

EPA Application Form

4. Activity and Capacity

4.3.1 - Storage of Waste and Other Materials - Attachment

Organisation Name: *

DAFM

Application I.D.: *

[LA010986](#)

Amendments to this Application Form Attachment

Version No.	Date	Amendment since previous version	Reason
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 below¹.

Waste/Other Material	Amount (tonnes) *
Waste accepted and in storage pending treatment:	2,160
Other materials (Non-waste) accepted, including non-waste feedstocks:	
Capacity of treatment vessels and chambers:	20
Treated waste, whether classified as waste or not:	0

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

1. Portland cement.
2. Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag.
3. Water.

¹ 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.

Waste outputs will be treated dredge spoil.

It is being proposed to stabilise and solidify the dredge material. The purpose of this treatment is twofold:

- To reduce the leaching of contaminants. Refer to the Quantitative Risk Assessment for further details on this.
- To process the dredge material into a usable engineering backfill that can support harbour operational uses.

Dredge material will be brought to an unloading point within the trawler basin of the harbour. For the Waste Acceptance Procedure please refer to the Waste Acceptance Procedure report.

Coarser spoil (>20mm) material will be screened out from the dredge spoil and temporarily stockpiled. This material will then be transferred to the reclamation area by truck where it will be directly placed in layers and compacted into the infill area or used in temporary bunds or in the perimeter embankment.

Sandy and silty material will undergo engineering stabilisation and solidification prior to placement into the reclaimed infill area. Such finer material will be transferred (likely by pumping through a pipeline) into a mixing unit. A binder in the form of a slurry will be added to this dredge spoil within the mixing plant until a homogenous mix of binder and dredge material is attained. The binder will consist of a combination of Portland Cement and Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBS) or equivalent. The mix will then be pumped as a wet mix from the mixing unit plant to the banded reclamation area where it will be deposited. Excess water (supernatant) will be collected from the surface of the deposited material and returned to the treatment area for reuse to help fluidise the dredge spoil as necessary to make it pumpable.

The dredge spoil is brought to the quayside in a barge. Within the barge the material is agitated and fluidised to allow it to be pumped into the mixing unit. Material could similarly be transferred to banded areas on land where the material can be agitated and fluidised and screened for larger sized particles.

Silos containing cement/GGBS/ Binder are based within the facility. These components are conveyed to the mixing process plant in liquid form. Mixing is undertaken in an enclosed system. Dust emissions are controlled within an enclosed plant operation, and as all elements are wet. A controlled and consistent end-product is produced with predicable engineering characteristics.

The processed material will be placed within the reclamation area where it stabilises and solidifies. Placement operations will be undertaken in parallel with processing operations.

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:	240,000		m ³	
Quantity of waste soil and stone that is required to fill the void:	432,000		tonnes	
Proposed annual intake of waste soil and stone:	300,000		tonnes per annum	
Proposed duration to complete the fill:	1.5		years	
Stage of fill: 'Not Commenced' OR 'Commenced':	Not commenced.			
- If commenced: quantity of waste already deposited in the void: <u>(Enter a value in both cells)</u>		m ³		Tonnes
- Volume of void remaining:	240,000		m ³	
Period of previous fill: (<Year> to <Year>):		0		
Quantity of fill authorised by planning permission: <u>(Enter a value in both cells)</u>	240,000	m ³	432,000	Tonnes
Waste Licence, waste facility permit, or certificate of authorisation number: <u>(Attach copy in this document)</u>	N/A			