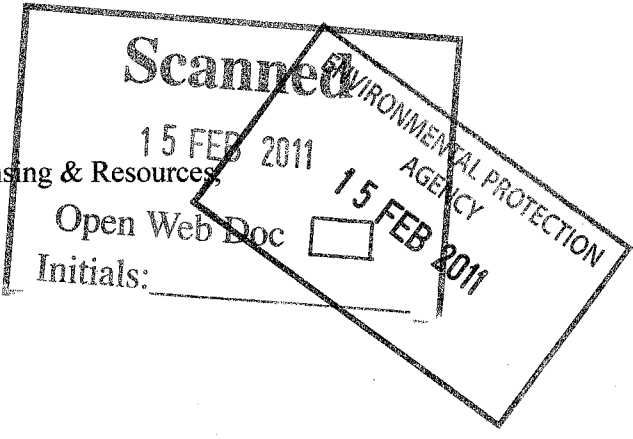


JR
SUB No.6

Little Acre Cottage,
Walshestown,
Lusk,
Co Dublin.

Office of Climate, Licensing & Resources
EPA Headquarters
PO Box 3000
Johnstown Castle Estate
Co. Wexford
Ireland



11/02/2011

RE: W0129-03

Application ref: W0129-03 Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited for a hazardous waste landfill facility at Hollywood Great, Nags Head, Naul, Co Dublin.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to the above application the Nevitt Lusk Action Group (NLAG) representing a group of local residents hereby make the following official submission to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

Following discussions between the NLAG and representatives of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Ltd (MEHL) and Indaver Ireland Limited, it was suggested by the NLAG that the method of treatment, handling and disposal of incinerator bottom ash proposed in the recently submitted Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) did not meet current best available technology (BAT).

The applicant agreed to consult further with specialist Dr Piet Wiens of Pollux Consulting Belgium, on the possibility of chemical treatment of bottom ash at the incinerator to lower the hazardous and corrosive properties prior to its delivery to the proposed landfill facility, for immediate disposal under strictly controlled conditions.

At a further meeting, the applicant and representatives from Indaver Ire. Ltd., informed the NLAG that they were unwilling to accede to our request for such treatment, but would inform the EPA and ABP of their revised plan for the treatment of the ash at the landfill only if so requested.

Therefore, we hereby request the EPA and ABP to seek such further information from the applicant in relation to the proposed new and revised methods of treatment, handling and disposal of bottom ash and to make arrangements for these changes to the EIS to be made public as required by the EIS Directive.

It is our contention that, in the absence of a current national framework for the treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste/incinerator ash, that the inclusion of best practice and (BAT) for the disposal of bottom ash nationally is a critical issue and should have been the subject of a separate Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Furthermore, we believe that the proposed method should be available in any EIS for public scrutiny and comment prior to any proposed oral hearing that may be convened by the EPA and ABP.

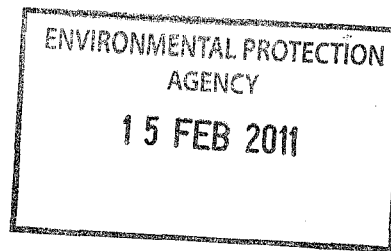
In your reply you might kindly indicate what arrangements, if any, are in place to facilitate local communities to recover costs under the current legislation.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shay Lunney", written over a horizontal line.

Shay Lunney, Secretary NLAG
Representing the local residents.

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The Nevitt Lusk Action Group (NLAG) hereby object to the above development of a Hazardous Waste Landfill by Murphy Environmental Hollywood Ltd. at the townland of Hollywood, Naul, Co Dublin on the following grounds, and, as this is the first such application for a Hazardous Waste landfill in the State, the NLAG requests An Bord Pleanala and the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct Oral Hearings at which the public and NLAG would have the opportunity to present evidence on the many complex issue arising as a result of this application.

SECTION 1 – EIS

1. The proposal in effect would allow Indaver Ireland ltd. to landfill its entire non-hazardous bottom ash residue in the Greater Dublin Region rather than within the North Eastern region in which its incinerator is located, contrary to current national waste disposal policy.
2. Whilst it is the stated national waste management policy to provide for a hazardous waste landfill within the state no national framework exists to address the many and varied environmental, logistic, and health and safety issues arising. Such a plan is subject to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive which assessment has not yet been carried out to date by the State in accordance with the EU Directive requirements. In the absence of such an SEA this application for planning and licensing of a hazardous waste landfill is premature and were it granted would contravene the EU SEA Directive.
3. The most obvious matter to be decided by means of an SEA is the question of ownership and management. The recent example of the abandonment of a large landfill at Kerdifstown, Naas, by the private operator, subsequent serious fires, environmental damage, and remedial costs to be borne by the state, makes a strong case for state ownership.
4. Municipal waste incinerator bottom ash in its raw state contains a proportion of chemical constituents such as Calcium Oxide and Sodium Hydroxide which render the raw untreated ash alkaline and thereby a dangerous substance as defined by the Dangerous Substances Directive, in that it is corrosive, an irritant, and is now considered to be ecotoxic. No national plan exists for the treatment of bottom ash at source to neutralise these properties and render it safe for removal off site and disposal by landfill in the manner proposed.
5. Untreated bottom ash will react with air and water in an exothermic reaction and therefore should not be disposed of directly to landfill without treatment because of the danger of high temperature build-up, consequential potential destruction of the protective plastic and clay liners and associated pipe-work, release of leachate to the subsoils, underlying aquifer and surface waters, and emission of noxious gasses including hydrogen, which is both flammable and, mixed with air, a potentially explosive

substance. See attached REF 1. "Exothermal Reactions in Bottom Ash Monofills" – Technische Universitat Munchen.

6. Untreated bottom ash contains chemical compounds which are eco-toxic and present a long term threat to the environment. No national plan exists for the removal of any of these dangerous substances prior to removal off site to landfill- a procedure which is common best practice in neighbouring EC countries. See attached Email to our John Short from Dr. Paul Ashley, Mott McDonald Consultants, UK.
7. In the absence of an SEA or national framework for the management of incinerator ash residue best available technology as applied by the UK Environmental Agency directs all treatment of bottom ash prior to disposal to be carried out at source. No such provision is in place nor planned at any of the proposed municipal waste incinerators in this state.
8. The ESB coal fired electricity generating station at Moneypoint does have an on-site bottom ash treatment facility prior to landfill. The technology involves exposure of separated individual lorry loads in rows to the atmosphere in a large open enclosure for a period of twelve weeks. The alkaline chemicals in the ash react with rain water and the carbon dioxide in the air and gradually lose their corrosive properties. The process is variously called "carbonization" or "curing". Whilst effective in removing the corrosive nature of the raw ash, i.e. reduces Ph from >12 to 8-8.5, the process is not always safe depending on site conditions and management and the proximity of residents, and has caused serious environmental problems already at Moneypoint power station Co. Clare. At that site the proximity of residents and the ineffectiveness of the dust control system (water spraying) has resulted in ash being blown off site, complaints by local residents, and EPA intervention. Similarly the proximity of residents to the proposed site at Hollywood and the proposal to treat raw ash by exposure to the atmosphere at this landfill is not acceptable because of the proven weaknesses of the current similar situation at Moneypoint. In addition the location of Hollywood on a hilltop means that windspeeds are recorded on national windspeed maps as being significantly higher than the surrounding countryside. See Ref 2 Abstract "Geochemical Modelling of Weathering Reactions in Municipal Waste Incinerator Bottom Ash".
9. As a consequence of the foregoing, the categorization of bottom ash as "Non-hazardous" does not mean it is not a dangerous substance as defined by the Dangerous Substance Directive, particularly in its untreated or semi-treated state. By ignoring this important fact the current application in its present form if implemented would constitute a danger to public health and safety, and it is not current Best Available Technology as practiced in neighbouring EC countries to remove untreated bottom ash from its source to be treated at a landfill for this very apparent reason.
10. An examination of the projected quantities of hazardous and non hazardous wastes from incineration presented in the EIS shows that the proposed landfill would be sufficient to accommodate all hazardous waste produced in the state for a period of twenty years, but the site has the capacity to accommodate non-hazardous waste from the Carranstown facility only, and this we believe to be the clear, but unstated, intention of the applicant. The proposed Fingal County Council landfill at Nevitt nearby has an EPA licence for the landfill of bottom ash sufficient to meet the projected needs of the Poolbeg incinerator. The inclusion of bottom ash from Poolbeg or any location other than Carranstown is therefore spurious and impossible to achieve. It is also clear that permission to export the

entire bottom ash production from Carranstown into the Greater Dublin Region would contravene current waste management policy. There is an existing adjacent landfill facility at Kentstown, within the North- Eastern region, which could facilitate the Carranstown operation, and we believe arrangements are already in place to deposit bottom ash from Carranstown at this local site when the incinerator begins operations in June 2011.

11. The assertion that the placename "Hollywood would appear to have an English origin" section 16.3.8 is entirely misleading. A study by Professor Marie Therese Flanagan into the history of Balrothery reveals that the ruined Church in Hollywood graveyard is recorded as Ecclesiam de Sacro Nemore in the records of Bishop Comyn, the first Norman Archbishop of Dublin. A totally parallel situation exists in Dumfries where the same name is given to a church in an area now called Hollywood. Historic studies in that area reveal that the place name is derived from pre-Christian times and also refers to the local folklore that the site was used by Celtic druids as a sanctuary. A holy wood is not a Christian concept but a well known Celtic one. The practice of erecting early Christian churches on Celtic holy sites is also well known and recorded. Surviving surrounding placenames fortify this conclusion - Tooman is the diminutive of "tombs", Nevitt means "holy sanctuary", Beldara means "valley of oak trees", Kinoud the "acorn wood", Rath Great indicates an enclosure not now apparent and local folklore identifies the area as a meeting place of the Fianna. Professor Barry Raftery RIP stated at the ABP oral hearing into the Nevitt site that the area was in his opinion a royal site (of the Pre-Christian Celtic Period). It is somewhat reassuring that this area is zoned "High Amenity", presumably based on the attractive unspoilt nature of the area and the dramatic views of the surrounding countryside and beyond. It is however disturbing that such an exceptionally important Celtic site, surviving in its place names, is not recognized nor recorded. In the circumstances a geophysical survey of the undisturbed portion of the proposed site should be carried out, and a survey of surrounding field names would also be advised. Such a survey at the Nevitt landfill site uncovered a remarkable early Christian complex in a field still bearing the name "The Chapel Bank" which is now recorded and preserved. All of the above comes with a word of caution. This is not the realm of the archaeologist, for no physical evidence of Celtic culture may be apparent in the landscape. It is however the realm of the Early Irish literary scholar and historian- a much rarer profession entirely. Assistance in this regard should be sought from the departments of Old Irish and History of our Universities or indeed Departments of Celtic Studies from overseas Universities. See REF3- "Monasticon Praemonstratense", Circaria Scotiae,- Ecclasiae Windbergensis in Bavaria Canonico, Staubing, 1952.
12. Hydrogeological investigations recorded in the EIS reveal that the site is partially located above an important and extensive aquifer which provides a public water supply at adjacent Bog of Ring, and an extensive horticultural well field in the surrounding area, and is a potential resource for future use as identified in the Greater Dublin Area Groundwater Study conducted by RPS consultants for Dublin City Council. The presence of a hazardous waste site in this location represents a long-term hazard to the aquifer, the protection of which can only be guaranteed for as long as the protective barriers and leachate handling systems remain intact. Quite apart from the danger of premature destruction of the liners by Exothermic reactions as outlined in REF1, the effectiveness of the plastic liner will in time diminish and disappear. This is therefore not a sustainable development in the long term for this location, and once again points to the need for an SEA to ascertain the ideal hydrogeological conditions which need to be present for the siting of a national hazardous waste landfill.

13. Information has come to hand from the Principal of Hedgestown National School, Mr Edward Kirk, that plans for a new school are at an advanced stage, to be sited at the existing playing field at Five Roads Roundabout, and on the proposed truck route to the landfill. This means that heavy trucks containing hazardous waste will pass the entrance to the new school. In addition the condition of the existing road from the roundabout through Nevitt to the proposed landfill, which will inevitably be used by schoolchildren, is in an appalling state of repair, has no public lighting or footpath, is not wide enough for the safe passage of heavy trucks and has a particularly dangerous "S" bend where visibility is restricted. The road is presently totally unsuitable for the passage of heavy trucks and highly dangerous for use by schoolchildren and parents, and would need a major upgrade if this development were to proceed.
14. It has just been reported in the Irish Times Wed 9th of Feb 2011, that the Poolbeg incinerator consultants are not disposed to send any ash to the MEHL facility. See attached article "Go Ahead Sought for Major Toxic Dump" dated Wed, Feb9, 2011 REF 4. The financial viability of constructing the facility to its finality i.e. phases 2 and 3 are now in doubt. We intend to ask the operators at the Oral hearing to show how the proposed trucking of bottom ash from either Cork or Belfast could be financially viable even if it were desirable or allowable from an environmental or national policy perspective. It appears therefore that this operation may never go beyond phase 1 and would thus be a facility for Indaver use only, an outcome we object to most strongly. Additionally under this most probable scenario the quarry itself would never be filled to its original level - which is the main objective favouring a development like this in an area of high amenity. REF 5. We would instead be left with an unfinished, unsightly, blot on the landscape - an outcome which we would find highly objectionable and undesirable.

(Ref 4)

Go ahead sought for major toxic dump

By TIM O'BRIEN

Irish Times Wed, Feb 09, 2011

PLANS FOR a major landfill capable of taking hazardous ash from Ireland's proposed incinerators have been lodged with An Bord Pleanála.

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Ltd (Mehl) is seeking permission for a 500,000-tonne-per-annum landfill to include hazardous waste on a site west of the M1 motorway at Hollywood Great, Nag's Head, Naul, Co Dublin.

According to plans, the landfill would be capable of taking all of the estimated 86,000 tonnes of "hazardous flue gas treatment residues" produced annually by three incinerators in development in the Republic, as well as one in Northern Ireland.

The incinerators include the Poolbeg waste to energy plant in Dublin and the Indaver Ireland plant at Carranstown in Co Meath which are under construction. Also named in the application is

the Indaver Ireland plant proposed for Ringaskiddy, Co Cork, along with a fourth, described as "provision for waste to energy in Northern Ireland".

The application is being considered by An Bord Pleanála, which has set a deadline of February 11th for submissions. A licence is also required from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Naul site is a former quarry operating as a landfill and licensed by the environmental agency for 500,000 tones of inert material per annum. The proposers note there would no need to change the permitted tonnage involved.

According to the environmental impact assessment associated with the application, the flue gas residues would typically contain heavy metals and dioxins and lime.

Dioxins are known carcinogens while other elements of the gases are classed as irritants to skin and respiratory systems. According to the plans, an onsite "solidification" facility would receive the treatment residues, solidifying them before their removal to "engineered cells".

The application is for a term of 25 years and the area of the site is 54.4 hectares.

In a statement, Mehl general manager Patricia Rooney said the company was engaged in extensive public consultation on the project and pointed out it was national policy to have a licensed hazardous landfill in place by 2012.

A spokesman for Indaver Ireland said it was favourably disposed towards the project. He pointed out that a hazardous landfill was part of waste management infrastructure which the environmental agency said this week was lacking in the Republic.

However, PJ Rudden of RPS Consultants, who are working on the Poolbeg incinerator, said it was not disposed to send either its non-hazardous "bottom ash" or its hazardous flue ash to Mehl for treatment.

Mr Rudden said it was intended to choose recycling ahead of landfill and the bottom ash would be sent to the UK with the flue ash going to Scandinavia.

A spokesman for An Bord Pleanála said it was policy to hold public oral hearings into applications which come before its strategic infrastructure division.

However, no date for a hearing has been set.

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Close

FW: Fly ash and bottom ash**From: John Shortt** (John.Shortt@cycle.ie)**Sent:** 02 February 2011 15:18:32**To:** Paddy Boyle (paddyboylrush@hotmail.com); 2declanwhite (2declanwhite@eircom.net); Shay Lunney (lazeral@indigo.ie); gemmant@eircom.net (gemma@eircom.net)

From MMcDonald below

-----Original Message-----

From: Ashley, Paul P [mailto:Paul.Ashley@mottmac.com]**Sent:** 02 February 2011 14:51**To:** John Shortt**Subject:** FW: Fly ash and bottom ash

Dear John

I have spoken to a colleague, who is not an expert in the subject, but came across a case recently where he had to get the legislation and guidance clear in his own mind.

My apologies if some of this is already familiar to you.

Until recently, bottom ash and fly ash were considered inert and were often used as daily cover on landfills.

The Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC rationalised the classification of wastes across Europe and required governments to decide whether wastes are Inert, Non-hazardous, or Hazardous, according to defined Waste Acceptance Criteria (specified in a separate EU Council Decision 2003/33/EC). The classifications then determined whether and how they could be landfilled.

This resulted in a number of materials previously considered inert to be reclassified.

Fly ash is now classified as Hazardous in the UK, and, I am assured, the classification process is sufficiently uniform that it would be considered so in Ireland as well - and that this is not a borderline classification: it falls well into the Hazardous category.

Bottom ash from waste incinerators has more variable composition and properties than fly ash. The example my colleague gave me was where the waste had been treated at the time of incineration with sodium hydroxide, which caused the bottom ash to have a very high pH: greater than 11, which put it into the Hazardous category. In that case it was treated by exposing it to the air for a month or so, during which period the NaOH reacted with CO₂ in the atmosphere to form Na₂CO₃, and the pH of the material dropped to levels which took it out of the Hazardous category (but he was not sure if it could then be classified as Inert).

However, the key point is that bottom ash can be variable in composition and properties, and treating it as Inert, Non-Hazardous or Hazardous, would have to be taken on a case by case basis and by applying the Waste Acceptance Criteria. I do not know how the Landfill Directive and WAC have been

implemented in legislation and regulations in Ireland, and nor does my colleague. It is possible, of course, that the company proposing to landfill bottom ash near you has already been through the process of getting the waste tested and classified, but these are questions worth asking. I also note that the Environment Agency requires any treatment of waste to occur before being brought to the landfill i.e. the operator could not claim that the bottom ash will be treated by natural processes in the landfill itself. I do not know if this is an EU or UK requirement, though I suspect the former.

I hope this helps.

Kind regards

Paul

Dr Paul Ashley, Group Practice Manager - Sustainability
Mott MacDonald, Demeter House, Station Road, Cambridge CB1 2RS, United Kingdom
Tel direct: +44(0)1223 463645; S/b: +44(0)1223 463500; Fax: +44(0)1223 461007

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REF. 1.



Institute of Hydrochemistry

Hydrogeology: Reactions Bottom Ash

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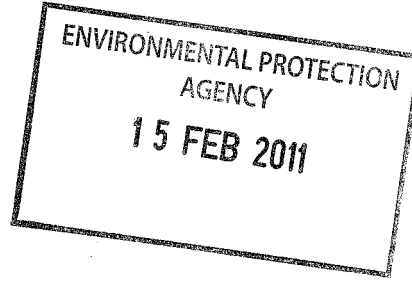
Exothermal Reactions in Bottom Ash Monofills

Objectives

- Better understanding of the exothermal reactions in Municipal Solid Waste Incinerator (MSWI) bottom ash.
- Simulation of the temperature development in a MSWI bottom ash landfill.
- Quantification of the mineral phases in the bottom ash.
- Quantification of the water, mass and energy balance of a MSWI bottom ash landfill.
- Development of strategies for landfill operation

Method of Approach

- Installation of a field laboratory in a bottom ash landfill
- Container and laboratory tests with different environmental conditions
- Tracer tests and meteorological monitoring
- Chemical analyses of bottom ash, leachate and precipitation
- Determination of isotopic ratios in landfill gas to



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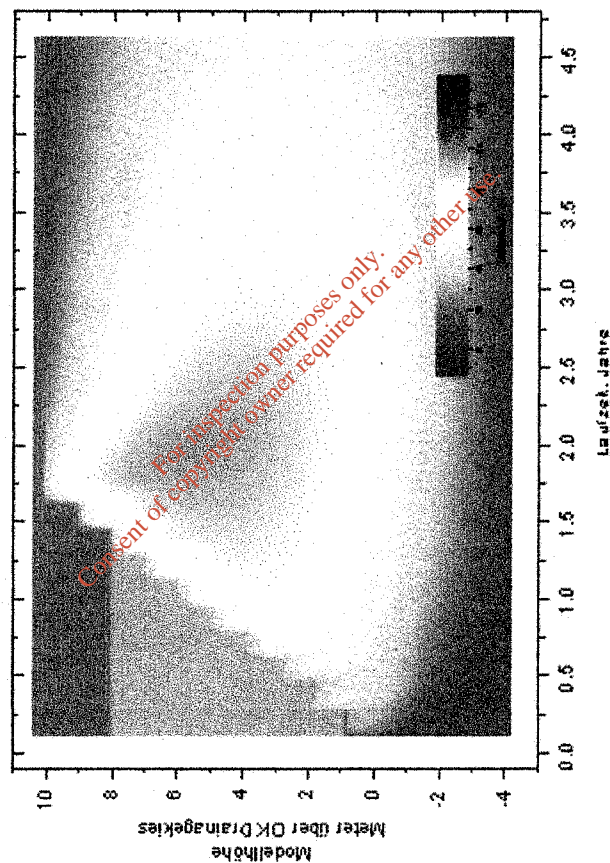
quantify microbial degradation

- Mineralogical characterization with SEM/EDX, polarisation microscopy, XRF, and XRD
- Leaching tests
- Geochemical modeling of the reactions in the landfill
- Numerical modeling to assess different emplacement strategies for the landfill

Results

Until the 1970s, bottom ash from the municipal solid waste incineration (MSWI) was believed to be almost inert, but since then several studies have shown that several exothermic reactions may cause a temperature increase in the landfill of up to 90 °C. There are reported several exothermic reactions in bottom ash material. The most decisive reactions for the temperature increase in the stored bottom ash are the corrosion of iron and aluminium, the slake of lime (CaO) and the carbonisation of portlandit (Ca(OH)₂). Although the exothermic reactions in the bottom ash are well known, the speed of reaction and its amount of the specific heat are still unknown. We have shown, that the main temperature increase due to the exothermic reactions have a time scale of 2 to 3 months and pointed out an initial specific heat of 26 W for one m³ of the 4 weekly stored bottom ash. Assessing the thermal capacity of the residues is essential since bottom ash has been deposited in landfills with poor landfill liner systems in Europe and in other countries during the last decade. In the US, bottom ash was commonly landfilled without processing, even though metals and other materials can be recovered by magnetic separation and screening. In some European countries (e.g. Germany, The Netherlands and France) bottom ash is partly reused (about 60 %) in road construction or as raw material for the ceramic and cement industry, whereas in Switzerland almost 100% of the bottom ash is disposed in landfills. High temperatures at the base of a landfill may affect the stability of the landfill liner system (flexible membrane liner (FML) and mineral clay layer).

Temperatures above 40 °C may affect the stability of the FML (made of High-Density-Polyethylene, HDPE) due to depoly-merisation and oxidation. Sudden ruptures of the FML may follow. Due to a diffusive transport of water and water vapour along the temperature gradient in the mineral clay layer, the clay barrier may desiccate and fail to retain leachate. In order to prevent thermal damages on the liner system, it is necessary to minimise temperature development in the landfill.



Simulated temperature development at a bottom ash disposal.

There are several factors such as the ambient temperature, the surface-to-volume-ratio and the deposition temperature of the bottom ash influencing the temperature development in a landfill. A numerical model incorporating basic concepts from chemistry and physics was developed to simulate the spatial and temporal distribution of heat in a bottom ash landfill. This objective was

accomplished in two steps: (1) the observation of the temperature development in a bottom ash landfill under several modes of emplacement, and (2) the development of a heat generation and transport model and coupling this with the obtained data from the landfill field experiments. With this numerical simulation model, we have a possibility to predict the temperature development in a bottom ash landfill regarding several modes of emplacement. The image above shows the predicted temperature development for a MWSI bottom ash landfill with a flat emplacement strategy (poster download 1.9 MB, german).

Partners

- Müllverwertungsanlage Ingolstadt
- Bayer. Landesamt für Umweltschutz

Financial Support

- BayFORREST F158

Responsible

- R. Biber

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Article

Geochemical Modeling of Weathering Reactions in Municipal Solid Waste Incinerator Bottom Ash

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REF 2
 X
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Abstract

The leaching of municipal solid waste incinerator (MSWI) bottom ash has been studied at different stages of natural weathering. Bottom ash samples, originating from a single incinerator, included grate siftings, unquenched, quenched, 6-week-old, 1.5-year-old and 12-year-old bottom ash. Leaching experiments were performed at various pH levels and liquid/solid ratios. The speciation code MINTEQA2 was used to evaluate whether the leachates are in equilibrium with minerals that are expected to form in MSWI bottom ash environments. Three major stages in weathering are identified, each stage having a characteristic pH that is controlled largely by Ca minerals and pCO₂, but also by soluble Al and SO₄: (1) unweathered bottom ash, with pH > 12 (grate siftings and unquenched samples); (2) quenched/non-carbonated bottom ash, with pH 10-10.5 (freshly quenched and 6-week-old samples); and (3) carbonated bottom ash with pH 8-8.5 (1.5- and 12-year-old samples). A comparison of the leaching mechanisms identified for these stages of weathering reveals major differences for Ca, Al, Fe, Si, and SO₄; for Na, K, and Cl, on the other hand, leaching mechanisms appear largely similar. The effect of weathering on the leaching of Pb, Zn, Cu, and Mo is discussed.

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This article has been cited by 11 ACS Journal articles (5 most recent appear below).



A New Method to Determine the Ratio of Electricity Production from Fossil and Biogenic Sources in Waste-to-Energy Plants
 Johann Fellner, Oliver Cencic, and Helmut Rechberger
Environmental Science & Technology
 2007 41 (7), 2579-2586



Effect of Accelerated Aging of MSWI Bottom Ash on the Leaching Mechanisms of Copper and Molybdenum
 Joris J. Dijkstra, André Van Zomeren, Johannes C. L. Meeussen, and Rob N. J. Comans
Environmental Science & Technology
 2006 40 (14), 4481-4487

History

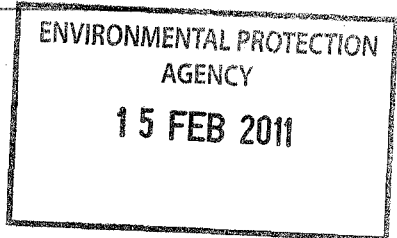
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 Revised manuscript received December 19, 1996
 Accepted December 20, 1996

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EXTRACT FROM "MONASTICON PRAEMONSTRATENSE"
"CIRCARIA SCOTIAE"
STAUBING-1952

14



HOLYWOOD <<ELENCHUS MATERIAE>>

Sta. Crux (et Stus. Congall?)

ANTIQUITUS:

Gaelice: Dair Congall, id est queretum Congalli, Dercongal, Derchungale, Darnounguille, Dawonguill, Retingal, Haly-, Holy-, Haliwode, -wod, -woid, Holy Bush, Saint Boyse.

LOCUS:

Prope Dumfries, versus aquiloneni, Dumfriesshire, Dioc. Galloway, saepius etiam attribuitur Glasguensi.

FUNDATIO / HISTORIA:

REF 3 X

Abbatia. In loco vetusti sanctuarii druidici, ubi vixit circa annum 1013 eremita quidam nomine Congall, ante annum 1225 (1180?) collocati sunt Praemonstratenses ex Soulseat. De fundatore nihil certi potest dici. Erronea opinio habet, ibidem iam fuisse abbatem anno 1154 [SCO-40]. Ecclesiae incorporatae et pluribus administratae: Holywood, Dunscore, Kirkconnell, Penpont, Tynron. Joannem de Sacrobosco, celebrem illum mathematicum saeculi XIII, fuisse professum huius abbatiae, non est certum [SCO-41]. Saeculo XIV Edwardus Bruce, frater regis Roberti, fundavit iuxta abbatiam hospitale cum capella, amplis proventibus dotatum. Dum Scotiae abbates, circa annum 1512, separationem sunt machinati a capite Ordinis, solus abbas Sacri Nemoris ab unitate non potuit avelli, ideo anno 1523 Vicarius Generalis et reformator Circariae ab illo est institutus [SCO-42]. Valor reddituum annuo 1544: 700 Libr. Scot. Anno 1562 signant 5 canonici cum Suppore, cui hoc eodem anno parochia quaedam saecularis committitur. Chorus ecclesiae abbatialis, quae in crucis forma fuerat constructa, deinde factus est templum parochiale protestantium, usquedum anno 1779 ex eius, et monasterii residuis lapidibus nova ecclesia construeretur. Nil superest de antiqua canonia nisi duae campanae, in turri dictae ecclesiae pedantes.

ARCHIVALIA:

- Cartularium dicitur fuisse ablatum in Collegium Scotorum Parisiis vel Duaci saeculo XVII, et non iam invenitur (HUTTON)
- Varia documenta 1557-1617 apud Dumfriesshire Antiquities Society
- Diploma anni 1548 apud Soc. Antiqu. Scotland.

FONTES ET LITERATURA:

- HUGO II 717
- WAEFELGHEM 208

Ref 5

Table No. 5.5 Zoning Objective "HA" High Amenity

Objective: To protect and improve high amenity areas.

Vision: The zoning objective seeks to protect these highly sensitive and scenic locations from any inappropriate development. Only agricultural uses and low impact amenity uses will be considered, when it can be shown that the special qualities of these areas will not be eroded by any proposed development. In recognition of the amenity potential of these areas, opportunities to increase public access will be sought.

Use Classes Related To Zoning Objective

Permitted In Principle	Agricultural Buildings, Agri-Tourism, Bed & Breakfast ^c , Boarding Kennels, Burial Grounds, Community Facility ⁱ , Crèche/Nursery ^c , Doctor/Dentist ^c , Utility Installations, Golf Course, Traveller Accommodation, Health Centre ⁱ , Home-Based Economic Activities ⁱ , Open Space, Sports Clubs ⁱ , Residential ^c , Veterinary Surgery, Woodland/Urban Forestry.
Not Permitted	Abattoir, Advertisements/Advertising Structures, Agricultural Machinery Sales Outlet, Aerodrome/Airfield, Alternative Energy Installations (excluding domestic solar panels), Agri-Business, ATM, Boarding Kennels, Betting Office, Car-Park (Commercial), Concrete/Asphalt Plant, Holiday Caravan Park, Residential Caravan Park, Cash & Carry Outlet, Casual Trading, Places of Worship, Enterprise/Training Centre, Dancehall, Funeral Home, Nightclubs, Heavy Good Vehicle Park, Garden Centre, Hospital, Holiday Homes ^b , Hotel ^k , Household Fuel Depot, Special Industry, Extractive Industry, Light Industry, General Industry, Offices, Extraction/Quarrying, Logistics, Major Waste to Energy Uses, Motor Sales Outlet, Offices, Park'n Ride, Residential Care Home, Refuse Transfer Station, Residential Institution, Retail Warehousing, Recreational Building (Commercial), Restaurant/Cafe ^{km} , Science and Technology Campus, Scrap Yard, Service Garage, Retail Shops, Take-Away, Tele-Services, Transport Depot, Warehousing.

Key to superscript symbols:

- C. Where the use is ancillary to the use of the dwelling as a main residence.
- G. Only where in compliance with policies and objectives for new dwellings in this zone.
- I. Only where proximate to local village/urban centre.
- K. Except where development is a conversion of a protected structure.
- M. Except where use is ancillary to other tourism/leisure facility.



SECTION 2.

THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE APPLICANT COMPANY and A COMMENT ON THE TRAFFIC SECTION OF THE EIS

Financial Stability of Applicant Company.

We refer to Section 3 of EIS Non Technical Summary(D 6877.40; Issue 1; 6 December 2010; Arup) section 3 Page 7/8 in which they outline that in relation to The Planning and Development(Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

“ the MEHL integrated waste management facility corresponds to one of the classes listed in the Seventh Schedule of the 2006 Act. **The facility is of strategic importance to the State and the region and An Bord Pleanala has given notice that the MEHL proposed development falls within the provisions of the 2006 Act.**”

If An Bord Pleanala considers this application to be of strategic importance we find that it would be prudent from a Public perspective that the applicant has the financial capability to finance such a large scale project and would have in place the necessary insurance bonds in place to protect the local community and taxpayer from any liability that may arise during the operation of the site or post its closure. We refer to the recent internal fire in Kerdiffstown landfill in which the operator has gone bankrupt/liquidation and the taxpayer is now facing a bill in excess of 35 million euro to remediate the site.(Ref: Funding to be provided for Kerdiffstown Dump says Brady January 29, 2011 Local TD and Minister of State, Aine Brady, has been informed by the Minister for the Environment, Eamon O’Cuiv TD, that funding will be provided to secure the Kerdiffstown Dump and deal with the fire at the site.)

‘The local coordination group, chaired by the County Manager, which included Kildare Co Co, HSE, EPA, Defence Forces and the Gardai, met to review the current situation at the Kerdiffstown site. The Technical Group have also met to agree an action plan to deal with the immediate effects of the fire.’

‘The Minister met with Kildare Co Co to review the situation and the Minister has confirmed that funding will be provided to secure the Kerdiffstown Dump and deal with the fire at the site. The Minister also met with all 4 local TD’s to discuss the issue.’

‘A long-term remediation plan for the site will be agreed by next Tuesday.’ concluded Minister Brady.

Financial Stability of applicant Murphy Group.

A judgement for €17 million was taken by ACC bank in 2010 against Murphy Developments.

ACC pursues developer for €17m

ACC Bank is seeking €17 million judgment orders against a developer and his company over unpaid loans. The case against Seamus Murphy Properties & Developments Ltd, with registered offices at Hampton Place, Balbriggan, Co Dublin, and its managing director, Seamus Murphy, Bower House, Fancourt, Balbriggan, was transferred to the Commercial Court yesterday by Mr Justice Peter Kelly.

The judge listed the matter to later this week to allow the defendants outline any defence which may be advanced. ACC claims some €17 million is owed by the company on foot of loans granted to it in 2006. It claims a demand for payment was issued in late April last.

It is alleged Mr Murphy had executed various guarantees and indemnities in 2004 and 2006 on foot of which he is obliged to discharge the liabilities of the company. Demand for payment of €17 million under those guarantees and indemnities was issued on May 5th last. The Bank claims some of the loans were advanced to assist the company in repaying existing loans with ACC related to a 76-acre site at Tullyallen roundabout, Co Louth and also to provide for interest roll-up. Another loan was to part finance the purchase of an 80-acre site at Mill Road, Drogheda, Co Louth.

A court action was also taken by treasury Holdings against Murphy Developments for failure to honour contractual obligations.

Treasury registers €900,000 judgment

By Laura Noonan
Tuesday February 01 2011

NAMA-borrower Treasury Holdings could soon be almost €900,000 richer after registering a judgment against Balbriggan businessman Seamus Murphy. The development company is pursuing Mr Murphy for costs arising from a lengthy legal battle over an agreement to develop a 125-acre tract of Co Louth land. In April 2008, Treasury subsidiary Drocaine won a legal battle to force Mr Murphy to honour an agreement to let the site be developed. The High Court agreed that Mr Murphy was not entitled to terminate the agreement and that Treasury could go ahead with the €125m development. Treasury is now chasing Mr Murphy for €886,000 in legal costs stemming from the battle, and registered a judgment for that amount last week.

A judgment is one of the most advanced steps of debt enforcement, and legally compels the debtor to pay out.

- Laura Noonan Irish Independent

We are unable to ascertain what charges over MEHL have been put in place by ACC.

Financial Stability of applicant MEHL.

We refer you to the enclosed MEHL set of Abridged Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2009 which are publically available.

We have reviewed the abridged accounts and also had them independently accessed by a firm of accountants. In our opinion this company is insolvent, has debts in excess of 8.2 million euro and the only asset of the company is the site, it is inconceivable that the value of the site when transferred to MEHL in October 2008 from Murphy Concrete Manufacturing Ltd that the site value increased from 2,517,508 euro to 36,066,852 when in Ireland we have recently gone through the greatest correction in property values. It is inconceivable that MEHL have bucked the trend and their property has increased in value by a multiplier of 14 see page 13.

We refer to page 14 Notes to the abridged financial statements.

2 (a) Principal asset valuation

Quote "The Company's principal asset comprises a landfill at Hollywood which has a net book value at 31 March 2009 of €35,476,475. The directors have been unable to obtain external third party valuations for this landfill and due to the current economic environment and its impact in particular on the construction sector, the directors have been unable to confirm the valuation by alternative means" unquote.

NLAG Comment

We maintain that without the proposed planning application being successful and the anticipated difficulties forecasted in the construction industry the value of this site is negligible and a conservative approach should have been taken and the valuation of site should reflect the impaired asset valuation. Should this have been done the company would be insolvent and the winding up of same should have taken place.

2 (b)

Quote "The banks facilities are in place for the period to December, 2010 and are to be renegotiated at that time". Unquote.

NLAG Comment

The companies bankers are Allied Irish Banks which has now been nationalised, MEHL have not provided any evidence of funding from AIB and for such a major strategic Infrastructure project it is appropriate that a full financial plan be presented for the entire lifecycle of the development. It would also be appropriate that the Bank guarantees this funding otherwise the company could fail and the exposure could fall back on the taxpayer. We believe it

appropriate that comprehensive Insurance should be put in place to cover all potential risks and that a significant bond should also be put in place.

If we look at this proposal from a taxpayer perspective it makes absolutely no sense, AIB (the taxpayer) is going to borrow a further 20 million (which is the investment MEHL say is required (see page 1 of EIS non technical summary)) more money from the European Central Bank to fund MEHL who is already in debt to AIB for euro 8.3million. So now the taxpayer is going to fund 28.3 million to MEHL. The annual interest bill at 6% apr is 1.7 million per annum and wage contribution of 15 operatives at 30,000 euro per year equates to 450,000 euro per annum. The only benefit to the Irish economy is the additional 15 staff required when the facility is operational and the 50 staff during construction.

As taxpayers we fail to understand why Indever(who appear to be leading all discussion with our community group on behalf of MEHL) who are a private company and it is their Hazardous waste residue that is being land filled in MEHL facility that they are not funding their own facility. It appears to us that they are outsourcing the disposal of their hazardous waste to the Irish taxpayer. What makes this entire proposal more ludicrous is that Fingal County Council have obtained planning permission for the largest landfill in Europe(within 1 kilometre of the MEHL facility) and this also will require substantial investment from the Irish Taxpayer.

We maintain that the taxpayer should get better value for money and either Indever fund the entire project or the planning authorities step up to the plate and take a holistic and comprehensive approach and ensure that we as a country move away from the stupid policies of the past and reject this application. With the insolvency of our state it makes more sense for our taxpayer's money be invested in projects that add value to our economy, at present the fly ash can be exported and the bottom ash disposed of in facilities which are already in situ. This is basic economics and should be the basis of review for any strategic infrastructure project.

Please refer to following comments on Government approach to PPI/PPF projects.

In July 2005, the Minister for Finance, Mr Brian Cowen T.D., announced a new initiative to support PPP projects by setting up a single specialised "Centre of Expertise" to be located in the National Development Finance Agency (NDFA). It will be responsible for the procurement of all new PPP projects in the Central Government Area

9 Insurance

9.1 Are insurances for PFI/PPP arrangements typically the responsibility of the public or private sector?

Provision of project insurances is almost exclusively the responsibility of the private sector in the Irish PPP context. Specified project insurance requirements in PPP projects are usually extensive and onerous and this to date has been an area of significant negotiation between the public and

private sectors.

9.2 Are there any risk allocation issues in relation to insurances which typically arise on PFI/PPP arrangements?

No specific issues arise here save in respect of the extent of coverage specified to be provided. Access to insurance proceeds accounts sometimes causes issues between public authority and funders.

Transport Section of EIS.

We refer to chapter 8 of the EIS and to the following statement therein.

8.2 Assessment Methodology

8.2.1 Key Assumptions

Design year flows on the surrounding road network for assessment purpose is based upon the forecasted traffic flows obtained from Fingal Landfill Project EIS 2007. No additional traffic surveys were conducted for the current assessment.

NLAG COMMENT.


The above statement is totally absurd and the public are unable to ascertain what has been considered without referring to a previous planning application by another party. For those of us who participated in the Fingal Landfill Project Bord Pleanala Oral Hearing it was ascertained that the data used in preparing the traffic analysis was incorrect and totally out of date. So for MEHL to prepare an EIS on this basis is totally flawed, in addition there have been significant changes in the area.

- **Hedgestown National school has received planning permission for a new school on the LP01080.**
- **James McNally has been operating a Logistics/Distribution company from his premises which uses the same route as proposed by MEHL. They have upwards of 20 2 way movements per hour of 40 ft Trailers.**
- **MEHL do not describe what size vehicles will be utilized, this is important as sections of the LP01080 are not wide enough for 2 40ft trucks to pass each other, in fact in one section a car has difficulty passing a 40ft truck.**
- **The LP01080 is actually used extensively for cycling and no account has been made of this.**

21

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY
15 FEB 2011

Smith & Williamson Freaney


4385621

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the period ended 31 March 2009

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Company Number: 448931

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

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Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

for the period ended 31 March 2009

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and published by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and with Irish Statute comprising the Companies Acts 1963 to 2009, and all Regulations to be construed as one with those Acts. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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Signed on behalf of the Board

Seamus Murphy 

Patricia Rooney 

Date: 1st September, 2009

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS
of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited**
pursuant to Section 18(3) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986

On 1st September, 2010 we reported as auditors of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited to the directors of the company on the abridged financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2009 on pages 7 to 14 and our report was as follows:

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2009 on pages 7 to 14 which the directors of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company ; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare properly the abridged financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion on those abridged financial statements and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Sections 10 and 12 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986 from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under Section 18 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of Sections 10 and 12 of that Act.

Other information

On 1st August 2010 we reported as auditors of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited to the shareholders on the company's financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2009 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

We have audited the financial statements of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited for the year ended 31 March 2009 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 193 of the Companies Act 1990. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2009. We state whether we have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and whether the financial statements are in agreement with the books of account. We also report to you our opinion as to:-

- whether the company has kept proper books of account
- whether the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- whether at the balance sheet date there exists a financial situation which may require the company to convene an extraordinary general meeting.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS
of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited**
pursuant to Section 18(3) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986

We report to the shareholders if, in our opinion, any information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and directors' transactions is not disclosed and, where practicable, include such information in our report.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatement within it.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Accounting Standards (UK & Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned our audit so as to obtain all of the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error.

In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2009 and of its results for the period then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2009.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the company. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of account.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS
of Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited**
pursuant to Section 18(3) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

The net assets of the company as stated in the Balance Sheet are more than half of the amount of its called-up share capital and, in our opinion on that basis there did not exist at 31 March 2009 a financial situation which under Section 40(1) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1983 would require the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of the company.'

Emphasis of Matter

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures in Note 3 to the Financial Statements in relation to the principal asset valuation and the availability of future funding to enable the company to continue its waste management development. Our opinion is not qualified in this respect.



SMITH & WILLIAMSON FREANEY AUDIT COMPANY
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor
Paramount Court
Corrig Road
Sandyford Business Park
Dublin 18

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 5 and 6 made pursuant to Section 18(3) of the Companies (Amendment) Act 1986 is a true copy of the original.

Director



Secretary



Date: 1st September, 2010

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Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2009

	Notes	2009 €
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets		<u>36,231,097</u>
Current Assets		
Stocks		47,333
Debtors		742,827
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>542,798</u>
		1,332,958
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	3	<u>(769,117)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>563,841</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>36,794,938</u>
Creditors		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	3	<u>(8,214,535)</u>
Net Assets		<u><u>28,580,403</u></u>
Capital and Reserves		
Called up share capital	4	10,000,101
Share premium account		19,919,328
Profit and loss account		<u>(1,339,026)</u>
Equity Shareholders' Funds		<u><u>28,580,403</u></u>

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We have relied on specified exemptions contained in Sections 10 and 12 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1986 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of those exemptions as a small company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Seamus Murphy 

Patricia Rooney 

Date: 1st September, 2010

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the period ended 31 March 2009

Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Acts, 1963 to 2009. They comply with the financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Cash Flow Statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement because it is classed as a small company.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is derived from the management of waste materials. Revenue is recognised when it is capable of reliable measurement which is deemed to take place on an invoice basis.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, as follows:

-landfill site aquisition and enhancement costs are depreciated over the life of the landfill project based on the rate of fill of void space, commencing from the start of landfill operations. Available void space is measured annually.

-all other assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful lives at the following annual rates:

Plant and machinery	-	20%
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5%-33.33%
Motor vehicles	-	20%

Leasing

Tangible fixed assets held under leasing arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the balance sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the profit and loss account.

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the profit and loss account as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the period ended 31 March 2009

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. Annual contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

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Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the period ended 31 March 2009

1. PERIOD OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The company was incorporated on 12 November 2007 and commenced trading on 1 October 2008. The financial statements are for the period from 12 November 2007 to 31 March 2009.

2. EMPHASIS OF MATTER**a) PRINCIPAL ASSET VALUATION**

The company's principal asset comprises a landfill at Hollywood which has a net book value at 31 March 2009 of €35,476,475. The directors have been unable to obtain external third party valuations for this landfill and due to the current economic environment and its impact in particular on the construction sector, the directors have been unable to confirm the valuation by alternative means.

b) GOING CONCERN - FUTURE FUNDING

The directors have negotiated funding from its bankers to enable it to apply for a new Environmental Protection Agency licence for the acceptance of non biodegradable waste. In addition the directors have sought an amended Planning Consent Under Strategic Infrastructure Development with An Board Planala. The directors are confident that the licence and planning consent amendment will be obtained. Additional facilities have been approved by the company's bankers to proceed with these applications.

The banks facilities are in place for the period to December, 2010 and are to be renegotiated at that time. The directors are confident that the company's bankers will continue to make the necessary facilities available to enable the company to continue with its waste management development.

3. CREDITORS

2009

€

Included in creditors:**Amounts falling due within one year**

Net obligations under finance leases
and hire purchase contracts

277,475**Amounts falling due after more than one year**

Loans

8,214,535

Allied Irish Banks plc hold a fixed and floating charge over all the assets of the company, incorporating a specific charge over the company's land at Hollywood, Naul, Co. Dublin.

Allied Irish Banks plc hold a letter of guarantee in the amount of €8,363,000 together with interest and costs and a mortgage on lands at Sarsfieldstown and Richardstown in Gormanston, Co. Meath from Murphy Concrete (Manufacturing) Limited, a group company.

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended 31 March 2009

4. SHARE CAPITAL			2009
			€
Authorised			
Description	No of shares	Value of units	
Ordinary shares	10,999,999	€1.00 each	10,999,999
"A" Ordinary shares	1	€1.00 each	1
			<u>11,000,000</u>
 Allotted, called up & fully paid			
Ordinary shares	10,000,100	€1.00 each	10,000,100
"A" Ordinary shares	1	€1.00 each	1
			<u>10,000,101</u>

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Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended 31 March 2009

4. SHARE CAPITAL CONTINUED

The holder of the "A" ordinary share shall be entitled to unilaterally control the composition of the board of directors of the company. Holders of ordinary shares in the company are expressly not so entitled.

The "A" Ordinary share shall entitle the holder thereof the right to received notice of and attend but not vote at the general meetings of the company. The ordinary shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right to receive notice of and attend and to vote at any general meeting of the company.

Only the holders of ordinary shares be entitled to participate in the distribution of dividends.

On a return of assets on liquidation or otherwise the assets of the company available for distribution among shareholders shall be applied to the holders of the ordinary shares. The holder of the "A" Ordinary share shall only be entitled to payment of €1 after the payment of assets to the holders of ordinary shares.

The "A" ordinary and ordinary shares rank parri passu in all other respects.

The directors' and secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as follows:-

Name	Class of Shares	Number Held At 31/03/09
Seamus Murphy	Ordinary	<u>10,000,100</u>

5. DIRECTORS' TRANSACTIONS

As permitted by the Companies Act 1990 the following interest free loan was made to a director. The following amount is receivable from a director :

	Balance 2009 €	Movement in period €	Maximum in period €
Seamus Murphy	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the period ended 31 March 2009

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year Murphy Concrete (Manufacturing) Limited, a group company transferred the Hollywood waste management operation to Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited. The assets and liabilities were transferred at fair value.

Included in debtors is €119,794 owed by Murphy Concrete (Manufacturing) Limited. An intercompany loan of €200,000 owed by Seamus Murphy Property and Developments Limited was written off during the year.

Certain expenses were incurred on behalf of the company by Murphy Concrete Manufacturing Limited. All such expenses were transacted through the intercompany account.

The company paid rent of €300,000 to Seamus Murphy, a director, for the lease of property at Hollywood Great, Naggs Head, Naul, Co. Dublin for the period ended 31 March 2009.

7. DEMERGER OF MURPHY ENVIRONMENTAL HOLLYWOOD BUSINESS

The board of directors of Murphy Concrete Manufacturing Limited approved the demerger of the Murphy Environmental Hollywood Business and the demerger took place on 1 October 2008.

The carrying value and fair values of the assets transferred from Murphy Concrete Manufacturing Limited to Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited are as follows:

	Book Value €	Fair Value Adjustment €	Fair Value €
Land and buildings	2,517,508	33,549,344	36,066,852
Plant, fixtures & fittings, and motor vehicles	928,652	-	928,652
Stocks	54,540	-	54,540
Debtors and prepayments	1,461,472	-	1,461,472
Cash at bank	708,426	-	708,426
Creditors and accruals	(949,796)	-	(949,796)
Loans	(8,350,818)	-	(8,350,818)
Net assets acquired	<u>(3,630,016)</u>	<u>33,549,344</u>	<u>29,919,328</u>
Satisfied by:			
Share capital			10,000,000
Share premium			<u>19,919,328</u>

Murphy Environmental Hollywood Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the period ended 31 March 2009

8. HOLDING COMPANY

The company regards Murphy Concrete Manufacturing Limited as its parent company.

9. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 1st September 2009

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