

ANNEX 5



**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS COVERED BY THE DEVELOPMENT BRIEF FOR
THE THERMAL TREATMENT FACILITY AT MARSA**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Version I: April 2013



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Quality Assurance

Proposed Developments Covered by the Development Brief for the Marsa Thermal Treatment Facility
Project Summary Report
April 2013

Report for: **WasteServ Malta Ltd**

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I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- I.1. This Project Summary Report (PSR) was commissioned by WasteServ Malta Ltd (hereinafter referred to as ‘the applicant’) to support its proposal for modification and upgrade of the Thermal Treatment Facility (TTF) at Albert Town, in Marsa.
- I.2. The Thermal Treatment Facility was originally granted permission under planning application PA 02201/01, and specifically to treat animal waste; the facility was installed and started operating in 2007. An EIA was undertaken in relation to this application (by AIS Environmental and SLR Consulting).
- I.3. The facility was later modified and upgraded following a subsequent development permit issued in 2007 (under PA 03201/07); this permit allowed for the additional treatment of hazardous waste, including clinical waste. An update of the original EIA was undertaken at this stage (by Adi Associates Environmental Consultants Ltd).
- I.4. In June 2011, the applicant submitted to MEPA a “*Proposal for a Development Brief for the Marsa Thermal Treatment Facility*”. On the basis of the description of the proposal given in this document, the Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) subsequently requested a further update of the EIA in order to assess the impacts of the proposal. A planning application has been submitted to MEPA in relation to part of the current proposal notably the autoclave, generator and wastewater treatment plant. The tracking number is 148880.
- I.5. As part of the processing of the new application, the applicant was requested to explain to MEPA’s Planning Directorate the Master Plan for the whole area as well as the phasing of the development. This document presents this information. The site is shown in **Figure I.1**.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

- I.6. Legislation is one of the main driving forces behind the implementation of the Scheme. The principal regulations are:
 - EC Regulation 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning Animal By-Products and derived products not intended for human consumption, as well as its accompanying implementing Regulation 142/2011;
 - Council Directive 2000/76/EC for the incineration and co-incineration of waste;
 - Council Directive 1999/31 on the landfill of waste;
 - Council Decision 93/98/EEC and 97/640/EC for the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal;
 - Council Directive 2008/98/EC on waste; and

- Council Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control).

Animal By-Products

- 1.7. Animal by-products (ABPs) are regulated due to the fact that they pose a potential risk to public and animal health and the environment. In response to various crises affecting the safety of public and animal health and the environment in 2002, the European Commission introduced very strict rules for the collection, traceability, transport, processing and safe disposal of ABPs (EC Reg. 1774/2002). Following revisions, the new legislation (EC) 1069/2009 laying down health rules concerning Animal By-Products and derived products not intended for human consumption, as well as its accompanying implementing Regulation 142/2011 were approved by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union and have been in force since the 4th March 2011. The provisions of the new Animal By-Products legislation include issues that are relevant to the livestock and farming community, the collection and disposal industry, incinerator operators, sea fish and shellfish industries, the pharmaceutical industry, the catering industry, food establishments, retailers, supermarkets, butchereries, the Government and non-Governmental Organisations, and the enforcement Authorities – Veterinary Services amongst others.
- 1.8. Animal By-Products have been divided into three categories, each representing a different level of risk associated with the waste material:

Category 1 Material which is the highest risk, and consists principally of material that is considered a TSE risk, such as Specified Risk Material. Pet animals, wild animals, zoo and circus animals and experimental animals are also classified as Category 1 material. Catering waste from all forms of international transport (i.e. which has come from outside the EU) is also Category 1.

Category 2 Material is also high risk material and includes fallen stock, manure and digestive content. Category 2 is also the default status of any animal by-product not defined in Regulation (EC) 1069/2009 **Error! Bookmark not defined.** as either Category 1 or Category 3 material. Category 2 material includes manure, non-mineralised guano and digestive tract content, ABPs collected during the treatment of waste water, ABPs containing residues of authorised substances or contaminants exceeding the permitted levels as referred to in Directive 96/23/EC, products of animal origin which have been declared unfit for human consumption due to the presence of foreign bodies in those products, products of animal origin - other than Category 1 material - that are imported or introduced from a third country or dispatched to another Member State and fail to comply with Community veterinary legislation, animals and parts of animals that died other than being slaughtered, fetuses, oocytes, embryos and semen which are not destined for breeding purposes and dead-in-shell poultry.

Category 3 Material consists of low risk materials including parts of animals that have been passed fit for human consumption in a slaughterhouse but which are not intended for consumption, either because they are not parts of animals that we

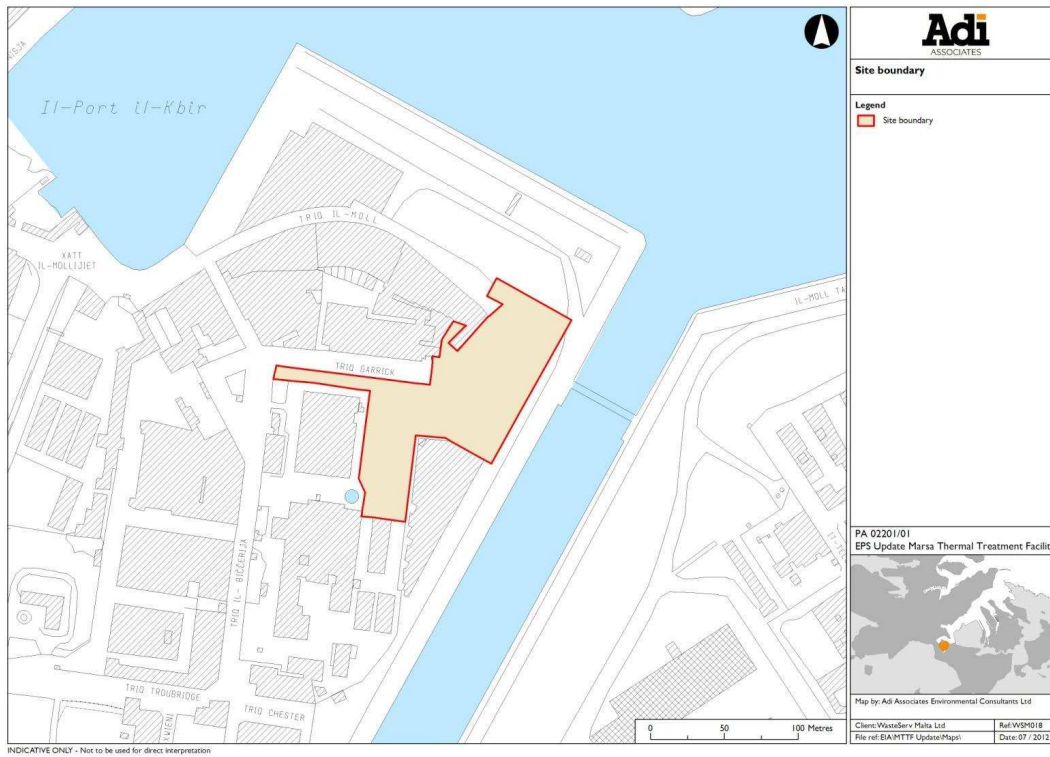
normally eat or for commercial reasons. They also include former foodstuffs and domestic kitchen waste (within the scope of the Regulations).

- I.9. Different waste streams must be handled accordingly and have different uses, depending on which category they fall under.
- I.10. In addition to regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and (EC) 142/2011, disposal of ABPs and derived products should take place also in accordance with:
 - Environmental Legislation for the Land-filling and Waste Incinerator Directive 2000/76/EC for incineration and co-incineration of waste;
 - Council Directive 1999/31 on the landfill of waste; and
 - Council decision 93/98/EEC and 97/640/EC for the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste and their disposal.

Waste Water Legislation

- I.11. Processing plants processing Category 1 material and other premises where specified risk material is removed, as well as slaughterhouses and processing plants processing Category 2 material shall have a pre-treatment process for the retention and collection of animal material as an initial step in the treatment of wastewater. All animal material retained in the pre-treatment process in premises shall be collected and transported as Category 1 or Category 2 material and disposed of in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009. Wastewater having passed the pre-treatment process in premises and wastewater from other premises handling or processing Animal By-Products shall be treated in accordance with Union legislation, without restrictions in accordance with this Regulation. The disposal of Animal By-Products, including blood and milk, or derived products through the wastewater stream shall be prohibited. However, Category 3 material comprising of centrifuge or separator sludge may be disposed of through the wastewater stream, provided that it has been subject to one of the treatments for centrifuge or separator sludge set out in Part III of Section 4 of Chapter II of Annex X of Regulation 142/2011.

Figure I.1: Site location



2. DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1. This chapter describes the proposed developments at the TTF. It explains the purpose of the Scheme and includes a description of the Scheme Site and its surroundings.

PURPOSE OF THE SCHEME

- 2.2. The purpose of the Scheme is to modify and upgrade the TTF site by introducing a pre-treatment facility for the animal tissue waste prior to the incineration process as well as other ancillary facilities. This is done in the interests of efficiency of operation and the creation of a back-up facility for the treatment of animal tissue waste which is more efficient than thermal treatment.
- 2.3. The Scheme includes the installation of an autoclave plant which will allow for the rendering of category 1, 2 and 3 animal tissue waste and thereby a reduction in the quantity of raw animal waste treated by incineration. This will, in turn, increase the capacity for the treatment of other high calorific value which requires thermal destruction as the only possible way of destruction.
- 2.4. The Scheme also involves the extension of the current site of the TTF. Access to this additional land will result in a more efficient layout, and the creation of new facilities required to address operational issues and constraints. Such facilities include a waste water treatment plant and purpose built storage facilities both for waste received as well as for consumables consumed by the various facilities.

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.5. The Scheme Site is located in Albert Town, in Marsa, and within the administrative area of Marsa Local Council.
- 2.6. The existing TTF occupies an area of approximately 1,050 m² to the northeast of the civil abattoir. It is proposed to extend the site of the facility further to the northeast, to include an additional 4,100 m² of land which is currently occupied by a waste management facility also operated by the applicant (known as the Temporary Marsa Storage and Sorting Facility). The northernmost portion of the extended site is reclaimed land.
- 2.7. The public abattoir has been in existence since 1897; it was modified and upgraded over the years, most notably in the period since the early 1970s. In 2004, a mobile incinerator was introduced to the abattoir, to deal with animal wastes. The current TTF was installed on site in 2007.
- 2.8. **Figure 2.1** illustrates the location to the Scheme Site, as well as the location of the civil abattoir and of the current TTF.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME

- 2.9. The Scheme involves an extension to the TTF. The extension will take in some 4,100 m² of land which is currently occupied by the Temporary Marsa Storage and Sorting Facility (this facility is covered by PA 05115/07 and an environmental permit WM 00012/07 and is operated by the applicant). This land is fully surfaced and partially bunded. The extension will take place in two phases: Phase I and Phase II. These are described below.
- 2.10. The current site layout is illustrated in **Figure 2.1**. **Figures 2.2 to 2.6** illustrate further details for Phase I while **Figure 2.7** illustrates the block plan for phase II.
- 2.11. The details of the Scheme, including a detailed explanation of the operational processes, are outlined in the '*Proposal for a Development Brief for the Marsa Thermal Treatment Facility*' prepared by the applicant and submitted to MEPA in June 2011. This was updated in December 2011 through the clarifications required as part of the IPPC permitting process. The layout of the Scheme has changed since this 'Development Brief' was submitted. The main elements of the Scheme are explained below.

Phase I

- 2.12. As shown in **Figures 2.2 and 2.3**, phase I of the development comprises the installation of an Autoclave Plant for the treatment of animal tissue waste consisting of two separate lines for the treatment of Category 1 and Category 2 and 3 material in line with regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and (EC) 142/2011. Furthermore, it will also include a waste water treatment plant for all the effluent generated within the TTF and the new Autoclave lines. This is a necessity in order to comply with *Legal Notice 139 of 2002*. This will also include the installation of a back-up boiler to produce the necessary steam for the operation of the Autoclave Plant which will be used when the TTF is switched off for maintenance. All abattoir waste originating from the Civil Abattoir will be pumped through airtight stainless steel pipework from the Civil Abattoir directly to the storage silos at the Autoclave Facility to avoid the transport of this waste using wheely bins and hence reduce odour generation. The facility will include active carbon filters for the neutralisation of odours generated within the TTF and the Autoclave Facility.
- 2.13. For all the new installations to be constructed within the building line, some old existing structures need to be demolished together with some excavation works. Furthermore, Garrick Street will be opened again linking with Triq il-Mollijiet at Marsa. A new storage building needs to be constructed both for the storage of consumables needed for the daily operations of the facility as well as storage for RDF waste and other waste that will be treated at the TTF. The site used for the Autoclave Plant will be linked to the TTF although the Autoclave Plants will have their own separate access gate and a separate waste receiving and marshalling area that is separate from that of the TTF.
- 2.14. The main components of Phase I are:

- Autoclave Equipment whereby the slaughter waste received from the private waste producers such as private slaughterhouses and farmers will be delivered to the Autoclave facility in wheely bins. If the material is categorised under Category 1, it will be unloaded in the Facility authorised for the treatment of Category 1 and if the waste is categorised as Category 2 or 3, it will be unloaded into the Category 2 Facility. Waste will be delivered in wheely bins and unloaded into a shredder hopper. From the Silo, the shredded material is pumped into the Autoclave Batch Cooker. Waste from the Civil Abattoir will be shredded at the Abattoir and will be pumped through pipework from the Abattoir to the Autoclave Facility Silo.
- Steam from the TTF is pumped to the autoclave cooker whereby heat is transferred from the steam to the waste. With this heat, water is evaporated leaving a sterilised material mix of bone meal and meat meal and animal fat. When the TTF is switched off for maintenance, the back-up boilers will be switched on to operate the Autoclave Plant. Once the water has evaporated, the by-product is either pumped into the Incinerator Kiln. Otherwise, the animal fat is separated from the bone meal and meat meal. The dry matter is stored in Jumbo Bags while the animal fat is stored in heated silos and used as a fuel for the back-up boiler.
- Diesel Stand-by Boiler is required to provide the necessary steam needed by the Autoclave Plant at the correct pressure and temperature in the absence of steam from the Incinerator when the latter is switched off for maintenance.
- The evaporated steam generated from the animal tissue waste will pass through a heat exchanger. Clean hot water is produced and used for the TTF or the Civil Abattoir while the condensate waste water will be pumped to the Waste Water Treatment Plant together with the other effluent from the TTF facility, bin washing facility, wheel washer and other waste waste produced from the Plant. The treatment of the water will itself generate an amount of sludge which will be incinerated on site.
- Active Carbon Filter will filter the ambient air inside the Autoclave Plant shed, waste shredder area and any waste storage and handling areas to ensure that no odours are released in the environment.
- Emergency Generator will keep the Plant in operation in case there is an electricity failure or black-out from Enemalta.
- Relocation of the weighbridge office and weighbridge.

Autoclave plant

- 2.15. The autoclave plant is an alternative treatment process in line with regulations (EC) 1069/2009 and (EC) 142/2011 which is less energy demanding when compared to the incineration process. The by-products produced following the rendering process can be used as a fuel for the TTF which will result in less fossil fuel consumption at the TTF. Furthermore, eliminating the water from the waste prior to incineration will

reduce the damages on the refractory of the rotary kiln due to thermal shocks. This facility will be a back-up facility for Malta apart from the TTF. Waste heat energy currently being generated from the TTF will be used for the pre-treatment of animal tissue waste. The Autoclave facility will remove the dependency on reefer storage in case of TTF stoppages for maintenance and hence reduce the electrical costs for storage. Odours will be eliminated especially during thawing of old stored abattoir waste.

- 2.16. The autoclave is located immediately to the east of the existing incinerator building. It occupies an area of approximately 735 m². It is anticipated that the facility can treat approximately 11,224 tonnes of animal by products (APB) as follows:
- Category 1 material: 1,800 tonnes;
 - Category 2 material: 6,000 tonnes;
 - Category 3 material: 60 tonnes; and
 - Contingency: 3,364 tonnes.
- 2.17. The proposed plant involves the setting up of two autoclave lines to process animal waste in two separate batches, the first containing only Category 1 waste and the second containing Category 2 and 3 waste¹. An autoclave, or steam sterilizer, is an insulated pressure chamber in which saturated pressurized steam is used to elevate the temperature and hence sterilize (decontaminate) the infectious waste while separating the moisture from the solid part and animal fat. The bone and meat meal from Category 1 waste is then sent to incineration. The bone and meat meal from Category 2 and 3 is fit for anaerobic digestion but since quantities are very small, transport costs will make this unfeasible. Since there is no licensed Digestion Plant that can accept this waste, it will be incinerated in the adjacent Plant.
- 2.18. The autoclave will comprise three equal cookers each having a capacity of 5,000 litres. Two cookers working in parallel will be used for the treatment of Category 2 and 3 while the third one will be used for the treatment of Category 1.
- 2.19. Currently material from the abattoir is taken in bins to the TTF where it is shredded and then incinerated. With the introduction of the autoclave, this system will change because the animal waste generated at the abattoir will be shredded on site (i.e. at the Civil Abattoir itself) and the shredded material will be pumped to the autoclave. The shredded material will be temporarily stored in the refrigerated silos before transfer to the autoclave since the autoclave is a batch treatment process. These silos will hold a particular waste category: either Category 1 material or categories 2 and

¹ Definition of Categories 1, 2, and 3 Animal Products and By-Products according to the European Legislation (EC) 1069/2009.

- 3.
- 2.20. Slaughtering waste from private slaughterhouses will be delivered directly to the autoclave in sealed bins. The route of vehicles will be as shown in **Figure 2.2**. The material will be emptied into a stainless steel hopper or silo, depending on the category of the material; the material will be shredded before being pumped into the autoclave.
- 2.21. The rendering process will separate off bone meal / meat meal from animal fat; this mix will be poured into a percolator where the fat will be separated by gravity, pumped to a decanter to remove any solid particles and then stored in a settling tank. The bone meal / meat meal mix will subsequently be passed through a filter press to remove any entrapped fat, leaving a very dry product. This material will then pass through a crusher to produce a fine odourless powder, which will then be stored in bags or silos. The final product will be incinerated.
- 2.22. Blood collected will initially be treated in a blood coagulator (sterilised and approximately 50% of the water evaporated off). The blood sludge by-product will be incinerated or sent for digestion. The blood coagulator is found within the existing incinerator building and is not part of the Autoclave Project.
- 2.23. Feathers and pig hair will necessarily be treated separately from the other animal by-products; this type of waste requires only sterilisation and drying. Sheep wool and cow hides cannot be rendered. Hence they will be directly incinerated.
- 2.24. Steam generated from the TTF will supply the Autoclave with the heat needed to treat the slaughtering waste; the autoclave will consume all the heat energy produced at the TTF boiler. A spare boiler is required to produce steam for the autoclave when the TTF is on shutdown.
- 2.25. In terms of odour abatement, two types of measures will be used to control odours generated at different locations at the facility. To control dust and very strong odours, a fog installation system will be installed directly on the point of origin. The operating principle of this technology is by spraying treated water through fine nozzles at very high pressure at 70bar. This will suppress dust and control odours. Furthermore, an air circulating system will be installed together with Bulk Filter Vessels with activated carbon to eliminate odours generated inside the building. Air generated inside the waste treatment building will be circulated through the activated carbon filters to neutralise the odours.
- 2.26. Additionally, all doors of the Facility will include automatic shutter doors that will be closed at all times and only opened when employees need to access the site; air curtains will ensure that air that may be odorous will remain inside the building and will be re-circulated through the activated carbon filters. All activities will be taking place in enclosed sheds. This will reduce the problem of contaminated surface run-offs during rainfall and avoid uncontrolled odours generated.

Waste water treatment plant

- 2.27. In addition to a blood coagulator that was added to the TTF in 2012, a wastewater treatment plant is proposed to be installed adjacent to the autoclave plant. This plant will cater for the treatment of all wastewater generated from the blood coagulator as well as waste water from the autoclave plant including the condensate from the autoclave as well as all the waste water generated from the washing of the plant and vehicles and bins. Sludge generated from the waste water treatment plant will be incinerated.
- 2.28. Currently all wastewater generated by the facility is collected in a cesspit that has a volume of 7.79m³. All the liquid waste produced from the shredding of animal waste is diverted to this cesspit. From the cesspit the waste water, including blood, is pumped into the blood coagulator and mixed with blood, to be treated. Modifications carried out on the TTF services include the deviation of all wastewater produced at the TTF including waste water from the bins washing facility and the rain water that falls on the ground to the same cesspit.
- 2.29. A waste water treatment plant is proposed in order to deal with an existing problem with the discharge of waste water generated by the TTF. This waste water is currently not compliant with *Legal Notice 139 of 2002: Sewer Discharge Control Regulations*, due to its high Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) values and levels of suspended solids, total dissolved solids, nitrogen and phosphates.
- 2.30. The proposed treatment plant will include:
- 3mm mechanical coarse screen;
 - 1mm mechanical drum screen;
 - Primary/sludge storage tank (3m diameter x 4m long) – may require emptying once weekly depending on solids in influent;
 - One biological tank (3m diameter x 7m long) complete;
 - Second biological tank (3m diameter x 11m long) complete;
 - Third biological tank and settlement tank combo (3m diameter x 11m long);
 - Sludge return pump (external not submerged);
 - pH meter + chemical dosing (will need to raise the pH);
 - Hack Lange DO meter;
 - Diffused air in each of the three biological tanks; and
 - Aeration blowers (duty only).

Shredded wood /refuse-derived fuel products store

- 2.31. Shredded wood is currently co-incinerated with the animal waste in order to absorb moisture and increase the calorific value of the waste mix; this reduces diesel consumption. The wood is usually in the form of waste pallets. It is proposed to construct a storage area in which these pallets can be stored and shredded.
- 2.32. Certain other materials are used as a fuel source for the TTF, which may include certain waste streams derived from the Materials Recovery Facility in Marsascale. Furthermore, certain other, sensitive products are currently incinerated at the TTF (security documentation, uniforms, etc). The proposed 120 m² store will also be used to house refuse-derived fuel products as well as this more sensitive material. It will be equipped with a fire detection system.

Paints store

- 2.33. The TTF currently deals with water based waste paints; water-based paints are incinerated, while solvent-based paints are stored at the facility prior to their exportation abroad. The two types of paints must be stored separately; again, a well ventilated room with adequate fire detection facilities will allow for proper separation and controlled storage; the 120 m² facility will also be banded.

Bicarbonate store

- 2.34. The TTF has a dry flue gas scrubber whereby sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃) and activated carbon (C) is used to remove the hazardous substances in the flue gas generated from the incineration process. It is proposed to store these products, together with other bulky items (refractory material that may be needed during maintenance) in this new storage area that has an area of approximately 120 m².

Pharmaceutical store

- 2.35. Pharmaceutical waste is treated at the TTF on a regular basis - either in powder form or in blister packs. This waste stream must necessarily be stored in a secured area. The proposed 120 m² store will include a quarantined area where pharmaceutical waste that cannot be accepted will be stored until it can be returned to the producer.

Bottom ash store

- 2.36. Bottom ash from the incineration process must be stored on site until it cools to a temperature where it can be safely transported to landfill. The proposed storage area (approximately 160 m²) will take the form of a shed where the full container can be parked for a week.

Filter cake silo

- 2.37. Currently the filter cake (hazardous material in powder form) is transferred from the incinerator by hand, into bags which are then manually transferred to a storage container. It is proposed to install an automatic transfer system, whereby the filter cake is transferred pneumatically from the filter hopper to a 10m³ storage silo. A bulk

trailer will empty the silo every week and transport to other EU countries for final disposal.

Container storage area

- 2.38. The TTF receives consignments of waste which has been confiscated at the port (normally delivered in 40 foot containers). These containers are stored on site for several days. It is proposed to create an open storage area to accommodate four such containers.

Other ancillary facilities

- 2.39. A number of other, ancillary facilities are to be provided as part of the Scheme, including:
- Storage area for clean bins (to accommodate up to 83 bins).
 - New wheel wash facilities.

Phase II

- 2.40. In addition to the facilities provided in Phase I, Phase II also provides better circulation, better pedestrian access, increased space for loading / unloading, more office space and additional storage. Demolition of the existing storage / workshop building on the opposite side of the road shall be carried out. This will enable the widening of the road to accommodate two-lane traffic comfortably. An additional piece of land is expected to be expropriated from third parties to accommodate offices and related ancillary facilities. In view of the better traffic circulation envisaged in Phase II, the entrance / exit points of CAT 1, 2 and 3 will be modified. Specific space for boiler ash and bottom ash storage is being allocated. In the entrance / exit area next to the weighbridge land, which is currently outside MEPA road alignment, has to be procured so as to provide better circulation, better parking facilities and a good access to the boiler ash and boiler ash stores. A pedestrian bridge together with a staircase and lift linking the high-level incinerator area to the low-level proposed autoclave are also proposed. These are shown in **Figure 2.7**.



Figure 2.3: Ground floor as proposed

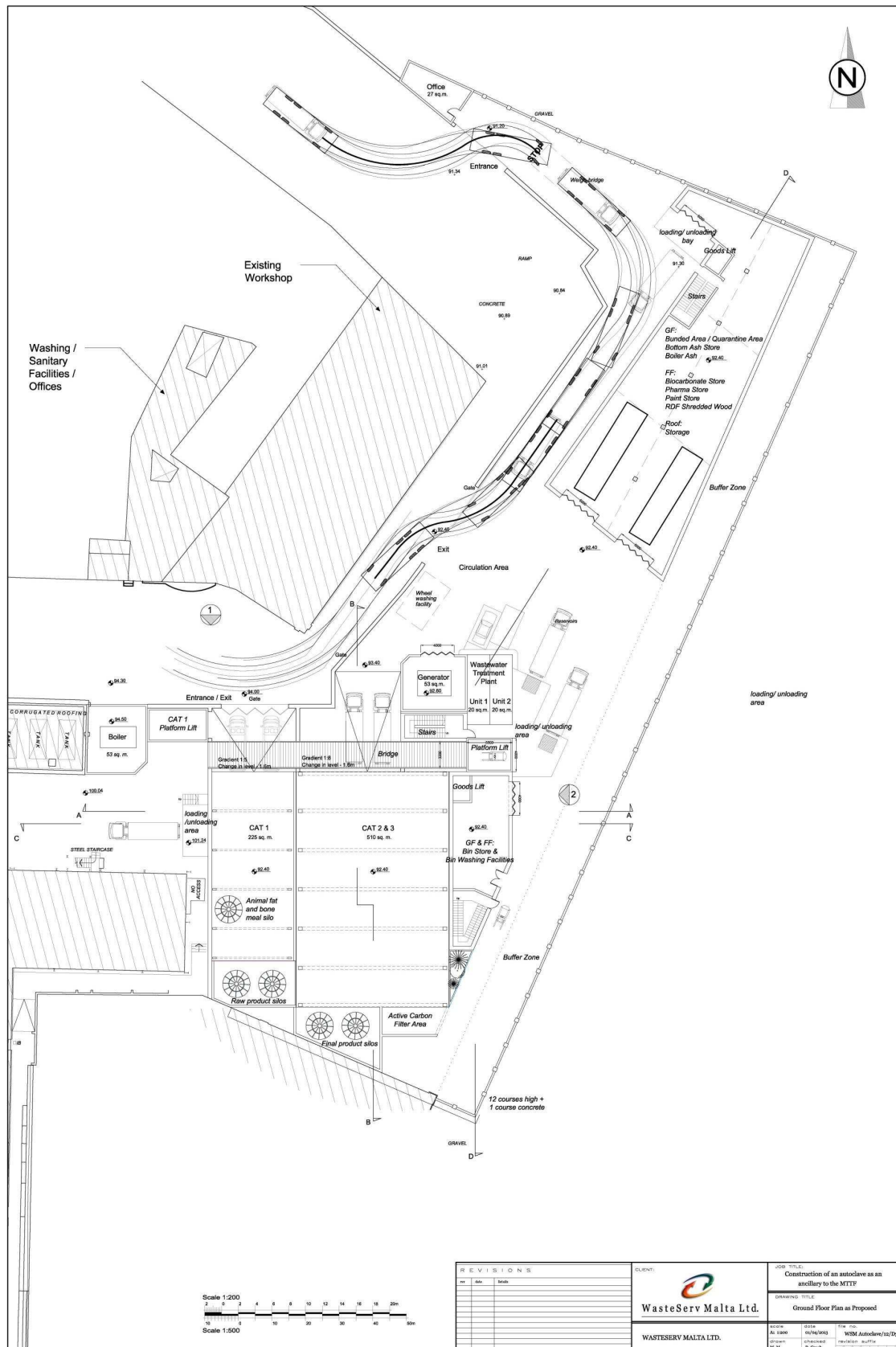


Figure 2.4: Elevations and sections

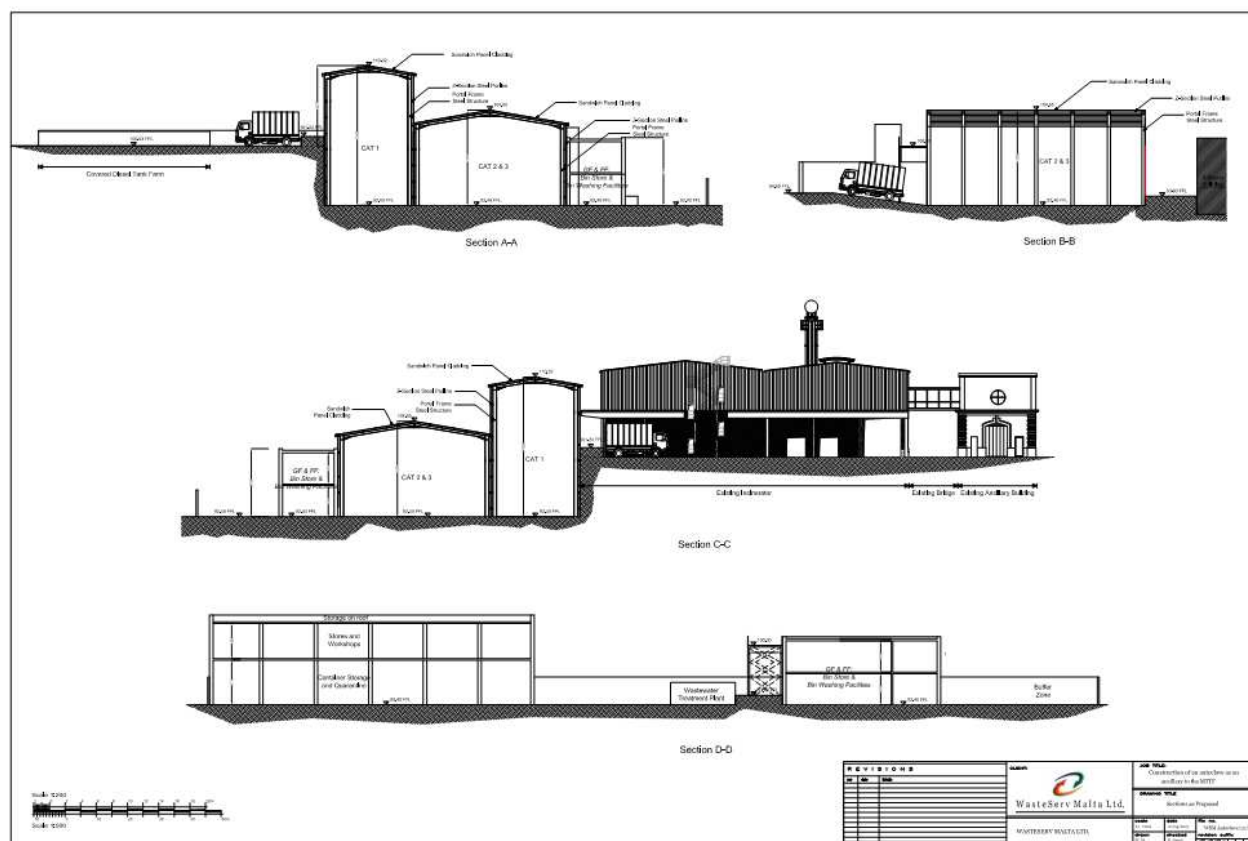


Figure 2.5: Further elevations

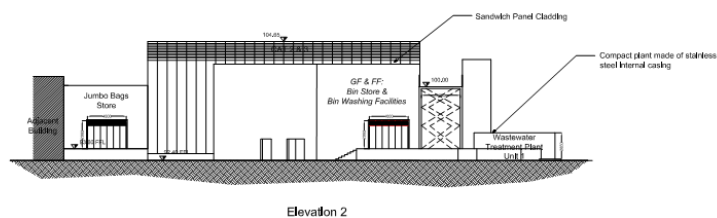
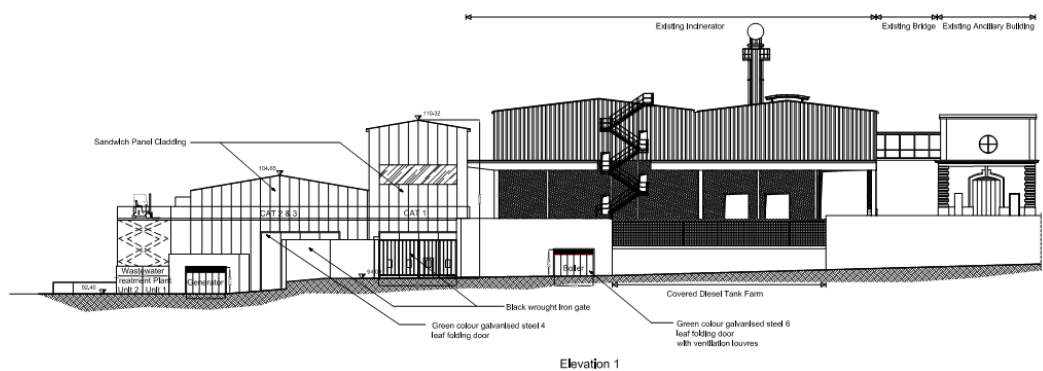
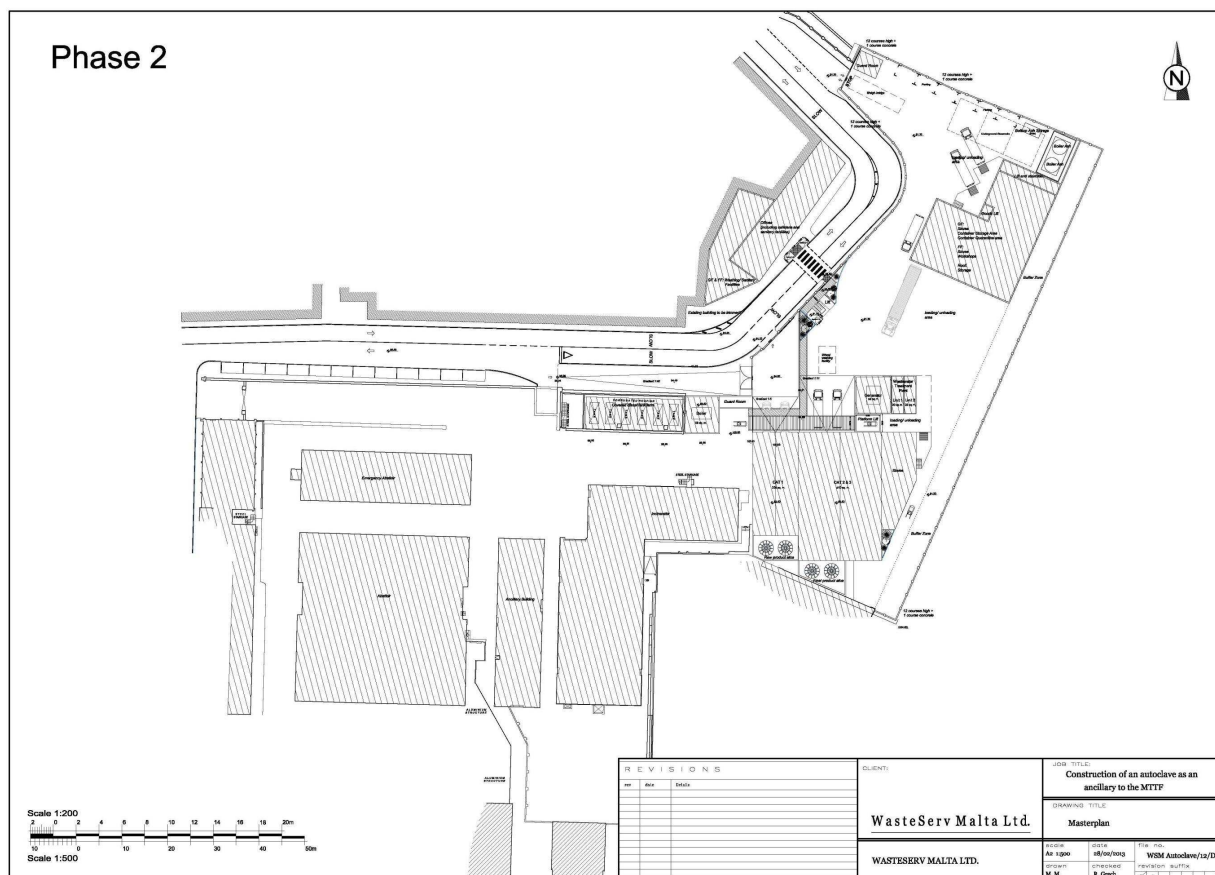


Figure 2.6: Block plan for Phase II



Traffic and access

- 2.41. Licensed waste carriers transport all of the waste processed by the TTF. There are currently twenty deliveries a day, on average. It is estimated that there will only be an additional 1-2 trips a day as a result of the Scheme. This is because the incinerator will be able to treat an additional 8,000 tonnes of non-animal waste (mainly shredded wood).
- 2.42. The current access routes to the Scheme Site are illustrated on **Figure 2.2** above. There will be no change to this arrangement as a result of the Scheme.

Services

- 2.43. The Scheme will make use of the existing infrastructure on site and will not require additional services.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction timing and phasing

- 2.44. The construction phase of the Scheme is expected to take approximately 12 months. It is envisaged that procurement will take place in 2013 and infrastructural works will start during beginning of 2014 following by the installation of the equipment. Commissioning of the plant is expected in the first quarter of 2015.
- 2.45. Construction will take place during normal construction hours.

SCHEME OPERATION

- 2.46. The detailed operations of the TTF were explained in detail in the original EPS for the incinerator and the subsequent EPS Update, and the operations in respect of the changes envisaged by the Scheme are explained in detail in the '*Proposal for a Development Brief for the Marsa Thermal Treatment Facility*' prepared by the applicant and submitted to MEPA in June 2011 and are summarised above. Furthermore, the operation of the current TTF facility is governed by an IPPC Permit (IP 0004/07).
- 2.47. Normal working hours will be from 06:00 – 12:00 and 12:30-18:00 on weekdays and from 6:00 – 12:00 on Saturdays and Sundays; fallen animals will be accepted from 6:00 – 12:00 and 12:30-18:00 and 18:30 – 22:00 from Monday till Sunday.
- 2.48. Hazardous waste is accepted from Monday till Friday from 6:00 – 12:00 and from 12:30 - 18:00.
- 2.49. It is envisaged that the TTF will continue to operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with regular shutdowns of 1 week every 4 weeks of operations. ABP waste will be received and treated in the Autoclave Facility prior to incineration of the treated waste. Clinical waste and hazardous waste will be treated directly into the Incinerator Facility. During Incinerator shutdown period, abattoir waste will still be treated in the Autoclave Plant. Clinical and hazardous waste will be accepted by appointment and will only be stored at the Incinerator until they can be safely handled and kept locked at the Facility. Clients are advised beforehand of the

scheduled shut down period and will be authorized or otherwise to deliver their waste or postpone their deliveries.

