1 Calculation of Capacity for each Recovery/Disposal Activity

R10 - Land treatment resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement

The principal activity will involve the use of imported, uncontaminated soil and stone, sourced from construction and demolition sites, to backfill and restore the worked-out quarry.

Sancom Ltd intend on accepting a maximum of approximately 1.8 million tonnes of soil and stone material on-site for backfilling over the course of 25 years (Considering a fill area volume of ca. 1,054,949 m^3 and assuming an average imported soil density of 1.8 t/m^3.). This equates to a maximum of 72,000 tonnes of soil and stone material per annum over 10 years in the ideal scenario. Assuming there are 260 working days in a year this equates to a maximum of 277 tonnes of soil and stone material per day.

R05 - Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials, which includes soil cleaning resulting in recovery of the soil and recycling of inorganic construction materials

In addition to the principal waste activity described above, it is proposed to carry out the following secondary waste recovery activities which all fall under the definition of Recovery Code 5 prescribed in the Waste Management Act.

- Intake of top-soil, screening at existing screening plant and resale of such material,
- Intake of gravel and sands, washing at existing washing plant and resale of such materials,
- Intake of concrete, concrete crushing using concrete crushing equipment, mixing with sand and gravel before being fed to the washing plant to form aggregate, and resale of such material.

The applicant proposes to accept 1,500 tonnes of topsoil per year for processing at soil screening plant (average 5.8 tonnes/day), 12,500 tonnes of sand and gravel for washing and screening at the washing/screening plant (av. 48 tonnes / day), and 12,500 tonnes of concrete material for concrete crushing (average 48 tonnes / day).

All plant and machinery present on-site is capable of handling the proposed quantities of waste material to be accepted on-site per day and per annum. It is not envisaged that the proposed facility allows for accepting and processing these waste materials in excess of the above quantities given the physical/technical capacity of the proposed facility/site.

R13 - 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)".

Waste materials will be brought via the internal haul road to a stockpiling and sorting area. Here waste will be inspected and separated into the following waste streams using mobile machinery,

- Sub-soil and overburden (LoW 17 05 04)

- Top soil (LoW 17 05 04)
- Sand and Gravel (LoW 17 05 04)
- Concrete (LoW 17 01 01) and
- Biodegradable garden waste (LoW Code 20 02 01)

Sub-soil and overburden will be brought to the proposed fill area for backfilling while sand and gravels will be brought to an adjacent sand and gravel stockpiling area for storage prior to processing at the sand and gravel wash plant.

The total quantity of waste in storage pending treatment is 15,050 tonnes which is included in the R10 and R05 class also.

R03 - 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

The following secondary waste recovery activities are proposed which falls under the definition of Recovery Code 3 prescribed in the Waste Management Act.

- Intake of green waste – from hedgerows, gardens etc. shredding and composting of this waste within a silage pit over an underground effluent storage tank, for use for agricultural land spreading.

The applicant proposes to accept 1,000 tonnes of green waste on-site per annum for processing at the shredder and composting (3.8 tonnes per day on average).

The shredding plant on-site is capable of handling proposed quantities of green waste to be accepted on-site per day and per annum. It is not envisaged that the proposed facility allows for accepting and processing this waste material in excess of the above quantities given the physical/technical capacity of the proposed facility/site.