

Attachment B.6

Notices and Advertisements

- a) Copy of Site Notice is attached
- b) Copy of Newspaper Advertisement is attached

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SITE NOTICE

APPLICATION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR THE REVIEW OF A WASTE LICENCE

Mr. Binman Ltd, Luddenmore, Grange, Kilmallock. Co. Limerick hereby gives notice that an application for the review of Waste Licence No. W0061-02 will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency for the premises at the same address.

The existing development consists of a transfer station and a recycling centre. The infrastructure on-site is all directly or indirectly related to these activities and includes the following existing facilities: a materials recovery facility, a mechanical separation plant, a glass processing facility, a transfer station, two compactors, balers, timber shredding area, c&d waste processing plant, two garages, storage areas, wwtp, banded fuel storage, truck wash station, offices and a canteen.

The review will encompass proposed developments at the facility for EHS purposes including installation of a new entrance roadway(planning permission received), car park(planning permission received), replacement of an existing oil interceptor/silt trap and covering of waste storage areas as required by the EPA in order to permit the waste acceptance capacity for up to 200,000 tonnes.

In accordance with the third and fourth schedules of the Waste Management Act the classes of activity concerned are:

THIRD SCHEDULE:

12. Repackaging prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule. (Principal)

13. Storage prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where the waste concerned is produced.

FOURTH SCHEDULE:

2. Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes).

3. Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.

4. Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.

10. The treatment of any waste on land with a consequential benefit for an agricultural activity or ecological system.

12. Exchange of waste for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.

13. Storage of waste intended for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where such waste is produced.

A copy of the application for a review of the waste licence, an environmental impact statement if required, and such further information relating to the application will be available for inspection or purchase at the headquarters of the Agency as soon as practicable after receipt by the EPA.

Public Notices

APPLICATION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR THE REVIEW OF A WASTE LICENCE

Mr. Binman Ltd, Luddenmore, Grange, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick hereby gives notice that an application for the review of Waste Licence No. W0061-02 will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency for the premises at the same address, national grid reference R E645 N473.

The existing development consists of a transfer station and a recycling centre. The infrastructure on-site is all directly or indirectly related to these activities and includes the following existing facilities: a materials recovery facility, a mechanical separation plant, a glass processing facility, a transfer station, two compactors, balers, timber shredding area, C&D waste processing plant, two garages, storage areas, WWTP, bundled fuel storage, truck wash station, offices and a canteen.

The review will encompass proposed developments at the facility for EHS purposes including installation of a new entrance roadway (planning permission received), car park (planning permission received), replacement of an existing oil interceptor/silt trap and covering of waste storage areas as required by the EPA in order to permit the waste acceptance capacity for up to 200,000 tonnes.

In accordance with the Waste Management Act, 1996, the classes of activity concerned are:

THIRD SCHEDULE:

12. Repackaging prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule. (Principal)
13. Storage prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where the waste concerned is produced.

FOURTH SCHEDULE:

2. Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes).
3. Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.
4. Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.
10. The treatment of any waste on land with a consequential benefit for an agricultural activity or ecological system.
12. Exchange of waste for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.
15. Storage of waste intended for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where such waste is produced.

A copy of the application for a review of the waste licence, an environmental impact statement if required, and such further information relating to the application will be available for inspection or purchase at the headquarters of the Agency as soon as practicable after receipt by the EPA.

Legal Notices

THE HIGH COURT RECORD NO 2008/250C05 In the Matter of BALBRADAGH DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

And in the Matter of
THE COMPANIES ACTS
1963 to 2007

Notice is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named company was, on June 25, 2008, presented to the High Court by Concloda Construction Limited, of Mulhussesey, Maynooth, County Kildare, and that the Petition is directed to be heard on Monday, July 14, 2008. Any creditor or contributory who wishes to appear to support or oppose the making of an order on the Petition may appear at the time of the hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory who requires it by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge.

O'HARE O'CONNOR WALSH
Solicitors for the Petitioner
Ulysses House
Foley Street, Dublin 1

Note: Any person who intends to appear at the hearing of the Petition must serve on or send by post to the Petitioner or his solicitor, notice in writing of his intention to do so. The notice must state the name and address of the person or firm and must be signed by the person or firm or his solicitor (if any) and must be served or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the addressee not later than 5pm, on Friday, July 11, 2008.

Alfred Bloom Limited, having its registered office at Unit 231, Blanchardstown Corporate Park, Ballycoolin Road, Dublin 15, having ceased trading on July 31, 2007 and, having no remaining assets or liabilities, has resolved to notify the Registrar of Companies that the Company is not carrying on business and to the request of the Registrar on that basis to exercise his powers, pursuant to Section 311 of the Companies Act, 1963, to strike the name of the Company off the register.

As New Catering Equipment Sales Ltd., having its registered office at 16 Francis Street, Dundalk, Co. Louth, having ceased to trade and having no assets or liabilities, has resolved to notify the Registrar of Companies that the Company is not carrying on business and to request the Registrar on that basis to exercise his powers, pursuant to Section 311 of the Companies Act, 1963, to strike the name of the Company off the Register.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
FRANK O'NEILL
Director

Planning Notices

CORK CITY COUNCIL:
Cork Institute of Technology intends to apply for Outline Permission for development at a site at Cork Institute of Technology, Rossa Avenue, Bishopstown, Cork. The applica-

Planning Notices

KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL: - "Further Information" - John Casey Project Management Ltd has submitted significant further information to Kerry County Council. The development applied for consisted of the development of lands at Tralee Racecourse, Ballybeggan, Tralee, Co. Kerry (Planning Register Reference: 07/4425), demolition of existing structures on site and the construction of a mixed use development comprising the following elements: provision of a town park comprising 9.9 acres; provision of a neighbourhood centre consisting of 4no. retail units of 158sqm each, 1no convenience store of 320sqm, 1no bar/restaurant of 385sqm, all at ground floor level with the provision of three storeys above comprising 27no. two bed apartments, 151 ancillary car parking spaces. The provision of a further 64no. dwellings to the north of the neighbourhood centre (38no. 3 bed terrace houses, 26no. 2 bed semi-detached houses); the provision of a new GAA Stadium with full size pitch with viewing stand to accommodate 6,000 patrons on the south side of the pitch and terracing on the remaining three sides to accommodate 9,000 patrons, floodlights, match day retail kiosks, hospitality suite, medical room, function room changing rooms, ancillary office and storage space, media room, entrance turnstiles, a full size training pitch, office block of 831sq.m., 1355 ancillary car parking spaces and coach set down areas. A Business Park comprising 13no. starter units (3,158sqm) and 4no. office units (2,760sqm) and 284 ancillary car parking spaces. A Retail Warehouse Park comprising 1no. anchor retail warehouse unit with garden centre/outdoor display area of 5,885sqm gross floor area, 6no. retail warehouse units totalling 9,541sqm gross floor area, 717 ancillary car parking spaces and service yard; 300 dwellings comprising 92no. 3 bed semi-detached, 165no. 4 bed detached, 10no. 5 bed detached, 53no. 2 bed apartments comprising of 11 units within each, ancillary open space and car parking and refuse storage areas. A childcare facility of 902sq.m. is also proposed with ancillary play and parking area. The application also provides for ancillary signage, ESB substations and transformer rooms, vehicular and pedestrian access points, entrance gates and railings, modifications to existing road network, ancillary landscaping and site developments works and services. An EIS has been submitted to the Planning Authority with this application and the EIS is available for inspection or purchase at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of making a copy during office hours at the offices of the Planning Authority. The significant further information in relation to the application has been furnished to the Planning Authority and is available for inspection or purchase at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of

Planning Notices

Dublin City Council,
We, Iskasing Limited, intend to apply for Planning Permission for a change of use and alterations from a total 11 No. en-suite guest bedrooms at 16, 17 and 18 Parliament Street/ Corner of East Essex Street, included within which is an additional mansard floor comprising 2 bedrooms creating an overall 5 storey development on the existing 4 storey building at No. 16, 17 and 18 Parliament Street, Dublin 2. Previously granted permission ref. No. 6083/04, dated 25th October 2005, to a Hostel use for development works at 'The Porterhouse' 16, 17 and 18 Parliament Street (No. 18 is a protected structure) and corner of East Essex Street, Dublin 2. Development will consist of gross area 466m² and involves the provision of total of 12 bedrooms and incorporates:
(I) The construction of 2No dormitory bedrooms, 1No disabled bedroom with en-suite, 1No 2 bed space room at existing second floor level, 2No dormitory bedrooms, 1No 1 bed space, 1No 3 bed space room, toilets and showers room at existing third floor level, kitchen/dining, common area, wet room/ laundry/ drying room, toilets, lift extended at fourth floor mansard level (a previously approved additional fourth floor mansard level). A proposed roof garden terrace over fourth floor; all at 16 and 17 Parliament Street and corner of East Essex Street. (Note: as it relates to 16 and 17 Parliament Street, this application applies to second, third and additional fourth floor previously approved and proposed roof garden only - the existing licensed premises at basement, ground floor, mezzanine and first floor levels remains unaffected)
(II) The construction of 2No dormitory bedrooms, toilets and showers room at existing second floor level; 2No dormitory bedrooms at existing third floor level; all at existing four storey building at No. 18 Parliament Street (a protected structure), Dublin 2. (Roof profile to No. 18 Parliament Street to remain unaltered). (Note: as it relates to No. 18 Parliament Street, this application applies to second and third floors only - existing licensed premises at basement, ground floor and first floor levels remains unaffected)
The application may be inspected or purchased at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of making a copy at the offices of Dublin City Council during its public opening hours and a submission or observation in relation to the application may be made to the authority in writing on payment of the prescribed fee (€20.00) within the period of 5 weeks beginning on the date of receipt by the authority of the application.

Attachment B.7

Type of Activity

THIRD SCHEDULE

12. Repackaging prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.

This is the principle activity based on tonnages of waste from the facility. It involves the compaction of residual waste from the MBT plant or directly from collection vehicles in the transfer area prior to transportation to landfill.

13. Storage prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where the waste concerned is produced.

This involves the storage of materials that have been recovered from the waste prior to further processing either on site or at another facility. Recyclable materials to be stored on site include glass, processed cullet, timber, metal, plastic, paper, cardboard and rubble.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

2. Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes).

This involves the segregation and shredding of timber, separation compaction and baling of cardboard, paper, plastic, refuse derived fuel, from incoming waste streams. It also includes mechanical separation of the organic fraction of residual municipal waste and transfer of source segregated organic materials such as "brown bin" waste.

3. Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.

This involves the recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals(eg. aluminium) from mixed waste streams using magnets, eddy current separators and manual separation.

4. Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.

Inorganic materials that are recovered from the waste include Rubble and Glass. Segregated brown, green and clear glass is processed into cullet in the glass processing plant which removes metal and ceramics before crushing the glass into cullet suitable for recycling back into glass bottles in Quinn Glass. Rubble is processed and crushed in the dedicated processing plant and is suitable for reuse.

10. The treatment of any waste on land with a consequential benefit for an agricultural activity or ecological system.

Partially stabilised biowaste is produced from the organic fines fraction of residual waste separated by a trommel. This material is suitable for further composting or energy recovery.

12. Exchange of waste for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.

Waste materials suitable for recycling, reclamation, recovery, composting is transferred from the facility to an appropriate outlet for further processing at appropriate outlets.

13. Storage of waste intended for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than the temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where such waste is produced.

This refers to the storage of glass, timber, rubble and similar waste streams prior to further processing or transport.

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Attachment C.1

Details of the applicant's experience and qualifications, along with that of other relevant employees

Introduction

Mr. Binman Limited restructured the Management Team in the last 12 months to adapt to the business needs of the Company. Several new key appointments have been made to ensure growth of the business is managed in a sustainable manner. From an environmental perspective Mr Binman appointed a new Environment Manager to the Senior Management Team and his primary responsibility is to ensure the Company operates in an environmentally responsible manner through implementation of sound environmental systems and addressing environmental issues at the highest management level.

A Management Structure/Organisation Chart is attached and a brief summary of the experience and qualifications of the relevant employees is described.

Martin Sheahan Jr. BSc. Env: Managing Director

Martin qualified with a Degree in Environmental Science from the University of Limerick in 1998. Martin is responsible for the overall management of Mr. Binman Ltd. Over the last 10 years, Martin Jr. has led the research and development division of the company and he is responsible for implementing innovative processes in waste recycling & waste management. In recent years he has changed the focus of the company from waste disposal to recovery and recycling and because of his vision, Mr. Binman is now one of the leading waste recycling companies in Ireland.

Seamus Leahy, B.Sc., M.Sc. Env: Environment Manager

Seamus qualified with a Degree in Science (Hons Chemistry) from University College Cork in 1994. He continued his training to complete an M.Sc. in Environmental Science from University College, Cork and completed a thesis related to Waste Management. He has 11 years experience in Environmental Operations and Waste Management at various levels including Environment Manager with Plaistow Ltd, Warner Lambert and Pfizer. Seamus recently took on the role as Environment Manager with Mr. Binman Ltd. and his primary responsibility is to ensure the facility operates in an environmentally responsible manner taking due consideration of all Waste Management Licence conditions and all other applicable regulatory requirements through implementation of sound environmental systems and addressing environmental issues at the highest management level. Seamus also has responsibility for the management of the Environment Department which consists of two Environmental Officers.

Margaret Egan, B. Sc., Environmental Officer

Margaret Egan graduated from University College Dublin in 2002 with an honours Bachelor of Agricultural Science degree, specialising in Agricultural and Environmental Science. Margaret starting working with Landfeeds Environmental a wholly owned Subsidiary of Advanced Environmental Solutions (A.E.S. (Ire) Ltd.) in April 2003, there she was responsible for reporting to county councils, soil sampling and mapping of landbanks. In December 2004, she was approached to join a newly formed company called Ormonde Organics Ltd. There she was responsible for the environmental management of organic sludges produced by mainly by waste water treatment plants, dairies and breweries. Within the company she was involved in developing alternatives to landspreading on agricultural land and improving current landspreading techniques. She was responsible the submission of proposals and sludge management plans to the EPA and relevant county councils on behalf of customers.

Margaret joined Mr. Binman Ltd. in November 2005 as Environmental Officer. In 2006 Margaret gained a Certificate in Renewable Energy from the Tipperary Institute, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, this was a part time course run over one academic year. The course focused on renewable technologies and the business development of medium and large scale renewable energy projects.

The role of the Environmental Officer involves ensuring that all waste activities are undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner.

Mark Sheahan, Site Administration

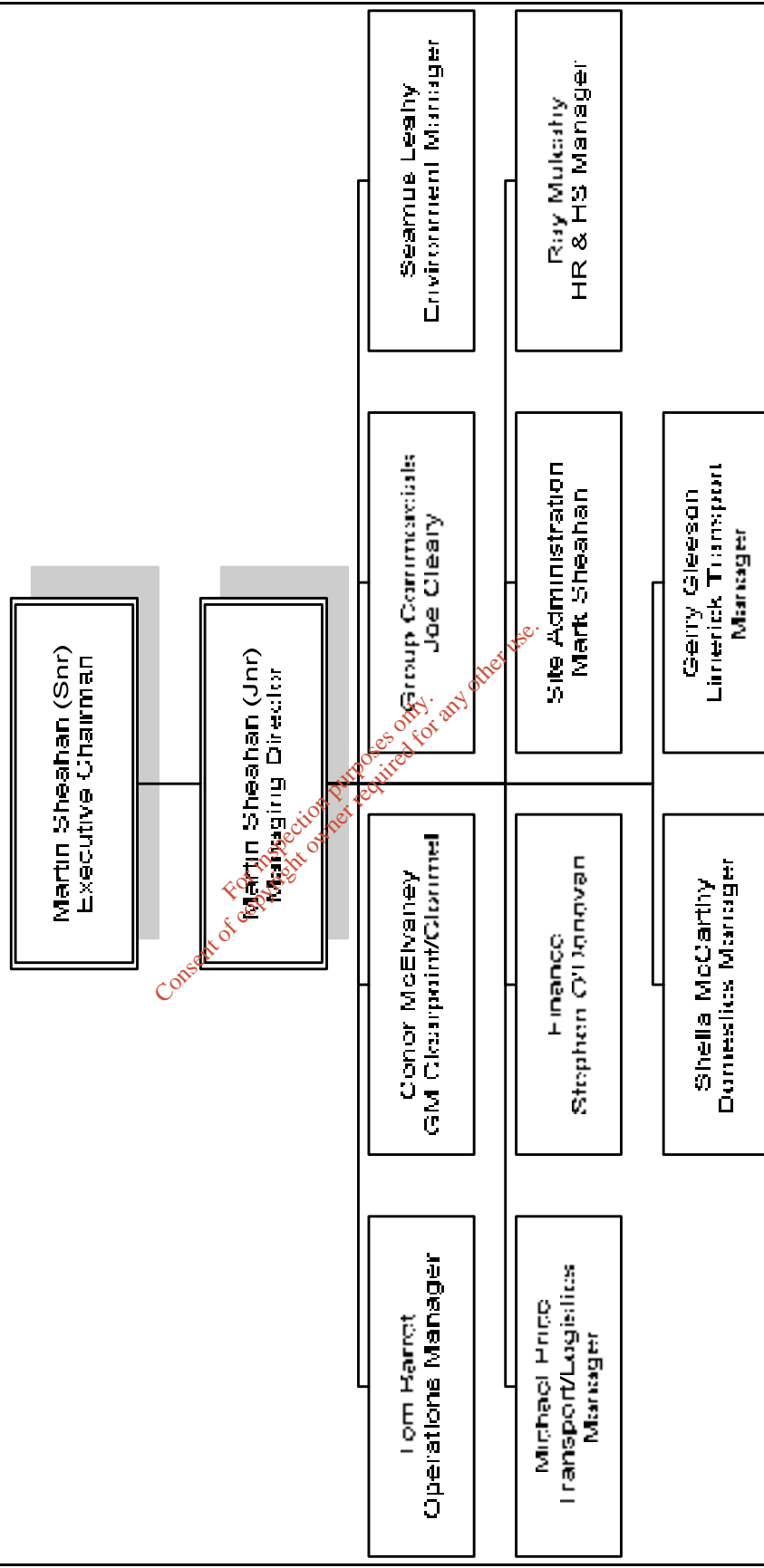
Mark has responsibility for Site Administration with 6 years experience working at different levels with Mr. Binman Ltd. and he recently completed a B.Sc. in Environmental Science with the University of Limerick. Mark's responsibilities includes Operations optimisation and Environmental Management support on-site.

Peter Murphy, Environmental Analyst

Peter's has responsibility for scheduling and implementing all environmental compliance monitoring to ensure 100% compliance. He has specific responsibility for set-up and management of the environmental laboratory and on-site monitoring, control and optimisation of the wwtp. Peter has 9 months experience in environmental management and he completed a B.Sc. in Environmental Science with the University of Limerick.

Mr. Binman Limited

Organisation Chart



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Attachment C.3

(a) Proposed Hours of Operation

Monday to Saturday: 7.00a.m. to 7.00p.m.

(b) Proposed hours of waste acceptance/handling

Monday to Saturday: 8.00a.m. to 6.00p.m.

(c) Proposed hours of development or construction works at the facility

Any development works will be minimal and will not be part of our normal operation. In the event that development works are required they will occur between the hours specified to minimise any potential disturbance to our neighbours.

Monday to Saturday: 8.00a.m. to 6.30p.m.

(d) Any other relevant hours of operation expected

Kerbside collections of waste are scheduled routinely from Monday to Saturday. When waste cannot be collected on a scheduled day, due to exceptional circumstances (eg. St Patrick's Day parades, Christmas Day falling on a week day), Mr. Binman may request permission from the Agency to accept waste at the facility outside of normal operating hours. Other Waste Licences include the statement, "unless otherwise agreed with the Agency" to accommodate such requests.

Mr. Binman requests that Condition 1.7 of the current Licence is updated to include, "unless otherwise agreed with the Agency" to accommodate exceptional circumstances.

Attachment D.1

This attachment is divided into two sections:

- Current Infrastructure Overview
- Infrastructure changes for the purposes of the Licence Review (in line with Section D requirements).

a) Current Infrastructure Overview:

The facility consists of a transfer station and a recycling centre. The infrastructure on-site is all directly or indirectly related to these activities and includes the following main components: a materials recovery facility including a mechanical separation plant and a picking line, a glass processing facility, transfer station with compactors, balers, timber shredding area, c&d waste processing plant, two garages, storage areas, wwtp, banded fuel storage, truck wash station, offices and a canteen.

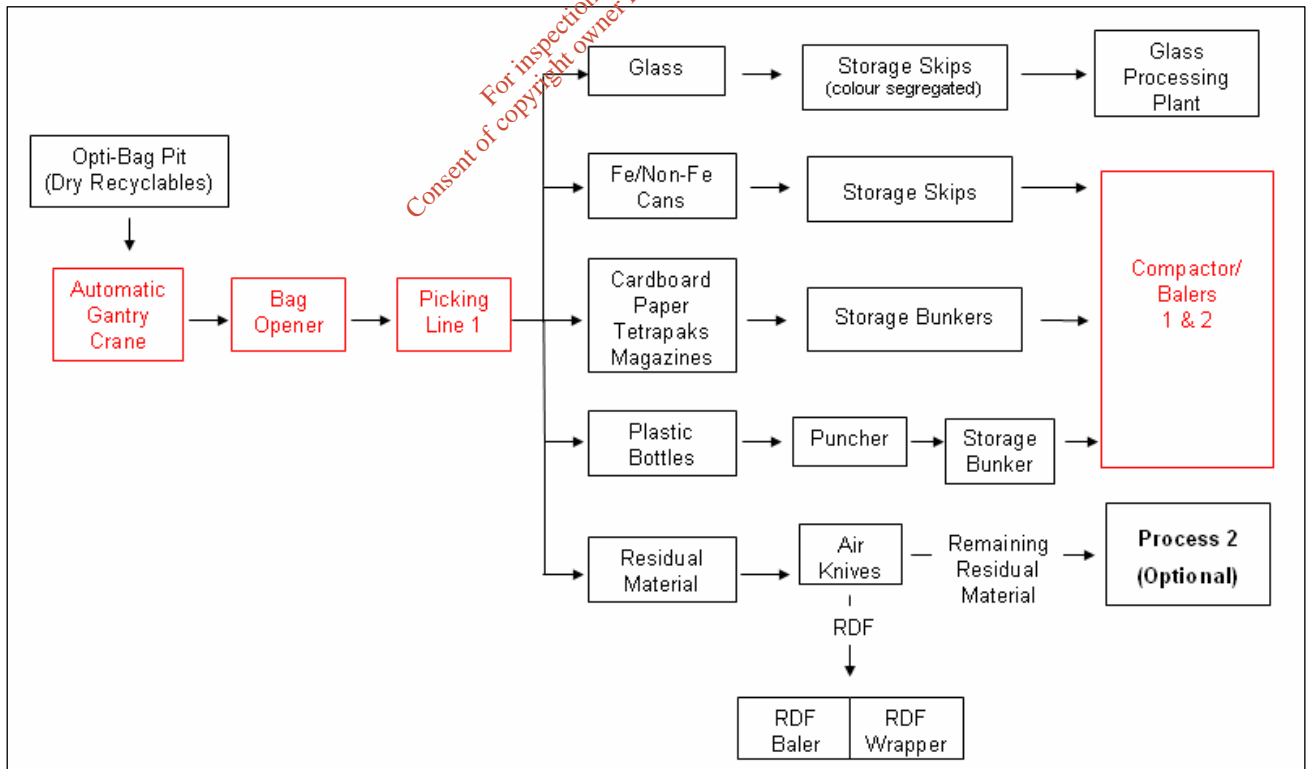
The following sections provide an overview of the operation of each of the main waste processing areas.

Transfer Station/Mechanical Separation Plant

Process Description

When waste enters the facility via the weighbridge, it is tipped by the bin trucks in the main transfer shed or optibag tipping area where it is inspected for contamination.

Fig 1 Schematic of Picking Line



Process 1 – Picking Line for dry recyclable waste

Opti-bags from recycling and dual compartment trucks are tipped and conveyed into the Opti-bag pit. From here they are transferred to *picking station 1* via a bag opener. The *picking station 1* overhangs the floor at a height of 4.5 m. Storage bunkers for cardboard, paper, magazines, plastic, glass and other recyclables are suspended from this picking station.

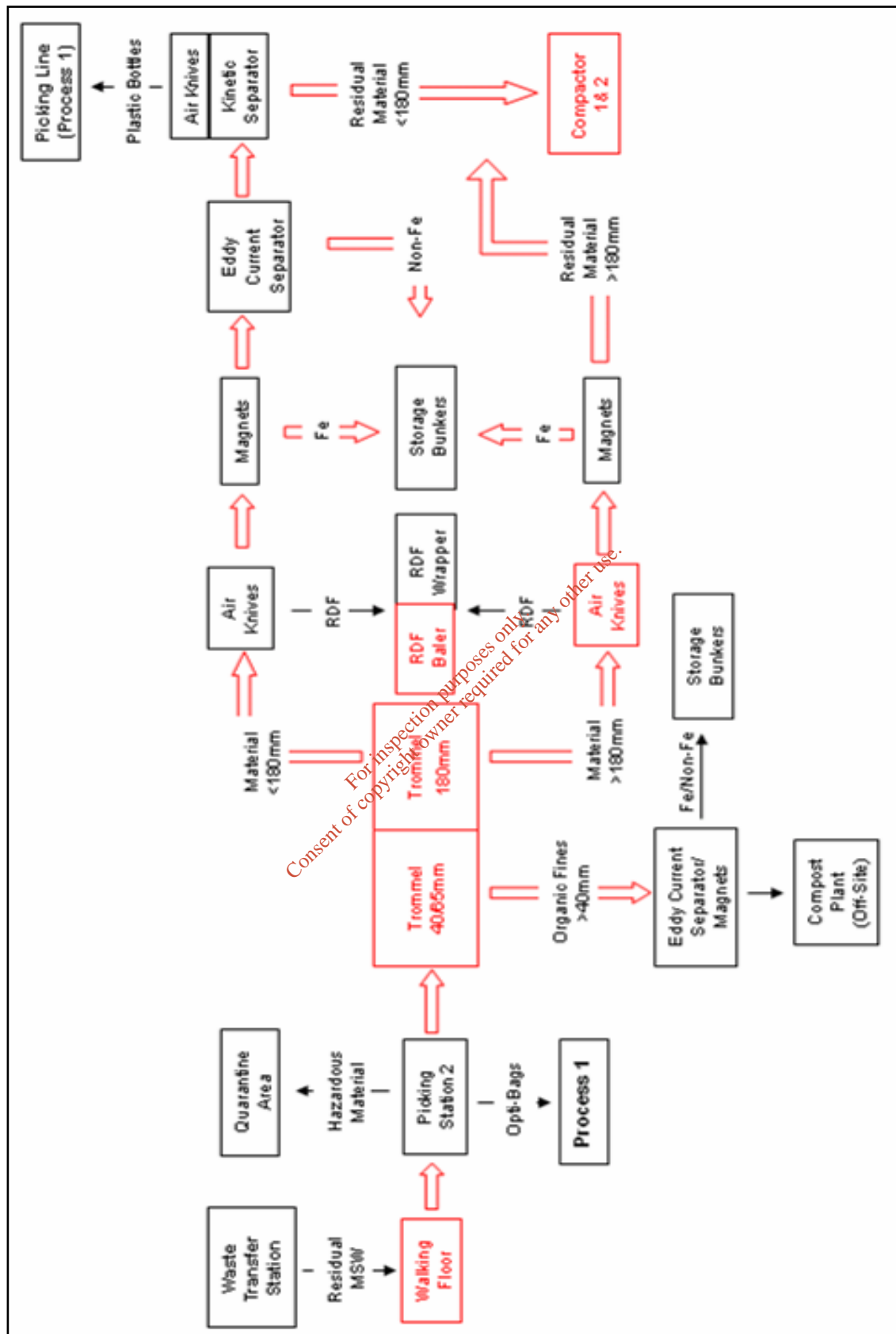
Once these bunkers are full to capacity they are conveyed to balers where they are automatically baled. The plastic bottles pass through a bottle perforator prior to baling to prevent them refilling with air which can cause bales to split. The bales are stored on-site prior to transportation off-site to reprocessing facilities for recycling.

Glass and cans are separated into outside bunkers. Glass is segregated into the three different colours. The different glass colour types (blue/green, clear and brown) have separate bunkers. The glass is sent to the on-site glass processing plant for processing.

Any contaminated material in the Opti-bags runs the length of the picking line and undergoes air-suction to remove any lightweight residual material (RDF). This recovered RDF-type material is sent to a specialised baler and wrapper. If required any remaining waste material is conveyed into Process 2 of the plant for further recovery.

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Fig 2: Schematic of the Mechanical Separation Plant



Process 2 - MBT Facility for Residual Municipal Waste

Residual waste is tipped on to the transfer floor where it is inspected for unacceptable waste materials. The waste is transferred onto a walking floor and transferred via a conveyor onto picking station 2 (see Diagram 2).

After pre-sorting at picking station 2 the residual MSW passes through a 20m long trommel (cylindrical rotating screen). The trommel is divided into two sections. The first section has 60mm screens which remove most of the organic rich fraction. The second section of the trommel consists of 180mm screens, the purpose of which is to split the remaining fraction into two even streams (<180mm and >180mm) to enable further recovery operations.

The first section of the trommel is fitted with knives which ensure all waste is removed from bin bags to enable treatment. It is important that all bags are opened at this stage as this ensures maximum recovery of materials.

Waste <60mm is primarily the organic rich fraction of the residual MSW. This organic material is suitable for composting or energy recovery in a plant off-site. The remaining waste stream i.e. materials above 60mm in diameter enters the 180mm trommel. The waste stream is split into the following: material > 180 mm in diameter (oversize) and materials <180 mm in diameter (undersize). Both waste streams run through a series of air knives and magnets to recover the light-weight fraction and any ferrous metals of the waste stream respectively. The undersize material undergoes further treatment i.e. kinetic separation and eddy current separation to remove plastic bottles and non-ferrous metals respectively, as this fraction contains a high proportion of recyclables as most fall through the 180mm screen.

Air knives suction off paper and lightweight plastics which can be utilised as a high calorific fuel termed as Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). This material is sent to a baler and specialised wrapper. The RDF is double wire baled and wrapped in plastic sheeting to aid storage and transportation.

The magnets are positioned above a drop in the conveyor belt, this minimises contamination by allowing any overlying material to fall off so only the ferrous material is retrieved by the magnet. The magnet precedes the eddy current separator in order to minimise contamination by ferrous metals.

Residual material is conveyed into refuse compactor. The compacted waste is sent to landfill.

General Description Critical Parts

Bag Opener (Schlitz-O-Mat)

The Schlitz-O-Mat is a stationary machine which is exclusively determined:

- To open and empty plastic sacks or bags filled with waste and/or recyclable materials,
- To dose loose materials to be passed on regularly to sorting or preparation units.

Balers (BOA 2040S)

The BOA 2040S is a fully automatically operating baling press for compressing many different types of materials and processing them into bales. These materials include; paper, cardboard, TETRA, plastic, PET bottles, cans, household refuse etc. The material to be processed is compressed and then bound, which results in a compact bale that can be stacked well and transported effectively. The material to be processed can be transported to the machine by means of a conveyor belt or air transport and then dumped in the feeding hopper.

Chain Conveyor

The BOA Chain conveyor is used to transport heavy-duty material still to be processed. BOA Chain conveyors are very suitable for the transport of old paper, build- and demolition refuse, etc.

Conveyor Belts

The purpose of conveyor belts within the mechanical plant is to carry materials from one piece of equipment to another for the purposes of treatment. There are approximately 30 conveyor belts in total throughout the plant.

Refuse Compactor

The compactor produces bales of refuse. The primary compactor is called the pierce transfer station while the spare compactor is also named the pierce transfer station. Both are capable of compacting the same amount of material.

Trommel

The screen drum is part of a waste-separation installation, which is started in a certain order operated from a central point. The drum screen separates fractions <60mm, <180 mm and >180mm.

The waste is carried by a conveyor and dumped into the input cone. The rotation motion of the drum, the angle of inclination of 3° and the installed carriers convey the waste through the screen drum. The carriers each time carry the materials until they are in front of the screen. This separates the bulk.

Walking Floor

The Walking floor of BOA Systems is used to dump and then gradually and equally transport processed materials or materials to be processed. The BOA walking floors is highly suitable for moving old paper, household rubbish etc.

Back-up Procedure

Back-up Plan/Procedure

There is a full-time professionally trained maintenance and repair team on-site under the supervision of Joe Sheahan who carry out all such works at the facility.

The service department of BOA Machinefabriek B.V are always available for consultation on the repair and ordering of spare parts.

Good maintenance is essential for the adequate and trouble-free operation of the mechanical separation plant. By adhering to a stringent maintenance regime in line with manufacturers recommendations breakdowns are kept to an absolute minimum.

If any of the critical components of the mechanical separation plant breakdown spare parts are kept in storage for the immediate repair.

A 24-hour delivery service is available on all parts if any parts are not in store on-site.

There is adequate storage on site to enable repairs to be carried out if the available equipment has to be delivered however in line with condition if the critical part of the plant cannot be repaired during the working hours of the facility waste will be sent to landfill via the refuse compactors.

The plant will be bypassed via a draw bridge and waste will be loaded into the compactors via walking floor and/or loading shovel.

By-pass of the Mechanical Separation Plant

The waste is stored on the transfer shed floor for a short period of time until enough material has accumulated to fill the refuse compactor. The compactor produces bales of refuse. The primary compactor is called the pierce transfer station while the spare compactor is also named the pierce transfer station. Both are capable of compacting the same amount of material.

Maintenance / Spare parts

Daily maintenance of the refuse compactors includes ensuring that the main plate and ram remain clean. The maintenance team consists of the operators that actually run the compactor and onsite electricians. Maintenance includes ensuring that the main plate and ram of the compactor remains clean. Any spare parts required can be obtained from Pierce Engineering. It is the firm which manufactured and installed the compactors and is based in Wexford. Electrical parts can be obtained from any general electrical wholesaler.

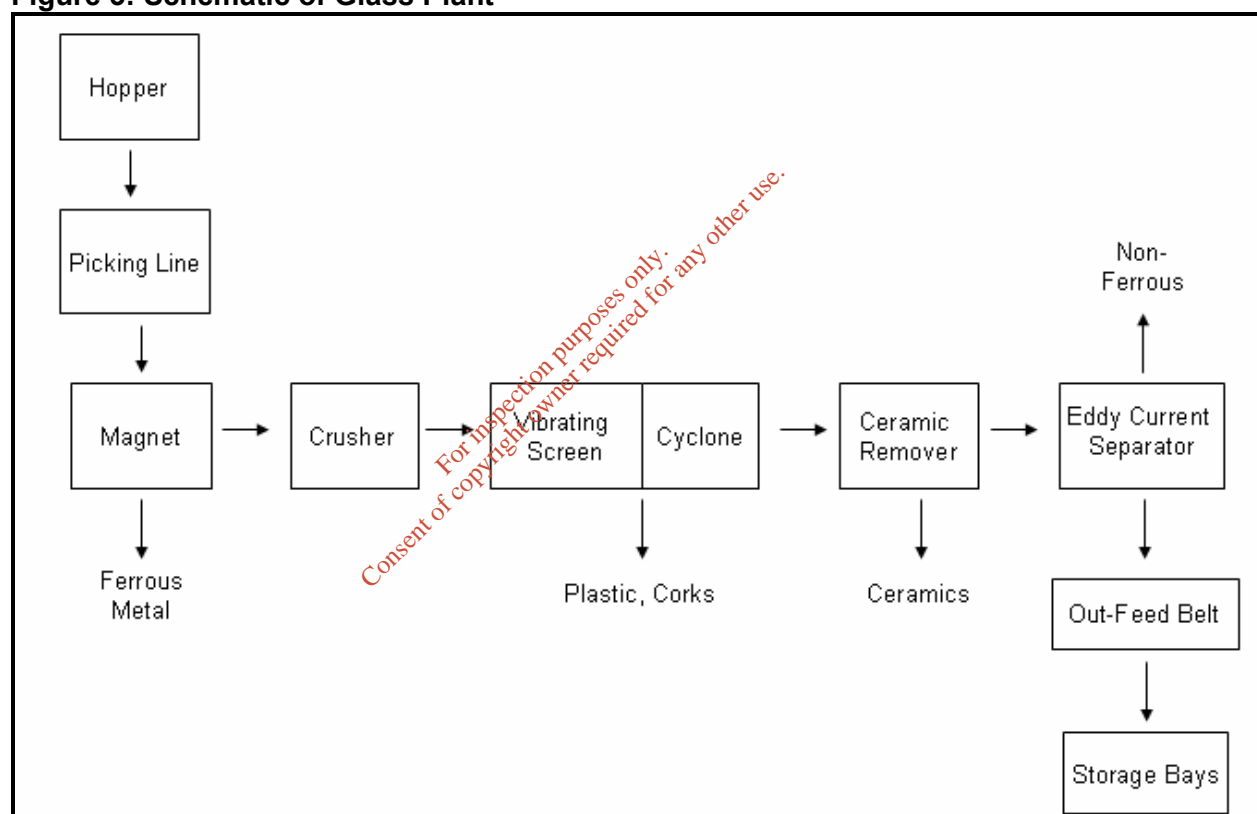
Glass Plant

The main function of the glass plant is to effectively crush and remove contamination from the glass stream such as ceramics, plastic wrappers and cork rings to produce a high quality grade cullet.

The main components of the glass plant are as follows: hopper, manual removal of colour contamination via picking line, magnet for removal of loose materials, crusher, vibrating screen for removal of plastic, corks and rings, vertical conveyor, ceramic remover, cyclone, eddie current separator for removal of aluminium packaging, outfeed belt, storage bays.

The plant can only process one glass colour at a time. There are 5 ½ working days in the Mr Binman week.

Figure 3: Schematic of Glass Plant



Process Description

The process of the glass plant involves the following:

- The hopper is loaded using a loading shovel.
- The glass falls through the hopper and onto the picking line. Any pieces of contamination are manually picked out here.
- It then runs through a magnet. Any metal contamination is taken out here.
- The glass is processed through a glass crusher.

- It is processed through a vibrating screen for the removal of plastic, corks and rings.
- It is conveyed via a vertical conveyor to the ceramic remover.
- Cyclone for the removal of light weight wrappers.
- Eddie current separator for removal of aluminium packaging.
- The outfeed belt conveys the crushed glass to the storage bays where the glass is stored until we have enough for a load. Cullet is sent to Quinn Glass in Co Fermanagh.

Critical Parts of the Glass Plant

- The operator may be able to repair the fault, if not a member of the maintenance team is called in to address the problem.
- All spare parts for the glass plant are kept in storage and can be located quickly in case of emergency.
- As the plant is a vital part of the Mr Binman operation problems are taken care of swiftly and efficiently by our expert maintenance team.

Spare Parts

- All major parts are supplied by SFI Ltd. and engineering firm in Kilkenny.
- Pumps etc. supplied by Wilo Ltd. located in Raheen Industrial Estate.
- Compressors are supplied by O'Kelly Electrical Adare, Co Limerick.

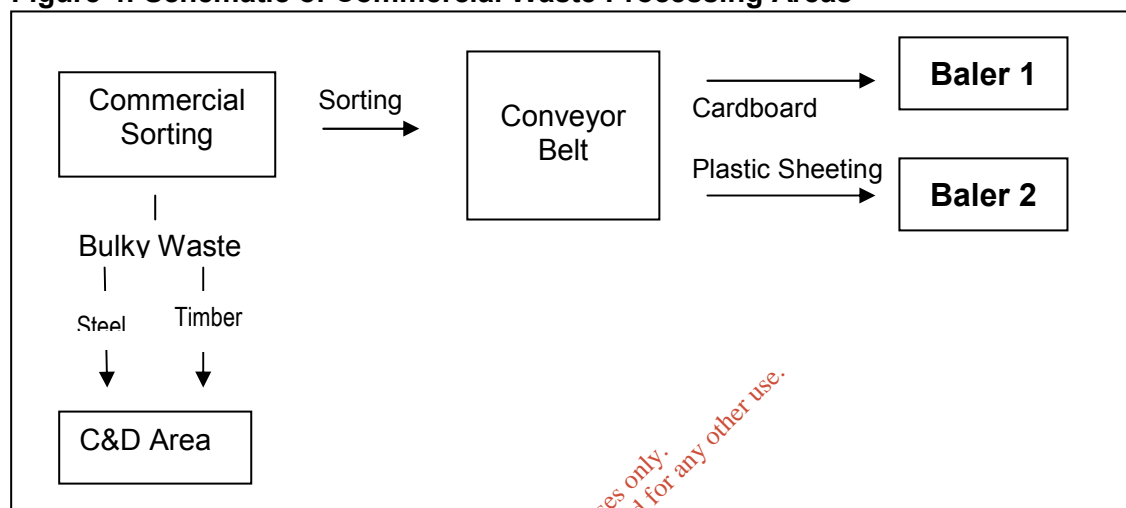
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Commercial Waste Processing Area

All commercial recyclable materials such as cardboard, newspapers and plastic sheeting are sent directly to the commercial shed to be baled. This material requires less intensive hand sorting than the mixed dry recyclable material received from domestic customers, as it is already sorted (and often baled). There are two BOA 2040 balers available to the commercial department.

Bulky materials are treated separately from the light commercial waste.

Figure 4: Schematic of Commercial Waste Processing Areas



Critical Parts

Balers (BOA 2040S)

The BOA 2040S is a fully automatically operating baling press for compressing many different types of materials and processing them into bales. These materials include; paper, cardboard, TETRA, plastic, PET bottles, cans, household refuse etc. The material to be processed is compressed and then bound, which results in a compact bale that can be stacked well and transported effectively. The material to be processed can be transported to the machine by means of a conveyor belt or air transport and then dumped in the feeding hopper.

Back-up Plan/Procedure

There is a full-time professionally trained maintenance and repair team on-site under the supervision of Joe Sheahan who carry out all such works at the facility.

The service department of BOA Machinefabriek B.V are always available for consultation on the repair and ordering of spare parts.

Good maintenance is essential for the adequate and trouble-free operation of the mechanical separation plant. By adhering to a stringent maintenance regime in line with manufacturers recommendations breakdowns are kept to an absolute minimum.

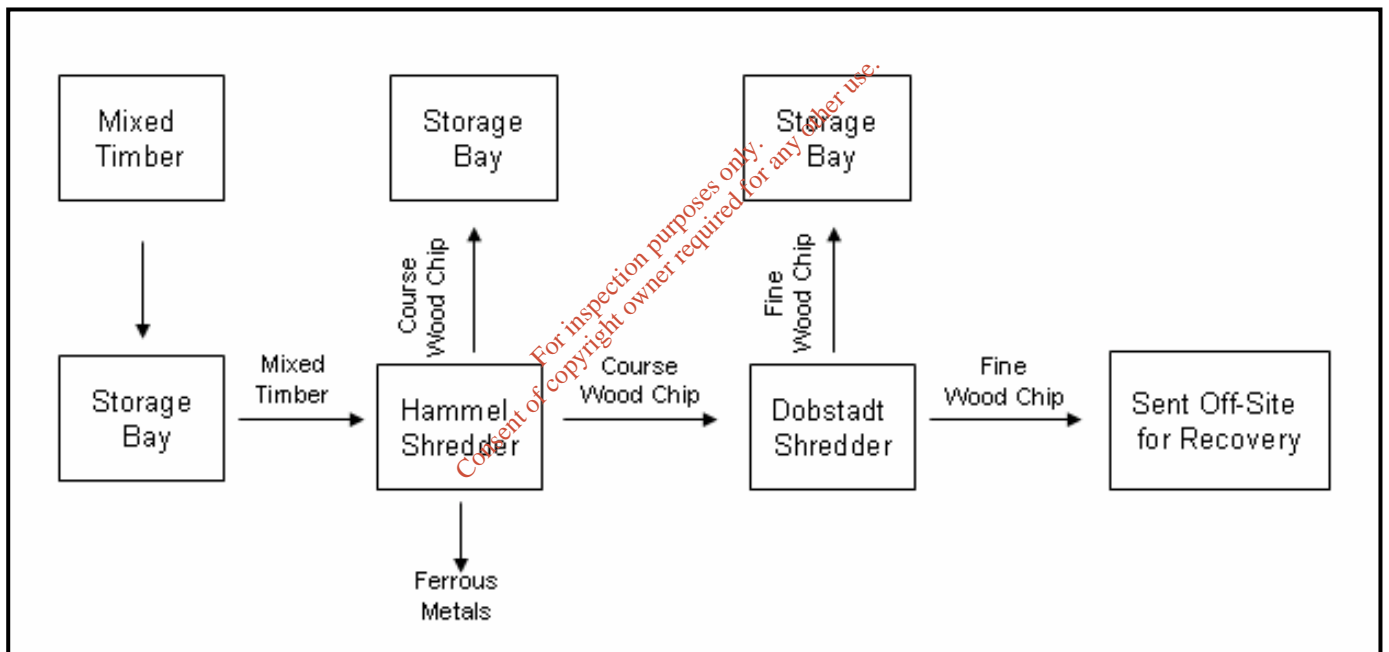
If any of the critical components of the commercial recycling plant breakdown spare parts are kept in storage for the immediate repair.

A 24-hour delivery service is available on all parts if any parts are not in store on-site.

C&D Waste Processing Area

- Mr Binman possesses two shredders the Hammell Shredder and the Doppstadt Shredder.
- The Hammell shredder is a low speed shredder. It is used to shred timber and metal.
- The Hammell shredder incorporates the use of a magnet. It removes any metal from the timber during shredding.
- The Hammell shredder is used in conjunction with the Doppstadt shredder to shred timber. See schematic 1.0.

Figure 5: Schematic of C&D Waste Processing Area



Back-up Plan/Procedure

There is a full-time professionally trained maintenance and repair team on-site under the supervision of Joe Sheahan who carry out all such works at the facility.

Good maintenance is essential for the adequate and trouble-free operation of the mechanical separation plant. By adhering to a stringent maintenance regime in line with manufacturers recommendations breakdowns are kept to an absolute minimum.

The plant capacity as stated above is inclusive of sufficient time for all daily, weekly, monthly and annual maintenance works to be carried out.

If any of the critical components of the glass plant breakdown spare parts are kept in storage for the immediate repair.

A 24-hour delivery service is available on all parts if any parts are not in store on-site.

Spare Parts

Hammell Shredder

All spare parts are kept in storage and can be obtained by the manufacturer Wilkie Recycling Ltd. Aldermaston, Berkshire, U.K. Technical support is also provided by the company.

Doppstadt Shredder

All spare parts are kept in storage and can be obtained by the manufacturer.

C&D Crushing Unit

The facility also operates a C&D waste separation and crushing system which consists of a trammel to screen light fractions, followed by a magnet to remove ferrous material, followed by a manual picking line to remove residual contamination including timber, plastics, etc, flowed by a unit to crush the rubble to a uniform size which is suitable for reuse as road building material.

b) Infrastructure changes for the purposes of the Licence Review

D.1.b Designs for facility roads

There are two access roads to the site. The original entrance is used by office staff and visitors where they must report to reception. All the heavy vehicles use the second entrance. The roadway into the facility at this entrance is relatively steep and for safety purposes, planning permission was applied for and received to construct a new entrance roadway and car park for the main entrance (Planning permission details are enclosed). The roadway and car park will be constructed with a finished hardstanding. The location of the new road can be seen on the attached drawing. A new site boundary will be defined as part of this application to accommodate the new roadway and parking facilities.

Environmental benefits of the new road way and car park will include reduced dust emissions from the current car park which is hardcore/gravel and can be a source of dust during dry periods. The dust monitoring location points will be relocated to the boundary of the facility to confirm dust emissions from the facility do not have an impact off-site.

D.1.c Design for Hard-Standing Areas

Although groundwater monitoring results for the facility to date confirmed that there is no groundwater impact, it is proposed to seal all joints on hardstanding areas to ensure there will be no impact on groundwater from the hardstanding areas.

D.1.d Plant

It is proposed to install a pre-shredder for mixed municipal waste prior to feeding the waste into the Mechanical Separation Plant. The benefits of the shredder include increased diversion of waste from landfill and improved efficiency and capacity of the mechanical separation plant. An initial trial demonstrated that the pre-shredder provides a more consistent feed rate than the current operation and the waste is presented in a more uniform manner resulting in a more efficient operation of the mechanical separation plant and will provide additional capacity. Initial results indicated a reduction in the residual wastestream to landfill from the mechanical separation plant by at least 11%. Further trials will be completed to identify the optimal shredder and a new shredder will be purchased and installed within the existing building. This project will significantly improve the capacity of the existing facility.

D.1.f Provision of Laboratory Facilities

In order to assure compliance with the emission limit values of the Licence, Mr Binman proposes to develop a laboratory on-site and employ a full time Environmental Analyst. The primary purpose of the laboratory and the analyst will be to develop and implement standard operating procedures for the sampling and monitoring of the wwtp, stormwater, groundwater, dust, noise and all other required environmental checks to ensure 100% compliance with the Licence conditions.

Substantial improvements have been made to the wwtp in the last number of years with significant improvement in the wwtp operation but the information available to optimise control of the wwtp is limited. The establishment of the laboratory will improve wwtp operation and control as daily monitoring data will be available to allow changes to be made to the plant on a daily basis. The data provided will provide critical analysis of the wwtp performance over an extended period of time and it will highlight what further improvements can be made to assure compliance.

D.1.j Traffic Control

A transport safety management plan was reviewed and revised in 2008 to minimise risk due to transport and pedestrian movement within the facility (See attached). Installation of the new roadway and carpark will significantly improve the transport management at the facility.

D.1.k Sewerage and Surface Water Drainage Infrastructure

While there have been no impact on groundwater quality downstream of the facility, Mr. Binman is currently undergoing a programme to significantly improve the sewerage and surface water drainage systems on-site. The purpose of this programme is to improve surface water discharges and ensure compliance with the Licence conditions. The uncontaminated roof water discharges have been diverted away from the wwtp to minimise fluctuations in flow due to adverse weather conditions. The drainage from the yard areas have been separated to ensure any potential contaminated wastewater is discharged to the wwtp. All other surface water from the yard is discharged via a new oil interceptor/settlement tank designed for purpose.

The new oil interceptor is a Klargestor NS 200 Class 1 full retention separator and is the best available unit on the market with a built in silt trap. Separation of the drainage systems and installation of the new oil interceptor will ensure discharges of

environmental significance will not occur from this emission point. Details of the unit are attached.

D.1.m Plant Sheds, Garages and Equipment Compound

At the request of the EPA and to assure compliance with our Licence conditions, Mr Binman continues to cover all waste storage and processing areas. In co-operation with the EPA, and through the Environmental Management Programme, Mr. Binman has implemented a programme of covering all relevant areas on a phased basis. The glass processing area was enclosed, in 2005, the organic fines storage area was enclosed in 2006, the glass bays were covered in 2007 and the cardboard area was covered in 2008. Planning permission was applied for and granted to enclose the dry recyclable "optibag" storage area and the timber storage area. A programme for completion of these projects was submitted as part of the EMP with the AER in March 2008. Such storage areas will provide additional capacity to permit transfer of dry recyclables to our Clearpoint facility for further processing. A storage area for biodegradable waste from brown bins will be required in 2009/2010 to allow transfer of biodegradable waste for composting or other treatment off-site.

D.1.p Civic Amenity Facilities

Mr. Binman offers a civic amenity facility for members of the public which will be developed further following the improvement of the site access roadway and addition of a new weighbridge.

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NOMINAL SIZE CLASS 1 & CLASS 2 FULL RETENTION SEPARATORS



INTRODUCTION

Klargester are very pleased to provide a revised range of separators under the new code of NS, Nominal size. The NS code denotes the flow at which the separator operates and is only able to be applied to products which have been independently tested and certified. The British Standards Institute (BSI) have tested the required range of Klargester separators and have certified their performances in relation to their flow and process performance. It is only after these tests have been completed, that it is permissible to use the NS prefix. Klargester are the first UK manufacturer to have the required product range certified in the UK.

Klargester NS Class 1 and Class 2 Full Retention Separators are certified as complying to the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines PPG3, issued March 2000. They are designed in accordance with EN 858 (Part 1). The use of an oil/water separator is required wherever there is the risk of hydrocarbon pollutants causing contamination at the point of discharge i.e. an open ditch, river, stream or groundwater.

ONLY certified NS separators should be installed, in accordance with the Environment Agency guidelines.

Klargester NS separators treat the whole of the specified flow. The calculated drainage areas served by each separator are indicated according to the PPG 3 formula, $NS = 0.018(m^2)$.

Each separator design includes the necessary requirements for:-

- Oil storage volume
- Silt storage capacity
- Coalescer. Class 1 units only.
- Automatic Closure Device - to retain excess stored oil and avoid contaminating the discharge.

Klargester Separators are frequently specified & accepted by Local Authorities, major contractors and environmental regulatory bodies.

SEPARATOR FEATURES

- Independently tested & performance sampled, certified by the BSI.
- Light and easy to install.
- Comprehensive range.
- Class 1, & Class 2 designs.
- Silt storage volume inclusive.
- Rapid availability.
- Fitted inlet/outlet connectors.
- Vent points within necks.
- Extension access shafts for deep inverts.
- Maintenance from ground level.
- Optional separate tube to contain oil probe to operate excess oil Alarm System.

APPLICATION

Full Retention Separators are used in high risk spillage areas such as Fuel distribution depots, Vehicle workshops & Scrap yards.

Low risk areas such as open car parks may be suitable for Bypass Separators.- see separate data sheet. Reference should be made to EA/SEPA Guidelines PPG 3 when selecting a separator.

PRODUCT SELECTION

To select the correct Class 1 or Class 2 Full Retention Separator for your application, turn to the table overleaf.

Alternatively consult our Technical Sales Department at our head office in Aston Clinton. ☎ 01296 633014.

Klargester have experienced technical representatives operating throughout the UK who can offer on-site advice. Alternative Design

Separators are available for use with vehicle wash facilities. Garage forecourts require the Klargester 'Enviroceptor' Forecourt Separator.

OPERATION

Contaminated water enters the unit, the internal design and configuration ensures that the liquid is retained for a sufficient period to ensure quiescent conditions within the Separator. Lighter than water pollutants, such as oils and petrol, rise to the surface of the water and are retained within the separator. Separated liquid discharges. An automatic closure device seals off the outlet when the retained oil reaches the pre-determined level. Retained oil must be emptied from the unit once the level of oil is reached and the closure device operated.

Class 1 separators include a coalescer unit to produce an improved discharge effluent quality. In BSI witnessed performance tests, our units produced effluent with less than the maximum allowable level of 5mg/l oil. Class 2 units do not have a coalescer. In the witnessed performance tests, our units produced effluent with less than the maximum allowable level of 100mg/l oil.

OIL LEVEL ALARM

Alarm systems are available to meet PPG 3 guidelines. In quiescent conditions, a visual and audible warning is provided by the control unit to indicate when removal of the retained hydrocarbons is required. The alarm is triggered by a probe which activates when the oil stored in the separator reaches 90% of the allowable oil storage volume. Alarm Control Units are available as mains battery & solar powered. We recommend that the oil probe is fitted within a dedicated tube located either in the body of the unit or within the access neck. The dedicated tube and operation of the probe, provides easy access for maintenance and reduces the chance of damage during emptying and coalescer removal. Please request when ordering the separator.

CONSTRUCTION & QUALITY

Klargester oil/water separators are manufactured from durable, rot and corrosion proof glass reinforced plastic, combining light weight with outstanding strength.

The required range of separators has been certified as meeting the Environment Agency's PPG 3 requirements. All Klargester products are manufactured and accredited to BS EN ISO 9002 Quality Management System.

INSTALLATION

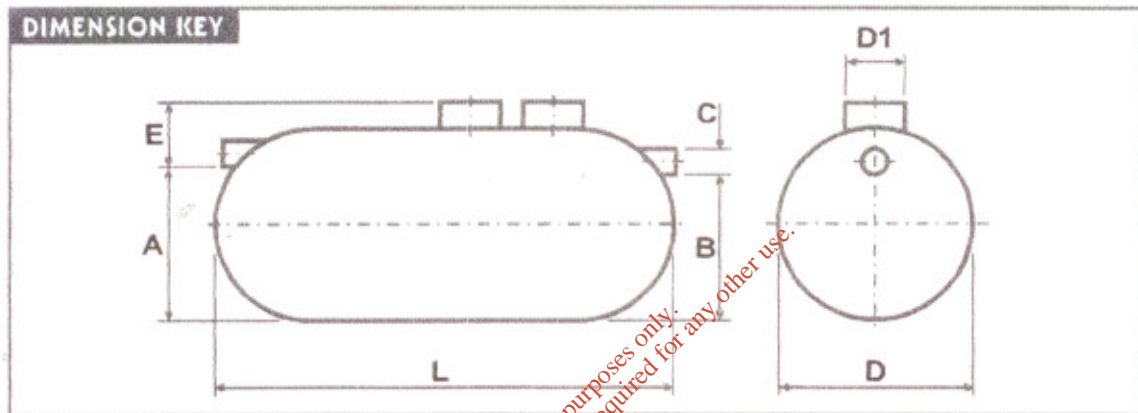
The unit should be installed on a suitable concrete base slab and surrounded with a concrete backfill. If the separator is to be installed within a trafficked area, a suitable cover slab must be designed to ensure that superimposed loads are not transmitted to the top or side walls of the unit. Separators should be vented in accordance with BS8301:1985: Building Drainage or Health and Safety Guidance Note HS (G)41 for filling stations subject to Local Authority requirements. Detailed installation guidelines are supplied with each unit.

MAINTENANCE

Hydrocarbon pollutants and silt, which build up within the separator, must be periodically removed to ensure that maximum effectiveness of the unit is maintained. The coalescer assembly should be inspected & cleaned at the same time. When required, the coalescer media can be replaced. In the event of a major pollutant spillage, or if the oil level alarm activates, stored pollutants should be removed from the unit immediately. Separator waste is a "special waste" under the terms of The Waste Management Code of Practice.

CLASS 1 & CLASS 2 FULL RETENTION SEPARATORS

Unit Nominal Size.	Flow (l/s)	Drainage Area (m ²) PPG-3 (0.018)	Silt Storage Capacity Litres	Oil Storage Capacity Litres	Length (L)	Unit Dia. (D)	Manhole Cover Dimensions (D1)	Base to Inlet Invert (A)	Base to Outlet Invert (B)	Min. Inlet Invert (E)	Standard Pipework Dia. (C)
NS 3	3	170	300	30	1760	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 6	6	335	600	60	1760	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 10	10	555	1000	100	2610	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 15	15	835	1500	150	3910	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 20	20	1115	2000	200	3200	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	200
NS 30	30	1670	3000	300	3915	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	315
NS 40	40	2225	4000	400	4360	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	315
NS 50	50	2780	5000	500	5425	2010	600	1810	1760	1000	315
NS 65	65	3610	6500	650	6850	2010	600	1810	1760	1000	315
NS 80	80	4445	8000	800	5700	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	315
NS 100	100	5560	10000	1000	6200	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	315
NS 125	125	6945	12500	1250	7365	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	450
NS 150	150	8335	15000	1500	8675	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450
NS 175	175	9725	17500	1750	9975	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450
NS 200	200	11110	20000	2000	11280	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450



All dimensions are in millimetres. Units >NS 20 have multiple checks fitted. Units >NS 80 have multiple coalescers

To specify a Klargester Class 1 or 2 Full Retention Separator the following information is needed:

- The calculated flow rate NS or the drainage areas served.

Our designs are based on the assumption that any interconnecting pipework fitted elsewhere on site does not impede flow into or out of the separator. Run-off from low risk areas, such as roofs, should not be connected to a separator. If this cannot be avoided, the separator must be re-sized to take into account the additional flow.

- The required discharge standard.

i.e. a unit to meet Class 1 (<5 mg/l) or Class 2 (<100 mg/l) Oil -as demonstrated during the test procedure)

- The drain inlet invert depth.

The difference between the drain invert depth and the minimum invert (E), rounded up to the nearest half metre, is the length of extension shaft(s) needed.

Extension shafts kits, for site fitting are available in 0.5 metre increments. The maximum recommended invert depth for these separators is 2.0/2.5m total. The kit includes coalescer extension handles. Units may be installed at greater depths with an appropriate civil engineering design and you must make suitable provision for coalescer removal and maintenance.

- With or without an Oil Probe tube.
- Oil Alarm System. See separate Data sheet for available options.
- Pipework type & Sizes

The table indicates the standard pipework fitted. Up to and including 315mm ID, the pipe is PVCu spigot. >450mm are GRP connectors. The standard size stated are generally those required by EN 858. By request, alternate sizes can be fitted however, please note we do not alter internal pipework dimensions and alternate pipework selections will generally be fitted external to the standard.



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In keeping with the Company policy of continuing research and development in order to offer our clients the most advanced products, Klargester reserve the right to alter specifications and dimensions without notice.

NOTES

- 1.) PLEASE REFER TO TABLE FOR RECOMMENDED STANDARD PIPE SIZES. ALTERNATIVE CONNECTORS MAY BE ORDERED.
- 2.) EXTENSION NECKS FOR DEEPER INVERTS CAN BE PROVIDED IN 0.5m INCREMENTS FOR ON SITE ASSEMBLY. MAX 2.0m INVERT RECOMMENDED.
- 3.) ALL UNITS REQUIRE APPROPRIATE COVER & FRAME TO SUIT APPLIED LOADINGS.
- 4.) THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS DRAWING IS READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH INSTALLATION GUIDELINES P00312 (SUPPLIED WITH UNIT).
- 5.) STANDARD PIPE ORIENTATION SHOWN. FOR OTHER AVAILABLE OPTIONS SEE TDS0033.
- 6.) AN Ø82mm SOCKET CAN BE SUPPLIED AS AN OPTIONAL EXTRA TO HOUSE AN OIL ALARM PROBE. SEE DRAWINGS DS0591 & P00323 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.
- 7.) THIS DRAWING IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON OUR WEBSITE www.klargester.com

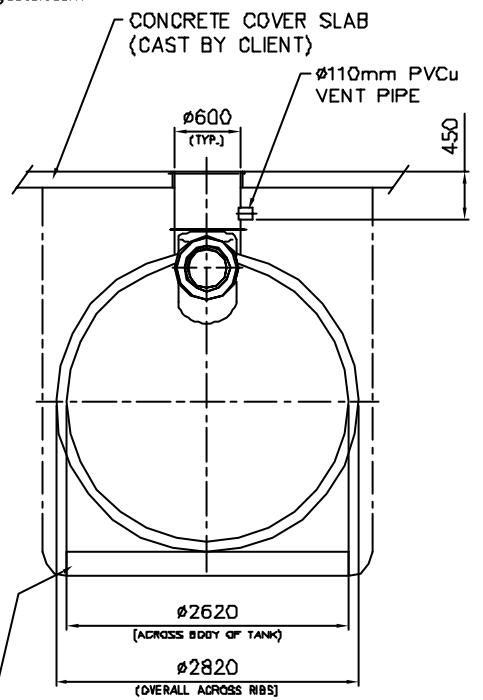
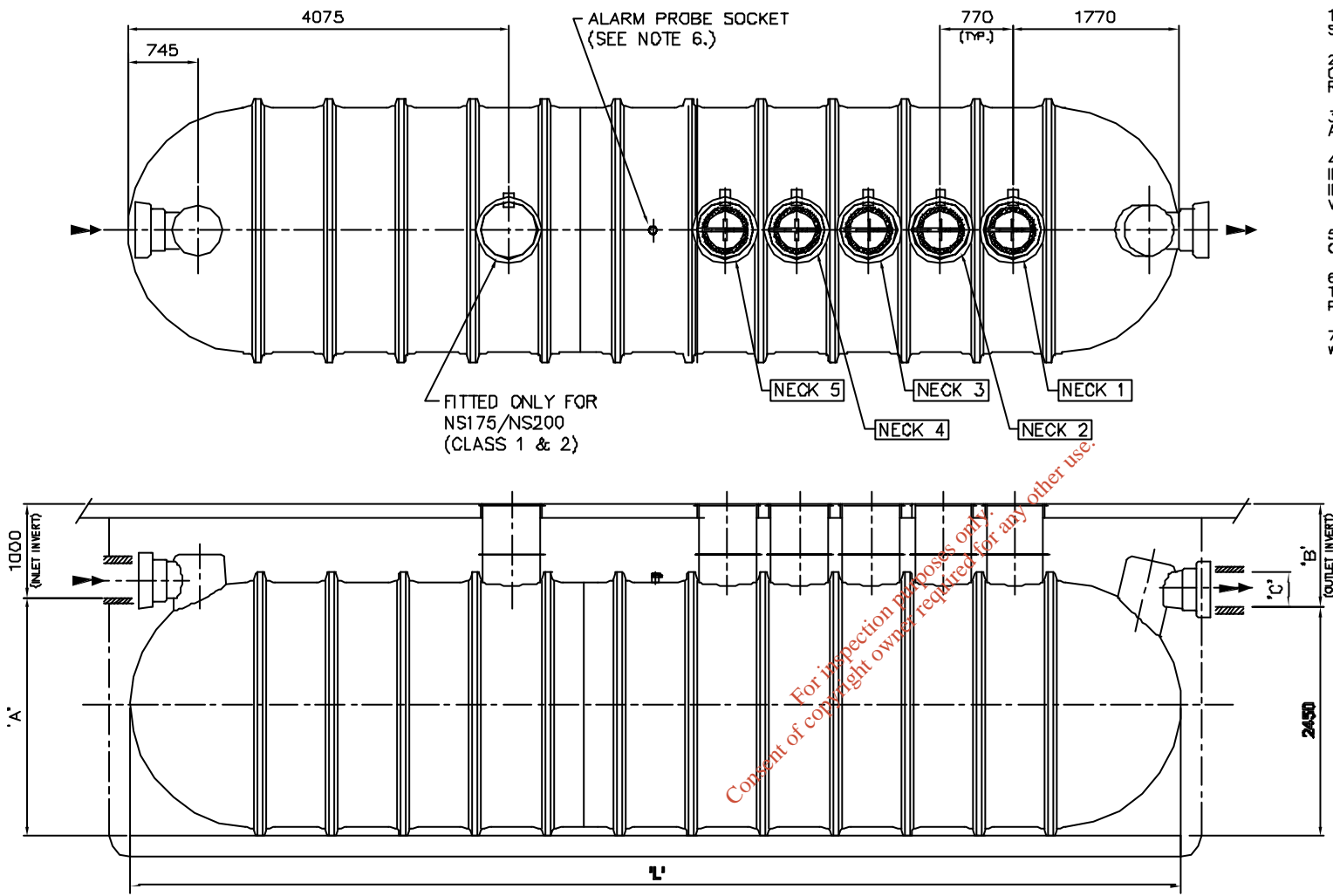


TABLE OF DIMENSIONS

UNIT REF.	UNIT CLASS	NOMINAL FLOW RATE (L/s)	APPROX. EMPTY WEIGHT (Kg)	'L' OVERALL LENGTH	'A' BASE TO INLET INVERT	'B' INLET INVERT	'C' STD. PIPE DIA.	TYPE STD. PIPE MATERIAL	NECK 3 FITTED	NECK 4 FITTED	NECK 5 FITTED	NECK 2 FITTED	NECK 1 FITTED
NS80	1	80	1400	5700	2500	1050	315	PVCu				✓	✓
	2												
NS100	1	100	1500	6200	2500	1050	400	PVCu				✓	✓
	2												
NS125	1	125	1850	7365	2500	1050	450	GRP			✓	✓	✓
	2												
NS150	1	150	2200	8675	2550	1100	500	GRP		✓	✓	✓	✓
	2												
NS175	1	175	2400	9975	2550	1100	550	GRP		✓	✓	✓	✓
	2												
NS200	1	200	2800	11280	2550	1100	600	GRP		✓	✓	✓	✓
	2												

CONCRETE BASE SLAB (CAST BY CLIENT)

1	20.02.08	P.T.	Initial Issue (CC322)
ISSUE	DATE	DRAWN	MODIFICATION
<small>This drawing is copyright and may not be reproduced or used without the written permission of Klargester Environmental. KLARGESTER RESERVE THE RIGHT TO CHANGE SPECIFICATIONS WITHOUT NOTICE.</small>			

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES - DO NOT SCALE

Klargester
Treatment Systems

Klargester Environmental
College Road North, Aston Clinton,
Aylesbury, Bucks. HP22 5EW.
Tel: 01296 633000
www.klargester.com

NS80-NS200
CLASS 1 & 2
FULL RETENTION
SEPARATORS

SCALE: 1:25 SHEET SIZE: A1

DRAWING NO. DS0612K REV: 1

Attachment D.2

a) List of all proposed changes to unit operations to be carried out

1. Installation of pre-shredder to increase capacity of existing facility
2. Installation of a new roadway and carpark to improve traffic management safety and reduce dust
3. Installation of a laboratory to improve compliance monitoring
4. Installation of a new oil interceptor and optimisation of drainage systems
5. Provision of enclosed storage areas for timber, clean dry recyclables and brown bin waste prior to processing or transfer off-site.

A drawing of the locations of the proposed changes is attached.

b) Location/Maintenance of Pre-shredder in Separation of Residual Municipal Waste.

The pre-shredder is proposed to be installed adjacent to the waste in-take area within the MBT facility. The waste will be loaded into the shredder which will shred the waste to a consistent particle size and the waste will be discharged to the existing MBT facility in a continuous feed.

A Maintenance Company is contracted on-site to service and maintain all equipment on-site and service contracts are in place with key equipment service providers (eg. BOA). A full set of replacement parts for all components of the plant are stored on-site or are supplied as part of a service agreement. A service agreement will be put in place as part of the contract to supply the new shredder.

c) Emissions to Environment for proposed changes:

The changes proposed will reduce emissions to the environment:

- The new shredder will reduce disposal of residual waste to landfill by at least 11%.
- The new road way and carpark will reduce dust emissions created from the existing gravel carpark and will provide safer access and egress to and from the facility.
- The new laboratory will improve monitoring and control of emissions from the facility.
- Installation of the new oil interceptor and improvements to the drainage system will eliminate emissions of environmental significance from the facility at this emission point.
- Provision of enclosed storage areas will reduce noise, dust and potential litter emissions from the facility. These areas will also provide sufficient capacity to allow dry recyclables to be transferred to our state-of-the-art MRF facility in Clearpoint, where the waste will be recycled to the highest standard.
- The increased capacity will ensure a greater quantity of waste is recycled or recovered thereby diverting more waste from landfill.

Attachment E.4

Groundwater Monitoring Wells

There are two existing groundwater monitoring wells associated with the facility, GW1 (upstream) and GW2 (downstream). Ongoing monitoring of these wells has clearly demonstrated that there has been no impact on the groundwater quality from the facility.

Due to construction of the new road for access/egress to/from the facility it will be necessary to relocate the downstream monitoring well to a point adjacent to the existing well location. Following consultation with the Consultancy that conduct the groundwater monitoring , the most appropriate relocation point for the well was recommended by them marked in the attached drawing. The new monitoring point will be called GW08-2. See Attachment F.5 for details.

Recent WWTP System Upgrades:

Following the substantial modifications to the wwtp in 2006 and 2007 a marked improvement was noted in the wwtp. A summary of these changes include:

- Installation of storage tanks at front end of plant to provide more consistent hydraulic loading to wwtp feed
- Installation of aeration mixing in front end storage tanks to provide homogeneous fresh feed to wwtp
- Diversion of uncontaminated roof water away from wwtp to reduce impact of wet weather periods (ongoing project)
- Installation of new grease trap for the foul sewer/canteen discharge
- Review and segregation of yard drainage system to optimise discharges to wwtp and eliminate contaminated discharges to the oil interceptor
- Diversion of wwtp effluent off-site for further treatment until emission limit values can be met consistently

Further changes(proposed or ongoing) to improve groundwater protection:

In order to further improve groundwater protection :

- A new oil/silt interceptor has been installed for emission point FE2. The interceptor is a Klargester NS200 Class 1 full retention separator and is the best available unit on the market with a built in silt trap. This type of separator is designed for use in applications such as fuel distribution depots and vehicle workshops. Separation of the drainage systems and installation of the new oil interceptor will ensure discharges of environmental significance will not occur from this emission point. Full details of the unit are attached in Attachment D.1.

- Develop an environmental laboratory and recruit an environmental analyst in 2008. The primary benefit will be to provide more frequent and improved measurement data to identify trends and changes in wwtp in order to optimise control in the current wwtp and ultimately ensure consistent effluent discharges.
- If, following optimisation of the current wwtp system, tertiary treatment of the effluent is required, Mr Binman will install the most appropriate technology to ensure compliance. Please find attached a suitability assessment report for installation of reed bed technology for treatment of discharges from the facility. Further assessment of this option will be made pending the outcome of the data provided for the primary and secondary treatment systems already in place.
- Complete diversion of uncontaminated roof water
- Seal all joints on hard-standing areas

These projects combined with the projects already completed in the previous two years will ensure optimum operation of the drainage system and the wwtp at the facility.

All waste water discharges from the facility will be sent off-site for further treatment until the efficient operation of the wwtp can be demonstrated and the emission limit values can be achieved on a consistent basis.

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TABLE E.4(i): EMISSIONS TO GROUNDWATER (1 Page for each emission point)

Emission Point or Area: Stormwater Discharge from Oil Interceptor

Emission Point/Area Ref. N ^o :	FE2
Emission Pathway: (borehole, well, percolation area, soakaway, landspreading, etc.)	Soakaway (proposed) adjacent to soakaway for current oil interceptor
Location :	South East corner of existing site boundary (See drawing)
Grid Ref. (10 digit, 5E,5N):	(164635E, 147221N)
Elevation of discharge: (relative to Ordnance Datum)	113.6m
Aquifer classification for receiving groundwater body:	Refer to original EIS Report, Section 5
Groundwater vulnerability assessment (including vulnerability rating):	Refer to original EIS Report, Section 5
Identity and proximity of groundwater sources at risk (wells, springs, etc):	Refer to original EIS Report, Section 5
Identity and proximity of surface water bodies at risk:	Refer to original EIS Report, Section 5

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Attachment E.5

Noise Monitoring

- a) Most recent Noise Monitoring Report conducted on behalf of Mr Binman Ltd is attached.
- b) Any impact off-site due to source noise levels on-site are expected to decrease as a result of the proposed changes associated with the review of the Licence due to the proposed covering of the dry recyclables and timber storage areas. The shredder for the MBT facility will be fully enclosed within the existing building and will be located on the north side of the building away from the public road.

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REPORT ON NOISE MONITORING

FOR

MR. BINMAN LTD.

LUDDENMORE, GRANGE, KILMALLOCK, CO. LIMERICK

Prepared By:
Glenside Environmental
24 The Heathers
Classes Lake
Ballincollig
Cork

Date of Survey: 4th & 5th June 2008

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 SURVEY DETAILS

2.1 Existing Environment

2.2 Measurements

2.2.1 Equipment

2.2.2 Weather Conditions

2.3 Permitted Noise Levels

2.4 Noise Monitoring Locations

3.0 RESULTS

4.0 OBSERVATIONS

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Glenside Environmental Services was commissioned by Mr Binman Ltd. to conduct a noise survey at their premises at Luddenmore, Grange, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick – located near Ballyneety village in accordance with conditions of Waste Licence W0061-02.

At the request of the site environmental team, a series of early morning measurements were recorded before 7am to determine the noise levels at local noise sensitive locations prior to the start-up of operations at the facility. These levels are shown in the results section of the report.

2.0 SURVEY DETAILS

The following are the details of the survey as carried out at the premises on the 4th and 5th June 2008.

2.1 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

The Mr. Binman site is located approximately 1.5 miles from the R512 in the locality of Ballyneety, Co. Limerick. The local area is predominantly used for mixed agricultural purposes and there are no other industrial activities nearby.

There are a number of single dwelling located to the south of the site and these are described in Table 2.3.

The Roadstone rock quarry is situated along the same third class road as the Mr. Binman facility approx. 500 meters northeast of the site. Associated operational noise and traffic movements contribute to local noise levels.

2.2 Measurements

Patrick Power B.Sc MIOA carried out measurements at 4 no. selected locations as described in the waste licence. All measurements were carried out in accordance with *ISO 1996: Description and Measurement of Environmental Noise* and *EPA Noise Survey Guidance Document 2006*. Measurements recorded between 6-7am were for 15-minute duration while those recorded between 7-8am and 8-9am were for 30-minute duration.

2.2.1 Noise Monitoring Instrumentation

The following details describe the equipment used in the survey:

- Details: Bruel and Kjaer Type 2250 sound level meter
- Serial Number: 2234498
- Microphone type: 4169
- Calibrator type: 4231

2.2.2 Weather Conditions

On the 5th and 6th June weather conditions were ideal for noise monitoring with winds not exceeding 1.5m/s and temperature ranging from 13 to 16 degrees.

2.3 Permitted Noise Limits

The commonly permitted noise levels and monitoring frequency for waste transfer facilities in Ireland are detailed below.

Table 2.1 Noise Monitoring Frequency and Technique

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Analysis Method/Technique
L(A) _{EQ} [30 minutes]	Bi-annually	Standard ^{Note 1}
L(A) ₁₀ [30 minutes]	Bi-annually	Standard ^{Note 1}
L(A) ₉₀ [30 minutes]	Bi-annually	Standard ^{Note 1}
Frequency Analysis(1/3 Octave band analysis)	Bi-annually	Standard ^{Note 1}

Note 1: "International Standards Organisation. ISO 1996. Acoustics - description and Measurement of Environmental noise. Parts 1, 2 and 3."

The typical noise emission limits for waste facilities in Ireland are tabulated below.

Table 2.2: Noise Emission Limits

Day dB(A) L _{Aeq} [30 minutes]	Night dB(A) L _{Aeq} [15 minutes]
55	45

Furthermore the EPA requires that there be no audible tones or impulsive components at any noise-sensitive location.

2.4 Noise Monitoring Locations

A description of the noise monitoring locations is shown below.

Table 2.3 Monitoring Locations

Location	Description
NSL-1	Power's residence – Directly opposite the site entrance.
NSL-2	Hennessy's residence – Located to the west of the site entrance.
NSL-3	Ryan's residence – Located to the east of the site entrance.
NSL-4	Maguire's residence – Located to the south west of the site, approximately half mile from site entrance.

3.0 RESULTS

Table 3.1 Survey results

The measurement results for the day and night-time noise surveys are reported in Table 3.1 below. The measurement results for each 1/3-octave band frequency analysis survey are presented in Appendix 1.

Table 3.1: Results of noise survey carried out on the 4th and 5th June 2008

Monitoring Location	Period	Time and Date	L _{Aeq} dB(A)	L _{A90} dB(A)	L _{A10} dB(A)	Comments
NSL1	6-7am	04/06/08 05:49-06:04	54.0	41.2	50.6	Light winds, 4 vehicles passed (not site related).
	7-8am	04/06/08 07:01-07:31	63.1	48.8	62.2	Local traffic, light winds, 4 vehicles from site.
	After 8am	04/06/08 08:13-08:43	67.4	46.2	67.8	Local and site traffic
NSL2	6-7am	04/06/08 06:07-06:22	70.2	38.8	70.8	Increased traffic, no site related traffic
	7-8am	05/06/08 07:34-08:04	67.0	42.0	67.8	Local traffic
	After 8am	05/06/08 08:53-09:23	60.6	42.4	62.6	Local traffic
NSL3	6-7am	04/06/08 06:26-06:41	59.4	38.8	54.4	3 cars passed, light winds
	7-8am	04/06/08 07:33-08:03	53.2	43.2	59.4	Local traffic, low level site noise.
	After 8am	04/06/08 08:46-09:16	57.6	43.8	53.8	Increased local traffic
NSL4	6-7am	04/06/08 06:44-06:54	61.5	38.4	57.2	3 cars passed, light winds
	7-8am	05/06/08 07:00-07:30	63.1	45.6	61.6	Intermittent local traffic
	After 8am	05/06/08 08:10-08:40	64.2	42.6	59.6	Intermittent local traffic

4.0 Observations

Noise characteristics of the area are typical of a rural environment with increased commuter traffic levels after 7am. Existing road traffic was the dominant noise source for the majority of the time and background L90 levels were noted to range from 42-48dB(A).

4.1.1 Location NSL1

Night-time

Measurements at N1 close to the site entrance during the 7-8am period recorded an average level of 63.1dB(A) L_{Aeq} with traffic noise being the dominant source. Vehicle movements associated with the waste facility also contributed to the ambient levels. The majority of traffic was noted to approach from the east of the facility entrance and was noted to be local traffic unrelated to the site operation. Low level noise was audible intermittently from the waste facility but was not considered significant. Light winds, rustling of trees, and birdsong influenced the L_{90} background level of 48.8dB(A). Truck movements associated with the Roadstone quarry noted during the monitoring period.

While the noise levels recorded before 8am at this location exceed the 45dB(A) limit, it is considered that noise from the facility is not contributing to exceedances. It is noted that in the absence of site related traffic the average noise level was 54dB(A) when recorded at 05:49-06:04.

Day-time

The average noise level was recorded at 67.4dB(A) during the day-time measurements. The main contributor was local passing traffic and was not site related. The L90 parameter recorded at 46.2dB(A) is a good descriptor of constant noise source. This would indicate that the operation of the facility is not contributing to noise nuisance at this location.

In summary the noise levels recorded at this location are influenced mainly by local traffic and the contribution from the facility operation or site related traffic is not considered significant.

4.1.2 Location NSL 2

Night-time

At location N2 measurements were recorded on the roadside outside a two-storey house west of the transfer station building. Early morning noise levels recorded from 06:07-06:22 were influenced by a number of vehicle movements resulting in an average noise levels of 70dB(A). These traffic movements were not associated with the Mr. Binman operations. Truck movements from the Roadstone quarry contributed to the ambient noise levels. The background noise level of 38.8dB(A) was influenced by light breeze and birdsong.

There was no noise contribution from the facility during the measurements recorded at 07:34 and 08:53. Local traffic was the dominant noise source during the 3 sets of measurements.

Day-time

Daytime measurements were also influenced by passing traffic with L_{Aeq} of 67dB(A) recorded. There was no noise contribution from the Mr. Binman facility at this location.

4.1.3 Location NSL 3

Night-time

Measurements at the Ryan residence were recorded prior to start-up of the facility. Early morning noise levels recorded at 06:26 produced an L_{Aeq} of 59.4 and background level of 38.8dB(A). Passing traffic influenced the ambient noise levels. In the absence of traffic noise it would be expected that the ambient noise levels would be close to 45dB(A).

Noise from the Mr. Binman facility was audible at a low level but was not considered significant during the measurements recorded between 07:33 and 08:03. The background noise level increased by 5dB (from 38.8dB(A) to 43.2dB(A)) from the levels recorded prior to start-up. However this increase cannot be entirely attributed to the Mr. Binman facility as increased traffic levels during this period also influence the L90 measurements. An increase of 5dB would not be expected to result in complaints. The L90 result of 43.2dB(A) indicates that the specific noise from the facility is within the licence limits of 45dB(A) for night-time noise levels and there is no significant impact on noise levels at this location from activities at the Mr. Binman facility.

During the 6-7am measurements, in the absence of noise from the facility, the average noise level was 59.4dB(A). This indicates the traffic levels on the road before the operation of the Mr. Binman facility. There was no traffic associated with the facility observed during this monitoring period.

Day-time

The daytime noise measurements recorded an average noise level of 57.6dB(A) and background level of 43.8dB(A). There was minimal contribution from the facility during the daytime measurements. Local traffic influenced the average noise levels.

4.1.4 Location NSL 4

Night-time

Measurements at N4 outside were recorded outside the Maguire residence on the road to Ballybricken Church. All early morning measurements were influenced by local passing traffic. Background levels were noted to be low and typical of a rural environment. There was no contribution from the Mr. Binman facility at this location during day and night-time measurements. The L_{90} result before 7am was recorded at 38.4dB(A) while after 7am with the increase in local traffic this increased to 45.6dB(A). Average noise levels remained steady during the 2 monitoring periods at 61.5dB(A) and 63.1dB(A).

These traffic movements were not associated with the Mr. Binman facility and consisted of local traffic only.

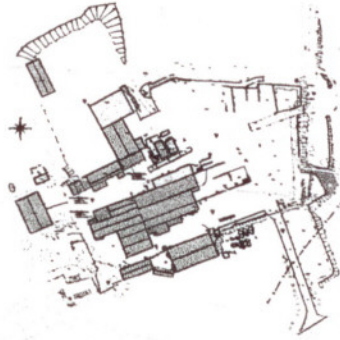
Day-time

Day-time noise levels were influenced by intermittent traffic volumes passing the monitoring location. There was no contribution from the operation of or traffic movements from the Mr. Binman facility. The average noise level was recorded at 64.2dB(A).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Noise characteristics of the area are typical of a rural environment with intermittent traffic volumes. There is minimal contribution from the facility at locations NSL1 and NSL 3 and no noise influence at locations NSL2 and NSL4. When reviewing the L_{90} parameters at all monitoring locations, it is clear that there is no significant increase in background noise level upon start-up of the facility.

The early morning measurements carried out at the facility before 7am show the traffic associated noise in the region before start-up of the facility. It is considered that the noise emanating from the facility is not a source of nuisance at local sensitive areas and local traffic is the main noise source in the region.



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DATE	1/10/08
TIME	1:00 PM
BY	Michael Punch

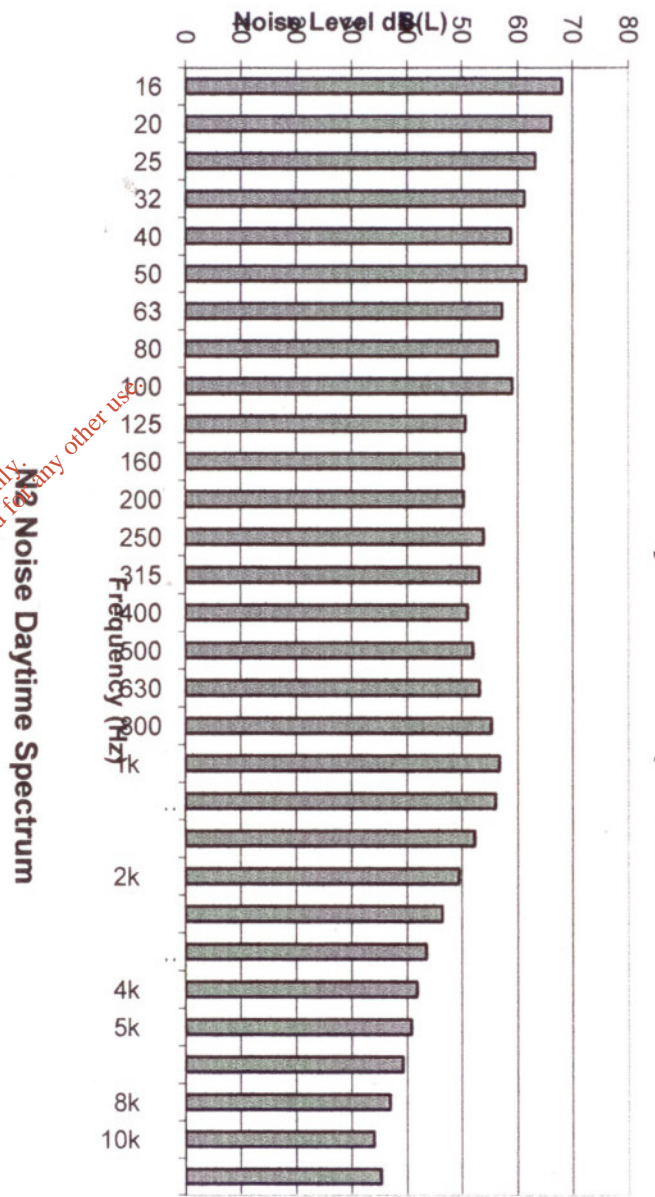
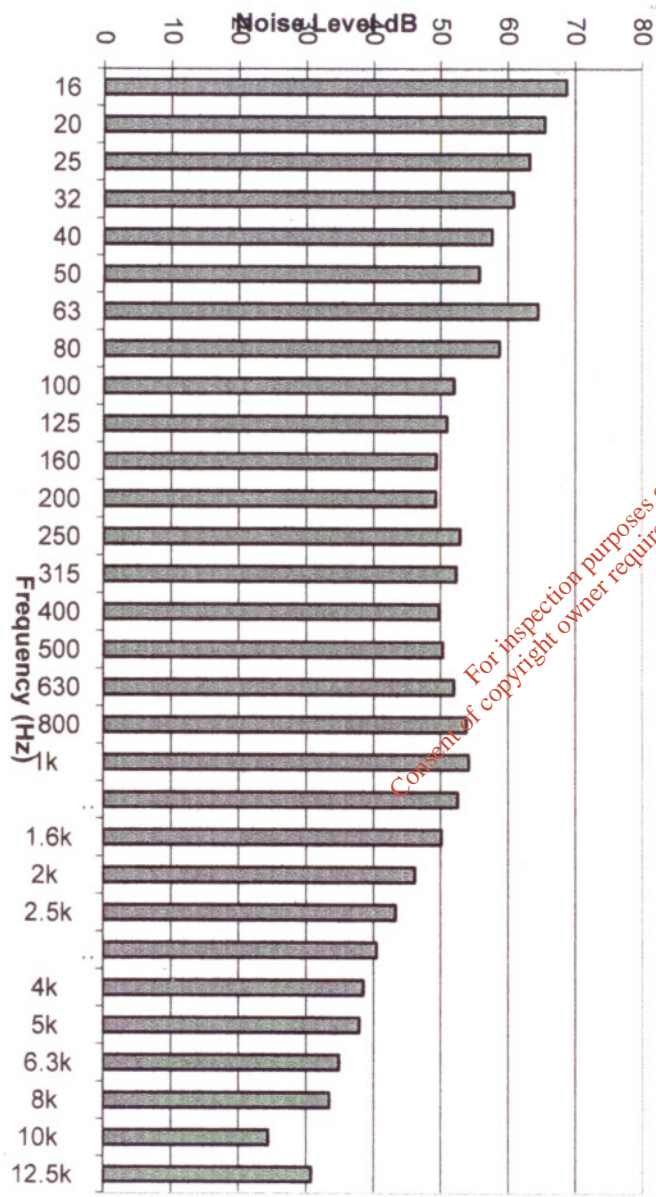
Michael Punch
Punch & Associates
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Shoreline, WA 98148
206-765-1100
www.punchandassociates.com

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	1/10/08	Site Visit
2	1/10/08	Site Visit
3	1/10/08	Site Visit
4	1/10/08	Site Visit
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6	1/10/08	Site Visit
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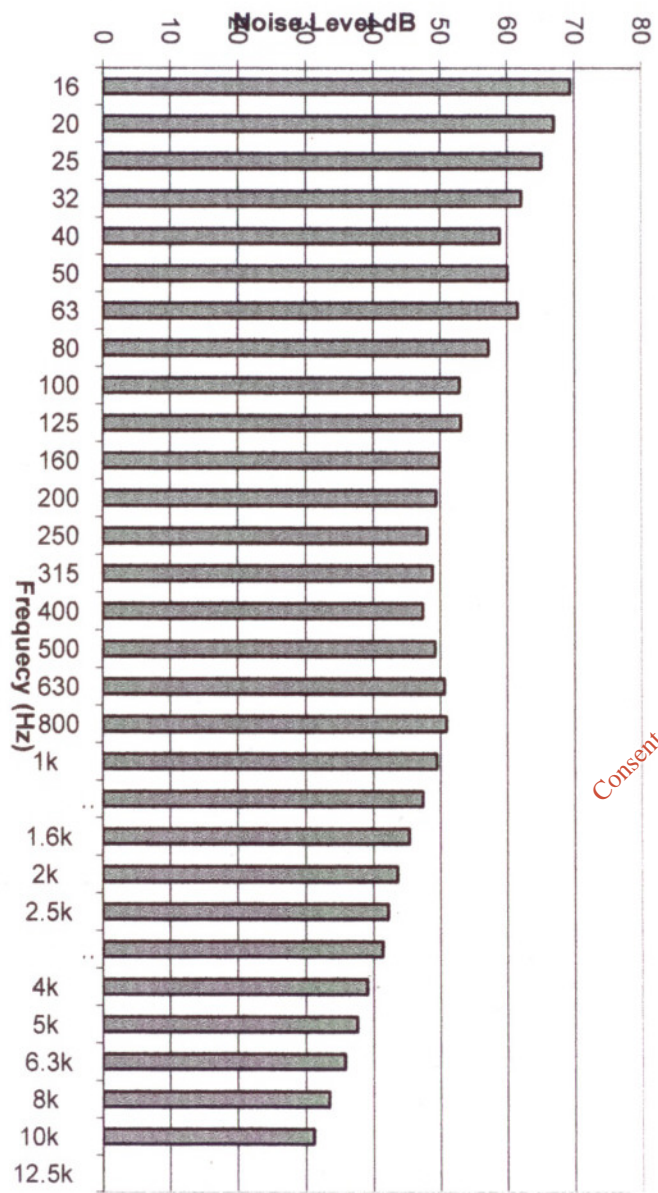
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EX: NONE SEEN DURING VISIT ON 1/10/08

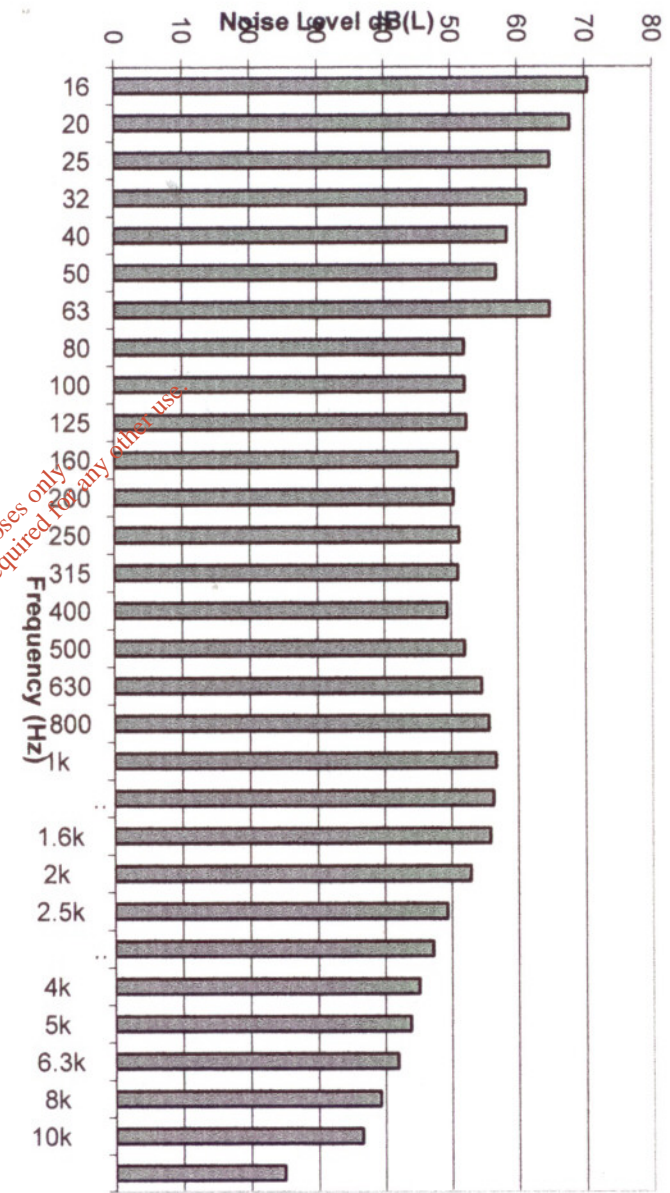
APPENDIX 1 - NODES E FARE E PPAE 607-PLB 01-09-2017



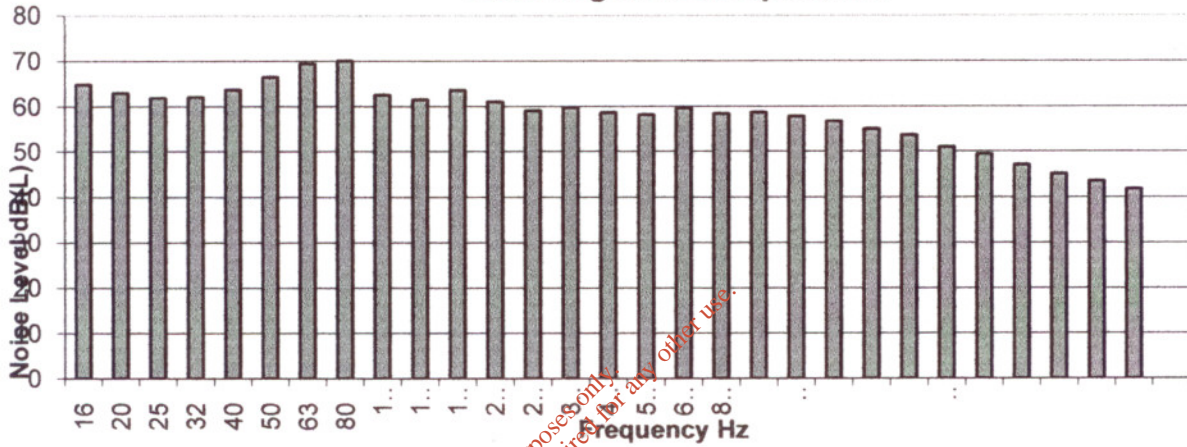
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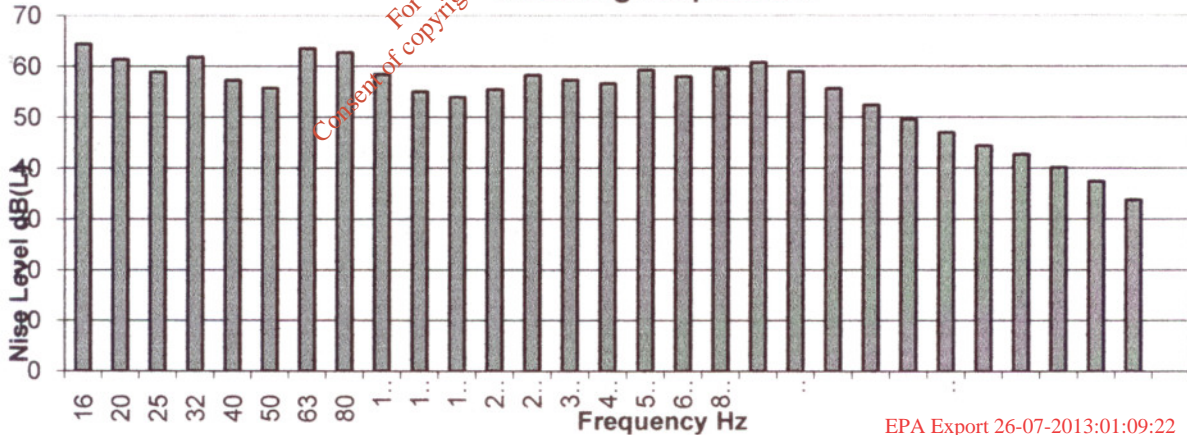
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NSL1 Night Noise Spectrum



NSL2 Night Spectrum



Attachment E.6

ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCES

Bird Control

All waste areas that could attract birds are enclosed. Waste entering and leaving the premises is in enclosed vehicles or covered skips. As a result of these precautions there is no waste left out in the open that would attract birds. A regular cleaning regime and littering monitoring programme ensure litter is not generated to attract birds. There are also a number of cats in the vicinity which act as bird control. No further changes are proposed.

Dust Control

As part of this licence Review the following dust control improvements proposed for the site are:

- Installation of a new roadway and paved car park which will significantly reduce dust emissions from the current unpaved car park which can be dusty during dry periods.
- Covering the timber storage area will significantly reduce dust emissions generated on site. Planning permission was received for this project in 2008.

The operation is currently monitored at monthly intervals for dust. There are currently three monitoring points located on site

It is proposed to relocate dust monitoring point C to an alternative location on the new site boundary to the east site of the site to ensure there is no impact off-site. Please reference Attachment F.2 for an assessment by our Consultants regarding the current position of this monitoring point and a drawing is attached with the proposed location of the new dust monitoring point.

It is expected that following implementation of these changes, there will be no impact off-site from dust emissions.

Fire Control

No changes are proposed for the Existing Emergency Response Plan. A fully maintained fire tender is on site at all times and an emergency response team are available to respond to any fire incidents. All staff are trained in evacuation procedures to dedicated assembly points. No further changes are proposed.

Litter Control

Existing control measures are in place for litter control on-site and off-site in accordance with our current waste licence including enclosed storage and processing areas for all waste streams that could potentially be a source of litter, litter patrols on-site and off-site and staff dedicated to cleaning the facility.

It is proposed to further improve litter control measures by enclosing the dry recyclables storage area. Planning permission for this project was received in 2008.

The above measures ensure that litter does not become a problem either onsite or in the vicinity of the site.

Traffic Control

A revised Transport Management Plan was revised in 2008. Details are available in Attachment D.1.

Vermin Control

Please find attached the current contract in place with a pest control company. No further changes are proposed.

Road Cleansing

An extensive road and yard cleaning programme is in place. A new road sweeper truck with brush, spray and vacuum functions is operating throughout the day to ensure the yard and road areas are maintained. In addition dedicated staff operate a clean as they go policy where all areas are regularly swept and cleaned. All areas are cleaned thoroughly at the end of the day when operations cease at the facility. No further changes are currently proposed.

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Curtin Pest Control

Rosmadda Business Park,
Ballysimon Road, Limerick



Margaret Egan,
Mr Binman Environmental
Luddenmore
Co. Limerick
Update: 7/7/08

Dear Margaret,

The contract for pest control at Mr. Binman premises at Luddenmore provides for the following:

- Eight service visits for rodent control per year.
- Any emergency calls to be responded to on request and free of charge.
- Each service visit to be documented in a service report folder, which will also contain a computer generated plan of all bait points and details of product used.
- Metal tamper resistant bait boxes to be provided in external areas.
- Plastic tamper resistant bait boxes to be installed in indoor areas.

Quarterly invoicing at €120 exclusive of V.A.T. for rodent control

We would also like to point out that all our technicians are qualified to IPCA standard and as such operate to the Irish Pest Control Association's codes of practice. As a locally based company we can guarantee a fast and efficient response to any emergency call.

If you have any further queries please contact me at 061 419901 or email at scpestcontrol@eircom.net

I will be glad to hear from you.

Regards,

Pat Roche

Tel 061 419901, Fax 061 419504
Email: scpestcontrol@eircom.net - Web: www.curtinpestcontrol.ie