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**CARRAIGIN POWER LTD**

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**CARRIGEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY  
DEVELOPMENT, COUNTY ROSCOMMON**

**CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENTAL  
MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(CEMP)**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN 5  
WASTE MANGEMENT PLAN**

**March 2026**

**Carraigin Power Ltd**  
c/o Enerco Energy Ltd  
Lissarda Business Park,  
Lissarda,  
Cork,  
Ireland



**Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited,**  
Consulting Engineers,  
Finisklin Business Park,  
Sligo.  
Tel.: 071 9161416  
Fax: 071 9161080  
email: [info@jodireland.com](mailto:info@jodireland.com)



# JENNINGS O'DONOVAN & PARTNERS LIMITED

Project, Civil and Structural Consulting Engineers,  
FINISKLIN BUSINESS PARK,  
SLIGO,  
IRELAND.

Telephone (071) 9161416  
Fax (071) 9161080  
Email [info@jodireland.com](mailto:info@jodireland.com)  
Web Site [www.jodireland.com](http://www.jodireland.com)





## DOCUMENT APPROVAL

<b>PROJECT</b>	Carrigeen Renewable Energy Development	
<b>CLIENT / JOB NO</b>	Carraigin Power Ltd	6575
<b>DOCUMENT TITLE</b>	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Waste Management Plan (WMP)	

### Prepared by

### Reviewed/Approved by

Document Final	Name Kathlyn Feeney	Name Ciara Gilligan
Date March 2026	Signature 	Signature 

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope and Requirements**

This Management Plan is a 'live' document that can be reviewed and updated at regular intervals throughout the Project life cycle. The Contractor is required to develop and adapt this document in line with the activities of the project being undertaken for the Project. The contractor will approve this Plan (and any future amendments of the document) with the Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) prior to any work commencing.

The information in this document forms part of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and is the Site Waste Management Plan for the Project.

The CEMP and the measures detailed in this Waste Management Plan are part of the main requirements for consents for planning permissions. As such, the contractor (and all sub-contractors) onsite are obligated to incorporate these waste requirements (contained herein) in all operations.

The general methods and principles detailed within this document will be adhered to by the contractor as they are committed to reduce the resources it uses in the construction work of the Project.

### **1.2 Waste Prevention & Waste Regulations:**

#### **1.2.1 *A Circular Economy***

On a global level, the linear consumption model of increasing extraction of natural resources and disposal of waste is a major contributor to habitat and biodiversity loss and contributes to global warming. According to the circularity gap report 2020<sup>1</sup>, material consumption has trebled from 26.7 billion tonnes in 1970 to 92 billion tonnes in 2017. A primary driver of global habitat loss and deforestation is the extraction of resources, the majority of which are wasted.

Half of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and more than 90% of biodiversity loss and water stress come from resource extraction and processing. A transition to a circular economy offers the possibility of a sustainable alternative future and is a fundamental step towards achieving climate targets and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.circularity-gap.world/2020> [Accessed online 31/10/2025]

The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy (Department of Environment, Climate and Communications, 2020) is Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025 and is the new roadmap for waste planning and management. This Plan shifts focus away from waste disposal and looks instead to how we can preserve resources by creating a circular economy.

The Plan outlines the contribution of the sector to the achievement of a number of other national plans and policies including the Climate Action Plan<sup>2</sup>. It also matches the level of ambition being shown across the European Union through the European Green Deal<sup>3</sup>, which encompasses a range of actions supporting circularity and sustainability. To support the policy, regulation is already being used (Circular Economy Legislative Package), or in the pipeline (Single Use Plastics Directive).

Goals of the Waste Action Plan for household and business include:

- Recycling targets for waste collectors
- Standardised bin colours across the State: green for recycling, black for residual and Brown for organic waste.
- Waste recovery levy to encourage recycling
- Waste oversight body to manage consumer rights
- Education and awareness campaign to improve segregation

Plastic, packaging and single use plastic goals include:

- Single use items banned from July 2021 include:
  - Cotton bud sticks
  - Cutlery
  - Plates
  - Stirrers
  - Chopsticks
  - Straws
  - Polystyrene containers
  - Oxo-degradable plastic products
- Significantly reduce single use plastics being placed on the market by 2026
- All packaging reusable or recyclable by 2030

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<sup>2</sup> Climate Action Plan 2025 CAP25 Changing, Dept of the Environment, Climate and Communications, 2025.] <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-climate-energy-and-the-environment/publications/climate-action-plan-2025/> [Accessed online 12/02/2026]

<sup>3</sup> A European Green Deal, Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent, European Commission. [https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en) [Accessed 31/10/2025]

Food waste goals include:

- Halve our food waste by 2030
- Waste segregation infrastructure for apartment dwellers
- Sustainable food waste management options for all homes and businesses

Extended Producer Responsibility goals include for:

- Mandatory extended producer responsibility for all packaging producers before 2024 EU Deadline
- New rules for schemes to incentivise good practice in waste recycling and drive better product design
- Producers liable for modulation fees

In terms of construction and demolition wastes, the Plan aims to

- Streamline by-product notification and end-of-waste decision making
- Revision of the 2006 best practice guidelines for Construction and Demolition Waste
- Working group to develop national end-of-waste applications for priority waste streams

The Textiles related goals include:

- Textile action group to explore options to improve future circularity in textiles
- Consider global impacts of the international trade in used textiles
- Work with Irish designers and retailers to promote eco-design for clothing and textiles

Enforcement goals in the Plan include:

- Expanded role for Local Authorities to address priority waste enforcement challenges
- Unauthorised sites action plan and anti-dumping toolkit
- Fixed penalty notices for breaches of waste law

Treatment of wastes as part of the Plan include:

- Review state support for development of recycling infrastructure
- Standardise waste streams accepted at civic amenity sites

- Examine legislation and procedures for development of waste management infrastructure

Government leadership on Circular Economy goals include:

- High level all of government circular economy strategy
- Inclusion of green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement
- Develop circular economy sectoral roadmaps
- Explore how Ireland's digital sector can accelerate transition to a circular economy

### 1.2.2 A Resource Opportunity

In 2020, the Government published the Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy: Ireland's Waste Policy 2020-2025. One of its guiding principles is to minimise waste.

**The Waste Hierarchy which contractors are obligated to apply: (Source: EC<sup>4</sup>):**



The waste management hierarchy applies to all waste, including hazardous waste. The top of the hierarchy indicates that the priority should be in preventing waste being produced in the first place.

<sup>4</sup> European Commission  
[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive_en) [Accessed Online 31/10/2025]

The Contractor will:

- Ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals
- Not allow waste disposal to constitute a public nuisance through excessive noise levels or unpleasant odours, or to degrade places of special natural interest
- Prohibit the dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste
- Prepare Waste Management Plans
- Ensure that waste treatment operations are licensed
- Require waste collectors to have special authorization and to keep records
- Ensure that the waste which cannot be prevented or recovered is disposed of without causing environmental pollution.

The EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (Directive 96/61/EC) provides for a permit system for activities including waste management. In adherence with this Directive the Contractor must:

- Be in possession of a waste permit for waste disposal and
- Be prepared at all times for inspection regarding monitoring of waste activities.

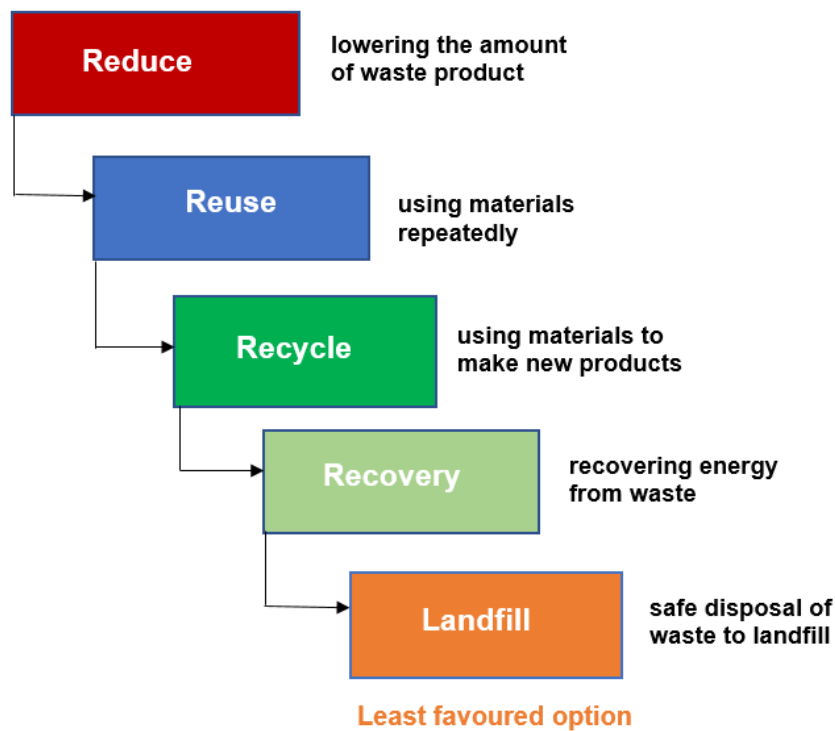
### 1.3 **Benefits of Waste Prevention**

The contractor will prevent waste through implementing reduction and effectively managing resources from the design stage of construction to the completion of the construction of the Project. This will ensure that:

- Legal obligations are met
- Waste production is minimised
- Build costs are minimised
- A framework for continuous assessment and best practice is implemented
- Carbon emissions and negative environmental impacts of and from waste materials are reduced

The following image explains this in more detail. The least favoured option is to dispose of waste to landfill where embodied energy is not recovered. The Waste Hierarchy (EU Waste Framework Directive, 2008) is outlined below:

**Most Favoured Option**



**1.4 Reference Documentation**

As well as the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended), other guidance documents have been used to develop this plan. These include:

**Pollution Prevention Guidelines:**

Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, Environmental Protection Agency, 2021.

**EU Directive:**

**Article 4 of Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)**

This sets out the five steps for dealing with waste (waste hierarchy).

**2 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS**

A Site Waste Management Plan involves the following stages:

- Planning
- Implementation
- Monitor
- Review

## **2.1 Planning**

The planning stage of the Project has taken into account the nature of the site, design of the wind farm, environmental considerations and construction methods to minimise the quantity of waste produced onsite during its construction.

## **2.2 Implementation**

This Waste Management Plan will include:

1. An inventory of waste type expected to be produced in the course of the Project.
2. Estimates of each type of waste that will be produced in the construction of this wind farm.
3. A statement showing how the contractor will minimise each type of waste to be produced prior to any activity generating this waste.
4. Procedures for identification of the waste management actions proposed for each different waste type, including re-using, recycling, recovery and disposal (in accordance with the waste hierarchy priorities).

## **2.3 Monitoring**

### **2.3.1 *Checks and Records***

All stores onsite of oil, fuel, chemicals etc will be regularly checked (in particular in extreme weather conditions) for evidence of leaks or spills. The timing of each of these checks is detailed in Section 3. These checks will be visual inspections to look for evidence of contamination.

Records of all visual checks will be maintained and be available for inspection on request. Waste Management will be a regular item on team meetings as required by the CEMP. Waste Management Practices will be revised at these meetings. A waste audit will be carried out every six months (**Section 2.3.3**).

### **2.3.2 *Waste Inventory***

A waste inventory will be maintained and kept up to date. It will include an inventory of all waste materials leaving the site for disposal and the name of the licensed operator and intended disposal facility. A Waste Inventory Spreadsheet will be added to this plan by the Contractor.

### **2.3.3 Monitoring of Site Waste Management Plan**

The contractor will appoint a person to implement and monitor the Waste Management Plan. This will be the Environmental Manager.

As stated, the Waste Management Plan will include an inventory of the types and estimates of the waste to be produced onsite. The appointed person will ensure that a Site Waste Audit is carried out every six months.

### **2.4 Completion, Audit and Review**

Upon completion of construction works but before the end of the defect's correction period, a Waste Management Review will be undertaken. The aim of this is to identify project progress, measure compliance with licenses and to consider lessons learnt. A Waste Management Review will be carried out at the end of construction.

### **2.5 Site Waste Management as Part of Site Induction process**

All workers onsite at the Project will be fully briefed with the Waste Management Plan. All site visitors will be briefed on appropriate waste storage and disposal units. Littering onsite will not be tolerated. All personnel have a Duty of Care to challenge others noted littering onsite.

## **3 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES**

- The Contractors will avoid or minimise the volume of waste generated.
- All construction and operation waste materials will be correctly sorted, recycled or disposed of accordance with good site practice and in accordance with the Site Waste Management Plan. A policy of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle will apply.
- Waste will be stored a minimum of 50 m from nearby major watercourses and 10m from minor watercourses at the Site.
- Waste storage and disposal will be carried out in a way which prevents pollution in compliance with legislation.
- All waste to be transported offsite to a licensed facility will be documented in accordance with the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020. An adequate description of the waste and where it came from will be given and an appropriate European Waste Catalogue Code and Standard Industrial Classification Code will be provided. The quantity and nature of the waste will be described and how it is contained. Personal details of the waste transferor and transferee at Carrigeen Renewable Energy Development will be documented. Waste will only be transferred by registered/licensed and competent person(s).

- All oil storage facilities will have secondary containment facilities of 110% storage capacity (e.g., bund, enclosure, drip tray). All of these will be regularly inspected for visual signs of leaks or something that would impact on their capacity – e.g., a drip tray full of rainwater.
- Waste storage areas will be clearly located and signed. Key waste streams will be separated.
- All waste will be transported from site at appropriate frequency by a registered waste contractor to prevent over-filling of waste containers.
- Provide toolbox talks, environmental training and awareness of sensitive receptors and waste management within the Wind Farm Site for all project personnel.
- Use of waste materials during construction will be minimised by good site practices and waste management plans.
- Frequency of Checks. The contractor will ensure that all storage facilities are checked on a weekly basis. The checklist for completion is attached below.

VISUAL WASTE STORAGE CHECKLIST		
Waste Area Checked	Date Checked	Initials of Checker
GENERAL OFFICE WASTE		
BOWSER		
PORTALOO		
EXCAVATED SOIL		
WASHINGS		
CONCRETE		
OIL		
HAZARDOUS WASTE e.g., 17 05 03* soil and stones containing hazardous substances 5		

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/waste/national-waste-statistics/2019--FULL-template.pdf> [Accessed Online 31/10/2025]

## **4 ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION WASTE STREAMS**

As stated previously, the Contractors will outline prior to commencement of construction all anticipated waste streams to be produced during the construction phase of the Project.

### **4.1 Waste from Staff Facilities**

#### **4.1.1 General Waste Generate at Staff facilities**

There will be the typical waste generated in an office such as left-over food and sandwich wrappers. This is a non-hazardous waste. All such waste will be stored appropriately and safely from wind, rain and wild animals that often tear apart rubbish bags. Provision for separation of waste streams will be provided so that e.g., paper and cardboard waste and bottles may be recycled.

#### **4.1.1 Sewage**

##### **Onsite Substation Building/Compound**

During the construction phase, water will be supplied by water bowser. The maximum wastewater production is estimated to be the same as the maximum water consumption 2,000 litres per day<sup>6</sup>. The Project will include an enclosed wastewater management system at each temporary construction compound onsite at peak. A holding tank is proposed for wastewater management. Wastewater will be removed offsite weekly, by a licensed wastewater disposal company and disposed at an appropriate licensed facility.

Self-contained port-a-loo units will be used, which will be managed and serviced regularly (by removal of the contents by tanker to a designated sewage treatment plant. The waste will be removed off site on completion of construction. Toilet waste is a non-hazardous waste.

### **4.2 Concrete**

#### **4.2.1 Concrete Waste and wash-out water**

- Precast concrete will be used wherever possible i.e., formed offsite. Elements of the Project where precast concrete will be used have been identified and are indicated in the CEMP. Elements of the Project where the use of precast concrete will be used include structural elements of watercourse crossings (single span /

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<sup>6</sup> Table 3 EPA WW Treatment Manual <https://www.epa.ie/publications/compliance--enforcement/waste-water/waste-water-treatment-manual-.php> [Accessed Online 31/10/2025]

closed culverts) as well as Cable Joint Bays. Elements of the Project where the use of precast concrete is not possible includes turbine foundations and joint bay pit excavations. Where the use of precast concrete is not possible the following mitigation measures will apply.

- The acquisition, transport and use of any cement or concrete onsite will be planned fully in advance and supervised at all times.
- Vehicles transporting such material will be relatively clean upon arrival onsite, that is; vehicles will be washed/rinsed removing cementitious material leaving the source location of the material. There will be no excess cementitious material on the vehicle which could be deposited on trackways or anywhere else onsite. To this end, vehicles will undergo a visual inspection prior to being permitted to drive onto the proposed site or progress beyond the contractor's yard. Vehicles will also be in good working order.
- Any shuttering installed to contain the concrete during pouring will be installed to a high standard with minimal potential for leaks. Additional measures will be taken to ensure this, for example the use of plastic sheeting or other sealing products at joints.
- Concrete will be poured during meteorological dry periods/seasons. This will reduce the potential for surface water run off being significantly affected by freshly poured concrete. This will require limiting these works to dry meteorological conditions i.e. avoid foreseen sustained rainfall (any foreseen rainfall event longer than 4-hour duration) and/or any foreseen intense rainfall event (>3mm/hour, yellow on Met Eireann rain forecast maps), and do not proceed during any yellow (or worse) rainfall warning issued by Met Eireann. This also will avoid such conditions while concrete is curing, in so far as practical.
- Ground crew will have a spill kit readily available, and any spillages or deposits will be cleaned/removed as soon as possible and disposed of appropriately.
- Pouring of concrete into standing water within excavations will be avoided. Excavations will be prepared before pouring of concrete by pumping standing water out of excavations to the buffered surface water discharge systems in place.
- Temporary storage of cement bound sand (if required) will be on hardstand areas only where there is no direct drainage to surface waters and where the area has been bunded e.g., using sandbags and geotextile sheeting or silt fencing to contain any solids in run-off.
- No surplus concrete will be stored or deposited anywhere onsite. Such material will be returned to the source location or disposed of off-site appropriately.

- Concrete washing will not occur within the Wind Farm Site other than within the dedicated, bunded area which will be created to cater for concrete wash-out and this will be within the onsite Temporary Construction Compound. This will be for the wash-out of the chutes only after the pour. The chutes wash out on-site will require a small volume of water. This water will be directed to the concrete washout area which will be a temporary lined impermeable containment area or a siltbuster type washout unit or similar. The unit catches solid concrete and filters and contains the washout liquid for pH adjustment and solid separation. The residual liquids and sediments will be disposed of at an appropriately licenced facility.

#### **4.3 Chemicals, Fuel and Oils**

All storage containers of over 200 litres will have a secondary containment of 110% capacity to ensure that any leaking oil is contained and does not enter the aquatic environment. Oil waste is classified as hazardous.

**A Chemical and Waste Inventory will be kept.** This inventory will include:

- List of all substances stored onsite (volume and description).
- Procedures and location details for storage of all materials listed.
- Waste disposal records, including copies of all Waste Transfer Notes detailing disposal routes and waste carriers used.
- Any tap or valve permanently fixed to the mobile unit through which oil can be discharged to the open or when delivered through a flexible pipe which is fitted permanently to the mobile unit, will be fitted with a lock and locked shut when not in use.
- Sight gauges will be fitted with a valve or tap, which will be shut when not in use. Sight gauge tubes, if used will be well supported and fitted with a valve.
- Mobile units must have secondary containment when in use/out onsite.

Where mobile bowsers are used, on site guidelines will be followed so that:

- Any flexible pipe, tap or valve will be fitted with a lock where it leaves the container and be locked shut when not in use.
- Flexible delivery pipes will be fitted with manually operated pumps or a valve at the delivery end that closes automatically when not in use. Where possible, a nozzle designed to dispense oil is used.
- The pump or valve will have a lock and be locked shut when not in use.

#### **4.3.1 Transport of Diesel/Oils to the Wind Farm Site**

Diesel is classified as a dangerous substance. Under the EU Directive 95/55/EC all such dangerous substances will be conveyed in a container that complies with the ADR<sup>7</sup>. As such the manufacturer of each bowser will provide certification to contractors that the following:

- A leak-proof test certificate
- A copy of the IBC approval certificate
- An identification plate attached to the container

For loads in excess of 1000 litres (220 gallons), the bowser vehicle driver will have undergone training and hold a special license.

#### **4.3.2 Refuelling onsite**

Where possible refuelling onsite will be within the temporary construction compounds within the re-fuelling area (see **Planning Drawing 6575-JOD-CGWF-XX-DR-C-0801**). Only essential refuelling (e.g., cranes) will be carried out, outside of this area, but not within 50m of any watercourse. In such cases a non-permeable High-density Polyethylene (HDPE) membrane will be provided beneath connection points to catch any residual oil during filling and disconnection. This membrane will be inspected and if there is any sign of oil contamination, it will be removed from site by a specialist licensed waste contractor.

All vehicles will be well maintained and free from oil or hydraulic fuel leaks.

#### **4.4 Packaging**

Packaging will be brought onsite during the construction phase and can include cardboard, wood and plastics used to package turbine components. Packaging waste will be dealt with in accordance with the European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014). This waste is non-hazardous, and the effects of this waste are not significant. This is on account of the fact the packaging waste will be low quality and will be removed from the Site and recycled and/or disposed of at licensed waste facility.

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<sup>7</sup> Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

#### **4.5 Waste Metals**

Waste metals from concrete reinforcing etc., will have commercial value and will be re-used or recycled with the appropriate licensed waste contractor. This waste is non-hazardous.

### **5 EXCAVATED MATERIALS**

Excavated materials will be required for habitat and ecological restoration, reprofiling and backfilling in accordance with the **Spoil Management Plan (MP4)** of the CEMP. As such, excavated materials will not be classified as waste except along the Grid Connection.

#### **5.1 Anticipated materials to be excavated onsite.**

No excavated material will be removed from within the Wind Farm Site. Road surfacing will be stored in slabs for reuse/recycling. Excavated material along the Grid Connection route will be taken to a licensed facility for disposal.

It is currently estimated that the quantity of excavated material, when bulked up, due to site clearance and preparation of Wind Turbine foundations, Site Access Roads and Onsite Substation will be approximately **180,878 m<sup>3</sup>** of topsoil and **171,436 m<sup>3</sup>** of subsoil.

All of the topsoil and 58,692m<sup>3</sup> of the subsoil will be re-used during construction. The remaining subsoil spoil will be surplus material and will be stored on-site for the duration of the Project, within Permanent Spoil Storage areas.

##### **5.1.1 Classification and Plan for Excavated Materials on site**

The contractor will liaise with the Local Authority on all aspects of waste management relating to excavated soil to ensure compliance during construction. The Ecological Clerk of Works will ensure all mitigation measures outlined are adhered to. All excavated materials is to be managed onsite within the Permanent Spoil Storage Areas, except that which is excavated along the Grid Connection. A list of potential Local Authority licenced facilities in the vicinity of the Site is included in **Appendix I**.

#### **5.2 Estimated Volumes of Soil**

Volumes are outlined in a **Spoil Management Plan (MP4)**, of the CEMP. Whilst there will be significant volumes of peat and spoil to be excavated onsite during the

construction of the Project, this will be managed within the dedicated Peat and Spoil Management Areas identified. Useful material that is excavated will be temporarily stockpiled and used for landscaping within the site. Where this is not possible, e.g., along the Grid Connection, the waste materials will be taken to a licenced facility by an authorised permit holder.

The **Spoil Management Plan (MP4)** outlines the re-use proposals for excavated materials.

### 5.3 **Waste or Not Waste**

Any excavated materials which are not intended to be disposed of, or discarded, will NOT be considered as waste. It will not be regulated under waste management controls where the following six criteria are ALL met:

- i) Use is a necessary part of the planned works
- ii) Material is suitable for that use
- iii) Material does not require any processing or treatment before it is reused
- iv) No more than the quantity necessary is used
- v) Use of the material is not a mere possibility but a certainty and
- vi) Use of the soil will not result in pollution of the environment or harm to human health

Where excavated soil onsite does not meet all of the six criteria listed above, for the purposes of waste description, it would fall under chapter 17 of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Construction and Demolition wastes. The EWC code '17 05 04 soil and stones (non-hazardous) waste or 17 05 03\* soil and stones containing hazardous substances would apply. This will occur along the Grid Connection.

The principles of the waste hierarchy will be strictly adhered to avoid and minimise production of excavated peat and spoil, and to ensure that all materials are recovered and reused on site.

## 6. WASTE INVENTORY

THE CONTRACTOR WILL PREPARE AND UPDATE REGULARLY A WASTE INVENTORY FOR INCLUSION IN THE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## **APPENDIX I**

### **LICENCED FACILITIES**

Local Authority Waste Facility Register: County Roscommon;			
Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-RN-17-0001-02	McKeons Sand & Gravel Limited		Culliaghbeg Ballinasloe Co Roscommon H53 V883
COR-RN-SS-20-0001-02	Evergreen Fields Ltd.		Ballyfeeny Scramogue Strokestown Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-11-0002-03	Biocore Environmental AD1 Limited		Ballinphuill Tibohine Castlearea Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-21-0001-01	McKeons Sand and Gravel Limited		Culliaghbeg Ballinasloe Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0003-03	Evergreen Fields Ltd.		Lisduff Mount Talbot Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0002-03	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Clooneenbaun Roscommon Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0004-04	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Emlaghglasny Ballintober Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0001-03	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Milltown Castleplunket Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-20-0003-02	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Ballyconboy Bellnagare Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-22-0001-01	Oisin Kelliher		Barrymore Hodson Bay Athlone Co. Roscommon N37 AT86
WFP-RN-22-0001-01	Hanly Quarries Limited		Largan and Cuilreavagh Elphin Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-22-001-01	Irish Pallet Systems Limited		Ballyclare Ballyleague Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-23-0002-01	James Fitzgerald	James Fitzgerald	Carrowbehy Castlereagh Co. Roscommon F45 C951
COR-RN-23-0001-01	Port Douglas Contractors Ltd		Cornaveagh Oldtown Athlone Co Roscommon
WFP-RN-23-0003-01	Evergreen Fields Ltd		Ballyfeeny Scramogue Strokestown Co. Roscommon

**Local Authority Waste Facility Register: County Roscommon;**

<b>Authorisation Reference</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Trading As</b>	<b>Address</b>
COR-RN-23-0003-01	BIGbin Waste Tech Ltd.	BIGbin Waste Tech Ltd.	Casey's Auto Centre Circular Road / Athlone Road Roscommon F42RY88
WFP-RN-23-0004-01	Roscwood Recycling Ltd		Roxborough Roscommon Co. Roscommon F42Y799
WFP-RN-18-0002-02	Castlerea ELV Recycling Ltd		Cloonkeen Castlerea Co Roscommon F45 X085
COR-RN-23-0002-01	CCA Motors Ltd.	Hanly Motors	Lanesboro Road Roscommon Co. Roscommon F42 HD73
WFP-RN-10-002-03	Hannon Poultry Exporting Co. Ltd.		Ballyboughan Townland Racecourse Road Roscommon Co Roscommon F42 CD42