Castle Rock Homes (Midleton) Limited

Residential Development,
Broomfield West,
Midleton,
Co Cork

Resource and Waste Management Plan

Revision Record

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1 Introduction

This report outlines the Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) for controlling, managing, and monitoring the resources and waste generated from a proposed residential development at Broomfield, Midleton, County Cork.

The RWMP describes how the construction phase will adhere to applicable legislation, Best Practice Guidelines, and Local Authority Waste Management Policies. These include:

- Waste Management Acts 1996-2011
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 and 2008
- EPA Best Practice Guidelines (2021)
- Southern Region Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 & Associated Reports
- Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028
- EPA "Guidance on Soil and Stone By-Products in the context of Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations – Version 3 June 2019
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015
- Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations 2007
- European Communities (Trans-frontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994
- European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations
- Environmental Protection Act 1992
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (Act No. 12 of 1997) as amended;
- Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) Preventing and Recycling Waste - Delivering Change (2002)
- DoEHLG, A Resource Opportunity - Waste Management Policy in Ireland (2012)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Waste Database Reports 1998 – 2012.
- Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications, A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025 (2020)
- European Waste Catalogue - Council Decision 94/3/EC (as per Council Directive 75/442/EC).
- Hazardous Waste List - Council Decision 94/904/EC (as per Council Directive 91/689/EEC). EPA, European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List (2002)

The main objectives of the RWMP include:

1. Optimising the use of resources during design and construction phases while minimising waste production based on principles such as:

    - Green procurement and design,
    - Resource re-use, recycling, and management,
    - Waste prevention and segregation;

2. Maximising the segregation of construction and demolition waste on-site to generate uncontaminated waste streams for re-use and recycling, both on-site and off-site.

2 Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028

The Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028 provides objectives for construction and demolition waste management as follows:

County Development Plan Objective
BE 15-17: Waste Prevention and Management

a) Planning applications for infilling of marginal land through soil importation will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the developments accord with proper planning and sustainable development, ensuring that they are compatible with the protection of environmental resources including water quality, Natura 2000 sites, biodiversity, archaeological and landscape resources.

b) Support will be provided for locating suitable sites within the county for the safe disposal of construction and demolition waste in conjunction with the Southern Waste Region.

c) Construction and Environmental Management Plans (CEMPs)/ Construction and Demolition Management Plans shall be prepared for larger scale projects as set out in paragraph 15.12.24 and this requirement shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis as part of the development management process.

d) Support the implementation of the recommendations and policies of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2014-2020

15.12.23 *A significant amount of waste generated in Cork County is, as a result of, construction activity. The Council recognises the inherent sustainability of retention and refurbishment, compared with the whole life energy costs and waste impacts that would result from demolition and replacement. The reuse of existing structures preserves the embodied energy expended in the original construction, minimises waste and reduces the use of new materials. The Council will, therefore, promote circularity by seeking to avoid demolition and encourage re-purposing of existing buildings in the first instance. Since the last Development Plan there has been a shift in line with regional and national policy with regard to how C&D waste is treated. The most recent figures from the Southern Region Waste Management Plan indicate that 95% of C&D waste is being re-used or recycled.*

15.12.24 *In order to continue to achieve the target with regard to reuse or recycling of C&D waste, the Council will have regard to and require compliance with the Environment Protection Agency 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Waste Projects', (April 2021 or as subsequently updated) in the management of waste from construction and demolition projects. A*

Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan shall be required for projects in excess of the following thresholds:

• New residential developments of 10 houses or more,
• New developments (other than the bullet point above), including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area in excess of 1,250m2,
• Demolition/renovation/refurbishment projects generating in excess of 100m3 in volume of construction and demolition waste,
• Civil engineering projects producing in excess of 500m3 of waste, excluding waste materials used for development works on the site.

15.12.25 *In circumstances where it has been agreed that demolition is appropriate, developers should seek to reuse excavated material from their development sites for landscaping, land restoration or to be reused in the building process. Where it is demonstrated this is not possible, they will need to establish clear proposals for the reuse, reduction and recycling of waste at the outset of the development. Further, they will need to demonstrate how C&D waste is segregated at site so that it can be reused, recycled or disposed of in an appropriate way. Where construction or demolition wastes cannot be reused or recycled, that waste must be transported to authorised waste facilities using the services of authorised waste collectors.*

3 The Circular Economy

Ireland's national waste policy titled 'A Waste Action Plan for A Circular Economy – Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020 – 2025', published in September 2020, aims to shift Ireland towards a circular economy, favouring sustainability and circularity.

The proposed development plans to adhere to the mentioned policy through the following strategies:

- Reusing excavated soils and stones from the site as fill and landscaping materials.
- Procuring construction materials strictly based on necessity to avoid surplus and potential damage while in storage.
- Segregating different waste streams from construction into distinct storage units to optimise opportunities for material re-use.
- The Project's Developer is dedicated to adopting the pertinent elements of the Circular Economy Policy throughout the building phase of the development.

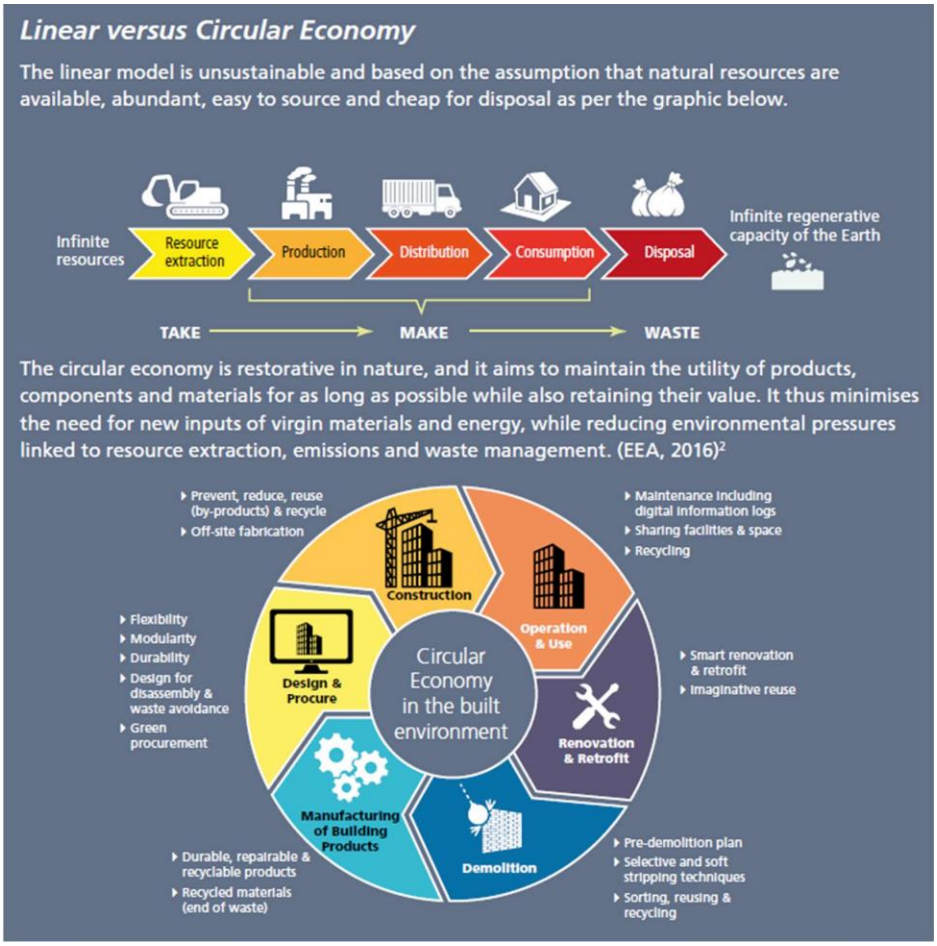

Figure 1 – The Circular Economy

The contractor aims to adhere to the waste hierarchy as indicated below where waste prevention is prioritised. In scenarios where waste production is inevitable, the most favoured approach is re-use, succeeded by recycling, then energy recovery, and finally, disposal (for instance, to landfill) which is the least preferred outcome.

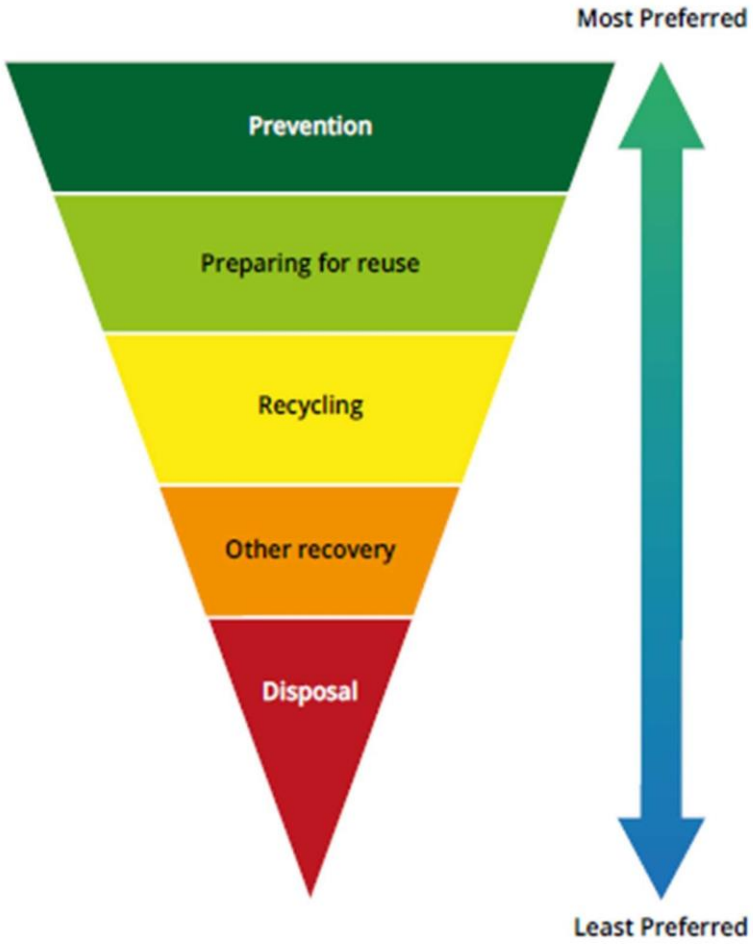

Figure 2 - Waste Hierarchy

4 Project Description

Figure 3 - Site Location Plan

The proposed development is at Broomfield West, Midleton, Co Cork
The net site area site extends to c. 7.95 Hectares and will include 272 residential units as follows:

- 34 one-bed apartments
- 26 two-bed duplex apartments
- 212 two, three and four bedroomed houses

The proposed development includes a crèche, parking spaces, public open spaces along withall related site development works and service provisions, such as parking, bin storage, substations, landscaping, and all other necessary services.

The development will feature 354 private car parking spaces, 32 public car parking spaces 388 private cycle parking spaces and 40 public/visitor cycle parking spaces.

The total internal gross floor area of the proposed buildings is 26,605 sqm

4.1 Site History

The site consists of agricultural land that has been farmed long term. There is no evidence of any other activity having been carried out on these lands.

4.2 Existing Structures

There are no existing structures on the lands

4.3 Site Clearance

The site is currently comprised of agricultural land used for grazing. Site clearance will consist of removal of some small internal dividing ditches and fencing, coupled with making access onto the lands from adjacent lands and the public roadway.

4.4 Cut and Fill

The estimated cut volume for carrying out the proposed works is c. 37,366 m^3, while the estimated fill volume is 15,079 m^3
The cut volume includes a volume of 13,415 m3 for topsoil. It is intended to store and reuse all topsoil on site as part of the works.
The fill volume will be fully satisfied from cut volumes produced on site. The subsoil is substantially comprised of fractured rock and it is intended to crush this in situ to provide sub-base materials for roads and hardstanding areas. Subject to re-use and on-site operations there may be a surplus of cut materials on completion of the works. An estimate of 4,000 m3 is made for this volume.

4.5 Invasive Species

No invasive species listed on the Third Schedule of the European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 were recorded within the site boundary and no other undesirable species listed on the Third Schedule were identified.

An Ecological Impact Assessment prepared by Malone O'Regan Environmental Consultants confirms this (see Environmental report attached with planning submission).

4.6 Project Phasing

The proposed sequence of constructing key components is subject to a thorough review by the Contractor during the construction phase, generally encompassing the following steps as detailed in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (see CEMP report attached with planning submission :

- Site preparation
- Termination of services and verification of any utilities on site by service providers
- Establishment of temporary power, lighting, and water services
- Installation of temporary site accommodation and welfare facilities
- Identification of potentially hazardous materials on site
- Site clearance
- Earthworks, including excavation and backfill, as well as off-site disposal of surplus materials
- External site works and infrastructure development
- Construction of the substructure and hardstand areas
- Erection of the superstructure

5 RWMP Roles & Responsibilities

5.1 Project Director/Manager

The Project Director will be responsible for the overall implementation of the RWMP on behalf of the Client and providing the budget for its implementation and management. The Project Director will ensure that the reporting and recording requirements are met and all necessary resources are in place to support the implementation of the RWMP from Design Stage to Project Completion.

5.2 Resource and Waste Manager

The Resource and Waste Manager (RWM) will be tasked with:

- Executing all facets of the RWMP throughout the Construction Phase.
- Supporting the Project Manager in executing components of the Circular Economy.
- Ensuring systematic management of all resources during the Construction Phase.
- Keeping records of the quantities and categories of construction waste produced.
- Liaising with the Local Authority on waste-related issues and the issuance of wasterecords.
- Overseeing the waste storage compound to ensure distinct storage of all constructionwaste streams and prevent cross-contamination.
- Keeping a register of all Waste Collection Permits and Waste Facility Permits/Waste Licences applicable to each exported waste load.
- Confirming that all waste loads departing the site are transported in a vehicle showinga valid NWCPO Permit number.
- Keeping a record of each waste load delivered to authorised facilities.
- Identifying and documenting damaged construction materials and suggesting prevention measures for resource and material damage.
- Compiling a monthly waste management report outlining generated waste volumes, re-use and recycling rates, and details on damaged raw materials and their potential repair and re-use.
- Carrying out Resource and Waste Management Audits.
- Corresponding with the EPA concerning Article 27 By-Product determinations.
- The name and contact details of the Resource and Waste Manager shall be forwarded to the Waste Management Section of the Local Authority on appointment.

5.3 Site Staff

All personnel on site will be responsible for the effective implementation of the RWMP. All staff will receive Induction and Tool-Box training on resource management and waste prevention, segregation and disposal.

5.4 Gate Person

Gate Person duties will include the inspection of all vehicles exiting the site with waste to ensure that they have a valid Waste Collection Permit (WCP) Number displayed on the side of the vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a WCP Number displayed, the vehicle will be refused exit and the RWM will ensure that the waste load is returned to the site area from where it came.

5.5 Staff Training

Copies of the RWMP will be made available to all relevant personnel on site. The RWM will arrange for all site personnel and contractors to be instructed about / receive training on the objectives of the RWMP and materials management, and be informed of the responsibilities that fall upon them as a consequence of its implementation The topics to be covered will include;

- Project programme and requirements
- Health and Safety requirements
- RWMP
- Materials to be segregated
- Segregation systems and protocols
- Arrangement for the storage and handling of reusable materials and recyclables
- Document control requirements

Where source segregation and materials re-use techniques apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the RWMP and will be displayed for the benefit of site staff.

6 Resource and Waste Management Design Approach

This section provides details on how resource optimisation and the management and minimisation of waste streams shall be implemented from design phase through to completion of the project.

6.1 Site Preparation

- Reuse site hoardings and staff welfare units from previous Projects.
- Minimise concrete use in site compounds.

6.2 Re-Use of existing site elements

- Identify materials prior to demolition that can be re-used or recycled on-site to minimise the use of virgin materials.
- Hard surfaces comprised of concrete and tarmacadam may be re-used to form the ground surface of the site compound.

6.3 The Use of Recycled materials and surplus materials

- Use recycled aggregates where possible to minimise the use of virgin materials. Incorporate the use of crushing equipment to provide graded aggregate from excavated rock.
- Identify materials which have a % of recycled material contained within them e.g.,Asphalt may include recycled glass or recycled asphalt.
- Where material surpluses arise, they shall be stored to prevent damage and re-used onother projects or returned to the supplier.

6.4 Materials Procurement

- Identify suppliers that can supply low environmental impact products and materials
- Identify recycled materials to be used on the project
- Minimise over-ordering to reduce over storage and to minimise potential of damage tomaterials
- Request that material suppliers take back damaged materials for repair and re-use.
- Request that suppliers minimise packaging on all materials

6.5 Off-site Construction

The use of pre-constructed building elements is an efficient method that minimises the generation of construction waste.

- Timber frame structure and roof trusses and;
- Wall and ceiling panels shall be constructed off-site and assembled on-site.
- Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing (MEP) Modules: These may be pre-assembled mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems that can be installed in a residential dwelling

7 Waste Categories

The expected construction and demolition waste quantities that will be generated throughout the course of the development are described in the tables below.

The calculated construction waste tonnage with the exception of soil and stone has been derived from the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM – level 1) which specifies that ≤ 11.10 tonnes of construction waste is generated for every 100m^2 of gross internal floor area of buildings.

Construction and Demolition Waste falls under Chapter 17 of the European Waste Catalogue. The hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams likely to potentially arise and associated List of Waste (LoW) codes are presented in Table 1 below.

LoW Code	Description
17 01 01	Concrete
17 01 02	Brick
17 01 03	Tiles and Ceramics
17 01 07	Mix of concrete, brick, tiles, ceramics
17 02 01	Wood
17 02 02	Glass
17 02 03	Plastic
17 03 02	Bituminous Material
17 04 01	Copper, Bronze, Brass
17 04 02	Aluminium
17 04 03	Lead
17 04 04	Zinc
17 04 05	Iron and Steel
17 04 06	Tin
17 04 07	Mixed Metals
17 04 11	Cables
17 05 04	Soil and Stone
17 06 04	Insulation Material
17 08 02	Gypsum
17 09 04	Mixed C&D Waste
17 01 06*	Mix of concrete, bricks tiles containing hazardous substances
17 02 04*	Glass, Plastic and Wood containing hazardous substances
17 03 01*	Bituminous mixtures containing coaltar
17 05 03*	Soils and Stones containinghazardous substances
17 04 09*	Metal waste containing hazardoussubstances

** denote hazardous material*

Table 1 –Waste Categories

7.1 Predicted Waste Generation

The typical breakdown of construction waste generated on Irish sites taken from the EPA website based on the latest 2021 figures, is presented in Table 2 & Table 3 below:

Waste Types	%
Soil and Stones	85.15
Metals	3.02
Segregated Wood, Glass, Plastic	0.72
Waste Bituminous Materials	0.94
Concrete, bricks, tiles and gypsum	6.42
Mixed C&D Waste	1.37
Waste Treatment Residues	2.38
Total	**100**

Published by EPA. Reference Year 2021

Table 2 – Breakdown of Construction and Demolition Wastes for Ireland

Waste Types	%
Metal	20.34
Segregated Wood, Glass, Plastic	4.85
Concrete, brick, tile, gypsum	43.22
Waste Bituminous Materials	6.33
Mixed C&D Waste	9.23
Waste Treatment Residues	16.03
Total	**100**

Published by EPA. Reference Year 2021

Table 3 – Breakdown of C & D Waste (Excluding Soils and Stones)

Waste Category	Recycling (%)	Energy recovery (%)	Backfilling (%)	Disposal (%)	Total (%)
Metal	100	0	0	0	100
Segregated wood, paper, glass & plastic	79	20	0	1	100
Concrete, brick, tile & gypsum	41	0	54	5	100
Bituminous mixtures	57	0	43	0	100
Mixed C&D waste	37	18	31	14	100
Soils, stones & dredging spoil	0	0	93	7	100
Waste treatment residues	0	3	1	96	100

Table 4 – Typical breakdown of construction waste streaming as per current EPA data

Based on a combination of the BREAAM predicted waste arisings and EPA statistical data, the total construction waste expected from the proposed development (excluding soil and stone) is 2,953.15 tonnes. The figure is split out in Table 4 below (excluding soil and stone).

Waste Type		Recycling		Energy recovery		Backfilling/Reuse		Disposal		Total
	%	%	Te	%	Te	%	Te	%	Te	
Metal	20	100	591	0	0	0	0	0		591
Segregated wood, paper, glass& plastic	5	79	117	20	30	0	0	1	1	148
Concrete, brick, tile & gypsum	43	41	521	0	0	54	686	5	63	1270
Bituminous mixtures	7	57	118	0	0	43	89	0	0	207
Mixed C&D waste	9	37	98	18	48	31	83	14	37	266
Waste treatment residues	16	0	0	3	14	1	5	96	455	473
Total	**100**		**1445**		**87**		**867**		**556**	**2955**

Table 4 - Outline Waste Quantities Likely to be Generated

Topsoil				
Item	**Excavate (m^3)**	**Reuse (m^3)**	**Export (m^3)**	**Import (m^3)**
Topsoil Strip	13,414			
Topsoil Reuse		13,414		
Topsoil Surplus for Export			0	0
Subsoil				
Item	**Excavate (m^3)**	**Reuse (m^3)**	**Export (m^3)**	**Import (m^3)**
Subsoil Roads & Houses	23,951	19,951	4,000	Nil
Fill Required	15,079			Nil

Table 5 – Estimated Waste Arising from Excavation

It should be noted that until final materials and detailed construction methodologies have been confirmed, it is difficult to accurately predict construction waste that will be generated from the proposed works as the exact materials and quantities may be subject to some degree of change and variation during the construction process.

8 Demolition and Construction Waste Management

As per the CEMP, it is proposed that once construction activities commence, a secure compound will be created within the construction phase of the development site. This compound will include storage areas and dedicated containers for waste materials generated by the construction site activities.

- Clearly labelled spill kits will be made available within the compound, complete with instructions on their usage for the clean-up of fuel/oil spills – see figure 4 below.
- Secure, impermeable storage units will be allocated for the storage of all plant oils and liquid construction materials.
- Weekly inspections will be carried out on all diesel-powered generators by a delegate of the project manager to ensure that there are no diesel or oil leaks.
- Containers that have residual quantities of oils, greases, and hydrocarbon-based liquids will be stored in a dedicated, impermeable container with clear labels.
- To guarantee the correct segregation of waste materials, the construction site manager will be responsible for instructing all staff through clear signage and verbal instruction.
- The staff will be accountable for site housekeeping and the proper segregation of construction waste materials.
- The Resource and Waste Manager (RWM) will maintain a written record of all quantities and types of waste transported off-site. These records will be kept in a Waste File at the Project office.
- The RWM will ensure all waste haulage drivers have an appropriate Waste Collection Permit for the transportation of waste loads, and that all waste materials are taken to a licensed or permitted waste facility in compliance with the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 (SI No. 820 of 2007) and others.
- It is proposed to collect and store waste materials in separate, clearly labelled skips and suitable containers in a separate waste storage area in the site compound. These materials will be collected by a Permitted Waste Contractor who holds an appropriate Waste Collection permit in compliance with Waste Management Regulations. They will be disposed of or processed further at appropriate Permitted / Licensed Waste Facilities.
- Before the start of the Project, the RWM will identify a permitted Waste Contractor(s) who will be responsible for collecting and disposing of all inert and hazardous wastes generated from the project works.
- The RWM will keep copies of all Waste Collection Permits and copies of the Waste Facility Permit or Waste Licence for the facilities where waste materials are exported to. The RWM will ensure that all Permits/Licences are valid and up-to-date.
- Before being transported off-site, all waste soils will be classified as inert, non-hazardous, or hazardous as per the EPA's Waste Classification Guidance. This is to ensure that waste material is transported by an appropriately permitted waste collection permit holder and taken to an appropriately permitted or licensed waste facility.

Figure 4 – Spill kit

Figure 5 – Bund for waste oil and lubricant storage

9 On-site Resource Management & Waste Management

This section of the RWMP articulates how the main contractor intends to curtail construction waste and how the recycling and re-purposing of waste materials will be managed and encouraged.

- Materials will be ordered "as-required", thereby preventing oversupply and potential damage to on-site stored bulk orders.
- The methods for storing and handling materials will be designed in such a way that damage and consequent waste are kept to a minimum.
- To reduce the volume of materials stored on site, a logical and efficient ordering sequence will be followed.
- All personnel, including subcontractors, will be educated on correct waste disposal practices during their inductions and through regular toolbox talks.
- Segregation of damaged concrete blocks and surplus aggregate materials will take place, and these will be stored off-site for potential use as hard standing material in upcoming projects. This strategy will lead to several notable benefits:
    - Decrease in the demand for new aggregate materials sourced from quarries
    - Reduction in the energy utilised for extraction, processing, and transport ofvirgin aggregates
    - Minimisation of HGV movements due to a decreased need for aggregate deliveries to the site
    - Less landfill space required for Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste disposal
- Any excess wood will be segregated into specific skips and subsequently sent for recycling.
- Plastics, whether from general waste or packaging, will be separated and stored indistinct skips.
- Dedicated skips will be used for the storage of waste metals.
- Stripped topsoil will be retained in carefully managed bunds to guard against erosion and minimise the leaching of minerals from the soil.
- Should any hazardous materials (e.g., unanticipated hotspots, underground tanks) be uncovered during the construction phase, they will be isolated. The task of managing the removal of such contaminated materials will fall under the purview of the Resource and Waste Manager (RWM)

10 Waste Soils and Stones Export – Article 27 Declarations

Any surplus soils that are excavated and require off-site removal will undergo testing, to establish, whether they are hazardous or non-hazardous, in line with the EPA Waste Classification – List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous. Soils that are non-hazardous may be appropriate for reuse on other construction sites and could potentially be classified as by-products in accordance with Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011. Article 27 stipulates that materials deemed not to be waste but by-products must fulfil specific criteria and that a declaration of a material as a by-product must be reported to the EPA. In this respect, the EPA's publication "Guidance on Soil and Stone By-Products in the context of Article 27 of the European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations – Version 3 June 2019" will serve as a key reference point.

Figure 6 outlines the methodical process employed to determine whether a material is classified as waste or a by-product.

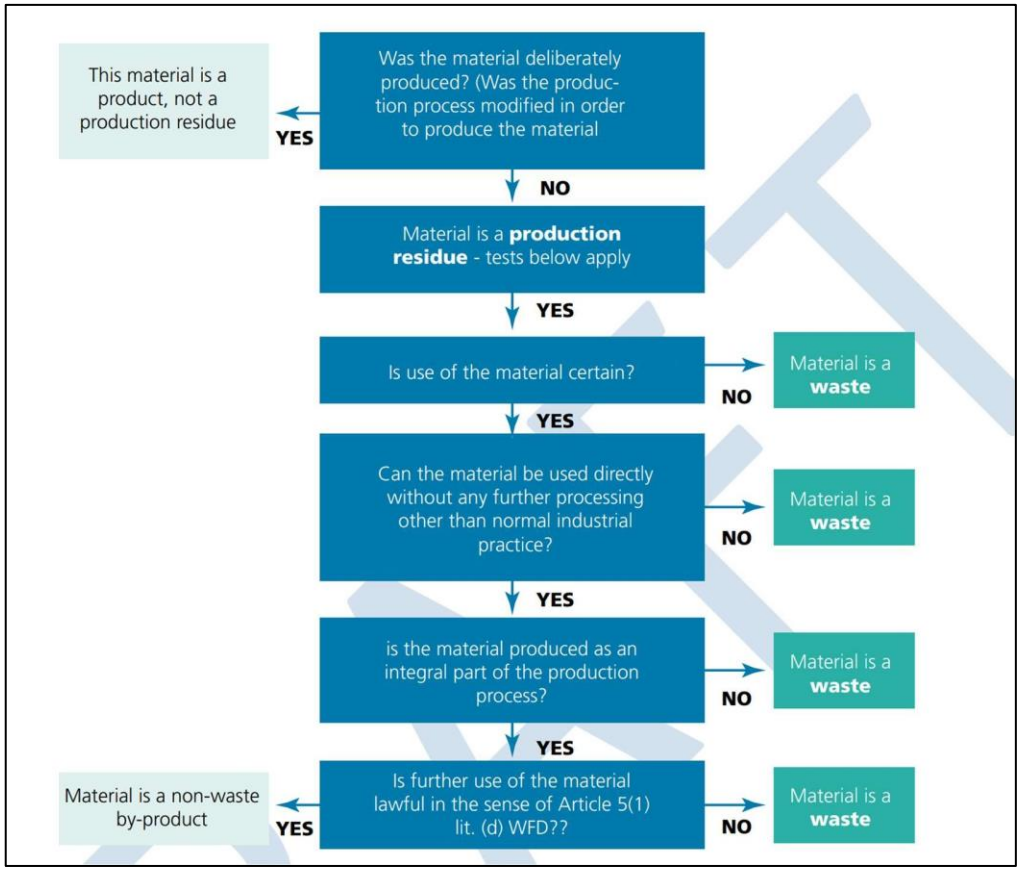

Figure 6 - Decision tree for determining whether a material is a by-product

All records pertaining to Article 27 declarations, WAC Analytical Tests and assessments will be kept on-site under the stewardship of the Resource and Waste Manager (RWM).

11 Waste Record Keeping

The RWM is obligated to maintain an accurate record of all types and quantities of waste reused, recycled, or transported off-site during the course of the project. These records will be kept in a Waste File located at the project office.

Every load of waste that is taken off-site should have the following details documented:

- The type of waste along with the EWC Code and a brief description.
- The volume of the waste that was collected.
- The Waste Collection Permit Number of the waste collection contractor, the collectionreceipt, and the vehicle registration number.
- The destination of the waste load including the Waste Permit / Licence number of thefacility.
- A detailed explanation of how the waste will be treated at the facility i.e., disposal,recovery, or export.

Figure 6 provides a representative template to ensure comprehensive traceability of waste materials to their final location.

Contractor	Address & Contact	Waste Collection Permit #	Expiry Date	Receiving Facility	Waste Facility Permit / Licence #	Expiry Date
TBC	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**	**TBC**

TBC To be confirmed by contractor when appointed.

Figure 7 -Register of Waste Collection Permits and Waste Facility Permits

For all waste destined for re-use, recovery, recycling, or disposal, verified and validated tracking and authorisation documents will be maintained. Justifications will also be provided whenever a disposal option is chosen.

Upon request, these waste records will be furnished to Cork County Council.

12 Resource & Construction Waste Auditing

The Resource and Waste Management Plan's efficiency and execution will be assessed through quarterly audits conducted by the RWM over the entirety of the construction phase.

These audits will primarily concentrate on the materials input into the project and the resultant waste, identifying:

Resources:

- The extent to which resource management was incorporated into the design of the project's buildings and spaces.
- The reutilisation and recycling of existing on-site materials prior to development, including soil, buildings, and structures.
- The repurposing of excess materials from previous development projects, such as officecabins, fencing, aggregates, and concrete products.
- The potential for additional opportunities to manage resources in the future

Waste

The audits will additionally delve into the operational aspects and management strategies that contribute to waste generation, pinpointing suitable rectifying measures when necessary.

The main contractor will establish performance benchmarks, such as an overall recycling goal of 80% listed in the CEMP. Accomplishments and shortcomings will be noted, and Action Plans will be developed to tackle any emerging issues.

Inspections of the waste storage areas will be performed and documented weekly, addressing concerns related to housekeeping, improper storage, and waste segregation.

The RWM will catalogue the audit findings in a quarterly audit report. This report will encompass details about the types and quantities of waste generated, final treatment methods, and associated costs.

The conclusive Waste Audit will scrutinise the methods of resource management, locations and methods of waste generation, and how to minimise waste production in upcoming projects

13 Waste Export Permits/Licenses

All vehicles exiting the site containing any waste material shall be inspected by the gate man to ensure that they display on the side of the vehicle a Waste Collection Permit number.

Where a Waste Collection Permit number is not displayed the RWM shall be notified and the vehicle shall be instructed to return the waste load to the specific area on the site and will not be allowed exit the site with the waste load.

Once a groundworks contractor and a Main Contractor have been appointed, the associated Waste Collection Permits for vehicles exporting materials off-site and the receiving facility Waste Facility Permits / Waste Licenses shall be maintained by the RWM and issued to Cork County Council.