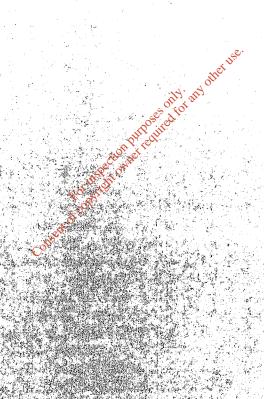
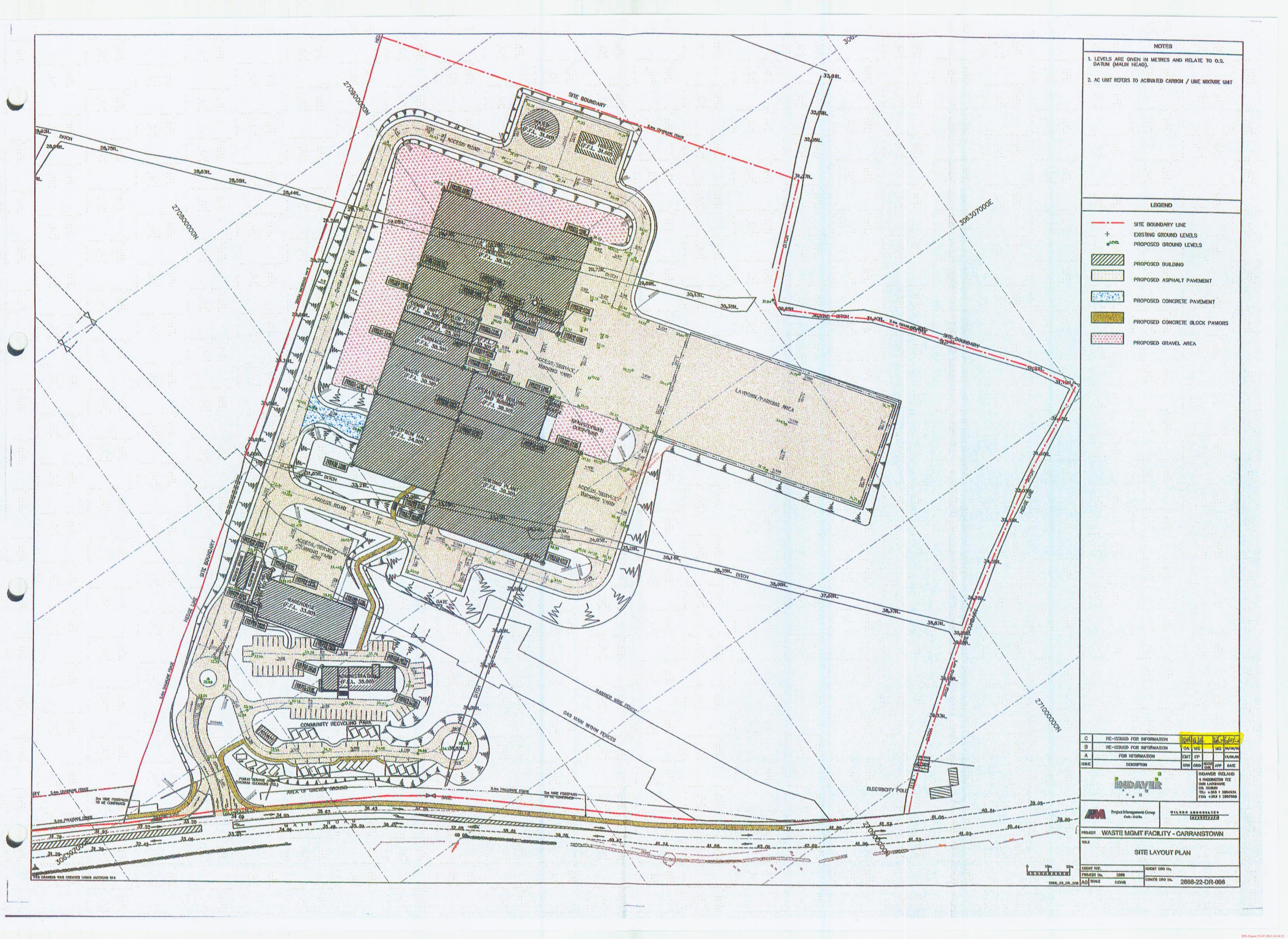
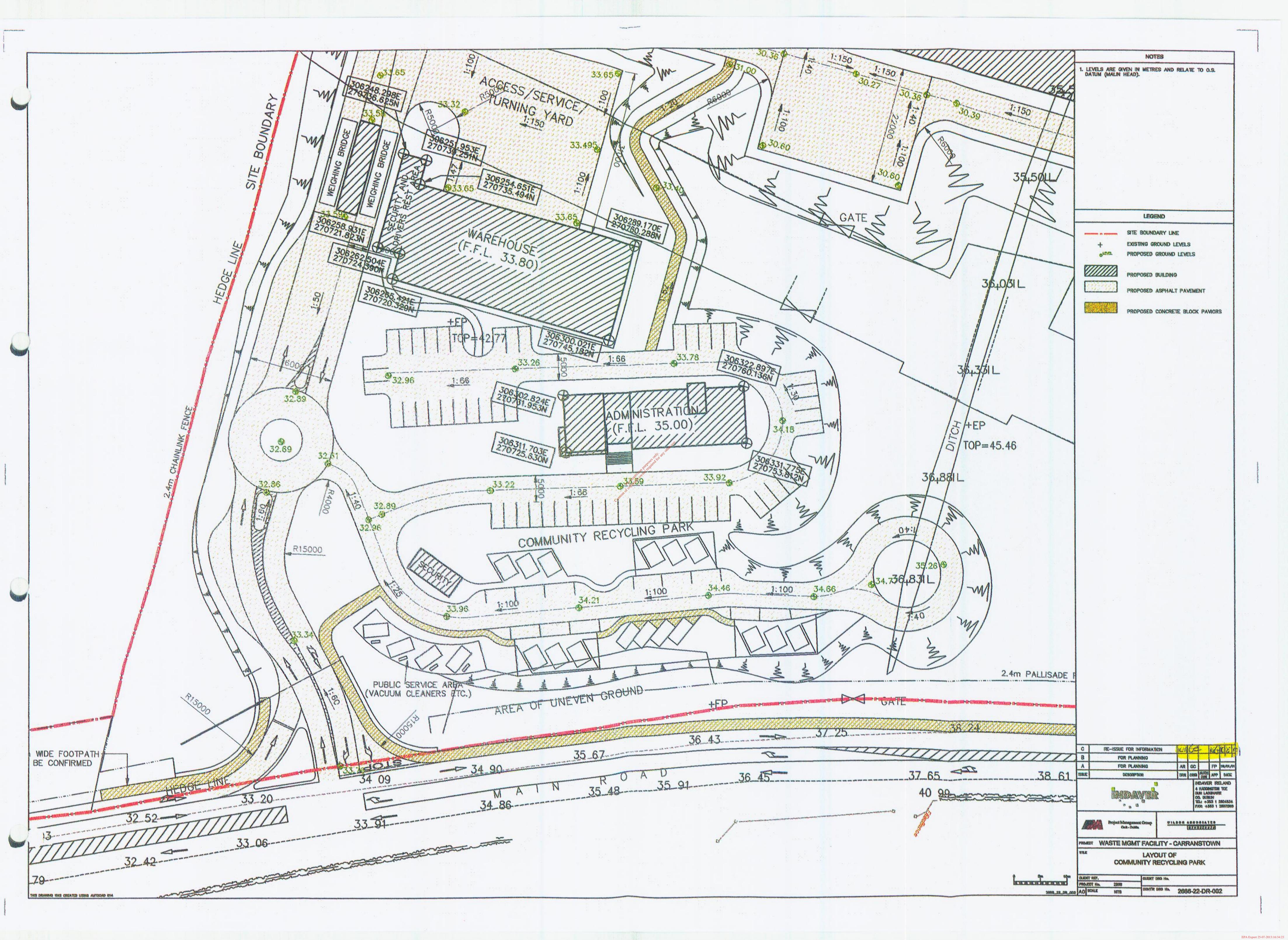
Attachment D2.2 Drawing No. 2666-22-DR-006: Site Layout Plan



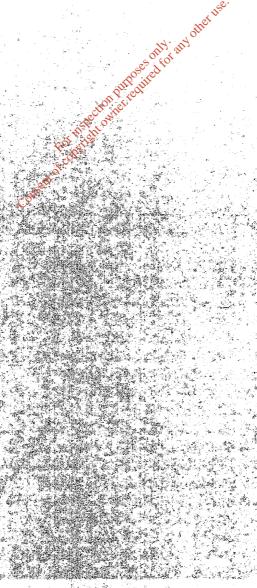


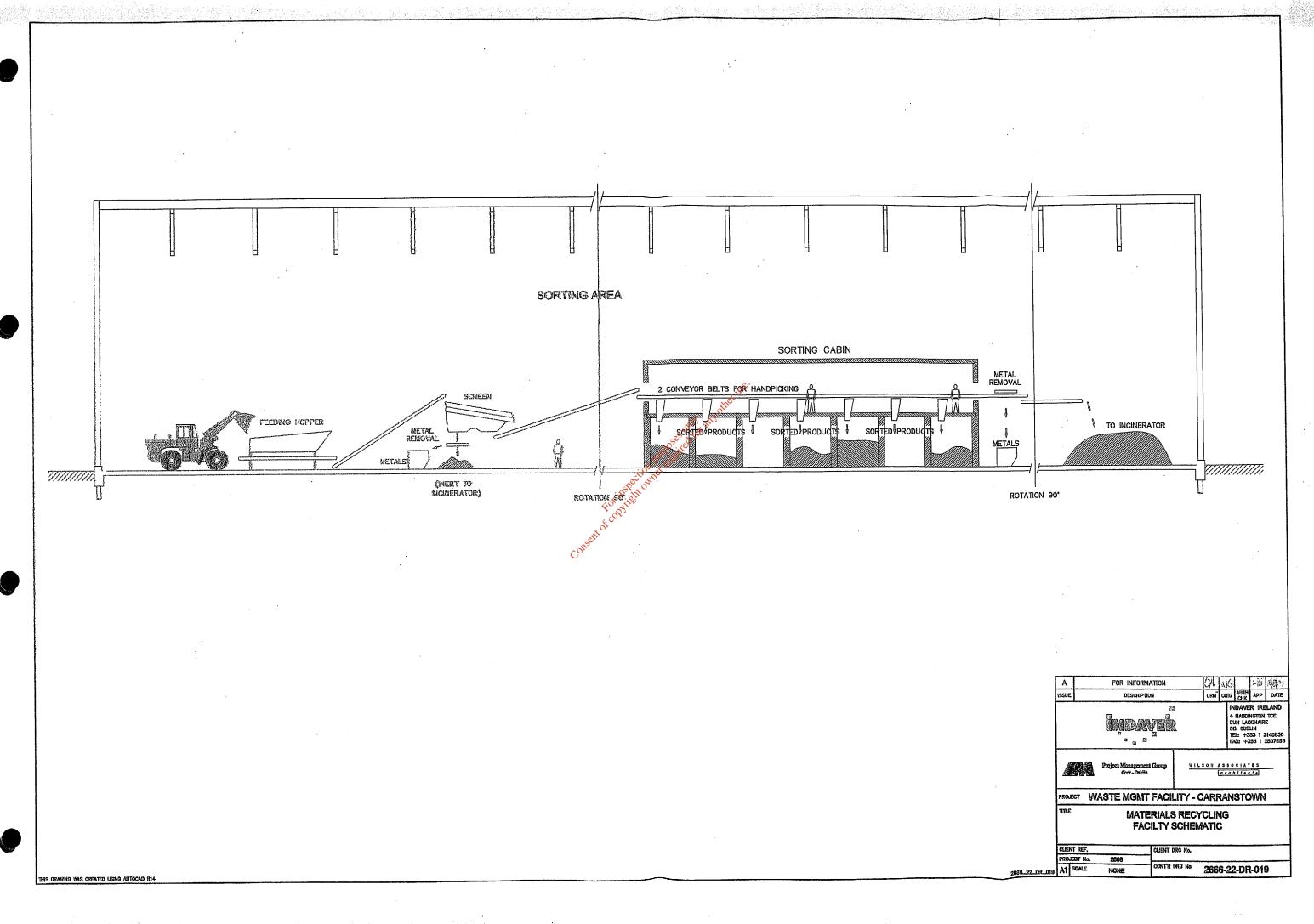
Attachment D2.3 Drawing No. 2666-22-DR-002: Layout of Community Recycling Park



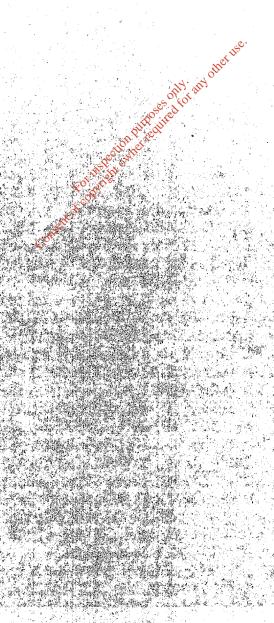


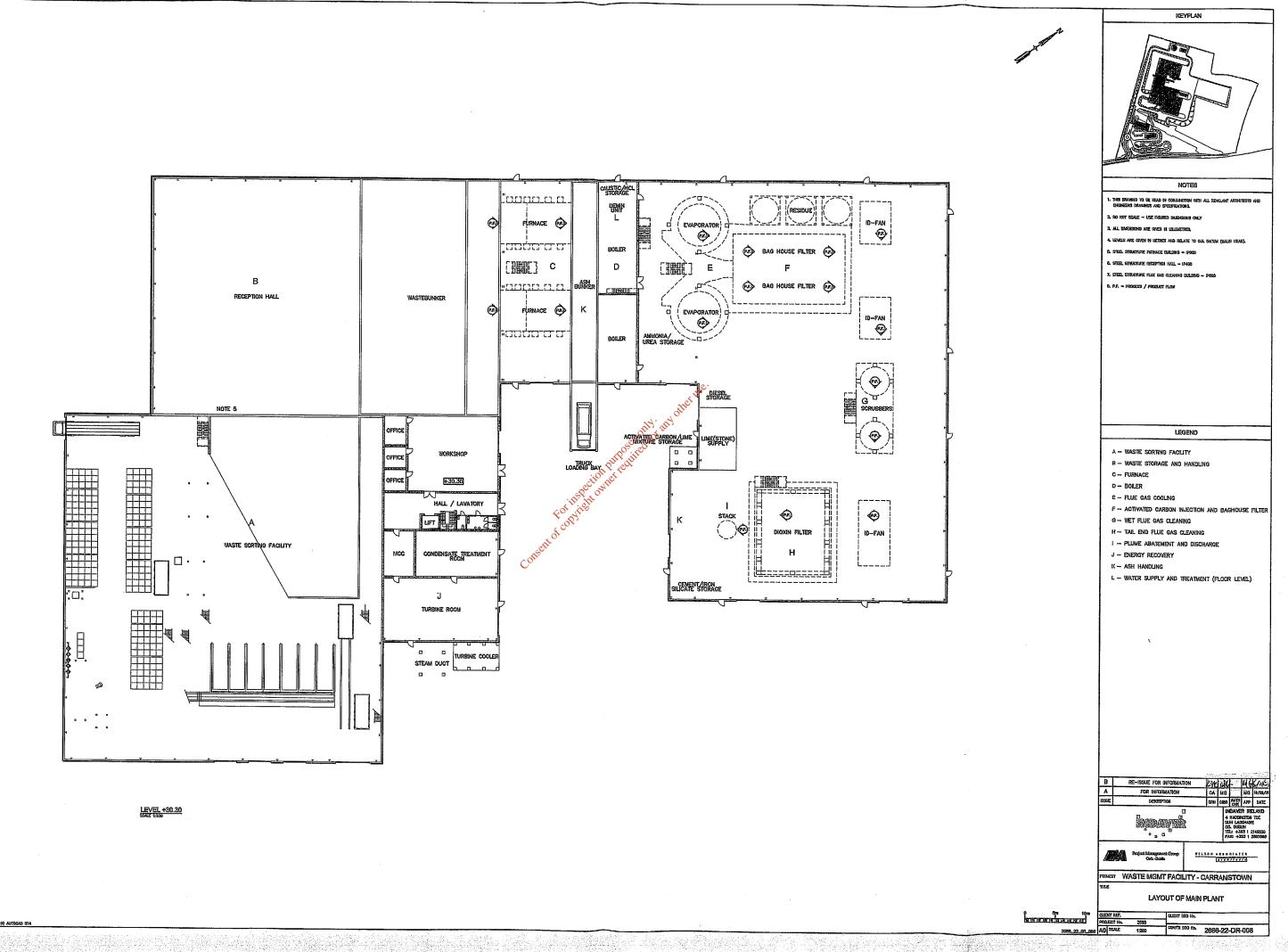
Attachment D2.4 Drawing No. 2666-22-DR-019: Materials Recycling Facility Schematic



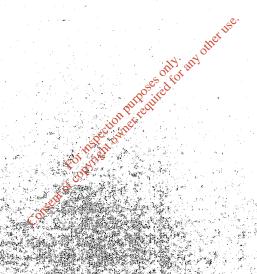


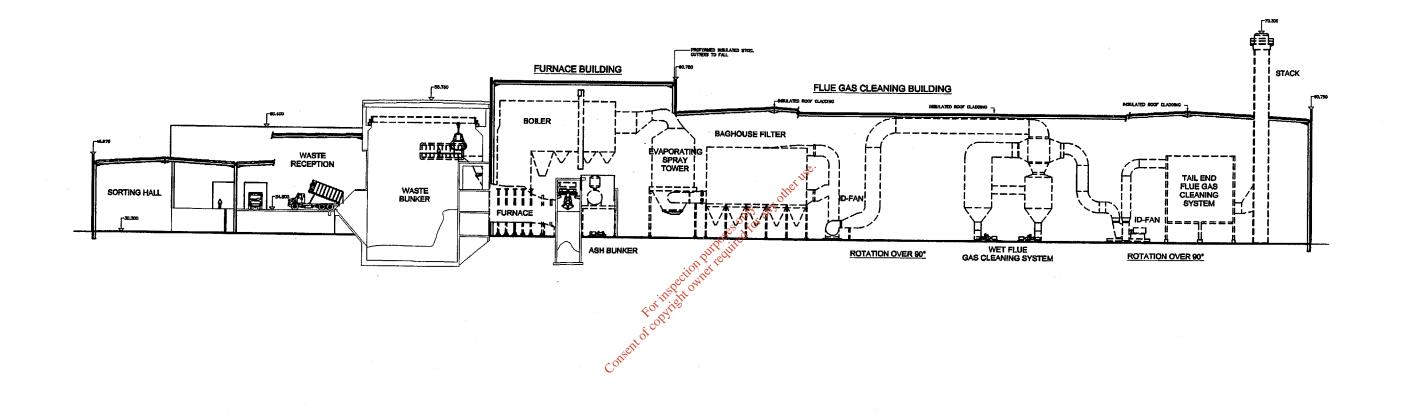
Attachment D2.5 Drawing No. 2666-22-DR-008: Layout of Main Plant

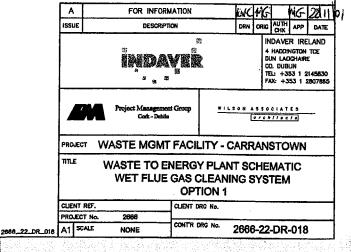




Attachment D2.6 Drawing No. 2666-22-DR-018: Waste to Energy Plant Schematic







THIS DRAWING WAS CREATED USING AUTOCAD R14

ATTACHMENT NUMBER D3

Materials Management

Contents

Attachment D3.1

Materials Management

Materials Management

Other use

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D3.1 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The major process streams for the three elements (community recycling park, materials recycling facility and waste to energy plant) are described in detail in Attachment D2.1. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 detail the total throughputs for the community recycling park and the materials recycling facility. Tables 1.3 to 1.6 detail the total throughputs for the Waste to Energy Plant for both a nominal capacity of 150,000 tonnes of waste and for a maximum design capacity of 180,000 tonnes of waste.

Table 1.1 Inputs and Outputs to Community Recycling Park

The classification and descriptions of the wastes as described below are obtained from the European Waste Catalogue,

Section 20 refers to "Municipal wastes (Household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions"

Section 20 01 refers to "Separately collected fractions"

Section 20 02 refers to "Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)"

ing the Inputs	Annual Usage	reg = Outputs	European Waste Code ¹	Annual Production
Recyclable Household	2,000 tonnes	Paper distribution	20 01 01	1,990 tonnes
Waste		Cardboard of the late	20 01 01	
		Newspaper	20 01 01	
		Glass	20 01 02	
		Clothing/Textiles	20 01 10/20 01 11	
		Footwear	20 01 11	
		Plastic	20 01 39	
	×	Aluminium Cans	20 01 40	
	Consent	Wood	20 01 38	
	Co.	Kitchen Oil	20 01 25	
		Garden Waste	20 02 01	
		Waste Oil	13 02 05/13 02 06	2 tonnes
		Batteries	20 01 33	3 tonnes
		Fluorescent Tubes	20 01 21	2 tonnes
		Paints, Inks, Resins	20 01 27	2 tonnes
		Detergents	20 01 29	0.5 tonne
		Medicines	20 01 32	0.5 tonne

Notes:

1. These European Waste Codes are as detailed in the EU Directive, 2001/118/EC, List of Wastes, effective from 1/1/02.







Table 1.2 Inputs and Outputs to Materials Recycling Facility

The classification and descriptions of the wastes as described below are obtained from the European Waste Catalogue,

Section 20 refers to "Municipal wastes (Household waste and similar commercial, industrial and institutional wastes) including separately collected fractions"

Section 20 01 refers to "Separately collected fractions"

Section 20 03 refers to "Other Municipal Wastes"

in Linputs	* Annual Usage : :	Outputs 🎉	European Waste	Annual Production
			Code Code	
Dry Recyclable	20,000 tonnes	Paper Now No.	20 01 01	20,000 tonnes
Fraction of Industrial		Cardboard	20 01 01	
and Commercial Waste		Plastics	20 01 39	
		Wood .	20 01 38	
		Metals	20 01 40	
	X.	Mixed	20 03 01	
	Consent	Municipal/Residual		
	C	Waste		
		Residual Waste	19 12 12	
		from Materials		
		Recycling Facility		·

Table 1.3 Inputs to Waste to Energy Plant (based on nominal capacity of 150,000 tonnes/annum)

Inputs : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Annual Usage (tobnes): (17 1/2 2/2
Waste	150,000 (375,000 – 500,000m³)¹
Water ²	110,000 m ³
Ammonia (25% solution) ³	600
Urea ³	400
Activated Carbon/Lime Mixture	225 Net 156.
Lime ⁴	900kg
Limestone ⁴	Marina (1,600
Activated Carbon/Lime Mixture ⁵	cti ne 225
Lignite Cokes ⁵	For Hard Took 100 1,600
Cement ⁶	1,600
Iron Silicate ⁶	600
Natural Gas	202,400 Nm ³

- 1. Density of municipal solid waste varies from 0.3 to 0.4 tonnes/m³
- 2. This will be supplied from stored rainwater and groundwater. Depending on rainfall patterns about 36,000m³ of rainwater will be used with the balance being supplied from groundwater.
- 3. Either ammonia solution or urea can be used in the Furnace.
- 4. Either lime or limestone can be used in the Wet Flue Gas Cleaning System.
- 5. Either activated carbon/lime mixture or lignite cokes will be used in the Tail End Flue Gas Cleaning System.
- 6. If a solidification plant is installed at the site, either cement or iron silicate can be used.





Table 1.4 Outputs from Waste to Energy Plant (based on nominal capacity of 150,000 tonnes/annum)

The classification and descriptions of the wastes as described below are obtained from the European Waste Catalogue, Section 19 refers to "Wastes from waste treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry" Section 19 01 refers to "Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste"

Outputs+***	European Waste Code:	Annual Production (tonnes):	Annual Production (m ³)
Electricity	•	105 GWhours	manatamanatamana un untre essortanes sirridores (paderos) gade un gras da subten toto elej el ultir de sobortamana
Bottom Ash	19 01 12	30,000	18,750 ¹
Boiler Ash	19 01 15/19 01 16 ²	on pited required 1,500 - 3,000	$1,875 - 10,000^3$
Flue Gas Cleaning Residues	19 01 13/ tolyidal	3,500 – 5,000	4,375 – 16,667 ⁵
Gypsum	19 01 99 _{Consent}	1,000	1,000 – 1,429 ⁶
Metals	19 01 02	2,100	272

- Density of bottom ash is approximately 0.625 tonnes/m³ 1.
- Boiler ash is expected to be non-hazardous. However, this is dependent on analysis. Density of boiler ash varies from 0.3 to 0.8 tonnes/m³ 2.
- 3.
- Flue gas cleaning residues will include a small amount of spent activated carbon/lime mixture 4.
- Density of flue gas cleaning residues varies from 0.3 to 0.8 tonnes/m³ 5.
- Density of gypsum varies from 0.7 to 1.0 tonnes/m³

Table 1.5 Inputs to Waste to Energy Plant (based on maximum design capacity of 180,000 tonnes/annum)

Jacobs Computs (1992) Report Fig. 1997 R	a 表記句表記 - Annual Usage (tonnes) - 1
Waste	180,000 (450,000 – 600,000m ³) ¹
Water ²	112,500 m ³
Ammonia (25% solution) ³	1,320
Urea ³	900
Activated Carbon/Lime Mixture	270 se.
Lime ⁴	on 3,960
Limestone ⁴	nurga direct 7,200
Activated Carbon/Lime Mixture ⁵	Decilor te 270
Lignite Cokes ⁵	For Heading 240
Cement ⁶	3,600
Iron Silicate ⁶	1,200
Natural Gas	202,400 Nm ³

- 1. Density of municipal solid waste varies from 0.3 to 0.4 tonnes/m³
- 2. This will be supplied from stored rainwater and groundwater. Depending on rainfall patterns about 36,000m3 of rainwater will be used with the balance being supplied from groundwater.
- 3. Either ammonia solution or urea can be used in the Furnace.
- 4. Either lime or limestone can be used in the Wet Flue Gas Cleaning System.
- 5. Either activated carbon/lime mixture or lignite cokes will be used in the Tail End Flue Gas Cleaning System.
- 6. If a solidification plant is installed at the site, either cement or iron silicate can be used.



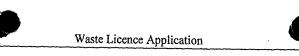


Table 1.4 Inputs and Outputs to Waste to Energy Plant (based on maximum design capacity of 180,000 tonnes/annum)

The classification and descriptions of the wastes as described below are obtained from the European Waste Catalogue,
Section 19 refers to "Wastes from waste treatment facilities, off-site waste water treatment plants and the water industry"
Section 19 01 refers to "Wastes from incineration or pyrolysis of waste"

Outputs	European Waste Code	Annual Production (tonnes)	Annual Production (m ³)
Electricity	~	105 GWhours	-
Bottom Ash	19 01 12	ottet 18 36,000	22,500 ¹
Boiler Ash	19 01 15/19 01 16 ²	5 on 1,800 – 3,600	$2,250 - 12,000^3$
Flue Gas Cleaning Residues	19 01 13/19 01 10 ⁴ section ret	4,200 – 6,000	$5,250 - 20,000^5$
Gypsum	19 01 990 (1,200	1,200 – 1,714 ⁶
Metals	19 01 02	2,520	326

- 1. Density of bottom ash is approximately 0.625 tonnes/m³
- 2. Boiler ash is expected to be non-hazardous. However, this is dependent on analysis.
- 3. Density of boiler ash varies from 0.3 to 0.8 tonnes/m³
- 4. Flue gas cleaning residues will include a small amount of spent activated carbon/lime mixture
- 5. Density of flue gas cleaning residues varies from 0.3 to 0.8 tonnes/m³
- 6. Density of gypsum varies from 0.7 to 1.0 tonnes/m³