

Coolatore,  
Ferns,  
Enniscorthy,  
Co. Wexford.



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19<sup>th</sup> September 2011

Administration  
Environmental Licensing Programme  
Office of Climate, Licensing and Resource Use  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Headquarters  
PO Box 3000  
Johnstown Castle Estate  
County Wexford


RE: Waste Licence Application Reg. No. W0258-01 – Notice in Accordance with Article 14(2)(b)(ii)  
of the Waste Licensing Regulations 2004, as amended.

Dear Mr. Meaney

I refer to your correspondence of 10<sup>th</sup> August 2011 and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) request for information in relation to the above referenced regulations. On behalf of Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. (MWR), please find attached the response incorporating the requirements of the amended Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011 and the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations.

If you require any further information in relation to same please contact the undersigned.

Yours Sincerely,

*PP* 

Paul Lynch  
On behalf of Murray Waste Recycling Ltd.

**B.7 Type of Waste Activity, Tonnages & Fees**

**B.7.1 Specify the class or classes of activity in Table B.7.1, in accordance with the Third Schedule or Fourth Schedule to the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2010, as amended by the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011, to which the application relates (check the relevant box(es) and mark the principal activity with a ‘P’).**

**Attachment B.7** should identify the principle activity and include a brief technical description of each of the other activities specified. **There can only be one principal activity.**

**TABLE B.7.1 THIRD AND FOURTH SCHEDULES OF THE WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTS 1996 TO 2010**

Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2010					
Third Schedule Waste Disposal Operations		Y/N	Fourth Schedule Waste Recovery Operations		Y/N
D 1	Deposit into or on to land (e.g. including landfill, etc.).	N	R 1	<p>Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy: This includes incineration facilities dedicated to the processing of municipal solid waste only where their energy efficiency is equal to or above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0.60 for installations in operation and permitted in accordance with applicable Community acts before 1 January 2009,</li> <li>- 0.65 for installations permitted after 31 December 2008,</li> </ul> <p>using the following formula, applied in accordance with the reference document on Best Available Techniques for Waste Incineration:            Energy efficiency = <math>(E_p - (E_f + E_i)) / (0.97 \times (E_w + E_f))</math>            where—</p> <p>‘Ep’ means annual energy produced as heat or electricity and is calculated with energy in the form of electricity being multiplied by 2.6 and heat produced for commercial use multiplied by 1.1(GJ/year),</p> <p>‘Ef’ means annual energy input to the system from fuels contributing to the production of steam (GJ/year),</p> <p>‘Ew’ means annual energy contained in the treated waste calculated using the net calorific value of the waste (GJ/year),</p> <p>‘Ei’ means annual energy imported excluding Ew and Bf(GJ/year),</p> <p>‘0.97’ is a factor accounting for energy losses due to bottom ash and radiation.</p>	N
D 2	Land treatment (e.g. biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.).	N	R 2	Solvent reclamation/regeneration.	N
D 3	Deep injection (e.g. injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.).	N	R 3	Recycling /reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes), which includes gasification and	Y



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				pyrolysis using the components as chemicals.	
D 4	Surface impoundment (e.g. placement of liquid or sludgy discards into pits, ponds or lagoons, etc.).	N	R 4	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds.	Y
D 5	Specially engineered landfill (e.g. placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.).	N	R 5	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials, which includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials.	Y P
D 6	Release into a water body except seas/oceans.	N	R 6	Regeneration of acids or bases.	N
D 7	Release to seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion.	N	R 7	Recovery of components used for pollution abatement.	N
D 8	Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12.	Y	R 8	Recovery of components from catalysts.	N
D 9	Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12 (e.g. evaporation, drying, calcinations, etc.).	N	R 9	Oil re-refining or other reuses of oil.	N
D 10	Incineration on land.	N	R 10	Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement.	N
D 11	Incineration at sea (this operation is prohibited by EU legislation and international conventions).	N	R 11	Use of waste obtained from any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 10.	Y
D 12	Permanent storage (e.g. emplacement of containers in a mine, etc).	N	R 12	Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 11 (if there is no other R code appropriate, this can include preliminary operations prior to recovery including pre-processing such as, amongst others, dismantling, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning, repackaging, separating, blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11).	Y
D 13	Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12 (if there is no other D code appropriate, this can include preliminary operations prior to disposal including pre-processing such as, amongst others, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning or separating prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12).	Y	R 13	Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12 (excluding temporary storage (being preliminary storage according to the definition of 'collection' in section 5(1)), pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).	Y
D 14	Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13.	Y			
D 15	Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage (being preliminary storage according to the definition of 'collection' in section 5(1)), pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).	Y			



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**SECTION F MATERIALS HANDLING**

**H.1 Waste Types and Quantities – Existing & Proposed**

Provide an estimation of the quantity of waste likely to be handled in relation to each class of activity applied for. This information should be included in Table H.1(a).

**TABLE H.1(A). QUANTITIES OF WASTE IN RELATION TO EACH CLASS OF ACTIVITY APPLIED FOR**

Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2010 3rd Schedule (Disposal) Operations		Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2010 4th Schedule (Recovery) Operations	
Class of Activity Applied For	Quantity (tpa)	Class of Activity Applied For	Quantity (tpa)
Class D 1	--	Class R 1	--
Class D 2	--	Class R 2	--
Class D 3	--	Class R 3	4,323
Class D 4	--	Class R 4	600
Class D 5	--	Class R 5	9,084
Class D 6	--	Class R 6	--
Class D 7	--	Class R 7	--
Class D 8	--	Class R 8	--
Class D 9	--	Class R 9	--
Class D 10	--	Class R 10	--
Class D 11	--	Class R 11	300
Class D 12	--	Class R 12	600
Class D 13	As given in Class D15 below	Class R 13	14,907 (Total of Class R3, R4 R5, R11 and R12 above)
Class D 14	As given in Class D15 below	--	--
Class D 15	9,600 (total of Class 11 and 12 above)	--	--

2. Additional Information to address the requirements of Article 12(1)(v) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations, 2004, as amended in relation to ‘describe how the waste hierarchy in Section 21A of the Act is applied’.

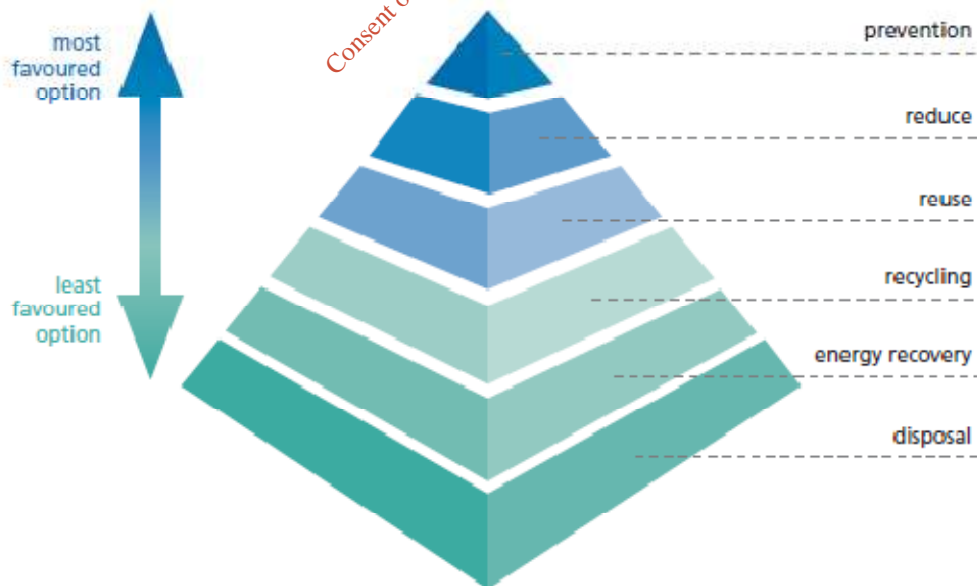
Section 21(A) requires the following waste hierarchy to be applied as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy:

- prevention;
- preparing for re-use;
- recycling;
- other recovery (including energy recovery); and
- disposal.

Cognisance is also taken of the requirements of Section 29 (2A) of the amended acts where:

*‘It shall be the duty of waste producers and holders to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with sections 21A and 32(1).’*

Central to EU policy was the articulation of a waste hierarchy as shown in the diagram below. This hierarchy gives substance to the obligations set out in Article 3 of the Waste Framework Directive. Drawing on the precautionary principle, the waste hierarchy prioritises the prevention and reduction of waste, then its reuse and recycling and lastly the optimisation of its final disposal. The concept is often described by the “4Rs” – Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover; followed by unavoidable disposal.



The essential objectives of waste pre-treatment are to enhance recycling and recovery of resources, and to reduce the environmental pollution potential of waste residuals disposed to landfill.



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Murray Waste Recycling (MWR) Ltd. in its day to day operations adheres to the waste hierarchy policy as outlined above. On site, the waste management operations at the site are divided into two distinct areas, namely the administration building and the waste recovery building. The principle of prevention is applied throughout the company with particular emphasis on the prevention of waste within the administration building.

MWR prevents the unnecessary generation of waste by considering whether new products or services are needed. Consideration is also given to how they are produced. MWR avoids the use of disposable products and where possible the use of heavily packaged products. The policy of encouraging suppliers to minimise packaging is also applied.

As part of the waste management operations, MWR operate a collection of waste skips in the region. The offsite policy of waste prevention is also applied to this area of the operations. For example the delivery of empty waste skips to a customer is carefully administered in order to collect a full waste skip in the same area, thus reducing fuel use, wear and tear on vehicles.

Management of office supplies is carefully planned. Orders for office materials are made directly through the deputy facility manager. Where possible recycled products are used and selected office equipment, such as photocopiers have standby modes. All office equipment such as photocopiers, printers, computers are turned off when not in use. Waste prevention is encouraged throughout all staff by such measures as printing on both sides of paper and the storage of waste information digitally i.e. in addition to recording weight, weighbridge software has been adapted to record waste types (EWC), source of waste, etc thus reducing paperwork.

Reuse of office based materials is encouraged, such as the reuse of packaging materials, refilling of toner cartridges and the reuse of cooler boxes for transporting samples.

Due to the nature of the waste management operations on site, waste materials collected and delivered to the facility are generally not suitable for reuse. Scavenging of waste is not permitted on site. However, where waste that has been accepted at the facility is re-usable i.e. bicycle; it is removed by the waste handlers for re-use.

The recycling of materials used within the office is also implemented, such as paper, cardboard, glass, drink cans and food waste tins.

Waste recovery operations within the recycling building promotes the recovery of metal, plastics, timber, C&D waste and the recoverable fraction of all incoming material. For example over the past three years MWR has recovered an average of 70% of waste that was received at the facility, thus reducing the amount of waste to landfill. Areas for the recovery of material are clearly labelled at the site and staff is trained in the separation of waste.



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As an alternative to landfill, of the remaining 30% of residual waste material leaving the site 42%, is currently being sent for recovery as Refuse Derived Fuel/Solid Recovered Fuel. Material that cannot be sent for RDF/SRF is landfilled.

To meet the requirements of Section 32 (1) of the Waste Directive Regulations, MWR Ltd undertakes waste operations within the waste recycling building on hard standing areas. Some C&D and timber shredding is currently undertaken outside of the building, however as the current extension is nearing completion then it is envisaged that these activities will take place indoors.

If activities such as C&D recovery take place outdoors, it is undertaken on hard standing designated areas. This reduces the risk associated with the handling of the waste.

MWR is aware of its responsibility to human health and the environment. MWR currently operate a waste permit from the site. Conditions on the waste permit require MWR to undertake dust, noise, surface water and groundwater monitoring at its facility to ensure that no adverse environmental impact occurs from the waste management operations at the site.

Odour and dust suppression units are used within the recycling building to remove odours from the structure and eliminate airborne dust particles.

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**Section A**  
**Revised Non-Technical Summary**  
In accordance with Article 14(2)(b)(ii) of the Waste  
Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004, as amended.

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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF THE WASTE LICENCE APPLICATION

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This Waste Licence Application by Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. relates to the proposed extension to an existing waste recovery facility, currently operating under the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011 and Waste Management (Amendment) 2001 and The Permit Regulations 1998. The current waste permit for the facility was granted in January 2009 (WP/08/23).

The existing facility was constructed in 2005, having obtained planning permission and a waste permit from Wexford County Council. It is now proposed to extend the recycling building and associated site infrastructure. Accordingly the residual waste tonnages to landfill will exceed the 5,000 tonnes per annum disposal threshold and hence the application for a waste licence.

The site is located approximately 2 km south east of Ferns, Co. Wexford on the R745. The site is situated in a rural context and surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural.

This non-technical summary has been prepared in accordance with Article 12(1) (u) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations S.I. 395 of 2004. Sub-articles (a) to (t) of Article 12 are addressed below.

A non technical summary was submitted as part of the original waste licence application in 2009. Following a notice in accordance with Article 14(2) (b) (ii) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004, as amended, this request has regard to the introduction of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011.

For clarity, the paragraph numbering is in accordance with the numbering of Article 12(1) (a) to (t).

### **Article 12(1)**

#### **(a) General Details**

Murray Waste Recycling Ltd.,  
Coolatore,  
Ferns,  
Co. Wexford

Tel.: 053-9366778  
Fax: 053-9366860

#### **(b) Planning Authority**

The development is in the functional area of Wexford County Council.

#### **(c) Sanitary Authority**

Final effluent from the site is treated using an on-site wastewater treatment plant and raised percolation area. This is in the functional area of Wexford County Council, Spawell Road, Wexford (Ph: 053-9142211 Fax 053 9143406)

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### (d) Location

The facility is located in the town land of Coolatore, Ferns, Co. Wexford. The National Grid reference for the site is:

E 3040          N 1486

Drawing CE07-253-01-201 shows the location of the site.

### (e) Nature of the Development

#### Existing Development

The Murray Waste Recycling site comprises of a number of varying infrastructure including:

- Recycling building
- Weighbridge
- Administration office
- Construction and demolition (incl. timber processing area) waste recovery facility
- Surface water management system
- Waste water treatment plant

#### Current and Proposed Development

Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. is in operation since 2005 and consists of an existing recycling building and associated site infrastructure. The site itself occupies a total area of c.2.4 ha. The main activities at Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. is the recycling of material associated with the skip hire business. Residual waste is then bulked up of prior to transporting off site for disposal to a licensed facility. Mixed dry recyclable and municipal solid waste streams are also accepted at the site, prior to removal off site either for further recovery or disposal.

The proposed development which will include an extension to the existing recycling building will have a maximum capacity of 24,500 tonnes per annum and will accept non-hazardous household and commercial waste only. Bulking up the waste will limit the number of vehicles transporting waste for final disposal to approximately one ejector trailer every day.

The type of plant proposed at Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. will include

- waste storage infrastructure
- weighbridge
- vehicle parking
- hardstanding areas
- waste inspection and quarantine areas
- refuse collection vehicles and skips
- front end loader
- forklift
- mechanical grab
- trommel and picking line
- timber shredder
- compactor/ejector trailers.

The proposed hours for waste management operations are

- 06:30 to 21:00, Monday to Saturday and Bank Holidays



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Proposed hours of waste acceptance/handling

The proposed hours for waste acceptance are

- 07:30 to 20:00, Monday to Saturday and Bank holidays

Proposed hours of any construction and development works at the facility and timeframes

The proposed hours for construction/maintenance operations are:

- 07:00 to 20:00, Monday to Friday
- 07:30 to 18:00, Saturday

### (f) Class of Activity

In accordance with the Third and Fourth Schedules of the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2010, it is proposed to carry out the following classes of activity at the facility

THIRD SCHEDULE Waste Disposal Activities	Technical Description
D8 Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12.	To allow for further expansion into biodegradable composting.
D 13 Blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 12 (if there is no other D code appropriate, this can include preliminary operations prior to disposal including pre-processing such as, amongst others, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning or separating prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D1 to D12).	This relates to mixing of waste on the floor of the recycling building prior to being placed into the ejector trailer pending removal off site to a licensed facility for disposal.
D14 Repackaging prior to submission to any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 13.	This activity refers to the waste which arrives on site in skips, trailers, and waste collection vehicles. This waste is inspected, and tipped onto the floor of the recycling building, with the recyclable fraction removed, or the incoming waste trommelled and the residual waste is repacked for disposal to a licensed facility.
D15 Storage pending any of the operations numbered D 1 to D 14 (excluding temporary storage (being preliminary storage according to the definition of 'collection' in section 5(1)), pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).	This activity relates to the storage of waste material either on the floor of the recycling building in a designated bay or in the ejector trailer prior to removal off site to a licensed facility.
FOURTH SCHEDULE Waste Recovery Activities	
R 3 Recycling /reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents (including composting and other biological transformation processes), which includes gasification and pyrolysis using the components as chemicals.	This activity relates to the recycling or reclamation of timber, green waste and other organic fractions, including paper and cardboard removed from domestic, commercial, industrial and construction and demolition wastes sorted on site, for shredding, bailing, stockpiling on site prior to removal off site.
R 4 Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds.	This activity relates to the recycling or reclamation of metals removed from domestic, commercial, industrial and construction and demolition wastes sorted on site, bailed, or stockpiled in skips or waste trucks pending removal off site to a licensed or permitted facility.
R5 Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials, which includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials.	This activity relates to the recovery of plastics, glass, construction and demolition wastes, soil and stones, and other waste fractions not dealt with under classes



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<b>(Principal Activity)</b>	2 and 3 above from removal off site to a licensed or permitted facility.
R11 Use of waste obtained from any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 10.	Use of clean soil and stones as construction material on site to minimise the requirement of off site sourcing.
R12 Exchange of waste for submission to any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 11 (if there is no other R code appropriate, this can include preliminary operations prior to recovery including pre-processing such as, amongst others, dismantling, sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising, drying, shredding, conditioning, repackaging, separating, blending or mixing prior to submission to any of the operations numbered R1 to R11).	To include for waste to be sent to other facilities for further recovery.
R13 Storage of waste pending any of the operations numbered R 1 to R 12 (excluding temporary storage (being preliminary storage according to the definition of 'collection' in section 5(1)), pending collection, on the site where the waste is produced).	This activity relates to the storage of recyclable/recovered material removed from waste streams received at the site, either within the recycling building or in areas outside the recycling building for recovery/reclamation off site to licensed, permitted facilities or facilities suitable for the reuse of recovered materials. It is proposed to stored metals, wood, concrete aggregate, glass, baled plastics in the areas designated for C&D recovery/stockpiling prior to being removed off site for recovery.

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(g) Quantity and Nature of Waste

A total of 24,500 tonnes per annum of waste is proposed to be accepted at the facility. The quantity of waste currently accepted and to be accepted at the facility in 2011 (maximum tonnage), is outlined below.

Waste Type	Tonnes per Annum	
	Present	2011
Metal waste	498	600
Plastic/rubber waste	50	84
Cardboard/paper waste	181	240
C&D waste/plasterboard	4,062	5,040
Biological compostable waste	117	1,680
Glass waste	17	60
Mixed dry recyclables	3,325	4,800
Mixed municipal waste and residual	6,571	9,600
Wood waste	2,075	2,400
Textiles	3	3

(h) Raw Materials

Electrical energy is used to power pumps, lighting and the administration building; Most of the plant is diesel powered; the amount used 2008-2009 is as follows:

PARAMETER	UNITS	2008-09
Electricity	(kWh)	28,751
Diesel Fuel	(Litres)	147,379
Heating oil	(Litres)	2,000
Hydraulic engine oil	(litres)	1,904

Water is sourced from an onsite groundwater well and is used in the administration building toilets, canteen and on site during the course of the business.

(i) Plant, Processes and Operating Procedures

The main operation at the proposed development will be the recovery of recyclable materials and the acceptance, handling and bulking of non-hazardous residual waste.

Loaded waste vehicles will arrive at the facility hardstanding area and will pass over a weighbridge before reversing into the recycling building. A system of lifting barriers and CCTV cameras at the weighbridge will control the movement and identification of vehicles arriving at the facility.

Details on the Site Plan and the internal layout of the recycling building are shown on Drawing CE07-253-01-206. It is proposed that the processing of mixed municipal waste will take place in the recycling building. Source separated waste (mixed dry recyclable) will be stockpiled on site pending further recovery using the picking line. The baling of plastics and metal recovery will take place within the recycling building. Waste skips will be tipped out onto the floor of the recycling building and recoverable materials mechanically removed. Residual waste from the skips will be shovelled into the articulated lorry for disposal to landfill. C&D recovery will take place on the proposed hardstanding area at the western side of the site, as shown in Drawing CE07-253-01-206.



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Mixed solid waste will be tipped on the floor of the MRF building from the refuse collection vehicle. The waste will be inspected for non conforming waste on the floor of the recycling building. The remainder of the material will then be transferred to a bag opener and screener (trommel) where it will be mechanically and manually sorted. The three waste outputs will be organic fines, dry recyclables and residual waste.

The organic fines and dry recyclables will be sent to permitted/licensed facility. Residual waste will be sent to licensed facility for disposal. The mixed municipal waste stream treatment process is described in the attached flow diagram. This material will be tipped onto the floor of the MRF building for inspection. The dry recyclables will be sorted either by mechanical and/or by manual means. The different fractions of dry recyclables will be sent to a baler to produce bales of dry recyclables or stockpiled for removal to a recovery facility. The process for treatment of dry recyclables is shown below.

C&D waste will be tipped onto a proposed designated concrete area inside the recycling building where it will be inspected and sorted to remove large items. Material such as plastics, metal, timber and plaster board will be manually removed. Plaster board will be removed and stockpiled indoors on site prior being sent to an authorised recovery facility. The wood fraction and will be sent to the shredder at the facility before being sent to an authorised recovery facility. The remaining material which will consist of concrete will then pass through a rental crusher and screener where fines and oversize will be extracted for reuse as fill material. The magnet will remove any surplus metal fraction and this will be sent onto an authorised recovery facility. Clean rubble will remain at the end of the process and this will be sold for reuse as engineering fill. It is intended that a mobile concrete crusher be utilised at the site on a monthly basis for approximately two days per month. This unit (Terex Mobile Jaw Crusher or similar) will be rented and brought to the site when required. Details will be forwarded to the Agency prior to operation of the crusher. Concrete for crushing will be stored outdoors in the area designated for C&D recovery. Crushed and screened concrete will be stored in this areas ending reuse.

### **(j) Regarding Paragraphs (a) to (g) of section 40 (4) of the Waste Management Act**

The information contained within the waste licence application form and its attachments demonstrates that the proposed facility meets the above requirements of the Act.

### **(k) Emissions from the Site**

#### *Air*

The recycling building is a fugitive odour emission point. The yard is a fugitive dust emission area. There is also a minor emission from the boiler used to heat the administration offices on site.

Proper management of the site and adhering to facility procedures will serve as successful abatement techniques. Handling of wastes which may lead to odours will be dealt with within the recycling building and recovery of some C&D material which will occur outdoors will be managed in such a manner as not to give rise to fugitive dust emissions.

Dust levels will be kept to a minimum on site as all areas leading into and around the waste recycling building are concreted or proposed to be concreted. Also a good standard of housekeeping around the recycling building and trommel and elsewhere on site will be adhered to.

Site roads and access roads may occasionally get dusty. However, because of the nature of the vehicles entering the site dust accumulation should be negligible. In the event that the roads do get dusty, roads and hardstanding areas will be cleaned regularly using a Rota multi-sweeper with water sprayer. Speed restrictions are in place to prevent dust generation.

Operations at the facility involve the collection of recyclable material and the compaction and transfer of solid waste. No liquids, agricultural or sewage sludge's will be accepted at the site.

Waste accepted at the facility will have generally undergone relatively little decomposition and so will have little potential for odour generation.



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For the fraction of domestic/municipal waste that is accepted on site which does have odour generation potential, odour is actively controlled at the waste recycling building with odour neutralising spray mist. Residual waste is stored in the recycling building at all times and is removed from site every two days to minimise potential for odour generation.

### Noise

During the operation of the waste transfer station, the principal noise sources will include:

- the deliveries of material to the site
- the unloading and loading of waste within the recycling building
- material handling within the processing building
- mobile plant within the building

On-site machinery is specified and maintained to manufacturers' standards. This standard extends to hired-in plant.

Noise from delivery vehicles is mitigated by speed control and also by the presence and continuing development of screening mounds. As the onsite tree planting grows, it too will mitigate noise.

### Surface water

All surface water generated on site (with the exception of the roof water from the recycling building) is routed through an oil-water interceptor.

The leachate drainage system in the recycling building will be completely isolated from the surface water drainage network and will be routed to a leachate collection tank.

### Sewer

There is no sewer connection therefore no discharge to sewer.

### Groundwater

A raised percolation area is located at the northern western corner of the site.

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### Environmental Nuisances

Environmental nuisances such as bird, flies, dust, litter and fire have the potential to occur if not controlled. A number of mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design and operation of the facility to minimise nuisances. These include:

- All waste vehicles are fully enclosed or covered to prevent any litter entering the environment.
- The access road and hardstanding areas will be fully paved and therefore traffic generated dust will be minimal.
- The majority of waste activities will be conducted indoors, thus will minimise the fugitive dust and odour emissions, litter etc from the facility.

The building will be fitted with fire extinguishers and a fire water supply tank suitably sized will be maintained on site. Any fire water run-off generated will be collected and contained within the recycling building. This will prevent any environmental impacts on the receiving environment due to a fire.

### (l) Effects of Emissions

An assessment of the effects of the above listed emissions on the environment has been carried out and it has been concluded that the proposed development will not significantly effects the environment. Further details on emissions can be found in Attachment E and Attachment I of the Waste Licence Application. The facility has been designed to minimise the emission of pollutants and operational procedures will be implemented to reinforce these design features.

### (m) Monitoring and Sampling Points

Environmental monitoring is conducted at the facility under the waste permit WP/08/23. In accordance with the waste licence environmental monitoring will be undertaken at the proposed facility for surface water, groundwater, air (dust) and noise emissions. Monitoring points are indicated on drawing CE07-253-01-208 –Monitoring Location Map. Any additional monitoring points will be agreed with the Agency.

All environmental monitoring will be carried out by qualified persons and any laboratory analysis that is required will be carried out by an accredited laboratory. All monitoring will be carried out according to established procedures, approved by the Environmental Protection Agency.

### (n) Arrangements for Waste Arising from Activity

Staff employed at the facility will use the existing administration office, canteen and welfare facilities which will result in the generation of small quantities of municipal waste. This waste is recovered onsite at the facility as far as possible and the remaining waste will be incorporated into the waste collected at the site and transported office site for disposal.

Leachate generated within the recycling building will be collected in the leachate collection system and conveyed to an offsite waste water treatment plant in agreement with the Agency and Wexford County Council.

### (o) Arrangements for Off-Site Treatment or Disposal of Wastes

The bulked up waste/residual waste from the waste transfer station will be transported to an appropriate licensed facility for disposal.

Leachate generated at the facility will be collected in the leachate collection system and conveyed to an offsite waste water treatment plant in agreement with the Agency and Wexford County Council.

### (p) Unauthorised or Unexpected Emissions

The material delivered to the facility will be inspected and only acceptable waste will be accepted at the facility. Any unsuitable material will be rejected.





## WASTE Application Form

Staff will be present onsite at all times during opening hours to supervise and carry out operations and to deal with any emergencies. A CCTV security system will be installed onsite. Key staff will be on-call to respond to any emergency situation outside of normal working hours e.g. night-time, weekends and public holidays.

An emergency response procedure has been prepared and implemented at the facility to prevent accidents and minimise any effects on the environment from accidental emissions or emergency situations. All of these existing procedures will apply to the facility.

### **(q) Closure and Restoration**

It is anticipated that the facility will be operated indefinitely. However if the facility should close for some unforeseen reason all waste and all equipment will be removed from the facility. Waste would be removed to authorised facilities. Equipment will be recycled where possible. The building where waste activities occur would, (if permissible) remain and would likely be used for another purpose.

If a decision is taken to decommission the facility, the Agency will be notified at least six months in advance of the closure and an aftercare management plan will be prepared and submitted to the Agency within this time period.

Activities at the site are unlikely to result in either groundwater or land contamination as the majority of the site will be made up of concrete hardstandings and there is no permanent storage of waste on site. The nature of activities that occur at the site will ensure that no remediation of the site will be necessary in the event of closure of the facility.

### **(r) Financial Provisions**

Murray Waste Recycling Ltd. will meet any financial provision requested by them from the Agency in accordance with the provisions of the waste licence.

### **(s) European Communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulation 2000**

The above Regulations do not apply to the proposed development.

### **(t) Geological and Hydrogeological Nature of the Lands**

With the exception of the onsite foul water treatment system; there will be no direct discharges to groundwater from the facility.