
DREENACREENIG WEST WIND FARM LIMITED

DERREENACRINNIG WEST WIND FARM CO. CORK

MANAGEMENT PLAN 3 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

JULY 2025

**Dreenacreenig West
Wind Farm Limited**
Derreenacrinnig West,
Drimoleague,
Co. Cork



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DOCUMENT APPROVAL

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DOCUMENT TITLE	Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Waste Management Plan (WMP)	

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope and Requirements

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

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

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

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

1.2 Waste Prevention & Waste Regulations:

1.2.1 A Circular Economy

On a global level, the linear consumption model of increasing extraction of natural resources and disposal of waste is a major contributor to habitat and biodiversity loss and contributes to global warming. According to the circularity gap report 2020¹, material consumption has trebled from 26.7 billion tonnes in 1970 to 92 billion tonnes in 2017. A primary driver of global habitat loss and deforestation is the extraction of resources, the majority of which are wasted.

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

¹ <https://www.circularity-gap.world/2020> [Accessed online 28/03/2023]

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

The Plan outlines the contribution of the sector to the achievement of a number of other national plans and policies including the Climate Action Plan². It also matches the level of ambition being shown across the European Union through the European Green Deal³, which encompasses a range of actions supporting circularity and sustainability. To support the policy, regulation is already being used (Circular Economy Legislative Package), or in the pipeline (Single Use Plastics Directive).

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

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

Plastic, packaging and single use plastic goals include:

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

Food waste goals include:

² Climate Action Plan 2023 CAP23 Changing Ireland for the Better, Dept of the Environment, Climate and Communications, 2023. <https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/7bd8c-climate-action-plan-2023/> [Accessed online 28/03/2023]

³ A European Green Deal, Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent, European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en [Accessed 28/03/2023]

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

Extended Producer Responsibility goals include for:

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

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

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

The Textiles related goals include:

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

Enforcement goals in the Plan include:

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

Treatment of wastes as part of the Plan include:

- Review state support for development of recycling infrastructure
- Standardise waste streams accepted at civic amenity sites
- Examine legislation and procedures for development of waste management infrastructure

Government leadership on Circular Economy goals include:

- High level all of government circular economy strategy
- Inclusion of green criteria and circular economy principles in all public procurement

- Develop circular economy sectoral roadmaps
- Explore how Ireland's digital sector can accelerate transition to a circular economy

A Resource Opportunity

In 2012, the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government published the Waste Management Policy in Ireland (DoECLG, 2012). One of its guiding principles is to minimise waste.

The Waste Hierarchy which contractors are obligated to apply: (Source: EC⁴):



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

The Contractor will:

- Ensure that the disposal and recovery of waste does not present a risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals
- Not allow waste disposal to constitute a public nuisance through excessive noise levels or unpleasant odours, or to degrade places of special natural interest
- Prohibit the dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste

⁴ European Commission [Accessed Online 03/05/2022]
https://ec.europa.eu/environment/topics/waste-and-recycling/waste-framework-directive_en

- Prepare Waste Management Plans
- Ensure that waste treatment operations are licensed
- Require waste collectors to have special authorization and to keep records
- Ensure that the waste which cannot be prevented or recovered is disposed of without causing environmental pollution.

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

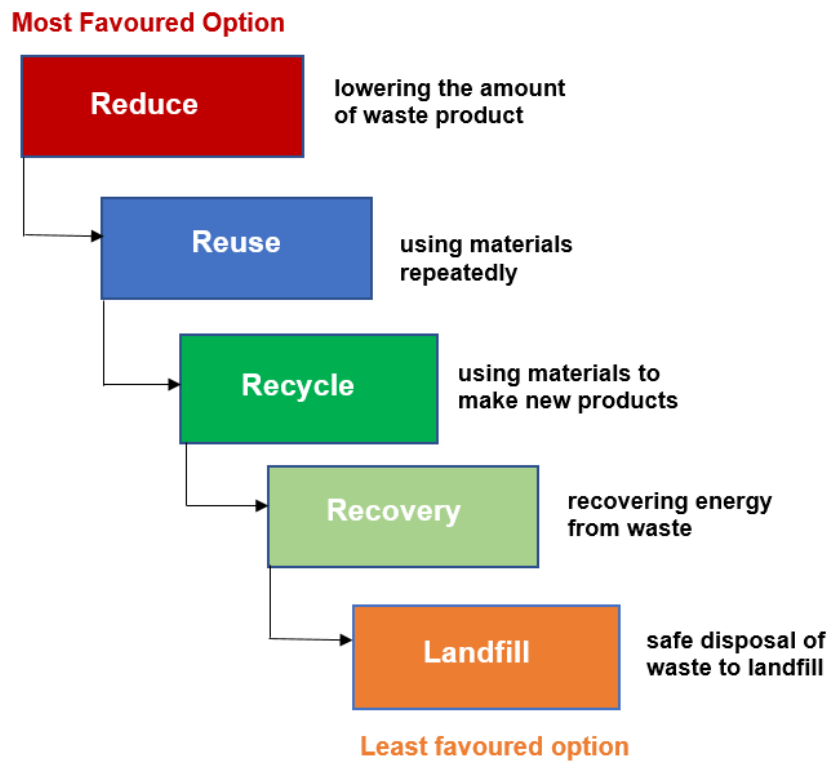
- Be in possession of a waste permit for waste disposal, and
- Be prepared at all times for inspection regarding monitoring of waste activities.

1.3 Benefits of Waste Prevention

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

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

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



1.4 Reference Documentation

As well as the Waste Management Act 1996-2008 other guidance documents have been used to develop this plan. These include:

Pollution Prevention Guidelines:

Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects, Department of Environment, Heritage & Local Government, July 2006.

EU Directive:

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

This sets out the five steps for dealing with waste.

2 WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

A Site Waste Management Plan involves the following stages:

- Planning;
- Implementation;
- Monitoring, and
- Review.

2.1 Planning

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

2.2 Implementation

This Waste Management Plan will include:

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

2.3 Monitoring

2.3.1 Checks and Records

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

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

2.3.2 Waste Inventory

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

2.3.3 Monitoring of Site Waste Management Plan

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

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

2.4 Completion, Audit and Review

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

A Waste Management Review will be carried out at the end of construction.

2.5 Site Waste Management as Part of Site Induction process

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

3 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The Contractor will avoid or minimise the volume of waste generated. Waste will be stored at the Site Compound until it can be transferred to a licensed waste facility by a waste permit holder. Any wastes arising from the Project will not be stored within a minimum distance of 50 m from watercourses or drains. Waste storage and disposal will be carried out in a way which prevents pollution in compliance with legislation.

All waste to be transported off-site to a licensed disposal site. The nearest licenced waste facility is over 10km east of the Site in Dunmanway, Co. Cork (Civic Amenity Services). Further licenced waste facilities are located in Bantry, Co. Cork (approx. 12km southwest of the Site). Excavated material along the Grid Connection Route will be removed to a licenced waste facility.

A list of waste facilities within the vicinity of the Proposed Development has been included in **Appendix A**.

Duty of Care Waste Control dockets must be produced and filed on site with each load. These **MUST** detail:

- An adequate description of the waste;
- Where the waste came from;

- The appropriate code from the List of Wastes Regulations for the waste (commonly referred to as the European Waste Codes)⁵ ;
- Information on the quantity and nature of the waste and how it is contained;
- Names and addresses of the transferor at Derreenacrinnig West Wind Farm (the person currently in control of the waste) and the transferee (usually either a registered waste carrier or a waste management licence holder (waste manager)
- The Standard Industry Classification code (2007 or 2003 for hazardous waste only) of the business from where the waste was received
- Where applicable, indicate that the Waste Hierarchy has been complied with
- The place, date and time of transfer of the waste. If using a season ticket, the period for which it is valid (i.e., valid from dd/mm/yyyy to dd/mm/yyyy)

Only trained operatives will handle hazardous substances. All stored hazardous waste will be clearly labelled.

All oil storage facilities will be located within the construction compound and will have secondary containment facilities of 110% storage capacity (e.g., bund, enclosure, drip tray). All of these will be regularly inspected for visual signs of leaks or something that would impact on their capacity – e.g., a drip tray full of rainwater.

Waste storage areas will be clearly located and signed. Key waste streams will be separated.

All waste will be transported from site at appropriate frequency by a registered waste contractor to prevent over-filling of waste containers.

Frequency of Checks. The contractor will ensure that all storage facilities are checked on a weekly basis. The checklist for completion is attached below.

⁵ <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/waste/2019--FULL-template.pdf>

VISUAL WASTE STORAGE CHECKLIST		
Waste Area Checked	Date Checked	Initials of Checker
GENERAL OFFICE WASTE		
BOWSER		
PORTALOO		
EXCAVATED SOIL		
WASHINGS		
CONCRETE		
OIL		
HAZARDOUS WASTE e.g., 17 05 03* soil and stones containing hazardous substances 6		

4 ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION WASTE STREAMS

As stated previously, the Contractors will outline prior to commencement of construction all anticipated waste streams to be produced at the construction site at the Proposed Development.

4.1 Waste from Staff Facilities

4.1.1 General Waste Generate at Staff facilities

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

⁶ <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/waste/2019--FULL-template.pdf>

4.1.2 Sewage

The self-contained port-a-loo units will be located within the contractors compound and will be managed and serviced regularly (by removal of the contents by tanker to a designated sewage treatment plant such as Dunmanway Wastewater Treatment Plant). Port-a-loo units will be removed off site on completion of construction. Toilet waste is a non-hazardous waste.

4.2 Concrete

4.2.1 Concrete Waste and wash-out water

Precast concrete will be used wherever possible i.e., formed offsite. Elements of the Proposed Development where precast concrete will be used have been identified and are indicated in the CEMP. Elements of the Proposed Development where the use of precast concrete will be used include structural elements of watercourse crossings (single span / closed culverts) as well as Cable Joint Bays. Elements of the Proposed Development where the use of precast concrete is not possible includes Turbine Foundations and joint bay pit excavations.

Where the use of precast concrete is not possible the following mitigation measures will apply:

- The acquisition, transport and use of any cement or concrete on site will be planned fully in advance and supervised at all times.
- Vehicles transporting such material will be clean upon arrival on site, that is; vehicles will be washed/rinsed removing cementitious material leaving the source location of the material. There will be no excess cementitious material on the vehicle which could be deposited on trackways or anywhere else on site. To this end, vehicles will undergo a visual inspection prior to being permitted to drive onto the proposed site or progress beyond the contractor's yard. Vehicles will also be in good working order.
- Any shuttering installed to contain the concrete during pouring will be installed to a high standard and will be checked for leak potential prior to fills. Additional measures will be taken, for example the use of plastic sheeting or other sealing products at joints.
- Concrete will be poured during meteorological dry periods/seasons. This will reduce the potential for surface water run off being significantly affected by freshly poured concrete. This will require limiting these works to dry meteorological conditions i.e., avoid foreseen sustained rainfall (any foreseen rainfall event longer than 4-hour duration) and/or any foreseen intense rainfall event (>3mm/hour, yellow on Met Eireann rain forecast maps), and do not proceed during any yellow (or worse) rainfall

warning issued by Met Eireann. This also will avoid such conditions while concrete is curing, in so far as practical.

- Ground crew will have a spill kit readily available, and any spillages or deposits will be cleaned/removed as soon as possible and disposed of appropriately.
- Pouring of concrete into standing water within excavations will be avoided. Excavations will be prepared before pouring of concrete by pumping standing water out of excavations to the buffered surface water discharge systems in place.
- Temporary storage of cement bound sand (if required) will be on hardstand areas only where there is no direct drainage to surface waters and where the area has been bunded e.g., using sandbags and geotextile sheeting or silt fencing to contain any solids in run-off.
- No surplus concrete will be stored or deposited anywhere on site. Such material will be returned to the source location or disposed of off-site appropriately.

4.3 Chemicals, Fuel and Oils

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

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

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

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

- Any flexible pipe, tap or valve will be fitted with a lock where it leaves the container and be locked shut when not in use.

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

4.3.1 Transport of Diesel/Oils to the Site

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

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

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

4.3.2 Refuelling on Site

Where possible all refuelling on site will be within the Temporary Construction Compound within the re-fuelling area. Only essential refuelling (e.g., cranes) will be carried out, outside of this area, but not within 50m of any watercourse. In such cases a non-permeable High-density Polyethylene (HDPE) membrane will be provided beneath connection points to catch any residual oil during filling and disconnection. This membrane will be inspected and if there is any sign of oil contamination, it will be removed from site by a specialist licensed waste contractor.

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

4.4 Packaging

Packaging will be brought on site and can include cardboard, wood and plastics used to package turbine components. In accordance with the waste hierarchy, packaging will be returned to the originator ahead of re-use or recycling. Where this is not possible, waste will be separated as appropriate and safely stored on site appropriately site in anticipation of recycling. This waste is non-hazardous.

4.5 Waste Metals

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

5 EXCAVATED MATERIALS

Excavations for five of the permitted Turbine Foundations were commenced in 2017 / 2018. These were sized for a smaller turbine to the ones now being proposed. They will need to be enlarged to approximately 19 m diameter for the proposed turbines. This will require the further excavations of mostly rock, with lesser amount of till subsoils. The excavated material will be stockpiled on the adjacent hardstand for later reuse as ballast on the Turbine Foundation.

Road, Hardstand & Foundation Restoration

Approximately 450m of partially constructed access road, three crane areas, and the borrow pits will be restored. This will involve spreading of excavated material (rock, subsoil and peat) to the pre-development levels and reseeding.

Substation Construction

The platform for the Electrical Substation was constructed in 2017 / 2018. The construction of the Electrical Substation control building will require excavation for reinforced concrete foundations and cable trenches.

Grid Connection

The construction of the Grid Connection will involve the excavation of peat, soils, rock and road paving for installation of poles, trenching for cable ducts and installation of cable jointing bays.

TDR Upgrade

The L-8767-0 local road will need to be upgraded for the delivery of turbines and mobilisation of the cranes to the wind farm site. This will include widening of the junction at Castledonovan, strengthening of sections of the road, and improvements to horizontal and vertical alignments.

Works conducted in the roadway will generally involve widening into the soft margin with the removal of vegetation and soils and widening of the carriageway using engineered fill and geogrid / geotextile. Works in adjacent lands will require either reducing ground levels to road

grade with the removal of soil and rock, or the raising of ground levels with the placement of geogrid / geotextile and engineered fill using aggregate won on site or imported from local quarries.

Internal Cabling

The Wind Farm Internal Cabling will consist of a single circuit joining each turbine and from turbine T03 to the on-site Electrical Substation. The excavation of the trench will generate spoil, consisting of road construction aggregate. Imported quarry aggregate will be used to bed the ducting and earthing cable. Lean-mix concrete will be used as backfill at trafficked locations. Approximately half of the excavated material will be reused to complete the backfilling of the trench, with surplus material used for landscaping and restoration of the Site.

5.1 Anticipated materials to be excavated on site

Minor re-sizing works are required for Turbine Hardstands, Turbine Foundations and road alignments. The areas and excavation volumes involved for the key wind farm infrastructure are summarised in **Table 7.6** of **Chapter 7: Land and Soils** of the **EIAR**.

5.1.1 Classification and Plan for Excavated Materials on site

The contractor will liaise with the Local Authority on all aspects of waste management relating to excavated soil to ensure compliance during construction. The Ecological Clerk of Works will ensure all mitigation measures outlined are adhered to.

5.2 Estimated Volumes of Soil

Whilst there will be significant volumes of soil to be excavated on site during the construction of the Proposed Development, excavated material will be used for Reinstatement and restoration works. Where this is not possible, e.g., along the Grid Connection Route and Turbine Delivery Route where some soils contain hydrocarbons (hazardous material), the waste materials will be taken to a licenced facility by an authorised permit holder.

5.3 Waste or Not Waste

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

- i) Use is a necessary part of the planned works
- ii) Material is suitable for that use
- iii) Material does not require any processing or treatment before it is reused

- iv) No more than the quantity necessary is used
- v) Use of the material is not a mere possibility but a certainty and
- vi) Use of the soil will not result in pollution of the environment or harm to human health

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

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

6 PEST CONTROL

Responsible rodenticide use will be practiced on site. Incorrect use and management of rodenticide can indirectly have a negative impact on wildlife. Best practice use include:

- Pest control on site will be undertaken by a trained professional.
- Rodenticide baits will only be used for as long as is necessary to achieve satisfactory control.
- Good house-keeping and proper waste management practices will ensure there are no food sources available to vermin.
- A record of all bait points and the amount of bait laid will be maintained during the treatment. Activity will be noted at each bait point, including any missing or disturbed baits, as the treatment progresses.
- By carefully recording the Sites of all bait points, responsible users of rodenticides will return to these sites at the end of the treatment and remove uneaten bait so that it does not become available to wildlife.
- The bodies of dead rodents may carry residues of rodenticides and, if eaten by predators or scavengers, may be a source of wildlife exposure to rodenticides.
- Regular searches for rodent bodies will be carried out, both during and after the treatment period. Bodies may be found for several days after rats have eaten the bait and rats may die up to 100 metres or more away from the baited site.
- Any rodent bodies will be removed from the Site and disposed of safely using the methods recommended on the label.

- Bait will be sufficiently protected to avoid accidentally poisoning other mammals and birds. Natural materials will be used where possible.
- Bait stations will be appropriate to the prevailing circumstances. They will provide access to the bait by rodents, while reducing the risks of non-target access and interference by unauthorised persons. They will protect the bait from contamination by dust or rain. Their design, construction and placement will be such that interference is minimised.
- On completion of the treatment, records will be updated to signify that the infestation is controlled and that, as far as reasonably practical, all steps have been taken to ensure that the Site is now free of rodenticide bait.

WASTE INVENTORY

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

APPENDIX A

LICENCED FACILITIES

¹ Local Authority Waste Facility Register: County Cork; 17 05 04			
Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-CK-12-0113-02	Pat O'Driscoll Plant Hire Ltd		Benduff Rosscarbery Co. Cork
WFP-CK-16-0167-01	John Tyner		Knocksmall Dunderrow Kinsale Co Cork
WFP-CK-19-0197-01	Michael O'Neill		Froe Reanascreaena Rosscarbery Co Cork P85 VE24
WFP-CK-19-0195-01	Ward & Burke Construction Ltd		Callatrim Bandon Co Cork
COR-CK-19-0129-01	John Kingston		Fourcuil Shannonvale Clonakilty Co Cork
WFP-CK-19-0199-01	John O'Flynn		Baltydaniel East Mallow Co. Cork
WFP-CK-20-0204-01	Greenvalley Transport & Land Reclamation Ltd.		Ballytigueen & Ballyhook Whitegate Co. Cork
COR-CK-15-0088-02	John O'Brien		Castlerichard, Killeagh, Co. Cork
WFP-CK-14-0137-02	Conhor Construction Ltd		Aherla Beg Aherla Co. Cork
WFP-CK-09-0018-04	CTO Environmental Solutions Ltd		Rostellan Midleton Co. Cork P25 DC85
WFP-CK-20-0203-01	Richard & Denis Carroll Plant Ltd		Clonfadda Macroom Co Cork
WFP-CK-20-0205-01	Mallow Contracts Limited		Ballymorisheen & Lyradane Grenagh Co. Cork
WFP-CK-09-0032-04	Abbeyross Manufacturing Company Limited t/a Munster Waste Management	Munster Waste Management	Spa Road Mallow Co Cork P51 PF63

¹ <http://www.nwcpo.ie/default.aspx>

WFP-CK-15-0147-02	McSweeney Bros Quarries Ltd		Shanlaragh Dunmanway Co. Cork
WFP-CK-10-0054-03	Donal Murphy	Ballineen Skip Hire	Caher & Connagh Ballineen Co. Cork P47 DP30
WFP-CK-10-0078-03	Greenzone Ltd		Ahalisky Ballinscarty Clonakilty Co. Cork
COR-CK-20-0132-01	Michael Harrington Plant Hire (Beara) Ltd		Cappanaloha East Bantry Co Cork
WFP-CK-20-0210-01	Greenvalley Transport & Land Reclamation Ltd		Meadstown Ballinhassig Co Cork
WFP-CK-20-0211-01	Ciaran Ryan Plant Hire Ltd		Gurranenagappul Clondrohid Macroom Co Cork
WFP-CK-20-0212-01	Mallow Contracts Ltd		Carhoo Lower Coachford Co Cork
WFP-CK-21-0214-01	Noel O'Shea Farm Ltd		Templemichael Whites Cross Co Cork
WFP-CK-21-0215-01	Ed Barry Ltd		Ballynanelagh Knockraha Co Cork
WFP-CK-21-0216-01	Jim O'Regan		Coolyrahilly Acres Kinsale Co Cork
COR-CK-16-0095-02	Tomas (Thomas) Mullins aka Thomas Mullins (Junior)		Scrahanagown Coolea Macroom Co Cork
WFP-CK-16-0158-02	OD Haulage Ltd		Parkana Bantry Co Cork
WFP-CK-21-0218-01	Mallow Contracts Limited		Ballymorisheen Grenagh Co Cork
WFP-CK-20-0213-01	Denis Quinn Plant Hire Ltd		Gortageen Millstreet Co. Cork Y25 HX83
COR-CK-11-0036-03	F & M Hurley Plant Hire (Schull) Ltd		Lissacha/Glan Schull Co. Cork P81 F578
WFP-CK-22-0222-01	Damien Ryan		Ballindeenisk Belgooly Co Cork
WFP-CK-22-0223-01	Damien Ryan		Cullen Riverstick Co Cork P17HH28

WFP-CK-22-0224-01	Midleton Skip Hire Ltd		Knockgriffin Midleton Co Cork
COR-CK-17-0106-02	Eamonn Power		Derryhmihin West Castletownbere Co Cork
WFP-CK-17-0172-02	David Crowley		Baurleigh Bandon Co. Cork
WFP-CK-22-0225-01	DOB Construction Limited		Ballynora Waterfall Co Cork
WFP-CK-12-0120-03	Bantry Skip Hire Ltd		Dunbittern East Bantry Co. Cork P75 A899
WFP-CK-11-0094-05	O'Brien Skip Hire Limited		Ballyrussell Midleton Co. Cork P25 A338
WFP-CK-15-0149-02	Pat O'Driscoll Plant Hire Ltd		Ballinrohar Darragh Clonakilty Co Cork
WFP-CK-22-0227-01	Conhor Landfill Limited		Coolduff Kilmurry Co Cork
WFP-CK-23-0231-01	Michael F Quirke & Sons		An DoirIn Álainn Ballyvourney Co Cork
WFP-CK-23-0232-01	Chris Barry Plant Hire Ltd		Thornhill Waterfall Castletownbere Co Cork
WFP-CK-16-0166-02	Virgil Horgan (Kinsale Rugby Club)		Garraha Snugmore Kinsale Co Cork P17 CC67
WFP-CK-23-0233-01	Mallow Contracts Ltd		Island Burnfort Mallow Co Cork P51 YX2A
WFP-CK-11-0112-03	Bantry Skip Hire Ltd		Smorane/Gortnacloghy Cork Road Skibbereen Co Cork
WFP-CK-19-0193-02	Navada Transport Services Ltd		Scartnamuck Templemartin Bandon Co Cork

Local Authority Waste Facility Register: County Kerry; 17 05 04			
Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-KY-09-0001-03	Kelly Farm Modernisation Ltd		Knocknaboul Ballynahulla Ballydesmond Co Kerry P51 K094
WFP-KY-20-0006-01	Liebherr Container Cranes Ltd	Liebherr Container Cranes Ltd	Knoppoge Killarney Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-20-0004-01	ML Lynch Civil Engineering Ltd		Brewsterfield Headford Killarney Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-20-0008-01	Jimmy O'Mahony		Gortanahaneboy East Rathmore Co Kerry
WFP-KY-20-0001-01	Healy Rae Plant Hire Ltd		Coologes Kilgarvan Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-21-0001-01	Dermot Clancy Landfill Ltd		Kealid Moyvane Listowel Co Kerry
WFP-KY-21-0003-01	McSweeney Bros. Quarries Ltd		Kilcarra More Duagh Listowel Co. Kerry
COR-KY-11-0008-03	Brian Bruton		Dromdoohig More Killarney Co. Kerry
COR-KY-15-0002-02	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd.		Clogherclemin Tralee Co. Kerry
COR-KY-21-0002-01	Stephen O Connell		Bahaghs Cahersiveen Co. Kerry
COR-KY-16-0001-02	O'Driscoll Plant Hire Ltd	O'Driscoll Plant Hire Ltd	Coramore Valentia Island Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-21-0008-01	Farran Plant Hire Ltd.		Cloontarriv Gortatlea Tralee Co Kerry
WFP-KY-17-0006-02	Eugene McCarthy		Deerpark Killarney Co Kerry
WFP-KY-17-0003-03	Chaireil na Sceilge Teoranta	Skellig Quarries	Tullig Waterville Co Kerry
WFP-KY-15-0007-03	Killarney Waste Disposal Unlimited Company	Killarney Waste Disposal Unlimited Company	Sheans East Killarney Co. Kerry

WFP-KY-22-0005-01	Dillon Waste Unlimited Company	Dillon Waste Unlimited Company	Monavalley Industrial Estate Tralee Co. Kerry V92 PCA2
WFP-KY-22-0003-01	Brendan Cronin		Mastergeeha Kilcummin Killarney Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-22-0007-01	Gerard Naughton & Sons Ltd	Gerard Naughton & Sons Ltd	Nauntinane Killorglin Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-21-0002-01	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd		Clogherclemin Tralee Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-23-0001-01	Higgins Waste & Recycling	Higgins Waste & Recycling	Rathscannell Abbeydorney Co. Kerry
COR-KY-23-0001-01	Brendan McGillycuddy		Owenagarry Killorglin Co. Kerry
COR-KY-23-0002-01	Pat Duggan		Inchycullane Kilcummin Killarney
WFP-KY-22-0002-02	Flor Mc Carthy		Killowen Kenmare Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-18-0007-02	Kenmare Plant Hire Ltd.		Claddanure West Kenmare Co Kerry
WFP-KY-23-0005-01	Curreal Ltd	Curreal Ltd	Caherciveen Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-18-0001-02	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd.		Knockanacuig The Kerries Tralee Co Kerry V92 Y519
WFP-KY-23-0004-02	Green & Gold Composting Ltd.		Coolkeragh Listowel Co. Kerry V31 K577
WFP-KY-23-0006-01	Brendan Cronin		Clashnagarrane Kilcummin Killarney Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-23-0007-01	Dermot Clancy Landfill Ltd		Lissaniska Kilmorna Listowel Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-24-0001-01	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd	Unit 16 Listowel Business Park Listowel Co. Kerry
WFP-KY-24-0002-01	Gerard Naughton & Sons Ltd		Coolebane Killorglin Co. Kerry V93 R793

<u>WFP-KY-20-0007-01</u> (I)	Curreal Ltd.		Inch East Lisselton Listowel Co. Kerry
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Local Authority Waste Facility Register: Kerry County; 17 05 03*			
Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-KY-18-0001-02	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd.		Knockanacuig The Kerries Tralee Co Kerry V92 Y519
WFP-KY-24-0001-01	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd	Higgins Waste & Recycling Services Ltd	Unit 16 Listowel Business Park Listowel Co. Kerry

17 05 03* soil and stones containing hazardous substances ²

17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

² <https://www.epa.ie/publications/monitoring--assessment/waste/2019--FULL-template.pdf>