

# EPA Application Form

## 4. Activity and Capacity

### 4.3.1 - Storage of Waste and Other Materials - Attachment

**Organisation Name: \***

Miltown Composting Systems Ltd.

**Application I.D.: \***

LA010323

**Amendments to this Application Form Attachment**

<b>Version No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Amendment since previous version</b>	<b>Reason</b>
V.1.0	July 2017	N/A	Online application form attachment
V.1.0	March 2018	Identification of required fields	Assist correct completion of attachment

### Storage of Waste and Other Materials

State the maximum amount of waste and other materials that will be stored on the site at any one time in the table below<sup>1</sup>.

Waste/Other Material	Amount (tonnes) *
Waste accepted and in storage pending treatment:	632
Other materials (Non-waste) accepted, including non-waste feedstocks:	48
Capacity of treatment vessels and chambers:	13,765
Treated waste, whether classified as waste or not:	1,014

List any other feedstocks to the treatment process not classified as waste. State 'none' if none.\*

Wood Chip bulking agent for blending prior to composting

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<sup>1</sup> This should include waste and other materials in: (1) reception, inspection and quarantine areas; (2) storage pending treatment; (3) storage after treatment; and (4) vessels, chambers or tanks during treatment or processing.

\* indicates required field

**Waste and material outputs from waste activities (i.e., those subject to Waste licensing or class 11 of the First Schedule of the EPA Act)**

Describe the waste and material outputs from the installation resulting from the treatment of waste. If no treatment is carried out on the waste, the waste outputs will be the same as the inputs.

If waste is treated, describe the nature and quantity of the treated waste and its onward fate/destination, and in particular whether it is sent for onward recovery or disposal operations.

If waste is treated and a material is produced that is no longer a waste, provide the rationale for such classification. The requirements of Article 28 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 should be addressed in any such rationale. Include the response in this attachment.

The Miltown Compost Facility has the capacity to produce Class I and Class II compost from brown bin and green waste sources that can be used as a soil conditioner in commercial agriculture, as material for landscaping, as organic fertiliser and as a custom growing media. The main outlet for that compost material generated from the composting of brown bin and/or green waste material would be as a compost soil conditioner in commercial agriculture. The compost produced by the facility would have the potential for providing particular nutrients to lands requiring nutrient input and would be applied to lands in conjunction with nutrient management plans for identified land banks.

The use of the compost is reliant on the material meeting the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine requirements for compost production and also meeting the requirements included in Schedule D of the current site Waste Licence (Ref. W0270-02). Once the material meets both criteria, then an assessment of the requirements of landowners, using maps and soil analysis, would be completed to recommend the quantity of compost that can be spread per hectare and will also outline any buffer zones where compost should not be spread.

Compost that could be produced at the Miltown site from the processing of brown bin and green waste would need to meet the criteria required for Class II compost specifically for use as a fertilizer and soil improver on agricultural land. Once the compost meets the stability requirements and quality criteria (e.g., limits on metals and pathogen concentrations) specified in Schedule D of the current waste licence (W0270-02), the compost could be used as a fertilizer and soil improver. Miltown recognize that there is a limit on the tonnages of Class II compost that may be spread on agricultural lands but the land bank available would be adequate to accommodate that restriction.

Class II (agricultural grade compost) would be produced following the initial and intensive phase of composting where easily degradable components of the feedstock, such as proteins, sugars, fats and starches, are broken down. Agricultural grade compost is processed to Animal By-Product (ABP) treatment standards as required by the DAFM. Some of the benefits of using the compost on agricultural lands are outlined below:

- Suitable as an inorganic fertilizer substitute
- Contains useful content of water soluble nitrogen that is released over time
- Contains elements required for healthy crop growth, including; phosphate, potash, magnesium, Sulphur and trace elements.
- Increases soil organic matter
- Increases water infiltration and retention
- Improves soil structure and reduces soil compaction
- Increases crop yield

The production of an agricultural grade compost could create and open a significant potential market for compost produced at the Miltown facility and ultimately would divert significant volumes of biodegradable brown bin waste from landfill. These markets would be sustainable in the long term due to the large landbank available in the area for the use of the material.

#### **Horticulture**

The production of Class I compost meeting DAFM and EPA quality criteria can also provide finished compost for use by landscape gardeners and horticulturalists. Once the product meets the Class I criteria the facility could make the material available to private horticulturalist for use in gardening and landscaping projects and may in the future also be in a position to make the material available to public authorities for use in public horticultural works (e.g., bedding plants in public areas or for use on road verges or roundabouts).

#### **Stabilized Biowaste**

The Miltown Compost facility currently mainly accepts other biodegradable materials, such as organic fines (from mechanical treatment of municipal waste), to produce a stabilised biowaste. According to the Commission of the European Communities, 2001, DG ENV.A.2, stabilised biowaste may only be used in land applications, which are not used for food or fodder crop production and in Ireland is considered by the EPA to be most suitable for use for landfill restoration or as landfill cover. The Miltown facility currently processes stabilised biowaste for transfer off-site in covered trucks for use as landfill cover at licensed landfill facilities (e.g., Ballynagran, Drehid and Knockharley landfills). In addition to the use of the material for landfill cover there is also the potential for the material to be used as a fuel in the Dublin Waste to Energy facility in Poolbeg, Dublin.

**For Soil Recovery Activities (only), please complete the following table:**

All blank fields in the table are mandatory

Soil Recovery Activity Details	Input a value into ALL blank cells (where applicable)			
Volume of void to be filled and authorised by planning permission:			m <sup>3</sup>	
Quantity of waste soil and stone that is required to fill the void:			tonnes	
Proposed annual intake of waste soil and stone:			tonnes per annum	
Proposed duration to complete the fill:			years	
Stage of fill: 'Not Commenced' OR 'Commenced':	<b>N/A</b>			
- If commenced: quantity of waste already deposited in the void: (Enter a value in both cells)		m <sup>3</sup>		Tonnes
- Volume of void remaining:			m <sup>3</sup>	
Period of previous fill: (<Year> to <Year>):				
Quantity of fill authorised by planning permission: (Enter a value in both cells)		m <sup>3</sup>		Tonnes
Waste Licence, waste facility permit, or certificate of authorisation number: (Attach copy in this document)				