Article 53 IED Requirements

Table 1 below describes how the DWtE facility meets the requirements of Article 53 of the IED.

Table 1. DWtE IED Article 53 Compliance

Article 53 IED Requirements	DWtE Compliance
1. Residues shall be minimised in their amount and harmfuless. Residues shall be recycled, where appropriate, directly in the plant or outside.	The quantity of resides from the thermal recovery process is minimised by the optimal operation of the waste to energy lines. The harmfulness of resides from the thermal recovery process is minimised by adherance to strict waste acceptance criteria which means that only non-hazardous waste from previously authorised sources is accepted at the DWtE facility. Furthermore a strict waste acceptance procedure is followed which examines waste loads and those deemed unsuitable are quarantined for off-site disposal. Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) is the main waste generated by the facility. This waste is currently sent to the Netherlands where the metal (both ferrous and non-ferrous) is recovered for recycling purposes and the resulting ash residue is recycled in concrete block manufacturing, road construction, concrete paving, etc. It is intended to carry out this activity, through a 3rd party, in Ireland once the prerequisite licences and approvals are granted. Air Pollution Control Residues (APCR) is shipped to two locations in mainland Europe, both of which use the material for recovery purposes. At present the recovery options for APCR are: • used to neutralise an acid waste, thus forming a stable gypsum matrix, which is utilised to back-fill a historic limestone quarry in Norway ; • used to stabilise a salt mine in Germany.
2. Transport and intermediate storage of dry residues in the form of dust shall take place in such a way as to prevent dispersal of those residues in the environment.	The IBA has a moisture content of 20-25% which minimises dust during transport and transfer. In addition, all vehicles delivering the IBA to the docks for onward transport via ship are covered. Finally, when discharged at the docks into a dedicated transfer tray the material is further wetted using a misting device. APCR is stored in silos (internal) on-site before being transferred to sealed containers / tankers for transfer to their end destination thus ensuring that there is no dust from the APCR escaping to the environment during transportation.
3. Prior to determining the routes for the disposal or recycling of the residues, appropriate tests shall be carried out to establish the physical and chemical characteristics and the polluting potential of the residues. Those tests shall concern the total soluble fraction and heavy metals soluble fraction.	Samples of the IBA are collected for analysis to allow it to be categorised prior to transport as per IE Licence requirements. Samples of the APCR are collected for analysis to allow it to be categorised prior to transport as per IE Licence requirements.