WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION

ATTACHMENTS B-L

FOR PROPOSED COMPOSTING FACILITY AT BALLYBEG, LITTLETON, CO. TIPPERARY

Acorn Recycling
Waste Management for the next generation
www.acornrecycling.com

SUMITTED TO; THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AS PART OF WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION

SUMITTED BY; ACORN RECYCLING LTD

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ATTACHMENT B.1: APPLICANT DETAILS

Attachment B.1.a: Certified Copy of Certificate of Incorporation

Number 384234

Certificate of Incorporation

I hereby certify that

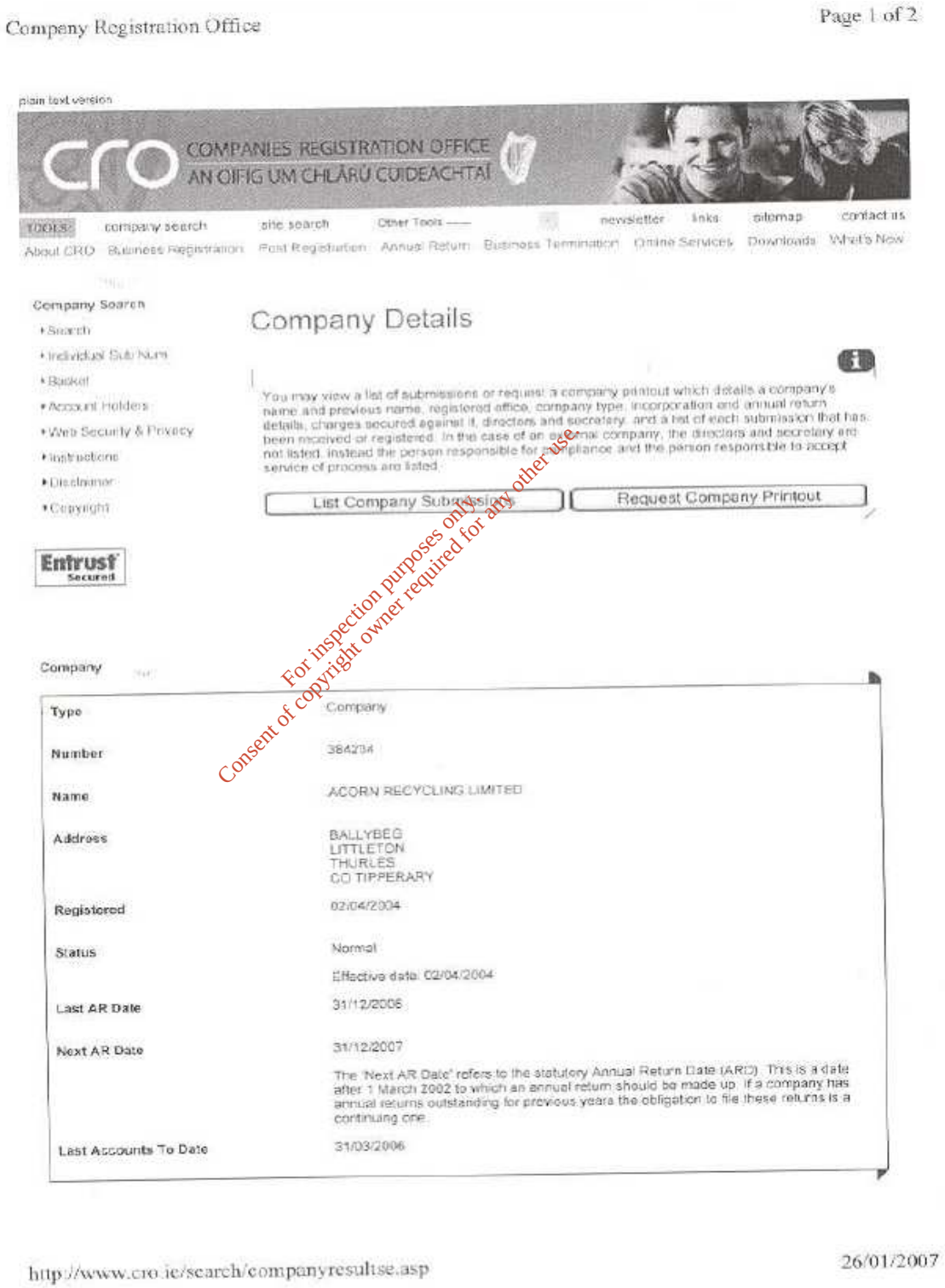
ACORN RECYCLING LIMITED

is this day incorporated under
the Companies Acts 1963 to 2001
and that the company is limited.

Given under my hand at Dublin, this
Friday, the 2nd day of April, 2004

for Registrar of Companies

Attachment B.1.b: Company's Registration Number from the Companies Registry Office



Company Registration Office

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COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE
AN OIFIG UM CHLÁRÚ CUIDEACHTAÍ

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Company Details

You may view a list of submissions or request a company printout which details a company's name and previous name, registered office, company type, incorporation and annual return details, charges secured against it, directors and secretary, and a list of each submission that has been received or registered. In the case of an external company, the directors and secretary are not listed, instead the person responsible for compliance and the person responsible to accept service of process are listed.

List Company Submissions | Request Company Printout

Company

Type	Company
Number	384234
Name	ACORN RECYCLING LIMITED
Address	BALLYBEG LITTLETON THURLES CO TIPPERARY
Registered	02/04/2004
Status	Normal Effective date: 02/04/2004
Last AR Date	31/12/2006
Next AR Date	31/12/2007 The 'Next AR Date' refers to the statutory Annual Return Date (ARD). This is a date after 1 March 2002 to which an annual return should be made up. If a company has annual returns outstanding for previous years the obligation to file these returns is a continuing one.
Last Accounts To Date	31/03/2006

http://www.cro.ie/search/companyresultse.asp 26/01/2007

Attachment B.1.c: List of Company Directors

Liam Kearney
Ballybeg,
Littleton,
Thurles,
Co. Tipperary
Date of Birth: 29/7/73

Donal Kearney
Ballybeg
Littleton
Thurles
Co. Tipperary
Date of Birth: 13/04/70

Rónán Beasley
Gaulstown Cottage
Ballyfoyle
Co. Kilkenny
Date of Birth: 17/06/80

ATTACHMENT B.2: LOCATION MAP
See WL-01 Site Location Map attached separately

ATTACHMENT B.6: SITE NOTICE AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT
Attached separately

ATTACHMENT B.7: WASTE ACTIVITIES

This application relates to the activities highlighted below.

Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2003			
THIRD SCHEDULE Waste Disposal Activities	**Y/N**	**FOURTH SCHEDULE Waste Recovery Activities**	**Y/N**
1. Deposit on, in or under land (including landfill).	N	1. Solvent reclamation or regeneration.	N
2. Land treatment, including biodegradation of liquid or sludge discards in soils.	N	2. Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological processes).	**P**
3. Deep injection of the soil, including injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories.	N	3. Recycling or reclamation of metals and metal compounds.	N
4. Surface impoundment, including placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds or lagoons.	N	4. Recycling or reclamation of other inorganic materials.	N
5. Specially engineered landfill, including placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment.	N	5. Regeneration of acids or bases.	N
6. Biological treatment not referred to elsewhere in this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are disposed of by means of any activity referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 or paragraphs 7 to 10 of this Schedule.	**Y**	6. Recovery of components used for pollution abatement.	N
7. Physico-chemical treatment not referred to elsewhere in this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are disposed of by means of any activity referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 or paragraphs 8 to 10 of this Schedule (including evaporation, drying and calcination).	N	7. Recovery of components from catalysts.	N
8. Incineration on land or at sea.	N	8. Oil re-refining or other re-uses of oil.	N
9. Permanent storage, including emplacement of containers in a mine.	N	9. Use of any waste principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy.	N
10. Release of waste into a water body (including a seabed insertion).	N	10. The treatment of any waste on land with a consequential benefit for an agricultural activity or ecological system.	N
11. Blending or mixture prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.	N	11. Use of waste obtained from any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.	N
12. Repackaging prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.	N	12. Exchange of waste for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule.	N
13. Storage prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where the waste concerned is produced.	**Y**	13. Storage of waste intended for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where such waste is produced.	**Y**

Schedule 4/Paragraph 2: This is the principal activity on site. It is the recycling of organic substances to form a beneficial product, compost. The organic waste materials are mixed with suitable amendments (mostly woodchip) in order to obtain the desired physical properties for composting. This material is then loaded into bays where it is aerated from beneath. The naturally occurring micro-organisms within the material breakdown much of the organic matter present. High temperatures are reached, sterilising the material of pathogens. The material is then moved to another bay where it is left to mature. Finally the compost is screened to remove the larger pieces of woodchip.

Schedule 4/Paragraph 13: Upon entry to the facility waste will be stored, on a temporary basis, before being processed. From time to time this storage may include storage for longer periods of time, not considered temporary. Material is generally processed immediately upon arrival.

Schedule 3/Paragraph 6: A composting bay may be designated for the treatment of fines material from the screening of municipal waste. The process is the exact same as

composting only because of the contaminated nature of the waste the product formed must be disposed of to landfill or other suitable means. The purpose of treating this material is to stabilise the organic matter present. This activity is a component of MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment). This activity (including the acceptance of this material) will be carried out in designated bays and kept completely separate from the composting activities.

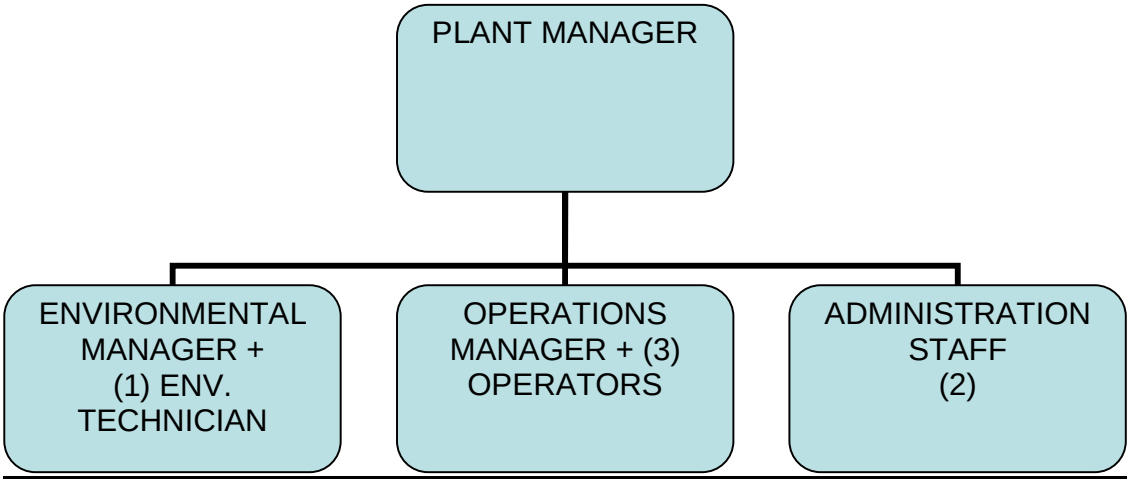
Schedule 3/Paragraph 13; Once the municipal fines have been treated it will be stored on site within a concrete bay before being removed off site for disposal.

ATTACHMENT C.1: SITE MANAGEMENT

Technical Competence of Applicant

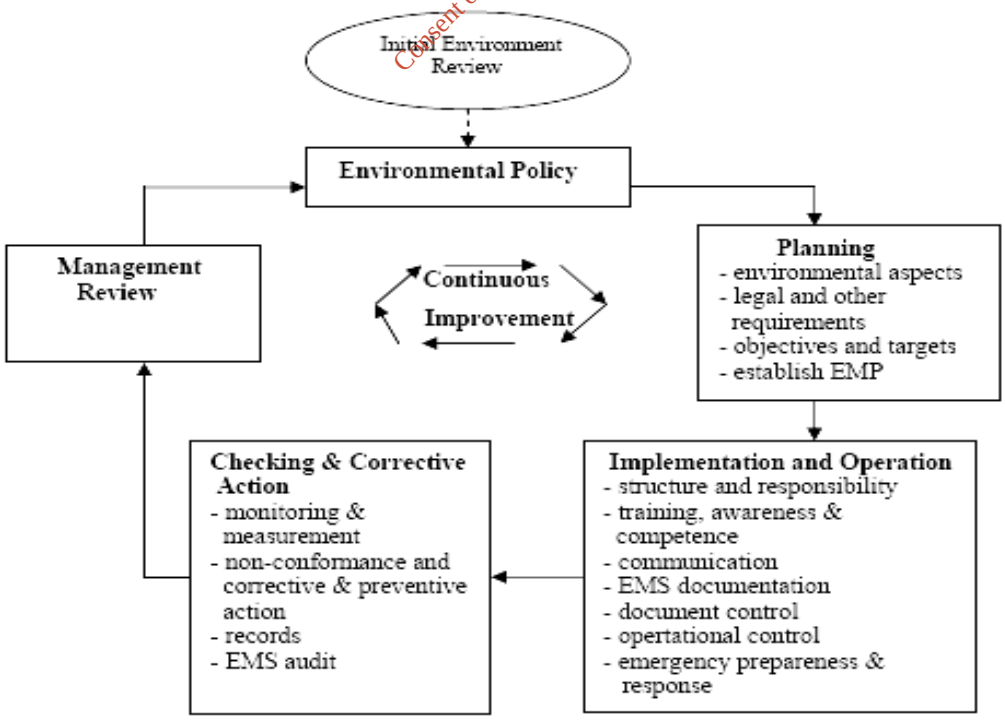
Name	Position	Duties and Responsibilities	Experience /Qualifications
Ronan Beasley	Managing Director	Overall Management of Company	B.Sc in Environmental Science Environmental Manager of McGill Environmental 2001 to 2006 Completed Design and Build of 4 Composting facilities.
Sam Bowden	Environmental Officer	Responsibility maintaining EMS including liaising with licensing authorities	B.Sc. in Environmental Science and Technology, M.Sc. in Environmental, Health and Safety Management
Philip Maher	Plant Manager	Day to day management of staff and operations on site. Responsibility for implementing procedures on site	Cré - Institute of Technology, Sligo - FÁS Certificate in Compost Facility Operation Experience in managing composting facility.

Site Management



ATTACHMENT C.2: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As the facility is a proposed facility there is currently no EMS in place. It is planned to implement an EMS based on the International Standards Organisation EMS, ISO 14001. The basic methodology (based on a plan, do, check, act model) of the ISO 14001 EMS is illustrated below. The environmental monitoring and reporting requirements will be determined by the waste licence.



ATTACHMENT C.3: HOURS OF OPERATION

(A) Hours of Operation
Opening hours will be from 8.am to 7.pm Monday to Friday and 8.am to 2.pm Saturday. The facility will be closed on Sundays and public holidays

(B) Hours of waste acceptance/handling
Waste will be accepted and handled at the facility between 8.am and 6.pm Monday to Friday and 8.am and 1.pm Saturday. No handling or acceptance will take place on Sundays or on public holidays.

ATTACHMENT G.1: RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS

The following table details the quantities of raw materials, fuels, and products that will pass through the site.
The usage of woodchip will be minimized by recycling it through the composting system. The larger woodchip is screened from the compost at the end of the process and used again as a bulking agent at the beginning of the process.

Raw Material/Product	Annual Throughput (approx.)	Storage Capacity
Woodchip	5200 tonnes	150 m3
Saw Dust	3000 tonnes	100 m3
Diesel	21 tonnes	3 m3
Compost (product)	20,000 tonnes	2100 m3
Stabilised Biowaste	Unknown*	450 m3

*The quantity of municipal fines material that will be accept at the facility for treatment is unknown. The quantity of stabilised biowaste produced from this material will be approx 50% w/w of that which is accepted. Any stabalised biowaste produced from the treatment of contaminated materials will be carried out with prior agreement with the EPA. A suitable outlet will also be approved by the EPA.

ATTACHMENT G.2: ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Most of the energy that will be used on site relates to the sophisticated aeration and air extraction system. 12 5.5kw fans will be used to aerate the composting bays. A further 3 30kw air extraction fans will be used to convey all air within the facility to the biofilter. This gives a total maximum power consumption from the air extraction system of 126kw. This relates to all the fans at full power.

In practice the energy consumption will correlate to the quantity of waste being processed. The temperature feedback system with aeration fans with variable speed drives means that only the appropriate quantity of air will be supplied to composting bays as required by the mico-organisms. This is the most energy efficient form of aeration, as excessive fan usage is avoided. When a bay is not being used, the fan will be off. When the bay is starting its active phase it will be at low aeration, and in the maturation bays the fans will be at approx. 30% capacity.

The calculation below shows the average estimated energy consumption for the aeration system (at full waste processing capacity).

Average % Capacity for 12 bays = $\frac{2\,(0) + 4\,(30) + 4(60) + 2(80)}{12*100} = 43.33\%$

100% capacity is 5.5kw*12 bays = 66kw

43.33% capacity is **28.59kw**

The 3 air extraction fans will operate at approx. 80% capacity during hours when personnel are operating on site. During night-time hours and over weekends, the extraction fans will operate at approx. 10% capacity.

Over a 7 day week the extraction fans will therefore operate at 10% for 108 hours a week and at 10% capacity for 108 hours per week.

» $\frac{(108 \text{ hrs} * 10) + (60 \text{ hrs} * 60)}{100\%} = 46.8\%$ capacity

100% capacity is 30kw*3 fans = 90kw

46.8% capacity is **42.12kw**

The total energy usage for the facility will therefore be approx. 70.71kw. In addition to this a relatively small amount of energy will be used for; machinery (i.e screen), lighting, wheel wash etc. Natural light from transparent cladding etc will result in energy savings during daylight hours. It is therefore estimated that the overall energy requirement for the facility will be in the region of 75kw.

ATTACHMENT H.1: WASTE TYPES AND QUANTITIES

The table below lists the waste types that will be accepted at the facility. The quantities of each waste type that will be accepted will vary. It is anticipated that the main sludge types accepted at the facility will be biodegradable kitchen or canteen waste and dairy and wastewater sludges. The total quantity of waste will not exceed 45,000 tonnes per annum. Waste types that are not capable of producing compost that meets the EPA standard (such as municipal fines) will be treated in an isolated bay.

02 01	**Waste from agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, forestry, hunting and fishing**
02 01 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning
02 01 03	Plant-tissue waste
02 01 06	Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated of site
02 01 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 02	**Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin**
02 02 01	Sludges from washing and cleaning
02 02 04	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 02 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 03	**Wastes from fruit, vegetables, cereals, edible oils, cocoa, coffee, tea and tobacco preparation and processing; conserve production; yeast and yeast extract production, molasses preparation and**
02 03 01	Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation
02 03 04	Materials
02 03 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 03 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 05	**Wastes from the dairy products industry**
02 05 01	Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing
02 05 02	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
02 06	**Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry**
02 06 03	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 06 99	Waste not otherwise specified
02 07	**Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcohol beverages (except coffee, tea and cocoa)**
02 07 01	Wastes from washing, cleaning and mechanical reduction of raw materials
02 07 02	Wastes from spirits distillation

02 07 04	Materials unsuitable for consumption processing
02 07 05	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment
02 07 99	Waste not otherwise specified
03 03	**Wastes from pulp, paper and cardboard production and processing**
03 03 11	Sludges from on-site effluent treatment other than those mentioned in 03 03 10(EWC)
19 05	**Wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes**
19 05 03	Off-specification compost
19 05 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 06	**Wastes from anaerobic treatment of waste**
19 06 03	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 04	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of municipal waste
19 06 05	Liquor from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 06	Digestate from anaerobic treatment of animal and vegetable waste
19 06 99	Wastes not otherwise specified
19 08	**Wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified**
19 08 05	Sludges from treatment of urban waste water
19 08 09	Grease and oil mixture from oil/water Separation containing only edible oil and fat
19 08 12	Sludges from biological treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 11
19 08 14	Sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13
19 09	**Wastes from the preparation of water intended for human consumption or water for industrial use**
19 09 02	sludges from water clarification
19 12	**Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified**
19 12 12	Other wastes (including mixtures of materials) from mechanical treatment of wastes other than those mentioned in 19 12 11
19 13	**Wastes from soil and groundwater remediation**
19 13 06	Sludges from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 05
19 13 08	Aqueous liquid wastes and aqueous concentrates from groundwater remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 07
20 01	**Separately collected fractions**
20 01 08	Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste
20 01 25	**Edible oil and fat**
20 01 26	**Oil and fat other than that mentioned in 20 01 25**
20 02	**Garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)**
20 02 01	Biodegradable waste

20 03	**Other municipal wastes**
20 03 01	Mixed municipal waste
20 03 02	Waste from markets
20 03 04	Septic tank sludge

ATTACHMENT H.2: WASTE ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURES

The following procedure is followed for wastes entering the Acorn facility;

1. Once initial acceptance has been approved by the General Manager, an approx arrival time for the waste must be agreed. Details of the anticipated waste type characteristics and time of arrival are noted. This information is passed onto the weighbridge operator who in turn passes on the timetable for expected deliveries to the operator designated to waste acceptance supervision.
2. The haulier must obtain a release signature at the pick up location before transporting the material to the Acorn facility. Acorn will provide appropriate consignment documentation to the haulier. This consignment note must also be signed off by the driver delivering the waste.
3. Along the site access road the truck will be weighed on a weighbridge before passing into the marshalling yard. The waste type listed in the consignment note must be checked against the anticipated waste type.
4. The vehicle is directed to the tipping area or placed in queue until such time as offloading can occur. Once within the building, the roller shut doors will be lowered before any unloading can occur.
5. The driver stays within the vicinity of the offloading truck and is not allowed in the processing area, loaders or composting bay.
6. The operator inspects the vehicle and checks if it is clean upon arrival with no residual materials on the truck body and properly covered.
7. The operator checks the consignment note to see what type of material is being delivered. The operator orders the truck to offload when ready.
8. In the event that the waste type is different to that listed but nonetheless a waste type suitable for treatment the operator will take a sample of the waste and make a record of the discrepancy. The discrepancy and description of the waste will be noted on the haulier's consignment note of which a copy will be held on site.

9. In the event that the material is suspected to be unsuitable for composting due to its characteristics or regulatory requirements it will be removed from the acceptance sump and placed in a designated waste quarantine area. The sump area will then be thoroughly cleaned and steam washed before any other waste can be accepted. If the waste is found to be in breach of the facilities waste

licence or cannot be treated for other reasons it will be returned to the customer or delivered to alternative disposal at the expense of the customer.

10. Immediately after offloading the waste inside the building, the operator washes down the truck, ensuring no residual material is on the vehicle. The driver will then leave the building as soon as the roller doors are opened to allow him to do so.

11. Upon leaving the site, the vehicle is weighed to determine the quantity of waste accepted. A copy of the weighbridge docket is returned to the driver.

Prior to acceptance of a waste into the facility a risk assessment will first be carried out on the likelihood of it being contaminated with any undesirable substances.
First the origin of the waste is determined. If the origin is considered low risk then (i.e urban wastewater sludge) then the sludge will allowed to be sent to the facility as a trial load.

For waste types unfamiliar to the plant operator, or ones likely to contain significant contaminants a full analysis is required prior to acceptance for a trial load. For on-going contracts an analysis is required quarterly.

The table below shows the general levels of contaminants above which a waste will not be accepted. If a waste contains more than the limits for Class 2 compost then a different rate may be charged to the customer and this material will be kept separate from other waste types. Wastes that contain levels of contaminants in excess of the limits for Stabilised biowaste will not be accepted, although an exception may be made if the operator believes for example that impurities will be screened out as part of the composting process.

Parameter	Compost Quality Standard		Stabilised Biowaste
	Class 1	Class 2	
Cadmium (Cd)	0.7	1.5	5
Chromium (Cr)	100	150	600
Copper (Cu)	100	150	600
Mercury (Hg)	0.5	1	5
Nickel (Ni)	50	75	150
Lead (Pb)	100	150	500
Zinc (Zn)	300	400	1500
Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCB's)	-	-	0.4
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH's)	-	-	3
Impurities >2mm	<0.5%	<0.5%	<3%
Gravel and Stone >5mm	<5%	<5%	-

ATTACHMENT H.4: WASTE ARISINGS

Type, Quantities and Classification in relation to residual waste streams.

In this section we describe the type, quantities and classification of residual waste streams which are produced on site as well as describing the source of the residual waste stream and how to manage the disposal of these streams.

H.4.1 Type of residual waste stream

All composting operations produce a small residual waste stream which requires treatment or disposal. Even operations which compost sludge only produce small quantities of rag, plastic and other inert non biodegradable waste materials from the processing of waste. These can be removed from the waste at the beginning if they are seen. They can also be managed at the screening part of the compost process before they are matured. Plastics and inorganic materials can be screened off as a separate line from the organic compost fraction during processing. Any other particles can be removed in a final step prior to discharging product from site using the flip flow screen and conveyor mounted air blowers that remove small plastic particles from the compost. This improves the quality of the compost and ensures that it meets the requirements of the waste licence.

Other residual waste would be the small quantity of residual material that is wrongfully placed in brown bins at the household. This throughout Europe is a constant within the recycling process and does not reduce below 3%. Because of this, Acorn Recycling insists that any residual waste that is produced from batches of material from suppliers is to be managed by the waste collector at their respective landfill sites. In other words, Acorn Recycling accepts organic waste material at our waste processing plants and any by product of our composting process must be managed appropriately by the waste supplier. The tracking of this material is possible using the batch composting process which allows waste from one supplier to be processed in one bay. Daily records are kept of the temperature profile of the bay as well as the processing records until the material is taken out and screened. At this point, any residual waste may be removed and taken to the waste quarantine area after being weighed, prior to being removed from site by the appointed waste contractor and landfilled.

In the case where stabilised biowaste is produced from an organic/municipal mix, i.e. municipal fines, the resulting material must be managed by the waste supplier. This would be under contract called a waste supply agreement. Any waste supplier of this material would have supply agreements from their designated landfills or indeed their own landfills and would utilise the resulting stabilised biowaste as landfill capping material. The gate fee for the waste materials would be negotiated with the resulting material disposal of the residual waste being factored into the price. No material beyond green waste would be added to the mixture when composted (i.e. no bulking material is added that would be taken out again in the case of sludge). The residual waste material from this would be a % of the original waste quantity submitted. This could be between 60 and 70% of the original material and would be stabilised, odour free and will not reheat upon standing.

H.4.2 Quantities of Residual Waste material

Residual Streams Summary

Total Quantity of Waste Allowed:	45,000 tonnes per annum
Scenario 1	
General Wastewater sludge and biodegradable wastes	45,000 tonnes per annum
Residuals (2%)	900 tonnes per annum
Scenario 2	
General Wastewater sludge and biodegradable wastes:	22500 tonnes per annum
Brown Bin Material:	22500 tonnes per annum
Residuals: (2% + 3%)	1125 tonnes per annum
Scenario 3	
General Wastewater sludge and biological wastes:	20,000 tonnes per annum
Brown Bin Material:	15,000 tonnes per annum
Municipal Fines:	10,000 tonnes per annum
Residuals: (2% + 3% + 60%)	7,000 tonnes per annum

H.4.3 Classification of Residual Waste Material

The Residual waste produced from the site can be classified under the European Waste Catalogue list. A number of codes apply including:

19 05 wastes from aerobic treatment of solid wastes
19 05 01 non-composted fraction of municipal and similar wastes
19 05 02 non-composted fraction of animal and vegetable waste
19 05 03 off-specification compost
19 05 99 wastes not otherwise specified

ATTACHMENT J: ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Prior to the opening of the facility a comprehensive accident prevention and emergency response procedures will be put in place.

The purpose of this procedure will be to set out roles and responsibilities with regard how Acorn Recycling will respond in the event of an emergency and/or incident.

The scope of the procedure will include all activities carried out by Acorn Recycling and outside contractors on the site.

For the purposes of the procedure an accident or incident includes;

- Any emission which does not comply with the requirements of the licence
- Any exceedance of the daily duty capacity of the waste handling equipment
- Any trigger level specified in this licence which is attained or exceeded
- Any indication that environmental pollution has or may have taken place

It is the overall responsibility of the Managing Director to ensure appropriate measures are adopted and employed throughout the organisation to prevent the occurrence, and/or mitigate the effects, of environmental incidents.

Site managers and site supervisors or nominated representatives, are responsible for coordinating the response to an incident.

It is the responsibility of all persons to ensure that they comply with the provisions of this procedure so far as they relate to matters within their control. It is the responsibility of the Site Managers to ensure that their nominated representatives who may be called upon to respond to an incident have had appropriate training and instruction.

It is the responsibility of Site Managers to ensure that any necessary equipment for dealing with incidents is available on site.

Procedure

A suspected or detected incident will be immediately reported to the Environmental Manager, Operations Manager or nominated representative who will take all reasonable measures to ensure that any release is contained within the site boundary and that harm to human health and the environment is minimised, both within and beyond the site boundary. This includes any necessary mitigation measures.

The Environmental Manager, Operations Manager or nominated representative will then:

a) Notify the Agency as soon as practicable and in any case not later than 10.00 am the following working day after the occurrence of any incident;

b) Submit a written record of the incident, using the Incident reporting Form, to the Agency as soon as practicable and in any case within five working days after the occurrence of any incident;

c) In the event of any incident which relates to discharges to surface water, notify the North Tipperary County Council as soon as practicable and in any case not later than 10:00am on the following working day after such an incident; by submitting an incident recording form

d) Should any further actions be taken as a result of an incident occurring, the licensee shall forward a written report of those actions to the Agency as soon as practicable and no later than ten days after the initiation of those actions.

All incidents will be immediately reported to the Managing Director, Environmental Manager and Operations Manager. Out-of hours incidents: If an incident occurs outside of normal working hours, the person discovering the incident (e.g security firm or passer-by) would call the emergency telephone number on the Site Entrance Notice Board. A system will be in place to ensure that the call is directed to a responsible member of staff at all times. The incident reporting procedure outlined above would then be initiated.

All incidents will be reported to all the relevant regulatory authorities in compliance with the appropriate procedure.

All contractors working at the site will be made aware of the contents of this procedure and be required to comply with its provisions.

ATTACHMENT L: STATUTORY REQUIRMENTS

L.1 SECTION 40(4) WMA REQUIREMENTS

Best available technology will be used to prevent or eliminate or, where that is not practicable, to limit, abate or reduce an emission from the activity concerned. In this case the use of a biofilter for air treatment will eliminate any pollution emissions to the environment.

The facility will operate within the conditions of the waste licence and no cause environmental pollution.

All emissions from the proposed composting facility will not result in the contravention of any standard, including any standard for an environmental medium, emission limit value, or any other legislation.

Energy will be used as efficiently as possible at the facility. The site will be operated under an stringent Environmental Management System that will look to reduce energy usage on a continuous basis.

Noise from the facility will be not cause environmental nuisance and will be compliant with any regulations under section 106 of the Act of 1992. Adequate mitigation measure (i.e silencers on fans) will be put in place to ensure compliance.

The proposed development is consistent with the objectives of the Midlands waste management plan that sets the target of a biological treatment capacity of at least 30,000 tonnes by 2010. The Acorn facility will help in meeting this target.

L.2 FIT AND PROPER PERSON

Acorn Recycling Ltd, nor any of the company directors have any convictions under the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2003, the EPA Act 1992 and 2003, the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 and 1990 or the Air Pollution Act 1987 or any other legislation.

For information on the technical knowledge and qualifications of relevant Acorn Recycling staff, please see Attachment C.1.

Acorn Recycling is a profitable and financially stable company and has been operating as such for over 3 years. Acorn Recycling is also part of a large group of companies know as the Arlo Group. Acorn Recycling will put in place a bond/guarantee as required by the EPA in order to ensure that funds are available to decommission the site. In this case all compost/waste would be removed, as well as all plant/machinery and composting bays. The building would then be converted as a viable building for agricultural or storage us.

Acorn can provide to the EPA detailed financial information as desired, to demonstrate the financial capabilities of the company.