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64 Marlborough Street

Dublin 1.

Your Reference - EF2022

Our Reference - BB/DD/01

Environmental Protection Agency

ORAL HEARING RECEIVED

OH Sub No.

Mr. Brendan

Recd From: Price

March 27th, 2007

Re: Dublin Waste to Energy Project - clarification of additional information (February, 2007).

Dear Sir or Madam,

Regarding the above project and Dublin City Council's correspondence dated March 2nd. 2007; please find the Board's additional observations outlined below:

. The development is located within the catchment of the River Liffey, one of the foremost salmonid fisheries in this region. The proposed development is located immediately adjacent to the tidal section of this system and has significant potential

to impact on aquatic ecology in this area.

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• The Liffey system supports a regionally significant population of Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), a species listed under Annex II and V of the EU Habitats Directive (thus afforded conservation protection as listed under that directive). Estuaries serve as the natural linkage for species such as salmon and sea trout migrating between freshwater and ocean environments, providing the necessary habitat for their transition. The ERFB has collected data from the nearby Poolbeg water intake and has recorded up to 28 species of estuarine fish over a sampling season. It is likely that many of these species utilise the area in and around the proposed development site. - Welon - recibic metil - studyon area

All measures necessary should be taken to ensure protection of local aquatic ecological integrity, in the first place by complete impact avoidance and only as a secondary approach through mitigation by reduction and remedy. Ground preparation and associated construction works, including large-scale topographic alteration and the creation of roads and buildings (as proposed), have significant potential to cause the release of sediments and pollutants into surrounding watercourses. Poliution of the adjacent aquatic system from poor on-site construction practices could have a significantly negative impact on the aquatic fauna and flora of this area. A comprehensive and integrated approach for achieving aquatic ecological protection both during construction and operation should be implemented.

 The potential for pollution of the River Liffey and local transitional waters from both suspended solids and hydrocarbon elements during construction and from various operational elements is significant. On-site attenuation ponds should allow for the

settlement of fine/particulate materials. Class 1 petrol/oil interception, silt/grit traps

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and hydrobrake controls in addition to all measures listed within the 'Major Accident Hazard Assessment' report should be in place to protect the potentially receiving aquatic environment. SUDS concepts (GDSDS) should be implemented where possible according to international best practice.

It is recommended that the "Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites" be consulted when

undertaking any works in the vicinity of surface water features.

Should development proceed, the Board recommends that local fish populations are monitored throughout and subsequent to the engineering process and if remedial measures are necessary in the future, appropriate modifications should then be undertaken subsequent to consultation with the ERFB.

Yours faithfully,

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Ann Bosley

Programme Officer, Office of Licensing and Guidance,

EPA Headquarters,

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Your Reference – W0232-01

and the first the transfer of the first of the first of Our Reference #BB/DD/015 and the results of the control of the con

August 24th, 2006

Re: Dublin Waste to Energy Project, August 2006.

Dear Ms. Bosley Regarding the above planning schemes Environmental Impact Statement and your correspondence dated July 11th, 2006, please find the Board's observations outlined belowing appointed better a whole to see her ter

• The development is within the catchment of the River Liffey, one of the foremost. salmonid fisheries in this region. The proposed development is located immediately adjacent to the tidal section of this system and has significant potential

to impact on aquatic ecology in this area.

 Ground preparation and associated construction works, including large-scale topographic alteration and the creation of roads and buildings (as proposed), have significant potential to cause the release of sediments and pollutants into surrounding watercourses. Pollution of the adjacent aquatic system from poor onsite construction practices could have a significantly negative impact on the aquatic fauna and flora of this area. A comprehensive and integrated approach for achieving aquatic ecological protection both during construction and operation should be implemented.

All measures necessary should be taken to ensure protection of local aguatic ω F δ ecological integrity, in the first place by complete impact avoidance and as a secondary approach through mitigation by reduction and remedy.

The potential for pollution of the River Liffey from both suspended solids and hydrocarbon elements is significant. On-site attenuation ponds should allow for the settlement of fine/particulate materials. Class 1 petrol/oil interception, silt/grit trapsand hydrobrake controls should be in place on surface water discharges to protect the receiving aquatic environment. SUDS concepts should be implemented where possible according to international best practice.

Johnstown Castle Estate,

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- Significant potential for additional contamination of water exists through the use of biocides at this facility. As suggested in Chapters 12 and 15 of the EIS, biocide and other contaminant levels should be closely monitored during the lifetime of the development (water, sediment and biota monitoring). Should a contamination problem arise, discharge of contaminated water to the River Liffey should cease immediately and alternative disposal or a change in plant practices should be arranged. Standard water quality monitoring should be implemented an all discharges to surface waters according to international best practice. Water quality must be protected at all times.
- It is recommended that the "Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites" be consulted when undertaking any works in the vicinity of surface water features.
- As rightly identified in the EIS, the Liffey system supports a regionally significant population of Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar), a species listed under Armex ii unu V of the EU Habitats Directive and as such is a species afforded conservation and land protoction up listed under that directive. Estuaries serve as the natural linkage for species such as salmon and sea trout migrating between freshwater and ocean environments, providing the necessary habitat for their transition. Reconit research has demonstrated that contaminants derived from agriculture, forestry and intensives of ். பார் அது அதியாக பத்தை நினிக்கி முடி also present in sewage and landfill leachate, have significant effects on salmonids and other migratory fish at "sensitive" stages in their life cycle (e.g. reproduction, embryo development, migration and coamate. entry). This research has highlighted that the fresignater and marine environments as connet be considered in isolation and that exposure of fish to poor water quality in freshwater and the transitional (estuarine) zone may be a key factor influencing survival of salmonids in the sea. Thus, tisheries ecology is an important element for consideration in any development proposal in this area. Ongoing and comprehensive fisheries monitoring should be implemented (in consultation with the ERFB and Marine Institute) in order to protect local and transient fish population that may be subject to detrimental impacts (water contemination thermal impacts entrainment mortality) from the development as highlighted in EIS Chapter 15. An rightly identified in the Eto, many fish groups are likely to utilise estuarine habitat in the vicinity of the proposed development at some time during their life cycle. Thus it is essential to consider the potential impact of the proposal life lies of of conservation interest. The Board is available for further consultation to ensure representation of environmentally sustainable and sympathetic fisheries targets for freeliments and proceed the species of keeping general biodiversity protection in thing.

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Seal Sanctuary <irishsealsanctuary@gmail.com>

(no subject) 3 messages Sat, Apr 5, 2008 at 3:54 PM Seal Sanctuary <irishsealsanctuary@gmail.com> To: newport.reception@marine.ie Dear Ken and Tom I'm trying to source information/opinion on the effects of thermal plume on salmon returning or smolts returning to sea, for residents concerned about liffey salmon specifically and other wildlife generally [Quoted text hidden] Mon, Apr 7, 2008 at 9:57 AM Newport Reception < Newport.Reception@marinelie> To: Seal Sanctuary <irishsealsanctuary@gmaircom> Dear Brendan Ken has asked me to reply on his behalf as he is in meetings all day. He said that he has no real expertise in the area and maybe it would be best to contact the Central Fisheries Board or the Eastern Regional Fisheries Board for advice. There was some work done in the past on the effects of warm water on salmon in the Liffey, but it was not a proper study. His advice would be to request a specific scientific study in this area. Kind regards Annette From: Seal Sanctuary [mailto:irishsealsanctuary@gmail.com]

Sent: 05 April 2008 15:55 To: Newport-Reception____

Subject:

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Edingletion purposes only any other use.

Dear Brunden

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