

The Agency's guidance considers that the key environmental issues for the waste transfer stations and materials recovery facilities sector are air emissions and soil contamination. It lists the following primary measures are considered BAT for the handling and recovery/disposal of waste at a transfer station/materials recovery facility.

## 1 An Environmental Management System

The EMS required under Condition 2 of the current licence meets the BAT requirements.

## 2 EMISSIONS TO AIR

Emissions to air at transfer stations and materials recovery facilities generally occur as fugitive emissions from materials movements/treatment/processing on site, and vehicles. BAT guidance seeks to regulate these by site operations management. BAT is to carry out the management and control techniques outlined below:

### 2.1 Management Techniques

At the EIS and design stage the operator should use the risk assessment process to identify particularly sensitive receptors in the event of dust and odour generation. The same process will also identify high-risk areas that may give rise to dust generation, e.g. site roads and odours (waste types). The operational procedures and the working plan should set out the design and operational considerations and requirements to minimise and control potential nuisance from dust and odours.

KWD Recycling has developed waste acceptance, storage and handling procedures designed to control dust and odour generation at the facility.

### 2.2 Control Techniques

#### Dusts

- High standard of construction, including enclosed waste handling and storage areas for waste with the potential to generate dust or particulate emissions, and cleanliness of site roads.
- Water sprinklers operated in relevant waste handling areas.
- Regular sweeping of access roadways and areas of hard-standing and main transfer station area.
- Transfer and loading of potentially dusty wastes within a building.
- Use dust extraction system to remove dust and particulates from working areas/ buildings, where applicable.

All waste processing that has the potential to generate dusts is carried out inside buildings. A road sweeper is on-site full time and the yards are cleaned regularly.

## Odour

- The operational procedures, having regard to the waste types being accepted and the waste processing activities at the facility, should seek to minimise the risk of odours. All biodegradable/putrescible wastes should be removed from the premises as soon as practicable and, in any case, within 48 hours of arrival or within 72 hours at public holiday weekends.
- Appropriate procedures should be developed for dealing with malodorous waste.
- Vehicles delivering and removing waste should be enclosed or covered.
- Any handling or treatment of malodorous waste should be carried out in an enclosed area suitable for the capture, containment and treatment of odours.

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- Use of appropriate odour abatement equipment.
- Conduct regular inspections, monitoring and maintenance of waste handling areas and abatement equipment.
- Use of odour neutralizing sprays and additives to be considered where odours cannot be prevented.

Potentially odorous waste are processed and stored in fully enclosed areas. All biodegradable wastes is removed from the site as soon as practicable and in any case within 48 hours of arrival and within 72 hours at public holiday weekends.

### 3 DISCHARGES TO SEWER/BY TANKER TO SEWER

For discharges to foul sewer, BAT is to ensure that foul water/final effluent is treated adequately to meet the standards, as set by the Water Services Authority/EPA in relation to the water discharged to the waste water works.

There is no foul sewer connection. Process wastewater is collected and tankered to an Irish Water treatment plant. The quality is monitored to ensure it is suitable for acceptance at the treatment plant.

### 4 DISCHARGES TO GROUNDWATER

BAT for discharges to groundwater is to:

- Prohibit direct emissions to groundwater of effluents containing certain hazardous substances (List I), and to have strict controls to prevent indirect emissions of substances scheduled in List II of the Directive.
- Remove risks of emissions to groundwater through appropriate controls such as containment, bunding, etc.

- Provide groundwater monitoring to enable early detection of any contamination of groundwater that may arise from the facility and the setting of its upper limits.

Direct emissions of List I substances do not occur. The surface water run-off from areas of the site with the potential for contamination to occur is collected and directed via settlement tanks and an oil interceptor to the on-site constructed wetlands. The treated effluent discharges to ground and the quality of the discharge is tested weekly. The oil storage tanks are located in a bund that is subject to regular integrity assessments.

#### **4. NOISE**

The Guidance Note does not cover noise emission sources. For guidance on measures in relation to noise, have regard to the EPA *Guidance Note for Noise in Relation to Scheduled Activities*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2006, and any other guidance on noise issued by the EPA.

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