



Luas Finglas

Environmental Impact Assessment Report 2024

Appendix A6.5: Construction and Demolition Resource and Waste Management Plan



Transport Infrastructure Ireland



Luas Finglas Preliminary Design & Statutory Process



EIAR Appendix 6.5. Construction & Demolition Resource and Waste Management Plan (CDRWMP)



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GLOSSARY OF FREQUENTLY USED TERMS

Acronym	Term		
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan		
CDRWMP	Construction & Demolition Resource and Waste Management Plan		
DCC	Dublin City Council		
DCCAE	Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment		
DECC	Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications		
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment		
EIAR	Environmental Impact Assessment Report		
EIRP	Environmental Incident Response Plan		
EWC	European Waste Catalogue		
FCC	Fingal County Council		
HGV	heavy goods vehicles		
ICW	Integrated Construction Wetland		
IÉ	larnród Éireann		
NTA	National Transport Authority		
OCS	Overhead Contact System		
OPW	Office of Public Works		
PSCS	Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage		
PSDP	Project Supervisor Design Process		
PTMP	Preliminary Traffic Management Plan		
P&R	Park & Ride		
RAP	Reclaimed asphalt materials		
SUDs	Sustainable Drainage Systems		
SWMP	Surface Water Management Plan		
TII	Transport Infrastructure Ireland		





Section 1: CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION RESOURCE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1.1 Introduction

Construction & Demolition Resource and Waste Management Plan (CDRWMP) has been prepared by the Luas team to ensure that waste arising during the Construction Phase and Demolition phase of the proposed Scheme, will be managed in accordance with applicable legislation, local authority plans and policies and regional waste management targets. The purpose of this CDRWMP is to facilitate re-use and recycling and divert waste from landfill.

It should be noted that this CDWMP, as outlined in this document, is equivalent to a Resource & Waste Management Plan (RWMP) as described in the EPA document 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects'. These Guidelines outline the issues that need to be addressed at the pre-planning stage of a development all the way through to its completion and have been followed in the preparation of this report. The Guidelines reflect the shift of European waste policy from the established linear economic model to a circular economic model. These interventions focus on increasing recycling, reducing the use of virgin resources, retaining materials in the economy as long as possible, maintaining their intrinsic value/quality as high as possible and, reducing hazardous substances in products and waste.

This plan also includes information on the legislative framework and policy framework for construction and demolition waste management in Ireland.

This plan is intended to be a working document and has been prepared to be developed and implemented by the contractor and will form an integral part of the CEMP for the proposed Scheme. This plan should be read in conjunction with the relevant chapters of the EIAR, which outline the design approach and site management requirements and procedures.

This document is preliminary in nature as it has been prepared at a stage when quantities are based on the design developed to a sufficient level of detail to inform the environmental impacts to be assessed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) and Natura Impact Statement (NIS). However, changes may occur during detailed design stages which may alter the volumes of waste. Engagements with regional/national waste management officers will be held prior to commencement to identify the most optimum approach to management of resources and avoidance of waste.

1.2 Legislation, Plans and Policy

Resource and waste management takes place in a legislative and policy framework. Applicable legislation, policy and best practice guidance was reviewed during preparation of the CDRWMP.

1.2.1 Legislative Context

The main legislation pertaining to waste management in Ireland and of potential relevance to the proposed Scheme includes the following:

1.2.1.1 EU legislation

- Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC;
- Landfill Directive Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfilling of Waste;
- European List of Waste, Commission Decision 2000/532/EC;
- Council Directive 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;
- WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU; and
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011 (as amended)





1.2.1.2 Irish legislation

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Subordinate and associated legislation includes:
 - Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 821 of 2007), as amended;
 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 820 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);
 - Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. 137 of 1997);
 - Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 163 of 1998);
 - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009);
 - European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014;
 - (WEEE) (S.I. 149 of 2014);
 - European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 283 of 2014);
 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 189 of 2015);
 - European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 121 of 1994);
 - Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 419 of 2007);
 - European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 324 of 2011); and
 - National Waste Management Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030.
- Litter Pollution Act 1997, Litter Pollution Regulations 1999 (S.I. 359 of 1999) and Litter Pollution (Increased Notice Payment) Order 2007 (S.I. 558 of 2007);
- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (S.I. 7 OF 1992), as amended; and
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000), as amended.

1.2.1.3 Guidance

An overview of relevant legislation, policy and best practice guidance related to waste management is presented in Appendix A18.1 Legislation and Policy in Volume 5 of this EIAR. However, the main guidance documents used in the preparation of the CDRWMP were:

- The Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (Eastern Midlands Waste Region 2015);
- EU Construction & Demolition Waste Management Protocol (European Commission 2018);
- C&D Waste Soil and Stone Recovery / Disposal Capacity Update Report 2020 (Regional Waste Management Offices 2020);
- A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy, Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE 2020);
- Circular Economy Action Plan, For a Cleaner and More Competitive Europe (European Commission 2020);

Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects - Draft for Public Consultation (EPA 2021);

- Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2021-2022, Pre-Consultation Draft (Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC 2021); and
- Circular Economy Act 2021.

1.2.2 National Plans and Policy

1.2.2.1 A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy 2020 – 2025

In September 2020, the Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment published *'Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025'* (A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy). It is a new roadmap for waste planning and management.





This new national waste policy will inform and give direction to waste planning and management in Ireland over the coming years. The Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy sets out a range of aims and targets for the State and the measures by which these will be achieved, including increased regulation and measures across various waste areas.

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including C&D. Furthermore, the policy outlines the significant projected contributions that soils and stones make to overall C&D wastes between 2020 and 2022. There projections can be seen in Table A6 5.1(Based on projections produced by Regional Waste Management Planning Offices December 2019).

	2020	2021	2022	
Total C&D waste	6,410,000 tonnes	6,570,000 tonnes	6,930,00 tonnes	
Of which soil & stone	5,000,000 tonnes	5,130,000 tonnes	5,410,000 tonnes	

Table A6 5.1: Construction and Demolition Projections

The policy identifies the need to promote waste prevention in the first instance and the need to plan for C&D wastes at the earliest possible stage in a construction project.

1.2.2.2 Resource Opportunity 2012

The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government published 'A Resource Opportunity, Waste Management Policy in Ireland' in July 2012. It sets out how the higher tiers can reduce reliance on finite resources, virtually eliminate reliance on landfill and minimise the impact on the environment. The policy recognises the importance of waste as an energy resource opportunity in terms of recovery, and the need to develop efficient ways to harness that resource.

1.2.3 Regional Plans and Policy

1.2.3.1 Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021

The proposed Scheme is located within the Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR).

The Eastern-Midlands Region comprises Dublin City Council, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown, Fingal, South Dublin, Kildare, Louth, Laois, Longford, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath and Wicklow County Councils.

The EMR *Waste Management Plan (2015)* provides a framework for the prevention and management of waste in a sustained manner. The plan was developed originally in consultation with the Department of the Environment, Community & Local Government (DECLG), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Irish Waste Management Association (IWMA) and other stakeholders.

The three key objectives of the Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan are:

- Prevent waste: a reduction of one per cent per annum in the amount of household waste generated over the period of the plan;
- More recycling: increase the recycle rate of domestic and commercial waste from 40 to 50 per cent by 2020; and
- Further reduce landfill: eliminate all unprocessed waste going to landfill from 2016.

1.2.3.2 Dublin City County Development Plan 2022 - 2028 & Fingal County Development Plan 2023 – 2029

Dublin City Council & Fingal County Council will continue to facilitate the implementation of national legislation and national and regional waste management policy having regard to the waste hierarchy, including the Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015–2021 (EMRWMP). The implementation of the EMRWMP must ensure that European and national mandatory targets are achieved and, in doing so, that the health of communities in the region, its people and the environment are not compromised.





1.3 Description of the Proposed Scheme

Information on the proposed Scheme will be included in this section of the CDRWMP. This information will assist those without detailed knowledge of the proposed Scheme in quickly familiarising themselves with its key elements and will also assist those who have a need to examine, review or audit the CDRWMP.

1.3.1 Project Description and Location

The proposed Luas Finglas project, referred to hereafter as the proposed Scheme, is the proposed new northern extension of the Luas Green Line from its current terminus in Broombridge to a new terminus in Charlestown. The proposed Scheme is approximately 3.9km long and has four proposed stops and a stabling area (refer to Figure A6 5.1). The existing Luas stabling area just south of the current Broombridge stop and Hamilton Depot will be enlarged with the addition of four new lanes in order to accommodate an increase in LRT vehicle storage. A modified points connection will facilitate access to the line and depot itself. The proposed Scheme runs from Broombridge to Charlestown through Tolka Valley and Finglas village and is described from south to north in the following geographical sections:

- Area 30 Broombridge Depot;
- Area 31 Broombridge to Tolka Valley Road;
- Area 32 Tolka Valley Road to Finglas Village Stop; and
- Area 33 North of Finglas Village Stop to the terminus (Charlestown Stop).

A full description of all proposed construction and demolition works is provided in Chapter 5 (Description of Proposed Scheme) in Volume 2 of the EIAR.







Figure A6 5.1: Luas Finglas Preferred Route

1.3.2 Construction Programme

The expected Construction Programme for the Main Infrastructure Works is approximately 3 to 3.5 years, including testing and commissioning. Multiple work areas will be progressed at the same time in order to achieve this overall programme. A programme for the proposed Scheme is provided in Figure A6 5.2 below which identifies the overall proposed duration and the approximate duration of works in each section.





Phase 6 Construction and Implementation							
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Duration	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
		Enabling Wor	ks				
Enabling Works Procurement	6m						
Enabling Works	12m						
	Main Wo	rks: Civil and T	rack Works				
Main Infrastructure Works Procurement	6m			3			
Main Infrastructure Works							
S30.1: Stabling tracks	18m						
S31.1: Broomsbridge to Tolka Valley Park	18m						
S31.2: Tolka Bridge	12m						
S31.3: Tolka Valley Park to Tolka Valley Road	12m						
S32.1: Tolka Valley Road to St. Helenas Road	9m						
S32.2: St Helenas Road to Cardiff Castle Road Junction	12m						
S32.3: Finglas Village and Finglas Stop	9m						
S33.1: Mellowes Park	12m						
S33.2: R135/R104 junction	9m						
S33.3: St Margrets Stop and Sub-Station 9m							
S33.4: St Margrets Road and Charlestown Terminus	12m						
Commissioning, Testing and Handover	6m						
Park and Ride Multistory Facilities	18m						
Completion	0m						
	Main W	orks: Power an	d Systems			1	
Procurement	6m						
Contract Award	0m						
Design Submissions and Approvals	6m						
Construction							
OCS Pole erection	3m						
Power connections and infrastructure	3m						
OHL Line Pulling	3m						
Stops and Equipment - 2no. South	3m						
Stops and Equipment - 2no. North	3m						
Commissioning, Testing, Trial Running and Handover	6m						
Passenger Service	0m						

Figure A6 5.2: Construction Programme

The detail of this proposed construction programme is provided in Chapter 6 (Construction Activities) of the EIAR.

1.3.3 Construction Activities/Elements

The Construction activities and elements are described further Chapter 5 (Description of Proposed Scheme) and Chapter 6 (Construction Activities) of this EIAR. A summary is included in the Table A6 5.2.

	Enabling Works Activities		Main Work	s Ac	tivities
		•	Tracks [trackbed and rails];	•	Park & Ride facilities at St
•	Demolitions;	•	Luas Stops at St Helena's,		Margaret's Road;
•	Utility Diversions;		Finglas Village, St Margaret's	•	Utility Diversions required to
•	Archaeological and Heritage		Road and Charlestown;		progress during main works;
	Works (likely to be progressed	•	Broombridge Stabling Site	•	Retaining walls and boundary
	as a component of other		Works;		treatments;
	Enabling Works packages);	•	Archaeological and Heritage	•	Road realignments and
•	Modification of integrated		Works;		modifications;
	constructed wetlands (ICW) at	•	Site Clearance and Demolitions	•	Road furniture and equipment;
	Tolka Valley Park;		required to progress during main	•	Pedestrian and Cycling facilities;
•	Farnham Playing Pitch		works;	•	Track and road traffic signalling;
	Modifications;	•	Fencing;	•	Public lighting;
•	An Garda Síochána PEM	•	Earthworks;	•	Accommodation Works;
	building Relocation and	•	Removal of contaminated spoil	•	Soft and Hard landscaping;
	internal/boundary		at Tolka Valley Park;	•	Reinstatement Works;
	reconfiguration works – subject	•	Royal Canal and Rail	•	Overhead Contact System
	to agreement with OPW; and		Overbridge;		(OCS);
•	Tree Relocations.	•	Tolka Valley Park Bridge ;	•	Power and Systems
			Cycle storage buildings;		infrastructure;

 Table A6 5.2: Construction Activities for the proposed Scheme





Enabling Works Activities	Main Works Activities			
	 Temporary Traffic Management arrangements; and Haul roads and Works Compounds. 	 Stops furniture and equipment; and Testing and Commissioning. 		

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The main contractor will appoint a suitably qualified person as C&D Waste Manager to ensure commitment, operational efficiency and accountability during the C&D phases of the project.

The Waste Manager would have overall responsibility for waste management at the site, by setting up and maintaining a waste records system for the waste generated onsite as well as the records for waste transferred offsite. The waste manager will be responsible for maintaining and implementing the CDRWMP throughout the demolition, excavation, and Construction Phase of the proposed Scheme. It would be the responsibility of Waste Manager to conducting a waste audit at the site during the C&D phases of the development. They 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 CDRWMP.

The role of the Waste Manager would ensure that the opportunity is taken to educate all colleagues, site staff, including external contractors and suppliers, about alternatives to conventional construction waste disposal.

The appointed contractor and all personnel handling wastes must be in a position to:

- Distinguish reusable materials from material suitable for recycling;
- Ensure maximum segregation of waste and recyclables at source;
- Co-operate with the appointed contractor on best locations for stockpiling reusable material;
- Separate material for recovery; and
- Identify and liaise with operators of recovery outlets as appropriate.

Copies of CDRWMP will be made available to all relevant personnel.

1.4.1 Auditing

A waste audit will be carried out by the C&D Waste Manager to identify any problems with the site's waste procedures and also benefits of prevention and minimisation that is in place. The waste audit will document details of raw material inputs and the quantity, type, and composition of all waste removed from the site. The name, address and authorisation details of all facilities and locations to which waste and materials are delivered will be recorded along with the quantity to each facility. Records will show material, which is recovered, which is recycled, and which is disposed of.

The audit process will identify appropriate performance and waste output or re-use targets. The results of the audits will be documented in a periodic summary report which will outline the types, quantities of waste arisings and their final treatment method.

Waste management costs would also be reviewed as part of the Waste Audit.

1.4.2 Tracking and tracing

The appointed contractor is required to maintain records for all resource material which is used on site and leaves the proposed Scheme, either for reuse, recycling, energy recovery, backfilling or other recovery or disposal on third party sites.





A recording system must be put in place to record residual waste and resources generated on the proposed Scheme.

It is the obligation of the appointed contractor or their appointed person 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 collection sites have the appropriate authorisations.

The Waste Manager will maintain a system whereby quantities, descriptions and relevant codes of all waste arising (whether reused and recycled or exported off-site) and if applicable, Article 27 declarations made.

The tracking system employed will enable the contractors to effectively measure and record the quantity of waste being generated, which allows wastage to be more readily identified. The most significant areas where waste products arise can be identified along with the percentage of new material which may be wasted.

1.4.3 Training

The CDWMP shall also be included in site induction training and toolbox talks, where required. All site personnel and Subcontractors will be instructed about the objectives of the plan and informed of the responsibilities that fall upon them as a consequence of its provisions. This is traditionally carried out during the induction process for new staff members. Where source segregation and material re-use techniques apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the CDWMP. Site notices will be designed to reinforce the key messages within the plan and will be displayed prominently for the benefit of staff.

1.5 Key Materials, Quantities and Cost

1.5.1 Excavated Waste Generation

1.5.1.1 Earthworks Materials

Excavation works will be required for the proposed development. Earthworks will be undertaken to achieve the required formation levels for the various track systems and supporting structures. Material generated during the construction of the proposed Scheme will be managed to maximise the opportunities for reuse and recycling where practicable and will also aid to minimise the potential effects of material management on the receiving environment. Circular Economy principles are to be adopted through all stages of the project to optimise the use of natural resources and recycled materials and minimising waste.

Whilst excavated material will be reused where possible along the scheme a portion will be required to be exported. There is an estimated volume of 30,600 tonnes surplus soil material on the project due to earthworks activities.

In so far as is possible, options for beneficial reuse of the clean, suitable soil and stone material in accordance with Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 will be sought. This will prevent the need to classify all of the excavated material as a waste. Article 27 allows an operator to classify, under certain conditions, that material is a by-product and not a waste. Classification of material as a by-product means that the material is approved for a use that is not regulated by waste management legislation, and therefore is not required to be managed as per that legislation. For construction projects, excavated soil and stone can be categorised under this exemption provided the material adheres to the conditions stipulated under Article 27. The management of excavated materials is described in Chapter 19 (Material Assets: Waste Management) of this EIAR.

Where short-term temporary storage is unavoidable, the method of storage of material will be key to its potential use as certain types of materials/mud are likely to degrade if left uncovered in wet weather due to its low plasticity and silty nature.

For more details on earthwork activities refer to Chapter 5 (Description of Proposed Scheme) and Chapter 6 (Construction Activities) in Volume 2 of the EIAR. Further information on waste and resource management,





including estimated quantities of materials produced and lists of waste permitted and licenced facilities in the counties surrounding the project, is available in Chapter 19 (Material Assets: Waste Management) in Volume 2 of the EIAR. This chapter also identifies significant scope for re-use and recycling of materials and materials optimisation, however, the true potential for this cannot be accurately quantified until a contractor has been chosen and appointed.

Surplus Soil Arising from Shallow Earthworks

The measures identified below are proposed to mitigate the potential impact of the proposed Scheme.

- It is recommended that a Soil and Material Management Plan (SMMP) is produced by the appointed construction contractor, in order to detail procedures to manage the excavation and removal of soil during construction works;
- Where unidentified contamination (such as potential asbestos containing material or free phase hydrocarbon product) is encountered, material shall be segregated and stockpiled on a low permeability surface with bunding and shall be covered to allow further testing of the impacted soils to enable specification of treatment and re-use, or disposal;
- It remains the responsibility of the construction contractor to ensure that material is appropriately managed during the development. In particular, the Contractor will be responsible for the appropriate segregation of excavated materials. The Contractor will retain a competent person to manage and supervise soil excavation and removal from the site. This person will ensure correct procedures are followed and that waste soils are appropriately logged and tracked using appropriate docketing system;
- The appointed construction contractor for future groundworks will retain the services of an experienced environmental engineer or scientist during bulk excavation works, primarily to identify any previously unidentified contamination; and
- In recognition of national policy and sustainability, where material cannot be reused as part of the onsite development works and requires transfer off site, consideration will be given to the transfer of this material as a by-product under Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011.

Representative samples of in-situ materials have undergone testing to assess their suitability for re-use. These materials are largely considered suitable for re-use, though in some instances may require mechanical screening e.g. to remove oversize or isolated anthropogenic material.

Material that is not suitable for re-use, will be removed off site for treatment, recycling or disposal at an authorised waste management facility. The Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) included in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) addresses the analysis of waste arisings, methods proposed for the prevention, re-use and recycling of wastes, and material handling procedures. Refer to Chapter 19 (Material Assets: Resource and Waste Management).

Potentially Contaminated Soils Arising from Earthworks during Construction

The appointed construction contractor will be responsible for the compliant management of all waste generated by construction activities and will be responsible for updating and implementing the CEMP, where modifications to the prepared CEMP will not give rise to any impacts more significant than those already identified and assessed in this EIAR or the NIS. The updated CEMP will identify construction methodologies for the proposed Scheme and standard operating procedures that will be implemented to minimise the impact. The appointed contractor(s) will implement in full all of the measures set out in the CEMP.

The Contractor will be responsible for regular testing of excavated soils to monitor the suitability of the soil for re-use. Samples of ground suspected of contamination will be tested for contamination by the Contractor and ground excavated from these areas will be disposed of to a suitably licensed or permitted sites in accordance with the current Irish waste management legislation.

While the risk of asbestos containing materials is very low, construction workers will be briefed on the possible presence of localised asbestos. Dermal contact with soils (particularly Made Ground) will be



avoided wherever possible and appropriate training and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) will be provided to mitigate the risk of inhalation of asbestos.

1.5.1.2 Other Excavation Waste Generation

Other excavation waste will arise from such activities as:

- Excavation of existing carriageways, footpath etc. (e.g. road narrowing, removal of islands);
- Excavation for utility diversions and / or protections.

The waste types likely to be generated during the Construction Phase are set out in Table A6 5.3. The total forecast of surplus excavation material from the proposed Scheme will be 28,259 tonnes and is equivalent to 0.40% of the C&D waste management baseline for the EMWR set out in Table A6 5.1.

Waste Type	Approximate Waste and Material Quantities (tonne)
Asphalt	18,498
Concrete, bricks, tiles and similar	8,428
Steel	657
Segregated wood, glass and plastic	676
Total	28,259

Table A6 5.3: Estimated Excavation Waste Types and Quantities

1.5.2 Demolition Waste Generation

As described in Chapter 6 (Construction Activities) in Volume 2 of the EIAR, the main structures to be demolished along the proposed Scheme are as follows:

- S31.1 Irish rail ramp from Broombridge Road to Northern Road;
- S31.1 Unit 124 Broombridge Close, Glen Industrial Estate to East of Broombridge Road;
- S31.1 Vacant Layertite building to East of Broombridge Road;
- S31.2 Park Building in Tolka Valley Park at a proposed compound location;
- S32.3 Finglas Garda Station demolitions (OPW);
- S33.1 Three DCC-owned buildings along proposed alignment just to north of Mellows Road including abandoned Parks Superintendent Building;
- S33.1 Pedestrian footbridge at southern end of St Margaret's Road over N2;
- S33.3 North Road Motor Company and associated buildings at southern end of St Margaret's Road;
- S32.3 Pizza Hut building at southern end and to the east of St Margaret's Road;
- S32.3 Shed at 234 McKee Avenue along boundary with Pizza Hut;
- S32.3 Outbuilding at Kylemore'e plot adjacent to 234 McKee Avenue;
- S33.3 Discount DIY North Road for Park & Ride at southern end and to the east of St Margaret's Road (assumed to be in a main works contract);
- S33.4 Manhattan Peanuts Ltd. Substation Building at southern end and to the east of St Margaret's Road;
- S33.4 Four outbuildings/extensions at Jamestown Business Park: Side extension to south of Finglas Auto Building; Outbuilding to rear of Envision Health and Fitness; Outbuilding in green area to rear of Dunns Seafare Ltd.; Lean-to extension at loading bay of Sail Installations and Logistics; and
- Various Existing boundaries being altered/replaced along route [mainly in the Broombridge Road, Finglas Village and St Margaret's Road areas].

Pre-demolition surveys will be undertaken to confirm the proposed methodology to be undertaken and provide sufficient detail to allow the full management of the demolition and resulting materials. Predemolition surveys will include appropriate hazardous materials surveys to identify all asbestos containing materials and other hazardous materials that may be present. Demolition survey mitigation measures to limit dust, noise, vibration and air pollution (e.g., through dust and fumes) will be implemented. It is predicted





that high overall recycling/recovery rates can be achieved for all inert and non-hazardous construction and demolition (C&D) wastes (excluding soils and stones).

A large portion of demolition waste is expected to be inert waste such as concrete, brick and tiles etc. Metal waste will also be generated from demolition. Segregated wood, glass and plastic will also be generated.

1.5.2.1 Demolition Plan

A demolition plan must be prepared by the Contractor in advance for each structure to be demolished. The plan will be developed by the construction contractor and will include the following:

- Details of ground removal and/or backfilling;
- Details of the principal materials of construction and the building condition and plan for handling such materials both non-hazardous or hazardous such as asbestos and plan for disposing by licenced contractor to a licenced waste facility as required under the Waste Management Act 2006 (as amended);
- The procedures for the demolition of the building, with a detailed sequence of demolition;
- Protection and control measures; and
- Methods for the handling and disposal of waste such as the means of transport of waste material from the site, time and frequency of waste material movement offsite and a methodology for recording the materials generated and disposed of.

The plan will also set out requirements for the handling of debris and method of waste disposal to a licensed facility as required under the Waste Management Act 2006 (as amended).

1.5.2.2 General Construction and Demolition Works

General construction and demolition wastes are made up of waste such as wood, packaging, metals, plastics, bricks, blocks, canteen waste, some hazardous waste, e.g. oils, paints and adhesives. Site clearance and residual waste will be generated during the Construction Phase, primarily from the construction of the proposed Scheme.

An overview of the methods to manage the primary waste streams expected is presented below. The main types of construction waste produced will be:

1.5.2.3 Demolition Waste Generation

All material generated from the proposed Scheme will be considered for re-use for construction within the proposed Scheme or in other construction projects in accordance with Article 27 of the Waste Directive Regulations 2020 (S.I. 323 of 2020), (hereafter referred to as the Waste Directive Regulations). It will be the responsibility of the appointed contractor to review feasibility of reuse of materials and ensure that the necessary testing is undertaken to demonstrate compliance with Article 27, as appropriate.

Materials will require on-site segregation by waste classification, where practicable and appropriate, and if in reusable condition, street and roadside infrastructure such as bus stops, lighting poles, traffic signals, manhole access covers, and signs will be reused within the proposed Scheme. If not reused, they will be delivered to appropriately recycling or recovery facilities.

Waste Type	Approximate Waste and Material Quantities (Tonnes)
Concrete, bricks, tiles and similar	8500
Metals	700
Segregated wood, glass and plastic	750
Total	9,950

Table A6 5.4: Estimated Demolition Waste Types and Quantities





1.5.2.4 Construction Waste Generation

Construction works, site offices and temporary works facilities are also likely to generate waste. General construction waste can vary significantly from site to site but typically will include the following non-hazardous materials:

- Soil and stone;
- Concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics;
- Bituminous mixtures;
- Metals;
- Wood;
- Municipal type wastes generated by construction employees; and
- Other.

The hazardous waste streams which could arise from construction activities include the following:

- Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) components;
- Batteries;
- Asbestos;
- Wood preservatives;
- Liquid fuels; and
- Contaminated soil.

Also included within this definition are surplus and damaged products and materials arising in the course of construction work or used temporarily during the course of on-site activities. In the case of the proposed Scheme, the most likely type and quantity of general construction waste will be surplus concrete and unusable or damaged pipe segments which may arise on-site. Quantities of these materials are estimated to be small and recoverable; assumed to be approximately between 5% to 15% of construction material delivered to site, as stated in the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) Builders: Estimating Waste (WRAP 2014). There is adequate capacity for the management of such wastes. Segregation facilities will be provided to ensure that recovery and recycling of such wastes are maximised.

1.5.2.5 Municipal Waste Generation

It is anticipated that there will be approximately 180 construction staff employed directly over the Construction Phase of the proposed Scheme. Small volumes of general municipal waste will be generated by construction staff during the Construction Phase (e.g. from offices and welfare facilities). In addition, it is anticipated that there will be significant indirect employment supported by the proposed Scheme, for example; in logistical support companies, material and plant suppliers, traffic management companies and in the local service industry. Segregation facilities will be provided on the construction site to ensure that recovery and recycling of such wastes is maximised.

1.5.2.6 Concrete

Waste concrete is likely to arise during the Construction Phase of the Luas Finglas. It is proposed that waste concrete generated will be returned to the supplier for re-use. For every tonne of concrete waste that is recycled for aggregate in new concrete, significant savings are made in energy and carbon dioxide emissions. It also saves money by avoiding disposal costs, which continue to increase. Residual concrete waste will be source segregated and stored in designated containers at the waste storage area for subsequent separation and recovery at a remote facility.

1.5.2.7 Metals

Metal waste has a significant scrap value. Although it is now common practice for sites to segregate metals for reuse and recycling, there are still sites where metal is thrown away with general rubbish. One of the primary sources of metal waste is steel reinforcement. Wastage of steel reinforcement will be reduced by ordering made-to-measure steel from the manufacturer and detailed scheduling of all reinforced concrete structural elements.





Skip hire companies may provide free skips for the storage of scrap metal on sites, and this will be investigated prior to construction commencing. When metal storage containers are full, they will be removed by the waste storage contractor and sent to a metals recycling facility.

1.5.2.8 Timber

Timber waste will be stored separately as it is readily contaminated by other wastes and if it is allowed to rot will reduce the recyclability of other stored wastes. Any pallets will be returned to the supplier for re-use. Off-cuts and trimmings will be used in formwork where possible. A container for waste wood will be covered where possible and will be placed in the waste storage area. The waste wood will be collected by a waste contractor who will forward it to a wood recycling facility for chipping.

Treatment of timber with chemicals and the overuse of nails will be minimised and avoided as this will make it difficult to reuse/recycle the timber afterwards. The utilisation of reclaimed timber products will also be investigated.

1.5.2.9 Packing and plastic

Double handling will be avoided by segregating packaging wastes immediately after unwrapping. Many suppliers are now prepared to collect their own packaging for recycling, and this will also be investigated prior to works commencing. It is intended that, where possible, materials with recycled packaging will be purchased. Waste packaging will be segregated and stored in separate containers, preferably covered, in the waste storage area for collection by the waste management contractor and distribution to packaging recycling facilities.

1.5.2.10 Blocks, bricks and tiles

The careful storage of these raw materials will significantly reduce the volume of these wastes arising on site. The most likely wastes produced will be off-cuts, trimmings and waste arising from breakages. Every effort will be made to use broken bricks and off-cuts.

1.5.2.11 Hazardous wastes

Prior to removal from the site, any hazardous waste identified will undergo a comprehensive waste assessment and classification by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List. It should be noted that if non-hazardous waste becomes contaminated with hazardous waste, the entire load will be considered hazardous. It is, therefore, critical to ensure that waste segregation areas are provided and are used properly to separate out hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste arising. Hazardous wastes will be identified, removed and kept separate from other construction and demolition waste materials in order to avoid cross-contamination. Specific method statements detailing the necessary mitigation measures required during excavation, handling transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes encountered on the site will be prepared as required.

The likely disposal/treatment for any hazardous wastes available to the Contractor will depend on the nature of the hazardous material and the concentration of parameters of concern. The costs associated with treatment and disposal will similarly vary depending on the concentration of parameters of concern and on the tonnage involved. There are several operators/facilities in operation within Ireland that could potentially accept the contaminated material depending upon the results of the Waste Acceptance Criteria testing or assist in the export of the material abroad for special treatment where required. Full details of the disposal route for hazardous wastes will be provided in the detailed CDRWMP following the appointment of the contractor and completion of the further investigations required.

1.5.2.12 Hazardous liquids (oils, paints, chemicals)

Hazardous liquid waste arising from the construction process will require careful handling. Oils, paints, bitumen, adhesives and chemicals will be kept in a separate contained storage area which will be locked when not in use. Hazardous liquids will be stored at least 10m from any watercourses. Lids will be kept on containers in order to avoid spillage or waste by evaporation. Waste oils, paints and chemicals, including





the containers, will require careful handling and disposal. These will be stored in a containment tray with a capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest container.

Fuels and chemical will be stored in double-skinned containers or within a bund, i.e. an impervious structure with the capacity to contain 110% of the volume of the largest tank stored within it. All containers will be carefully labelled.

1.5.2.13 Food wastes

Site staff generate food waste and packaging waste. Designated receptacles will be provided to allow for the segregation and storage of individual waste streams. These will include receptacles for food waste, e.g. brown bin for waste foods and peelings, dry recyclables; e.g. green bin for packaging, plastics, metals, wood, paper, cardboard and tetrapack; and residual bin, e.g. black bin for mixed food and packaging waste. Separate receptacles for the recyclable fractions may be provided such as plastics, metals, glass and this will be designed and detailed by the waste management co-ordinator in consultation with the selected waste management contractor.

1.5.2.14 Other wastes (residual)

Waste material other than those outlined above can constitute a significant proportion of the total waste generated by a construction site. This waste is normally made up of residual, non-recyclable waste such as soiled paper, cloth, cardboard or plastics, as well as food waste and general waste found on the site, including plastic bottles, bags, cans etc. Given the heterogeneous nature of this material, it is most important that residual waste is kept separate from the other waste streams to avoid contamination. This material will be stored in a dedicated container in the waste storage area. Container size and collection frequency will be assessed with waste management contractors as works proceed. All residual wastes will be dispatched to a suitably licensed facility for disposal. Other construction and demolition waste material will be collected in receptacles with mixed construction and demolition waste materials for subsequent separation and disposal at a segregation facility.

1.5.2.15 Costs of Waste Management

While landfill disposal has been the most commonly used method for waste management in Ireland in the past, waste to energy incinerators are also now in operation at Poolbeg, Dublin 4 and in Carranstown, County Meath.

Typically, the current cost of disposal of waste to landfill in Ireland exceeds €170 per tonne. From 1 July 2013, in accordance with S.I. No. 194/2013 - Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, the *'landfill levy'* increased to €75 per tonne for waste disposed to landfill. Disposal of hazardous waste can cost from €350 per tonne.

In addition to landfill operator fees and landfill levies, there are additional costs included in the 'true cost of waste management' including:

- The purchase cost of waste materials (including imported soil);
- Handling costs;
- Storage and transportation costs; and
- Revenue generated from sales.

Therefore, in order to reduce costs associated with waste management, surplus materials should be reused and recycled where possible, and materials should be carefully stored and handled to minimise risk of damage.





1.6 Site and Waste Management

1.6.1 Introduction

The Employer is committed to implementing the principles of sustainable resource and waste management. Waste from the proposed Scheme will be managed in accordance with the principles of a circular economy and the waste hierarchy. Waste disposal will be minimised, in so far as is reasonably practicable, and opportunities for re-use of materials, by-products and wastes will be sought throughout the Construction Phase of the proposed Scheme.

Following appointment, the contractor will be responsible for maintaining the CDRWMP. It will be at the discretion of the appointed contractor to determine how material from the proposed Scheme will be managed. It is assumed, as a worst-case scenario, that all excavated soil will be managed or disposed of at an authorised facility, either in Ireland or abroad. However, all of the described below options may also be used.

1.6.2 Waste Management

The management of construction and demolition waste will reflect the waste management hierarchy, with waste prevention and minimisation being the first priority, followed by reuse and recycling. During site clearance and construction works, there are numerous opportunities for the beneficial re-use and recycling of materials. The subsequent use of recycled materials in reconstruction works also reduces the quantities of waste which ultimately needs to be consigned to landfill sites.

The Contractor will develop and implement a plan and manage all waste with a goal of achieving the waste hierarchy in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. This hierarchy is echoed in the EPA's best practice guidelines for RWMPs.

1.6.2.1 Source Segregation

Wastes generated on the construction site will be identified and segregated according to their respective categories, as described by the European Waste Catalogue (EWC). Where possible, metal, timber, glass, and other recyclable material will be segregated and removed off-site to a permitted/licensed facility for recycling.

In order to achieve this, designated waste storage areas will be created at the construction compounds or other suitable locations for the storage of segregated wastes prior to transport for recovery/disposal at suitably licensed/permitted facilities. Suitably-sized containers for each waste stream will be provided within the waste storage area and will be supervised by the waste management co-ordinator, who will be appointed by the Contractor. This will be the person responsible for the management of waste during the construction of the Luas Finglas project. The number and sizing of containers will be agreed with Waste Contractors in advance of construction works commencing. Source segregation of waste will result in cost savings to the project as well as providing an environmentally sound route for the management of all construction and demolition wastes.

1.6.2.2 Re-use

Possibilities for re-use of clean, non-hazardous excavation material as fill on the site or in landscaping works will be considered following appropriate testing to ensure material is suitable for its proposed end use. Where excavated material is not to be reused within the works, the Contractor will endeavour to send material for recovery or recycling so far as is reasonably practicable. The Contractor will ensure that, if required, any offsite interim storage facilities for excavated material have the appropriate waste licences or waste facility permits in place.

1.6.2.3 Material Management

In order to prevent and minimise the generation of waste, the Contractor will be required to ensure that raw materials are ordered so that the timing of delivery, the quantity delivered, and the storage is not conducive to the creation of unnecessary waste. The Contractor, in conjunction with the material suppliers, will be





required to develop a programme showing the estimated delivery dates and quantities for each specific material associated with each element of construction and demolition works. Following a 'just-in-time' approach improves cash flow, better utilises storage space, reduces risk of environmental pollution events and reduces potential loss to theft and accidental damage as well as making the site safer.

It is essential that the planning, construction and demolition works are undertaken in close collaboration with waste management contractors, in order to determine the best techniques for managing waste and to ensure a high level of recovery of materials for recycling. The Contractor will be required to continuously seek to improve the waste management process on site during all stages of construction and maximise opportunities for re-use and recycling where they exist. For example, in relation to waste packaging, the Contractor will seek to negotiate take-back of as much packaging waste as possible at source to ensure maximum recycling. The CDWMP will be included as an agenda item at the weekly construction meetings. In addition, the plan will be communicated to the whole team (including the Employer) at the monthly meetings. This will include any updates to earlier versions of the document.

1.6.2.4 Site Preparation

The construction of the Luas Finglas project will require site clearance as part of the development. Site preparation will include certain diversion works of services and utilities, such as public lighting, power services, watermains, rising main, storm water, electricity, telecommunications, gas mains and traffic light services. Due to the nature of some of the diversions, a number of these service diversions will only be possible during the main construction works.

The Contractor's CDWMP will take the following into account:

- The extent of the areas to be cleared and the potential types and volumes of arisings;
- The location of any structures to be demolished;
- Statutory requirements; and
- Specific environmental requirements and seasonal requirements.

1.6.3 Waste and Recycling Targets

The Contractor's CDWMP, waste handling and proposed construction methods should endeavour to achieve the following targets.

- The re-use of earthworks materials generated on site where possible;
- 100% recycling of surplus reinforcement and other metals, where possible; and
- No contamination of skips.

1.6.4 Waste and Recycling Opportunities

The Contractor will seek opportunities, wherever possible, to reduce the amount of waste generated on site and maximise the potential for recycling materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy through the following:

- Storing materials in designated areas and separate from wastes to minimise damage;
- Returning packaging to the producer where possible;
- Segregating construction and demolition wastes into reusable, recyclable and non-recyclable materials;
- Reusing and recycling materials on site during construction where practicable;
- Recycling other recyclable materials through appropriately permitted/licensed contractors and facilities; and
- Disposing of non-recyclable wastes to licensed landfills.





1.7 Scheme Infrastructure

1.7.1 Site Offices, Construction Compounds

Location of construction compounds are indicated on Table A6 5.5 and are detailed in Chapter 6 (Construction Activities) in Volume 2 of the EIAR.

No.	Area/ Section	Location	Use (Primary/ Secondary)	Approximate Size
C-31A	S31.1	West of Broombridge Road – on southern side of rail and canal crossing adjacent depot entrance	S	2036m ²
C-31B	S31.1	West of Broombridge Road – use of green area to north of railway	Р	3427m ²
C-31C	S31.1	West of Broombridge Road – use of unit in the Glen Industrial estate prior to demolition	Р	1522m ²
C-31D	S31.3	Tolka Park – The Parks Building	S	2519m ²
C-32A	S32.1	Adjacent to St Helena's Stop	S	5448m ²
C-32B	S32.2	Northwest corner of Wellmount road crossing	S	1034m ²
C-33A	S33.1	Old Park superintendent's cottage and land to north next to Finglas Fire station	S	1829m ²
C-33B	S33.3	Northern extents of Mellowes Park	Р	2017m ²
C-33C	S33.3	St Margaret's/Mckee Ave Junction	S	948m ²

Table A6 5.5: Location of Site Compounds

Temporary construction compounds are generally located adjacent to the site of individual elements of infrastructure to be constructed. Construction compounds will only be in place during the Construction Phase of the project.

The construction compounds will contain a site office, and welfare facilities for employer personnel and appointed contractor personnel. Limited car parking will be allowed at the construction compounds. Materials such as topsoil, subsoil, concrete, rock etc., will be stored at the construction compounds for reuse as necessary. Items of plant and equipment will also be stored within the construction compounds. All necessary authorisations, under the Waste Management Act, as amended, will be obtained prior to undertaking temporary storage.

1.7.2 Waste Collection and Transportation

Waste from the proposed Scheme will be transported by authorised waste collectors in accordance with S.I. No. 820 of 2007 - Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007, as amended.

A list of currently authorised waste collectors used to transport waste during the proposed Scheme will be maintained at the construction compounds and updated by the appointed contractor. Copies of valid appropriate waste collection permits will also be held at the construction compounds by the appointed contractor. A list of the currently authorised waste collectors is available on the following website (https://www.nwcpo.ie/permitsearch.aspx.)

1.7.2.1 Hazardous Wastes

The following steps must be taken where hazardous waste is being transported from the proposed Scheme to a hazardous waste recovery or disposal facility within Ireland:







- Waste transfer forms shall be obtained by the waste producer from the local authority website, and completed online before the waste is collected;
- A copy shall be downloaded, printed and signed, accompanying the consignment of hazardous waste when it is in transit; and
- On the load's arrival, the operator of the recipient disposal or recovery facility shall log-in and complete the relevant details documenting the receipt of the waste.

Export of hazardous waste from the proposed Scheme outside of Ireland is subject to a Europe-wide control system founded on Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (known as the Transfrontier Shipment Regulations), as amended. This legislation is supplemented by S.I. No. 419/2007 - Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007, as amended, which makes DCC responsible for the enforcement of this regulatory system throughout Ireland. Export of hazardous waste from the proposed Scheme outside Ireland should comply with the procedures set out in this legislation.

1.7.2.2 Waste Recovery and Disposal

Wastes will be delivered to authorised waste facilities in accordance with the Waste Management Act, as amended. The following authorisations are applicable:

- CoR from the local authority (issued to private sector);
- CoR from the EPA (issued to local authority);
- WFP from the local authority; and
- Waste Licence from the EPA.

A list of currently authorised (CoR or WFP) waste sites in each local authority is available on the following website (<u>http://facilityregister.nwcpo.ie/</u>). A list of sites currently licensed by the EPA (Waste Licence) is available on the following website (<u>http://www.epa.ie/terminalfour/waste/</u>).

An up-to-date list of all waste facilities to which waste from the site will be delivered will be maintained onsite and updated by the appointed contractor. Copies of valid facility CoR, WFP, and EPA Waste Licences will be held onsite by the appointed contractor.

1.8 References

A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy, Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment (DCCAE 2020)

Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects – Draft for Public Consultation (EPA 2021)

Circular Economy Action Plan, For a Cleaner and More Competitive Europe (European Commission 2020)

C&D Waste Soil and Stone Recovery / Disposal Capacity Update Report 2020 (Regional Waste Management Offices 2020)

EU Construction & Demolition Waste Management Protocol (European Commission 2018)

The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government publication, 'A Resource Opportunity, Waste Management Policy in Ireland' (July 2012)

The Eastern Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (Eastern Midlands Waste Region 2015)

Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2021-2022, Pre-Consultation Draft (Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (DECC 2021); and Circular Economy Act 2021



Directives and Legislation

Article 27 of the Waste Directive Regulations 2020 (S.I. 323 of 2020)

Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (S.I. 7 OF 1992) as amended

European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations, 2011 (as amended)

European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 324 of 2011)

European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (S.I. 121 of 1994)

European List of Waste, Commission Decision 2000/532/EC

European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 283 of 2014)

European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 282 of 2014)

European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (WEEE) (S.I. 149 of 2014)

Landfill Directive Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfilling of Waste Council Directive 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

Litter Pollution Act 1997, Litter Pollution Regulations 1999 (S.I. 359 of 1999) and Litter Pollution (Increased Notice Payment) Order 2007 (S.I. 558 of 2007)

Local Government Ireland National Waste Managaement Plan for a Circular Economy 2024-2030

Planning and Development Act 2000 (S.I. No. 30 of 2000) as amended

Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC

Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Subordinate and associated legislation include:

Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 820 of 2007) as amended

Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 821 of 2007) as amended

Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009)

Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. 163 of 1998)

Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. 189 of 2015)

Waste management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I. No. 185 of 2000) as amended

Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. 137 of 1997)

Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 419 of 2007)

WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU











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