

ATTACHMENT G1 – RESOURCE USE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY

The quantities of raw materials to be consumed in the restoration of the former quarry at Milverton are summarised in Section 2.3.3 of the Environmental Impact Statement.

The waste recovered at this waste facility generally comprises inert soil and stone. No process related raw materials, intermediates or products etc. are currently or will in future be used or generated by waste recovery activities at the site. In the absence of any putrescible waste at the facility, there will be no requirement to use rodenticides and insecticides to control vermin and insects.

Small scale energy requirements for the dedicated site office, lighting, heating etc. will be provided by existing connection to the electricity supply network.

Earthworks equipment placing and compacting the imported soil and stone will be powered by diesel fuel. Refuelling of all mobile plant (bulldozers / mechanical excavators) will take place on existing sealed surfaces around existing maintenance sheds or using double skin bowsers.

Assuming inert waste is imported, placed and recycled at the application site for 50 weeks each year over a 7 year period (350 weeks) the diesel fuel consumed by the placement, compaction and recovery of inert waste and ancillary activities is assessed as follows:

	Fuel Consumption	Fuel Consumed
Waste Placement and Compaction		
Bulldozer	250 litres / week	87,500
Mechanical Excavator	200 litres / week	70,000
Other		
Site Vehicles (1 No.)	40 litres / week	14,000
Total Fuel Consumption	490 litres / week	171,500 litres

Note that the assessed fuel consumption is based on the following assumptions :

- (i) there will no improvement in fuel efficiency of mechanical plant and site vehicles over the operational life of the facility
- (ii) no alternatives to diesel fuel will become commercially available over the operational life of the facility.

The proposed placement, compaction and recovery of approximately 2,470,000 tonnes of inert soil and stone over an assumed 7 year period is therefore estimated to consume a total of 224,000 litres of diesel fuel.