

Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project



Environmental Impact Assessment Report Volume III

Appendix 2.1.2 – Waste Management Plan September 2025

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Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project



Environmental Impact Assessment Report Volume III

Appendix 2.1.3 – Waste Management Plan September 2025

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Waste Management Plan

Project:

Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project

Applicant:

Ballyfeeny Green Energy Limited

Date of Report:

11th September 2025

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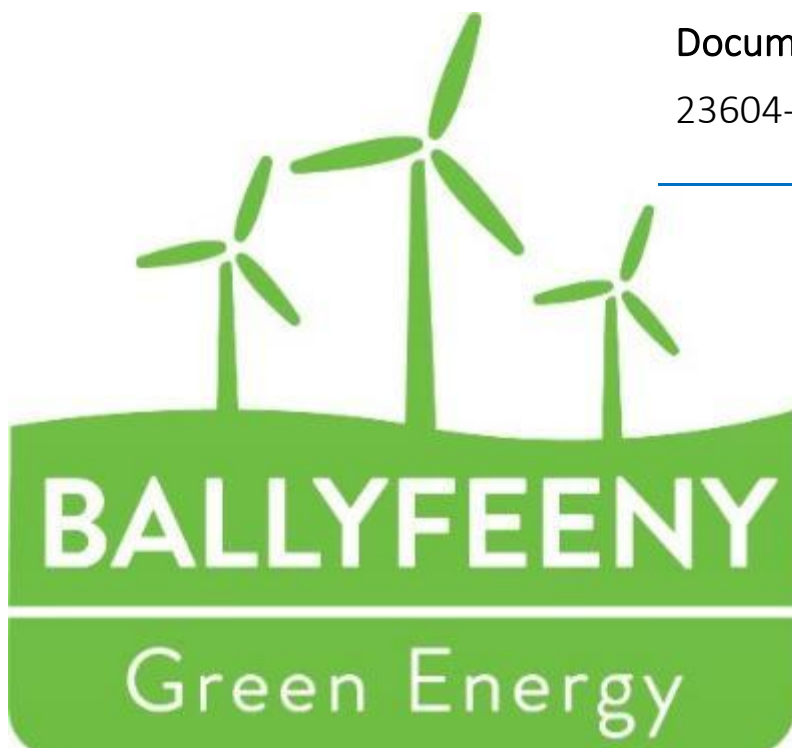


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Document Control

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1.0 Introduction

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) has been developed by Mable Consulting Engineers on behalf of Ballyfeeny Green Energy Limited (the Applicant), who intend to apply to Roscommon County Council for planning permission to construct the Ballyfeeny Green Energy Project (the Project).

This WMP has been prepared in conjunction with the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) which will accompany the planning application for the proposed Project.

This WMP is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:-

- **EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP);**
- **EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1.3; Traffic Management Plan (TMP);**
- **EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1.4; Decommissioning Management Plan (DMP);**
- **The Planning Drawings.**

1.1 Project Description

A detailed description of the proposed Project is contained within the **EIAR, Volume II, Chapter 2: Project Description**.

1.2 Scope

This WMP details the best practice procedures to be implemented to manage waste generated as part of the construction phase of the proposed Project.

The WMP provides detail on the methods of waste prevention and minimisation by recycling, recovery and reuse during construction works. Where it is not practicable for waste material to be recycled, recovered or reused, the WMP provides detail on their disposal.

The WMP compiles the various waste mitigation measures identified in the EIAR and details the systems to be put in place as part of the proposed mitigations.

1.3 Statement of Authority

This WMP has been prepared by Mr. Barry McGinn and Mr. Eoin Roche of Mable Consulting Engineers Limited.

Mr. Barry McGinn is a Chartered Engineer with over 28 years' experience in the design, construction and project management of civil and structural engineering projects including; Wind Farms, Solar Farms, Battery Storage, Electrical Substations, Flood Alleviation, and multiple other development types. Barry is a member of Engineers Ireland and holds a BSc(Eng) in Structural Engineering, BEng (Ord) in Civil Engineering and Post Graduate Diplomas Planning and Environmental Law, Construction Law & Contract Administration and Project Management.

Mr. Eoin Roche is a Project Engineer with over 5 years of experience in the design and construction of civil and structural engineering works, as well as renewable energy infrastructure projects. His portfolio includes Wind Farms, Solar Farms, Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), Synchronous Compensators and Electrical Substations. Eoin holds a Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Structural Engineering and a Postgraduate Diploma (Distinction) in Sustainable Energy and the Environment.

1.4 Live Document

This WMP is considered a 'live' document and as such will be reviewed and updated as required during the construction phase design and as required during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases.

Updates to the WMP may be required due to changes in legislation or due to changes in waste management best-practices. Updates may also be required to incorporate measures for compliance with any conditions of planning by the Local Authority.

Prior to commencement of construction works, this WMP will be refined further by the construction contractor to the requirements of Roscommon County Council and other appropriate Stakeholders and incorporated into its construction management systems.

2.0 Waste Policy, Legislation and Regulations

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Legislation, Policy and Guidance set out in the EIAR, Chapter 14: Material Assets, Section 14.2.

2.1 Overview

Waste management in Ireland is governed by a combination of EU, National, and Regional legislation, primarily the Waste Framework Directive and the Waste Management Act 1996.

2.2 EU Legislation

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), also known as the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), sets the overarching framework for waste management in Ireland.

2.3 National Legislation

2.3.1 Waste Management Act 1996

The Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended) is the primary national law governing waste management. Waste disposal and recovery activities in Ireland require authorisation in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended.

The Waste Management Act provides for measures to improve performance in relation to waste management, recycling and recovery. The act provides for a general duty on everyone not to hold, transport, recover, or dispose of waste in a manner that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution. Subsequent amendments enhanced the effectiveness of waste management policies, promoting environmental protection as required under EU directives.

The Act requires that any waste related activity is to have all necessary licenses and authorisations.

Other key acts which govern waste management relevant to this proposed Project include:-

- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (as amended)
- Litter Pollution Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003

2.3.2 Waste Regulations

In addition to the Waste Management Act 1996, there are a number of Waste Regulations which govern waste management. Regulations relevant to this proposed Project include:-

- European Union Waste Management (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2020 - SI. No 130 of 2020;
- European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020 - S.I. No. 323/2020;
- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 - SI. No. 355 of 2015;
- European Union (Packaging) Regulations 2014 - S.I. No. 282/2014;
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Waste) Regulations 2013 - SI. No. 505 of 2013;
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Waste) Regulations 2012 - SI. No. 283 of 2012;

- European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 - S.I. No. 477 of 2011;
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 - S.I. No. 126 of 2011;
- Waste Management (Licensing) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 - S.I. No. 350 of 2010;
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 - S.I. No. 508/2009
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 - S.I. No. 86 of 2008;
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007 - S.I. No.821 of 2007;
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 820 of 2007);
- Waste Management (Tyres and Waste Types) Regulations 2007 - S.I. No.664 of 2007;
- Waste Management (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2005 - S.I. No.340 of 2005;
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 - S.I. No.395 of 2004;
- Waste Management (Permit) Regulations 1998 - S.I. No.165 of 1998;
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration)(Amendment) Regulations 2019 - S.I. No. 250 of 2019.
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 - S.I. No. 163/1998.

2.4 Regional Legislation

Local authorities implement waste legislation and policy within their areas.

Roscommon County Council is the Local Authority responsible for setting and controlling waste management activities for the area.

This is governed by the conditions stipulated in the Roscommon County Development Plan 2022-2028. This was also governed by the Connaught-Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 but has now transitioned to a single national waste strategy focused on circular economy principles; A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025, see Section 2.5 Policy Documents below.

2.5 Policy Documents

The Irish government publishes policy documents outlining measures to improve waste management practices and achieve EU targets.

In relation to construction; the Department of the Environment has published a document entitled, 'Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of resource & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects' 2021. This document was referred to throughout the process of completing this WMP.

This guidance document reflects current waste legislation and policy including "A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020–2025" which was published by the Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications in September 2020.

The Roscommon County Development Plan is aligned with the Connacht Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 which sets out a framework for waste prevention and management in the region.

The Connaught-Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 was developed on foot of Ireland's most recent waste policy statement which recommended the number of waste management planning regions be consolidated from ten to three. Arising from the reconfiguration of the Waste Regions and following a process

facilitated by the City and County Managers Association, Mayo County Council was selected as the Lead Authority for the Connacht Ulster Waste Region. This region includes the local authority areas of Cavan County Council, Donegal County Council, Galway City Council, Galway County Council, Leitrim County Council, Mayo County Council, Monaghan County Council, Roscommon County Council and Sligo County Council.

2.6 Waste Hierarchy

The Waste Hierarchy is a key part of European and National Waste management regulation and policy. The hierarchy states that the preferred option is prevention and minimisation, followed by re-use, recycling, recovery, with the least desirable option being disposal to landfill or incineration.

The Best Practice Guidelines emphasises waste prevention, in line with the Waste Hierarchy. The Waste Hierarchy is detailed in **Figure 2-1**; extract from the Best Practice Guidelines.

The methodology adopted to enact the Waste Hierarchy is detailed in Section 3.0.

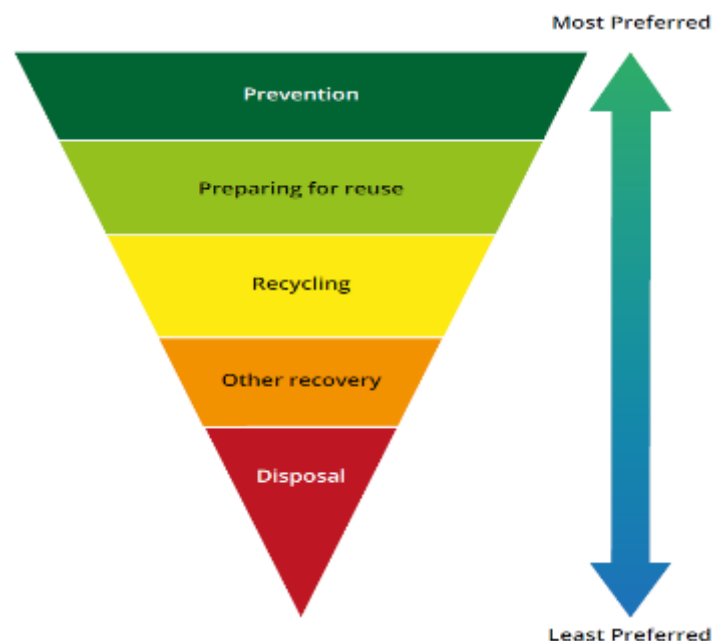


Figure 2-1 Waste Hierarchy (source: EPA)

2.6.1 Prevention

The primary aim of the WMP will be to prevent and thereby reduce the amount of waste generated at each phase of the Project. Prevention is the most preferred approach.

2.6.2 Reuse

Reusing as much of the waste generated on Site as possible will reduce the quantities of waste that will have to be transported off Site to recovery facilities or landfill.

2.6.3 Recycling

If a certain type of construction material cannot be reused on Site, then recycling is the most suitable option.

All waste that is produced during the construction phase will be segregated and placed in material specific waste skips to facilitate off-site recycling.

2.6.4 Other Recovery

Other Recovery is when materials are repurposed for a use that is different from their original purpose.

An example of Other Recovery on this proposed Project is the processing felled timber for use in other industry and chipping / mulching / shredding of cut tree branches, hedging and other and vegetation for topsoil enrichment. Another example includes waste incineration with energy recovery.

2.6.5 Disposal

Materials to be disposed of will be sent to a registered landfill or incinerator.

Disposal to a registered landfill or incineration without energy recovery will be used only after all other waste hierarchy options have been considered and found not to be suitable. Disposal is the least preferred approach.

3.0 Implementation

3.1 Roles and Responsibility

3.1.1 Construction Manager

It will be the duty of the Construction Manager on the Site of the proposed Project to ensure that all contractors hired to remove waste from the Site have valid Waste Collection Permits and that the waste is brought to an appropriately licenced waste facility.

3.1.2 Environmental Clerk of Works

Prior to commencement of construction works the Environmental Clerk of Works (ECOW) will further develop this WMP in consultation with the Construction Manager, the Site Manager, Roscommon County Council and other Stakeholders.

3.1.3 Site Manager

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that this WMP is communicated to all Site personnel, including management staff and Site operatives. This will be done through the Site Induction process and regular Tool Box Talks.

The responsibility for compliance with this WMP will also be with all Site personnel.

3.2 Training

To ensure effective waste management procedures are put in place and followed, material management training is to be provided to Site personnel so that they can:-

- Distinguish reusable materials from those suitable for recycling;
- Ensure maximum segregation at source;
- Co-operate with Site Manager on the best locations for stockpiling reusable materials;
- Separate materials for recovery;
- Identify and liaise with waste contractors and waste facility operators.

3.3 Record Keeping

Records of all waste materials leaving the Site for disposal will be maintained in the Site office and be available for inspection on request.

Waste contractors employed to remove waste from the Site will be required to provide documented records for all waste dispatches leaving the Site. Each record will contain the following:

- Waste Company Name and Address;
- Trade Name and Collection Permit Ref. of Waste Carrier;
- Trade Name and Licence Ref. of Destination Facility;
- Address of waste Site of Origin;
- Date and Time of Waste Dispatch;
- Registration no. of Waste Carrier vehicle;
- Waste Material Type and EWC Code;
- Weight of Material;
- Signature of Confirmation of Dispatch detail;
- Date and Time of Waste Arrival at Destination.

3.4 Methodology

The appointed contractor will have responsibility for the proposed Project and management of waste handling procedures in accordance with waste legislation and the waste management hierarchy.

Measures implemented to achieve these aims will include, but are not limited to, the following:-

- **Material Handling**
 - Ordering of appropriate quantities of materials using the “just in time” philosophy;
 - Appropriate handling procedures for materials will be utilised to prevent damage;
 - Co-ordination in the supply of materials and services to avoid repeated and/or redundant deliveries.
- **Site Set-Up**

Measures will also be taken by the contractor to maintain the proposed Project Site and surroundings to a high standard of cleanliness. These measures will include but are not limited to the following:-

 - A regular programme of housekeeping on Site;
 - Where required, scaffolding will have debris netting attached to prevent materials and equipment being scattered by the wind;
 - Food waste will be strictly controlled on all parts of the Site; and
 - In the event of any litter or debris escaping the Site, it will be collected immediately and removed to waste storage on Site, and subsequently disposed of in the required manner.
- **Waste Generation**

Best practice procedures in general will minimise waste generated on-site. Measures including good site management will be taken to limit the quantity of waste generated during construction phase. Waste such as excavated material on-site will be recycled where possible.

Waste management options for the various waste streams is set-out in Section 5.0.

4.0 Construction Waste

Waste streams which cannot be recycled on-site and incorporated into the works will be managed, collected, segregated and stored in separate areas at the Temporary Construction Compound and removed off Site by licensed waste contractors. Waste management facilities are set-out in the Temporary Construction Compound Planning Drawing 23604-570.

4.1 Waste from Welfare Facilities

4.1.1 Municipal Waste

The municipal waste stream on Site will be waste from the Site Canteen and Site Offices, it will include items such as food wrappers, leftover food, plastic bottles, tin cans, cardboard office stationery.

This waste is a non-hazardous, it will be stored in covered containers such as “Wheely Bins” to provide protection from wind, rain and animal interference. A number of containers or Wheely Bins will be provided to facilitate separation of waste streams so that differing waste types can be recycled.



Figure 4-1 Wheely Bins to facilitate separation of waste streams

Prior to commencement of construction works the contractor will enter into an agreement with a suitably licensed waste collection and disposal facility for the regular collection of Canteen and Site Office Waste.

4.1.2 Foul Wastewater

For Temporary Construction Compound sanitary provisions, self-contained toilets and wash areas with integrated foul wastewater holding tanks will be provided. These facilities will be managed and serviced regularly. The foul wastewater holding tanks will be double lined.

Foul water will be removed on a regular basis by pumping into a Foul Tanker Vehicle and disposing of to a designated sewage treatment plant by a suitably licensed foul waste collection contractor. An automatic alert system will be used to monitor the holding tank to alert the operator if the tank is nearing full capacity. Sanitary waste is a non- hazardous waste.

The sanitary provisions, including the foul wastewater holding tank, will be removed from Site on completion of the construction works.

4.2 Concrete Waste and Wash-Out Water

Wet ready-mixed concrete can be considered hazardous due to its alkaline nature and the potential for skin and eye irritation. Once set or hardened ready-mix concrete is considered inert.

To reduce the extent of ready-mix concrete used on Site precast concrete will be used where possible. Elements of the proposed Project where precast concrete will be used include substation hollowcore concrete roof slabs, concrete cable trench cover slabs, cable joint bays, precast concrete manholes and precast concrete culverts.

Elements of the proposed Project where ready-mix concrete will be used include the foundations for the Wind Turbines, Relay Mast, Onsite Substation building, substation plinths and palisade fencing. Ready-mix concrete will also be used for concrete encasement of underground ducting.

Ready-mix concrete deliveries to Site will be planned in advance and supervised during concrete discharge and vehicle chute washout. Ready-mix concrete mitigation measures including waste mitigation are set out in the following Environmental Method Plans (EMP) which are contained in Appendix A of the CEMP (**EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan**):-

- **EMP 1 - Site Environmental Training and Awareness**
- **EMP 5 - Concrete Pour Management**
- **EMP 7 – Groundwater Protection**
- **EMP 10 - Emergency Response Plan**

4.3 Fuel, Oil and Chemicals

Oils, fuels and chemicals will be stored in bunded areas within the Temporary Construction Compound. Oils, fuels and chemical use mitigation measures including waste mitigation are set out in the following Environmental Method Plans (EMP) which are contained in Appendix B of the CEMP (**EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan**):-

- **EMP 4 - Fuel, Oil & Chemical Management**

Waste fuel, oils and chemicals are hazardous waste. They will be stored for short durations on Site in a covered bunded container located on the bunded refuelling area.

The waste fuel, oils and chemicals will be collected and disposed of by a suitably licensed waste contractor. Where possible, waste fuel, oils and chemicals will be recycled, where this is not possible, they will be treated to ensure it can be disposed of safely and in compliance with EPA requirements.

4.4 Packaging

Waste packaging will include items such as cardboard, wood, Styrofoam and plastics used to package construction 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 in anticipation of recycling. This waste is non-hazardous.

4.5 Waste Metals

Waste metals from items such as concrete reinforcing, structural steel and fencing will have commercial value and will be re-used or recycled using a suitably licensed waste contractor. This waste will be separated and stored in a metal waste skip in anticipation of recycling. This waste is non-hazardous.

4.6 Excavated Materials

The contractor will liaise with Roscommon County Council on all aspects of waste management relating to excavated soil to ensure compliance during construction. The ECoW will ensure all mitigation measures outlined are adhered to. A list of potential Local Authority licenced facilities in the vicinity of the proposed Project is given in Section 5.3.

The principles of the EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 waste hierarchy, will be adhered to avoid and minimise production of excavated soil, and to ensure that as far as is practicable, all excavated materials are recovered and reused. Excavated material will be disposed of to a licenced landfill facility only after all other waste hierarchy options have been considered and found not to be suitable.

It should be noted that the field surveys undertaken for the proposed Project identified no evidence on site of Invasive Alien Plant Species listed under the third schedule of S.I. 477 or the first schedule of S.I. 347 EU Regulations, further detail is contained in **EIAR, Volume II, Chapter 6: Biodiversity**. Monitoring for Invasive Alien Plant Species will be carried out as set out in **EMP 6 - Biosecurity Management Plan** which is contained in Appendix A of the CEMP (**EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan**).

4.6.1 Wind Farm Excavated Materials

It is envisaged that all excavated material generated during construction will be retained on Site and, where appropriate, incorporated into the works. However, an allowance of 10% of total excavated spoil material has been made for removal off Site in case any material excavated is deemed unsuitable for reuse onsite.

An example of materials to be removed from Site are excavated materials from the public road which have bitumen mixed through. This material will be transported off Site by an appropriately authorised waste collector and disposed of at an appropriately licensed waste facility or recycled if appropriate. Depending on the constituents of the bituminous road make-up, this material may be inert or non-inert waste.

* An allowance of 10% of total excavated spoil material has been made for removal off site.

Table 4-1 sets-out the estimated volumes of excavated topsoil and subsoil and the volume of material removed from Site as waste material, further detail is contained in the CEMP (**EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan**).

Spoil Volumes		
Item	Unit	Quantity
Total Excavation Volumes	m ³	62731
Excavated Material Stored or Reused Onsite	m ³	56458
Excavated Material Removed from Site	m ³	6273*

* An allowance of 10% of total excavated spoil material has been made for removal off site.

Table 4-1 Wind Farm Excavation Volumes and Removal from Site

4.6.2 Grid Connection Excavated Materials

Where possible, excavated bitumen macadam will be transported off Site by an appropriately authorised waste collector and recycled at a facility licensed for bitumen macadam recycling. Depending on the constituents of the bituminous road make-up, this material may be inert or non-inert waste.

Other excavated material will be transported off Site by an appropriately authorised waste collector and disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste facility. This waste is inert, non-hazardous.

Table 4-2 sets-out the estimated volumes of GCR excavated materials removed from Site as waste material, further detail is contained in the CEMP (EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan).

GCR Material Removed from Site as Waste Material		
Item	Unit	Quantity
Bitumen Macadam	m ³	535
Excavated Material Removal - Consists of excavated road make up and subsoil	m ³	4430

Table 4-2 GCR Material Removed from Site as Waste Material

4.7 Tree Felling

In advance of tree felling, Tree Felling Licenses will be obtained from the Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine provides authority under the Forestry Act 2014 as amended. Tree felling will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Tree Felling Licence and the Forest Service guidelines issued by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, 1st Published 7th March 2022, Updated 15th July 2025.

Tree felling will be carried out under a Tree Felling licence in a “Keyhole” manor in advance of the main construction works.

Felled timber will be stacked in dry areas outside buffer zones for removal off Site for use in other industry. Remaining branches and vegetation will be chipped, mulched or shredded and used for topsoil enrichment. This approach will minimise environmental impact by avoiding contamination of sensitive areas and repurposing the felled material.

This timber product / waste is inert, non-hazardous. All timber will be used or reused where possible or recycled where not possible.

4.8 Pest Control

Pest Control measures are set-out in Section 6.4 of the CEMP (EIAR, Volume III, Chapter 2.1; Construction and Environmental Management Plan).

Pest control measures are to be set up by a trained professional, measures which include waste disposal include:-

- Records 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.
- Rodent bodies will be removed from Site and disposed of safely as hazardous waste, adhering to EPA regulations for safe handling and disposal, including the use of gloves and proper packaging.
- 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.

4.9 Other Wastes

Other waste streams such as rubber, textiles, electronic waste, mechanical waste and batteries will be managed, collected, segregated and stored in separate areas at the temporary compound and removed off Site by a licensed waste management contractor at regular intervals during the works.

5.0 Waste Management

5.1 Waste Volumes

5.1.1 Wind Farm

Table 5-2 below gives a summary of expected waste material removed from the wind farm Site.

Wind Farm Material Removed from Site			
Element	Quantity	Unit	No. of Removals
Excavated Material	6273	m ³	315
Waste Skips (12 yard) - Timber, Metal, Concrete, Packaging	1040	m ³	104
Hazardous Waste Fuels; Oil / Diesel / Grease	11	m ³	10
Wastewater from Welfare Facilities	540	m ³	90

Table 5-1 Wind Farm Waste Material Removed from Site

5.1.2 Grid Connection Route

Table 5-2 below gives a summary of expected waste material removed from the Grid Connection Route works.

GCR Material Removal from Site			
Item	Quantity	Unit	No. of Deliveries
Excavated Material Removal - Consists of excavated road make up and subsoil	4430	m ³	225
Bituminous Trench Material with Subsoil	535	m ³	27
Bituminous Road Surfacing Material - Full width Road Reinstatement	1390	m ³	70
Waste Skips (12 yard) - Timber, Metal, Concrete, Packaging and other miscellaneous waste	50	m ³	5

Table 5-2 Grid Connection Route Waste Material Removed from Site

5.2 Waste Types & Management

Table 5-3 is a summary of expected waste streams types along with the proposed management option and the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) number. The EWC is a system for classifying all types of waste, including hazardous waste, within the European Union.

EWC	Material	Description of Material	Management Method
150101	Mixed Paper	Boxes, cartons	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
150102	Baled Plastic	Packaging with new materials	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
150103	Wooden packaging	Timber packers and framing	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
150105	Composite packaging	Containers	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170101	Concrete C&D	Concrete	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170107	Mixed C&D	Mixed Crushed stone, concrete, broken blocks, broken tiles	Other Recovery / Landfill - can be used in landfill capping layer
170201	Wood from C&D	Timber	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170203	Plastic	PVC frames, electrical fittings	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170405	Iron and Steel	Reinforcement off-cuts	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170407	Mixed C&D Metals	Broken concrete with steel reinforcement. Scrap metal from fixtures, equipment, or structures.	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170411	Copper, bronze, brass	Electrical wiring and cables	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
170504	Non Hazardous Soil & Stone	Excavated soils	Reuse on site and store in soil repository area
200123	Discarded equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons	Spray paint cans, lubricants, expanding foam. Cooling equipment replacement.	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
200135	Discarded electrical and electronic equipment containing hazardous components, excluding those listed under 20 01 21 and 20 01 23	Turbine components and other components replaced during commissioning and maintenance.	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site
200139	Municipal Plastic for Disposal	Packaging / Plastics	Landfill / Incineration
200301	Domestic Recycling	Municipal Waste	Managed through recycling & recovery off-site

Table 5-3 Expected Waste Streams with EWC

5.3 Local Authority Waste Facility Register

Waste material to be removed from Site for recycling, recovery, landfill or incineration will be brought to a licenced waste facility for further processing. A list of waste facilities within the vicinity of the proposed Project is given in **Table 5-4** and **Table 5-5**.

Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-RN-17-0001-02	McKeons Sand & Gravel Limited		Culliaghbeg Ballinasloe Co Roscommon H53 V883
COR-RN-SS-20-0001-02	Evergreen Fields Ltd.		Ballyfeeny Scramogue Strokestown Co.Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-20-0002-01	Karol Malone		Rosmeen Ballintober Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-11-0002-03	Biocore Environmental AD1 Limited		Ballinphuill Tibohine Castlearea Co. Roscommon
WFP-RN-21-0001-01	McKeons Sand and Gravel Limited		Culliaghbeg Ballinasloe Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0003-03	Evergreen Fields Ltd.		Lisduff Mount Talbot Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0002-03	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Clooneenbaun Roscommon Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0004-04	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Emlaghglasny Ballintober Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-18-0001-03	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Milltown Castleplunket Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-SS-20-0003-02	Evergreen fields Ltd.		Ballyconboy Bellnagare Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-22-0001-01	Oisin Kelliher		Barrymore Hodson Bay Athlone Co. Roscommon N37 AT86
WFP-RN-22-0001-01	Hanly Quarries Limited		Largan and Cuilreavagh Elphin Co.Roscommon
WFP-RN-22-001-01	Irish Pallet Systems Limited		Ballyclare Ballyleague Co.Roscommon
WFP-RN-23-0002-01	James Fitzgerald	James Fitzgerald	Carrowbehy Castlereah Co. Roscommon F45 C951
COR-RN-23-0001-01	Port Douglas Contractors Ltd		Cornaveagh Oldtown Athlone Co Roscommon
WFP-RN-23-0003-01	Evergreen Fields Ltd		Ballyfeeney Scramogue Strokestown Co. Roscommon
COR-RN-23-0003-01	BIGbin Waste Tech Ltd.	BIGbin Waste Tech Ltd.	Casey's Auto Centre Circular Road / Athlone Road Roscommon
WFP-RN-23-0004-01	Roswood Recycling Ltd		Roxborough Roscommon Co. Roscommon F42Y799
WFP-RN-18-0002-02	Castlereah ELV Recycling Ltd		Cloonkeen Castlereah Co Roscommon F45 X085
COR-RN-23-0002-01	CCA Motors Ltd.	Hanly Motors	Lanesboro Road Roscommon F42 HD73
WFP-RN-10-002-03	Hannon Poultry Exporting Co. Ltd.		Ballyboughan Townland Racecourse Road Co Roscommon

Table 5-4 Co. Roscommon Local Authority Waste Facility Register

Authorisation Reference	Name	Trading As	Address
WFP-LD-15-0001-03	Mark Cadam Ltd		Molly Aughnacliffe Co. Longford
COR-LD-20-0002-01	Mark Cadam Ltd		Ballyclare Killashee Co. Longford
COR-LD-21-0001-01	Kevin Donnelly		Drumure Longford Co. Longford
COR-LD-21-0002-01	Michael Harte		Listraghee Ballinalee Co. Longford
WFP-LD-21-0001-01	Mr James Murtagh	James Murtagh Rock Ltd	Tennalough Carrickboy Co. Longford
COR-LD-21-0004-01	Michael Delaney		Drynan Ballymahon Co. Longford
COR-LD-21-0005-01	Padraig Delaney		Clonkeen Ballymahon Co. Longford
WFP-LD-17-0004-02	Longford Auto Recyclers Ltd.		Lamagh & Faghey, Newtownforbes Co Longford, N39 W8E8
WFP-LD-16-0001-03	Blessington Stone & Concrete Plant Hire	Rhyne Rock	Rhine Killoe, Co Longford N39 DK76, LONGFORD
WFP-LD-17-0002-02	Cirtex Limited		Townspark Industrial Estate Longford Co. Longford N39 N281
WFP-LD-17-0003-02	M&N NOLAN MOTOR CO. LTD.		Corry Newtownforbes Co. Longford, N39 V5Y9, LONGFORD
WFP-LD-17-0001-02	John Crossan	Waste not want not	Lisawly Lanesborough Co. Longford N39 DY98 LONGFORD
COR-LD-21-0007-01	Martin Reilly		Lisraherty Aughnacliffe Co. Longford
WFP-LD-23-0001-01	Cirtex Ltd		Cooleeney, Co. Longford N93 A4V9
COR-LD-20-0004-02	Shannon Plant & Agri Contractors		Carrowmanagh Longford Co. Longford
SSF-LD2023/01	Lynch Envirocare Ltd		Premises of Peter Thomas Lynch Coolcraff Abbeylara Co Longford
WFP-LD-24-0002-01	Enplast Extrusions Ltd	Granardkille	Granard Co. Longford N39 PP86
WFP-LD-18-0001-02	Mimergy Ltd		Units 12 & 13 Mastertech Business Park Athlone Road Longford

Table 5-5 Co. Longford Waste Facility Register