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MWMP

**Appendix 9A - Resource Waste
Management Plan (RWMP) - Tier 2**

Ballynisky Wind Farm

Ballynisky Green Energy Ltd

December 2025

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1. Introduction

This preliminary Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) has been prepared by Malachy Walsh and Partners (MWP) on behalf of Ballynisky Green Energy Ltd. The proposed 27MW Wind Farm (referred to as the 'Proposed Development') will consist of six (6) wind turbines, an on-site electrical substation and an underground electrical connection to an off-site existing substation at the nearby Carrons Wind Farm. The RWMP has been prepared to accompany the submission of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and planning application for the proposed development to Limerick City and County Council (LCCC).

This RWMP has been developed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource and Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, 2021.

1.1 Purpose of Plan

The principal purpose of this plan is to ensure efficient use of material resources, reduce waste at source and reduce the quantity of waste that requires final off-site disposal to landfill in accordance with the waste hierarchy. A secondary aim is to facilitate the transition to a more circular economy thereby minimising the need for new inputs of virgin materials and energy, while reducing environmental pressures linked to resource extraction, emissions, and waste management.

The objective of this plan is to provide information necessary to the Appointed Contractor to ensure that construction waste generated by the development will be managed in accordance with current legislation, guidelines and industry standards.

This RWMP should be viewed as a live document and should be regularly revisited and revised as necessary throughout a project's lifecycle so that opportunities to maximise waste reduction / efficiencies are exploited throughout.

The RWMP Guidelines provide a recommended structure and content for Tier 1 and Tier 2 RWMPs. Developments below the following thresholds may be classed as Tier 1 developments:

- New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.
- Retrofit of 20 dwellings or less.
- New commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 1,250m².
- Retrofit of commercial, industrial, infrastructural, institutional, educational, health and other developments with an aggregate floor area less than 2,000m²; and
- Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m³ in volume of C&D waste.

Developments above these thresholds are classed as Tier-2 projects. This development is classed as Tier 2 development as it is expected to exceed the following threshold.

- Demolition projects generating in total less than 100m³ in volume of C&D waste.

As information becomes available in the design phase some sections can be addressed, however some sections can only be completed during the construction phase and the Appointed Contractor commits to responsibilities.

To provide full transparency and commitment during the planning and procurement phases these sections in the design phase are included.

1.2 Applicant Commitment

The Developer is committed to ensure that the preferred waste management hierarchy of avoidance, minimisation, reuse, recycling and finally disposal is followed and that the appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other guidance as outlined in **Section 1.3**.

1.3 Legislation and Guidance

- Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (as amended);
- Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC (as amended);
- Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended);
- Waste Management (Facility Permit And Registration) (Amendment) Regulations 2019;
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) (Amendment) Regulations 2023 (S.I. No 63 of 2023);
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) (as amended in 2022);
- European Communities (Waste Directive) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020;
- EU Construction and Demolition Waste Management Protocol (European Commission 2018);
- The Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE) A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy, Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (DCCAE 2020);
- By-Product Guidance Note, A Guide to by-products and submitting a by-product notification under Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 126 of 2011) (EPA, 2020);
- Circular Economy Action Plan, For a Cleaner and More Competitive Europe (European Commission 2020);
- Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects (EPA 2021);
- The Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021;
- National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024 - 2030;
- The Circular Economy Programme 2021-2027;
- Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less';
- National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2021 – 2027 (EPA 2021);
- Guidance Document for the Local Authority Sector: Management of Materials Arising from Roadworks, (CCMA 2020);
- Guidance on the Interpretation of Key Provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste (European Commission, 2018);
- The Management of Waste from National Road Construction Projects (TII, December 2017); and

- Guidelines for the Waste Audits Before Demolition & Renovation Works of Buildings (European Commission, May 2018).

1.4 Resource Targets

The following targets have been established for the management of waste generated during the project. Figure 1-1 illustrates the most preferred and least preferred waste hierarchy options with waste prevention highlighted as the most desired.

- 100% of stripped topsoil will be retained on site and used for site restoration and landscaping.
- 100% of excavated soils/subsoils generated from excavation works will be retained on site and reused in landscaping and localised earthworks.
- 100% of packaging material, metals, timber, plastic, paper and cardboard waste to be sent for recycling/recovery;
- >90% of overall waste is to be sent for recycling/recovery;
- <10% of waste is to be sent for disposal.

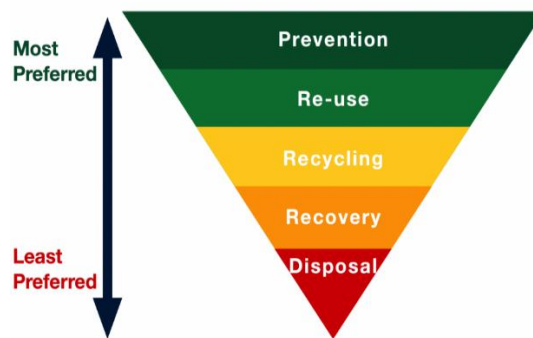


Figure 1-1: Waste Hierarchy (Source: EPA)

Table 1-1: Standard, Good and Best Practice Recovery Rates by Material

Material	Standard Practice Recovery (%)	Good Practice Recovery (%)	Best Practice Recovery (%)
Metals	95	100	100
Packaging	60	85	95
Concrete	75	95	100
Inert	75	95	100
Plastics	60	80	95
Miscellaneous	12	50	75
Electrical Equipment	Limited Information	70	95
Cement	Limited Information	75	95

Material	Standard Practice Recovery (%)	Good Practice Recovery (%)	Best Practice Recovery (%)
Liquid and Oils	100	100	100
Hazardous	50	Limited Information – cannot be 100% since some hazardous waste e.g. asbestos must be landfilled	

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1.5 Supporting Documentation

- The Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Appendix 3D).

2. Project Description

2.1 Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is located in the townlands of Ballynisky, Graigoor, Ballyegny More, Kilbradran, Ballysteen, Dunmoylan, Carrons and Lisbane, to the west of Coolcappa, Co. Limerick. It lies approximately 9km north of Newcastle West and 6km northwest of Rathkeale (**Figure 2-1**). The site and surrounding area are in a rural setting with landcover comprising mainly agricultural land, farmsteads and one-off residential houses.

Features of note in the surrounding area include Carrons Wind Farm to the west and Creeves Quarry to the north.

Access to the site will be via the L1219 local road to the northwest of the site. The R521 between Foynes and Newcastle West is located to the west of the site. The R521 links the N21 National Primary Road to the southeast and the N69 to the north. The R521 can also be accessed at Ardagh from the R523 south of Rathkeale.

across the area. Further detail regarding the topics here are found in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report submitted with this application.

The overall development will include:

- Six wind turbines, with a tip height up to 158 metres;
 - Turbine T1 located in the north of the site
 - Turbine T2 located in the west of the site
 - Turbine T3 located in the southwest of the site
 - Turbine T4 located in the south of the site
 - Turbine T5 located in the southeast of the site
 - Turbine T6 located in the east of the site
- A 38kV substation located in the northwest corner of the site near the proposed permanent entrance;
- A 90m high Meteorological Mast east of the windfarm substation;
- Infrastructure associated with the proposed 38kV grid connection;
- Two access points to the site: permanent entrance off the L1219 and a temporary construction entrance further west along the L1219;
- A temporary construction compound located in the northwest of the site;
- A bridge crossing of the Ahacronane by an internal site access track to the northwest of Turbine T1, and;
- Two excavated materials deposition area:
 - One located southwest of Turbine T3 with an approximate storage volume of 36,000m³, and
 - One east of the temporary compound with approximately 3,300m³ capacity.

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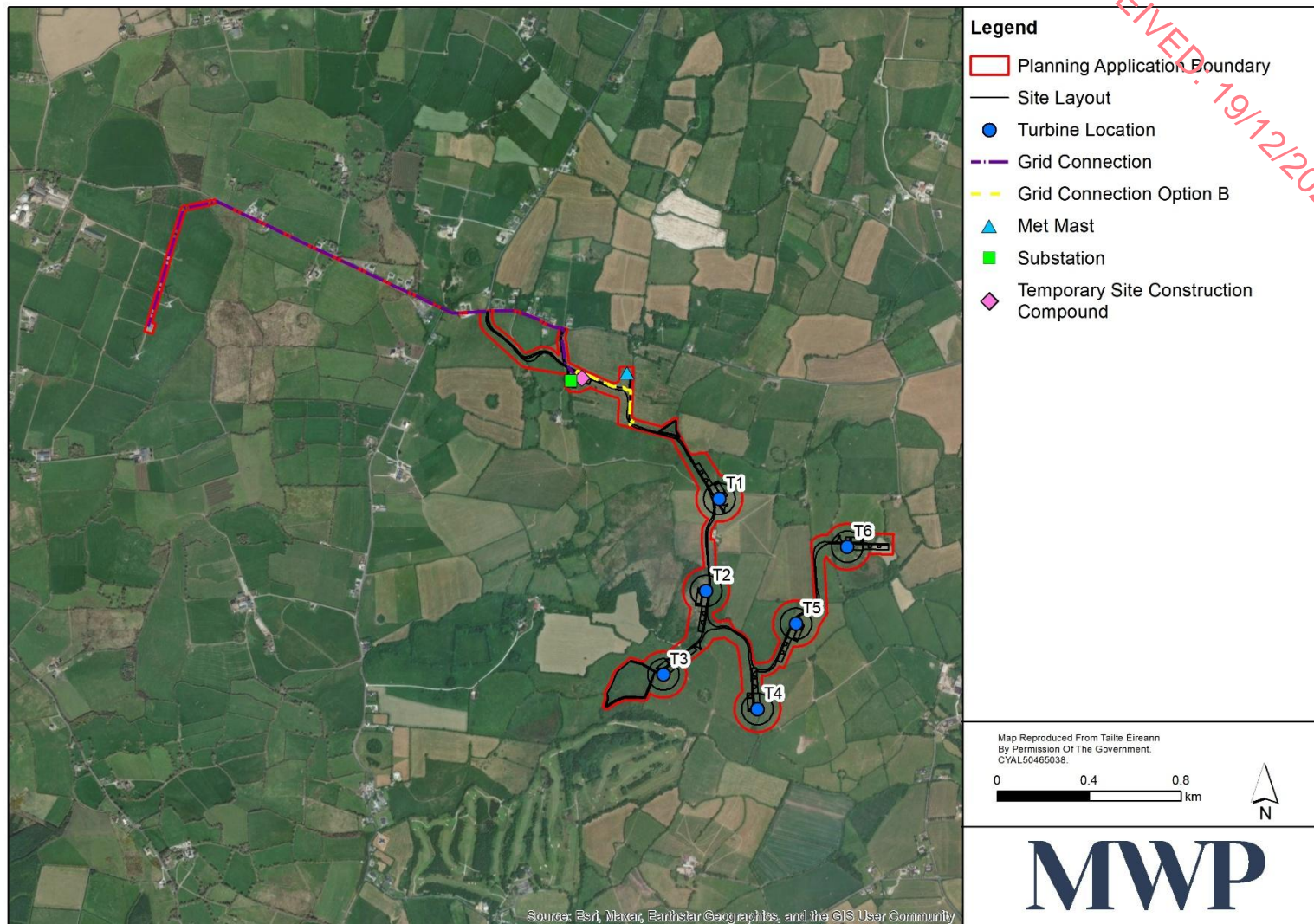


Figure 2-2: Proposed Development Layout

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2.2 Description of Construction Elements

Key Elements of the civil works and activities associated with the construction phase of the development are as follows:

- Site Investigation work including pre-construction surveys;
- Site preparation and pre-construction activities;
- Construction of the temporary compound;
- Site Drainage;
- Internal Service Tracks;
- Construction of the turbine bases;
- Installation of the proposed turbines;
- Construction of substation control building and electrical compound;
- Complete electrical installation at the substation control building and compound;
- Commission and test plant;
- Complete site works, tidy up site;
- Demobilise offices, and;
- Provide any gates, signs etc. which may be required.

Mechanical machinery and electrical equipment typically used for construction projects will be required to construct the proposed wind farm and its ancillary infrastructure. The following is a non-exhaustive list of plant that is typically used for wind farm and heavy civil engineering work:

- 30-50T Excavators;
- 15-30T Excavators;
- Rubber Tired 15-20T Excavators;
- 3-10T Mini Diggers;
- Mobile Crane for construction;
- Rebar/shuttering/precast units/conc. pipes/box culverts etc. 60t to 120t;
- Cranes (1 main, 1 assist) Erection 120t to 1000t;
- Telescopic Handler;
- Tractors and trailers;
- Road grader;
- Double contained fuel bowsers;
- 12T Rollers;
- Diesel powered generators; and
- Water bowsers.

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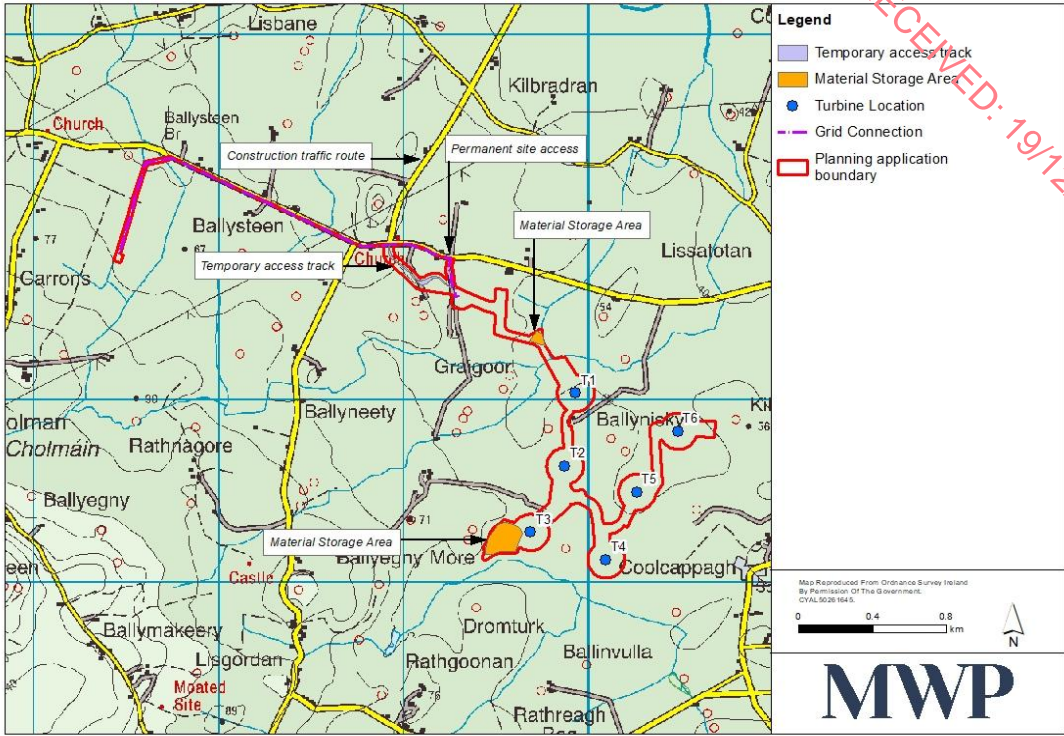


Figure 2-3: Site Access Location

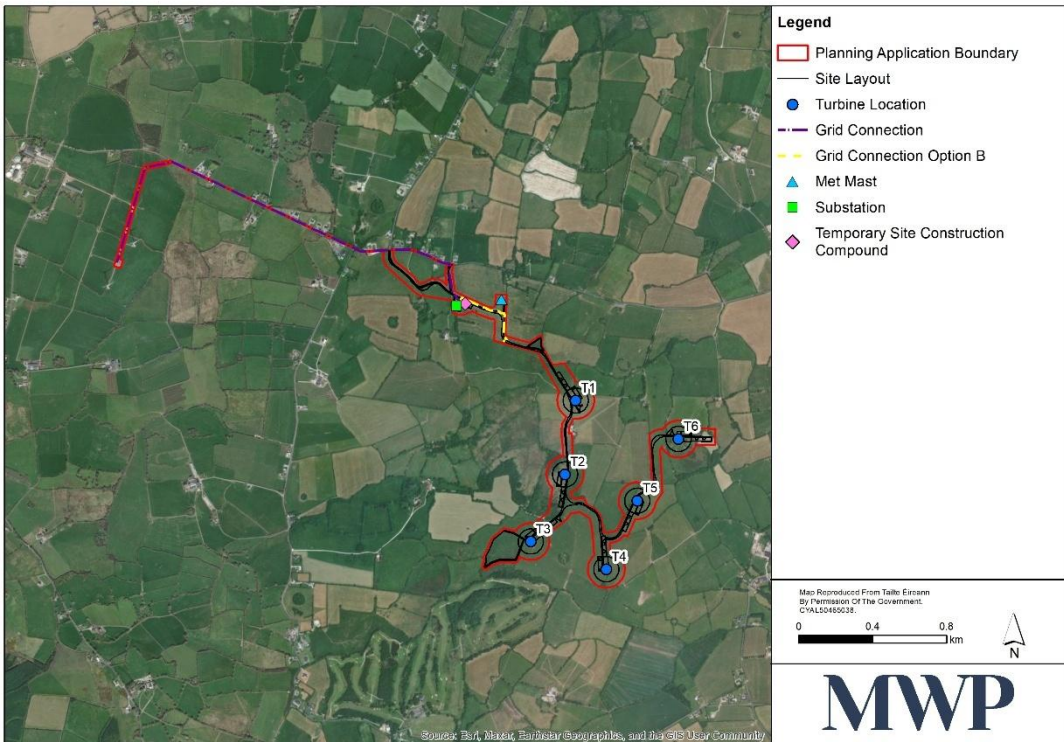


Figure 2-4: Grid Connection Route

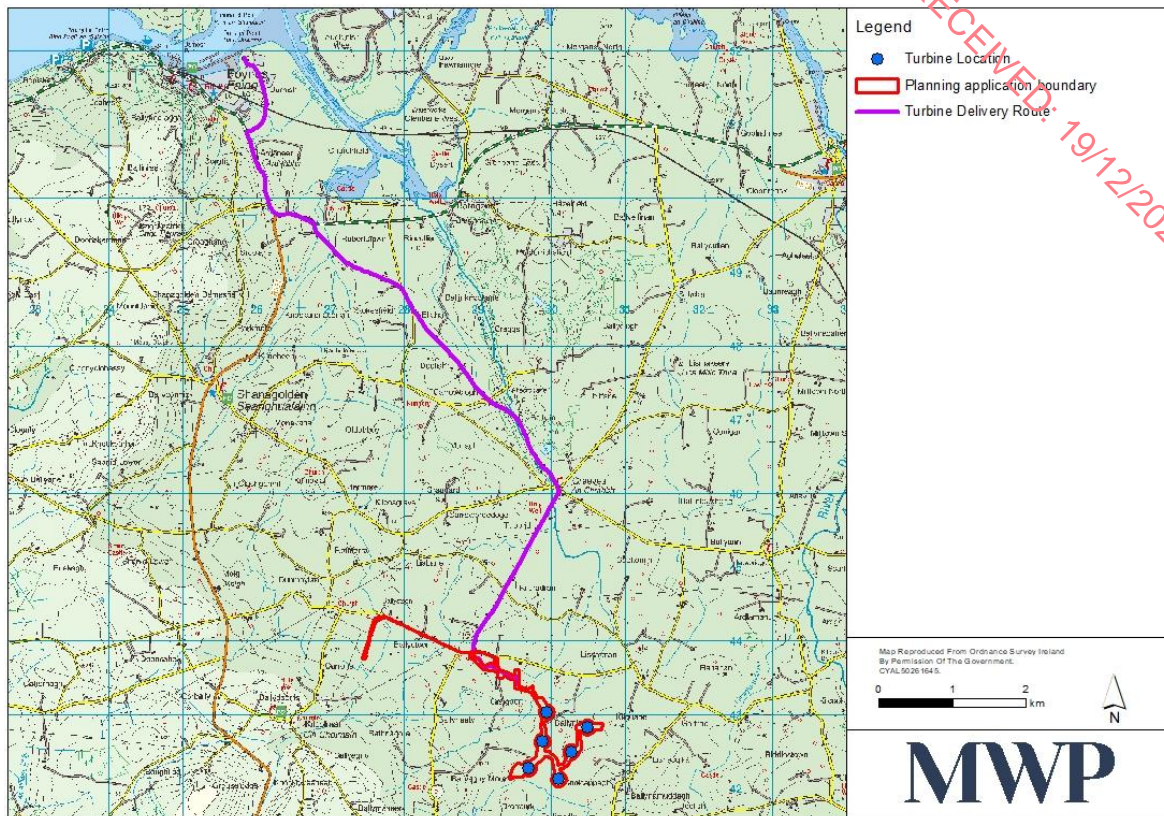


Figure 2-5: Proposed Turbine Delivery Route

2.3 Project Programming

The typical construction works will be completed in phases. The total construction time frame for the development is estimated to be approximately 12-16 months, which is shown in **Table 2-1**. Subject to the granting of planning permission, it is envisaged that work would commence in 2027. A number of the phases will run concurrently to streamline the construction process:

- As the internal site access tracks are constructed up to each turbine, hardstand areas for the crane and turbine foundations will be prepared;
- Once the tracks are completed, the trenching and laying of underground cables adjacent to the tracks will begin, and;
- Construction of the site substation compound and substation buildings will commence so that they will be ready to export power as turbines are commissioned.

Table 2-1: Phases of Construction and Estimated Timelines

Phase	Activity	Duration
Phase 1	Vegetation clearance (to be completed prior to set-up of construction site)	1 month
Phase 2	Site preparation, pre-construction activities, temporary compound, site entrances	2 months

Phase	Activity	Duration
Phase 3	Construction of internal tracks, watercourse crossing & drainage infrastructure	3 months
Phase 4	Crane hardstand construction	2 months (1.5 weeks per turbine)
Phase 5	Turbine foundation construction	4 months (3 weeks per turbine)
Phase 6	Trenching & ducting – on-site	2 months
Phase 7	38kV Substation construction	6 months
Phase 8	Met mast construction	1 month
Phase 9	Turbine delivery	3 months
Phase 10	Turbine erection	4 months
Phase 11	Trenching & ducting – off-site for cable route	1 month
Phase 12	Wind farm commissioning	4 months
Total		12 - 16 months

2.4 Site Clearance and Maintenance

2.4.1 Vegetation Removal

There will be clearing of small areas of scrub and hedgerows to facilitate the construction of internal tracks, hardstand areas, and turbines.

2.4.2 Topsoil Stripping and Excavated Materials

There is an estimated total of 48,107m³ of excavated materials to be produced during the construction phase. This includes creation of internal access tracks, excavation for crane hardstands and turbine bases. Excavation works will also be required for the proposed met mast, the temporary construction compound, substation, and cable routes. All excavated soil will be reused onsite, for landscaping and localised earthworks. Excess spoil material will be stored in two designated deposition areas. Public road excavations can generate some small quantities of tarmac which will require off-site disposal by a permitted waste contractor to an appropriately licensed facility.

2.4.3 General Waste

General Waste will be produced on the site from employees, and this will be disposed of using locally certified waste collectors. Waste will also be generated from deliveries, mainly plastic and cardboard from delivery packages. There will be wood generated from deliveries on pallets and timber dunnage. The wood used in deliveries is reusable and will be managed by an authorised waste collector.

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2.5 Potential Hazardous Materials and Waste

2.5.1 Ground Contamination

There is no known or suspected ground contamination on the development site. EPA maps have been consulted and confirms there is no historically designated landfill area within the development site. The proposed development is located in a rural area.

2.5.2 Fuels and Oils

Fuels and oils (lubricating oil, hydraulic fluid) will be required on site for the operation of vehicles and machinery during the construction phase. Storage of these fuels will be in bunded tanks with a 110% capacity to prevent any leakages impacting on the environment. These storage areas will be located at least 50m from any watercourses, and any refuelling of vehicles will also adhere to this distance. Spill kits will be available around the site, on plant equipment, and fuel operated heavy tools.

2.5.3 Invasive Species

No invasive species were identified during several site investigations in 2022 and 2024. A further site investigation in January 2025 also showed there was no presence of invasive species at the proposed development site.

2.5.4 Bituminous Material

During the construction works, it is not expected any bituminous material will be generated from works on the development site. Public road excavations can generate some small amounts of tarmac which will be transported and disposed of off-site by a licensed contractor and facility.

2.5.5 Other Known Hazardous Materials

It is anticipated that a small quantity of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) (containing hazardous components), and batteries (Lead, Ni-Cd or Mercury) may be generated during construction activities from temporary site offices and machines on site. This waste will be stored in designated areas on site in labelled containers and will be collected by an authorised waste contractor.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

While the Contractor will manage the obligations of the proposed development during construction, the client and the client advisory team will ensure same is undertaken correctly. The general role of key people on site implementing the RWMP is described in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Contractors Organisational Structure

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Person Responsible	Responsibilities	Contact Details
Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prepare a pre-construction RWMP as part of the planning compliance; - To ensure that the RWMP is submitted and agreed on by the local authority prior to construction; - To commission a competent contractor to carry out works and to update RWMP; and - To commission contractor to produce end-of-project RWMP. 	TBC
Client Advisory Team (Design Team including Engineers, Consultants, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maintain and update RWMP through the planning and procurement phases of the project; - To update record of details and estimated quantities of all projected waste streams; - To incorporate relevant conditions imposed in the planning permission into the RWMP; - To work with the Contractor as required to meet the performance targets for the project. 	TBC
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To update, implement and review the RWMP throughout the construction phase; - To assign relevant duties and responsibilities to the appropriate person; - To hire a responsible Resource Manager who will implement the RWMP; - To identify all hauliers engaged to transport each of the resources / wastes off-site; - To identify suitable licensed waste facility site for each type of waste; - To maintain the records of all waste resources for the duration of the project; and - To prepare an end-of-life RWMP Review Report. 	TBC
Resource Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conduct waste checks; - To conduct audits annually/biannually as per the requirement of the site; - To adopt construction and demolition methodology to facilitate maximum reuse and/or recycling of waste; - To liaise with client/contractor; - To assign duties in relation to RWMP; - To maintain and update the waste register (see Table 5-1). 	TBC

4. Design Approach

International best practices have been considered in the design phase to implement waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recover material wherever possible.

Table 4-1: Design Approaches

Design Approach	Description
Designing For Prevention, Reuse and Recycling	The design team has considered the potential reuse of excavated materials on-site wherever feasible, incorporating them for activities such as bunding, landscaping and reinstatement of trenching and temporary construction compound.
Designing for Green Procurement	Supply chain competency will be assessed prior to appointment via a pre-qualification questionnaire which covers key environmental matters. Procurement selection will minimise unnecessary packaging. Options for packaging reduction discussed with subcontractors and suppliers using measures such as 'delivery when required' delivery. Use ordering procedures that avoid waste, i.e., no over-ordering, take-back schemes for both material surplus and offcuts.

Design Approach	Description
	The contractor will review 'new' materials to be used as part of the proposed development, which contain a recommended percentage of recycled content if they meet the functional, performance and regulatory requirements and are available locally at a reasonable cost.
Designing for Off-Site Construction	The design allows for the use of prefabricated and precast elements which can be manufactured off site to the required specifications. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable conduits • Cable trays • Precast structural concrete panels • Fencing
Designing for Materials Optimisation	The project has been designed in line with standardised design details and has utilised BIM which avoids overdesigning and unnecessary elements. No unconventional construction materials are required and a large proportion of the construction materials to be used can be locally or regionally sourced.
Designing for Flexibility and Deconstruction	No unconventional construction materials are required. The vast majority of the construction materials to be used can be recycled and/or recovered and are designed to be easily disassembled.

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5. Key Materials, Quantities and Costs

Table 5-1: Waste Materials, Quantities and Cost

LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (Approx. Tonnes)	Prevention (Approx. Tonnes) (non waste)	Reused (Approx. Tonnes) (non waste)	Recycled (Approx. Tonnes)	Recovered (Approx. Tonnes)	Disposed (Approx. Tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/Tonnes)	Total Cost	Collector (Possible)
10 13 14	Waste concrete and concrete sludge	100					100	TBC	TBC	Lehane Environmental, Ambipar Response (NWPCO-08-04574-04)
13 02 08*	Other engine, gear and lubricating oils	<0.1					<0.1	TBC	TBC	Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions Ltd (NWPCO-09-04689-03)
13 05 08*	Mixtures of waste from grit chambers and oil/water separators	4.5					4.5	TBC	TBC	Lehane Environmental, Ambipar Response (NWPCO-08-04574-04)
15 01 01	Paper and cardboard packaging	<0.5			<0.4		<0.1	TBC	TBC	Mr.Binman (NWPCO-12-11056-08)
15 01 02	Plastic Packaging	<0.5			<0.4		<0.1	TBC	TBC	Mr.Binman (NWPCO-12-11056-08)
15 02 02*	Absorbents, filter materials (including oil filters not	<0.1					<0.1	TBC	TBC	Veolia Environmental Services

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LoW Code	Description	Volume Generated (Approx. Tonnes)	Prevention (Approx. Tonnes) (non waste)	Reused (Approx. Tonnes) (non waste)	Recycled (Approx. Tonnes)	Recovered (Approx. Tonnes)	Disposed (Approx. Tonnes) (waste)	Unit Cost Rate (€/Tonnes)	Total Cost	Collector (Possible)
	otherwise specified), wiping cloths, protective clothing contaminated by dangerous substances									Technical Solutions Ltd (NWPCO-09-04689-03)
17 02 01	Wood	1.0			1.0			TBC	TBC	Mr.Binman (NWPCO-12-11056-08)
17 03 03*	Coal tar and tarred products	<5					<5	TBC	TBC	Smith Demolition Ltd (NWPCO-11-05668-03)
17 04 11	Cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10	<0.1					<0.1	TBC	TBC	Limerick Metal Recycling Company Ltd (NWPCO-19-12324-01)
17 05 04	Soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	76,827		76,827				TBC	TBC	Lehane Environmental, Ambipar Response (NWPCO-08-04574-04)

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6. Site Management

In order to ensure the RWMP will be measured and monitored for effectiveness the following proposals are outlined below.

6.1 Resource Manager

The Appointed Contractor will appoint a designated Resource Manager. The designated Resource Manager (RM) of the construction team will be responsible to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the Construction phase of the proposed development.

- The appointed RM will be responsible for managing the waste team, if necessary. The RM will hold the overall responsibility for supervising, recording, and providing regular feedback to the client regarding the site's daily waste management activities.
- The RM will also report to the contractor when required. Additionally, they will coordinate with suppliers, service providers, and subcontractors to prioritise waste prevention, recycling and reuse.
- Training will be provided to the RM, covering the maintenance of a record-keeping system, best practices for segregating and storing recyclable materials, conducting audits, and setting targets for on-site waste management.
- RM will be responsible for conducting site induction training. The site staff will be trained to a basic awareness course (environmental induction) to detail the segregation of waste materials at source.
- The RM will be responsible to arrange Regular toolbox talks to ensure all staff are aware of the associated resources and waste management practices to be implemented on site.

6.2 Procedures for Identifying Suitably Authorised Waste Collection Operators & Waste Destination Sites

The hiring 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 as amended.

The following measures are adhered to ensuring compliance with these requirements:

1. Ensure that waste collection contractors hold a valid waste collection permit.
2. Check that each waste contractor is permitted to carry the waste concerned. Details of authorised waste types are specified in Appendix A of each waste collection permit.
3. Check that the vehicle registration used to carry waste is listed on waste collection permit. Vehicles details are listed in Appendix C of each waste collection permit.
4. Ensure that waste is being taken to a licenced facility for processing/treatment/disposal. Details of authorised transfer facilities are set out in Appendix B of each waste collection permit.

Waste Collection: all waste shall be collected by a suitably authorised waste collection operator:

- A list of currently authorised waste collectors can be accessed here: <https://www.nwcpc.ie/permitsearch.aspx>

Waste Disposal / Recovery: all waste shall be sent to a suitably authorised waste facility:

- Waste Facility Permits or Certificate of Registrations can be accessed here: <http://facilityregister.nwcpc.ie>
- Waste facilities licensed by the EPA (Industrial Emissions or Waste Licence) is available on the EPA website.

6.3 Requirements for Resource Efficient Supply Chains

The contractor will ensure that supply chain for the proposed development adheres to best practices with regard to resources and waste management. This will include the following:

- Select procurement routes to minimise unnecessary packaging – for example applying ‘Just-in-Time’ (JIT) delivery processes to minimise material spoilage.
- Implement ordering procedures and supply chain systems that avoid waste, i.e. no over-ordering, use of take-back schemes for packaging, material surplus and offcuts.
- Select procurement routes that minimise unnecessary packaging.
- Plan the work sequence to reduce the potential for on-site residual resource generation.

6.4 Procedures for Record Keeping and Reporting of All Off-site Export of Resources

The RM will maintain records for all resource material which is used on site and leaves the site, either for reuse, recycling, energy recovery, backfilling or other recovery or disposal on third party sites. All records (including for waste and all resources) pursuant to the agreed RWMP shall be made available for inspection at the site office at all times.

A recording system will be put in place to record residual waste and resources generated on site. A sample recording table is provided in **Section 5** of this document. **Table 5-1** will be used as a daily log to update resource movements off-site and compiled into a database as part of the RWMP files. The type of information to be recorded in the site tracking system is described below.

1. For each movement of resource off-site, a signed docket/invoice will be obtained by the RM from the haulier/contractor detailing the following:
 - A description of the resource stream.
 - List of Waste (LoW) Code for each stream (where applicable).
 - Validated quantity of material moved off-site by the haulier/contractor (typically reported in tonnes).
2. The name and authorisation of the haulier to transport the material – in the case of a ‘waste’ this requires a valid Waste Collection Permit (WCP). In the case of by-product or other materials that are not a waste, no WCP is required. In both cases the vehicle registration number should also be recorded for each load of material removed from site.
3. The name and authorisation of the destination site for the resource – again for a ‘waste’ this requires a valid Cert of Registration, Waste Permit or Waste Licence and in the case of by-product the relevant by-product determination.
4. It is the obligation of the RM to ensure that all resources taken off-site are in line with the relevant legislation and the key area relates to ensuring that hauliers and recovery/disposal sites have the appropriate authorisations.

Some key considerations include:

- Checking the expiry date of the authorisation relative to the duration of the works and whether any review of the permit is required over that period (e.g. WCPs have a maximum life of five years and review applications need to be lodged before expiry).
- Checking that the waste consent i.e. permit/licence has the authorisation 'COR holders, Waste Facility Permit holders and Waste Licence holders' for the resource stream proposed.
- Checking the authorisation for the resource management operation proposed.
- Check that any waste acceptance limits expressed in the permit/licence for material acceptance are known and that on site sampling has indicated that the residual resource complies with these limits.

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6.5 Requirements for Communications with the Local Authority and Other Stakeholders

The RM will communicate through the construction phase with all stakeholders as required. This may include:

- Internal reporting of resource statistics to the Client and the wider construction management team. This may include performance relative to agreed targets and objectives.
- Engaging with Limerick City and County Council on any site inspection or enforcement audits undertaken at the site. All follow-up actions and corrective actions will be logged and reported to the local authority.
- Engaging with other stakeholders (EPA, public, etc.) as appropriate in relation to the resource management on site.
- Upon completion of construction, the RM will prepare a final report (post-project RWMP) summarising the outcomes of resource management processes adopted, the total reuse and recovery figures and the final destinations of all resources taken off-site.

6.6 Audits and Inspections of Resource Management Practices

- Routine waste audits will be conducted to assess the composition of generated waste. Waste patterns, waste categories, and opportunities for reduction, recycling, or reuse will be analysed.
- Detailed records of waste audits, including methodology, findings, and action plans will be maintained. Documentation of waste categories, quantities, and diversion rates for future reference will be done.
- Checklists for daily, weekly or monthly site audits will be finalised by the RM and the relevant personnel informed of their duties.
- On-site and off-site facility inspections will be conducted to monitor waste management practices. Waste segregation stations, recycling efforts, and storage areas will be inspected.
- Regular inspection of incoming materials for compliance with eco-friendly packaging and minimal waste generation standards will be conducted.
- Proper training will be provided to site workers about waste management best practices, emphasizing the importance of proper segregation, recycling, and responsible disposal.

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7. Site Infrastructure

7.1 Minimum Requirements for Site Signage on Resource Management

Labelling and signage will be used on site to inform personnel of key waste storage area requirements and restrictions, with clear signage provided at all Waste Storage Areas (WSAs).

7.2 Minimum Requirements for Resource Storage

- Waste materials will be stored in appropriate areas that prevent degradation or damage from weathering or moisture.
- All construction waste within the site shall be removed from the site and disposed of/recovered at a suitably authorised waste facility. Stripped pavement/soil material will be temporarily stockpiled more than 50m away from any drain or watercourse or taken off-site. Stockpiles will be in a dry zone that is not subject to ponding. Bunds or other diversions will be put in place to keep run off from entering the stockpile area where required. Stockpiles of excavated soil and/or subsoil will be graded so as to shed water.
- A dedicated trained banksman will supervise the operation paying particular attention to the condition of materials and making sure that different materials are separated accordingly to their deposition points.
- A cabin comprising a canteen, washroom and toilets will be provided. The cabin will contain three integrated holding tanks: one for clean water, one for wastewater and the third for sewage. The wastewater tank and sewage tank will be emptied as required by a vacuum tanker and removed from site to a licensed facility. The staff facilities will be removed at the end of the construction phase.
- Designated and secure WSAs (**Figure 7-1**) will be created at the site temporary construction compound and other suitable locations, for storage and segregation of wastes prior to transport for recovery/disposal at suitably licensed/permitted facilities. Suitably sized containers for each waste stream will be provided and will be supervised by the Waste Management Coordinator (WMC).



Figure 7-1: Good practice waste segregation at WSA (Source: EPA RWMP Guidelines)

- Liquid waste (Waste oils, paints, lubricants, adhesives, chemicals) will be stored in appropriate containers in bunded areas until transported offsite.
- Domestic wastewater from the on-site holding tank will be collected on a regular basis by approved contractors and disposed of in an authorised facility in accordance with best practice. Plastic waste will be taken for recycling by an approved contractor(s) and disposed or recycled at an approved facility.

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7.3 Handling and Export of Resources

- All waste material is only removed from site by suitable persons/organizations, holding all appropriate local regulatory agency issued licenses and permits for the particular waste.
- Waste material removed from site is only taken for further processing or final disposal at sites approved by the appropriate local regulatory agency holding valid licenses and permits.

The following measures are adhered to ensure compliance with these requirements:

- Ensure that waste contractors hold a valid waste collection permit.
- Check that each waste contractor is permitted to carry the waste concerned. Details of authorised waste types are specified in the Contractors waste collection permit Appendices.
- Check that the vehicle registration used to carry waste is listed on waste collection permit. The Contractors waste collection permit details have been provided to the weighbridge in order to permit the ongoing checking of the status of waste collection vehicles.
- Ensure that waste is being taken to a licenced facility for processing/treatment/disposal. Details of authorised transfer facilities are set out in the Contractors waste collection permit Appendices.
- Details of all materials leaving site are to be recorded.

Table 7-1: Example of Waste Register Template

Date	Material Description Type	LoW Code	Storage Location	Hazardous (Yes/No)	Quantity (Tonnes)	Waste Treatment Operation	COLLECTION DETAILS				TRANSFER DETAILS		
							Collected by	Permit No	Vehicle Details	Vehicle listed in Appendix C	Transferred to		
											Facility Name	Address	Licence/Permit /COR No