

Facility key facts

10kg of household waste can...



Power 4 months of nonstop calling on a mobile telephone



Power 7 five minute showers



Power an 11 watt light bulb for 538 hours



Power a laptop computer for 3 hours a day for two months



Power a 50 kilometre ride in an electric car



Heat a house for at least 8 hours

178t



Tonnes of waste processed per day

10



Staff employed

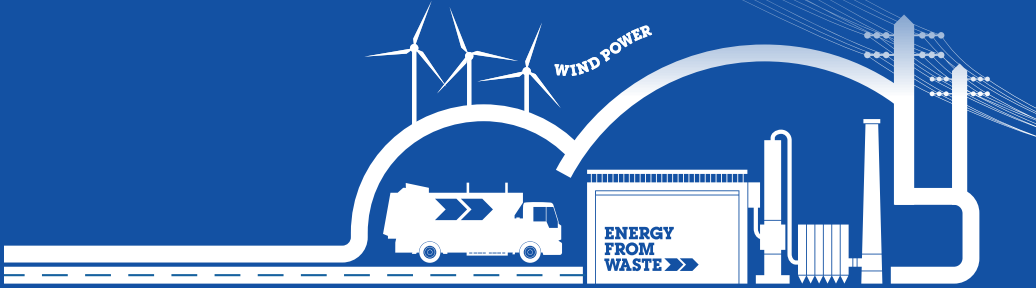
Did you know?

FCC Environment's Chapterhouse facility in Ellesmere Port opened in October 2014 and can process up to 75,000 tonnes of waste a year.

What happens to the rubbish you put in your black bin?

Recovering energy from waste

The rubbish you throw away is turned into a fuel to generate energy. Find out how this is done...



Working in partnership:



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As one of the UK's leading waste management companies, FCC Environment is working with Cheshire West and Chester Council to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

Waste from your black bin that cannot be recycled is taken away to FCC Environment to be processed, find out how...

1.

The unrecyclable waste from Cheshire West and Chester Council's household waste recycling centres and from your bins emptied by the collection crew once a fortnight is delivered to FCC Environment's facility in Ellesmere Port.

After being **weighed**, the lorries drive into the building and **tip the rubbish** on the floor.



2.

The loading shovel **scoops up** the waste and puts it into a **shredder** which opens the rubbish bags and cuts it up.



6.

Unfortunately, the small amount of fines can't be recycled so are sent to a **landfill site**.



5.

The metals are loaded onto lorries and sent to a **metals recycler** so they can be recycled and made into a can or even a car. The larger pieces of material are sent to **energy from waste plants** where they are used as refuse derived fuel (**RDF**) to generate electricity to power your homes.



3.

The shredded waste travels along a **conveyor belt** to the **trommel drum** which separates the material by size by spinning it.

4.

The smaller pieces of waste (called **fines**) fall through the holes of the drum onto another conveyor belt before passing under a **magnet** which removes all the metals. The bigger pieces of waste go onto a different conveyor belt where the metals are also removed by a magnet.

