3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OPERATIONAL DETAILS

3.1 General

The range of activities, plant and equipment, methods, processes and operating procedures for the facility are described in this section. Site plans and process flow diagrams are provided.

All waste accepted, handled and processed at the facility will be classified in accordance with the ADR (road transport regulations) and IMDG code (regulations for handling and sea transport of dangerous goods) unless specifically noted otherwise.

3.2 Site Layout

The site layout is shown in figure 3.1. The waste management facility will consist of three elements located from west to east on the site as follows:

- Community Recycling Park
- Waste Transfer Station
- Incineration / Waste-to-Energy Plant.

3.3 Community Recycling Park

3.3.1 Description of Facilities

The community recycling park will accept the following different categories of waste:

- cardboard
- newspaper and magazines
- glass
- aluminium drink cans
- textiles such as clothes and blankets
- footwear
- batteries
- waste oils
- fluorescent tubes.

The community recycling park will be located at the western end of the site. The community recycling park and the waste transfer station will have a combined entrance. Members of the public will be admitted to the park through a security barrier, which will be controlled from a security building at the entrance.

The proposed layout of the community recycling park is shown in figure 3.2 and a process flow diagram is provided in figure 3.3 The community recycling park will consist of groups of containers at various locations adjoining the looped roadway. Vehicles will follow a one way system which will lead to the various unloading areas. The entire area will be landscaped to give a parkland setting while screening the containers from view from the public road. There may also be a designated area for the collection of household hazardous waste.

Members of the public will be able to deposit waste items into dedicated containers. The storage containers will be kept in shelters or be covered where the contents could become

airborne in the wind, would deteriorate due to rain, or would attract vermin. The containers will typically be steel skips. Materials in the community recycling park will not be stored, handled or transported on the site. Once full, the containers will be removed and sent to the appropriate facilities for recycling. If household hazardous waste is accepted, it will be disposed off as appropriate.

Regular cleaning of the community recycling park will be carried out. As kitchen wastes will not be accepted, odours will not be emitted and vermin will not be attracted by the operation of the community recycling park.

Information and advice on household waste management and recycling, and assistance in the disposal of materials will be available to the public. Hand-washing facilities and car vacuum cleaners will be provided in the community recycling park for use by members of the public.

3.3.2 Process Control

All containers for the receipt of waste materials in the community recycling park will be clearly labelled to ensure that members of the public deposit the correct materials in each container. The community recycling park will be supervised during opening hours, 10:00 to 19:00hrs Monday to Friday and 10:00 to 14:00hrs on Saturday, depending on public demand. The full time supervision will also ensure that a high standard of housekeeping will be maintained and incoming recyclables will be monitored to prevent inappropriate wastes being deposited. Containers will be removed once they become full. Removal of containers will occur during opening hours, where possible.

3.3.3 Internal Capacity/Throughput; Inputs and Outputs

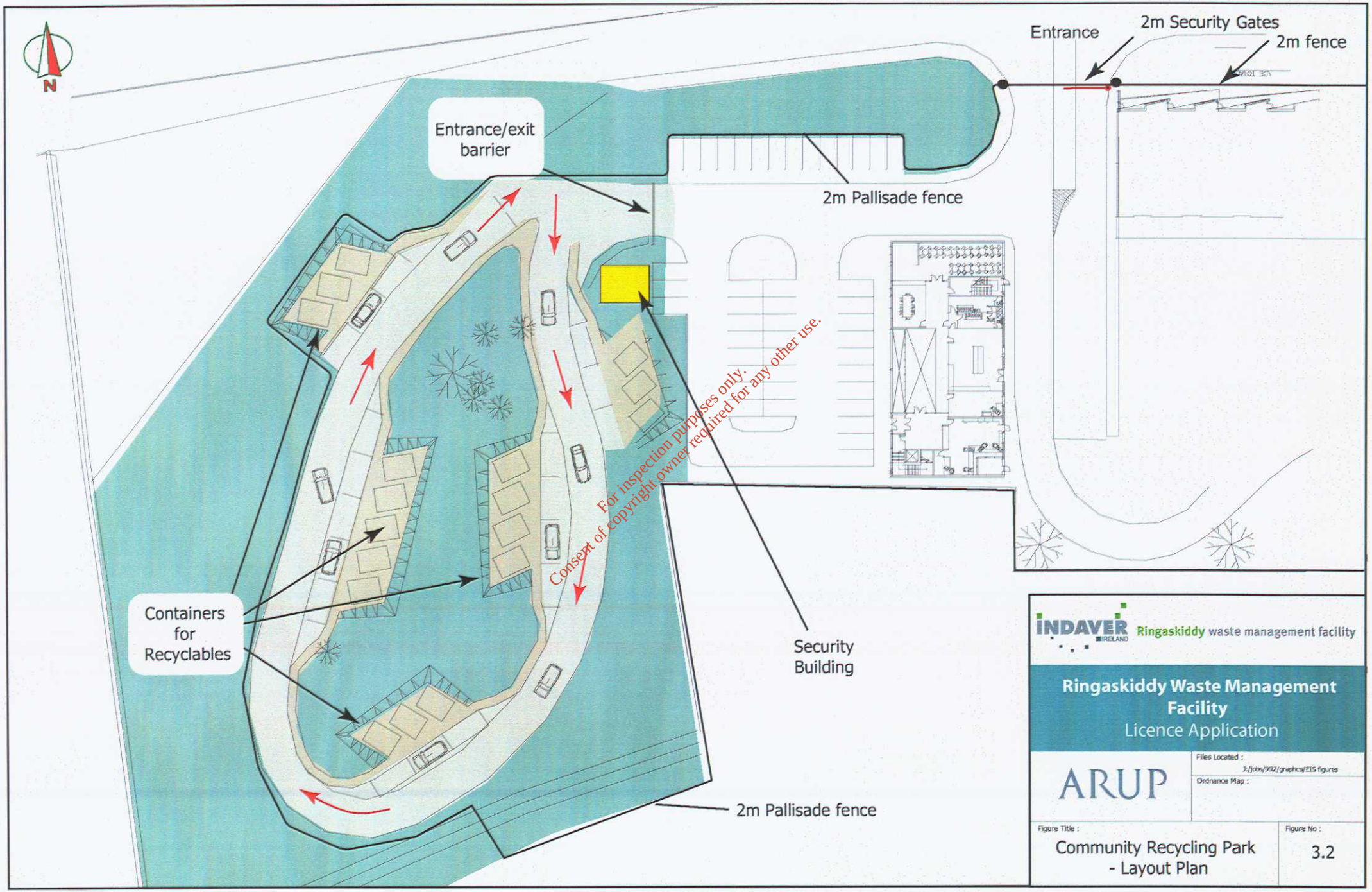
It is anticipated that the community recycling park will accept approximately 260 tonnes of domestic waste per annum. The estimated quantity of waste is based on the figures recorded in the community recycling park in Co. Meath which Indaver runs, at which the quantity of waste deposited averaged 26kg per visitor. The inputs will be assorted wastes for recycling, assorted household hazardous wastes for disposal and water for cleaning purposes. The outputs will be assorted wastes for recycling, assorted household hazardous wastes for disposal.

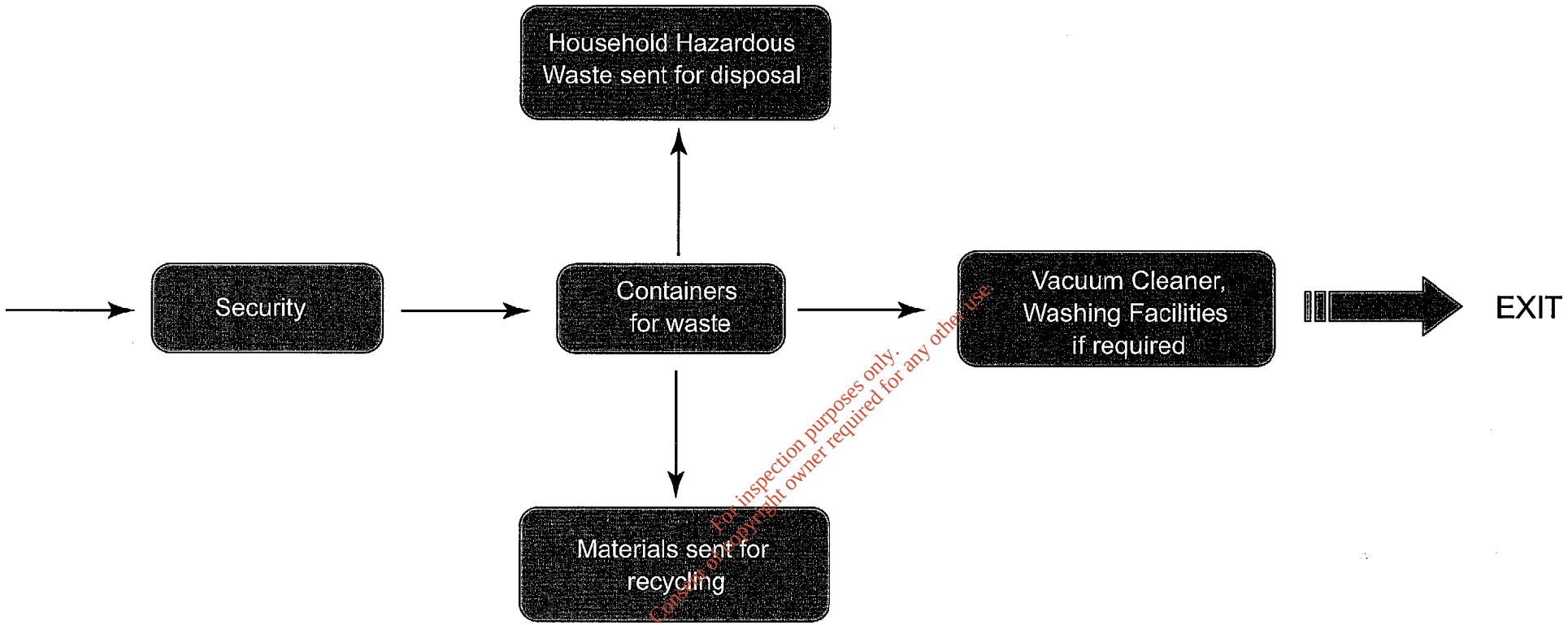
A detailed breakdown of the accepted waste streams is given in tables 3.1 to 3.4.

Table 3.1 - Waste Types and Quantities – Community Recycling Park

WASTE TYPE	TONNES PER ANNUM (note 1)	TOTAL (over life of site) tonnes
Household waste collected by or on behalf of the local authority	Not applicable	
Household waste delivered to civic waste facilities and other bring facilities	259	Note 2
Other household waste	Not applicable	
Commercial waste	Not applicable	
Sewage sludge	Not applicable	
Construction and demolition waste	Not applicable	
Industrial sludge	Not applicable	
Industrial waste not elsewhere specified	Not applicable	
Hazardous waste (EWC classification)	1 household hazardous waste	Note 2

Note 1: the annual tonnage is an estimate and not a maximum. The quantity will depend on the usage the community makes of the facility and the quantities the community recycles.
Note 2: The waste will be in transit, and will be neither retained nor disposed off, at the facility. The total quantity of waste over the life of the facility is not a meaningful figure. The life of the facility is expected to be 25 to 30 years.





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Ordrance Map :

Figure Title : Community Recycling Park - Process Flow Diagram

Figure No : 3.3

Table 3.2 - Hazardous Waste Types and Quantities - Community Recycling Park

HAZARDOUS WASTE (EWC classification)	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	European Waste Code	Nominal Tonnes Per Annum	Maximum Tonnes Per Annum (note 1)
Waste oil	Waste lubrication /car oils and other oils/fats	13 02 XX 20 01 26	0.33	Not applicable
Oil filters	Not applicable			
Asbestos	Not applicable			
Oil/sand mixtures or mixtures of oil and other material	Not applicable			
Wood preservation waste	Not applicable			
Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal	Not applicable			
Wastes from inorganic chemical processes	Not applicable			
Wastes from organic chemical processes	Not applicable			
Agrochemical wastes	Not applicable			
Paint, inks, adhesives and resins	Household paint tins etc	20 01 27	0.1	
Batteries and accumulators	Household batteries	20 01 33	0.17	Not applicable
Florescent tubes and other mercury containing waste	Household fluorescent tubes	20 01 21	0.17	Not applicable
OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE (APPLICANT TO SPECIFY) (EWC classification)				
Detergents and medicines	As part of a household hazardous waste disposal system, detergents and medicines may be accepted	20 01 30 21 01 32	0.23	Not applicable

Note 1: The waste will be in transit, and will be neither retained nor disposed off, at the community recycling park. The total quantity of waste over the life of the facility is not a meaningful figure. The life of the facility is expected to be 25 to 30 years.

Table 3.3 - Non-Hazardous Waste Types - Community Recycling Park

INERT WASTE	Check (if accepted)	Additional Information
Stones and soil		Not applicable
Topsoil		Not applicable
Brick		Not applicable
Natural sand		Not applicable
Concrete		Not applicable
Pottery & china		Not applicable
Asphalt, tar and tarred products		Not applicable
BIODEGRADABLE WASTE	**Check (if accepted)**	**Additional Information**
Wood & wood products	✓	Household only, EWC 20 01 38
Paper & paper products	✓	Household paper, EWC 20 01 01
Vegetable matter		
Non-infectious health-care waste		Not applicable
Natural & manmade fibres	✓	Household only, EWC 20 01 10, 20 01 11
Street cleaning residues		Not applicable
Gully emptyings		Not applicable
Septic tank sludge		Not applicable
Dredging spoil		Not applicable
Food stuffs		Not applicable
Oil/Water mixtures		Not applicable
Vegetable oil	✓	Kitchen oil will be accepted EWC 20 01 25
Oil and fat		Not applicable
Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) effluent, collected separately and treated off-site		Not applicable
Animal blood		Not applicable

Table 3.4 - Other Wastes - Community Recycling Park

OTHER WASTES	Check (if accepted)	Additional Information
Gypsum based construction materials		Not applicable
Dried paints, dried varnish & dried lacquer	✓	Household hazardous EWC 20 01 27, 20 01 28
Foundry sand & spent blasting grit		Not applicable
Glass	✓	EWC 20 01 02
Latex & rubber solutions		
Solid, fully polymerised plastics	✓	Plastic bottles will be accepted, EWC 20 01 39
Solid rubber (excluding tyres)		Not applicable
Electronic and electrical Waste	✓	EWC 20 01 35, 20 01 36
Waste from incineration or pyrolysis of municipal and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes		Not applicable
OTHER WASTES (APPLICANT TO SPECIFY)	**Check (if accepted)**	**Additional Information**
Ferrous metals	✓	EWC 20 01 40
Non-ferrous metals	✓	EWC 20 01 40
Garden waste		
Footwear	✓	EWC 20 01 11

Emissions during Normal and Abnormal Operations

There will be no emissions from the community recycling park during normal or abnormal operations.

3.4 Waste Transfer Station

3.4.1 General

The main elements of the waste transfer station will be as follows:

- Service yard and parking area for trucks, road tankers and 12m (40ft) containers
- Warehouse for packaged wastes in 200L drums and intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)
- Tank farm with 4 x 25m³ tanks
- Tanker loading bay
- Drum wash and repack building.

In addition, there will be a number of ancillary elements associated with the waste transfer station. These will be as follows:

- Administration building and car parking
- Fire-fighting water tank and pump house
- Surface water retention tank

- Nitrogen generation and storage
- Packaged sewage treatment plant.

The proposed layout of the waste transfer station can be seen in figure 3.4 and a process flow diagram is shown in figure 3.5.

3.4.2 Facilities in the Waste Transfer Station

Service yard

The service yard will be a general marshalling area and will also be used for parking trucks, road tankers and 12m (40ft) shipping containers.

Drum Warehouse

The drum warehouse will be single story and will have a roof and three solid walls. There will be a series of relatively large openings, without doors, on the fourth side. The warehouse will be 109m x 15m in plan with a height to the top of the parapet of 9m. The warehouse will be subdivided into compartments. There will be separate compartments in the warehouse for storage of drums containing toxic material, corrosive material and flammable material. Special chemstore cabinets will be provided for the storage of water reactive materials, materials which have the potential to combust spontaneously, organic peroxides and materials which oxidise in contact with air. The quantities of these types of materials, requiring storage in special cabinets, will be very small, typically being laboratory waste.

The floor slab of each compartment of the warehouse will be concrete, laid to falls to a floor sump. All spills will be collected in the sumps. The sumps will not be connected to the drainage system. Any spillage will be pumped out from a sump and put in a container. It will be disposed of in the waste to energy facility or exported for disposal.

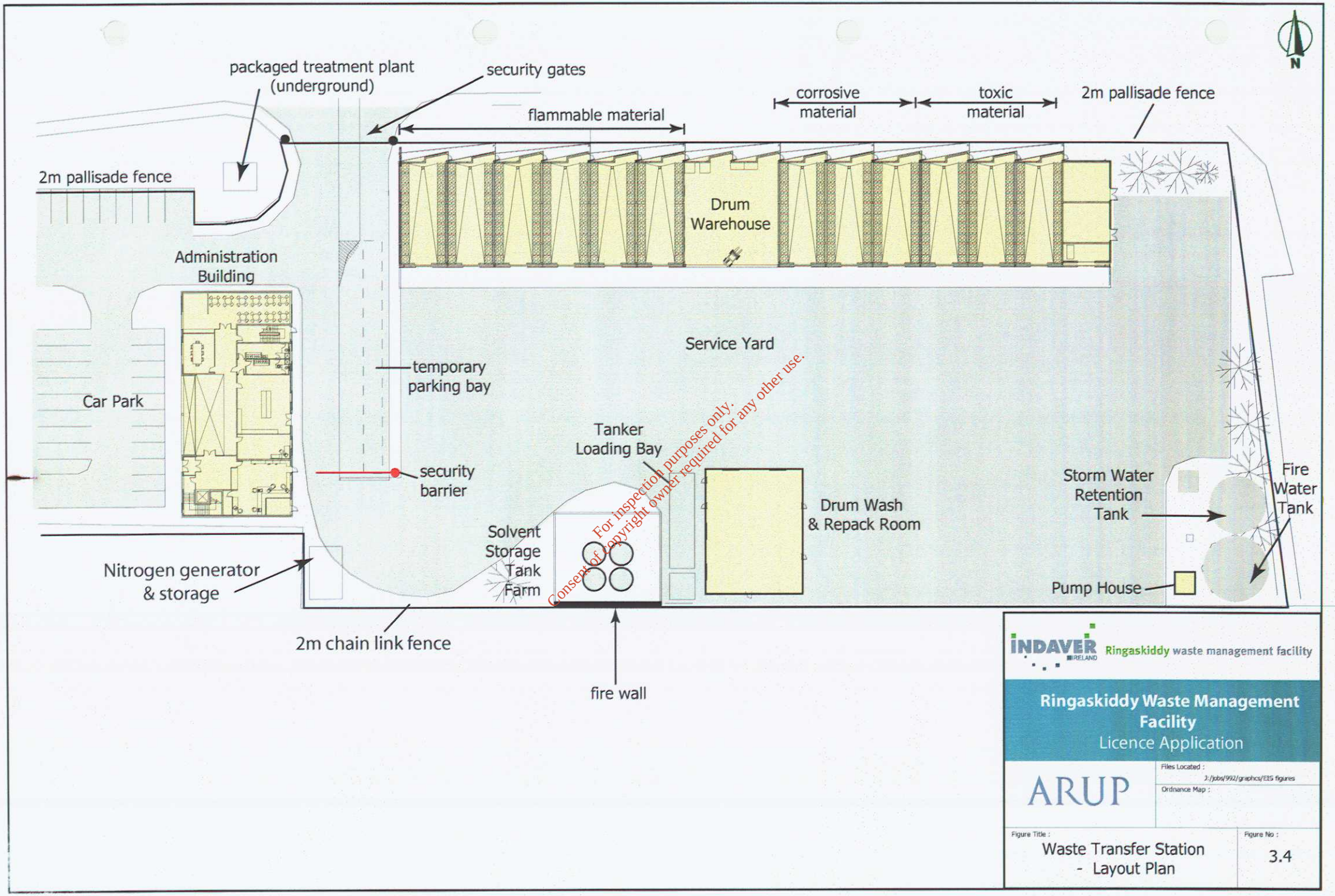
Drum Wash and Repack Building

The drum wash and repack building will be single story, 14mx 18m in plan by 4.34m in height. The drums will be washed in a drum washing machine located in the drum wash room. The repacking of drums and the emptying of drums, by pumping the contents to the bulk tanks, will also be undertaken in the repack room. There will be localised extraction of fumes and vapours that may be emitted during these operations. The extract will be ducted to an abatement system which is described in section 9.5.9.

Tank Farm

The tank farm will consist of 4 x 25m³ tanks located in a single bund situated on the southern side of the transfer station service yard. The tanks will be used to store liquid wastes. The tanks will be double walled mild steel, have a conical bottom to aid residues removal and will be supported on legs. The main part of the tanks will be cylindrical in shape and the roofs of the tanks will be domed. The tanks will be designed so that residues and debris, which may be contained in the waste streams and which will settle at the bottom of the tank, can be withdrawn on a periodic basis. This will be a closed system. A vacuum tanker, coupled to a valve at the bottom of the tank, will remove the residues under vacuum.

The tank bund will have sufficient capacity to contain 110% of the contents of one tank, which will be more than 25% of the contents of all tanks in the bund, in the event of tank failure. The bund will drain to a dedicated sump, the contents of which will be tested prior to release into the main storm water drainage system. If contaminated, the contents will be disposed off as appropriate, either at a licensed facility off site or in the waste to energy plant. The tanks will be under a nitrogen blanket and the vents will be ducted to an abatement system, which is described in section 9.5.9.



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Ordnance Map :

Figure Title : Waste Transfer Station - Layout Plan

Figure No : 3.4

Containers/ Road Tankers in Transit

Document Preparation

Onward Shipping to UK & Continental Europe for Recovery/ Disposal or Incineration on site

Recycling

broken pallets

Security

Drums/ Packaged Wastes

Segregated Storage

Assembled into Loads for Shipment

Onward Shipping to UK & Continental Europe for Recovery/ Disposal

Damaged Drums/ Packages

Repackaging Room

waste packaging/ clothing/ absorbents

Off-site disposal

Waste to energy plant

Nitrogen

solvent vapours

Drums/ Packaged Waste for Onsite Disposal

Bulked Up (Liquids) to Tank Farm

Transferred by Road Tanker

Waste to energy plant

Breathing loses

abatement system

Repackaging of Waste prior to Incineration

Empty Drums

abatement system

solvent vapours

Cleaning of Drums

Recycled

Returned to Customer

wash waters

Transferred by road tanker

waste to energy plant

Off-site disposal treatment

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Figure Title : Waste Transfer Station - Process Flow Diagram

Figure No : 3.5

Tanker Loading Bay

A tanker loading bay will be located in the service yard, adjacent to the bulk tanks. The bay will be constructed in concrete, laid to falls, and will drain to the tank bund sump. The road tanker to be loaded will be connected to a pipe manifold using dry link couplers on both the tanker and fixed installation sides. Small drips may arise from breaking the connections. These will be absorbed with chemical spill pads. These pads will be collected and disposed off as appropriate, either at a licensed facility or in the waste to energy plant.

Fire Water Tank

A 500m^3 storage tank for water to be used for fire fighting, and the associated pump house, will be located at the eastern side of the service yard.

Surface Water Retention Tank

A 300m^3 storm water retention tank will be provided. This will be located at the eastern side of the service yard.

Administration Building

The administration building will be partially 2-storey and partially 3-storey. It will be 33m x 16m in area. It will accommodate the truck reception area, offices, meeting rooms, staff canteen, a meeting room for use by the Indaver Waste Education Officer and a plant room on the top floor.

Packaged Sewage Treatment Plant

There is a Cork County Council sanitary sewer in the public road at the northern site boundary. The Cork County Council sewer network discharges untreated sewage from Ringaskiddy village into Cork Harbour. A packaged treatment plant will be provided, sized to suit the numbers of staff onsite, to provide primary and secondary treatment of the sewage from the waste transfer station and administration building. The supplier of the plant has not been chosen yet.

Site Fencing and Security

The site will be fenced with a 2m palisade security fence. During opening hours access to the waste transfer station will be controlled by a security barrier. Outside of working hours, the gate will be closed and locked and this part of the facility will be monitored by CCTV by the staff in the control room of the waste to energy plant, which will be manned 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Operating hours

The waste acceptance hours of the waste transfer station will be 09.00-19.00hrs Monday to Friday and 09.00-14.00hrs on Saturday. Work at other activities may be undertaken in the transfer station outside these hours.

3.4.3 Description of Activities/Processes

Industrial hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be handled in the waste transfer station. All waste accepted, handled and processed at the facility will be classified in accordance with the ADR (road transport regulations) and IMDG code (regulations for handling and sea transport of dangerous goods) unless specifically noted otherwise, below.

Waste Acceptance

All waste delivery trucks and tankers entering the waste transfer station will park just inside the entrance. The truck or tanker driver will report to the waste reception office in the administration building. The documentation will be checked and the driver directed to a

parking area, inside the security barrier, where the waste will be unloaded, checked and placed in storage. Radioactive and explosive waste will not be accepted in the transfer station.

Waste Acceptance Criteria

Packaged waste arriving at the facility will be off-loaded by forklift in the waste inspection area in the service yard. Each individual package will be examined thoroughly and checked to ensure that the package is in a suitable condition for on-ward shipment. If a package is deemed unfit or unsuitable for onward shipment, it will be removed to the drum wash and repack room where the operations manager or nominated deputy will decide the correct course of action. This may involve repackaging the material into a new container or over-drumming as required.

All drums/packages containing dangerous goods, as defined in the relevant Dangerous Goods Regulations (ADR regulations for road transport and the IMDG regulations governing transport of dangerous goods by sea), must be packed in UN approved containers. All such containers will carry a distinctive marking code and this will be checked to ascertain whether the package is compliant or not. If the package is not compliant then it will be removed to the repack room, or quarantined in the warehouse.

The labelling details will also be checked for conformance with current dangerous goods regulations. If re-labelling is required, this will be done before further processing is carried out.

Each consignment arriving at the facility will be checked against a list detailing the waste types and quantities expected from a particular customer. Having completed this check, each item will be weighed and located in the appropriate storage area. If there is any inconsistency, the operations manager will be contacted and appropriate action taken to identify the source of the problem.

The drum warehouse will have the following storage categories:

- storage bay for flammable materials of Class 3 and 4.1
- storage bay for corrosive materials of Class 8
- storage bay for toxic materials of Class 6.

Material classified as non-hazardous for transport and items assigned to Class 9, dangerous to the environment, may be stored in any of the three areas mentioned above unless they have specific segregation requirements. Gases will be stored in the relevant bays, in accordance with the HSG 71, the Guidelines from the Health and Safety Executive (UK) on the Storage of Packaged Dangerous Waste.

Oxidising materials of Class 5.1, organic peroxides of Class 5.2, spontaneously combustible material of Class 4.2 and dangerous when wet material of Class 4.3 will be stored in dedicated chemstore containers. The chemstore units will be individually bunded and will be fire rated. The capacity of the units will vary, from 4 pallet size for the oxidising unit to 1 pallet size for the remaining ones. All of the units will be appropriately labelled to indicate the contents.

Once the material has been assigned to the appropriate storage area, its' location will be logged onto a computerised tracking system which enables the location of each individual item to be identified from a stock report. Detailed stock checks will be carried out every month.

Container Trucks and Road Tankers in Transit

Waste will be accepted at the transfer station as full consignments of either packaged material in containers or bulk liquids in tanks. These consignments will be visually checked upon arrival and assigned to numbered parking bays on the service yard. These will be transit loads,

which will be typically stored until the relevant documentation is generated for on-ward shipment to licensed disposal/treatment facilities.

Packaged Liquid Wastes for Onwards Shipping

Packaged liquid wastes will arrive at the transfer station mainly on 'taut liner' trucks. The packages, which will be generally palletised, will be unloaded from the trucks by forklifts. They will be physically checked as described above. Undamaged packages will be moved by forklift to the appropriate area in the drum warehouse.

Depending on the hazard class and the final destination of the waste in storage, consignments of material will be picked from the stock lists and loaded by forklift into 12m (40ft) containers for shipment. A typical load could consist of approximately 120 x 200L drums packed in a 12m container. At any time there could be a small number of shipping containers, in the process of being filled, parked in the yard of the transfer station. The paperwork for the load will be generated and arrangements will be made for collection and shipment by an approved waste haulier, under Transfrontier Shipment Documentation.

Some liquid wastes, for onward shipment, may be transferred to the storage tanks. When a sufficient volume has been collected, the waste will be transferred to a road tanker and sent off site for disposal or recovery to a licensed facility. The empty drums will be washed, palletised and either returned to the customer for re-use or sent for recycling.

Solid Wastes for Onward Shipping

Solid wastes, for onward shipping will be dealt with in the same manner as drummed liquid wastes described above.

Drummed Liquid Wastes for Onsite Treatment

Drummed liquid material that is suitable for treatment in the waste to energy plant will be transferred to the storage tanks and from there transported to the waste to energy plant by road tanker. The drums will be washed. The washed drums will be palletised and either returned to the customer for re-use or sent for recycling.

Solid Wastes for Onsite Treatment

Incoming solid hazardous waste, which is destined for the thermal treatment plant, will be sent directly to the bunker for hazardous solid waste in the waste to energy plant

Drum Washing

The drums will be washed in a washing machine located in the drum wash room. The washing machine will wash two drums at a time using hot water and detergent. The water will be heated in the machine, which will be electrically powered and the effluent from the machine, which will comprise solvent, residues and water, will be pumped to a drum, IBC or road tanker for disposal either in the waste to energy plant or at a licensed facility.

Bulking up of Drums

Transfer of liquid waste from the drums will be carried out in the repack room, using a suction pump and lance. The pump will be hard-piped via a manifold to the bulk tanks.

Repacking of Waste

If the packaging of incoming waste does not meet with Indaver's acceptance criteria or the package has been damaged during transit, it will be moved to the repack room where it may be placed in a larger container and sealed, or the contents will be repacked or cross-pumped into approved packaging as specified in the ADR and/or IMDG regulations.

A copy of the procedure used for the repacking of wastes and the cross pumping of drums in MinChem's Waste Transfer Station in Dublin Port is provided in appendix 3.1. The procedure for the Ringaskiddy Waste Transfer Station will be similar.

3.4.4 Process Control

Activities in the waste transfer station will be carried out in compliance with standard operating procedures, which will cover and control all aspects of the waste transfer station operations. Adherence to these procedures will ensure that Indaver will maintain control over the environmental, quality and safety aspects of its activities, will meet the aims laid down in the environmental, quality and safety policies and will comply with all relevant operating permits and legislative requirements.

3.4.5 Emissions during Normal or Abnormal Operations

The emissions from the waste transfer station to the environment during normal operations will be breathing losses of solvent vapour from the bulk tanks, fugitive emissions from making or breaking connects, and solvent vapour emissions from the drum wash and repack operations. The breathing losses from the bulk tanks and the emissions from the drum wash and repack operations will be treated. Refer to section 9.5.9 of this document for a description of the abatement systems.

The abnormal conditions, which could occur, would be a fire at the transfer station, a spilled drum or a leak from a bulk tank, drum or road tanker. The emissions would be combustion products in the event of a fire and solvent vapour emissions in the event a spill or leak. Refer to chapter 15 of this document for a description of the provisions in place to prevent and respond to an emergency.

3.4.6 Internal Capacity/Throughput; Inputs and Outputs

The expected annual throughput of the Waste Transfer Station will be 15,000 tonnes. The inputs to the transfer station will be road tanker and container truck loads of waste for processing of documentation, drummed or packaged wastes for assembly into loads, liquid drummed wastes for onsite thermal treatment, liquid drummed wastes for bulking up for onward export by road tanker, packaging material, pallets and nitrogen. The outputs will be road tanker loads or container truck loads of waste for export for recovery or disposal and road tanker loads of liquid waste and solid waste for thermal treatment onsite.

The incoming wastes are detailed in the following tables 3.5, 3.6, 3.7 and 3.8.

Table 3.5 - Waste Types and Quantities - Waste Transfer Station

WASTE TYPE	Nominal Capacity		Maximum Capacity	
	Tonnes per annum	Total (over the life of the site) tonnes (note 1)	Tonnes per annum (note 2)	Total (over the life of the site) tonnes (note 1)
Household waste collected by or on behalf of the local authority	20			
Household waste delivered to civic waste facilities and other bring facilities	80			
Other household waste	Not applicable			
Commercial waste	100			
Sewage sludge	Not applicable			
Construction and demolition waste	Not applicable			
Industrial sludge	200			
Industrial waste not elsewhere specified	1225			
Hazardous waste (EWC classification)	13375			

Note 1: Waste on site will be in transit. It will not be disposed of and will not accumulate on site. The total quantity of waste over the life of the facility is not a meaningful figure.
Note 2: The theoretical maximum quantity of any particular type of waste, in any one year, is 15,000 tonnes.

Table 3.6 - Hazardous Waste Types and Quantities - Waste Transfer Station

HAZARDOUS WASTE (EWC classification)	European Waste Code	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	Nominal Tonnes Per Annum (note 1)	Maximum Tonnes Per Annum (note 2)
Waste oil	13 01 XX 13 02 XX 13 03 XX 13 05 XX 13 07 XX	All waste oils including, hydraulic oils, oil/water mixtures and waste fuels are accepted at the Transfer Station	30	
Oil filters	16 01 07	Oil filters from cars and machinery/plant	5	
Asbestos	17 06 01 17 06 05	Insulation materials and construction materials containing Asbestos are accepted at the Transfer Station	400	
Oil/sand mixtures or mixtures of oil and other material	17 05 03	Soil containing fuel oil, diesel and other dangerous substances	500	
Wood preservation waste	03 02 XX	Organic and inorganic wood preservative wastes are accepted	15	
Wastes from petroleum refining, natural gas purification and pyrolytic treatment of coal	05 01 XX	Wastes from Petroleum refining	5	
Wastes from inorganic chemical processes	06 01 XX 06 02 XX 06 03 XX 06 04 XX 06 05 XX 06 13 XX	Wastes from MFSU of acids, bases, salts, metallic oxides including spent activated carbon which will be accepted at the Transfer Station.	120	
Wastes from organic chemical processes	07 01 XX 07 02 XX 07 03 XX 07 04 XX 07 05 XX 07 06 XX 07 07 XX	Wastes from MFSU of organic chemicals, plastics, dyes, pharmaceuticals, soaps and detergents will be accepted at the Transfer Station.	10370	
Agrochemical wastes	02 01 05	Waste chemicals for the treatment of animals. Examples include sheep dip and louse powder.	40	
Infectious Healthcare Waste	18 01 XX 18 02 XX	Wastes from the treatment, diagnosis or prevention of disease in animals or humans.	20	
Photographic processing waste	09 01 99	Solid and liquid waste from the photographic industry.	5	
Paint, inks, adhesives and resins	08 01 XX 08 03 XX 08 04 XX	Obsolete paints and inks and paint related material.	100	
Batteries and accumulators	16 06 01	Lead Batteries	10	
Florescent tubes and other mercury containing waste	20 01 21	Fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste	50	

Note 1: The table shows an indicative mix, and indicative relative quantities, of wastes which will be in transit in the transfer station in any one year. The relative quantities of different types of waste will vary from year to year.
Note 2: The theoretical maximum quantity of any particular type of waste, in any one year, is 15,000 tonnes.
Note 3: The list of EWC codes is not exhaustive, and other waste types may be accepted at the facility.

Table 3.6 cont'd - Hazardous Waste Types and Quantities - Waste Transfer Station

OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE (APPLICANT TO SPECIFY) (EWC classification)	European Waste Code (note 3)	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	Nominal Tonnes per Annum (note 1)	Maximum Tonnes Per Annum (note 2)
Wastes from the mining industry	01 01 XX 01 03 XX	Wastes from mineral excavation and from the physical and chemical processing of minerals	5	
Meat and bone meal	02 02 02	Meat and bone meal /specified risk material from the rendering of animals	60	
Other Agricultural and food processing wastes	02 01 XX 02 02 XX 02 03 XX 02 04 XX 02 05 XX 02 06 XX 02 07 XX	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing or other wastes from the dairy or food processing industries	400	
Wastes from the leather, fur and textile industries	04 01 XX 04 02 XX		5	
Inorganic wastes from thermal processes	10 01 XX 10 11 99	Wastes from power stations and other combustion plants	25	
Inorganic metal containing wastes from metal treatment and the coating of metals and non ferrous hydrometallurgy	11 01 XX 11 03 XX 11 05 XX	Wastes from the surface treatment and coating of materials and waste sludges	80	
Wastes from shaping and surface treatment of metals and plastics	12 01 XX	Machining oils, sludges and emulsions	5	
Wastes from organic substances used as solvents, (other than 07 and 08)	14 06 XX	Solvents and mixtures containing halogenated and non-halogenated solvents and CFCs	65	
Wastes packaging; absorbent, wiping cloths, filter materials and protective clothing not otherwise specified.	15 01 XX 15 02 XX	Hazardous packaging, filters, absorbents and protective clothing	300	
Wastes not otherwise specified	16 02 XX 16 03 XX 16 05 XX 16 06 XX 16 07 XX 16 08 XX 16 09 XX 16 11 XX	Electrical equipment containing CFCs, televisions, off specification batches, laboratory chemicals, oxidising substances, car batteries and waste linings and refractories	600	
Wastes from treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry	19 19 08 19 19 09	Boiler ash, fly ash, waste from water treatment plants and wastes from the preparation of water	10	
Municipal wastes and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes including separately collected fractions	20 01 XX	Solvents, acids, alkalines, pesticides, paints, inks adhesives, resins, detergents containing dangerous substances, cytotoxic and cytostatic medicines and waste electrical and electronic equipment	250	

Note 1: The table shows an indicative mix, and indicative relative quantities, of wastes which will be in transit in the transfer station in any one year. The relative quantities of different types of waste will vary from year to year.
Note 2: The theoretical maximum quantity of any particular type of waste, in any one year, is 15,000 tonnes.
Note 3: The list of EWC codes is not exhaustive, and other waste types may be accepted at the facility.

Table 3.7 - Non-Hazardous Waste Types - Waste Transfer Station

INERT WASTE	Check (if accepted)	European Waste Code (note 3)	Additional Information (Notes 1 and 2)
Stones and soil			
Topsoil			
Brick			
Natural sand			
Concrete			
Pottery & china			
Asphalt, tar and tarred products			
BIODEGRADABLE WASTE	**Check (if accepted)**	**European Waste Code (note 3)**	**Additional Information (Notes 1 and 2)**
Wood & wood products			
Paper & paper products	✓	20 01 01	Waste newspapers, magazines, cardboard and other paper products
Vegetable Matter			
Non-infectious health-care waste	✓	18 01 02 18 01 03 18 01 04 18 02 01 18 02 03	Sharps and other non-infectious wastes from human and animal healthcare and research
Natural & manmade fibres			
Street cleaning residues	✓	20 03 03	Will be accepted
Gully emptyings	✓	20 03 99	Will be accepted
Septic tank sludge	✓	20 03 04	Will be accepted
Dredging spoil			
Food stuffs	✓	20 XX XX	Foodstuffs unsuitable for consumption or processing
Oil/water mixtures			
Vegetable oil	✓	20 01 25	Edible oils and other oils and fat
Oil and fat	✓	20 01 26	
Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw) effluent, collected separately and treated off-site			
Animal blood			

Note 1: The table shows an indicative mix of wastes which will be in transit in the transfer station in any one year. The relative quantities of different types of waste will vary from year to year.
Note 2: The theoretical maximum quantity of any particular type of waste, in any one year, is 15,000 tonnes.
Note 3: The list of EWC codes is not exhaustive, and other waste types may be accepted at the facility.

Table 3.8 - Other Wastes - Waste Transfer Station

OTHER WASTES	Check (if accepted)	European Waste Code (note 3)	Additional Information (Notes 1 and 2)
Gypsum based construction materials			
Dried paints, dried varnish & dried lacquer			
Foundry sand & spent blasting grit			
Glass			
Latex & rubber solutions			
Solid, fully polymerised plastics			
Solid rubber (excluding tyres)			
Electronic and electrical Waste	✓	20 01 36	Non-hazardous electrical and electronic waste
Waste from incineration or pyrolysis of municipal and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes	✓	10 01 XX 10 04 01 10 11 99	Non-hazardous residues from thermal processes
OTHER WASTES (APPLICANT TO SPECIFY)	**Check (if accepted)**	**European Waste Code**	**Additional Information**
Waste packaging absorbents ,filters and protective clothing	✓	15 01 XX 15 02 XX	Non-Hazardous packaging, filters, absorbents and protective clothing
Wastes from chemical surface treatment of metals and other materials	✓	11 01 10 11 01 12	Non-hazardous sludges, filter cakes and washing liquids
Wastes from waste management facilities and the water industry	✓	19 01 12 19 01 14 19 01 16 19 09 04	Non-hazardous ashes and dusts. Spent activated carbon
Municipal, commercial and institutional wastes	✓	20 01 28 20 01 32 20 01 34	Non-hazardous paints, inks adhesives, resins, and batteries
Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages	✓	02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
End of life tyres	✓	16 01 03	Waste tyres

Note 1: The table shows an indicative mix of wastes which will be in transit in the transfer station in any one year. The relative quantities of different types of waste will vary from year to year.
Note 2: The theoretical maximum quantity of any particular type of waste, in any one year, is 15,000 tonnes.
Note 3: The list of EWC codes is not exhaustive, and other waste types may be accepted at the facility.