

CEWEP

Country report 2018

Ireland



“Municipal Waste” (MW) means waste from households as well as commercial, industrial and institutional waste, which because of its nature and composition is similar to waste from households (excluding hazardous waste).

“Solid Recovered Fuels” (SRF):- solid fuel prepared from non-hazardous waste to be utilised for energy recovery in incineration or co-incineration plants, and meeting the classification and specification requirements laid down in CEN/TS W100343003.

“Refuse Derived Fuels” (RDF): broader than definition of SRF. In the Country Report only RDF expression is used and it comprises SRF as well.

A. Amount of Waste

In your <u>country</u> in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
Total amount of Municipal Waste (MW): MW production / inhabitant / year: ____ kg/inhabitant	2,763,166 tonnes (t) / 580kg
Total amount of household waste	Not provided
Total amount of commercial/industrial/institutional waste similar to household waste	Not provided
Total amount of industrial/commercial waste	Not provided
Total amount of waste	Not provided

Source A & B:

Municipal Waste Statistics for Ireland, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Reference Year 2016: <http://www.epa.ie/nationalwastestatistics/municipal/>

B. Treatment of Waste

In your <u>country</u> (concerning MW) in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
Recycling (including composting)	41%
Recovered	the amount of waste recycled, used as a fuel in incinerators, or used to cover landfilled waste - almost three quarters (74%) waste was recovered – in 2016 almost 74% of MW was recovered
Incineration	235,000 - Only Meath WtE operational in 2016
Landfilling	26%

Total Amount of thermally treated waste in million tonnes (Reference year: 2016)	
In WtE plants/dedicated RDF plants	235,000 (waste acceptance limit per year)
In Cement kilns	342,875 (waste acceptance limit per year)

Number of plants (Reference year: 2016)	
WtE plants	1
Dedicated RDF plants	None
R1 plants	1

Capacity development in your <u>country</u> (Please include retrofitted/closing facilities)	Years			
	2019 – 2025		After 2025	
	Additional Capacity, ktonnes	Additional number of plants	Additional Capacity, ktonnes	Additional number of plants
Planned additional Waste-to-Energy plants:	240,000 (Cork WtE)	1	Not yet known	
Planned additional RDF plants:	130,000 (Cement facilities)	None	None	
All (if it is not possible to specify separately)				

C. Energy production in Waste-to-Energy and dedicated RDF plants

1. Total Electricity and Heat production in Waste-to-Energy and dedicated RDF plants

Reference year: 2016

Total Electricity and Heat production in Waste-to-Energy plants and dedicated RDF plants	
Reference amount of thermally treated waste in million tonnes:	0.229579
Number of plants:	1
Electricity produced in million MWh/ year	0.145513 MWh
Electricity exported in million MWh/ year	0.128513 MWh
Heat* produced in million MWh/ year	n/a
Heat* exported in million MWh/ year	n/a

* incl. heating, cooling and steam

2. Recognition of energy produced in Waste-to-Energy and RDF plants as renewable

How much %? (Please indicate if it refers to energy production or waste input): 47% energy production

Contribution of WtE to the production of renewable energy in your country (%) 0.02%

Source: Figures Meath WtE from 2016

D. Residues

Reference year: 2016

Slag/bottom ash	
Annual amount in million tonnes:	0.036
Method of utilisation or disposal (%): (road construction, cement production, construction block fabrication, landfill: considered as recovery (e.g. as layer) or disposal?)	100% Recovery in landfill Use as daily cover Use as engineering material

Recovery of metals	
Annual amount (%):	
Ferrous (F) material extracted (gross weight, %):	2,923 tonnes
Non Ferrous (NF) material extracted (gross weight, %):	723 tonnes
Typical composition of the NF fraction (% Al, other NF, inert):	62% Al, 16% Other NF, 22% Residual Ash

FGC (Flue Gas Cleaning) residues, (incl. filter dust and boiler ash)	
Annual amount in million tonnes:	0.011
Method of treatment or disposal (e.g. salt mine, hazardous landfill site, stabilisation, immobilization and use as asphalt filler):	R5 Reutilisation in salt mines (backfill)

Source: Meath WtE

E. Waste shipments of MUNICIPAL and SIMILAR WASTE

Into/from your country, reference year: 2016

	<u>MW</u>	<u>RDF</u>
Shipments in		
Shipments out	210,355 tonnes EWC 20 03 01	205,724 tonnes comprised of: EWC 19 12 10: 28,532 tonnes 19 12 12: 177, 91 tonnes

Source: Meath WtE

F. Responsibilities Public - Private

Type of waste:	Responsibility for <u>treatment</u> : Public/Private	Responsibility for <u>collection and transport</u> : Public/Private	Municipalities' responsibility for <u>monitoring</u> : Yes/No
from private households	Private	Private	Yes
commercial waste similar to household waste	Private	Private	Yes
industrial/commercial waste	Private	Private	Yes
hazardous waste	Private	Private	Yes

* Local authorities oversee the operation of civic amenity sites / bring banks in their electoral areas.

G. Refuse Derived Fuels (RDF)

	In million tonnes (Year 2016)
MW input in Mechanical-Biological Treatment (MBT)	Not known
Production of RDF	Meath WtE - 8,042 tonnes / Cement: not known

	Export: 28,532 Total:
Planned capacity (of MBT)	Not known

H. Taxes

1. Waste-to-Energy taxes for Municipal Waste (MW)

Reference year: 2016

	Tax in €/tonne MW	Tax for export in €/tonne MW	Tax for import in €/tonne MW	Other tax (e.g. CO ₂ , energy)	Rules to avoid double taxation if MS of destination and of dispatch have taxes
Incineration	None				
Co-Incineration	None				

2. Landfill taxes and bans

Reference year: 2016

Average Net fee for landfilling in €/tonne	VAT (Value Added Tax) rate %	Landfill tax in €/tonne (If landfill tax is planned please indicate when and the amount planned)	Total price for landfilling €/tonne MW	Landfill ban (If landfill ban is planned please indicate when and for what type of waste)
		€75 per tonne		No landfill ban but performance targets aimed at reducing to 0% the direct disposal of unprocessed residual municipal waste to landfill (from 2016 onwards) in favour of higher value pre-treatment processes and indigenous recovery practices.

I. Employment

Meath Waste to Energy

The amount of employment created by the Waste-to-Energy industry. Jobs (full time equivalent) per WtE plant including operation process, administration and outsourced personnel hired on regular basis i.e. during maintenance (reference to total capacity): 58

Capacity (tonnes/y) taken into account: 235,000

Average number of jobs per 100,000 tonnes capacity: 24