Obj+OHRey

Objection to PD WL 0165-02 by Greenstar

Greenstar Holdings Ltd., Ballynagran Residual Landfill, Ballynagran, Coolbeg and Kilcandra, Co. Wicklow

Objection by Licensee Greenstar

Contact name: Margaret Heavey, Greenstar, Fassaroe, Bray, Co. Wicklow

Introduction

Greenstar hereby objects to the PD WL 0165-02 for the Ballynagran Residual Landfill for the reasons outlined hereunder. An Oral Hearing is requested to discuss this objection and a payment of €600 accompanies this appeal. The conditions appealed, together with proposed alternative wording, are described as follows:

Appealed Conditions

Condition 1.5.3

Existing Wording:

Only waste that has been subject to treatment shall be accepted for disposal at the landfill facility.

- (i) Treatment shall reflect published EP Nechnical guidance as set out in Municipal Solid Waste Pre-treatment and Residuals Management, EPA, 2009.
- (ii) With the agreement of the Agency, this condition shall not apply to:
- inert wastes for which treatment is not technically feasible;
- other waste for which such treatment does not contribute to the objectives of the Landfill Directive as set out in Article 1 of the Directive by reducing the quantity of the waste or the hazards to human health or the environment.

Proposed Wording:

(i) Treatment shall reflect published EPA technical guidance as set out in Municipal Solid Waste - Pre-treatment and Residuals Management, EPA, 2009 and the EU Directive on the landfilling of waste.

Reason for Change:

To comply with EU law.

Condition 1.6.1

Existing Wording:

Unless otherwise as may be specified by the Agency, the following limits shall apply:

- (i) From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2013 inclusive, a maximum of 40% by weight of municipal solid waste (MSW) accepted for disposal to the body of the landfill shall comprise biodegradable municipal waste (BMW), measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2010 and 2013, part thereof,
- (ii) From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2016 inclusive, a maximum of 24% by weight of MSW accepted for disposal to the body of the landfill shall comprise BMW, measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2013 and 2016, part thereof, and
- (iii) From 1 July 2016, a maximum of 15% by weight of MSW accepted for disposal to the body of the landfill shall comprise BMW, measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2016, part thereof,

unless an alternative has been agreed in writing by the Agency in accordance with condition 1.6.2.

Proposed Wording:

- (i) From 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2013 inclusive a limit, to be agreed with the Agency, of municipal solid waste (MSW) accepted to the body of the landfill shall comprise biodegradable municipal waste (BMW), measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2010 and 2013, part thereof,
- (ii) From 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2018 inclusive, a limit, to be agreed with the Agency, of MSW accepted to the body of the landfill shall comprise BMW, measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2013 and 2016, per thereof, and
- (iii) From 1 July 2016, a limit, to be agreed with the Agency, of MSW accepted to the body of the landfill shall comprise BMW, measured on a calendar year basis or, in 2016, part thereof, unless an alternative has been agreed in writing by the Agency in accordance with condition 1.6.2.

Reason for Change:

The term 'for disposal' should be removed from the wording of this condition as it is contrary to the Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC) which refers only to biodegradable waste 'going to' landfill.

At the EPA Waste Workshop held in the Hodson Bay Hotel in Athlone on 21st and 22nd October 2009, Dr Jonathan Derham confirmed that the percentages used in this condition are now significantly out of date. He presented a completely new set of percentages to the invited audience of licensees. The difference between the scale of infrastructure and investment required in this PD wording, and that which would be required if the percentages used by Dr Derham were to be used is a very significant 50%. To use the current percentages, knowing they are flawed, would in itself be a flaw. To avoid this, and to allow BMW diversion through upper hierarchy

means with lower carbon footprint, i.e. recycling, the Agency should use a wording which does not specify BMW accepted as a percentage of landfilled MSW; we contend that to express biowaste diversion from landfill as a percentage of landfilled MSW will lead to a discouragement of recycling of both biodegradable and non-biodegradeable waste. The focus should be on increasing the absolute level of biodegradeable waste diversion. The Agency could limit the amount of non-processed waste delivered directly to landfill and thereby put the onus on the waste collectors to either invest in biowaste treatment or ensure they dispose of their waste through a MRF which can divert biowaste from landfill.

It is of concern both in terms of environmental risk and anti-competitiveness, that the Agency has not sought to attach conditions restricting BMW intake in all landfill licences currently accepting or licensed to accept MSW.

Condition 1.6.2

Existing Wording:

Two or more licensed landfills may seek the agreement of the Agency that collectively they will arrange to comply with condition 1.6.1. Such agreement may be sought by review of the landfill licence for any facility seeking an increase in the limits set out in condition 1.6.1, and by technical amendment of any licence for a facility seeking a decrease. Such agreement will be contingent on the net combined acceptance of biodegradable municipal waste at the participating facilities remaining unchanged.

Proposed Wording:

Two or more licensed facilities may seek the agreement of the Agency that collectively they will arrange to comply with condition 1.6.1. Such agreement may be sought by technical amendment of any licence for a facility seeking a decrease. Such agreement will be contingent on the net combined acceptance of biodegradable municipal waste at the participating facilities remaining unchanged.

Reason for Change:

The condition shouldn't just be open to landfills. As outlined in our objection to 1.6.1, increased BMW diversion through recycling at a MRF upstream of the landfill should be the Agency's focus and the conditions imposed on the landfill operator should reflect upstream recycling and landfill diversion. Not to allow this would place the expansion of recycling at a disadvantage compared to the expansion of bio-stabilisation technology.

There is no need for a time consuming and costly full licence review of a waste licence unless overall tonnage is to be increased.

Condition 1.7.1

Existing Wording:

The licensee shall determine the biodegradable municipal waste content of MSW accepted for disposal to the body of the landfill. Waste that has been bio-stabilised in accordance with condition 1.7.4 shall not be considered BMW.

Proposed Wording:

When testing protocols have been agreed to the satisfaction of the Agency, the licensee shall determine the biodegradable municipal waste content of MSW accepted for disposal to the body of the landfill. Waste that has been bio-stabilised in accordance with condition 1.7.4 shall not be considered BMW.

Reason for Change:

It is premature to obligate the testing of BMW in advance of the establishment of agreed protocols.

Condition 1.7.2

Existing Wording:

Bio-stabilised residual wastes meeting the requirements of

- Condition 1.7.4, or
- an alternative protocol as may be agreed with the Agency based on biological treatment process parameters (e.g. validated residence lime and temperature parameters at the treatment facility), received at the landfill facility may be included in the determination of MSW quantities accepted at the facility for the purposes of Condition 1.6.1.

Proposed Wording:

Bio-stabilised residual wastes meeting the requirements of

- Condition 1.7.4, or
- an alternative protocol as may be agreed with the Agency based on biological or chemical treatment process parameters (e.g. validated residence time and temperature parameters at the treatment facility), received at the landfill facility may be included in the determination of MSW quantities accepted at the facility for the purposes of Condition 1.6.1.

Reason for Change:

To allow access to a greater range of available and emerging tests.

Condition 1.7.3

Existing Wording:

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In determining BMW content, the licensee shall use approved calculation factors for BMW content of municipal waste streams published by the EPA. With the agreement of the EPA, alternative factors can be used if they have been determined following waste characterisation carried out in accordance with EPA-approved characterisation protocols including, where appropriate, the use of EPA-approved contractors.

Proposed Wording:

In determining BMW content, the licensee shall use approved calculation factors for BMW content of municipal waste streams published by the EPA. With the agreement of the EPA, alternative factors can be used if they have been determined following waste characterisation carried out in accordance with EPA-approved characterisation protocols.

Reason for Change:

Independent third party consultants used by licensees should not have to be selected from EPA 'approval lists'. This could be considered to be anti-competitive.

Condition 1.7.4

Existing Wording:

In the case of bio-stabilised residual wastes, stabilisation means the reduction of the decomposition properties of the waste to such an extent that offensive odours are minimised and that the respiration activity after four days is <10mg O2/g DM until 1 January 2016 and <7mg O2/g DM thereafter.

Proposed Wording:

In the case of bio-stabilised residual wastes, stabilisation means the reduction of the decomposition properties of the waste to such an extent that offensive odours are minimised and that the respiration activity after four days is <10mg O2/g DM.

Reason for Change:

The added limitation post 2015 is excessive and has a detrimental effect on the bankability of biostabilisation technology, probably preventing its construction. The limit itself gives very little extra benefit for the costs involved.

Licence Condition 3.22

Existing Wording:

Bio-stabilised residual waste shall only be used as landfill cover where it has been stabilised in accordance with Condition 1.7.4 (or meets the requirements of an alternative protocol as may be agreed under condition 1.7.2), and complies with any requirements of the

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food relating to the management of animal by-products and has been agreed in advance with the Agency.

Proposed Wording:

Bio-stabilised residual waste shall only be used as landfill cover where it has been stabilised in accordance with Condition 1.7.4 (or meets the requirements of an alternative protocol as may be agreed under condition 1.7.2 and has been agreed in advance with the Agency.

Reason for Change:

There is full suite of conditions already existing in the waste licence which collectively meet the requirements of the Department of Agriculture to ensure that farm animals or food chain does not come in contact with waste.

Condition 7.1

Existing Wording:

The licensee shall ensure that vermin, birds, flies, mud, dust, litter and odours do not give rise to nuisance at the facility. Any method used by the licensee to control any such nuisance shall not cause environmental politicon.

Proposed Wording:

Emissions from the activities shall be free from odour at levels likely to cause significant odour annoyance outside the site, as perceived by an authorised officer of the Agency, unless the operator has used appropriate measures agreed with the Agency under condition 7.9 to prevent or to minimise the odour to the lowest level possible using BAT.

The licensee shall ensure that birds, vermin, dust, mud and flies do not cause pollution and are managed in accordance with the requirements of this waste licence.

Reason for Change:

The suggested wording in relation to odour is based on that used by the Environment Agency (England and Wales) in the licensing of waste facilities. The wording obliges the operator to keep the facility free from odour annoyance or to prevent odour as much as is practicable using Best Available Techniques.

Proposed accompanying change to Glossary of Definitions

Odour Annoyance: The factors which determine odour annoyance, known as the FIDOL factors, are summarised as follows:

- Frequency of exposure
- Intensity of exposure

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- Duration of exposure
- Offensiveness/Character of odours
- Location of exposure

Proposed changes to Schedule D of this waste licence intend to substantially increase the monitoring obligation of licensees in a manner that allows the application of the FIDOL principles in the scientific determination of odour annoyance using methodologies accepted as BAT in other European Countries and which are currently the subject of draft CEN guidance.

Schedule D, Table D.3.1, Dust/Odour Monitoring

Existing Wording:

Table D.3.1 Dust/Odour Monitoring Frequency and Technique

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Analysis Method / Technique	
Dust	Monthly	Standard Method Note 1	
Odour	Bi-annually Note 4	Note 2	
PM10	Quarterly Solitor	Note 3	

Note 1: Standard method VD12119 (Measurement of Dustfall using Bergerhoff Instrument (Standard Method) German Engineering Institute). Any modifications to eliminate interference due to algae growth in the gauge should be reported to the Agency.

Note 2: To be agreed with the Agency

Note 3: Monitoring shall be carried out as described in prEN12341 "Air Quality – field test procedure to demonstrates reference equivalence of sampling methods for PM10 fraction of particulate matter or an alternative agreed in writing with the Agency.

Note 4: Monitoring to commence within six months of the commencement of disposal of waste and thereafter on a bi-annual basis.

Proposed Wording:

Table D.3.1 Dust/Odour Monitoring Frequency and Technique

Parameter	Monitoring Frequency	Analysis Method / Technique
Dust	Monthly	Standard Method Note 1
Odour	Bi-annually Note 4	Note 2
PM10	Quarterly	Note 3

Note 1: Standard method VDI2119 (Measurement of Dustfall using Bergerhoff Instrument (Standard Method) German Engineering Institute). Any modifications to eliminate interference due to algae growth in the gauge should be reported to the Agency.

Note 2: Monitoring shall be carried using a method described in the Draft CEN Standard CEN/TC264/WG2 or any replacement standard, to the agreement of the Agency.

Note 3: Monitoring shall be carried out as described in prEN12341 "Air Quality – field test procedure to demonstrate reference equivalence of sampling methods for PM10 fraction of particulate matter" or an alternative agreed in writing with the Agency.

Note 4: Monitoring to commence within six months of the commencement of disposal of waste and thereafter on a bi-annual basis.

Reason for Change:

To ensure that the methodology for assessing ambient odour is based on Best International Practice and Best Available Techniques.

Condition 7.9

Existing Wording:

None

Proposed Wording:

Odour Control

- 7.9.1 The licensee shall, not later than six months after the implementation of this condition undertake an independent odour assessment and prepare an odour management plan. The odour assessment shall include but is not limited to the identification and quantification of any significant odour sources, an assessment of the suitability and adequacy of the control system(s) for preventing or minimising impact on sensitive receptors. The Odour Management Plan shall include measures and a timescale for the implementation of recommendations from the Odour Assessment. These proposals shall include VOC surface emissions surveys with trigger levels for target values subject to approval with the Agency.
- 7.9.2 The licensee shall, within three months of the date of grant of this waste licence, submit a programme and plan to the Agency for its agreement for the monitoring and assessment of odours arising from the facility, including the odour monitoring specified in Schedule D of this waste licence.

Reason for Insertion:

This condition is based on the wording of conditions 6.10, 6.11 and 8.14 of W0146-01 (Knockharley). In addition it provides for the monitoring of VOC surface emissions monitoring measures to ensure as much as practicably possible that fugitive VOCs are being captured thus reducing potential for odour nuisance.

Conditions Relating to Waste Acceptance

Schedule A: Waste Acceptance Existing Wording:

Table A.1 Waste categories and Quantities for Disposal

Waste Type	Maximum (Tonnes Per Annum) Note 1		
Household	62,500		
Commercial	67,500		
Industrial	45,000		
TOTAL	175,000		

Note 1: The tonnage of household waste, commercial waste and industrial waste may be altered with the prior agreement of the Agency provided the total amount of these wastes accepted at the facility does not exceed the combined tonnage of 175,000 tonnes per annum (as specified in the total above)

Table A.2 Waste categories and Quantities for recovery restoration and site development works

Waste Type	Maxii	mum (Tonnes Per Ann	um)
Construction & Demolition	5	28,000	

Proposed Wording:

Table A.1 Waste Categories and Quantities

Waste Type	Maximum (Tonnes Per Annum)Notes 1&2
Household	62,500
Commercial	67,500
Industrial	45,000
Construction & Demolition Note 3	28,000
TOTAL	203,000

Note 1: The tonnage of household waste, commercial waste and industrial waste may be altered with the prior agreement of the Agency provided the total amount of these wastes accepted at the facility does not exceed the combined tonnage of 175,000 tonnes per annum (as specified in the total above)

Note 2: C& D or Inert waste/secondary materials or compost imported to the site for use in construction and waste covering operations. A detailed statement (with mass balance) of waste used in construction and covering operations should be included as part of the AER

Note 3: This waste stream may include asbestos for disposal in accordance with Section 2.3.3 of the Annex to the Council Decision 2003/33/EC

Reason for Change:

The current restriction on the permissible quantities of C&D waste at the site for recovery, restoration and development works (as detailed in Schedule A, Table A.2 of the licence) could result in odour nuisance and the environmentally unsound practice of importing raw materials for development works.

Significant quantities of C&D waste materials are used in the construction of internal haul roads and in daily landfill covering operations. A restriction in the acceptance of suitable cover material could result in avoidable odour nuisances. It is also the considered opinion of Greenstar that the use of recovered C&D wastes for the construction of on site haul roads is both economically and environmentally preferable to the purchase of raw materials from an off-site source resulting in additional costs to the operator and additional, yet avoidable vehicle movements. The proposed changes will also bring the Ballynagran licence into line with other similar licences, such as W0081-03 (KTK) and W0201-02 (Drehid) which have no such restrictions of inert waste acceptance.

Asbestos (Stabilised Non-Reactive)

Existing Wording:

None

Proposed Wording:

Asbestos Waste

- a) Asbestos waste to be disposed of at the facility shall comply with the requirements of Article 6(c)(iii) of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) and be accepted and managed in accordance with the procedures laid down in Section 2.3.3 of the Annex to Council Directive 2003/33/EC.
- b) Asbestos waste must be double wrapped in heavy gauge plastic, which is clearly labelled to indicate the presence of asbestos.
- c) Disposal of asbestos waste shall be into prepared bays or trenches of at least 2 metres in depth.
- d) Deposited asbestos waste shall be covered immediately with at least 250mm of suitable material. At the end of the day, the waste shall be covered with a minimum of 500mm of suitable material.
- e) No asbestos waste shall be present within 2.5 metres of the final surface levels.

Reason for Insertion:

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The closure of KTK landfill in October 2008 means that there are now no suitable disposal facilities for asbestos in Ireland resulting in increased fly-tipping of the material and costly export for disposal abroad which is in contrast to national waste policy and the proximity principle. Ballynagran could provide a much needed outlet for at least some of the current asbestos waste arisings in Ireland.

Greenstar's KTK landfill has successfully accepted asbestos waste for disposal for a number of years with numerous EPA audits confirming complete compliance with the licence conditions. It is proposed that identical working procedures to those successfully employed at the KTK landfill would be adopted at Ballynagran.

Asbestos Definition

Existing Wording:

None

Proposed Wording:

Asbestos Waste: Construction Materials Containing Asbestos deemed to meet the criteria of a stable non-reactive hazardous waste suitable for disposal in a non-hazardous landfill, in accordance with Section 2.3.3 of the Annex to the Council Decision 2003/33/EC

Reason for Insertion:

Reason for Insertion:

To update the "Interpretation" section of the waste licence to include a suitable definition of the asbestos waste proposed for disposal as detailed in the section above.

Licence Condition 1.5.2

Existing Wording:

No hazardous wastes, liquid wastes or sludges shall be disposed of at the facility

Proposed Wording:

No hazardous wastes (with the exception of hazardous waste suitable for disposal in nonhazardous landfills in accordance with Article 6(c)(iii) of Council Directive 1999/33/EC), liquid wastes or sludges shall be disposed of at the facility.

Reason for Change:

To facilitate the acceptance and disposal of asbestos containing wastes at the facility

Condition 11.8

Existing Wording:

The Licensee shall report to the Agency such data and records, and at such frequency, as may be specified by the Agency in order to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Condition 1.6.1. From I January 20 10, and unless otherwise advised by the Agency, the licensee shall submit quarterly summary reports to the Agency within one week of the end of each quarter on the quantity of MSW and BMW accepted at the landfill during the preceding quarter and on a cumulative basis for the calendar year to date. The report shall detail the tonnage of MSW and BMW accepted and the basis (including all calculation factors) on which the figures have been calculated.

Proposed Wording:

From 1 January 20 10, and unless otherwise advised by the Agency, the licensee shall submit quarterly summary reports to the Agency within ten days of the end of each quarter on the quantity of MSW and BMW accepted at the landfill during the preceding quarter. The report shall detail the tonnage of MSW and BMW accepted and the basis (including all calculation factors) on which the figures have been calculated.

Reason for Change:

The condition as worded is excessively onerous and out of line with existing quarterly reporting requirements.

D.7: Waste Monitoring **Existing Wording:**

Waste Class	Frequency	Parameter	Method
Bio-stabilised	Every 200 tonnes	Respiration	To be agreed by
residual waste	from each source notel	activity after 4 days	the Agency

Note 1: Frequency can be reduced if an alternative protocol is agreed by the Agency under condition 1.8.2

Proposed Wording:

The monitoring should be at a frequency to be agreed with the Agency.

Reason for Change:

This is an overly excessive frequency with no apparent basis in published research and would cause significant Health and Safety risk at MRFs through the excessive extra machine movements demanded by the high number of waste characterisations needed prior to the preparation of samples for analysis. It is not yet clear as to how the responsibility for carrying out this rate of testing is to be transferred to the MRFs. It would also impose testing and reporting costs of more than €200,000 per annum on customers of this one landfill. It is noted that Mr. Jim Moriarty confirmed at the EPA Waste Workshop held in the Hodson Bay Hotel, Athlone, on the 21st and 22nd October 2009, that the Agency itself would cover the full cost of testing for each landfill for the first year.

Obj + OH Ros

Ann Kehoe

From:

Margaret Heavey [margaret.heavey@greenstar.ie]

Sent:

16 November 2009 15:31

To:

Licensing Staff

Subject:

New Applicant objection entered for Reg no: W0165-02. (Reference Number: W0165-02-

091116033051)

Importance:

High

Attachments: W0165-02 - Ballynagran Licence Objection.pdf

Title:

Ms

First Name:

Margaret

SurName:

Heavey

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Objector Type:

Applicant

Oral Hearing:

Yes

16/11/2009

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

Ann Kehoe

From:

Licensing Staff

Sent:

16 November 2009 16:01

To:

Accounts Receivable

Subject: FW: Successful Objection Payment for Licence Number W0165-02. (Reference Number:

W0165-02-091116033051)

Please process online payment below Regards

Ann

From: Licensing Staff

Sent: 16 November 2009 15:34 To: margaret.heavey@greenstar.ie

Cc: Licensing Staff

Subject: Successful Objection Payment for Licence Number W0165-02. (Reference Number: W0165-02-

091116033051)

Thank you for your online Applicant Objection and Oral Hearing for licence number W0165-02. Your objection has been received by the Environmental Protection Agency and will be acknowledged once the Objection has been validated.

A fee of €600 will be debited from your credit card once the objection has been confirmed.

Your reference number is W0165-02-091116033051. Please retain this for future reference.

Regards,

Environmental Protection Agency

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