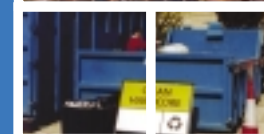
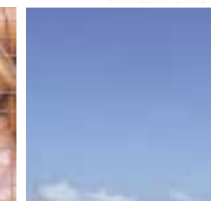




**A GUIDE  
TO  
CONSTRUCTION  
&  
DEMOLITION WASTE  
LEGISLATION**



**RPS | MCGOS**



**August 2004  
(revised)**



**RPS | MCGOS**

## a guide to C&D waste legislation



### Introduction

Waste management policy, legislation and practices in Ireland have developed significantly in recent years. However, priority and focus must continue to be assigned to waste management if these improvements are to be maintained and national targets for recycling and recovery are to be achieved.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste is a very significant component of the overall waste stream in Ireland particularly with the current high levels of building and development.

The 1998 National Waste Database Report published by the EPA in 2000 estimated that C&D waste accounted for 17.5% of the total volume of non-agricultural waste produced annually. However, C&D waste can be up to 50% of all municipal type waste arisings produced in cities\*.

In real terms this represented approximately 2.7 million tonnes in 1998 but by 2001 this figure is believed to have grown between 4 and 6 million tonnes. With limited capacity at landfills throughout the country for the disposal and recovery of C&D waste the construction industry must take appropriate actions to prevent and minimise waste production.

In response to this growing waste stream the Department of Environment & Local Government produced a policy document, "Changing Our Ways" (1998) which set the following targets for the recycling of C&D waste.

Year	Target for recycling
2003	50%
2013	85%

In order to meet these targets considerable and rapid progress must be made within the construction industry. Improving awareness of the growing C&D waste problem among contractors, project managers, and site personnel is crucial to this progress.

This guide aims to explain in simple terms the current Waste Legislation and the various Waste Regulations relevant to contractors and site managers and explain the impact that these regulatory controls have on the Construction Industry.

\*Source: Dublin Waste Management Plan





## a guide to C&D waste legislation

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### **W**hat is waste?

The Waste Management Act 1996, defines waste as any substance which the holder discards or intends, or is required to discard. In other words any material that is surplus to the immediate requirements of a particular operation is by definition a waste. The fact that the material may be useful or have a monetary value has no bearing on whether it is a waste.

**Waste Recovery** is defined as any activity as listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Management Act 1996. This schedule describes the various recovery activities in technical terms e.g. the recycling or reclamation of inorganic materials. Typical practical examples of C&D waste recovery activities are the crushing and screening of building rubble and the shredding of wood material.

**Waste Disposal** is defined as any activity as listed in the Third Schedule of the Waste Management Act 1996. This schedule describes the various disposal activities in technical terms e.g. deposit on, in or under land (including landfill) Typical practical examples of C&D waste disposal activities are the landfilling of spoil and demolition waste and the management of soil contaminated with hazardous materials.

### **W**hat is C&D waste?

The National Waste Database defines C&D Waste as 'all waste that arises from construction, renovation and demolition activities and all wastes mentioned in Chapter 17 of the European Waste Catalogue (EWC)'.

The EWC is an index that lists all waste types and assigns each a numerical code. The C&D wastes listed in Chapter 17 of the catalogue include 44 waste types 16 of which have been classified as hazardous wastes. Contractors should be aware that the treatment, collection, transfer and disposal of hazardous material are subject to additional regulatory controls under the Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations 1998.

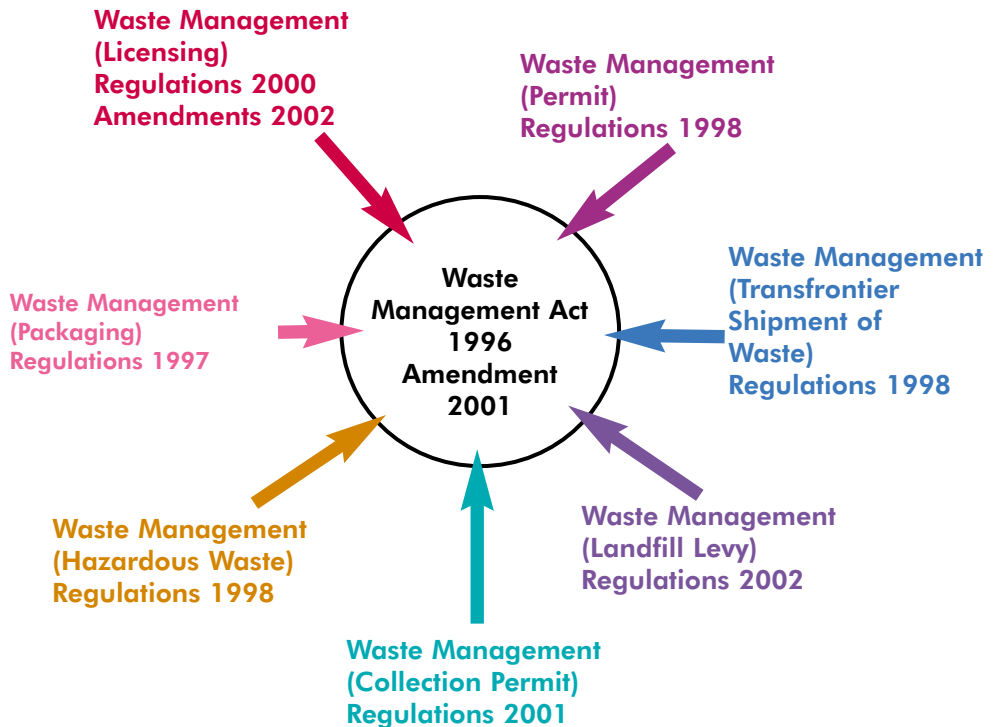


## overview of waste legislation



### Outline

The Waste Management Act 1996 and the 2001 Waste Management (Amendment) Act are the primary legislative instruments that govern the management of waste in Ireland. The Waste Management Act and Amendment Act are brought into force through various Waste Management Regulations issued by the Minister for Environment and Local Government. Individual Regulations define the roles of the regulatory authorities, establish conditions pertaining to the relevant aspects of waste management and apply a more detailed set of rules in specific areas. The most significant sets of Regulations pertaining to the area of C&D waste are illustrated below.



Each of the above Regulations and their respective impacts on contractors operating in the construction industry are explained within this guide.

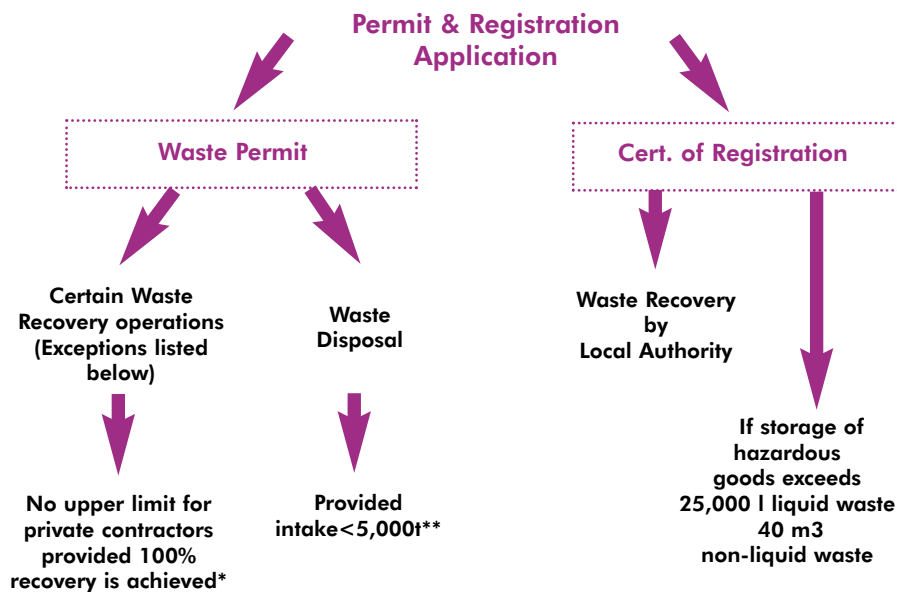




## waste permits & certificates of registration

### Outline

Certain waste recovery and disposal operations must be permitted by or registered with the local authority and these are set out in the Waste Management (Permit) Regulations 1998. Waste Permits generally apply to activities with lower waste volumes and which are considered to pose low risk to the environment. Landfill sites are explicitly excluded from the Waste Permitting system and such facilities must obtain a Waste Licence.



*\*If the waste recovery operation generates residues which require disposal the total intake at a facility cannot exceed 5,000 tonnes per annum.*

*\*\*If waste intake for disposal > 5,000 tonnes per annum an EPA waste Licence is required, see next section.*

- Exceptions:
- Recovery of Hazardous Waste requires a waste licence
  - Composting of waste where the quantity of waste and compost on site > 1,000m<sup>3</sup> requires a waste licence

The existing permitting system is currently being reviewed and it is anticipated that the current Regulations will be amended with appropriate revisions in the near future.



## waste permits & certificates of registration



### Applying for a waste permit

- Obtain an application form from local authority and complete sections
- Publish prescribed notice in newspaper within the 2 weeks prior to making the application and erect prescribed site notice before lodging submission with local authority
- Forward completed application on to relevant local authority along with a copy of the newspaper notice, site notice and a fee for €254
- Submissions and observations can be made by members of the public to the local authority
- The local authority may request further information in relation to the application to enable a decision to be made
- Typically applications are processed within 3 months

### Practical application for contractors

Under the Permit Regulations a contractor is required to apply to a local authority when intending to:

- Dispose of less than 5,000 tonnes of material at a site  
or
- Carry out certain waste recovery activities at a site

There are no upper limits set in the Regulations for the recovery of waste provided 100% recovery is achieved although the local authority would usually specify a maximum permissible quantity under the conditions of the Waste Permit.

A contractor is required to apply for a Certificate of Registration from the local authority when intending to store quantities of hazardous material on-site which exceeds the limits as shown in the flow diagram opposite.

At present revised Waste Management (Permits and Registration) Regulations are being prepared and will revoke the existing Waste Management (Permit) Regulations 1998. It is anticipated that these new Regulations will allow for the granting of waste permits and certificates of registration for additional waste disposal and recovery activities which will have particular impact on the construction industry.

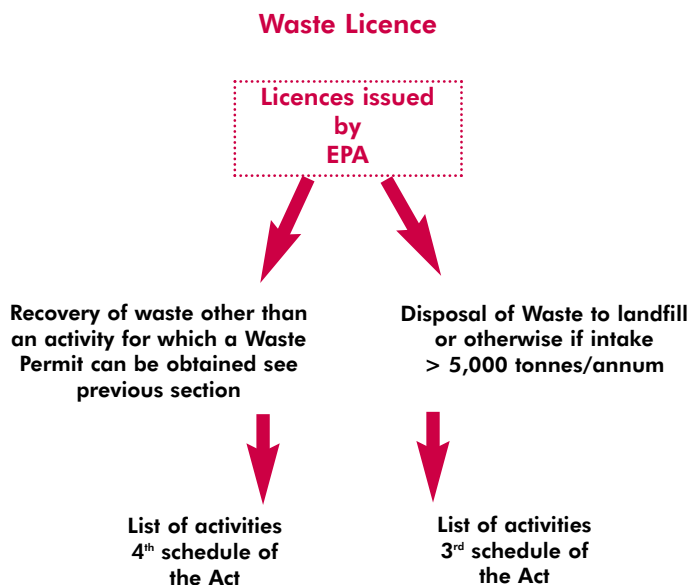




## waste licensing

### Outline

The Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations (2000) and Amendments (2002) provide for the continued operation of the system of licensing by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Regulations set out procedures for the making of waste licence applications and reviews of existing licences as well as consideration of objections by the Agency, including the holding of oral hearings.



### Application procedure

- Obtain application form from EPA and complete all the relevant sections
- Publish a notice in the newspaper detailing the proposed activities within two weeks prior to making the application
- A site notice should also be erected prior to the making of the application and maintained in position for at least one month after the date of submission
- An original and four copies of the completed application including the newspaper notice and site notice should be forwarded to the EPA



## waste licensing



### Application procedure

- A fee for the relevant waste disposal or recovery activity should be included with the application to the EPA. The fee amount is dependent on the quantity of waste to be accepted at the site and it is advisable to verify the required fee with the EPA
- There are two discrete periods of public consultation incorporated within the licensing process during which observations and objections may be made members of the public relation to the application
- The application may be viewed at the EPA Head Office (Johnstown Castle, Co. Wexford) or at the relevant Local Authority Head Office
- The EPA may request further information in relation to the operation to be furnished by the applicant
- Typically the processing of a Waste Licence Application can take up to 12 months depending on the nature of the facility

### Practical applications for contractors

A Waste Licence from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is generally required for all waste related activities involving large volumes of material and which impose a significant risk to the environment.

A private contractor can only dispose of C&D waste by landfill when the facility has a valid Waste Licence. Other disposal activities also require the operator to hold a waste licence where the quantities involved exceed 5,000 tonnes per annum.

Contractors and developers should be aware that certain C&D projects require the developer to produce an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prior to commencing work on the project. The EPA publication 'Advice Notes on Current Practice' (1995) contains a comprehensive list of all projects requiring an EIS.

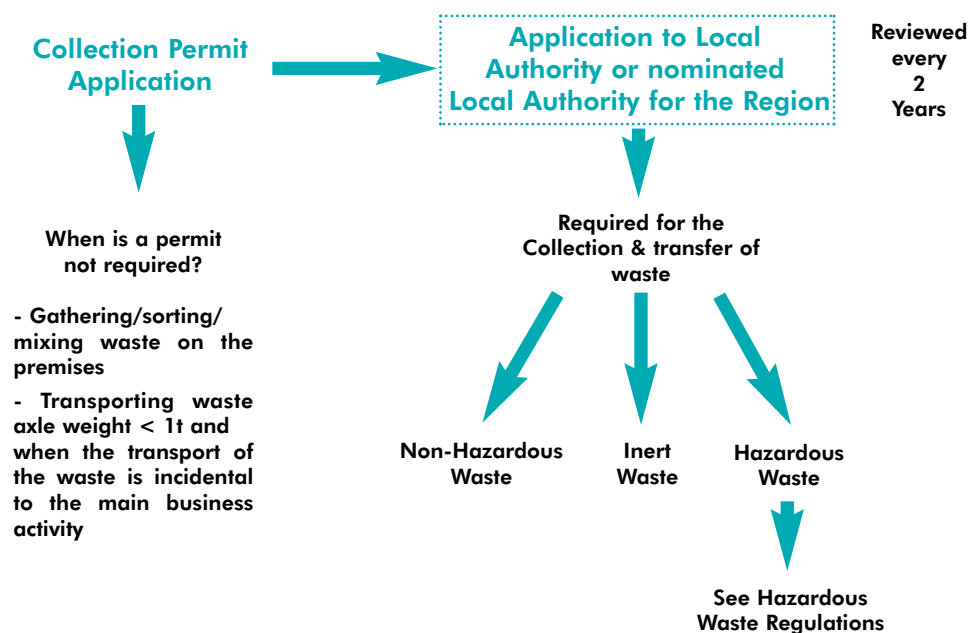




## waste collection permits

### Outline

The Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2001 provide controls for the operation of a permitting system for waste collection activities. The regulations state that as of the 30th November 2001 the collection of waste on a commercial basis requires a waste collector to have obtained a collection permit from the relevant local authority. If the collector intends to collect and transport waste within a number of areas an application should be made to the nominated lead authority within the Region. The lead authorities in each region are listed in the Useful Contacts section at the back of this guide.



### Applying for a waste collection permit

- An application form for a Waste Collection Permit can be obtained from the relevant local authority or the nominated local authority for the region
- All the required sections should be completed and sent to the relevant local authority
- A newspaper notice should be published two weeks prior to submitting the application



## waste collection permits



- The application should be accompanied by the following:
  - A fee for €1200 (or €380 for applications in respect of the collection solely of waste oils)
  - A copy of the page containing relevant newspaper notice
  - A copy of your current Tax Clearance/C2 Certificate
  - A copy of Certificate of Registration of Trade Name
  - Evidence of vehicle insurance
  - Evidence of public liability insurance
- Members of the public may submit objections to the application within a period of six weeks
- Applications are processed typically, within a 12 weeks period

### Impact on contractors

A contractor transporting waste to and from a site or transporting waste for disposal or recovery is required to hold a waste collection permit unless the particular activity or the waste quantity does not require a permit (see flow chart opposite). This includes transporting surplus rubble/fill/spoil from a construction or building projects if the material is going for disposal or recovery at a licensed facility.

If a contractor does not hold a waste collection permit then a licensed waste collector must be employed to remove any waste from a site. Hazardous wastes are governed by separate regulations although the movement of such material requires a collection permit also.

### Licensed contractors

A list of the licensed Waste Collectors operating within a particular region or local authority area can be obtained from the relevant local authority. Contractors are obliged to check with the local authorities that any waste collectors employed at a site have a valid waste collection permit and are disposing of the waste at an authorised facility.



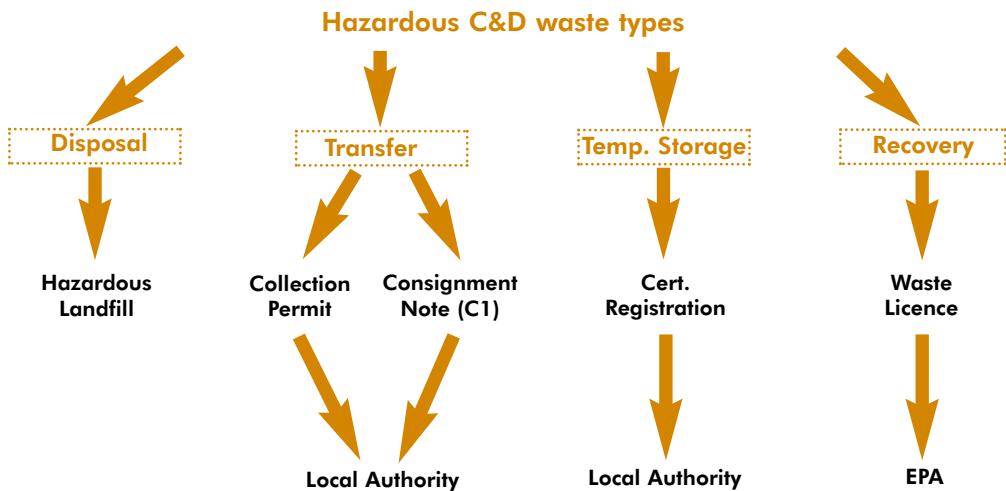


## hazardous waste

### Outline

The Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations (1998) came into operation on the 20th May 1998 and implement provisions relating to hazardous waste. The collection and transfer of Hazardous Wastes are governed by separate legislation this being the Movement of Hazardous Waste Regulations, 1998. These Regulations set down procedures to track and monitor the movement of hazardous waste and make the local authority in whose functional area the waste originates responsible for the supervision and control of the waste.

There are 16 C&D waste types listed in the EWC as being hazardous and these are listed at the back of this guide.



### Impact on contractors

Waste mixtures on C&D sites can often contain dangerous substances classifying the material as hazardous waste. This material cannot be used as fill on sites even if a waste licence is held. Disposal can only be undertaken at a licensed hazardous waste facility. Transfer of the material off-site requires the contractor to obtain a waste collection permit and a consignment note (C1 Form) from the local authority. This note comprises five copies, with all parties involved in the movement process receiving a copy including the local authority in whose area the material originated and the local authority in whose area the material is transferred to.

Any hazardous waste recovery operation requires a waste licence to be obtained from the EPA.



## landfill levy



### Outline

The Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2002, provide for the commencement and operation of the landfill levy from 1<sup>st</sup> June 2002. The levy charge is currently €15 per tonne and may be increased annually by a maximum amount of €5.

### Impact on Contractors

Contractors should be aware there are a number of disposal activities that are exempt from the landfill levy charge, (although a Local Authority gate fee will still be in effect), provided the material is not destined for disposal and used for landfill site engineering, restoration or remediation purposes. These are:

- Non-hazardous wastes from C&D activity comprising concrete, bricks, tiles, road planings etc with a particle size of 150mm or less
- Excavation spoil comprising clay, sand, gravel or stone
- Dredge spoil from inland waterways and harbours

**The current landfill gate fees range from €100 to €150 per tonne for waste disposal but this price is not uniformly fixed and may vary from one local authority to another.**

## inter-boundary waste movements



### Outline

The movement of hazardous and non-hazardous waste from the Republic of Ireland to Northern Ireland or other countries for disposal or recovery are governed by the Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1998, in Ireland and the equivalent legislation in other European countries.

### Impact on Contractors

Contractors should be aware that under these Regulations the producer of the waste being shipped is ultimately responsible for ensuring that the waste is dealt with in a proper manner in compliance with all relevant legislation in the various jurisdictions.

The equivalent UK Regulations on the inter-boundary movement of waste allows the shipment of waste to Northern Ireland for recovery purposes only. Each shipment of waste must be notified to the competent authority in both the country receiving the waste and in the country from which the waste is originating. The relevant competent authority in Ireland is the EPA and in Northern Ireland it is the relevant District Council.





## packaging regulations

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### Outline

The new Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2003, came into operation on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2003 and are designed to promote the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. Packaging includes all materials or products used in connection with containment, protection, handling, delivery or presentation of goods. The 2003 Regulations impose obligations on persons who supply packaging (i.e. packaging materials, packaging or packaged goods) to the Irish Market, whether as retailers, packers/fillers or manufacturers. An exemption from specific obligations is available only to persons who participate satisfactorily in a packaging waste recovery scheme operated by an Approved Body such as Repak.

### Who is a producer?

A producer is a person who for the purpose of business sells or supplies packaging material, packaging or packaged products.

### What does the Green Dot mean?

The Green Dot is a European wide symbol that appears on the packaging of products you buy. This means that a fee has been paid by the supplier on the packaging which will contribute towards the proper environmental management of waste packaging and exempts them from having to take back and recycle packaging waste from their customers.

### Impact on contractors

Contractors should assess their packaging production and determine the source, nature and quantity of packaging waste on site. Contractors should establish whether the suppliers of packaged material to a site are members of Repak or not.

If a supplier is not a member of Repak then all packaging waste supplied to a site must be taken back and recovered. However, if the supplier is a member of Repak, they are not legally obliged to take back the packaging materials. It is encouraged that uncontaminated packaging materials arising on site be separated into glass, paper, steel, aluminium, fibreboard, wood and plastic sheeting fractions and arrangements be made for it to be collected by a Repak approved waste contractor if possible. (see [www.repak.ie](http://www.repak.ie))



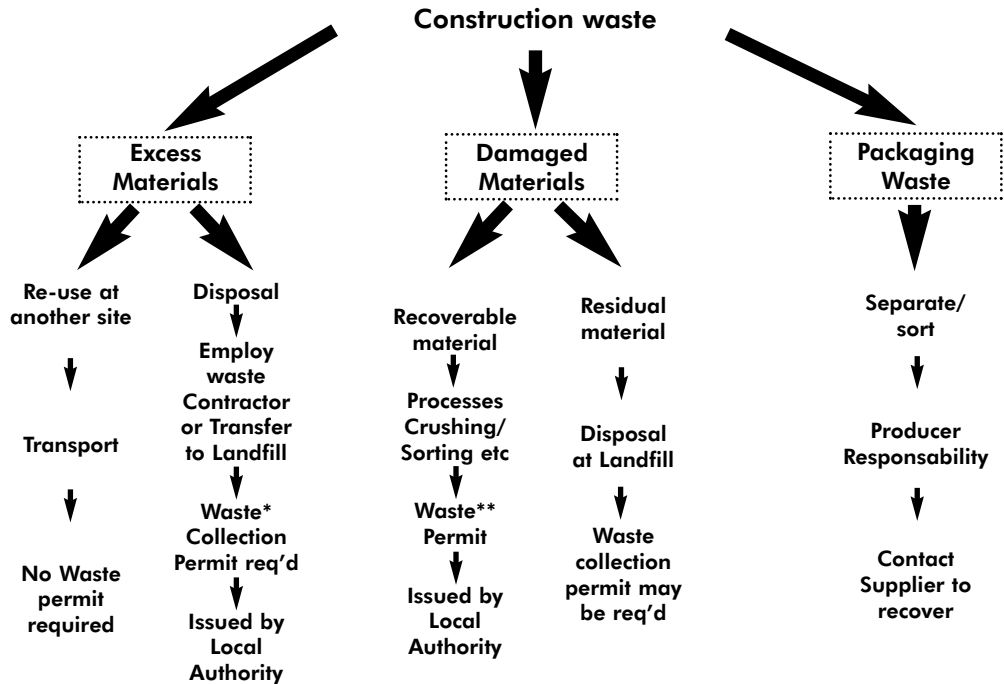
## typical construction projects



### Construction Waste

The flow chart below illustrates some of the potential waste streams that arise from a typical construction site operation. The chart highlights the numerous decisions that a contractor may have to make in relation to the recovery, disposal and transporting of C&D waste. Disposal should be a contractor's last alternative and in theory only residual waste should be landfilled. In financial terms the cost of disposal far outweighs the cost of recovery

**In May 2001 Construction Industry Task Force B4 recommended that a C&D Waste Management Plan should be drawn up prior to construction for any development requiring planning permission.**



\*A waste collection permit is required to transfer waste to a landfill although there are exceptions to the rule, refer to Waste Collection Permits.

\*\* Prior to any on-site recovery processes (crushing, screening) a contractor must apply to the local authority for a Waste Permit.





## CASE STUDY - construction project

### Project

Construction of 5 houses

### Description

This development includes the construction of a housing estate with a mixture of 2 and 3 bedroom houses on a greenfield site.

### Potential waste streams

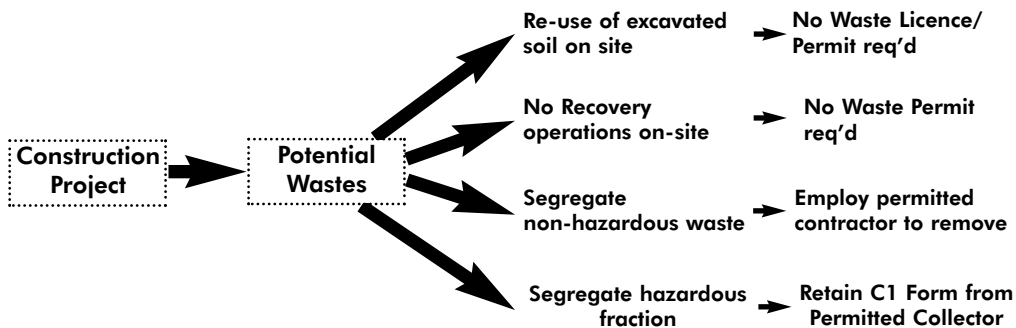
Damaged materials, packaging waste, soil, timber, bricks/blocks, paint.

### Outline of waste management

This construction job represents a relatively small-scale project and the potential waste quantities generated should be quite straightforward to dispose of and recover.

The contractor intends to re-use any excavated soil on site so it will not be necessary to apply for a Waste Licence. C&D waste recovery processes will not be carried out on-site due to the small volumes of waste and the contractor does not need to apply for a Waste Permit. The quantities of waste generated on site will be separated on-site in hazardous and non-hazardous waste fractions. The contractor has decided to employ a permitted waste collector to transport the non-hazardous material to a licensed facility and the hazardous waste to a waste broker for recovery or disposal. The contractor will retain a copy of the C1 transfer form for any hazardous waste removed from the site.

A summary of the contractor's activities is shown below.

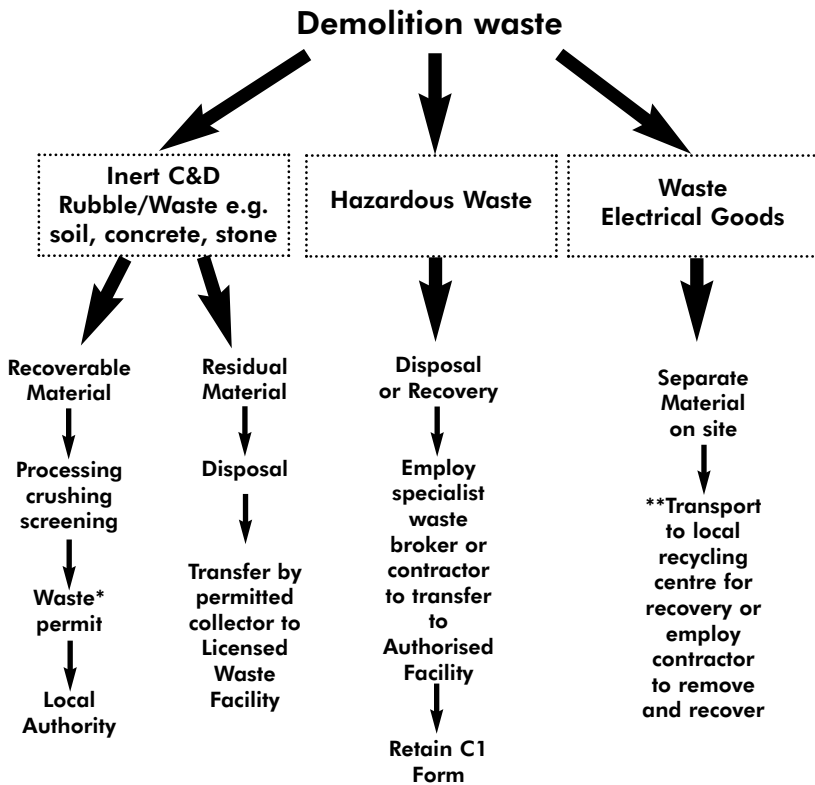


## typical demolition project



### Demolition Waste

The flow chart below illustrates some of the potential waste streams that arise from a typical demolition site operation. The chart shows the various options available for a contractor in terms of inert C&D waste and the limited options in relation to hazardous waste materials. Each demolition project will have its own specific waste management requirements and problems can be avoided if the waste aspects of the project are planned in advance of any work i.e. preparation of waste permit or waste collection permit applications.



\* Prior to any on-site recovery processes (crushing, screening) a contractor must apply to the local authority for a Waste Permit.

\*\*A waste collection permit is required to transfer waste to a recycling centre although there are exceptions to the rule, refer to Waste Collection Permit Section.





## CASE STUDY - demolition & hazardous waste

### Project

Demolition of a warehouse.

### Description

The warehouse is approximately 1000 m<sup>2</sup> in size and the structure is made of concrete and steel. The warehouse was built in the 1970s and contains asbestos roof cladding and asbestos insulation around the water pipes.

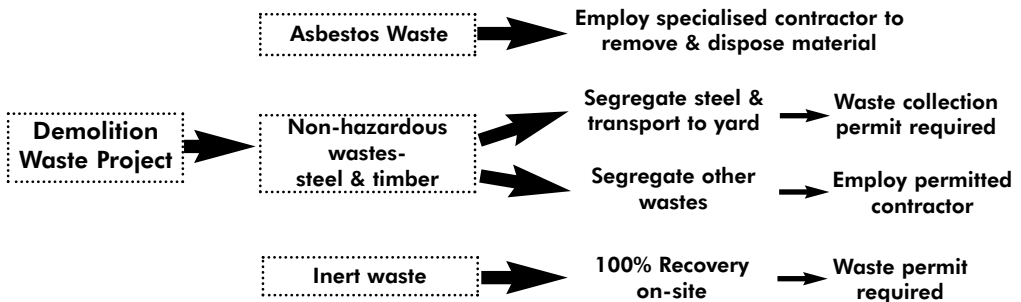
### Potential waste streams

Concrete rubble, steel, asbestos materials, timber and electrical fittings.

### Outline of waste management

This demolition job will generate varying quantities of a number of waste types - hazardous, non-hazardous and inert. The majority of the waste will be inert comprised of concrete rubble, steel and timber.

The asbestos material on-site is classified as a hazardous waste and will require the contractor to contact the Health and Safety Authority 28 days prior to starting work. The contractor has decided to employ a licensed asbestos contractor to remove, transport and arrange for disposal of the material. The contractor has decided to recover the non-hazardous concrete rubble and stone material on site using a crusher and screen and will be required to obtain a Waste Permit prior to commencing work. The contractor intends to dispose of the steel material at a metal scrap yard and will be required to obtain a Waste Collection Permit from the relevant local authority for the transport of the material. The other wastes such as the timber and electrical fittings will be separated on-site and removed by a permitted waste collector.



## CASE STUDY - contaminated land



### Project

Demolition of old gas works buildings and clean-up of contaminated soil

### Description

On a 5 acre site there are a number of old brick structures which are to be demolished and there is approximately 100,000 tonnes of soil which is contaminated to a varying degree.

### Potential waste streams

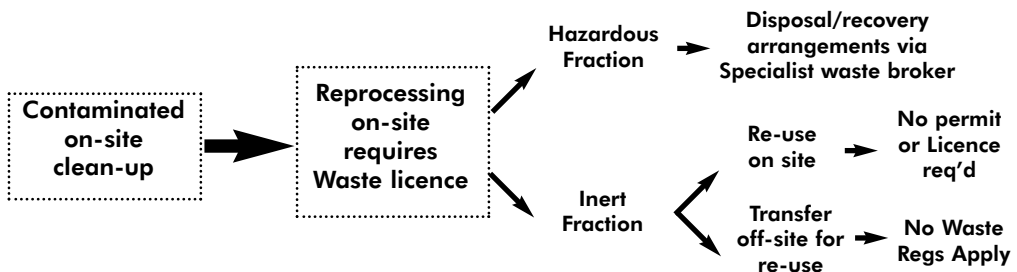
Brick, stone, glass, steel piping, soil contaminated with dangerous substances, inert soil.

### Outline of waste management

The clean up of this contaminated land will generate significant waste quantities with the majority of waste comprising excavated contaminated soil.

The contractor intends to wash/clean and segregate the clean soil from the contaminated material on-site which will require a Waste Licence to be obtained from the EPA. In general recovery processes involving hazardous wastes require a Waste Licence. When applying for the Waste Licence the contractor should stipulate all waste activities which will be undertaken at the site. This includes both hazardous and non-hazardous recovery operations. The contractor should be aware that a Waste Licence can take up to 12 months to process.

Following processing, the hazardous fraction of the contaminated soil will need to be transported for disposal or recovery, at a hazardous landfill/waste facility. The inert fraction of the material can be considered to be a new material provided it has been crushed and screened to an accepted standard. This 'new' material is not subject to any of the typical Waste Regulations. The remaining non-hazardous waste materials e.g. glass piping etc, will be segregated on site prior to removal by a permitted waste collector.





## frequently asked questions

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### **I want to dispose of a certain quantity of fill on site. Do I require a Waste Permit or Waste Licence?**

If the material is excavated on-site and is re-used on the same site neither a Waste Permit nor Waste Licence is required.

### **What C&D waste activities will a Waste Permit cover me for on-site?**

A Waste Permit will cover the contractor for any C&D waste recovery activities excluding the recovery of hazardous material. A Waste Permit will also allow a contractor to dispose of up to 5,000 tonnes of material per annum at a site provided that it is not disposed by landfill (Note disposal is not the same as deposit). All activities required need to be specified in the Waste Permit application form.

### **What activities will a Waste Licence cover me for on-site?**

A Waste Licence will cover the holder for all Waste Disposal Activities and Waste Recovery Activities as listed in the conditions of the Licence. The required activities for a site need to be specified in the Waste Licence application form.

### **I want to operate a mobile crusher on my construction project. Do I need a Permit or a Waste Licence?**

A contractor is required to obtain a Waste Permit to operate a mobile crusher for reprocessing on site.

### **Can I operate on a site without the need for a Waste Permit or a Waste Licence?**

A site can be operated without a Waste Permit/ Licence provided there are no disposal or recovery activities undertaken at the site.

### **I have my own truck for transporting goods and occasionally use this to transport excavated soil and spoil to a landfill. Do I need a Waste Collection Permit?**

If the laden axle weight of the vehicle is more than 1 tonne a Waste Collection Permit is required.

### **Has the new Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive come into effect in Ireland?**

There is a new European directive relating to the handling and disposal of WEEE. This Directive has yet to be transposed into Irish Law but the latest date for transposition is the 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2004.



## frequently asked questions



### **C**an I transport waste to a landfill without requiring a Waste Collection Permit?

A Waste Collection Permit is not required if the transport of the waste is incidental to the main business activity AND the laden axle weight of the vehicle is less than 1 tonne.

### **I**want to reuse clay excavated from one site to reclaim land at a separate agricultural site. Do I need a waste permit or a waste licence?

Firstly material such as clay or soil excavated from a site is classed as a waste regardless if it is clean or not. A waste collection permit is required to transfer the waste from one site to another. The land reclamation activity is considered to be a waste recovery activity provided there is a 'consequential benefit' to the agricultural land and so a Waste Permit from the local authority is required.

### **A** hazardous liquid e.g. oil, paint was spilled into a skip full of timber. How do I dispose of this mix safely?

If a hazardous material contaminates a skip full of timber or other non-hazardous material the contractor should separate out the contaminated fraction and dispose of it appropriately.

If segregation is not possible the entire mix should be considered hazardous and an appropriate specialist waste contractor/broker should be employed to recover/dispose the material.

### **I**generate significant quantities of packaging waste on site. What should I do with this material?

Packaging waste should be separated from the other waste streams arising on site. A contractor should then check if the supplier is a member of Repak. If not the supplier by law must take back the packaging material provided. If the supplier is a member then the contractor must make arrangements to segregate the material into separate glass, paper, steel, aluminium, wood and plastic sheeting fractions and to have it recycled as such material can no longer be landfilled.

Packaging material arriving at a site contains the 'green-dot' indicates that the supplier is a member of Repak.

### **I**am working on a large demolition job and I intend to crush and screen significant quantities of concrete rubble waste. After this process is the material still a waste?

Material excavated at a site or resulting from a demolition operation is considered a waste. If the material is processed by crushing, grinding, or screening the waste to an accepted standard is considered to be a new material and is not subjected to any of the Waste Regulations.





## glossary

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**A****sbestos:** The word asbestos refers to several types of natural-occurring fibrous minerals. Asbestos is a hazardous material and can have carcinogenic effects.

**C****onstruction & Demolition Waste:** Waste arising from construction, demolition and renovation works, typically including soil and inert materials.

**E****PA (Environmental Protection Agency):** The EPA is an independent body set up to promote and implement the highest practicable standards of environmental protection, Environmental Management & Planning Licensing & Control and Environmental Monitoring & Laboratory Services.

**E****uropean Waste Catalogue (EWC):** The European Waste Catalogue and hazardous waste lists are used for the classifications of all waste and hazardous waste and are designed to form a consistent waste classification system across the EU. These lists are available from the EPA.

**H****azardous Waste:** Wastes listed as hazardous in the European Catalogue. The principal types of hazardous waste generated in Ireland include industrial solvents, waste oils, industrial sludges, paint and varnish waste and fluorescent lamps.

**I****ncert (inactive) Waste:** Waste that does not undergo any physical, chemical or biological transformation.

**L****andfill:** Landfills are waste disposal facilities where waste is deposited onto or under land. The Waste Management Act (1996) gave the EPA responsibility for the licensing of landfill sites both private sites and those run by the Local authorities.

**L****andfill Levy:** Government levy imposed on landfill of waste to be paid into an environmental fund, Initially at a price of €15 per ton annually.

**N****ational Construction & Demolition Waste Council:** Producer Responsibility Organisation set-up by the Construction Industry Forum to implement the recommendations of Task Force B4.

**W****aste Recovery and Disposal Licence:** Hazardous waste disposal and certain other waste disposal and recovery activities in Ireland require a licence from the EPA. The EPA must be satisfied that the Activity will not cause environmental pollution when it is carried on in accordance with the conditions of the waste licence.





**Waste Recovery and Disposal Permit:** The primary purpose of the permitting system is to facilitate appropriate controls on commercial activities so as to ensure good and consistent waste management practice and the implementation of high standards of environmental protection.

**Producer Responsibility:** Producers take responsibility for the waste produced by their products, e.g. packaging materials. Producer responsibility can be voluntary (i.e. under an agreement made between industry and government) or mandatory (i.e. comply with specific legislative requirements).

**Recover:** The recovery of value from a waste stream either in the form of raw materials or energy.

**Recycling:** Re-processing of waste into a raw material or product.

**Regional Waste Management Plan:** Legally adopted Plan for one or more local authority areas within a Region which sets out measures and targets for waste prevention, minimisation, recycling, recovery, and safe disposal.

**Reuse:** Use the material again without processing.

**Transfer Station:** Facility which accepts and bulks waste for onward transportation to a recovery or disposal facility.

**Waste Segregation:** The separation of waste into individual material fractions at source, in the case of C&D waste, takes place on the building site. The contractor should provide and clearly label skips for wood, bricks, metals, hazardous waste, etc.





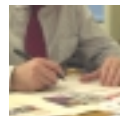
## notes

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**notes**

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## list of hazardous C&D wastes

Below is an extract from the European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List. The wastes listed below are all classed as hazardous wastes.

### CHAPTER 17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)

Code	Description
17 01 06	mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances
17 02 04	glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances
17 03 01	bituminous mixtures containing coal tar
17 03 03	coal tar and tarred products
17 04 09	metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances
17 04 10	cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances
17 05 03	soil and stones containing dangerous substances
17 05 05	dredging spoil containing dangerous substances
17 05 07	track ballast containing dangerous substances
17 06 01	insulation materials containing asbestos
17 06 03	other insulation materials consisting of or containing dangerous substances
17 06 05	construction materials containing asbestos
17 08 01	gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances
17 09 01	construction and demolition wastes containing mercury
17 09 02	construction and demolition wastes containing pcb (for example pcb-containing sealants, pcb-containing resin-based floorings, pcb-containing sealed glazing units, pcb-containing capacitors)
17 09 03	other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances



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RPS-MCOS have prepared this guide on behalf of the Master Builders & Contractors Association (MBCA) with the aim of explaining in simple terms the current C&D Waste Legislation. However it should be noted that the guide is not a legal interpretation of the Waste Legislation.

## WASTE COLLECTION PERMITS LEAD AUTHORITIES

Region	Authorities	Lead Authority	Contact No.
Dublin	Fingal Co.Co. Dublin City South Dublin Co.Co. Dun Laoghaire/Rathdown	Dublin City Council	01 - 4114300
Connaught	Galway Co.Co. Galway City Council Mayo Roscommon Sligo Leitrim	Mayo County Council	091 - 509000
Midlands	Longford Westmeath Offaly Laois Tipperary N.R.	Offaly County Council	0506 - 46800
South-East	Carlow Wexford Kilkenny Waterford Co.Co. Waterford City Council Tipperary S.R.	Kilkenny County Council	056 - 52699
North-East	Louth Meath Cavan Monaghan	Meath County Council	046 - 21581
Mid-West	Clare Limerick Co.Co. Limerick City Council Kerry	Limerick County Council	061 - 318477
Cork	Cork Co.Co. Cork City Council	Cork County Council	021 - 4276891
Wicklow	Wicklow Co.Co.	Wicklow County Council	0404 - 20100
Donegal	Donegal Co.Co.	Donegal County Council	074 - 72222
Kildare	Kildare Co.Co.	Kildare County Council	045 - 873800
	Construction Industry Federation	<a href="http://www.cif.ie">www.cif.ie</a>	01 4066000
	Department of Environment	<a href="http://www.environ.ie">www.environ.ie</a>	01 8882000
	Environmental Protection Agency	<a href="http://www.epa.ie">www.epa.ie</a>	053 60600
	Health and Safety Authority (HSA)	<a href="http://www.hsa.ie">www.hsa.ie</a>	01 6147000
	National C&D Waste Council		01 4066000
	Repak	<a href="http://www.repak.ie">www.repak.ie</a>	01 4670190