Maynooth Montane Limited.

Construction Stage Waste Management Plan

For

Residential Development Works,
Railpark West, Maynooth,
Co Kildare.

Revision No:	Date:	Approved By:	Revision Details:
Rev A	28/11/2025	D Quinn	Pre-Start Phase.

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1.0 Introduction:

The purpose of this Waste Management Plan (WMP) is to ensure that all waste materials arising from the Residential Development at Rail Park West, Maynooth, Co Kildare
are managed and disposed of in accordance with the:

- Provisions of the Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2011 and associated Regulations.
- The new Eastern-Midlands Region (EMR) Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021
- Project Specific Construction Requirements (Contract Documents); and
- The Company Environmental Management System.
- Best Practice Guidelines on the preparation of waste management plans for construction and Demolition waste projects (2021)

This WMP seeks to ensure.

- Effective management of wastes generated during the project.
- Ensure efficient ordering, purchasing and use of materials to reduce and minimise waste generation.
- Ensure segregation of all wastes at source and maximise recycling, reuse and recovery of waste with diversion from landfill, wherever possible.
- Provide guidance on the appropriate collection and transport of waste from the site to prevent issues associated with litter or more serious environmental pollution.
- Minimise risk of incorrect classification and segregation of wastes.
- Ensure compliance with the contract requirements.
- Ensure compliance with all current relevant waste legislation (European, National and Local).
- Ensure compliance with Local Authority Licensing.
- Prevent environmental pollution and damage.
- Track and document all waste transferred from the project site. Methods and locations used for their handling and storage on site, including setting up secure waste storage areas.
- Waste Collection Permits required for the removal of waste from site.
- The disposal facilities for the waste streams and their associated Waste License or Permit.

This C&D WMP includes information on the legal and policy framework for C&D waste management in Ireland, estimates of the type and quantity of waste to be generated by the proposed development and makes recommendations for management of the different waste streams generated during the works.

2.0 Construction & Demolition Waste Management in Ireland.

2.1 National Level.

The Irish Government issued a policy statement in September 1998 known as *'Changing Our Ways' 5*, which identified objectives for the prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste in Ireland. The target for C&D waste in this report was to recycle at least 50% of C&D waste within a five-year period (by 2003), with a progressive increase to at least 85% over fifteen years (i.e. 2013).

In response to the *Changing Our Ways* report, a task force (Task Force B4) representing the waste sector of the already established Forum for the Construction Industry, released a report entitled '*Recycling of Construction and Demolition Waste' 6* concerning the development and implementation of a voluntary construction industry programme to meet the Government's objectives for the recovery of C&D waste.

In September 2020, the Irish Government published a policy document outlining a new action plan for Ireland to cover the period of 2020-2025. This plan, *'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy'* 7 (WAPCE), replaces the previous national waste management plan, *"A Resource Opportunity"* (2012), and was prepared in response to the 'European Green Deal' which sets a roadmap for a transition to an altered economical model, where climate and environmental challenges are turned into opportunities.

The WAPCE sets the direction for waste planning and management in Ireland up to 2025. This reorientates policy from a focus on managing waste to a much greater focus on creating circular patterns of production and consumption. Other policy statements of number of public bodies already acknowledge the circular economy as a national policy priority.

The policy document contains over 200 measures across various waste areas including circular economy, municipal waste, consumer protection and citizen engagement, plastics and packaging, construction and demolition, textiles, green public procurement and waste enforcement.

One of the first actions to be taken was the development of the Whole of Government Circular Economy Strategy 2022-2023 'Living More, Using Less' (2021) 8 to set a course for Ireland to transition across all sectors and at all levels of Government toward circularity and was issued in December 2021. It is anticipated that the Strategy will be updated in full every 18 months to 2 years.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) of Ireland issued '*Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource & Waste Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects' in November 2021 9.* These guidelines replace the previous 2006 guidelines issued by The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) and the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG) in 2006 10. The guidelines provide a practical approach which is informed by best practice in the prevention and management of C&D wastes and resources from design to construction of a project, including consideration of the deconstruction of a project. These guidelines have been followed in the preparation of this document and include the following elements:

- Predicted C&D wastes and procedures to prevent, minimise, recycle and reuse wastes.
- Design teams roles and approach.
- Relevant EU, national and local waste policy, legislation and guidelines.
- Waste disposal/recycling of C&D wastes at the site.
- Provision of training for Resource Manager (RM) and site crew.
- Details of proposed record keeping system.
- Details of waste audit procedures and plan; and
- Details of consultation with relevant bodies i.e. waste recycling companies, Local Authority, etc.

Section 3 of the Guidelines identifies thresholds above which there is a requirement for the preparation of a RWMP for developments. The new guidance classifies developments on a two-tiered system. Developments which do not exceed any of the following thresholds may be classed as Tier 1 development:

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

A development which exceeds one or more of these thresholds is classed as Tier-2 projects. This development requires a RWMP as a Tier 2 development as it is above following criterion:

- New residential development of less than 10 dwellings.

Other guidelines followed in the preparation of this report include 'Construction and Demolition Waste Management – a handbook for Contractors and Site Managers' published by FÁS and the Construction Industry Federation in 2002 and the previous guidelines, 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects' (2006).

These guidance documents are considered to define best practice for C&D projects in Ireland and describe how C&D projects are to be undertaken such that environmental impacts and risks are minimised.

2.2 Regional Level.

The proposed development is located in the Local Authority area of Kildare County Council (KCC). The *Eastern-Midlands Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021* is the regional waste management plan for the KCC area published in May 2015.

The Regional Plan sets out the strategic targets for waste management in the region and sets a specific target for C&D waste of *"70% preparing for reuse, recycling and other recovery of construction and demolition waste"* (excluding natural soils and stones and hazardous wastes) to be achieved by 2020.

Municipal landfill charges in Ireland are based on the weight of waste disposed. In the Leinster Region, charges are approximately €130 - €150 per tonne of waste which includes a €75 per tonne landfill levy introduced under the *Waste Management (Landfill Levy) (Amendment) Regulations 2012.*

The *Kildare County Development Plan for the period 2023-2029* sets out a number of policies and objectives for Kildare County in line with the objectives of the regional waste management plan. The plan identifies the development of recycling in order to minimise the use of landfill as the main objective of the County Council. Waste policies and objectives with a particular relevance to the proposed development are:

Policies:

- *SI19: To support the principles of good waste management and the implementation of best international practice in relation to waste management in order for Kildare County and the region to become self-reliant in terms of waste management.*
- *SI20: To prevent and minimise waste and to encourage and support material sorting and recycling.*
- *SI21: To minimise the amount of waste which cannot be prevented and ensure it is managed and treated without causing environmental pollution.*

Objectives:

- *SIO17: To promote the re-use of building materials, recycling of demolition material and the use of materials from renewable sources. In all developments in excess of 10 housing units and commercial developments in excess of 1000 sqm, a materials source and management plan showing type of materials/proportion of re-use/recycled materials to be used shall be implemented by the developer.*
- *SIO18: To implement the current Litter Management Plan through enforcement of the litter laws, street cleaning and education and awareness campaigns.*
- *SIO19: To implement the Eastern-Midlands Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 and achieve the plan targets and objectives.*

2.3 Legislative Requirements.

The primary legislative instruments that govern waste management in Ireland and applicable to the project are:

- Waste Management Act 1996 (S.I. No. 10 of 1996) as amended by the Waste Management (Amendment) Act 2001. Sub-ordinate legislation includes:
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (SI 126 of 2011) as amended 2011 (S.I. No. 323 of 2011).
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations S.I No. 820 of 2007 as amended 2008 (S.I No 87 of 2008);
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations, S.I No. 821 of 2007 as amended 2008 (S.I No. 86 of 2008).
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2000 (S.I No. 185 of 2000) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004), 2010 and (S.I. No. 350 of 2010);
- Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2003 (S.I. No. 61 of 2003) as amended 2004 (S.I. No. 871 of 2004), 2006 (S.I. No. 308 of 2006) and 2007 (S.I. No. 798 of 2007);
- Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997).
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 434 of 2011), as amended 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015);
- European Communities (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2011.
- Waste Management (Registration of Brokers and Dealers) Regulations 2008 (S.I. 113 of 2008);
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009), as amended 2015 (S.I. 190 of 2015) and European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulation 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015);
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003 (S.I. No. 413 of 2003); and,
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (S.I. No. 12 of 1997).

These Acts and subordinate Regulations enable the transposition of relevant European Union Policy and Directives into Irish law. One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the Waste Management Act 1996 - 2008 and subsequent Irish legislation, is the principle of “Duty of Care”.

This implies that the waste producer is responsible for waste from the time it is generated through until its legal recycling, recovery or disposal (including its method of disposal).

As it is not practical in most cases for the waste producer to physically transfer all waste from where it is produced to the final destination, waste contractors will be employed to physically transport waste to the final destination.

Following on from this is the concept of “Polluter Pays” whereby the waste producer is liable to be prosecuted for pollution incidents, which may arise from the incorrect management of waste produced, including the actions of any contractors engaged (e.g. for transportation and disposal/recovery/recycling of waste).

It is therefore imperative that the waste contractors engaged for the site are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contactor handle, transport and disposal of waste in a manner that ensures that no adverse environmental impacts occur as a result of any of these activities.

A collection permit to transport waste must be held by each waste contractor which is issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). Waste receiving facilities must also be appropriately permitted or licensed. Operators of such facilities cannot receive any waste, unless in possession of a Certificate of Registration (COR), waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 and Amendments, or a waste licence granted by the EPA. The COR/permit/licence held will specify the type and quantity of waste able to be received, stored, sorted, recycled, recovered and/or disposed of at the specified site.

3.0 Scope of Works:

The development will comprise a Large-Scale Residential Development (LRD) on a site at “Railpark West”, in the townland of Railpark, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

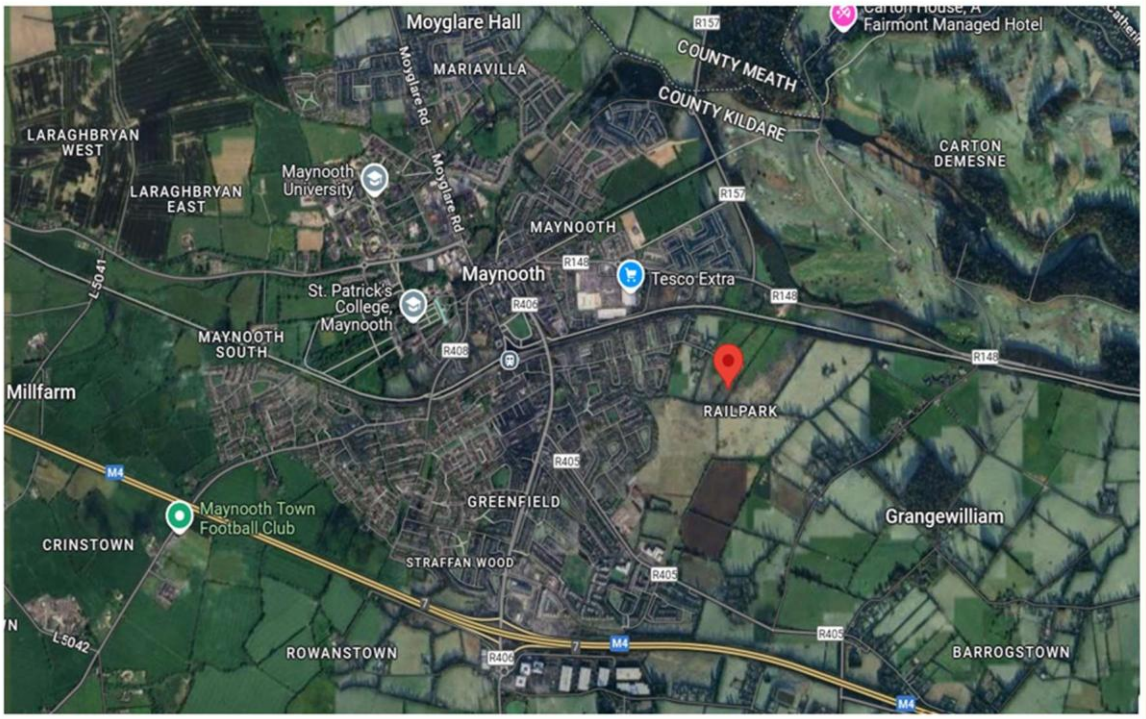
The proposed development is for 139 no. units comprising 36 no. houses (ranging in heights up to 3 storeys), 95 no. apartments (5 no. blocks ranging in heights up to 5 storeys partially over podium parking) and 08 no. duplexes (1 no. 3/4 storey Block).

The proposal includes for a new vehicular/pedestrian/cyclist access from the permitted Maynooth Eastern Ring Road (MERR) to the east and the adjoining development to the South, and pedestrian/cyclist access (and vehicular access for one of the proposed houses) to Parklands Grove/Old Railpark to the north of the site.

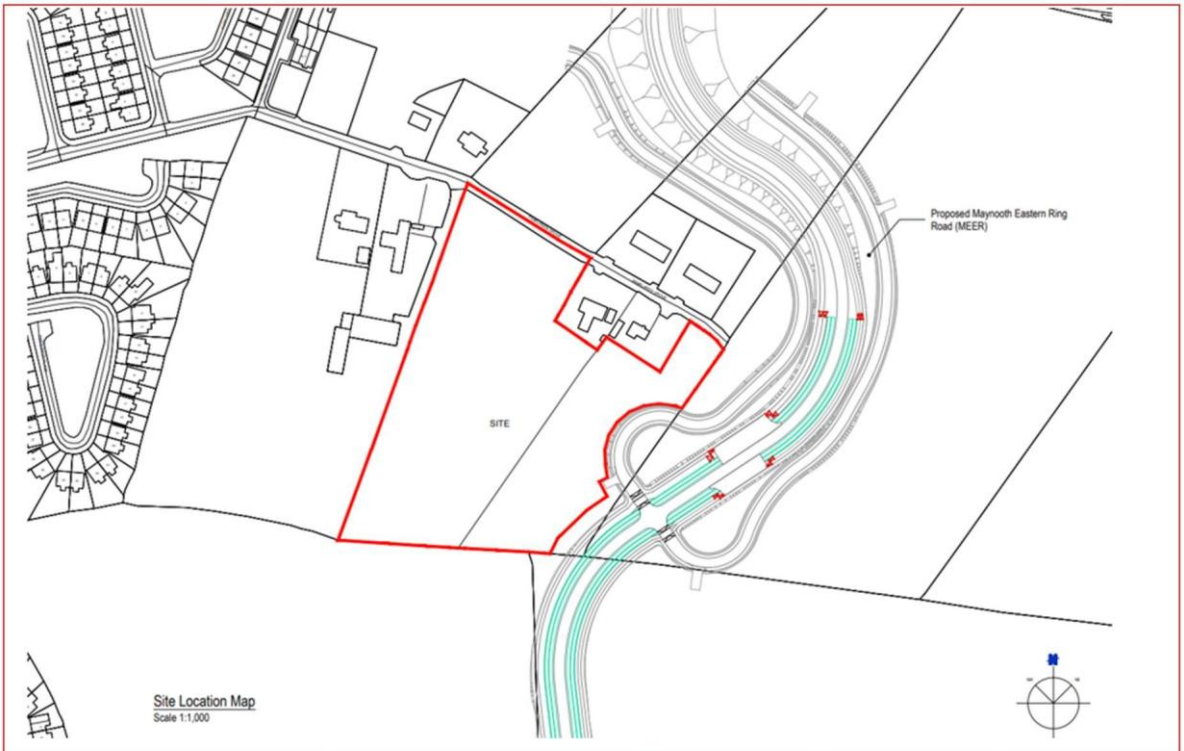
The development also includes all car and bicycle parking at surface and podium underdeck level, new streets and footpaths, bin stores, residential private open spaces, public & communal open spaces, boundary treatments, waste management areas, landscaping and all associated site development works.

3.1 Site Location:

The development is located on a greenfield site to the east of Maynooth Town will be serviced by the new Maynooth Eastern Ring Road (MERR).



Project: Railpark West – Phase 1.	Title: Location	Doc. No. CMP 2025003	MONTANE
Client: Montane Developments.	Revision - A	21/04/2025	



Project: Railpark West.	Title: Site Location	Doc. No. CMP 2025003	MONTANE
Client: Montane Developments.	Revision - A	21/05/2025	

4.0 Waste Management Strategy:

The generation of waste as a result of construction related activity will provide the majority of on-site wastes which will need to be managed under guidelines set out in this document.

This Waste Management Plan (WMP) which outlines the best practice procedures during the construction phases of the project. This Construction Phase Waste Management Plan will be developed as works progress.

This plan has been compiled based on The Department of the Environment document entitled, 'Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects' (2021).

The plan is based on the European waste hierarchy which sets out the most to least preferred options for waste management. Waste prevention and re-use are viewed as the most desirable options for managing wastes with the least desirable option considered being disposal to a licensed landfill.

This plan has a number of key objectives as outlined below:

- To set out management prescriptions that adhere to the waste management hierarchy.
- To outline the roles and responsibilities of the appointed Waste Manager.

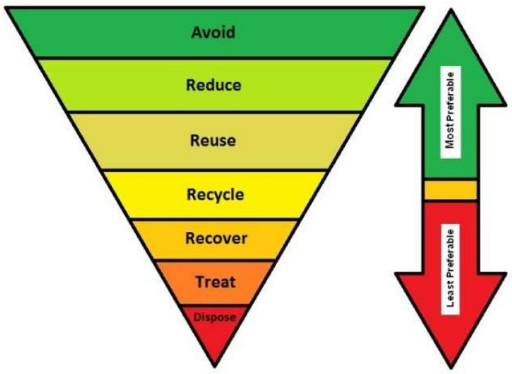
4.1 Waste Management & Disposal:

The recycling / waste management goal for the project is to manage all waste in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions. The waste hierarchy which is seen as a cornerstone of Irish waste management will be observed at all times.

This hierarchy sets out the order in which options for refuse management should be considered based on environmental impact. Prevention and re-use are the most desirable options for managing waste. The overall intent of the hierarchy is to highlight the different levels and to one day move waste management away from landfill into those options in the upper tiers.

The diagram below illustrates the pyramid theory designed to give order to dealing with the multiples of waste produced. The options towards the top are the most desirable for dealing with our waste, as they harm the planet least. As you travel down the pyramid, the alternatives become less attractive from an environmental point of view.

The appointed contractor will be required to integrate this hierarchy into all activities and will consider the generation of waste at all time when planning works, ordering materials etc.



It is expected that the following non exhaustive list of protocols will be implemented on site with a view to minimising waste generation, contamination and assist with our goal of reducing waste to landfill.

- No concrete will be crushed for re-use on this project.
- Whenever possible materials will be ordered to minimise storage time on site, thus reducing the likelihood of damage and spoilage.
- Materials will be kept in well organised storage areas before being released to site for use.
- Materials shall be ordered, where possible, in quantities to minimise and prevent wastage.

- Materials delivered to the project will be received and controlled by the appointed Site Manager (or similar).
- Materials will be stored to minimise the potential for damage or wastage. Measures will include off-ground storage e.g. on pallets, remaining in original packaging, protection from rain damage or collision by plant or vehicles.
- The materials storage area will be secured at all times.
- Waste management / storage areas will be set up to handle waste generated from the works. This will be designed to facilitate the segregation of key waste streams to maximise the opportunity to re-use, recycle and return wastes generated on site.
- The segregated waste will be placed in skip containers. Waste will be placed in the skips in such a way to minimise 'empty' space.
- All skips will be labelled to clearly highlight waste stream for each skip. As a minimum skips and containers will be provided for segregating of the following key waste streams.
- Where encountered, all hazardous waste will be kept in a secure area away from other wastes to ensure no contamination takes place.
- Separate areas within the waste compound shall also be allocated for the storage of plastic piping awaiting return to supplier, waste tyres etc.

Waste & Recycling Targets for the project will be established to include the following:

- Identification & separation of all contaminated waste on site and removal of same under controlled conditions.
- 100% recycling of surplus reinforcement where possible.
- Reuse of topsoil on site where possible, all topsoil will be used when in boundary and soft landscaping works. No concrete will be crushed for re-use on this project.
- 100% recycling of all timber on site.
- 100% recycling of al paper on site.
- 100% recycling of all compostable materials on site.
- Segregation of all Gypsum wastes for recovery during the works.
- Ensuring all hazardous waste streams are identified and treated accordingly.
- No contamination of skips.

4.2 Strategy to Achieve the Goal:

The waste management goal shall be achieved through the implementation of several guiding principles in accordance with the waste hierarchy, namely:

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

4.3 Details of the Non-Hazardous Wastes to be produced:

There will be soil, stones, clay and made ground excavated to facilitate construction of new foundations, underground service areas etc. It is envisioned that this material, once excavated will need to be removed offsite due to the limited opportunities for reuse. Excavated materials will be taken for appropriate offsite reuse, recovery, recycling and/or disposal.

During the construction phase there may be a surplus of building materials, such as timber off-cuts, broken concrete blocks, cladding, plastics, metals and tiles generated. There may also be excess concrete during construction which will need to be disposed of. Plastic and cardboard waste from packaging and supply of materials will also be generated. The contractor will be required to ensure that oversupply of materials is kept to a minimum and opportunities for reuse of suitable materials is maximized.

Waste will also be generated from construction workers e.g. organic/food waste, dry mixed recyclables (wastepaper, newspaper, plastic bottles, packaging, aluminium cans, tins and Tetra Pak

cartons), mixed non-recyclables and potentially sewage sludge from temporary welfare facilities provided on site during the construction phase.

Waste printer/toner cartridges, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) and waste batteries may also be generated infrequently from site offices.

The waste management goal shall be achieved through the implementation of several guiding principles in accordance with the waste hierarchy, namely:

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities for Waste Management.

The Montane Construction Team will be led by Vinny Carty (086 2365776) who will act as Contracts Director.

Vinny Carty has over 30 years construction experience & will act as Contracts Director for the duration of the project. Vinny will have responsibility for ensuring any provisions identified, required, in order to carry out the project to the required standard are provided for.

The role of Waste Manager is likely to be fulfilled by the appointed Site Manager given the scale of the project and will be responsible for the implementation of the objectives of this plan including, ensuring that waste contractors have the necessary authorisations and that the waste management hierarchy is adhered to.

The person nominated must have sufficient authority so that they can ensure everyone working on the proposed project adheres to the management plan. The waste manager will also be required to conducted regular waste audits to ensure that the waste management plan is operating effectively.

4.5 Waste License / Permit Requirements.

The following statutory restrictions apply with regard to the collection and treatment of waste in Ireland:

<u>Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2008:</u>

- All types of waste may only be collected and transported from site by a contractor who holds a Waste Collection Permit for the type of waste being collected.
- Waste shall only be disposed of or recovered at a site which holds a Licence or Permit under the Waste Management (Facility, Permit and Registration) (amend) Regulations 2008.
- We must obtain a copy of the ‘end disposal site’ Licence or Permit for the waste we are disposing of.
- Copies of all relevant licenses and permits shall be kept on site for inspection as required.
- No waste materials will be permitted to be moved off site unless by a licensed waste disposal company.

<u>Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998:</u>

- Hazardous waste removed from site must be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Form (WTF) as per European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste Exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011.
- Hazardous waste to be removed from Ireland for treatment elsewhere must be accompanied by a Transfrontier Shipment Form in accordance with the Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations 2007.

4.6 Hazardous Waste Management.

Given the nature of the site, it is not envisioned that existing hazardous waste exists on the site, the procedures outlined below will be observed in relation to the management of hazardous waste.

It is recognised that Hazardous Waste not only presents a risk to site personnel but also to the greater environment, hence every effort must be made to minimise the risk posed from hazardous waste streams.

A number of soil samples were taken on site and were tested for, metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, lead, antimony, selenium and zinc, total organic carbon (TOC), BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene) aliphatic and aromatic

hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), mineral oil, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and asbestos.
Leachate generated from the samples was tested for arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, lead, antimony, selenium and zinc, chloride, fluoride, soluble sulphate, phenols, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total dissolved solids (TDS).

This parameter range facilitates an assessment of the hazardous properties of the waste, and also allows a determination of appropriate off-site management options based on the Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) applied by landfill operators.

The analytical methods were all ISO/CEN approved and the method detection limits were below the relevant guidance/threshold values.

The Haz Waste Online Classification Engine, developed in the UK by One Touch Data Ltd, was used to determine the waste classification. This tool was developed specifically to establish whether waste is non-hazardous or hazardous and has been approved for use in Ireland by the Environmental Protection Agency. The full Waste Classification Report is in Appendix 3 and the results are summarised in Table below.

Sample No.	Depth	Classification	LoW Code
TP101	1.00	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP102	1.00	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP103	1.00	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP104	0.50	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP105	1.00	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP106	0.50	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP108	0.50	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP110	0.50	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP111	0.50	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04
TP112	1.00	Non-Hazardous	17 05 04

Asbestos was not detected in any of the samples tested.

All samples are classified as non-hazardous and the appropriate List of Waste Code is 17 05 04 (Soil and Stone other than those mentioned in 17 05 03*).

Prior to the transfer of material from the site for export or to a specific waste permitted/licensed site, the appropriate waste classification data should be submitted to the permit/licence holder to confirm the suitability of the material in writing for the transfer to their facility.

In order to control off-site soil movements and undertaken appropriate waste disposal/recovery, a comprehensive docketing system should be detailed in the site construction waste management plan and implemented on the site. A daily record (including preparing and reconciling waste transfer notes) of soil excavation at the site should be maintained by the appointed contractor.

The documentation to be maintained in relation to soil wastes includes the following:

- The names of the agent(s) and the transporter(s) of the wastes.
- The name(s) of the person(s) responsible for the ultimate recovery or disposal of the wastes.
- The ultimate destination(s) of the wastes.
- Written confirmation of the acceptance and recovery or disposal of any hazardous waste
- Consignments.
- The tonnages and LOW (List of Waste) Code for the waste soil materials.
- Details of each individual consignment dispatched from site:
- Description of waste (source description, stockpile number or type and origin of soil);
- Date and time of dispatch from site.
- Name of haulage company.
- Details of Contractor and Haulier docket numbers.
- Vehicle registration number and driver name.
- Volume/weight of waste removed.

- Name of waste receiving facility.
- Date and time of arrival at waste receiving facility.
- Details of any rejected consignments:
- The Waste Transfer Forms for hazardous soil wastes transferred from the site (stamped at
- receiving facility);
- The Trans-frontier Shipment of Waste forms for hazardous soil wastes transferred abroad; and
- The results of any analysis conducted on excavated soil.

4.7 Duty of Care:

Responsibility for waste management procedures lies with the appointed contractor unless a contractual agreement with sub-contractors to manage their own waste is in place.

5.0 Waste Identification & Management Techniques:

The following controls measures below will be implemented at all times on this project; (Non-Exhaustive List).

- Individual waste streams shall be identified and the proposed route for recovery, recycling or disposal will be agreed.
- Proposed destinations for all waste streams to be identified, waste collection permits to be made available and shall be approved in advance.
- No materials classified as wastes shall be reused or disposed of on the site.
- Establish a procedure to identify and classify all waste arising at the site in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code.
- All waste being transferred from the site shall be recorded, i.e. via monthly waste return log.
- Clearly identify waste as either hazardous or non-hazardous and segregate the materials in the designated waste storage areas.

5.1 Definition of Waste:

Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) Article 3(1) defines waste as ‘any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard’.

5.2 Waste Classification:

Waste classification is based on the European List of Waste (Commission Decision 2000/532/EC) and Annex III of the Directive 2008/98/EC.

The List of Waste is a reference catalogue providing a common terminology throughout the European Union (EU) with the purpose to improve the efficiency of waste management activities.
The List of Waste (LoW), previously the European Waste Code (EWC) serves as a common encoding of waste characteristics in a broad variety of purposes like classification of hazardous wastes.

5.2.1 Construction Waste Classification:

During the construction phase there will be a surplus of materials, such as off-cuts from timber, metals, waste concrete etc. Waste from packaging, oversupply of materials etc may also be generated.

5.2.2 Main C&D Waste Categories:

The main waste streams that are anticipated are shown below. The European Waste Code (EWC) Classification/List of Wastes (LOW) code for each waste stream is also shown.

Waste Material	LOW Code.	Expected on site.
Non-Hazardous		
Concrete, Bricks, Tiles, ceramics.	17 01	Yes
Wood, glass, plastic.	17 02	Yes
Bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products	17 03	No

Metals (including their alloys)	17 04	No
Waste Material	**LOW Code.**	**Expected on site.**
Non-Hazardous		
Soil, stones and dredged spoil	17 05	Yes
Gypsum-based construction material	17 08	Yes
Cardboard and paper	20 01 01	Yes
Timber	20 01 37	Yes
Plastic Packaging	15 01 02	Yes
Paper and cardboard packaging	15 01 02	Yes
Mixed municipal waste for non-hazardous	20 03 01	Yes
Waste adhesives and sealants for hazardous materials	08 04 09	Yes
Hazardous		
Electrical and Electronic Components	16 02	No
Batteries.	16 06	No
Wood Preservatives.	03 02	No
Liquid Fuels.	13 07	No
Soil and stones containing dangerous substances.	17 05 03*	No
Insulation materials containing asbestos.	17 06 01*	No
Other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances.	17 06 03*	No
Construction materials containing asbestos.	17 06 05*	No
Construction and demolition waste containing mercury.	17 09 01*	No
Construction and demolition waste containing PCBs.	17 09 03*	No

5.3 Waste Types, Segregation, Disposal & Recovery:

Metal (Mixed ferrous, steel, copper):
Metal is a highly recyclable material therefore, all waste metal generated will be segregated at source. A segregated skip will be available for storage on site pending recycling.

Cardboard Packaging:
Cardboard packaging can also be recycled. Cardboard should be flattened and placed in bags, to prevent it getting wet and blowing out of skip.

Timber:
There may be timber waste generated from the construction work primarily from off-cuts, damaged pieces of timber. Timber that is uncontaminated, i.e. free from paints, preservatives, glues etc., will all be recycled. This material will be segregated at source and transported to the dedicated WSA and stored on site in a designated and labelled skip for collection by a nominated contractor and subsequently recycled off site.

Plasterboard:
Waste gypsum can be recycled into new plasterboard. All Gypsum waste generated on this project will be stored in a designated Gypsum waste skip, skips will be collected as required.

Hazardous Wastes:
Fuels used during construction will be classed as hazardous and this will be stored for site machinery etc., in suitable tanks with bunds provided at draw-off points. Provided that these requirements are adhered to, and the site crew are trained in the appropriate refuelling techniques, it is not expected that there will be any fuel/oil wastage at the site.

Waste mixtures contain dangerous substances classified as hazardous waste. This will not be used as fill on the site and only disposed of in licensed hazardous waste facility.

Paints, glues, adhesives and other known hazardous substances will be stored in designated areas. They will generally be present in small volumes only and associated waste volumes generated will be kept to a minimum.

Any contaminated soils uncovered on site will require disposal off-site to facilitate the construction works. No buried asbestos or other asbestos material is anticipated at the site. If asbestos or other contaminated soils are identified, they will be addressed in accordance with the relevant Regulations.

Non-Recyclable Waste:
All effort will be made to ensure the greatest level of waste prevention, minimisation, reuse and recycling is achieved during the project. However, some waste will be required to will not suitable for reuse or recovery.

This waste will have a dedicated general waste skip which will include general wet waste (mixed food waste and food packaging), polystyrene, contaminated cardboard, contaminated plastic etc. Workers on the site will be encouraged to recycle as much municipal waste as possible, i.e. cardboard, plastic, metals and glass.

Prior to removal, the non-recyclable waste receptacle will be examined by either the foreperson or a member of our Site Management Team to determine if recyclable materials have been placed in there. If this is the case, efforts will be made to determine the cause of the waste not being segregated correctly.

5.4 Waste Storage:

A dedicated fenced off waste handling and segregation area (Waste Compound) will be set up within the main site compound area. Construction and demolition waste of the non-bulk type will be brought to the waste compound for sorting and segregation into designated skips for off-site recycling or disposal. Skips / bins shall be distributed around the site for the collection of rubbish and non-bulk type waste, for transfer to the waste compound.

A covered mini skip will be provided for all organic food wastes on site, this skip will be located beside the site offices and canteen area.

The Construction / Waste Manager will:

- Oversee all waste handling operations.
- Ensure the compound is kept tidy and in good appearance at all times; and
- Order and change skips as required.

The waste compound and other waste areas will be large enough to ensure safe delivery and collection of skips and waste containers. Each waste skip and bin will be clearly labelled as to the type of waste contained. The location of the proposed waste storage area is shown on the site layout map at Appendix 1.

6.0 Waste Contractors – (Sample):

Type of Waste Contractor	Name of waste Contractor	Waste Collection Permit (WCP) Number	Waste Facility Permit No./Waste License No.
General Waste Contractor(s)	Allied Waste Limited Clonmellon, Co. Westmeath C15 HN81	NWCPO-12-11002-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.
C&D Waste Contractors(s)	McKenna Haulage Ltd	NWCPO-14-11290-02	John Mallen Ballycon Mount Lucas Co. Offaly WFP-OY-18-0202-01 Nickolas Walsh Derreens Caragh Naas Co. Kildare WFP-KE-20-0104-01

Hazardous Waste Contractors(s)		Enva Environmental. Clonminon Industrial estate, Portloaise, Co Laois	NWCPO-08-01116-03	W0184-02 Clonminon Industrial estate, Portloaise, Co Laois.
Excavated Materials Waste Contractors(s)		J Ryan Haulage	NWCPO-10-01298-03	ENVA Ireland Ltd Clonmellon, Portlaoise, Co Laois. W0184-02. Cemex (ROI) Ltd, Walshestown, Blackhall, Naas, Co Kildare. W0254-01
Recyclables / Mixed Waste Contractors	**Paper**	Allied Waste Limited Clonmellon, Co. Westmeath	NWCPO-12-11002-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.
	Plastic	Allied Waste Ltd, Clonmellon, Co Westmeath,	NWCPO-12-1102-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.
	Timber	Allied Waste Ltd, Clonmellon, Co Westmeath,	NWCPO-12-11002-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.
	Metal	Hammon Lane Metal Company.	NWCPO-09-01184-02	WFP-DS-10-0005-02 Station Rd, Clondalkin, Dublin 22
	Gypsum	Allied Waste Ltd, Clonmellon, Co Westmeath,	NWCPO-12-11002-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.
	Mixed	Allied Waste Ltd, Clonmellon, Co Westmeath,	NWCPO-12-11002-01	WFP-WM-2010-0001-01 Clonmellon, Co Westmeath.

7.0 Waste Volumes:

Waste reports from individual waste contractors are used to help fulfil our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requirements with regard to identifying and recording waste, energy emissions and CO2 production. Each quarter, waste contractor for all sites is asked to issue report detailing the volumes of waste generated and the waste destination for their sites.

However, the following information will be added to a Waste Matrix (see EB-16) on a **monthly** basis to ensure all movements are recorded on site for Local Authority Inspections: -

- Waste codes for all waste streams.
- Waste streams (as per the European Waste Catalogue (EWC)*).
- Waste collectors.
- Waste disposal sites.
- Tonnages.
- Site specific details.

Sample of Waste Returns reporting which will be available on site:

Waste Collected & Recycled From Site

From: 01/06/2021
To: 22/03/2023

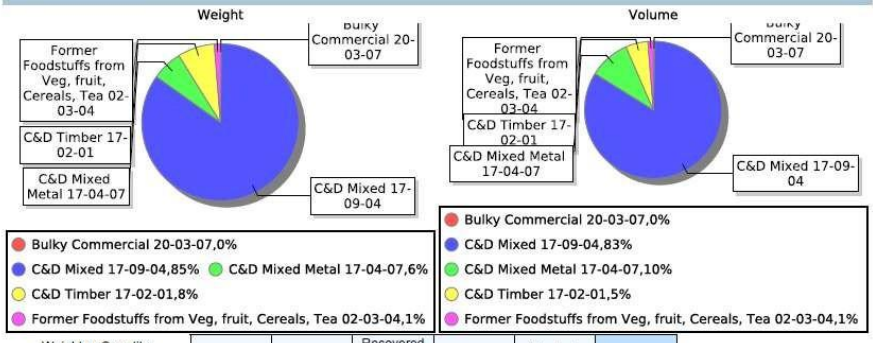
Wednesday 22 March 2023

Date	EWC Code	Description of Waste	Weight or	Units	% by weight	Volume m3	% by Volume
		Total weight/quantity 75.380		**Total Volume 190.743**			
Nov-22	17-09-04	C&D Mixed	83.180	tonnes	89.115%	198.048	91.591%
Nov-22	17-02-01	C&D Timber	8.540	tonnes	9.149%	14.233	6.582%
Nov-22	02-03-04	Former Foodstuffs from Veg,	1.620	tonnes	1.736%	3.951	1.827%
		Total weight/quantity 93.340		**Total Volume 216.232**			
Dec-22	17-09-04	C&D Mixed	45.490	tonnes	85.782%	108.309	88.900%
Dec-22	17-02-01	C&D Timber	6.300	tonnes	11.880%	10.500	8.618%
Dec-22	02-03-04	Former Foodstuffs from Veg,	1.240	tonnes	2.338%	3.024	2.482%
		Total weight/quantity 53.030		**Total Volume 121.833**			
Jan-23	17-09-04	C&D Mixed	66.320	tonnes	83.526%	157.905	80.699%
Jan-23	17-04-07	C&D Mixed Metal	7.300	tonnes	9.194%	27.037	13.818%
Jan-23	17-02-01	C&D Timber	4.360	tonnes	5.491%	7.267	3.714%
Jan-23	02-03-04	Former Foodstuffs from Veg,	1.420	tonnes	1.788%	3.463	1.770%
		Total weight/quantity 79.400		**Total Volume 195.672**			
Feb-23	17-09-04	C&D Mixed	50.720	tonnes	90.896%	120.761	93.448%
Feb-23	17-02-01	C&D Timber	5.080	tonnes	9.104%	8.467	6.552%
		Total weight/quantity 55.800		**Total Volume 129.228**			

Waste Collected & Recycled From Site

From: 01/06/2021
To: 22/03/2023

Wednesday 22 March 2023



Weight or Quantity / Volume		ADC	Landfill	Recovered for further processing	Recycled	Waste to Energy	Grade Total
tonnes	Bulky Commercial	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.660	1.660
		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.222	9.222
	C&D Mixed	16.349	0.000	204.364	326.980	269.759	817.452
		38.924	0.000	486.578	778.526	642.283	1946.311
	C&D Mixed Metal	0	0.000	0.000	60.540	0.000	60.540
		0	0.000	0.000	224.221	0.000	224.221
	C&D Timber	0	0.000	0.000	73.500	0.000	73.500
		0	0.000	0.000	122.500	0.000	122.500
	Former Foodstuffs from Veg, fruit, Cereals, Tea	0	0.000	0.000	12.070	0.000	12.070
		0	0.000	0.000	29.438	0.000	29.438
	Destination Total	16.349	0.000	204.364	473.090	271.419	965.222
		1.69 %	0.00 %	21.17 %	49.01 %	28.12 %	2331.692
		38.924	0.000	486.578	1154.685	651.505	
		1.67 %	0.00 %	20.87 %	49.52 %	27.94 %	

8.0 Communication and Responsibility:

8.1 Communications:

All employees and contractors are required to undertake a site induction prior to conducting any work on this site. At site induction, the waste management goals, and strategy shall be made clear, employees will be made aware that they are responsible for ensuring the management of waste in accordance with this Waste Management Plan.

Toolbox talks on environmental and waste issues shall be conducted as works progress. Progress on the implementation of the waste management plan will be communicated to staff at the monthly safety meeting and at internal progress meetings.

8.2 Cost Tracking:

The Site Agent is responsible for tracking the costs associated with the implementation of the waste management plan. It is essential that waste costs are communicated back to personnel, particularly if additional charges are incurred due to contamination of skips with other wastes.

Waste Matrix Documentation:

Waste Stream	Site name	Collection Date	EWC Code	Approx Weight	Waste Collection Company, Name, Address & Permit No.	Disposal Site, Name, Address & Licence No.
Concrete Products	Railpark West	TBC	17 01 01	50ton	Thomas J Graham Sand & Gravel Ltd, Hazelwood House, Prosperous, Co Kildare. WCPO -14-11491-01	Roadstone Wood Ltd, Belgard Quarry, Tallaght, Dublin 24, WFP–DS-11-0005-01
Bricks	Railpark West	TBC	17 01 02	10 ton	Allied Waste Ltd Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01
Wood	Railpark West	TBC	17 02 01	70 ton	Allied Waste Ltd Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01
Glass	Railpark West	TBC	17 02 02	Less than 1 ton	Allied Waste Ltd Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01
Plastic	Railpark West	TBC	17 02 03	Less than 2000kg	Allied Waste Ltd Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01
Mixed Metals	Railpark West	TBC	17 04 07	Less than 2000kg	Hammond Lane Metal Co. Station Rd, Clondalkin, D22. NWCPO-09-01184-02	Hammond Lane Metal Co. Station Rd, Clondalkin, D22. WFP-DS-10-0005-02
Stone and silts from construction activities 17 05 04	Railpark West	TBC	17 05 04	6000T	J Ryan Haulage Springfield, Enniscorthy, Co Wexford. NWCPO-10-01298-03	ENVA Ireland Ltd Clonmellon, Portlaoise, Co Laois. W0184-02.
Insulation Materials	Railpark West	TBC	17 06 04	5T	Allied Waste Limited Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01
Gypsum Based Materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01	Railpark West	TBC	17 08 02	TBC	Allied Waste Limited Clonmellon Industrial Estate, Navan, Co Meath. NWCPO-12-1102-01	Unit 74A, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare. WFP-KE-08-0347-01

8.3 Responsibilities:

The role of the waste manager will be to record, oversee and manage everyday handling of waste on the site.

Their training will be in setup and maintaining record keeping systems and how to produce an audit to ensure waste management targets are being met.

They shall also be trained in the best methods for segregation and storage of recyclables. They will also be familiar with the suitability of material reuse and know how to implement the WMP.

The project manager/waste manager will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the WMP and will be assigned the authority to instruct all site personnel to comply with the specific provisions of the plan.

Task	Frequency	Responsible	Name & Number
Waste Management Plan Implementation	Ongoing	Project Managers or Foreman	Appointed Site Manager
Tracking costs	Ongoing	Project Managers	TBC
Notification of skip contamination	At least weekly	General Foreman	TBC
Inspections of skips, maintenance of skip area	At least weekly	General Foreman	TBC
Order and exchange skips	As required	General Foreman	TBC
Monitoring waste management implementation	Ongoing	General Foreman/ Site Safety, Health & Environmental Officer.	TBC
Liaising with Client, Neighbours, other contractors and regulatory bodies.	As required	Project Manager	TBC
Return printer / copier cartridges	As required	Site Administrator / Receptionist	TBC
Provide advice on hazardous waste handling and disposal	Ongoing	Environmental Coordinator	TBC
Undertaking toolbox talks on waste procedures	3 per quarter	Site Safety, Health & Environmental Officer	TBC
Keeping records (eg checklists)	Weekly	EHS Officer	Appointed Site Manager
Return printer / copier cartridges	As required	Site Administrator.	TBC

9.0 Record Keeping:

Records shall be kept for each material leaving the site for all types of use or disposal. This shall take the following basic outline form:

- Waste taken for reuse off site.
- Waste taken for recycling.
- Waste taken for disposal; and,
- Reclaimed waste materials brought to site for reuse.

All waste will be documented prior to leaving the site. Waste will be weighed by the contractor, either by weighing mechanism on the truck or at the receiving facility. These waste records will be maintained on site by the project contractor.

All movement of waste and the use of waste contractors will be undertaken in accordance with the *Waste Management Acts 1996 - 2008*, *Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007 and Amendments* and *Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 and Amendments*.

This includes the requirement for all waste contractors to have a waste collection permit issued by the NWCPO. The nominated project Waste Manager (see Section 6.0) will maintain a copy of all waste collection permits.

Monitoring of the waste management plan will be undertaken at various levels. The Project Managers are responsible for tracking quantities of material sent for recycling, recovery or disposal and costs associated with each waste stream.

Monitoring the onsite implementation of waste handling procedures shall be undertaken by the General Foreman on an ongoing basis and should be reported weekly as part of the Foreman's Weekly Safety & Environment checklist.

Monitoring of the skips in the main compound will be undertaken by the General Foreman, this will also be monitored as part of the general environmental inspection regime.

Inspection reports will be kept in a file on site by the Site Safety, Health & Environmental Officer. In consultation with the Site Safety, Health & Environmental Officer the General Foreman shall be responsible for any action required as a result of the weekly inspection to ensure compliance with the waste management procedures.

An audit of the waste management plan and procedures will be conducted by the Environmental Coordinator at three-to-six-month intervals as the project progresses on-site.

If the waste is being transported to another site, a copy of the Local Authority COR, waste permit or EPA Waste Licence for that site will be provided to the nominated project Waste Manager. If the waste is being shipped abroad, a copy of the Transfrontier Shipping (TFS) document will be obtained from Fingal County Council (as the relevant authority on behalf of all local authorities in Ireland) and kept on-site along with details of the final destination (permits, licences etc.). A receipt from the final destination of the material will be kept as part of the on-site waste management records.

Waste Authorisation.
All waste material will be managed in accordance with the Waste Management Acts 1996 – 2008 as amended and associated legislation, e.g. all haulers will hold collection permits for the specified EWC issued by NWCPO (National Waste Collection Permit Office) and the appropriate local authority at the final destination. Waste will only be sent to facilities authorised to accept, treat / dispose of the material. Copies of all waste permits and licences relevant to the waste treatment / collection will be retained with other waste records.

In the case of hazardous waste, the Construction Manager will ensure that all drivers hold valid ADR training certificates, as required under the Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations, 2007.

Training.
Copies of the Project C&D Waste Management Plan will be made available to all relevant personnel on site. All site personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed about the objectives of the plan and informed of the responsibilities which fall upon them as a consequence of its provisions.

Where source segregation, selective demolition and material reuse techniques apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the WMP. Posters will be designed to reinforce the key messages with the plan and will be displayed prominently for the benefit of site staff.

10.0 Predicted Impacts from the Proposed Development:

Assuming all the proposed mitigation measures are implemented, the following impacts are expected to arise as a result of the proposed development.

10.1 Construction Phase:

It is envisioned that relatively low volumes of waste will be generated during the construction phase. However careful management will help to ensure maximum recycling, reuse and recovery is achieved,

Assuming appropriate facilities are provided, environmental impacts (e.g. litter, contamination of soil or water etc.) arising from waste storage are expected to be minimal. The use of suitably licenced waste contractors will ensure compliance with relevant legal requirements and appropriate off-site management of waste.

In summary, if the WMP is implemented and a high level of due diligence is carried out at the site, it is envisaged that the environmental impact of the construction phase of the proposed development will be short term and slight, with respect to waste management.

10.2 Operational Phase:

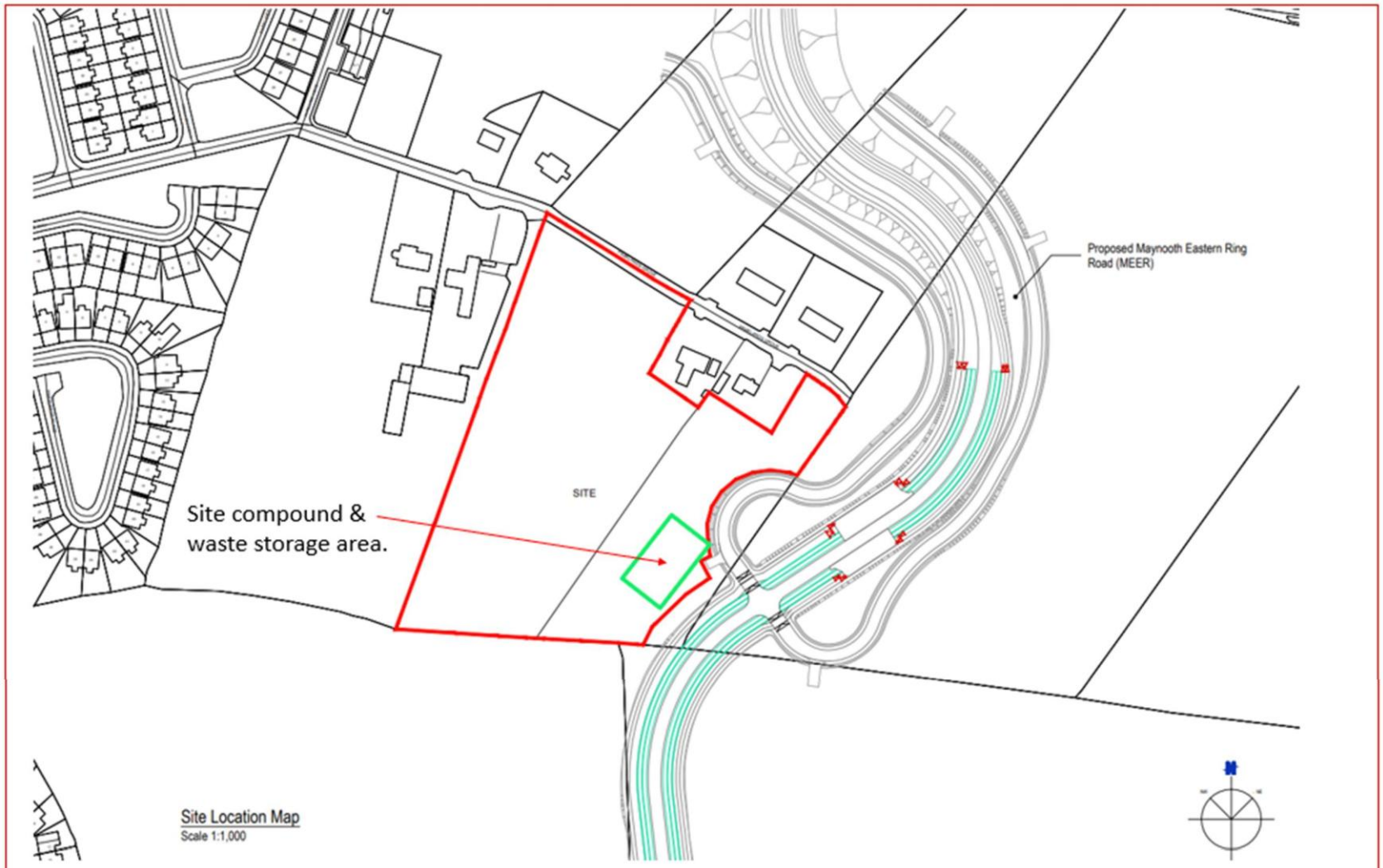
Typical municipal waste streams are expected to be produced during operation of the proposed development.

This includes:

- Food wastes.
- Cardboard and paper.
- Plastics (including bottles and other containers);
- Glass (including green, brown, clear); and,
- Metals (including aluminium cans and tin cans).

Periodic maintenance and repair activities will generate small quantities of waste such as green waste, inert building materials (*e.g.* Textiles) and certain chemicals (cleaning products, paints, pesticides etc.). The total waste arising from the operation of the development will be recorded and made available as required.

Appendix 1 -Site Map (Showing Proposed site compound including waste storage area).



Project: Railpark West.	Title: Site Location	Doc. No.: CMP 2025003	MONTANE
Client: Montane Developments.	Revision - A	21/05/2025	

Appendix 2 - Waste Contractor Checklist

		Yes	No
1.	Do you have a Waste Collection Permit (WCP) for EVERY Waste Contractor that collects ANY waste from the site (full copies)	✓	
2.	Is the waste contractor permitted to collect the type of waste in question? Is the specific waste type being collected detailed in the waste collection permit?	✓	
3.	Have you contacted the waste contractor and asked what licensed / permitted facility our waste is being brought to?	✓	
4.	Is this licensed / permitted facility stated in the waste collection permit? If not, the waste contractor should be contacted and asked.	✓	
5.	Have you checked the waste facility permit / license to see if they can accept the waste in question? (It is very important to check this if the waste is hazardous)	✓	

Appendix 3 – Definitions.

Re-use:
Products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived.

Recycling:
Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances.

Recovery:
Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Disposal:
Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy. Annex I sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.

Inert Waste:
Waste that -
- does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological transformations,
- will not dissolve, burn or otherwise physically or chemically react, biodegrade or adversely affect other matter, or be adversely affected by other matter, including waters, with which it comes into contact in a way that causes or is likely to cause environmental pollution, or will not endanger the quality of surface water or groundwater;

Hazardous Waste:
Waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed below:-
- Explosive
- Oxidizing
- Highly flammable (liquids, substance, solid liquid, gaseous substance)
- Flammable liquid substances
- Irritant
- Harmful
- Toxic
- Carcinogenic
- Corrosive
- Infectious
- Toxic for reproduction
- Mutagenic
- Waste which releases toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or an acid
- Sensitizing substances
- Eco-toxic
- Waste capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance, e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

Appendix 4 - Environmental Checklist.

Purpose:	To provide a summary checklist of environmental requirements for the site in accordance with the Company Environmental Management System (EMS).			
Scope:	All sites			
Responsibility:	Contract/Project Manager			
1. Environmental Documents				
The following documents must be available on site:		N/A	Yes	No
Environmental Policy	(Is the current policy displayed?)			
Environmental Risk Assessment Report	(Is it attached to the EMP?)			
Site Specific EMP/WMP	(Is the information up to date?)			
2. Environmental Compliance Requirements				
Have all compliance requirements for the project site been identified in section 3.3 of the EMP (refer to EP-01)?				
Are documents available (e.g. Planning permission, Contract, EIS, Env. Protection License)?				
Are all Waste Permits/ Collection Permits/Licences available?				
If discharge licence is required, is it available?				
Guidance/Standards/Best Practice Documents	(Is a copy available if referenced in the EMP/WMP?)			
3. Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA)				
Are the significant environmental aspects identified in the EMP (Table 4.1)?				
Are Objectives and Targets set in EMP&WMP and do they relate to significant aspects?				
Have significant environmental aspects updated where new or additional risks have been identified?				
4. Operational Control				
Are restrictions and hold points correctly identified in the EMP (Section 6.2)?				
Are control measures in the EMP/WMP adequate to address compliance requirements?				
Are control measures in Method Statements adequate to comply with EMP and WMP?				
Do all method statements refer to EMP/WMP?				
5. Communication				
Are subcontractors identified in the EMP (Section 6.7)?				
Are EMS requirements communicated and agreed during subcontractor pre-start meetings?				
Are relevant authorities identified in the EMP?				
6. Responsibilities				
Are responsibilities defined in the EMP (Section 8)?				
Are those personnel with responsibilities aware of and fulfilling their role?				
7. Competence, Training and Awareness				
Are toolbox talks listed in the EMP (Table 9.1)?				
8. Emergency Preparedness and Response				
Are emergency plans in place and are they adequate to address potential emergencies?				
9. Monitoring, Measurement and Review				
Are inspection and monitoring requirements identified in EMP (Section 10)?				
10. Non-conformances, Corrective & Preventive Action				
Are Environmental Incident Reports being completed and sent to the SHE Dept.?				
Are measures in place to prevent tracking of sediment from the site and clean vehicles and public roads?				
Are measures in place to protect any sensitive habitat areas or species including fences and signs?				
11. Fuel & Hazardous Substances Storage & Handling				
Are fuel tanks/drums/containers adequately bunded and covered and are drip trays in place?				
Are drip trays/bunds well maintained?				
Is a hazardous substances store available and signed, and are all drums, containers stored appropriately?				
Are spill kits available/clearly visible and located close to the refuelling/storage areas/watercourses?				
Do spill kits contain PPE and a laminated copy of spill procedure?				
12. Waste Management				
Are skip bins or designated storage areas available for all reusable / recyclable / disposable wastes?				
Are there signs on all skips/bins?				
Is there good litter and housekeeping controls?				
13. Material Storage and Consumption				
Are materials stored to avoid damage?				
Please contact the Environmental Coordinator with any questions.				