

**CONSTRUCTION &  
DEMOLITION WASTE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
A PROPOSED STRATEGIC  
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**

**AT**

**CLONMINCH,  
TULLAMORE, CO. OFFALY**

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Report Prepared For

**Steinfort Investments Fund**

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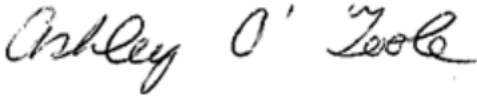

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting Ltd. (AWN) has prepared this Construction & Demolition Waste Management Plan (C&D WMP) on behalf of Steinfort Investments Fund. The proposed Strategic Housing Development (SHD) will consist of 359no. residential units consisting of detached, semi-detached and terraced housing (198no.), along with apartments (161no), a neighbourhood centre comprising two buildings, one which will include a medical centre, physiotherapy practice, gym and retail units and one which will include a business hub, and retail units, and a separate local shop. The development will also include for a standalone crèche building, designed to cater for c.100 children. The subject site has a gross area of 14.3 hectares and net development area of 10 hectares with vehicular, pedestrian and cyclist access to the Clonminch Road (R443), Tullamore, Co. Offaly.

The proposed development will also include residential amenities, hard and soft landscaping, boundary treatments, public lighting, ESB substations, plant and switch rooms, and residential waste facilities, piped site wide services, and all ancillary works and services necessary to facilitate construction and operation. The development will be served by vehicular access from Clonminch Road on the western and eastern sides of the site.

The purpose of this plan is to provide information necessary to ensure that the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste at the site is undertaken in accordance with the current legal and industry standards including the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011* and associated Regulations<sup>1</sup>, *Protection of the Environment Act 2003* as amended<sup>2</sup>, *Litter Pollution Act 1997* as amended<sup>3</sup> and the *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*<sup>4</sup>.

In particular, this Plan aims to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible. It also seeks to provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste from the site to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution (e.g. contamination of soil and/or water).

This C&D WMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of C&D waste to be generated by the proposed development and makes recommendations for management of different waste streams.

## 2.0 CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE MANAGEMENT IN IRELAND

### 2.1 National Level

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 known as '*Changing Our Ways*'<sup>5</sup>, which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. The target for C&D waste in this report was to recycle at least 50% of C&D waste within a five year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (i.e. 2013).

In response to the *Changing Our Ways* report, a task force (Task Force B4) representing the waste sector of the already established Forum for the Construction Industry, released a report entitled '*Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*'<sup>6</sup> concerning the development and implementation of a voluntary construction industry programme to meet the Government's objectives for the recovery of C&D waste.

The most recent national policy document was published in July 2012, entitled '*A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland*'<sup>7</sup>. This document stresses the environmental and economic benefits of better waste management,

particularly in relation to waste prevention. The document sets out a number of actions in relation to C&D waste and commits to undertake a review of specific producer responsibility requirements for C&D projects over a certain threshold.

The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) was launched in June 2002, as one of the recommendations of the Forum for the Construction Industry, in the Task Force B4 final report. The NCDWC subsequently produced '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects*'<sup>8</sup> in July 2006 in conjunction with the then Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG). The Guidelines outline the issues that need to be addressed at the pre-planning stage of a development all the way through to its completion. These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

- Predicted C&D wastes and procedures to prevent, minimise, recycle and reuse wastes;
- Waste disposal/recycling of C&D wastes at the site;
- Provision of training for waste manager and site crew;
- Details of proposed record keeping system;
- Details of waste audit procedures and plan; and
- Details of consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Offaly County Council etc.

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a C&D Waste Management Plan for developments. This development requires a C&D WMP under the following criterion:

- New residential development of 10 houses or more; and
- New developments other than (1) above, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250 m<sup>2</sup>.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include '*Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers*'<sup>9</sup> published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002.

These guidance documents are considered to define best practice for C&D projects in Ireland and describe how C&D projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised and maximum levels of waste recycling are achieved.

## 2.2 Regional Level

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Offaly County Council (OCC).

The *EMR Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the OCC area published in May 2015. Currently the EMR and other regional waste management plans are under review.

The regional plan sets out the following strategic targets for waste management in the region:

- A 1% reduction per annum in the quantity of household waste generated per capita over the period of the plan;
- Achieve a recycling rate of 50% of managed municipal waste by 2020; and

- Reduce to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €130 - €150 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*.

The *Offaly County Council Development Plan 2014 – 2020*<sup>10</sup> sets out a number of objectives and actions for the Offaly area in line with the objectives of the waste management plan.

Waste objectives with a particular relevance to the proposed development are as follows:

#### Objectives:

- **EnvO-13:** It is an objective of the Council to implement the provisions of the Waste Management Hierarchy and the current Waste Management Plan for the Region. As a result, developments in the county will be expected to take account of the provisions of the Waste Management Plan for the relevant Region and observe those elements of it that relate to waste prevention and minimisation, waste recycling facilities, and the capacity for source segregation;
- **EnvO-14:** It is an objective of the Council to use statutory powers to prohibit the illegal deposit and disposal of waste materials, refuse and litter, and to authorise and regulate, waste disposal within the county in an environmentally sustainable manner;
- **EnvO-15:** It is an objective of the Council that the environment shall be protected against harmful effects of inadequate waste management; and
- **EnvO-16:** It is an objective of the Council that the environment be protected against the harmful effects of litter.

## 2.3 Legislative Requirements

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland and applicable to the project are:

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Sub-ordinate legislation includes:
  - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (SI 126 of 2011) as amended
  - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations (S.I No. 820 of 2007) as amended
  - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, (S.I No. 821 of 2007) as amended
  - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) as amended
  - Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 282 of 2014) as amended
  - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
  - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
  - European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
  - European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended

- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009), as amended
- European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulation 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015)
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998)
- European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
- European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended.
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended.
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended <sup>11</sup>.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996 - 2001* and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of “*Duty of Care*”. This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal recycling, recovery or disposal (including its method of disposal). As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final destination. Following on from this is the concept of “*Polluter Pays*” whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect management of waste produced, including the actions of any contractors engaged (e.g. for transportation and disposal/recovery/recycling of waste).

It is therefore imperative that the client ensures that the waste contractors engaged by demolition and construction contractors are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and recycle/recover/dispose of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

A collection permit to transport waste must be held by each waste contractor which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste receiving facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed. Operators of such facilities cannot receive any waste, unless in possession of a Certificate of Registration (COR) or waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 and Amendments* or a waste or IE licence granted by the EPA. The COR/permit/licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and/or disposed of at the specified site.

### 3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

#### 3.1 Location, Size and Scale of the Development

Steinfort Investments Fund intends to apply for planning permission for a Strategic Housing Development at a site of 14.3 ha, at Clonminch, Tullamore, Co. Offaly.

The development comprises the construction of 359no. residential units as detached, semi-detached and terraced housing (198no.) and apartments (161no), a neighbourhood centre comprising two buildings, one which will include a medical centre, physiotherapy practice, gym and retail units and one which will include a business hub and retail units, and a separate local shop. There will also be a stand alone crèche building designed to cater for c.100 children. Please see below for further details:

- Residential including:
  - Apartment Block A (13 No. 2 bed units);
  - Apartment Block B (2 No. 1 bed units and 30 No. 2 bed units);
  - Apartment Block C (8 No. 2 bed units);
  - Apartment Block D (1 No. 1 bed unit, 24No. 2 bed units, 21No. 3 bed units);
  - Apartment Block E (7No. 1 bed units, 40No. 2 bed units and 10No. 3 bed units);
  - Apartment Block F (2No. 2 bed units and 3No. 3 bed units);
  - 4No. 2 bedroom detached houses and 1No. 3 bedroom detached house;
  - 3No. 3 bedroom semi-detached houses and 47No. 4 bedroom semi-detached houses, and
  - 13No. 2 bedroom terraced houses, 5No. 4 bedroom terraced houses and 125No. 3 bedroom terraced houses.
- Neighbourhood Centre:
  - Neighbourhood Centre Building 1 comprising a business hub and retail units;
  - Neighbourhood Centre Building 2 comprising a medical centre, physiotherapy practice, gym and retail units;–
- Local shop;
- Crèche (standalone building); and
- 734 car parking spaces:
  - 642 residential car parking spaces;
  - 5No. local shop car parking spaces;
  - 21no. crèche car parking spaces; and
  - 66no. Neighbourhood Centre car parking spaces.

While the proposed site layout plan allows for future connections to existing residential areas, no vehicular, pedestrian or cyclist connections are proposed as part of the planning application.

The proposed SHD is proposed to be developed in two phases with the cycle scheme on the Clonminch Road to be provided in Phase 1. The proposal includes public open space areas (15,589sq.m), communal open space (1,787sq.m) and private open space in the form of rear gardens for houses and terrace/balconies for apartments. Building heights proposed range from single to five storeys. The proposal includes for all car parking, roads, public lighting, ESB substations and Electric Vehicle charging points, undergrounding of services where required as well as all associated site development works.



### 3.2 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be produced

There will be topsoil stripped and subsoil excavated to facilitate site preparation, construction of foundations, and the installation of underground services. The volume of topsoil to be stripped is estimated to be 30,000m<sup>3</sup> and the volume of subsoil material to be excavated has been estimated to be c.42,000m<sup>3</sup> by the project engineers. It is envisaged that the c.30,000m<sup>3</sup> of topsoil will be reused on site (incorporated into landscaping of back gardens and public open spaces) and the c.42,000m<sup>3</sup> of subsoil will be reused onsite as non-structural fill. However, in the event that any soil is encountered which is not suitable for landscaping or use as non-structural fill, it will need to be removed offsite for appropriate reuse, recycling or disposal elsewhere.

Importation of fill will be required beneath road pavement, under floor slabs and for drainage and utility bedding and surrounds. This material will be sourced from quarries that have all required licences, planning permissions etc. The volume of fill to be imported to site is estimated to be approximately 55,000m<sup>3</sup>.

During the construction phase there may be a surplus of building materials, such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, plastics, metals and tiles generated. There may also be excess concrete during construction which will need to be disposed of. Plastic and cardboard waste from packaging and oversupply of materials will also be generated.

Waste will also be generated from construction workers e.g. organic/food waste, dry mixed recyclables (wastepaper, newspaper, plastic bottles, packaging, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak cartons), mixed non-recyclables and potentially sewage sludge from temporary welfare facilities provided onsite during the construction phase. Waste printer/toner cartridges, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste batteries may also be generated infrequently from site offices.

### 3.3 Potential Hazardous Wastes to be produced

#### 3.3.1 Contaminated Soil

Ground investigations were undertaken at the site by Ground Investigations Ireland in July 2020 to establish the site ground makeup and condition. Soil samples were taken and sent for laboratory analysis to determine if the material would be suitable for reuse. The results of the testing showed that generally the material is variable and that further testing is recommended at the time of construction to verify the design assumptions for the proposed reuse.

It is envisaged that environmental soil testing will also be undertaken to determine the soil quality and identify any contaminants if any material is required to be removed offsite.

If any potentially contaminated soil is encountered, it will need to be segregated from clean/inert material, tested and classified as either non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the EPA publication entitled '*Waste Classification: List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous*'<sup>12</sup> using the *HazWasteOnline* application (or similar approved classification method). The material will then need to be classified as clean, inert, non-hazardous or hazardous in accordance with the *EC Council Decision 2003/33/EC*<sup>13</sup>, which establishes the criteria for the acceptance of waste at landfills.

In the event that Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) are found, the removal will only be carried out by a suitably permitted waste contractor, in accordance with *S.I. No. 386 of 2006 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006-2010*. All asbestos will be taken to a suitably licensed or permitted facility.

In the event that hazardous soil, or historically deposited waste is encountered during the construction phase, the contractor will notify OCC and provide a Hazardous/Contaminated Soil Management Plan, to include estimated tonnages, description of location, any relevant mitigation, destination for disposal/treatment, in addition to information on the authorised waste collector(s).

### 3.3.2 Fuel/Oils

As fuels and oils are classed as hazardous materials, any on-site storage of fuel/oil, all storage tanks and all draw-off points will be bunded (or stored in double-skinned tanks) and located in a dedicated, secure area of the site. Provided that these requirements are adhered to and site crew are trained in the appropriate refuelling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel/oil wastage at the site.

### 3.3.3 Other known Hazardous Substances

Paints, glues, adhesives and other known hazardous substances will be stored in designated areas. They will generally be present in small volumes only and associated waste volumes generated will be kept to a minimum. Wastes will be stored in appropriate receptacles pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

In addition, WEEE (containing hazardous components), printer toner/cartridges, batteries (Lead, Ni-Cd or Mercury) and/or fluorescent tubes and other mercury containing waste may be generated from during C&D activities or temporary site offices. These wastes (if encountered) will be stored in appropriate receptacles in designated areas of the site pending collection by an authorised waste contractor.

## 3.4 Main C&D Waste Categories

The main non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams that could be generated by the construction and demolition activities at a typical site are shown in Table 3.1. The List of Waste (LoW) code (as effected from 1 June 2015) (also referred to as the European Waste Code or EWC) for each waste stream is also shown.

Waste Material	LoW/EWC Code
Concrete, bricks, tiles, ceramics	17 01 01-03 & 07
Wood, glass and plastic	17 02 01-03
Treated wood, glass, plastic, containing hazardous substances	17-02-04*
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	17 03 01*, 02 & 03*
Metals (including their alloys) and cable	17 04 01-11
Soil and stones	17 05 03* & 04
Gypsum-based construction material	17 08 01* & 02
Paper and cardboard	20 01 01
Mixed C&D waste	17 09 04
Green waste	20 02 01
Electrical and electronic components	20 01 35 & 36
Batteries and accumulators	20 01 33 & 34
Liquid fuels	13 07 01-10
Chemicals (solvents, pesticides, paints, adhesives, detergents etc.)	20 01 13, 19, 27-30
Insulation materials	17 06 04
Organic (food) waste	20 01 08
Mixed Municipal Waste	20 03 01

**Table 3.1** Typical waste types generated and EWCs (individual waste types may contain hazardous substances)

## 4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Demolition Waste Generation

There is no demolition required for this project.

### 4.2 Construction Waste Generation

Table 4.1 shows the breakdown of C&D waste types produced on a typical site based on data from the EPA *National Waste Reports, the GMIT*<sup>15</sup> and other research reports.

Waste Types	%
Mixed C&D	33
Timber	28
Plasterboard	10
Metals	8
Concrete	6
Other	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 4.1** Waste materials generated on a typical Irish construction site

Table 4.2 shows the predicted construction waste generation for the proposed development based on the information available to date along with the targets for management of the waste streams. The predicted waste amounts are based on an average large-scale development waste generation rate per m<sup>2</sup>, using the waste breakdown rates shown in Table 4.1.

Waste Type	Tonnes	Reuse		Recycle/Recovery		Disposal	
		%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
Mixed C&D	823.4	10	82.3	80	658.7	10	82.3
Timber	698.7	40	279.5	55	384.3	5	34.9
Plasterboard	249.5	30	74.9	60	149.7	10	25.0
Metals	199.6	5	10.0	90	179.7	5	10.0
Concrete	149.7	30	44.9	65	97.3	5	7.5
Other	374.3	20	74.9	60	224.6	20	74.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2495.2</b>		<b>566.4</b>		<b>1694.2</b>		<b>234.5</b>

**Table 4.2** Estimated off-site reuse, recycle and disposal rates for construction waste

In addition to the information in Table 4.2, the quantity of excavated material that will be generated has been estimated to be c. 72,000 m<sup>3</sup>. It is anticipated that this c. 72,000m<sup>3</sup> of excavated topsoil and subsoil material is to be reused onsite for landscaping and as non-structural fill.

It should be noted that until final materials and detailed construction methodologies have been confirmed, it is difficult to predict with a high level of accuracy the construction waste that will be generated from the proposed works as the exact materials and quantities may be subject to some degree of change and variation during the construction process.

### 4.3 Proposed Waste Management Options

Waste materials generated will be segregated on site, where it is practical. Where the on-site segregation of certain wastes types is not practical, off-site segregation will be carried out. There will be skips and receptacles provided to facilitate segregation at source where feasible. All waste receptacles leaving site will be covered or enclosed. The appointed waste contractor will collect and transfer the wastes as receptacles are filled. There are numerous waste contractors in the Midlands Region that provide this service.

All waste arisings will be handled by an approved waste contractor holding a current waste collection permit. All waste arisings requiring disposal off-site will be reused, recycled, recovered or disposed of at a facility holding the appropriate registration, permit or licence, as required.

Some of the sub-contractors on site will generate waste in relatively low quantities. The transportation of non-hazardous waste by persons who are not directly involved with the waste business, at weights less than or equal to 2 tonnes, and in vehicles not designed for the carriage of waste, are exempt from the requirement to have a waste collection permit (Ref. Article 30 (1) (b) of the Waste Collection Permit Regulations 2007 as amended). Any sub-contractors engaged that do not generate more than 2 tonnes of waste at any one time can transport this waste offsite in their work vehicles (which are not designed for the carriage of waste). However, they are required to ensure that the receiving facility has the appropriate COR / permit / licence.

Written records will be maintained by the contractor(s) detailing the waste arising throughout the C&D phases, the classification of each waste type, waste collection permits for all waste contactors who collect waste from the site and COR/permit or licence for the receiving waste facility for all waste removed off site for appropriate reuse, recycling, recovery and/or disposal.

Dedicated bunded storage containers will be provided for hazardous wastes which may arise such as batteries, paints, oils, chemicals etc, if required.

The management of the main waste streams is outlined as follows:

#### Topsoil & Subsoil

The Waste Management Hierarchy states that the preferred option for waste management is prevention and minimisation of waste, followed by preparing for reuse and recycling/recovery, energy recovery (i.e. incineration) and, least favoured of all, disposal. The excavations are required to facilitate construction works so the preferred option (prevention and minimisation) cannot be accommodated for the excavation phase.

It is not anticipated that any of the c. 72,000 m<sup>3</sup> of excavated material will be taken off site as it will be reused onsite as non-structural fill and for landscaping. However, in the event that any soil is encountered which is not suitable for landscaping or use as non-structural fill, it will need to be removed offsite for reuse elsewhere. When material is removed off-site it could be reused as a by-product (and not as a waste), if this is done, it will be done in accordance with Article 27 of the *European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011*. Article 27 requires that certain conditions are met and that by-product notifications are made to the EPA via their online notification form. Excavated material should not be removed from site until approval from the EPA has been received. It is not envisaged that Article 27 will be used to export excavated material off this site.

The next option (beneficial reuse) may be appropriate for the excavated material pending environmental testing to classify the material as hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with the EPA *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* publication. Clean inert material may be used as fill material in other construction projects or engineering fill for waste licensed sites. Beneficial reuse of surplus excavation material as engineering fill may be subject to further testing to determine if materials meet the specific engineering standards for their proposed end-use.

Any nearby sites requiring clean fill/capping material will be contacted to investigate reuse opportunities for clean and inert material. If any of the material is to be reused on another site as a by-product (and not as a waste), this will be done in accordance with Article 27. It is not envisaged that Article 27 will be used to export material off this site.

Similarly, if any soils/stones are imported onto the site from another construction site as a by-product, this will also be done in accordance with Article 27. It is not envisaged that Article 27 will be used to import material onto this site.

If the material is deemed to be a waste, then removal and reuse/recovery/disposal of the material will be carried out in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011* as amended, the *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and the *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* as amended. Once all available beneficial reuse options have been exhausted, the options of recycling and recovery at waste permitted and licensed sites will be considered.

In the event that contaminated material is encountered and subsequently classified as hazardous, this material will be stored separately to any inert and/or non-hazardous material. It will require off-site treatment at a suitable facility or disposal abroad via Transfrontier Shipment of Wastes (TFS).

#### Bedrock

It is not anticipated that bedrock will be encountered during the excavation phase of this development.

#### Silt & Sludge

During the construction phase, silt and petrochemical interception should be carried out on runoff and pumped water from site works, where required. Sludge and silt will then be collected by a suitably licensed contractor and removed offsite.

#### Concrete Blocks, Bricks, Tiles & Ceramics

The majority of concrete blocks, bricks, tiles and ceramics generated as part of the construction and demolition works are expected to be clean, inert material and should be recycled, where possible.

#### Hard Plastic

As hard plastic is a highly recyclable material, much of the plastic generated will be primarily from material off-cuts. All recyclable plastic will be segregated and recycled, where possible.

#### Timber

Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e. free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will be disposed of in a separate skip and recycled off-site.

#### Metal

Metal will be segregated and stored in skips. Metal is highly recyclable and there are numerous companies that will accept these materials.

### Plasterboard

There are currently a number of recycling services for plasterboard in Ireland. Plasterboard from the demolition and construction phases will be stored in a separate skip, pending collection for recycling. The site manager will ensure that oversupply of new plasterboard is carefully monitored to minimise waste.

### Glass

Glass materials will be segregated for recycling, where possible.

### Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

Any WEEE will be stored in dedicated covered cages/receptacles/pallets pending collection for recycling.

### Other Recyclables

Where any other recyclable wastes such as cardboard and soft plastic are generated, these will be segregated at source into dedicated skips and removed off-site.

### Non-Recyclable Waste

C&D waste which is not suitable for reuse or recovery, such as polystyrene, some plastics and some cardboards, will be placed in separate skips or other receptacles. Prior to removal from site, the non-recyclable waste skip/receptacle will be examined by a member of the waste team (see Section 6.0) to determine if recyclable materials have been placed in there by mistake. If this is the case, efforts will be made to determine the cause of the waste not being segregated correctly and recyclable waste will be removed and placed into the appropriate receptacle.

### Other Hazardous Wastes

On-site storage of any hazardous wastes produced (i.e. contaminated soil if encountered and/or waste fuels) will be kept to a minimum, with removal off-site organised on a regular basis. Storage of all hazardous wastes on-site will be undertaken so as to minimise exposure to on-site personnel and the public and to also minimise potential for environmental impacts. Hazardous wastes will be recovered, wherever possible, and failing this, disposed of appropriately.

## **4.4 Tracking and Documentation Procedures for Off-Site Waste**

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the nominated project Waste Manager (see Section 6.0).

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2011*, *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007* as amended and *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007* and amended. This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project waste manager (see Section 6.0) will maintain a copy of all waste collection permits on-site.

If the waste is being transported to another site, a copy of the Local Authority waste COR/permit or EPA Waste/IE Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project waste manager (see Section 6.0). If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) notification document will be obtained from OCC (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (COR, permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

All information will be entered in a waste management recording system to be maintained on site.

## **5.0 ESTIMATED COST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT**

An outline of the costs associated with different aspects of waste management is provided below.

The total cost of C&D waste management will be measured and will take into account handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from rebates and disposal costs.

### **5.1 Reuse**

By reusing materials on site, there will be a reduction in the transport and recycle/recovery/disposal costs associated with the requirement for a waste contractor to take the material off-site.

Clean and inert soils, gravel, stones etc. which cannot be reused on site may be used as access roads or capping material for landfill sites etc. This material is often taken free of charge or a reduced fee for such purposes, reducing final waste disposal costs.

### **5.2 Recycling**

Salvageable metals will earn a rebate which can be offset against the costs of collection and transportation of the skips.

Clean uncontaminated cardboard and certain hard plastics can also be recycled. Waste contractors will charge considerably less to take segregated wastes, such as recyclable waste, from a site than mixed waste.

Timber can be recycled as chipboard. Again, waste contractors will charge considerably less to take segregated wastes such as timber from a site than mixed waste.

### **5.3 Disposal**

Landfill charges in the Leinster region are currently at around €130 - €150 per tonne which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy specified in the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015*. In addition to disposal costs, waste contractors will also charge a collection fee for skips.

Collection of segregated C&D waste usually costs less than municipal waste. Specific C&D waste contractors take the waste off-site to a licensed or permitted facility and, where possible, remove salvageable items from the waste stream before disposing of the remainder to landfill. Clean soil, rubble, etc. is also used as fill/capping material, wherever possible.

## **6.0 TRAINING PROVISIONS**

A member of the construction team will be appointed as the project waste manager to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the C&D phases of the project.

### **6.1 Waste Manager Training and Responsibilities**

The nominated waste manager will be given responsibility and authority to select a waste team if required, i.e. members of the site crew that will aid them in the organisation, operation and recording of the waste management system implemented on site. The waste manager will have overall responsibility to oversee, record and provide feedback to the client on everyday waste management at the site. Authority will be given to the waste manager to delegate responsibility to sub-contractors, where necessary, and to coordinate with suppliers, service providers and sub-contractors to prioritise waste prevention and material salvage.

The waste manager will be trained in how to set up and maintain a record keeping system, how to perform an audit and how to establish targets for waste management on site. The waste manager will also be trained in the best methods for segregation and storage of recyclable materials, have information on the materials that can be reused on site and be knowledgeable in how to implement this C&D WMP.

### **6.2 Site Crew Training**

Training of site crew is the responsibility of the waste manager and, as such, a waste training program should be organised. A basic awareness course will be held for all site crew to outline the C&D WMP and to detail the segregation of waste materials at source. This may be incorporated with other site training needs such as general site induction, health and safety awareness and manual handling.

This basic course will describe the materials to be segregated, the storage methods and the location of the Waste Storage Areas (WSAs). A sub-section on hazardous wastes will be incorporated into the training program and the particular dangers of each hazardous waste will be explained.

## **7.0 RECORD KEEPING**

Records should be kept for all waste material which leaves the site, either for reuse on another site, recycling or disposal. A recording system will be put in place to record the waste arisings on site.

A waste tracking log should be used to track each waste movement from the site. On exit from the site the waste collection vehicle driver should stop at the site office and sign out as a visitor and provide the security personnel or waste manager with a waste docket (or WTF for hazardous waste) for the waste load collected. At this time, the security personnel should complete and sign the Waste Tracking Register with the following information:

- Date
- Time
- Waste Contractor
- Company waste contractor appointed by e.g. Contractor or subcontractor name
- Collection Permit No.
- Vehicle Reg.
- Driver Name



- Docket No.
- Waste Type
- EWC/LoW

The waste transfer dockets will be transferred to the site waste manager on a weekly basis and can be placed in the Waste Tracking Log file. This information will be forwarded onto the OCC Waste Regulation Unit when requested.

Alternatively, each subcontractor that has engaged their own waste contractor will be required to maintain a similar waste tracking log with the waste dockets/WTF maintained on file and available for inspection on site by the main contractor as required.

A copy of the Waste Collection Permits, CORs, Waste Facility Permits and Waste Licences will be maintained on site at all times. Subcontractors who have engaged their own waste contractors, should provide the main contractor with a copy of the waste collection permits and COR/permit/licence for the receiving waste facilities and maintain a copy on file available for inspection on site as required.

## **8.0 OUTLINE WASTE AUDIT PROCEDURE**

### **8.1 Responsibility for Waste Audit**

The appointed waste manager will be responsible for conducting a waste audit at the site during the C&D phase of the development.

Contact details for the nominated Waste Manager will be provided to the OCC Waste Regulation Unit after the main contractor is appointed and prior to any material being removed from site.

### **8.2 Review of Records and Identification of Corrective Actions**

A review of all the records for the waste generated and transported off-site should be undertaken mid-way through the project. If waste movements are not accounted for, the reasons for this should be established in order to see if and why the record keeping system has not been maintained. The waste records will be compared with the established recovery/reuse/recycling targets for the site.

Each material type will be examined, in order to see where the largest percentage waste generation is occurring. The waste management methods for each material type will be reviewed in order to highlight how the targets can be achieved. Waste management costs will also be reviewed.

Upon completion of the C & D phase, a final report will be prepared, summarising the outcomes of waste management processes adopted and the total recycling/reuse/recovery figures for the development.

## **9.0 CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT BODIES**

### **9.1 Local Authority**

Once demolition and construction contractors have been appointed and prior to removal of any C&D waste materials offsite, details of the proposed destination of each waste stream will be provided to the OCC Waste Regulation Unit.

OCC will also be consulted, as required, throughout the demolition, excavation and construction phases in order to ensure that all available waste reduction, reuse and

recycling opportunities are identified and utilised and that compliant waste management practices are carried out.

## **9.2 Recycling/Salvage Companies**

Companies that specialise in C&D waste management will be contacted to determine their suitability for engagement. Where a waste contractor is engaged, each company will be audited in order to ensure that relevant and up-to-date waste collection permits and facility COR/permits/licences are held. These permit details will be sent to the OCC Waste Regulation Unit.

## 10.0 REFERENCES

1. Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Sub-ordinate and associated legislation includes:
  - European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 821 of 2007) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended.
  - European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
  - European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014)
  - European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. No. 508 of 2009) as amended.
  - European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015)
  - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended.
  - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended.
  - The European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1988 (S.I. No. 248 of 1988)
  - European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 324 of 2011)
  - European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended
2. Protection of the Environment Act 2003, (No. 27 of 2003) as amended.
3. Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997) as amended
4. Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 (2015).
5. Department of Environment and Local Government (DoELG) *Waste Management – Changing Our Ways, A Policy Statement* (1998).
6. Forum for the Construction Industry – *Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste*.
7. Department of Environment, Communities and Local Government (DoECLG), *A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland* (2012).
8. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, *Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects* (2006).
9. FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), *Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers* (2002).
10. The Offaly County Council (OCC) *Offaly County Council Household Waste Bye-Laws* (2012).
11. Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended
12. EPA, *Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous* (2015)
13. Council Decision 2003/33/EC, establishing criteria and procedures for the acceptance of waste at landfills pursuant to Article 16 of and Annex II to Directive 1999/31/EC.
14. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), *National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012*.

15. EPA and Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology (GMIT), *EPA Research Report 146 – A Review of Design and Construction Waste Management Practices in Selected Case Studies – Lessons Learned* (2015).