

ADPower Roscommon Limited

Clarity House
Belgard Road
Tallaght
Dublin 24

25th October 2011

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

Re: Waste Licence Application Register Number W0274-01

Dear Sir / Madam

Please find attached response to Article 14(21(b)(ii) of the Waste Management
(Licensing Regulations 2004, as amended).

Yours sincerely



Kevin Flynn

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.



Company Registration Number: 470612
Directors: Kevin Flynn, Evan Dolan, & Wayne Byrne

1. With reference to article 12(1)(f) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations, provide a revised Table B.7.1

Table B.7.1 identifying the relevant classes of activity according to the Third and Fourth Schedules to the amended Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011

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"> - 0.60 for installations in operation and permitted in accordance with applicable Community acts before 1 January 2009, - 0.65 for installations permitted after 31 December 2008, <p>using the following formula, applied in accordance with the reference document on Best Available Techniques for Waste Incineration: Energy efficiency = $(E_p - (E_f + E_i)) / (0.97 \times (E_w + E_f))$ where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'E_p' 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), 'E_f' means annual energy input to the system from fuels contributing to the production of steam (GJ/year), 'E_w' means annual energy contained in the treated waste calculated using the net calorific value of the waste (GJ/year), 'E_i' means annual energy imported excluding E_w and B_f(GJ/year), '0.97' is a factor accounting for energy losses due to bottom ash and radiation. 	Y
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 pyrolysis using the components as chemicals.	P
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.	N
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.	N

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.	N	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.	N
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 R 1 to R 11).	N
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 D 1 to D 12).	N	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.	N			
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).				

Type of Activity

In accordance with the Third and Fourth Schedules of the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2011, it is proposed to carry out the following classes of activity at the facility:

Waste Recovery Activities, in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011

<p>Class R 3. This is the Principal Activity</p>	<p>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 of organic substances by biological treatment (anaerobic digestion) of waste at the facility.</p>
<p>Class R 1.</p>	<p>Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy: It is proposed that the biogas generated from an anaerobic digester will be used to generate energy</p>
<p>Class R 13.</p>	<p>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 waste prior to further recovery off-site.</p>

For inspection purposes only
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use

1. With reference to article 12(1)(f) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations, provide a revised Table H.1(A)

Table H.1(A) with the relevant classes of activity according to the Third and Fourth Schedules to the amended Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011

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 2011 3rd Schedule (Disposal) Operations		Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011 4th Schedule (Recovery) Operations	
Class of Activity Applied For	Quantity (tpa)	Class of Activity Applied For	Quantity (tpa)
Class D 1		Class R 1	24,999
Class D 2		Class R 2	
Class D 3		Class R 3	24,999
Class D 4		Class R 4	
Class D 5		Class R 5	
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	
Class D 12		Class R 12	
Class D 13		Class R 13	24,999
Class D 14			
Class D 15			

2. Provide information to address the requirements of article 12(1)(v) of the Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations, 2004, as amended, in relation to a description of how the waste hierarchy in section 21 A of the amended Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011 is applied. Please have regard to the requirements of section 29(2A) of the amended Acts in addressing this item. (Amendment to the Regulations was introduced by regulation 57 and amendment 60 the Acts regarding sections 21.4 and 29(2A) by regulations 7 and 14 respectively of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011).

There is a critical need to provide infrastructure for the treatment of biodegradable waste diverted from landfill in accordance with EU and national requirements. The proposal by ADPower Roscommon Ltd. will provide much needed infrastructure to treat biodegradable waste.

In accordance with the waste hierarchy this waste facility will undertake waste recycling and recovery of biodegradable waste, with energy recovery and production of a fertilizer, which is deemed the most suitable sustainable and technical feasible solution to manage and treat such waste.

3 Your reply to this notice should include a revised non-technical summary which reflects the information you supply in compliance with the notice, insofar as that information impinges on the non-technical summary.

See attached revised Non-Technical Summary.

For inspection purposes only. Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

ATTACHMENT A - NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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.

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

Article 12(1)**(a) Applicant Details**

AD Power Roscommon Ltd
Ballinphuill,
Tibohine,
Castlerea,
Co Roscommon

Tel: 028 27837

Registered Company No: 470612

Name & Address for Correspondence

Mr Kevin Flynn
ADPower Roscommon Limited
c/o BioCore Environmental Ltd
Clarity House, 1st Floor
Belgard Road
Dublin 24

*For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.*

(b) Planning Authority

The development is proposed for a site in the functional area of Roscommon County Council:

Roscommon County Council
The Courthouse Roscommon
Co Roscommon

(c) Sanitary Authority

Not Applicable

(d) Location

The proposed facility will be located in the townlands of Ballinphuill, Tibohine, Castlerea, Co Roscommon (See Figure B.1). The National Grid reference for the site is:

E 1666 N 2935

(e) Nature of the Development

ADPower Roscommon Ltd. propose to construct an anaerobic digestion plant capable of receiving up to 24,999 tonnes of biodegradable waste per annum, at Ballinphuill, Tibohine,

Castlerea, Co Roscommon The facility will incorporate the use of the Best Available Techniques (BAT). Incoming waste will comprise source separated organic waste from households and commercial premises and non hazardous industrial sludges and sewage sludges.

The site is located in an agricultural area, located off the main N5 Westport – Longford Road. Access to the site is via a county road which junctions the N5. The proposed site is a 6 acre site situated within a block of 30 acres of up to 10 year old forestry. The plantation is primarily coniferous, with deciduous trees circling. A cul-de-sac country road is present to the west of the proposed site, with a spur of this country road also present along the northern boundary of the site. The National N5 Road bounds the southern perimeter of the land under the applicants ownership. Agricultural grass land is located to the east of the site. Ballaghadereen is the nearest town and is located some 5km to the north west of the site.

There is a critical need to provide infrastructure for the treatment of biodegradable waste diverted from landfill in accordance with EU and national requirements. The proposal by ADPower Roscommon Ltd. will provide much needed infrastructure to treat biodegradable waste.

In accordance with the waste hierarchy this waste facility will undertake waste recycling and recovery of biodegradable waste, with energy recovery and production of a fertilizer, which is deemed the most suitable sustainable and technical feasible solution to manage and treat such waste.

Hours of Operation

a) Proposed hours of operation
Staff will be on site from 7.45am to 5.45pm Mon-Sat

The anaerobic digestion process will operate continuously. However, waste acceptance will be conducted only during the hours of operation specified in (b).

b) Proposed hours of waste acceptance/handling

Waste acceptance 08:00 to 17:00 Mon-Sat including bank holidays. No deliveries on Sundays.

(f) Class of Activity

In accordance with the Third and Fourth Schedules of the Waste management Acts, 1996 to 2011, it is proposed to carry out the following classes of activity at the facility:

Waste Recovery Activities, in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2011

Class R 3. This is the Principal Activity	<p>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:</p> <p>This activity relates to the recycling of organic substances by biological treatment (anaerobic digestion) of waste at the facility.</p>
Class R 1.	<p>Use principally as a fuel or other means to generate energy:</p> <p>It is proposed that the biogas generated from an anaerobic digester will be used to generate energy</p>

Class 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):

This activity relates to the storage of waste prior to further recovery off-site.

(g) Quantity of Nature of Waste (EWC Code)

It is proposed to accept up to 24,999 tonnes per annum at the anaerobic digestion plant. The proposed quantities are given below in tonnes per annum.

Waste Type	Max Tonnes Per Annum
Household, Commercial & Industrial Source Separated Waste	20,000
Non-Hazardous Industrial Sludges	2,500
Sewage Sludge	2,499
Total	24,999

The tonnages given per waste type are estimates and will depend on market conditions and it is requested that flexibility be given to the make up of the overall tonnage of 24,999 tonnes in Conditions of the Waste Licence e.g. there may be greater quantities of sludge available than source separated biowaste.

The following waste types by EWC Code will be accepted at the facility.

Waste material	EWC Code	Main Source
Plant-tissue waste	02 01 03	Wastes from agriculture, horticulture & forestry
Sludges from washing and cleaning	02 02 01	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
Animal faeces, urine and manure (including spoiled straw), effluent, collected separately and treated off-site	02 01 06	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	02 02 03	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	02 02 04	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
Waste not otherwise specified	02 02 99	Wastes from the preparation and processing of meat, fish and other foods of animal origin
Sludges from washing, cleaning, peeling, centrifuging and separation	02 03 01	Wastes from fruit, vegetable & cereal ...
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	02 03 04	Wastes from fruit, vegetable & cereal ...
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	02 03 05	Wastes from fruit, vegetable & cereal ...
Wastes not otherwise specified	02 03 99	Wastes from fruit, vegetable & cereal ...
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	02 05 01	Wastes from the dairy products industry
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	02 05 02	Wastes from the dairy products industry
Wastes not otherwise specified	02 05 99	Wastes from the dairy products industry
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	02 06 01	Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
Sludges from on-site effluent	02 06 03	Wastes from the baking and confectionery

treatment		industry
Waste not otherwise specified	02 06 99	Wastes from the baking and confectionery industry
Wastes from spirits distillation	02 07 02	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
Materials unsuitable for consumption or processing	02 07 04	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
Sludges from on-site effluent treatment	02 07 05	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
Waste not otherwise specified	02 07 99	Wastes from the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages
Sludges from the physico/chemical treatment other than those mentioned in 19 02 05	19 02 06	wastes from physico/chemical treatments of waste (including dechromatation, decyanidation, neutralisation)
Sludges from the treatment of industrial waste water	19 08 04	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
sludges from treatment of urban waste water	19 08 05	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
Sludges from other treatment of industrial waste water other than those mentioned in 19 08 13	19 08 14	wastes from waste water treatment plants not otherwise specified
Biodegradable kitchen and canteen waste	20 01 08	Municipal wastes including separately collected fractions
Edible oil and fat	20 01 25	Municipal wastes including separately collected fractions
Biodegradable waste	20 02 01	Garden and park wastes
Septic tank sludges	20 03 04	other municipal wastes

(h) Raw Materials

The purpose of the facility is to convert biodegradable waste into energy through anaerobic digestion. The main raw material for the process is the biodegradable waste. To meet Animal By-Products Regulations requirements certain disinfectants will be required at the site. The chemicals used will be selected from the Department of Agriculture and Food approved list for facilities falling under the Animal By-Products Regulations. Diesel, lubricating oil and hydraulic oil will be used in the waste processing equipment. An onsite well will be used to provide water for the facility. The exact quantities to be used are unknown but will be continuously monitored from commencement of operation to improve efficiencies.

The anaerobic digestion will generate energy (electricity and heat). It is expected that 0.5MWe will be generated and the exact quantity will depend on the waste types being processed. Energy (electricity and heat) generated from the process will be used in the process. An energy audit will be conducted annually to ensure energy is being used efficiently.

(i) Plant, Processes and Operating Procedures

All treatment processes will be carried out within dedicated buildings. The following are a list of the unit operations involved in the anaerobic digestion process with a brief description of each.

The process should be looked at in conjunction with the attached process layout Drawing 2 (Process Technology) and Figure D.1 Anaerobic Digestion Layout.

A. Waste Delivery

Incoming loads of waste will be directed by plant personnel to the Reception building. The incoming lorry will proceed into the reception area after which the roller shutter door will close.

Suitable liquid sludge's (1%-15%DS (Dry Solids)) will be pumped to the low solids reception tank. Incoming wastes with a Dry Solids content of greater than 15% will be passed through a shredder and then transferred to the Anaerobic Digester feed tank. This feed tank will also be fed by the low solids reception tank to ensure a waste mix of suitable DS% content. There will also be a dedicated glycerol feed tank (30m³) to feed the Anaerobic Digester feed tank.

B. Odour Control

The proposed facility includes a bio filter to treat the displaced air from the reception building and reception tanks. This bio filter is equipped with a radial fan and a water scrubber to treat (adjust temperature and humidity) the displaced air in front of the bio filter in order to attain the minimum requirements for airborne emissions. There is a proposed air exchange rate of 3 times per hour for the reception building.

C. Anaerobic Digester Feed tank

The Anaerobic Digester feed tank will be a 500m³ covered tank. This tank will be linked to the odour control system for odour control management. This feed tank will be preheated.

D. Pasteurisation

The macerated waste will be pumped to the pre-pasteurisation process. The pasteurisation conditions are:

- Minimum temperature of 70degC
- Retention time of a minimum of 1 hour
- Particle size ≤12mm

The pasteurization stage operates as a batch pasteurization tank system. Temperature records of each batch will be recorded and archived. A heat recovery system will be used to recycle the heat from the pasteurisation stage to the Anaerobic Digestion feed tank. There will be an E-coli sampling station at this stage.

E. Digestion

The described digestion system will be designed for an organic waste throughput of 30,000 t/a. There are two 2000m³ digestion tanks. The minimum retention time for the proposed design is 23-25 days. The two digester tanks will be mixed to maintain a solution with a consistent Dry Matter content. Heating coils are present within the digester tanks to maintain the required temperature of average 38degC. Storage for the produced Biogas is provided by the two digester tanks which are equipped with a double membrane roof. The operational pressure is in the range of approximately 8 mbar. A variety of safeguards are incorporated in the specification to guarantee the highest level of security in the biogas system, these include but are not limited to:

- over/ under pressure security valves protecting the digester
- A hydraulic overflow protection system.
- Flame stoppers in the gas pipes
- Different biogas pressure and level control instruments together with the security programmes in the PLC.
- An over pressure security valve protecting the biogas storage tank.
- Flare to burn the biogas in the case of an outage of gas motors.

F. Solid Separation

Post digestion the digestate can be spread as a fertiliser direct to land. A solids separation building has been included in the event that at some stage in the future it is decided to

separate the solids and liquid fraction. In this event the digestate will be passed through two decanters within the Solid Separation building. This will separate the digestate into a solid and liquid fraction. The liquid fraction will be stored in the digestate storage tanks. The solid fraction will be stored in skips within the Solid Separation building. Currently it is not intended to separate the solids and liquids.

G. Digestate Storage

Digestate will be stored in the two digestate storage tanks (3,500m³, radius 13m). These tanks will provide storage of 150 days in order to conform to the Nitrates directive. This digestate will be used as an organic fertiliser. There will be a Salmonella sampling station at this stage.

H. Gas Scrubbing

All produced biogas will be passed through a gas scrubbing unit in order to remove trace impurities (i.e Hydrogen Sulphide) in the Biogas. This gas scrubbing unit will have a capacity of 360m³. This gas scrubber is designed to reduce H₂S concentration from potentially high levels of 3,000mg/l to <500mg/l as required by the CHP system.

I. Combined Heat and Power Generator

The CHP boiler room will contain a 0.5MWe Combined Heat and Power generator. The electrical power produced by the Combined Heat and Power plant will be used to provide the complete electrical power demand for the Anaerobic Digestion plant. The boiler room will also house a 150kWt dual fuel oil-biogas boiler; this will serve as a back-up in the case of maintenance on the CHP unit. Heat produced by the CHP generator will be used to pre-heat the inputs in the Anaerobic digester feed tank, maintain the Anaerobic Digester tanks temperature of average 38degC.

J. Gas Flare

The gas flare is a safety measure in which in the event of an over pressure in the system the excess biogas will be flared.

K. Digestate Recirculation

Part of the digestate will be re-circulated back into the reception tank. Liquid digestate can be re-circulated to the reception tank to ensure that the incoming sludge's are of the correct consistency to allow easy handling. Recirculation pipes will be controlled by one-way valves.

(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 including the enclosed Environmental Impact Statement demonstrates that the proposed facility meets the above requirements of the Act.

(K) Emissions from the Site

Air

All waste acceptance and processing activities will take place within dedicated buildings.

The proposed waste reception hall will operate under negative pressure which will prevent emissions to the atmosphere via the entrances and exits to the building. Process air will be passed through a biofilter unit to control dust and odour emissions. Energy will be generated from the anaerobic digestion process through combined heat and power plant. Emissions from this energy utilisation plant will be monitored and controlled.

A wheelwash system will operate at the proposed facility to prevent vehicles exiting the site depositing dust and mud on the surrounding roads. Dust control measures will be implemented to ensure dust does not give rise to nuisance

Noise

Noise generated from every day operation of the BioPark will be minimal, all buildings will be insulated and all operations will take place indoors. All pumps will be enclosed in their own acoustic enclosure.

Surface Water

There will be no emissions to surface water.

Groundwater

There will be no direct emissions to groundwater from the proposed facility

(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 technology and management practices at the facility will ensure the effects of emissions on the environment will not be significant. Further details on emissions can be found in Section 4 of the EIS and attachment E 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

A complete and comprehensive regime of regular environmental monitoring will be implemented at the site by the Applicant. At a minimum the Applicant proposes the establishment of the monitoring locations shown on Figure F.1 Proposed Monitoring Locations. These include air, surface water and noise monitoring locations. Further details on monitoring are provided in Attachment F of the Waste Licence Application. All environmental monitoring will be carried out by qualified persons and any laboratory analysis that is required will be carried out at an approved laboratory.

All monitoring will be carried out according to established procedures, approved by the Agency.

Annual reports containing details of environmental monitoring will be prepared and presented to the Agency.

(n) Arrangements for Waste Arising from Activity

No waste arisings are expected from the process

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

No waste arisings are expected from the process

(p) Unauthorised or Unexpected Emissions

Staff will be present on site at all times during opening hours to supervise and carry out operations and to deal with any emergencies. Key staff will be on-call to respond to any emergency situation outside of normal working hours e.g. night-time and Sundays

An Emergency Procedure will be developed prior to facility operation and will deal with unexpected emissions such as odour/dust emissions to air, noise or emission to water and other eventualities e.g. fire or plant breakdown. The above-unexpected

emissions/eventualities are not anticipated, however if they do arise they will be dealt with as per the procedure.

The Emergency procedure will include details of persons to contact, emergency services numbers and actions to be taken.

(q) Closure and Restoration

It is anticipated that the plant 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 would be recycled where possible. The building where waste activities are proposed would remain and would likely be used again.

An Environmental Liabilities Risk Assessment will be prepared for the facility and will be submitted to the Agency once the facility is operational.

(r) – relates to landfilling of waste and is not relevant to this development.

(s) European communities (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulation 2000

The above Regulations do not apply to the proposed activity.

(t) Geological and Hydrogeological Nature of the Land

There will be no direct discharge to groundwater, as all proposed waste activities will take place on hard standing surfaces and indoors. Storm water from buildings and hardstand areas of the development will be collected and discharged to ground via a soak-away.

Treated effluent from the onsite waste water treatment system which serves the office and canteen will be treated in the anaerobic digester.

For inspection purposes only.
Consent of copyright owner required for reuse.