

Equipment and Resource Guidelines for Island Waste Management Facilities

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1. Introduction

This guideline provides a framework for establishing and managing waste management facilities on islands, excluding those with populations above 4000. The guidelines are structured based on resident populations and categorize islands into five tiers. Each tier has specific requirements for land area, equipment, and staffing necessary to effectively manage waste. The recommendations are for the waste generated by the projected residing population. If a facility is designed to process waste from multiple islands, the requirements may differ. Additionally, if alternative treatment options such as incineration are available, the standard requirements might not be sufficient. In such cases, the requirements need to be analyzed and adjusted accordingly.

2. Population Tiers and Waste Management Method (Organic Waste)

Waste Management Method refers to the various processes and techniques used to handle, treat, and recycle discarded materials. These methods aim to reduce the volume of waste sent to dumpsites and facilities, minimize environmental impact, and convert waste into useful products like compost. It is recommended to treat organic waste at the island level, while pre-treating inorganic and recyclable materials for transfer to regional facilities. The following outlines the recommended method for managing waste at islands level based on population size.

Population Tier	Waste Management Method	Land Area Required (m ²)	Land Area Required (ft ²)	Size of Compost Pad (m ²)	Anaerobic Digestion Area (m ²)
2500 - 4000	Anaerobic Digestion	1,225	13,200	-	90
1500 - 2500	Anaerobic Digestion	1,225	13,200	-	90
900 - 1500	Anaerobic Digestion	900	9,700	_	90
450 - 900	Aerobic Composting	625	6,800	35	-
<450	Aerobic Composting	625	6,700	20	-

Anaerobic digestion is a process where microorganisms break down organic materials, like food waste or animal manure, in the absence of oxygen. This process produces biogas (a mix of methane and carbon dioxide), and a nutrient-rich substance called digestate, which can be used as fertilizer.

Aerobic composting is a process where microorganisms break down organic materials, like food scraps and yard waste, in the presence of oxygen. This process turns the waste into compost, a nutrient-rich material that can be used to improve soil. Unlike anaerobic digestion, aerobic composting does not produce biogas but does produce heat as the materials break down.

3. Collection/Transport Equipment

Collection/Transport Equipment refers to the tools, vehicles, and machinery used to gather and move waste from its source to processing or disposal sites. This equipment is essential for efficiently managing waste, ensuring that it is safely and effectively collected and transported to where it can be recycled, treated, or disposed of. The following is the recommended equipment's by population size.

Population Tier	Equipment
2500 - 4000	2 Pickup Trucks (2.5 tons), 2 Push Carts, 1 Mini Excavator
1500 - 2500	2 Pickup Trucks (1.5 tons), 2 Push Carts, 1 Mini Excavator
900 - 1500	1 Pickup Truck (1.5 tons), 1 Pickup Truck (0.5 tons), 2 Push Carts
450 - 900	1 Pickup Truck (1.5 tons), 1 Pickup Truck (0.5 tons), 2 Push Carts
<450	2 Pickup Trucks (0.5 tons), 1 Pushcart

4. Electricity Requirements

Electricity requirements refer to the amount of electrical power needed to operate various systems and equipment within a facility. Following is the recommended method to powerup the waste management facilities.

Requirement	Details
Solar Panels	Install solar panels for renewable energy generation
If far from main grid	Use a generator set of adequate capacity

Requirement	Details
If close to main grid	Connect to the main grid
Stand-alone equipment	Provide stand-alone equipment as much as possible

5. Water Requirements

Water requirements refer to the amount of water needed to support the operations and processes within a facility. Following is the recommended method to source water for waste management facilities.

Requirement	Details
Ground Water Pumps	Install ground water pumps
Islands with water supply	Water connection

6. Equipment

Equipment is essential for efficiently managing waste and ensuring effective operations within waste management facilities. The following equipment is recommended based on the population tiers.

Population Tier	Equipment
2500 - 4000	Chain Saw, Glass Grinder, Vegetation Shredder, Baler, Mechanical Trolley, Weighing Platform
1500 - 2500	Chain Saw, Glass Grinder, Vegetation Shredder, Baler, Mechanical Trolley, Weighing Platform
900 - 1500	Can Crusher, Plastic Shredder, Chain Saw, Glass Grinder, Vegetation Shredder, Mechanical Trolley, Weighing Platform
450 - 900	Can Crusher, Plastic Shredder, Chain Saw, Vegetation Shredder, Weighing Platform
<450	Can Crusher, Plastic Shredder, Chain Saw, Vegetation Shredder, Weighing Platform

7. Dustbins

Dustbin requirements refer to the types and quantities of bins needed to effectively collect and manage waste. This includes ensuring proper placement and capacity to accommodate various waste streams, such as general waste, recyclables, and organic materials, to support efficient waste separation and disposal. The following is the recommended bin requirements based on population tiers.

Population Tier	660L Bins	240L Bins	120L Bins
2500 - 4000	50	80	260
1500 - 2500	50	60	220
900 - 1500	40	30	100
450 - 900	30	30	100
<450	20	20	60

8. Infectious and Hazardous Waste Storage

Infectious and hazardous waste storage involves specialized containers and facilities designed to safely handle, contain, and isolate waste that poses health or environmental risks. This includes using secure, clearly labeled bins or areas with controlled access, proper ventilation, and spill containment measures to prevent contamination and ensure safe management of these types of waste. It is recommended to provide specialized containers for hazardous and infectious waste.

Requirement	Details
Infectious Waste Storage Containers	Provide for all population tiers
Hazardous Waste Containers	Provide for all population tiers

9. Organics Management

Processing systems for organics management include methods and equipment such as composting facilities, anaerobic digesters, compost beds and pads, which are used to convert organic waste into valuable products like compost and biogas. The following is the recommended equipment and system for organic waste treatment.

Population Tier	Equipment and Systems	
2500 - 4000	Anaerobic Digestion System, Biogas Collection Treatment, Leachate Tank, Planted Bed	
1500 - 2500	Anaerobic Digestion System, Leachate Tank, Planted Bed	
900 - 1500	Anaerobic Digestion System, Leachate Tank, Planted Bed	
450 - 900	Mechanically Aerated Compost Pad, Composting Equipment, Leachate Tank, Planted Bed	
<450	Compost Pad, Composting Equipment, Leachate Tank, Planted Bed	

10. Fire Fighting Equipment

Firefighting equipment should be as per MNDF requirements. Fire safety is critical for waste management facilities to protect lives, prevent property damage, and ensure safe operations in an emergency.

Population Tier	Equipment Provided
All Tiers	Fire Fighting Equipment

11. Staff Requirements

Staff requirements refer to the number and types of personnel needed to effectively operate and manage a facility, ensuring that all necessary roles are covered to maintain efficient and safe operations. The following is the recommended staff requirement for each tier.

Population Tier	Staff Categories
2500 - 4000	2 Collection, 1 Sorting/Organics, 1 Sorting/Inorganics, 1 Finances, 1 Admin
1500 - 2500	2 Collection, 1 Sorting/Organics, 1 Sorting/Inorganics, 1 Finances/Admin
900 - 1500	2 Collection, 1 Sorting/Organics, 1 Sorting/Inorganics, 1 Finances/Admin
450 - 900	3 Collection/Sorting/Management, 1 Finances/Admin
<450	2 Collection/Sorting/Management, 1 Finances/Admin

Reference

Ministry of Climate Change, Environment and Energy, Waste Management and Pollution Control Department. *Waste Tiers 2020 [Unpublished]*