

We the Ringaskiddy and District Residents Association Ltd are objecting to the granting of a waste licence to Indaver Ireland.

We find it absurd that the E.P.A. is holding this hearing and that they are not here to answer our questions.

Why are they granting a licence for 2 incinerators when planning permission has only been sought for 1? This is making a mockery of the democratic process and of our elected representatives.

This is not the first time that the E.P.A. have treated us with contempt. They did it on the day before we were to stand in front of a High Court Judge. How? They told the Irish Times that they were granting a licence to Indaver. They see fit to treat us with contempt again here today.

It was with great disbelief that I read the E.P.A.s draft licence to Indaver Ireland. On the very first paragraph of the very first page the agency stated it was issuing the licence on the grounds that it was satisfied with the information available. It said it took into account the report of its own inspector. Is this the same inspector that got the location of the site incorrect? He says the site is at the North West of Ringaskiddy it should have read North East of Ringaskiddy. Is this the same inspector that said this site is on the main road to Haulinbowlin? This piece of road cannot be described as the main road. It is the only road and is a step up from a dirt track it is known as the L.P.2545. But as far as it going to Haulinbowlin I doubt it as there is no such place as Haulinbowlin. His report went steadily down hill after that.

Indaver themselves have said that they found the licence to restrictive. How can this be so when under that Part 11 of the Schedule dealing with Activities Refused it is stated that they were not refused anything. None of the proposed activities as set out in the waste licence application has been refused. (attachment 1)

Part 111 deals with the glossary of terms.

It refers to terms such as annually as approximately 12 months.

Fortnightly is referred to as 24 times per year. I will allow you to do the maths on that one.

Daytime is referred to as being from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Daytime as defined by the Oxford dictionary is a time during which the sun is above the horizon. It gets dark in this country in the winter months in the afternoon.

In the consignment note it is interesting to point out that they refer to Ireland and not the state (26 counties). They refer to transfrontier shipment notifications and tracking from, into or through the state.

An emergency is defined as an incident. Bearing in mind that there is no specific emergency plan for Ringaskiddy and the fact that we are still waiting on the bell promised after the Hicksons fire.

It refers to Best Available Technology. The E.P.A. has issued a series of BATNEEC guidance notes for different industry sectors. There is none for the incinerator sector. As well as that the European IPPC Bureau has not yet defined Best Available Techniques for waste incineration.

I could go on.

Condition 5 relates to Emissions. The license shall ensure that the activities shall be carried out in a manner such that emissions do not result in significant impairment of, or significant interference with amenities or the environment beyond the facility boundary. So is the E.P.A. saying that the children of Ringaskiddy can go and play in the shadow of these incinerators and no harm will come to them. (attachment 2)

Indaver when dealing with waste emissions say the main ash and solid residues from the site will be monitored on a fortnightly basis for the first two or three months following commencement of operations, or until consistent results are achieved. This could be going on for years.

This draft licence is too vague and ambiguous to do any real proper appraisal of it. A lot still has to be decided by the agency. Where will these decisions take place and who will make them. Laura Burke! There is a section dealing with accident prevention and Emergency Response. It is so vague it is frightening. In all fairness a child of 5 would tell you that using a crane operator to detect fires is ludicrous.

Who will regulate the trucks that will be double-parked on the roadside outside these incinerators? Believe me they will be double-parked as the trucks going to the Hammond Lane site are parked there morning, noon and night.

In our opinion the E.P.A. is now selling out Cork Harbour for a measly sum of €65,383 p.a.

This site has a history of severe flooding making it totally unsuitable and unsafe. It cannot meet the various guidelines as set out by the regulatory authorities. The most recent flooding of this site occurred in October 2004 as a result of a southeasterly storm. This caused the L.P. 2545 to become impassable because of the depth of the water lying on the roadway. This rain and SEAWater was driven onto the roadway from Gobby beach. The water proceeded to flood the adjacent land to the southern side of the roadway on which Indaver have planned to construct their waste transfer station. The ordinance survey level of the roadway adjacent to the transfer station site is approx. 2.75 mod. The proposed floor level of the transfer station is shown as 2.6mod with the adjoining yard areas at 2.5mod. There was a least 200 to 300 mm of water over the road level. This would have put the water level on the roadway at 2.95 mod to 3.05 mod.

Which in turn would have meant that the floor level of the transfer station and electrical sub-station would have been submerged by 350 mm to 450 mm of water. This scenario would have resulted in the transfer station being inaccessible and the potential for the drums stored within the building to start floating. If damaged by contact with others drums it could cause spillages and a volatile interaction of very dangerous chemicals. Any spillage's in this type of flooding scenario could not be contained within the site boundary and would extend in the floodwaters to a wide area outside the site causing major pollution.

The surface water drainage system is described in the license application document as being designed for a rainfall return period of 1 year with maximum rainfall intensity of 50 mm/hour. This design figure is not in compliance with the E.P.A. guidance document for design of firewater ponds, which stipulate that, a design figure of 50mm/hour or the 20year/24-hour rainfall event. Which ever is the greater should be taken. The 20-year/24 hour rainfall event for this area is 77mm. There is no provision in the design shown on diagram no 106 to divert contaminated rainwater from the rainwater pipes to the transfer station roof to the firewater retention facility. The diversion of contaminated surface water to the retention tank would not be favourable in a flooding situation.

This site is totally unsuitable for the use proposed because it is seriously flawed by the virtue of the fact that it cannot meet the necessary guidelines relating to containment.

A recent flooding report (The Dublin Coastal Flooding Report) on the problems of flooding in the Dublin region recommended that facilities being constructed which are of key public importance should not be built within 1 ½ miles of the coastline to protect against the possibility of flooding. There is no possible reason why this site can now be deemed to be suitable for the purpose proposed and to ignore historical facts could only be described as criminally negligent.

I am enclosing a copy of the World Health Organisations Exclusionary factors in site selection. As neither Indaver or the E.P.A. seem to have read these particular guidelines. It is quite possible that we could landfill these incinerators.

At a recent meeting of the Ringaskiddy & District Residents association a motion was proposed and seconded.

That motion was that ever household in the area be given a photograph of Dr. Mary Kelly. Why so that in the event that she would ever come out of her Ivory Tower at Johnstown Castle in Wexford and see fit to do a walk about tour of Ringaskiddy the people of Ringaskiddy would know what she looked like. They would be able to put a face to the Director General of the E.P.A. The E.P.A. who as anyone in Ringaskiddy would know is the state agency that since its inception has been playing Russian Roulette with their lives.

E.P.A. was brought about because of the fears people had when Sandoz (now Novartis) wanted to locate in Ringaskiddy.

This was supposed to be the organisation that was going to protect us. But it seems the E.P.A. is the government body that looks after the interests of business.

You would think by now that we would be used to being treated like 5th class citizens of the state. Over the years we have put up with dirt, noise, smells, fires, explosions, false promises and lies.

The only time any prosecution is taken by either the E. P.A. or the H.S.A. is when there are whistle blowers, and then prosecution is taken only in the lower courts of the state.

The people of Ringaskiddy are now being asked to trust John Ahern and his Belgian cohorts. How can you trust people that never tell the whole picture? They send out letters to residents in Ringaskiddy and surrounding areas that are full of half-truths. (attachment 4)

If the E.P.A. were here I would ask them could they guarantee that a traffic accident involving the open topped trucks filled with swarf from Hammond Lane and Indavers trucks filled with toxic waste would not happen. Indaver can not guarantee it. That was clear when they refused to indemnify the people of Ringaskiddy.

I want to mention public health. Mr. Philip Jones an independent planning inspector was in no doubt that the toxic waste incinerator should not be built, as it would be a threat to public safety. He said "There is not sufficient evidence before the Bord to satisfy it that the proposed development would not pose risks to the Public". (attachment 5)

Who are the public? They are Josie and Paddy O'Sullivan. They are Paddy, Maureen O'Mahony and their 4 children. They are Sheila McDonald, her daughter Maria her husband John and their 4 children. They are Pauline, Peter Crowley and their 2 children. They are Vivian, Miriam Prout and their 3 children. I could go on and name every one of the 407 members of the public that according to the central statistics office live in Ringaskiddy. On the 24th January last Mr. Justice Quirke gave the Ringaskiddy Residents and 11 others permission to proceed with their high court case stating that there were substantial grounds on which to proceed, Nathan O'Driscoll was born. If the E.P.A. were here I would ask them to go down to little Nathan and tell him that these cancer factories will not have any long-term health effects for him. They could instead come and read to him the Health Research Boards report or the letter that Dr. Kelly wrote to the Department of Health distancing herself from this she knows it is not safe. This is cold comfort to the people of Ringaskiddy who live daily with the 5 existing incinerators already there.

Who is looking after the health of the people in Ringaskiddy where is the Base Health Line study that we have been asking for the last 20 years?

It is a known fact that the E.P.A. is under funded and under resources. They have not got a hope in hell of ever been able to monitor these incinerators. They do not have any in

house accountant for medical matters. They have no experience in licencing Toxic Waste Incinerators.

Indaver say they have no experience in running this type of incinerator are the people of Ringaskiddy and the lower harbour being asked to be their Guinea pigs.

For the last 4 years we have been telling people that this site is unsafe. No one is listening. We find ourselves here today and again we are talking to ourselves. Why are the E.P.A. not here to answer our questions?

We want to be able to put names with faces.

We do know what two of them look like.

We know Dr. Kelly. She distanced herself from us when she said not my problem, and she then wrote to the Department of Health and children stating this.

Laura Burke we know. Ms. Burke was the project manager for these incinerators with Indaver until she took up her position as a director for the E.P.A. At the last oral hearing her evidence was described by the inspector as being evasive.

If the E.P.A. were here I would ask them have they ever read their own mission statement I am enclosing a copy in case they have not. (attachment 6)

The E.P.A. have absolute power without any of the responsibility that goes with it.

If the E.P.A. were here I would ask them how could they be judge and jury into this licence application. There is no independence or transparency.

I cannot believe that the political will is so strong for these particular incinerators that they are willing to put the lives of citizens of this state at risk.

On Thursday 3rd February 2005 The minister for Health Mary Harney stated during the Oireachtas report "Things should only happen where it is safe for them to happen". There is so much wrong with this site that it would never be safe for it to happen.

Minister Michael Martin stated the site was inappropriate due to its close proximity to the maritime college and the naval base at Haulbowline.

Minister McDowell is of the view incineration in Ringaskiddy is fine but not in Ringsend.

Minister O'Dea has said he never saw a site more unsuitable.

Minister Roche said he would stand by his constituents if an incinerator was proposed for his beloved Wexford if the site was unsuitable.

Some of the basic requirements of every citizen of the state are clean air, clean water and clean food.

The European Convention on the rights of the child says we must cherish the children. Who is cherishing the children of Ringaskiddy?

- Not the Manager of Cork County Council
- Not An Bord Pleanala
- Certainly not John Aherne and his Belgian owned company who plan to make millions out of this.
- And now it seems the E.P.A. who give out licences like confetti at a wedding are going to join this elite group.

I do not want John Ahern or Jackie Keaney to come to Ringaskiddy and allay the fears people have. I want Dr. Mary Kelly the Director General of the E.P.A. to come to Ringaskiddy.

I want her to come to Ringaskiddy and tell the 3 generations of my family and the other families that live in the area that these incinerators will not have any adverse health effects on them.

I want Dr. Mary Kelly to come to Ringaskiddy and tell my 13-year-old daughter these incinerators will not damage her reproductive system. That they will not have long term effects for her, her children and her grandchildren.

I want Dr. Mary Kelly to come down to Ringaskiddy school and tell Sarah Jones her brother Adam, Allison Crowley and her brother Brendan as well as the rest of their school pals that these incinerators will not let harmful dioxins settle over the school. That there will not be particulate matter settling on them or their playground. This school has a high rate of asthma. Who is going to guarantee that these incinerators will not make this problem in these children worse?

We are requesting the E.P.A. withdraw this licence.

Ignorance is no excuse in the eyes of the law.

The E.P.A. cannot be satisfied that emissions from this incinerator will not endanger human health.

If they do not and it actually gets built. When it all goes horribly wrong everyone that had any hand, part or act in pushing these incinerators upon the people of Ringaskiddy should be charged with criminal negligence.

ATTATCHMENTS

1. Press cutting from the Irish Times.
2. Copy of the E.P.A.s enforcement policy.
3. Copy of the W.H.O. guidelines.
4. Copy of Indavers half-truth letter.
5. Copy of the conclusions and recommendations of the independent inspector Mr. Philip Jones so that we can remind ourselves as to why he actually said this incinerator should not be built.
6. Copy of part of the E.P.A.s mission statement.

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Waste company says licence for Ringaskiddy plant too restrictive

LIAM REID

The company behind the proposed hazardous waste incinerator for Cork has objected to parts of a draft operating licence for its own plant, on the basis it would limit the types of waste it could accept.

Last month Indaver Ireland passed one of the last hurdles to building the controversial plant at Ringaskiddy, after the Environmental Protection Agency

granted it a draft pollution control licence to burn up to 100,000 tonnes of hazardous waste a year.

Indaver has now objected to a condition on the licence which the company claims is too restrictive and would force it to reject waste that the proposed plant would be more than able to burn.

The EPA is to make a final decision on the licence in the coming months, after receiving 16 submissions, including one from Indaver. The company claimed the

rejected waste would have to be exported to exactly the same type of facilities as the proposed Ringaskiddy plant and which were not subject to the same type of condition.

However, Indaver denied that if the proposed restriction was lifted, it would lead to increased emissions.

The proposed licence has set limits on the concentrations of various hazardous pollutants in the waste to be burned at the plant. According to Indaver, this

means each drum of waste would have to be tested to ensure it has concentrations below these levels.

The company also said the concentration of pollutants would have no bearing on the emissions level from the plant because of the technology it used to "clean" emissions before they were released to the atmosphere.

Mr John Ahern, general manager of Indaver Ireland, said the condition did not "recognise fully the capabilities of

the state-of-the-art gas-cleaning system to be installed in the facility. Due to the efficiency of this system, air emissions from the facility will be well within the EU limits set down in the licence."

Meanwhile, the Cork Harbour Alliance for a Safe Environment has claimed the licence was not compliant with World Health Organisation and European Union guidelines. It said recent flooding on the site made it unsuitable for a hazardous waste facility.

Consent of EPA not required for other use

24/4/04 IT

- To direct local authorities to submit information and/or take specified actions for the purposes of environmental protection;
- To suspend or revoke a licence issued by the Environmental Protection Agency;
- To ensure proper waste management and prevent environmental pollution from waste;
- Prevention of water pollution and associated remedial works;
- Prevention of air pollution and associated works;

Court Orders

In certain circumstances an application may be made to the appropriate Court for an order to cease causing pollution, including the cessation of the activity giving rise to the pollution, and to mitigate or remedy the effects of such pollution. The courts may also make provisions in relation to costs as considered appropriate.

Working with other Regulators

The OEE will establish an enforcement network within Ireland involving the various public bodies with enforcement responsibilities. The objective of this network will be to enhance the effectiveness of all participants by sharing information and adopting a co-ordinated approach to environmental enforcement.

Where the OEE and other enforcement bodies have the power to prosecute, the OEE will liaise with those bodies to facilitate effective co-ordination and to avoid inconsistencies.

The OEE will also co-operate with local authorities, the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the Criminal Assets Bureau, the Office of the Director of Corporate Enforcement and other public sector bodies involved in enforcement activities.

The OEE will work with other international environmental regulators particularly with regard to cross-border issues where co-ordinated enforcement actions are required. In addition the OEE will participate in initiatives such as IMPEL, the European Union's informal network of environmental enforcement bodies, aimed at sharing experience and developing guidance for best practice in environmental regulation.

Table 2. Exclusionary factors in site selection

1. Unstable or weak soils, such as organic soil, soft clay or clay-sand mixtures, clays that lose strength with compaction, clays with a shrink-swell character, sands subject to subsidence and hydraulic influence, and soils that lose strength with wetting or shock
2. Subsidence owing to solution-prone subsurfaces, subsurface mines (for coal, salt and sulfur) and water, oil or gas withdrawal
3. Saturated soils, as found in coastal or riverine wetlands
4. Groundwater recharge, as in areas with outcrops of aquifers of significant or potential use, considering water availability and regional geology (where an impermeable or retarding layer shields the aquifer from the land surface, a specific site analysis should be conducted)
5. Flooding, as in flood plains or hydraulic encroachment, coastal or riverine areas with a history of flooding every 100 years or less, and areas susceptible to stream-channel or storm encroachment (even if not historically subject to flooding)
6. Surface water, which preclude sites above an existing reservoir or a location designated as a future reservoir, or above an intake for water used for human or animal consumption or agriculture and within a distance that does not permit response to a spill based on high-flow (most rapid) time of travel
7. Atmospheric conditions, such as inversions or other conditions that would prevent the safe dispersal of an accidental release
8. Major natural hazards, such as volcanic action, seismic disturbance (of at least VII on the modified Mercalli scale) and landslides
9. Natural resources, such as the habitats of endangered species, existing or designated parks, forests and natural or wilderness areas^a
10. Agricultural or forest land of economic or cultural importance
11. Historic locations or structures, locations of archaeological significance and locations of land revered in various traditions^a
12. Sensitive installations, such as those storing flammable or explosive materials, and airports
13. Stationary populations, such as those of hospitals and correctional institutions
14. Inequity, resulting from an imbalance of unwanted facilities of unrelated function or from damage to a distinctive and irreplaceable culture or to people's unique ties to a place

^a The intention is to prevent not only damage or contamination but also visual, aural or functional encroachment.

28th January 2005

As always, we like to keep you informed of developments regarding our proposed Ringaskiddy Waste Management Facility.

Judicial review of Planning Application

In January 2004 An Bord Pleanála granted planning permission for the construction of our proposed Ringaskiddy facility. The Health & Safety Authority has also confirmed that it has no objection to the development. In March 2004 the Ringaskiddy & District Residents Association and 11 other individuals decided to seek permission from the High Court to allow them to commence judicial review proceedings against An Bord Pleanála and the State regarding our project. Neither An Bord Pleanála, the State nor Indaver Ireland opposed the objectors' application to the High Court seeking this judicial review. On the 24th January 2005 the High Court granted permission for a judicial review to take place. The High Court is expected to hold the hearing in the summer of 2005. Although the objectors' High Court application does not contain any new arguments against our development, we will be taking part at the hearing as a Notice Party in order to defend our project.

Similar issues have been raised and considered in a challenge to An Bord Pleanála's decision to grant planning permission for our municipal waste incinerator in County Meath. In that case, the High Court ruled in favour of the development. An appeal has now been made to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is expected to hold a hearing and make a final decision in the summer of 2005.

Waste Licence Application

In April 2003 we lodged a waste licence application with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the operation of our facility in Ringaskiddy. In October 2004 the Agency issued a draft waste licence and allowed 28 days for receipt of objections to its Proposed Decision.

In December 2004 the EPA confirmed receipt of 15 objections and its intention to hold an oral hearing on its Proposed Decision. While the draft licence appears to be workable, the only way in which we could seek clarification from the Agency on a number of conditions attached was by way of raising an objection. For a copy of our objection visit www.indaver.ie/proj_ring_1.asp or contact us on 021-4704260.

In January 2005 the EPA confirmed that an oral hearing would commence on Monday, 14th February 2005 in the Wilton Suite, Great Southern Hotel, Cork Airport.

We will keep you informed on any further developments relevant to our Ringaskiddy Waste Management Facility.

Kind regards,

Jackie Keaney

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CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In the light of the above Assessment, I consider that the proposed development should be refused, for the reasons set out in the Schedule of Reasons below.

SCHEDULE

1. By reason of:-

- a) Lack of sufficient data necessary to identify and assess the main effects of the proposed development,
- b) Inadequate consideration of the interactions between the factors, and
- c) Inclusion of technical terminology within the non-technical summary,

it is considered that the Environmental Impact Statement submitted with the application is inadequate and fails to comply with the mandatory requirements as to content, contrary to the provisions of the 1999 European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment) Regulations, and applicable European Directives, and the Board is not satisfied, on the basis of the information provided in the submitted E.I.S., that the proposed development would not be likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment.

2. It is considered that the proposed development of a hazardous waste incinerator facility, prior to any progress on the achievement of the waste prevention targets set out as a priority and first step in the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, would be premature and, because of its scale, which is considerably in excess of the scale envisaged for thermal treatment in that Plan, would tend to inhibit the achievement of the Prevention Programme as provided for in the Plan. The proposed development would therefore be contrary to national policy in relation to hazardous waste management and disposal.

3. It is considered that the development of a hazardous waste incinerator facility, in the absence of the concurrent or prior provision of hazardous landfill capacity, would be premature, and would conflict, in a material way, with the provisions of the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan, in that no provision would be made for hazardous waste generated by the proposed development.

4. It is considered that the development of an incinerator facility for the treatment of non-hazardous industrial waste is contrary to the provisions of the Cork Waste Management Plan 1999, which makes no provision for thermal treatment to deal with this type of waste.

5. Having regard to its nature and location, it is considered that the proposed development would contravene materially the development objective ZON 3 – 13, indicated in the Cork County Development Plan 2003, for the use of the site primarily for the development of industry/enterprise, but not including the development of “contract incineration”, in that the proposed development constitutes contract incineration.

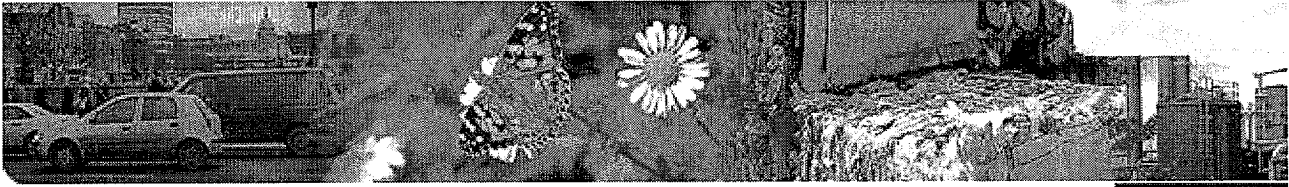
6. Having regard to its nature and limited employment content, it is considered that the proposed development would contravene, in a material way, the development objective I-15, indicated in the County Development Plan 2003, which specifies the lands, of which the site forms part, as suitable for large stand alone industry.
7. Having regard to its nature and purpose, and its location adjacent to Cork harbour and to port-related activities in Ringaskiddy, it is considered that the proposed development would contravene, in a material way, the development objective I-22, indicated in the County Development Plan 2003, which states that it is an objective to safeguard lands in the vicinity of ports and harbours against inappropriate uses that could compromise the long term potential of the port and harbour. It is considered that the proposed development is not port-related and hence is an inappropriate use that would be inconsistent with the Council's policy of promoting Ringaskiddy as the appropriate location for the future development and expansion of the Port of Cork, and uses that are complementary to that purpose.
8. It is considered that the proposed development, by reason of its bulk, scale, height, design and location, would be visually obtrusive and seriously injurious to the visual amenities of the area, would constitute a visually discordant feature within the harbour landscape, and would detrimentally impact on the preservation of views and prospects obtainable from scenic routes nos. A53 and A54 indicated in the County Development Plan 2003, which it is necessary to preserve. The proposed development would, therefore, be contrary to the proper planning and development of the area.
9. Having regard to the scale, nature and purpose of the proposed development, it is considered that the site, by reason of its topography, its climatic conditions, its geological and hydrogeological characteristics, and the risk of erosion and flooding of parts of the site, would be fundamentally unsuitable to accommodate the proposed development, and the applicants have not demonstrated that the proposed site is suitable, on the basis of objective criteria in a rational site selection process based on international best practice.
10. The proposed development, because of its nature and function, its location in close proximity to high density housing development at Ringaskiddy, and the resultant noise and disturbance arising from its construction and operation, would be seriously injurious to residential amenity, and would be likely to depreciate the value of residential property. The proposed development would, therefore, be contrary to the proper planning and development of the area.
11. Having regard to the location of the proposed development at the end of the peninsula of Ringaskiddy, with a single road access and no rail access, on the southern coast of the State, and to the scale of the development which is designed to source waste from all parts of the State, it is considered that the proposed development would involve excessive movement of vehicular traffic through urban areas, and hence would give rise to conditions that would be

prejudicial to public safety and amenity. The proposed development would therefore be contrary to the proper planning and development of the area.

12. The existing road infrastructure in the vicinity of the site, particularly along the N28 national primary route at Carr's Hill, the Shannonpark and Shanbally roundabouts, and along the LP2545 local road within Ringaskiddy, is currently the subject of serious traffic congestion, and is inadequate to accommodate the extra volume of traffic and traffic movements that would be generated by the proposed development, both during construction and operational phases, particularly the significant H.G.V. content. It is considered that the proposed development would endanger public safety by reason of a serious traffic hazard and obstruction of road users.
13. The proposed development would be premature by reference to the existing deficiencies in the road network serving the area of the proposed development, which it is not likely will be rectified within a reasonable period.
14. The Board is not satisfied, on the basis of the evidence submitted to it and heard at the oral hearing, that the proposed development would not pose significant risks to public safety in the event of major accident hazard, particularly in view of the proximity of the site to the National Maritime College, and to nearby Seveso II establishments, and having regard to the inadequacy of emergency infrastructure in the area and to the location of the site at the end of the peninsula, with limited road access.

Philip Jones,
Senior Planning Inspector,
5/1/04

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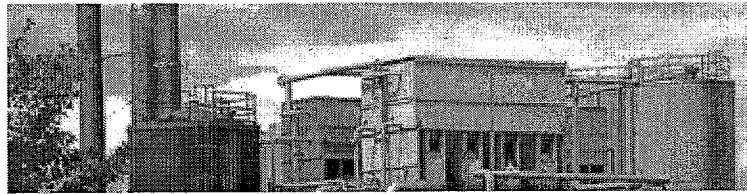
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Mission Statement

To protect and improve the natural environment for present and future generations, taking into account the environmental, social and economic principles of sustainable development.

Cur leis an gcomhshaol nádúrtha agus é a chosaint don ghlúin atá ann anois agus do ghlúnta amach anseo, ag cur prionsabail eacnamaíochta, shóisialta agus chomshaoil na forbartha inbhuanaithe san áireamh.

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