



Preliminary Waste Management Plan

Project: LCC- Manorhamilton Fire Station.

Job ref: 19077

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.0** This preliminary plan has been developed as part of planning for the construction of a new Fire Station at Cloneen, Manorhamilton Co Leitrim
- 1.1** The plan sets out the waste management objectives of Leitrim County Council for the proposed development and the actions required to achieve these objectives.
- 1.2** The selected contractor for the project will be required to develop the plan further and comply with the requirements of Leitrim County Council regarding construction and demolition waste.
- 1.3** As the project site sits within Lough Gill Special Area of Conservation, Both a Natura Impact Statements and EIA screening reports have been prepared as well as a Construction & Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), all of which should be referenced in the development of a detailed C&D waste plan.
- 1.4** The main scope of this report is limited to the waste associated with the demolition of part of the existing facilities and the refurbishment and extension of the library building and all ancillary works.
- 1.5** The plan has been prepared by Rhatigan Architects & CST Group Engineers



2.0 POLICY BACKGROUND

2.0 Waste management is a major policy issue in Ireland. Increased emphasis is placed on protecting our environment through sustainable waste management practices such as reducing, reusing and recycling. The main policy driver of waste management and waste regulations in Ireland is the EU Waste Management Hierarchy. This favours prevention and minimisation of waste treatment.

2.1 National Level

The National Construction and Demolition Waste Council (NCDWC) was launched in June 2002 and subsequently produced 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects' in July 2006. There are thresholds set out in these guidelines to determine whether a C&D WMP is required. The development requires a C&D WMP for new residential developments of 10 houses or more and new developments, including institutional, educational, health and other public facilities, with an aggregate floor area exceeding 1,250m². The above NCDWC guidelines shall shortly be superseded by updated guidelines in preparation by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These new replacement guidelines, entitled 'Best Practice Guidelines for the Preparation of Resource Management Plans for Construction & Demolition Projects' were published in draft form by the EPA in April 2021 and are currently undergoing public consultation. The replacement guidelines reflect current waste legislation and policy including 'A Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy Ireland's National Waste Policy 2020-2025' published in September 2020. Since the publication of the 2006 guidelines, waste management legislation and policy have evolved towards prioritising waste prevention and life-cycle thinking as follows:

- An increased emphasis on waste prevention through established principles such as designing out waste and the use of green procurement.
- The promotion of more circular design and construction principles in line with the EU Circular Economy Action Plan under the EU Green Deal.

The existing and draft guidelines outline the issues that need to be addressed at the pre-planning stage of a development all the way through to its completion. The guidelines include the following:

- predicted demolition & construction wastes and procedures to prevent, minimise, recycle and reuse wastes;
- waste disposal/recycling of C&D wastes at the site;
- list of sequence of demolition operations to be followed;
- provision of training for waste manager and site crew;
- details of proposed record keeping system;
- details of waste audit procedures and plan;
- details of consultation with relevant bodies, i.e. waste recycling companies, Local Authorities, etc.



The EPA produces annual construction & demolition waste statistics for Ireland, the most recent of which concern the year 2018 and were published in September 2020. These indicate that just over 6.2 million tonnes C&D waste were generated in Ireland in 2018. This consisted primarily of soil and stones (77%); the remainder comprised concrete, bricks, tiles and gypsum waste (12%) and mixed C&D waste (7%). Only 3% of C&D waste was collected separately as single material streams (wood, glass, plastic or metal). The vast majority (96%) of C&D waste underwent final treatment in Ireland in 2018 and only 4% was exported abroad for final treatment. Most of the C&D waste undergoing final treatment in Ireland was recovered by backfilling (89%), while only 9% was recycled.

2.2 Regional Level

The site is located in the Connacht Ulster waste management Region and governed by the Connacht Ulster Waste Management Plan 2015-2021.

The Connacht Ulster region serves a population of 837,350 and includes , Mayo, Donegal, Cavan, Monaghan, Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo & Galway.

The Connacht-Ulster Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 provides a framework for the prevention and management of waste in a sustainable manner in Mayo and the other local authority areas. Following a public consultation stage, the final Regional Waste Management Plan was made in May 2015.

2.2.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.2.1.1 Policy & Legislation

The region will implement EU and national Waste and related environmental policy, legislation, guidance and codes of practice to improve management of material resources and waste.

2.2.1.2 Prevention

Prioritise waste prevention through behavioural change activities to decouple economic growth and resource use.

2.2.1.3 Resource Efficiency

The region will encourage the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to enhance employment and increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.

2.2.1.4 Coordination

Coordinate the activities of the regions and to work with relevant stakeholder to ensure the effective implementation of objectives.

2.2.1.5 Infrastructure Planning

The region will promote sustainable waste management treatment in keeping with the waste hierarchy and the move towards a circular economy and greater self sufficiency.



2.2.1.6 Enforcement & Regulation

The region will implement a consistent and coordinated system for the regulation and enforcement of waste activities in corporation with other environmental regulators and enforcement bodies.

2.2.1.7 Protection

Apply the relevant environmental and planning legislation to waste activities to protect and reduce impacts on the environment in particular natura 200 sites and human health from adverse impact of waste generated.

2.2.1.8 Other Wastes

The region will establish policy measures for other waste stream not subject to EU and national waste management performance targets.

2.3 TARGETS OVER THE PLAN PERIOD

In considering the design of headline targets for the Plan the local authorities have examined mandatory national and European, proposed targets and policy ambitions.

2.3.1 Mandatory Targets

The plan will run for a 6 year period with a revised or replacement plan expected to follow in 2021. During the lifetime of the plan the deadline for achieving several mandatory targets will apply to Ireland. Each of these targets has been reviewed by the local authorities who are committed to contributing the achievement of these within the timeframe. A summary of these targets is provided in Table 1-1.



Table 1 1: Mandatory Targets Over the Plan Period

Waste Stream	Preparing for Reuse and Recycling Target (%)	Timelines
Paper, Glass, Metal and Plastics of the Household Stream and or Similar Wastes	50%	2020
	Preparing for Reuse, Recycling and Material Recovery Target (%)	
Construction & Demolition Wastes (excluding soil and stones)	70%	2020
	Maximum Quantity of BMW to Landfill Target (Tonnes)	
Biodegradable municipal waste	427,000 tonnes	July 2016
	Reuse and Recovery Target (%)	
End of Life Vehicles	95%	January 2015
	Reuse and Recycling Target (%)	
End of Life Vehicles	85%	January 2015
	Collection Rate Target (%)	
Batteries and Accumulators	45%	September 2016

2.3.2 Performance Targets

The aim of the local authorities is to progress the management of materials resources and wastes in the region in line with the plan's strategic vision. Increases in materials recycling, resource efficiency and prevention are goals for the region. Three performance targets, in addition to mandatory national targets, are proposed for the plan to provide a benchmark which local authorities can work together to meet. The targets proposed are specific and represent a quantifiable level to be obtained. As part of the annual reporting the local authorities will monitor and quantify progress towards the targets.

The targets are focused on those activities and waste streams which, in comparison to other areas, local authorities have a strong role and as a consequence can more likely influence the outcome. The performance targets have been discussed by the lead authorities in the three waste regions and have been agreed for each region. This co-ordinated approach will ensure there is consistency for operators in the waste market irrespective of their area of operations. It is also hoped it will facilitate co-operation between the DECLG, the EPA and the local authorities in resolving market issues which are acting as a barrier to the targets being achieved.

2.4 Local Level

The LEITRIM COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2029 set out local policy for waste management

Department of the Environment, Climate Action and Communications, the EPA and Local Government. Waste management policy is predicated on the EU Waste Hierarchy of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, energy recovery and sustainable disposal.



Maintaining economic progress in the county is contingent on a good environment and the availability of necessary waste management facilities. Co. Leitrim is located within the Connacht-Ulster Waste Management Region, governed by the Waste Management Plan 2015–2021. Leitrim County Council provides two civic amenity centres (Recycling Centres) at Mohill and Manorhamilton. A bring-centre is an unstaffed recycling centre where a range of recycling banks is available. There are currently 40 such bring-centres located throughout Co. Leitrim. This gives Leitrim one of the highest bring-centre per capita ratios in the country. At all our bring-centres, recycling banks for glass bottles/jars and drink cans are provided, while at some of our bring-centres, textile banks are also available.

In line with the principles of sustainable development, the Council will continue to promote a waste prevention and minimisation programme to target all aspects of waste in the county, focusing on both commercial and domestic waste producers. It is considered that raising the awareness of citizens and businesses owners with regard to their responsibilities as producers of waste is essential.

Policies

WM POL 1 To support the implementation of the Connacht-Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (as amended) or any replacement plan with particular emphasis on encouraging reuse, recycling and disposal of residual waste.

WM POL 2 To encourage and support waste prevention, minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery as methods of managing waste.

WM POL 3 To facilitate the transition from a waste management economy to a green circular economy to increase the value recovery and recirculation of resources.

WM POL 4 To encourage and support the provision of separate collection of waste in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, the Waste Framework Directive Regulations, 2011 and other relevant legislation.

WM POL 5 To promote and facilitate communities to become involved in environmental awareness activities and community based recycling initiatives or environmental management initiatives that will lead to local sustainable waste management practices.

WM POL 6 To encourage the development of waste infrastructure and associated developments in appropriate locations, as deemed necessary in accordance with the requirements of the Connacht-Ulster Regional Waste Management Plan 2015-2021 (as amended) or any replacement plan.

WM POL 7 To require the provision of bring banks, bottle banks or other appropriate recycling facilities as part of the overall development in the case of new or extended commercial, employment, educational, recreational facilities and managed residential developments (in excess of 20 no. residential units).

WM POL 8 To encourage the recycling of construction and demolition waste and the reuse of aggregate and other materials in future construction projects.



WM POL 9 To facilitate high quality sustainable waste recovery and disposal infrastructure/technology including composting (anaerobic digester) plants for managing organic solid waste, at appropriate locations, within the county subject to the protection of the amenities of the surrounding environment including European Sites, and in keeping with the EU waste hierarchy.

Objectives

WM OBJ 1 To continue to maintain the level of provision of existing civic amenity sites in the county in accordance with Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021 or any replacement plan.

WM OBJ 2 To ensure that the Council fulfils its duties under the Waste Management (Certification of Historic Unlicensed Waste Disposal and Recovery Activity) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 524 of 2008), including those in relation to the identification and registration of closed landfills.

WM OBJ 3 To identify suitable sites for additional recycling centres and bring bank facilities subject to the availability of appropriate funding and infrastructure, through the public or private sector, as appropriate.

WM OBJ 4 To facilitate the provision of appropriate waste recovery and disposal facilities in accordance with the principles set out in the appropriate Waste Management Plan applicable from time to time made in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 (as amended).

WM OBJ 5 To continue to reduce incidents of littering through the continued implementation and updating of the Council's Litter Management Plan.

WM OBJ 6 To continue to support and work with local Tidy Towns groups in the maintenance and conservation of our towns and villages throughout the county.

2.5 Legislative Requirements

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

- Waste Management Act 1996 (No. 10 of 1996) as amended. Sub-ordinate legislation includes:
 - o European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 (SI 126 of 2011) as amended
 - o Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations (S.I No. 820 of 2007) as amended
 - o Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, (S.I No. 821 of 2007) as amended
 - o Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) as amended
 - o Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2014 (S.I. 282 of 2014) as



amended

- o Waste Management (Planning) Regulations 1997 (S.I. No. 137 of 1997)
- o Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015)
- o European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 as amended
- o European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014) as amended
- o Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009 (S.I. 508 of 2009), as amended
- o European Union (Household Food Waste and Bio-waste) Regulation 2015 (S.I. No. 191 of 2015)
- o Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended
- o Waste Management (Shipments of Waste) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No. 419 of 2007) as amended
- o Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998 (S.I. No. 163 of 1998) as amended;
- o European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (SI 121 of 1994)
- o European Union (Properties of Waste which Render it Hazardous) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 233 of 2015) as amended
- Environmental Protection Act 1992 (No. 7 of 1992) as amended.
- Litter Pollution Act 1997 (No. 12 of 1997) as amended.
- Planning and Development Act 2000 (No. 30 of 2000) as amended 12.

One of the guiding principles of European waste legislation, which has in turn been incorporated into the *Waste Management Act 1996 - 2001* 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 Developer ensures that the waste contractors engaged by demolition and construction contractors are legally compliant with respect to waste transportation, recycling, recovery and disposal. This includes the requirement that a contractor handle, transport and recycle/recover/dispose 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) or waste permit granted by the relevant Local Authority under the Waste Management (Facility Permit & Registration) Regulations 2007 and Amendments or a Waste or Industrial Emissions 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 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION STAGE WASTE

3.0 General Description

The proposed development comprises the following:

- A. Construction of a 2-bay fire Station with ancillary accommodation.
- B. Formation of a Drill Yard & drill Tower
- C. All ancillary Works associated with the above
 - i. Fencing
 - ii. Landscaping
 - iii. Car parking & aprons
 - iv. Attenuation lagoon
 - v. Storm outfalls
 - vi. Service connections
 - vii. Street Lighting
 - viii. Road markings and signage.

The proposed works are outlined in a series of Drawings prepared by Rhatigan Architects and CST Group consulting engineers.

The building is on a prominent site on the approach to Manorhamilton, and whilst the functionality of an efficient Fire Service deployment is critical, care has been taken to ensure the site is well integrated into this sensitive landscape adjacent to the River Bonnet. The boundaries will be augmented with well considered native planting which will provide habitat whilst screening & softening the development.

The functional components of the development including the drill yard and parking areas are located to the rear of the site and suitably screened, whilst the apron to the front of the building has been kept to a minimum. An attenuation lagoon is located in the south west corner of the site to control the runoff of surface water from the site, however this too will contribute to the habitat and bio-diversity of the site.



NOTES TO BE READ WITH THIS PLAN:
1. All dimensions are in meters unless otherwise stated.
2. All dimensions are to the center of the line unless otherwise stated.
3. All dimensions are to the face of the wall unless otherwise stated.
4. All dimensions are to the center of the pipe unless otherwise stated.
5. All dimensions are to the center of the road unless otherwise stated.
6. All dimensions are to the center of the structure unless otherwise stated.
7. All dimensions are to the center of the structure unless otherwise stated.
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9. All dimensions are to the center of the structure unless otherwise stated.
10. All dimensions are to the center of the structure unless otherwise stated.



Extract from Site Plan



3.0.1 In the course of the Project, it is estimated that the following quantities of Construction and Demolition waste/ material surpluses will arise.

NOTE - CONTRACTOR TO EXTRACT RELEVANT QUANTITIES FROM THE BILLOF QUANTITIES FOR THE PROJECT

Construction & Demolition Waste Material	Quantity (m ³ or Te)
Topsoil (m ³)	
Sub-soil (Clay and stones) (m ³)	
Made ground (builder's rubble) waste as identified in Site Investigation Report (m ³)	
Masonry (m ³) Concrete	
(m ³) Reinforcing Steel	
(Te) Structural Steel (Te)	
Timber - Structural (m ³)	
- Non-structural (m ³)	
Packaging (m ³)	
Hazardous Materials (m ³)	
Other Waste Materials	
- Roof Finishes (m ³)	
- Floor Finishes (m ³)	
- Windows/ doors (Te)	

Table SF1: Estimated C&D Waste arising on site from demolition only.



3.1 Proposals for Minimisation, Reuse and Recycling of C&D Waste

3.1.1 Construction and demolition waste will arise on the project mainly from excavation for the footprint of the building and external aprons and demolition/ removal of the existing boundary timber fencing as well as unavoidable construction waste/ material surpluses/ damaged materials arising from new construction.

3.1.2 The Main Contractor's Purchasing Manager/ Site Manager shall ensure that materials are ordered so that the quantity delivered, the timing of the delivery and the storage is not conducive to the creation of unnecessary waste. The Purchasing Manager/ Site Manager shall also ensure that all sub-contractor deliveries are effectively co-ordinated.

Excavated topsoil will be carefully stored on-site for re-use in new grassed areas and the balance removed from site for direct beneficial use in the locality. Excavated subsoil (clay and stones) will be carefully stored on-site for re-use in making up levels in new grassed and planted areas and the balance removed from site for direct beneficial use in the locality. Excavated made ground will be segregated from the subsoil and removed from site for disposal at a licensed landfill facility. Timber arising from the demolition of the existing fence line and construction works will be segregated on site and removed from site for recovery at a remote facility.

3.1.3 Concrete arising from the construction works will be segregated from reinforcing steel, crushed and re-used in making up levels for new hard standing and footpaths. Timber, both structural and non-structural arising from the demolition of the existing fences and construction works will be source segregated and removed from site for recovery at a remote facility. Packaging from construction works will be separated on site and removed from site for recycling or return to suppliers.

3.1.4 Excavation clay and C&D waste-derived aggregates are considered suitable for certain on-site construction applications. It is proposed that the following quantities, corresponding to all C&D waste arising from the project, will be used within the works:



NOTE - CONTRACTOR TO EXTRACT RELEVANT QUANTITIES FROM THE BILLOF QUANTITIES FOR THE PROJECT

C&D Waste Type Proposed Use	Topsoil (m³)	Clay and Stones (m³)	Concrete (m³)	Masonry (m³)
Earthworks				
General Fill/Hardcore				
PIPE BEDDING				
Selected Trench Backfill				
Fill to Structures				
Beneath Paths Structure				
Beneath Road Structure				
Off-Site Use				
TOTAL				

Standard Form SF2: Proposals for Beneficial Use/ Management of C&D Material Surpluses/ Deficits and Waste Arisings on and off the Project

3.3.1 It is anticipated that waste materials will have to be moved off site. It will be at the discretion of the Main Contractor whether to engage separate transportation and waste disposal sub-contractors or to engage specialist waste service Contractors, who will possess the requisite authorisations, for the collection and movement of waste off-site, and to bring the material to a facility which currently holds the required Waste Licence/Waste Permit/ Certificate of Registration. As a minimum it will be necessary to arrange the following waste authorisations specifically for the Project:

Authorisation Type	Specific Need for Project (Yes/No?)
Waste Licence	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

Waste Permit	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Waste Collection Permit	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Transfrontier Shipment Notification (Dependent on results of asbestos survey)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Movement of Hazardous Waste Form (Dependent on results of asbestos survey)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Table SF3: Specific Waste Authorisations Necessary for the Scheme (TBC)

3.2 Demolition Procedures

- 3.4.1 The demolition works shall be undertaken in a manner which maximises the potential for recycling, including source segregating waste where appropriate. Activities shall be carried out in the following sequence:

Demolition Activity Sequence	General Description
Disconnection of Services/ Vermin Control	Shutoff of E.S.B., Gas etc.
Inventory of Hazardous Wastes	e.g. Asbestos etc. (TBC)
Removal of Abandoned Furniture/ Equipment	e.g. Furniture/ White Good
Removal of Asbestos/ Hazardous Materials	e.g. Application of H&S Procedures
Removal of Fixtures	e.g. Fitted Presses etc.
Strip out of Services	e.g. Pipes, radiators, wiring, light fittings etc.
Removal of Timber	e.g. Removal of Floors, Trusses, Rafters
Demolition of Structure Shell	Manual or Mechanical Demolition
Source Segregation of Material Fractions	Separation in Designated Material

	Fractions
Transport of Materials from Site to Treatment Facilities	e.g. C&D Waste Recycling Facility
Transports of Material from Site to Controlled Disposal Sites	e.g. Inertised Hazardous Landfill Site
Site Preparation/ Restoration	e.g. Hardstanding, Landscaping

Assignment of Responsibilities

3.4.2 A Site Manager shall be designated as the C&D Waste Manager and have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Project C&D Waste Management Plan. The C&D Waste Manager will be assigned the authority to instruct all site personnel to comply with the specific provisions of the Plan. At the operational level, a Foreman from the main contractor and a ganger from each sub-contractor on the site shall be assigned the direct responsibility to ensure that the discrete operations stated in the Project C&D Waste Management Plan are performed on an on-going basis.

Training

3.4.3 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 Project C&D Waste Management 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 Project C&D Waste Management Plan. Posters will be designed to reinforce the key messages within the Project C&D Waste Management Plan and will be displayed prominently for the benefit of site staff.

Waste Auditing

3.4.4 The C&D Waste Manager shall arrange for full details of all arisings, movements and treatment of construction and demolition waste discards to be recorded during the construction stage of the Project. Each

consignment of C&D waste taken from site will be subject to documentation, which will conform with Table SF4 and ensure full traceability of the material to its final destination.

Detail	Particulars
Name of Project of Origin	Manorhamilton Fire Station
Material being Transported	
Quantity of Material	
Date of Material Movement	
Name of Carrier	
Destination of Material	
Proposed Use	

Table SF4: Details to be Included within Transportation Dockets

- 3.4.5 Details of the inputs of materials to the construction site and the outputs of wastage arising from the Project will be investigated and recorded in a Waste Audit, which will identify the amount, nature and composition of the waste generated on the site. The Waste Audit will examine the manner in which the waste is produced and will provide a commentary highlighting how management policies and practices may inherently contribute to the production of construction and demolition waste. The measured waste quantities will be used to quantify the costs of management and disposal in a Waste Audit Report, which will also record lessons learned from these experiences which can be applied to future projects. The total cost of C&D waste management will be measured and will take account of the purchase cost of materials (including imported soil), handling costs, storage costs, transportation costs, revenue from sales, disposal costs etc. Costs will be calculated for the management of a range of C&D waste materials, using the format shown in Table SF5 below:

NOTE - CONTRACTOR TO EXTRACT RELEVANT QUANTITIES FROM THE BILL OF QUANTITIES FOR THE PROJECT

<u>SOIL</u>	
Quantity of Waste Soil (m3)	
Purchase Cost i.e. Import Costs (€)	
Materials Handling Costs (€)	
Material Storage Costs (€)	
Material Transportation Costs (€)	
Revenue from Material Sales (€)	
Material Disposal Costs (€)	
Material Treatment Costs (€)	
Total Waste Soil Management Costs (€)	
Unit Waste Soil Management Costs (€)	

Table SF5: Standard Record Form for Costs of C&D Waste Management. Sample relates to Soil - separate record forms should be compiled in respect of each waste material.)

- 3.4.6 Final details of the quantities and types of C&D Waste arising from the Project will be forwarded to the Design Team, Client and the Environmental Department of Leitrim County Council.