

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Summary

The purpose of this attachment is to outline the maximum quantities of certain wastes as set out in Section 4.3 of the application form. Maximum quantities of Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are requested and also maximum quantities of municipal, construction & demolition and “other” wastes are also sought.

1.2 Explanation of Figures Entered

Maximum quantities of each waste type are requested in the application form on-line and hence for the split between hazardous and non-hazardous waste, we have given the maximum quantity of each (240,000 tpa and 24,000 tpa respectively). This does not mean that Indaver intends to process 264,000 tpa in total but depending on wastes that are available in the market in any given year of the 30 year operational life of the facility, it is conceivable that we may not receive any hazardous waste in one year and in others we may receive up to 24,000 tpa. Changing legislation can also have an impact on this and wastes that may be classified as non-hazardous today may become hazardous in the future without any physical change to the type of waste concerned. As a result, the mix of waste will vary but will not exceed the total annual tonnage of 240,000 tpa of waste accepted. In any given year the split of hazardous and non-hazardous can be at either end of the spectrum.

The same principle is applied to the maximum tonnages for municipal, construction & demolition and “other” wastes. The explanation as to why the maximum tonnages of each stream chosen is outlined below. Municipal waste is understood to mean municipal wastes and other commercial and industrial wastes of similar composition and can also contain mechanically treated waste.

2.0 Maximum Tonnage Justification

2.1 Hazardous and Non-Hazardous

Planning permission has been granted for an annual maximum waste acceptance limit of 240,000 tpa. Planning permission has also specified that no more than 24,000 tpa of hazardous waste shall be accepted at the facility in any one year. For the reasons outlined in section 1 above, the maximum tonnage of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste is therefore 24,000 tpa and 240,000 tpa respectively. See scenario 1 & scenario 3 in Attachment 4-3-4 “*R & D Activity Capacity Calculations*” which demonstrates this.

2.2 Municipal, Construction & Demolition and Other wastes

For the same reasons as outlined in section 1 above, it is conceivable that in any one year all of the waste accepted at the facility is municipal solid waste (MSW). Hence 240,000 tpa is the maximum possible for MSW. See scenario 4 in Attachment 4-3-4 “*R & D Activity Capacity Calculations*” which demonstrates this.

“Construction and demolition waste” (C&D Waste) may be accepted by the facility. These types of wastes if suitable for treatment at the facility are typically related to specific projects. Soil and stones contaminated with Japanese Knotweed would be a good example of this. Although not a regular waste stream, up to 20,000 tonnes per annum of this type of waste could be accepted. Typically these types of waste are of a low calorific value but, when blended well with the other waste in the bunker, give a consistent waste feed to the furnace. See scenario 2 and scenario 6 in Attachment 4-3-4 “*R & D Activity Capacity Calculations*” for examples of varying quantities of C&D Waste.

“Other Waste” as listed in the Application Form would include solid hazardous wastes, hazardous and non-hazardous sludges, hazardous and non-hazardous aqueous wastes and other non-hazardous industrial wastes. Up to 55,000 tonnes of this category of waste may also be accepted. See scenario 5 in Attachment 4-3-4 “*R & D Activity Capacity Calculations*” for a demonstration of this.

2.3 Other Combinations of incoming wastes

As can be seen from the scenarios outlined, many combinations of different waste types can be accepted. A lot is dependent on the calorific value (CV) of the main incoming waste stream which in all scenarios is MSW. The lower this value is, the more capacity that is available for other higher CV waste streams (whilst keeping the annual tonnage limited at 240,000 tpa). The higher this value is, the more capacity that is available for other lower CV wastes. A good example of this is shown in scenario 7 in Attachment 4-3-4. In this example, a theoretical maximum of 20,000 tonnes of hazardous aqueous waste could be treated at the facility. Scenarios 8, 10, 11 & 12 also demonstrate the effect of the varying CV value of the incoming MSW and the total capacity of the plant to treat a certain tonnage of waste. Scenarios 10, 11 & 12 are purely for demonstrative purposes and in any given year the total amount of waste accepted will not exceed 240,000 tpa.

3.0 Summary

The facility will accept no more than 240,000 tonnes per annum in line with the planning permission granted by An Bord Pleanála in May 2018. The tonnages of the categories and types of waste will vary from year to year but no more than 24,000 tonnes of hazardous waste will be accepted in any one year.

As it is impossible to predict what quantities and waste streams will be suitable for treatment and available in the waste market both in the future when the plant becomes operational and how this will change and evolve in subsequent years, Indaver respectively suggests that any conditions imposed by the Agency on the acceptance of specific waste types is restricted to the two limits (240,000 tpa total waste accepted and 24,000 tpa of hazardous waste accepted) as set out in the planning conditions of An Bord Pleanála.

4.0 References

Attachment 4-3-4 “R & D Activity Capacity Calculations”