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20001

Nine Mile Point Waste Processing Facility

Residues Management Plan

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Report

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Contents

Residues Management Plan

1 Introduction

This Residue Management Plan outlines the residues produced by the Nine Mile Point Waste Processing Facility and how they are dealt with in line with the Waste Hierarchy.

The Residue Management Plan will be reviewed annually to identify any changes in residues and the opportunities for reduction and improvement of environmental outcomes in line with the Waste Hierarchy. The plan will be reviewed more frequently in light of any major changes.

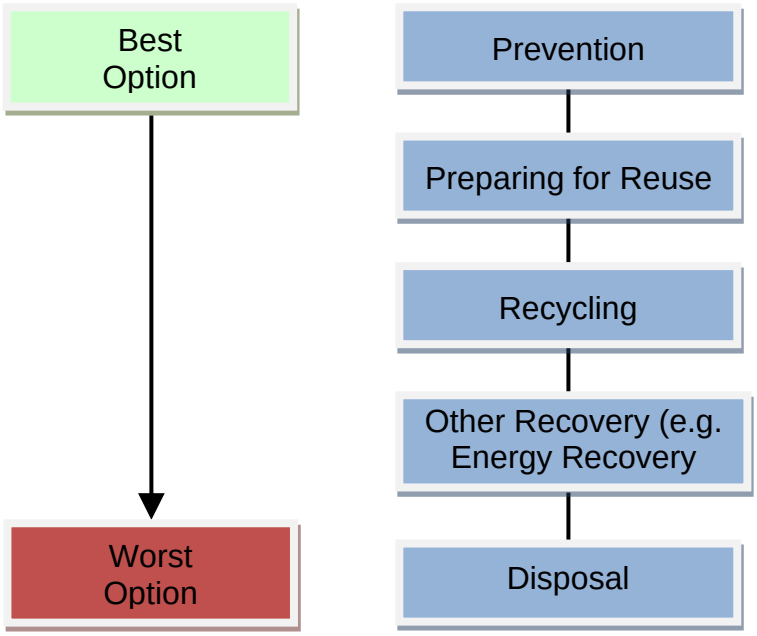
2 Residues Management Plan

2.1 Revised Waste Framework Directive

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework and is of particular significance to the development of the Plan. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. This Directive, which was adopted on the 19th November 2008, sets out measures to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of wastes on human health and the environment and aims to reduce the use of resources.

A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to, minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2.1 Waste Management Hierarchy



When applying the Waste Hierarchy, the WFD states that measures should be taken to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes. The WFD also makes a provision that specific waste streams may depart from the Waste Hierarchy where this is justified by a life cycle assessment taking into account overall impacts (environmental, economic and social) that a product or service will have throughout its whole life and will deliver the best overall outcome.

2.2 Residues Management

The Residues produced by the Nine Mile Point Waste Processing Facility and how they are dealt with in line with the waste hierarchy are detailed in table 2.1. All waste on site will be managed in accordance with the Waste Hierarchy outlined in figure 2.1.

Table 2.1 Residue Management Plan

Residue Type	Approximate tonnage per year (tonnage)	Reduction measures	Management in line with Waste Hierarchy
Recyclates	250	Reduction measure not feasible as purpose for facility is to separate recylates and to produce SRF/RDF for export offsite.	Recyclable materials will be recovered during the mechanical process and will be stored within the main process building prior to export offsite. Baled recyclable materials will be stored externally.
SRF/RDF	350	Reduction measure not feasible as purpose for facility is to separate recylates and to produce SRF/RDF for export offsite.	As recyclates are removed from the incoming waste stream, remaining wastes will undergo further mechanical processing to produce SRF/RDF which will then be

			exported offsite for energy production.
Other Fractions	300	Strict inspection procedures for waste acceptance will be in place to ensure conformance of all incoming waste.	Other recoverable and licensed fractions of waste where all other resources have been implemented, will be exported to permitted facilities with a copy of the permit being reviewed prior to dispatch.
Spent Carbon Filter Material	Sent for regeneration to create a closed circle route. Regenerated carbon will be used for refill to minimise disposal.	A regular review will be maintained of the use and the effectiveness of all media in the carbon filters. If the media is becoming ineffective in the treatment of odour the media will be replaced. This replacement of media will be recorded in the site diary. All spent media will be disposed to an appropriately licenced disposal facility.	Sent for regeneration to create a closed circle route. Regenerated carbon will be used for refill to minimise disposal
General Waste from Office and Welfare Areas	Put into process with food waste collected separately	Electronic documents maintained with permitted staff access to reduce paper use. Electronic back up records will be held in the company's head office.	Waste separated for recycling where possible e.g., paper. Separated food waste collected and sent to an appropriately permitted facility such as an AD plant or

			invessel composter for recycling.
Food Waste from Office and Staff Welfare Areas	0.05	Allocated bins for food waste in office and staff welfare areas. Provision of fridge for storage of staff food.	Separated food waste collected and sent to an appropriately permitted facility such as an AD plant or invessel composter for recycling.
Foul Sewage from Office and Staff Welfare Areas	Foul discharged from toilets and welfare facilities and offices via 150mm diameter pipe.	Foul drainage only required for office and welfare areas.	Foul discharged to public sewer for further treatment in a wastewater treatment works.
Spent Spill Kit Material	0.5	Minimisation of spillages through staff training on standard operational procedures and in place spillage procedure.	Spill kits used for hazardous materials (oil or fuel) will be managed as hazardous waste.
Surface Water from Site	Maximum 10L/second	Incoming wastes will be dry in nature to produced high quality SRF. The waste will enter a dry process of mechanical treatment to produce SRF and separate recyclable materials. Therefore, no effluent will be produced from this process.	Surface water from the external areas of site will drain to storage crates for attenuation. Surface water will then be released to the existing surface water drainage system on the industrial estate. All surface water run-off will pass through silt traps and full retention interceptors. These will be inspected on a regular basis to check their integrity

			and be maintained to prevent overfilling.

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