-gas in an AD process.
- Organic food and drink waste in landfills produces 700.212 kg of CO₂ e per tonne, while organic waste sent to composting or AD plants only produces 8.912 kg of CO₂ e per tonne.
- **Putting food waste in the brown bin can reduce your waste related greenhouse gas emissions by 98.73%.**



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ANY QUESTIONS?

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