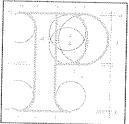


Le Dea-Mhéin With Compliments An Bord Pleanála



64 Sråid Maoribhride. Barle Átha Chath 1.

Tel: (01) 858 8100 LoCall: 1890 275 175 Fax: (01) 872 2684 Web.http://www.pleanala.ie email:bord@pleanala.ie

64 Marlborough Street. Dublin 1.

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# **Eddie Brennan**

Agency.

From:	Pamela McDonnell < P.McDonnell@epa.ie >
Sent:	13 April 2016 17:03
То:	The Eddie Brennan
Cc: /	Anne Marie O'Connor
Subject:	PLanning file reference PL13.097889; Zinc Processors t/a Shannonside Galvanising P0650-03 Drombaffartimerick
Eddie	
<del>-</del>	telephone conversation I would greatly appreciate if you could forward to the EPA a ds pertaining to the above referenced planning file in advance of An Bord Pleanala's don P0650-03.
I look forward to hearing from	you.
Yours sincerely	
Pamela McDonnell	14/04/2
Pamela McDonnell	
Inspector	
Environmental Licensing Programme	mela,
Office of Environmental Sustainability	es d'édit
Environmental Protection Agency	surreines (): requester.
Inniscarra Cork	iton of the state
P31 VX59	the Com
	Hope this nects.
Phone: 021 4860841	stook,
Email: p.mcdonnell@epa.ie	Eddie Brennen
Web; www.epa.ie	Consent d'adoption de la
	Direct him 01-8737131.
********	********************
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Mapscan12 Site Layout Plan 1:250 Oct '95

Mapscan13 Site Layout Plan 1:250 Jan '95

Mapscan14 Location of Galvanising Plant 1:100 Octe 95







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Our Ref: 13.097889 P.A.Reg.Ref:1312/95

Mr Joseph Shanahan, 'Little Acre", Drombannan, County Limerick.

1st July, 1997

Appeal re:

Hot Dip Plant including New Building at Drombanny, County

Limerick.

Dear Sir,

The Board has asked me to reply to your letter of the 27th June, 1997.

The position in this matter is that the Board decided the appeal only after having given full and careful consideration to the proposed development in the context of the proper planning and development of the area. The issuing of the decision marks the conclusion of the Board's role.

You should note that the Board does not interpret any decision which it makes, nor does it clarify any issue that has arisen during the course of the appeal. When the Board's decision is made, its role is spent.

I would also refer you to Section 27 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1976, as inserted by section 19(4) of the Local Government (Planning and Development), Act, 1992, which sets out the powers of the courts in relation to an application by a planning authority or any other person concerning alleged unauthorised development or non-compliance with conditions of a permission (extract enclosed).

The Board is precluded from any further involvement in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Donlan

Senior Executive Officer.

Encl.

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1

Tel; (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Úrlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreacl Baile Átha Cliath 1

An Bord Pleanála

SATURDAY MAY 31, 1997



Joe and Nancy Shanahan in their back gerden with the controversial steel plant in the background.

# By PATRICIA FEEHILY

A CAR park development beside a steel plant at Drombanna has sparked off a protest in the neighbourhood.

Limerick County Council confirmed this week that planning permission had not been sought for the car park at the Hegarty Hammond Steel Stock plant, and

work had been stopped until an application has been submitted and dealt with

Neighbours are also complaining about a constant "humming noise" from the

But plant owner, John Hegarty, said that he was providing the car park to accommodate his nearest neighbours, Joe and Nancy Shanahan, who were complaining about lorries unloading steel beside their house.

The whole plant was the subject of appeals to an Bord Pleanala by local residents when Limerick County Council granted

planning permission for the plant a couple of years ago.

The Bord upheld the decisions to grant permission subjects to grant permission for the plant a couple of years ago. sion subject to conditions; an environmental report stated that if there was a noise problem from the plant, it could be dealt with by simple noise control methods.

The site is beside a new day care centre and a hous-ing scheme for old people, due to be opened shortly by Minister for Health, Michael Noonan.

One resident who didn't want her name used, said that the continual hum was the plant was "intolerable".

The Shanahans say that if something isn't done, they will be forced to leave the house where they reared their family.

"The noise is penetrating," Ms Shanahan said.
When the Limerick

Leader visited the site a while back, there was a there was a continuous hum from the plant. This week it was still obvious, but it did appear to have been turned down.

The Shanahans are also complaining about disruption from articulated lorries turning and unloading beside their home, where the entrance to the plant is

Mr Hegarty said that he had decided to provide the car park to avoid any further disruption. He pointed out that he lives just as close to the plant and the entrance himself as the Shanahans.

He said that he made every effort to compromise and had offered to provide window insulation for the Shanahans but his offer was rejected,

The Council spokesper-son said that noise from the plant had been monitored by Forbairt and the Council was awaiting their report on the issue EPA Export 19-04-2016:00:5

APPLICATION TO
PLANNING AUTHORITY
Limerick County Council, Co.
Linerick: Planning permission
is sought from Limerick County Council for retention of
industrial buildings, extraction
far parking open storage area
as constructed, proposed renovation and extension to existing
offices, erection of railing to
parking storage area and ancillary works at Drombanny, Near
limerick. Applicant: John
Hegarty. (6500)

14-6-97

abided by I.E. Noise, hours buildings, Fen trappie, as L.c.C. will verify, Or reply by return would be appreciated as we the Shanahans who had on submisson included in the the appeal sent to you in Jan '96 by Jack Brosnaha and others, have been constantly in bouch with L.C.C. and the office of lenvirontent about all these promblems, and so par we have received no improvement in the situation and I repeat how can John stegarty continue working without proper plauring permission Cis Itus pramblem has coused us enelless trouble and hardships, this is a residential area here in i) Romando and we are at a loss to understantion how he got planning permission of a such a big concern at the beginning We are now hopping sometime, will be done before he succeeds in his 2 nd application. This matter is very ungert, Thombig leger of immediate attention AN BORRO BY JOY JOY SHANAHAN) P.S. lendos. Sphotographis of The situation and which are next to our home Iso enclosing elippings from the feader This is our

Ref No. PL13097 & AN BORD PLEANALAS The Acre P.A. Reg Ref. 1312 7 By By Deambanner
30 JUN 1997 Co Line ick
Lit. detect. From 27. 6.97 27.6.97 Dear Sir er Madan I am writing to your for information with regards to planning permission granted to John Aleganty Deambarna for Hel Dip plant on 8/0/97 This pennission was granted by you (an book Pleanater) in accordance with plans and panticulars subject to conditions and we the Shanahan family who are adjacent to the plant have been in framed now by the Limerick County Comcil that wa Hegarty hasn't aborded plans submitted by you. Idendly explain to me how our appeals were turned down, and for what we had to pay money, and he has been and still is continuing working without proper planning conditions. Ite has now adventised in the I merite deader por retention, with different plans, which means we have to go through the whole procedure again I am at a loss to under stand how it east no money to appeal to you for something that is now wrong, and as far as we are concerned is un autorised. I'd like to point out to you the conditions which you set out when granting this permission have never bee

# APPEAL FORMALLY DECIDED

	PL 13.097889
•	PROCESSING SECTION E.O Ms. & Rechmond,
	Order had been signed, sealed and issued to all those listed on suchission sheet.
	Copies have been sent to lispector and S.A.C.
	Date 8596.
	Date
	(1) Mo Byene FILE Idebeposit  Signed B. Rodmond E.O. Date 98/96
2.	FILE Ideberosia  E.o. Data 98/96
	Signed B. Kodinand 2.0.
3.	FILE TO ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO:
	(1) prepare E.I.S. Notice
	(2) other
	Signed E.O. Date
	Signed

#### AN BORD PLEANALA

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT) ACTS, 1963 TO 1993

#### County\_Limerick

#### Planning Register Reference Number: 1312/95

APPEAL by Jack Brosnahan of Drombanna, County Limerick and others against the decision made on the 7th day of December, 1995 by the Council of the County of Limerick to grant subject to conditions a permission to John Hegarty of Drombanny, County Limerick for development comprising the erection of hot dip plant including new building at Drombanny, County Limerick in accordance with plans and particulars lodged with the said Council:

DECISION: Pursuant to the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1993, it is hereby decided, for the reason set out in the First Schedule hereto, to grant permission for the said development in accordance with the said plans and particulars, subject to the conditions specified in the Second Schedule hereto, the reasons for the imposition of the said conditions being as set out in the said Second Schedule and the said permission is hereby granted subject to the said conditions.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE

It is considered that, subject to compliance with the conditions set out in the Second Schedule, the proposed development, which is considered to be a small scale extension and rationalisation of the established steel engineering land use on the site, would not seriously affect the amenities of the area, would not be prejudicially to public health, traffic safety or convenience or the established residential and farming land uses in the vicinity of the site and would, otherwise, be in accordance with the proper planning and development of the area.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE

1. The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hours and 1800 hours Monday to Saturday inclusive.

Reason: In the interest of the amenities of neighbouring property.

The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous eight hour period shall not exceed five dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (eight hours) shall be monitored within three months of the start of operations and thereafter on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the planning authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason: In the interest of residential amenity.

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on bittoes only, and other use.

### SECOND SCHEDULE (CONTD.)

The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the planning authority within three months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the planning authority.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements for spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to and agreed with the planning authority.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

Member of An Bord Pleanála duly authorised to authenticate the

seal of the Board.

Dated this y day of

1996.



# SUBMISSION OF DRAFT ORDER

PL/3.	091	889
2.27		

Date: 7th May 96

	BOARD,
	Draft Order giving effect to recommendation/direction to grant/refuse is attached for consideration.
	APPELLANT (S): Jack & Helen Brosnatan APPLICANT John Hegarty
	DEVELOPMENT: See do
	P.A.: Lunerack County Council/Corporation/U.D.C. Decision to grant/refuse/outline permission/permission/approval
	SECRETARIAT,
	Please issue notifications
	Pop.: (NA102) Linerick Co Co
Kally	Appellant(s)/Agent: (NA102/103/107/108) Jack Brosnahan
	Applicant/Agent: (NA102/103/107/108)
	Observers and Others: (NA101/102) (Eileen Zellmann G. R.K.R. Community
(2)	Drombanna House & Senior Citizens Centre. 3 D.K.R. Community Association  Drombanna House & Senior Citizens Centre. 3 D.K.R. Community Association  Direction Hickey & Others.  Dublic Representatives: (NA101) michael Noonan 23 01 96
-6	Public Representatives: (NA101) michael Noonan 23-01-96
	Central Statistics Office: (NA105) Floor Area = 12.03.96 Mr. J. Hego
	monday to saturday specified in condt. 1-as discussed
	and red
	We had the the
	Drafted: Sineau Cyan E.O. Cleared: S.E.O./S.A.O.

Date:\_

Typing & Letters Checked: Sinead Ryan E.O. Date: 7.05.96

For inspection

**Board Direction** 

An Bord Pleanála

File No: 13 097889.

0

board dæided to grant permission generalleg in accordance with Inspector's veroenmendation and attached neursed lopy of death schedules.

Thirtiedired for any other use

Board Member Margarel Beprue

Date 7 May 1996.

steps taken to comply with this condition# shall be submitted to the planning authority within 3 months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the planning authority.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the planning authority and agreed.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

W.E. BYRNE

SENIOR INSPECTOR

MAY, 1996



FIRST SCHEDULE - REASON FOR GRANTING PERMISSION

The proposed development is considered to be a small scale extension and rationalisation of the established steel engineering land use on the site which would not adversely affect the amenities of the area to any significant degree and would not be prejudicial to public health, traffic safety or convenience or the established residential and farming land uses in the vicinity of the site and would otherwise accord with the proper planning and development of the area.

# SECOND SCHEDULE - CONDITIONS

weekiday

The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hour and 1800 hours on any day:

Reason: In the interest of the amenities of neighbouring property.

The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to 2. the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous 8 hour period shall not exceed 5 dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (8 hours) shall be monitored within 3 months of the start of operations and henceforth on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the planning authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason: In the interest of residential amenity.

The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all

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Any faults discovered

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13.097889

Limerick County Council

Reg. 1312/95

Removal and rebuilding of new building and hot-dip plant at Drombanna.

Applicant:

John Hegarty

Appellant:

John Brosnahan & Others

Observer:

- 1) Drombanna Houses & Senior Citizens Centre
- 2) Donoughmore Knockea, Roxboro Community Assoc
- 3) Eileen Zeilman & Others
- 4) I.F.A.
- 5) William Hickey & Others
- 6) Eileen & Michael O'Dea

Decision:

Grant Permission

Site Inspection:

W.E. 13.04.1996

## Report Appendices:

- I Location Map, 1:126,720
- II Photographs & Key Map
- III 'Stopping Distances' Dublin County Council

Y; any other use

#### PROPOSAL

-----

The proposal relates to an established steel engineering premises located in a suburbanised rural area at c. 5 km from Limerick City Centre and along the main Kilmallack Road; cf Appendix I.

The site layout plan to 1:250 scale submitted on 03.02.1995 shows in green colour the building to be demolished and replaced.

The plans submitted on 03.02.1995 provided for the hot-dip galvanising facility in the replacement building.

The hot-dip galvanising facility was proposed to be located towards the westernmost corner of the large building at the south-western end of the site, according to the plans submitted on 25.10.1995 and on 16.11.1995 and the filter house located at its easternmost corner.

An EIS was submitted on 06.06.1995, in relation to which the planning authority sought further information and clarification by letter of 02.08.1995 to which a response was made by letter of 21.08.1995. These submissions including, for convenience, more detailed information on the proposal, will be addressed in my assessment insofar as I consider to be desirable or necessary.

The existing access will continue to be used.

#### **DECISION (07.12.1995)**

\_\_\_\_\_\_

The planning authority decided to grant permission, with conditions relating to hours of operation, noise level, surface water disposal and spent dip disposal.

only any other is

### APPEAL (08.01.1996)

#### 

The appeal is made by various residents of the locality and raises the following as concerns of the residents.

- (a) Absence of air emission controls, from chimney or otherwise.
- (b) Inappropriateness of further industrial proposal in agricultural/residential area of mixed population age profile and prejudice to health of persons and animals.
- (c) Monitoring.
- (d) Potential pollution of water table.
- (e) Absence of public piped sewerage in area.
- (f) Noise vis a vis hours of operation.

The appeal then goes on to raise and criticise matters covered in the EIS, including;

- i) Nature of area and occupancy and redirection of development to industrial estate.
- ii) No job creation; therefore no benefit to locality.
- iii) Storage of chemicals.
- iv) Traffic generation and hazard.
- v) Filtering and potential hazard from ammonia and gaseous chloride.
- vi) Predicted noise levels and controls.

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- vii) Location of similar plants.
- viii) Non-indigenous nature of proposal vis a vis agricultural needs.
- ix) Potential leakage of chemicals from delivery vehicles.
- Downstream control of additional oil, fat and grease and monitoring thereof. Precedent of breach of planning permission 677/90, relating to maintenance of interceptor.
- xi) Emissions of lead.

#### OBSERVER'S CASE

-------------

Points raised in the observers case are reflected within the appellant's case.

### PLANNING AUTHORITY RESPONSE (26.01.1996 & 28.02.1996)

The planning authority regards the proposal as a minor relatively non-impacting extension of an established land use, which extension of use is limited by the small scale of the dip baths.

It is pointed out that Condition No. 3 addresses the inadequacy of the surface water drainage system.

### APPLICANT'S RESPONSE (06.02.1996 & 29.02.1996)

Main points made in the submission of 06.02.1996 are:

1) Minor expansion.

pedion purposes only any other use

- 2) Other industrial land uses in area.
- 3) No evidence submitted on residential property devaluation.
- 4) Issue of job creation/economy was addressed by Forbairt.
- 5) It is agreed that general land use in area is for grazing and production of hay and silage.
- 6) Forbairt will monitor the process where so required.
- 7) Application details the prevention of spillage to prevent any water pollution.
- 8) Development does not require public water supply or sewerage.
- 9) Condition No. 1 controls hours of operations and also suits optimal running of the plant.
- 10) Acid is already transported along the public roads.
- 11) E.I.S. Additional matters covered in response to the appellant's remarks concerning the EIS are:
  - (4) Need for galvanising plant to complement existing market for untreated steel.
  - (6) Present business has been operating on site for 8 years and was previously a Builders HQ. Closure of creamery has reduced traffic on this road.
  - (7),(8), (13) & (14): Forbairt letter has addressed the issues of (a) ammonia & gaseous chloride emissions (b) noise (c) lead emissions and (d) comparative results at Kent plant.
  - (11) Potential chemical leakages from vehicles is taken account of by the suppliers.

utdess out it is not other use.

(12) Limerick County Council letter of 01.02.1996 concludes that results of tests indicate that there is no existing significant impact on the water in the stream.

The response of 29.02.1996 states that the applicant Company holds a permit to treat or store waste by licence from the local authority, and the following additional points are made:

- (1) Applicant resides immediate to development and would not do so if there were risk.
- (2) Planning Authority, EIS and Forbairt concludes that the existing operation is not a problem, or where so, remedial action will be implemented; condition No. 3 addresses this issue, requiring remedy within 3 months.
- (5) Three to five extra vehicles per day will make insignificant impact on road structure.

This is further supported by ref. A, being a report by Forbairt on outstanding queries on technical data.

#### SITE

====

The location, on the main Limerick-Kilmallock Road, is shown on the 1:126,720 Scale map and more specifically on the application map to 1:10560 which shows the site, existing houses and other small field plots marked out to the north-west of the site.

I have attached photographs and key map:

No. 1 is the access road into this backland site; the applicant's own dwelling is on R.H.S. of photograph. The access width is c. 7m and there were some vehicles and plant parked there at time of my inspection.

only, and other use

No. 2 is a view south along the public road; there is a layby fronting the property on the opposite side of the access to the site. The public road has c. 6m carriageway and c. 3m hard shoulder on each side.

No. 3 is a view north from opposite the entrance to the site, viewing towards the curve in the road alignment to the north.

No. 4 is a view west down through the site, from vantage point on south side of office.

No. 5, a contra-view to No. 4, views back up through the site from the building at its western end.

Boundary conditions, where not evident in these photographs, are indicated on the site layout plans.

#### DEVELOPMENT PLAN

#### 

It is policy to have regard to the waste produced from developments and to prevent pollution of water.

Section 6:1:5 sets out normally required standards for industrial and commercial development including safe access, parking and circulation, screening and landscaping, storage and disposal of waste, control of emissions and fire safety requirements.

It is basic policy to direct housing development to existing settlements.

#### ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

The issues relate to land use, residential amenity, public health and traffic safety.

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Regarding land use, it is important to note that this case concerns a site with a long established civil engineering/steel engineering use. It is evident that a substantial number of the points of appeal relate to the existing operation and would not be relevant unless the Board considered that a reduction or amelioration of impact were necessary in relation to the existing development in order that the proposed development could be accommodated without undue impact. In any event, it is quite evident, from a reading of the file, that any problems relating to the existing operation can be quite easily remedied.

On the matter of locational strategy, it would clearly be better if an industrial use had not been established here in the first instance and had been redirected to an industrial estate. Equally it would be preferable had the typical ribbon of ribbon development in this essentially rural area not been established. It would seem that the only possible claim to 'settlement' status in the past was the fact that the creamery operated there and would have been an industrial node with incidental social contact between patrons of the creamery.

Regarding potential pollution by liquid waste, The proposed development is effectively a 'closed system' within the existing enterprise. The galvanising unit will be housed within the existing buildings and will be of quite small scale. It will be bunded. The storage and disposal of chemicals is covered by licence and there will be recycling within the process and ultimate disposal off site at intervals. The system does not provide for drainage of liquid waste to any watercourse or other disposal system on the site or in its vicinity and, as I previously indicated, many of the objections are made in reference to the existing steel engineering business. Condition No. 3 imposed by the planning authority which appears as remedials to the existing system can be justified on the basis of the replacement building, as provision of an adequate surface water drainage system can be so justified. The planning authority explained apparently high iron content as due to typographical error in specifying the unit of measurement.

roses only any other the

The second matter arising in relation to waste disposal is the issued of air pollution, I have traced this matter through the file; it is addressed by the applicant in Sections 5:2, 6:4 and 7:2 of the EIS together with items 11 & 13 by way of further information on 21.08.1995 to the planning authority and also the answers to outstanding queries in the Forbairt report with applicant's response of 29.02.1996. The expected level of emissions is based on experience elsewhere and on the performance of the filter. Comparative results shown in Section 7:2 of the EIS indicate that emissions will not be significant and will be well within the required standards. Refusal on grounds of air pollution is therefore not justified.

Traffic safety has been raised as an issue. I refer to pages 4 & 5 of the 'Brosnahan & Others' appeal concerning the matter of stopping distance and proximity to the bend. The applicants response is that the present business has been operating for over 8 years with no accidents. It is also pointed out that the site was in use for 15 years previously as HQ for Building & Civil Engineering business which gave rise to heavy traffic which was considerably more. It is also noted that absence of creamery traffic has reduced the traffic on the road.

The appellant's references to rules of the road (pages 38-40) show that the available distance from the bend to the site access, assuming an entering or exiting vehicle obstructing the road, is adequate for car stopping (60 mph). Although this road section is in the maximum speed zone, it is likely that cars will travel at less than the maximum 60 mph, because of the built-up ribboning of development.

The appellant refers to truck travelling at 50 mph requiring up to twice (200%) the stopping distance as for a car at that speed, thus requiring  $86m \times 2 = 172m$  as against an available 160m. The reference in the rules of the road state 'up to 100%' to be added for truck. Also these distances should be considered as having a degree of flexibility. As can be seen in the attached extract of Dublin County Council Literature on stopping distances, Appendix III, the figures

tion purposes only or are.

are not absolute and can vary over a wide range. The available distance is merely 12m or c. 7% less than the 172m and given the record to date I advise that the small number of additional trucks using the site by reason of the proposed development is unlikely to pose any significant additional element of hazard and would also, not constitute a significant disruption of residential amenity.

Noise is a matter which has been raised in reference to residential amenities. Noise is analysed in relation to the existing operation on page 22 at seq. of the EIS. On page 27 the EIS concludes that 'based on measurements of noise emission by more powerful fans and taking into account the siting of the proposed fan it is estimated that there will be no increase in the present noise levels at any house. Of particular note is that the source will now be considerably further from the houses than assessed in the EIS because of the revision of location proposed in the revised plans submitted to the planning authority on 25.10.1995. Conditions Nos 1 and 2 of the planning authority's decision constitute adequate controls.

The question of monitoring of working hours has not been addressed by condition. I am satisfied that if breaches of condition Novil occur those who are adversely affected have adequate remedy by bringing the matter to the notice of the planning authority. It is open to the planning authority to take such action as it feels necessary to check on the process and to monitor air and watercourses—courses. I do not consider that a condition requiring on-going or frequent monitoring is required. Spot checking is more appropriate at this scale of development.

In conclusion I recommend a permission for the reason stated in the First Schedule and subject to the conditions of the Second Schedule.

ses dily. any other b

#### FIRST SCHEDULE - REASON FOR GRANTING PERMISSION

The proposed development is considered to be a small scale extension and rationalisation of the established steel engineering land use on the site which would not adversely affect the amenities of the area to any significant degree and would not be prejudicial to public health, traffic safety or convenience or the established residential and farming land uses in the vicinity of the site and would otherwise accord with the proper planning and development of the area.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE - CONDITIONS

1. The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hour and 1800 hours on any day.

**Reason:** In the interest of the amenities of neighbouring property.

2. The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous 8 hour period shall not exceed 5 dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (8 hours) shall be monitored within 3 months of the start of operations and henceforth on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the planning authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason: In the interest of residential amenity.

3. The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all

ses of the any offer the

steps taken to comply with this conditions shall be submitted to the planning authority within 3 months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the planning authority.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the planning authority and agreed.

Reason: To prevent pollution.

W.E. BYRNE

SENIOR INSPECTOR

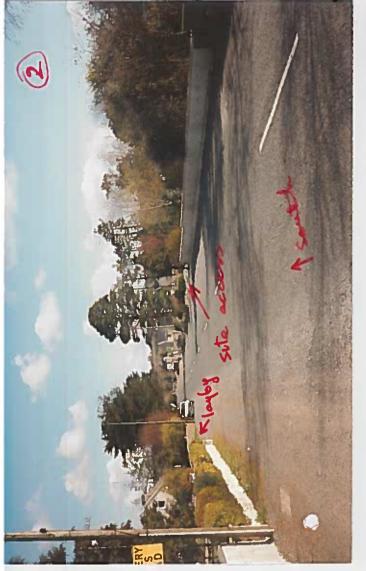
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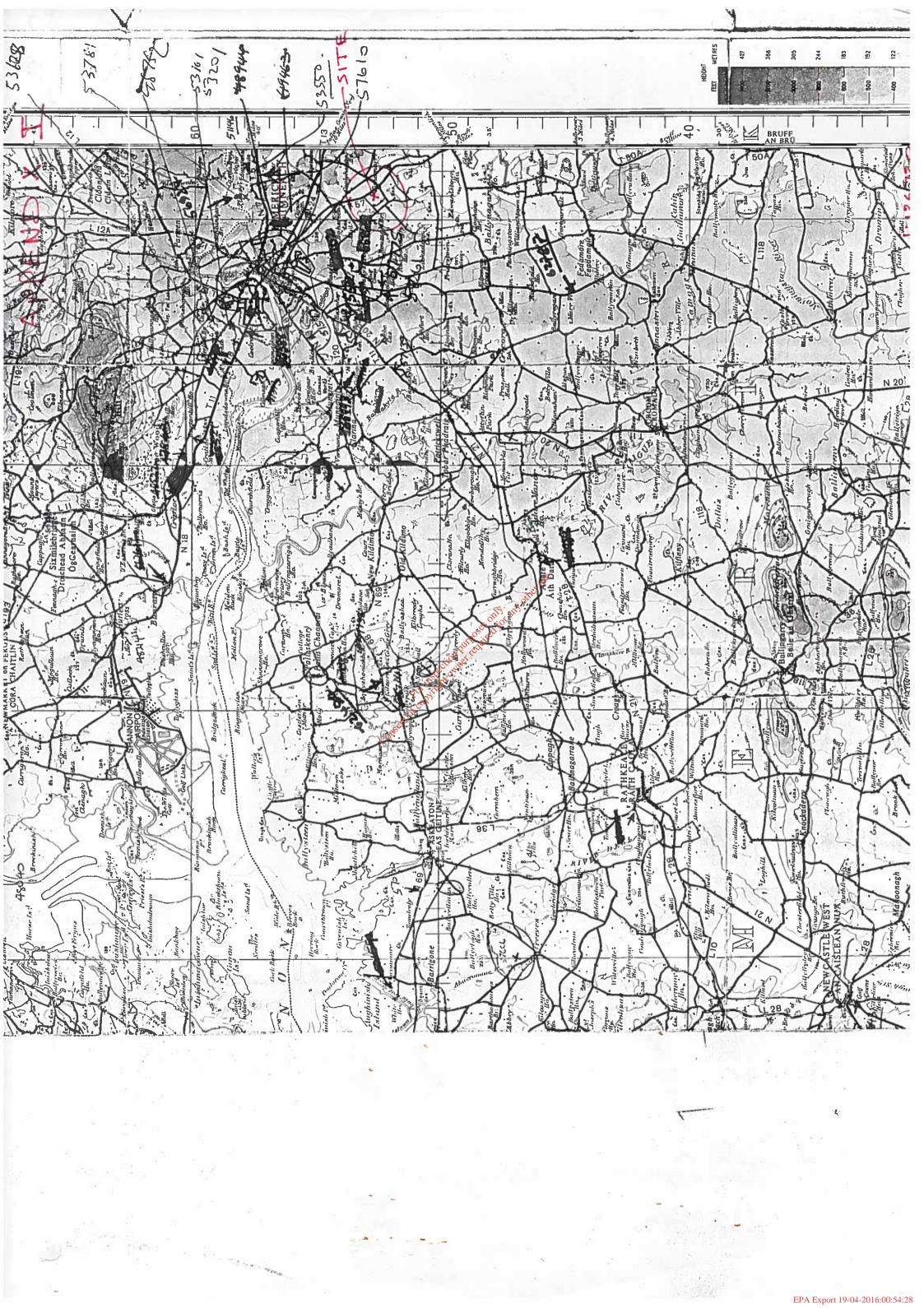


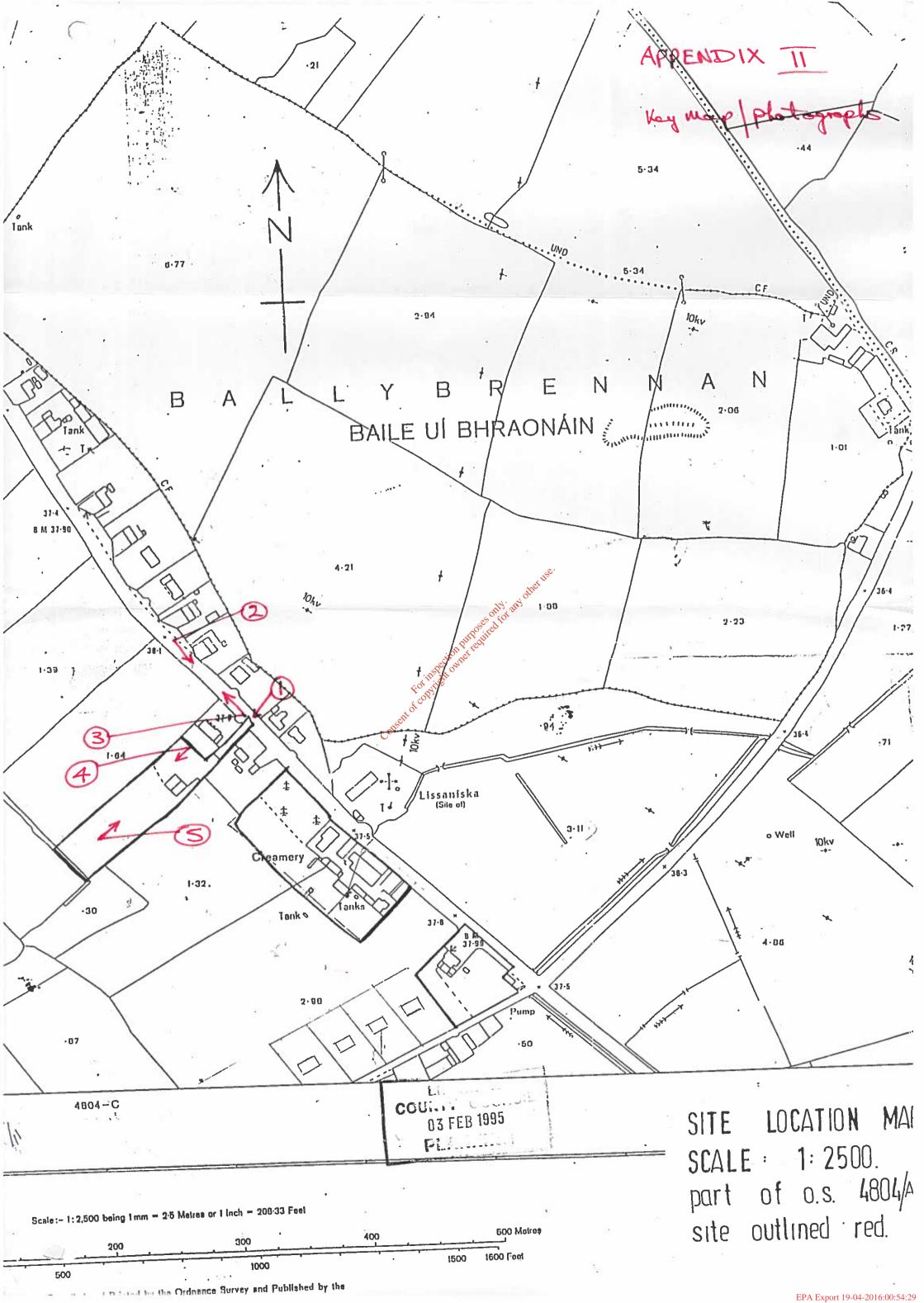












# APPENDIX

1 Thinking Time – the time it takes to apply the brakes.

2 Speed.

3 Condition of tyres. 4 Condition of brakes.

5 Condition of road surface.



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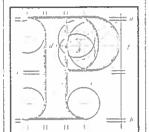
The illustration shows the minimum stopping distances at speeds from 20 to 70 miles per hour—and the safety gap needed—if all the above conditions are good. If any are bad the distances might well be doubled or even trebled.

Our Ref: PL 13.097889
P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Your Ref: H.175.

Byrne 7/3 An

An Bord Pleanála



Michael Lowry, T.D., Minister for Transport, Energy and Communications, Office of the Minister for Transport Energy and Communications, Dublin 2.

29th March 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Minister,

I have been requested by the Board Secretary to refer to your letter dated 12th March, 1996 on behalf of Mr. John Hegarty of Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Ballysimon Road, Limerick in connection with the above-mentioned appeal.

Consideration of this appeal which was lodged on 8th January, 1996 is proceeding and will be completed as soon as possible. You will be notified of the Board's decision as soon as it is made.

Yours sincerely,

B. Redmond, Executive Officer.

NA 64

Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárumad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax:(01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 frish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1

## CORRESPONDENCE

M 5. C	Baxter
Please as fol	Acknowledge with NA 64 Negueske the skeet Return to sender with NA
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(ii)	Return to sender with NA
(iii)	Keep copy of Board's letter
(iv)	Keep copy of Board's letter of the College of Board's letter of the College of Board's letter of the College of
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OIFIG AN AIRE IOMPAIR FUINNIMH AGUS CUMARSÁIDE (Office of the Minister for Transport, Energy and Communications)

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2.

(Dublin 2.)

Ref: H.175.

12 H March, 1996.

> Mr. P.M. Mulally, Secretary, An Bord Pleanala, Block 6 & 7, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Dear Mr. Mulally,

I am writing to you on behalf of Mr. John Hegarty, Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Ballysimon Road, Limerick.

I understand that his case in relation to the building of a galvanised unit is presently before An Bord Pleanala for consideration.

I would be grateful if you could keep me informed of developments in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Lowry, T.D.,

Minister for Transport, Energy and Communications.

Bonnie, For d'1 please Paul

PIVMBN1238

## SECTION 9 OF 1992 ACT

TO: S.E.O. Mh. blacke,		al. la l
Having considered the contents of	the submi	ssion dated 28/2/96
Having considered the contents of from Higally famound Ltd, I recommend to the contents of the	commend th	at section 9 of the Local
Government (Planning and Develop	ment) Act	, 1992 be/not be invoked
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		16 J
E.O. S. Redmond	DATE:	6/3/96
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Please see above recommendation.	1 recomm	Seesons Palatal Aubica
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be invoked at this stage for the	oses only any o	
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s.E.o. C. C. C. inspection de	DATE: _	7/3
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TO: S.E.O.	NOTE:	
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Section 9 not authorised.		Gr ( deade)
Section 9 authorised.		
S.A.O	DATE: _	
TO: E.O.		
Section 9 not to be invoked at the	nis stage.	
Section 9 to be invoked - allow		days for reply.
2 02 0		7/2
s.E.O. C. Ull	_ DATE: _	+15

SEC9FORM.DOC

LByre 28/2 Corform. Doc

## CORRESPONDENCE

Appeal Ref: 13.097889 Appellant: Jack Brosnahan J.Others

m5./	Pascher
Please as fol	treat correspondence received 29/2/96
(i)	Acknowledge with NA 59
•	Acknowledge with NA
(iii)	Keep copy of Board's letter
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	Course
(v)	Attach to file Mh. Byfine
(vi)	Return to E.O.
B	Redmond E.O. Derocole A.A.
4	3/96 Date 6/3/96 Date
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An Bord Pleanala,

Floor 3, Block 6,

Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street,

Dublin 1.

Fax. (061) 418266/400242 Drombanny,

Co. Limerick.

Date: 28/02/96.

MINDSON PEANAL

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your letter dated 16/02/96.

concerning the above.

Please see the index on page six which gives a list of enclosures I am submitting in support of my observations. Please also find attached pages two to five giving my observations on the appeal which Frave numbered to correspond with the numbering of the appeal. For remarks on the Minerex report see pages four through six of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A").

I the developer am Managing Director of Hegarty Hammond Ltd, which is the leading Metal Processor in the Mid-West region. The companies serviced by the company include Telecom Eireann, the E.S.B, Wessel Energy Cables, A.T. & T. Network Systems and Howmedica. The company is in possession of a Permit to Treat or Store Waste issued by Limerick Corporation under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979, copy enclosed (Reference "D").

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the concerns of the residents and farmers in the area are perfectly understandable, but that they have not fully appreciated the extent to which precautions have been built in to the proposal to ensure that there is no significant air or water pollution, and indeed no damage to the environment. I would also like to point out that I myself reside with my wife and four young sons at a bungalow at the front of the site and I intend to continue to do so. I would never have considered this development if I thought it would be deleterious to their health.

I trust this has adequately addressed the concerns expressed in the objection. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely.

JOHN HEGARTY







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PAGE 2. **OBSERVATIONS** 

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

"AGRICULTURAL AREA" 1.

> There are five Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site, including two Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to a few years ago, an asphalt and tarmac plant/quarry operated about a quarter mile away at Cahernorry, and a Stone Quarry existed nearby. For 15 years on the site in question. before the present occupant took possession, was located the H.Q. of a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor. Up to about seven years ago there was a Creamery in operation nearby going back over a hundred years so there has been industrial-type development in the area for a considerable period of time. The site in question has been used for over eight years as a Steel Stockholding business, selling steel plate, angle iron, channel iron etc. The purpose of the application is to supply a further service as an extension of the existing business by galvanising the steel as required. The premises provides steel products to predominantly agricultural customers, and over the last few years the practice of farmers, etc. has been to use galvanised products. This section of the appeal alleges that "smoke emissions have the potential to cause pollution of the surrounding farm land". The issue of air emissions has been addressed in the EIS, and also on Pages one and two of the letter from Forbairt (Reference "A"). Every precaution has been taken to ensure that this development will not cause air pollution by the installation of the most advanced filtering system available. The technical data referring to this can be found in the EIS and the letter from Forbairt (Reference "A").







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PAGE 3.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

2. "CURRENT PRACTICE IS NOT POLLUTION FREE" This contention has been addressed in the EIS, with further relevant comments in Pages three through six of the letter from Forbairt (Reference "A"). The County Council in their letters (Reference "B" and "C") have concluded that "These results indicate that the site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream". I would like to add that some anxiety was caused due to the fact that in it's original letter (Reference "B") the Council through an unfortunate typographical error; sindicated a reading of 1000 (one thousand) times that of the actual situation. The concentration of iron is one thousand times less than what was believed at the time of the objection. The EIS and the letter from Forbairt appear to have concluded that it is probable that a domestic septic tank attached to the deelling at the front of the site is probably responsible for the "increases in concentrations of sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium". Steps are in train to ensure remedial action is taken to eliminate any such problem, if such is the case.

Condition Number 3 of the Schedule to Planning Permission states "The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the Planning Authority within three months of the commencement of the proposed development. drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the Planning Authority." The above measures will ensure that there will be no significant pollution resulting from the proposed development.





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PAGE 4.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

3. "BETTER SUITED TO INDUSTRIAL AREA" There are five Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site, including two Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to a few years ago, an asphalt and tarmac plant/quarry operated about a quarter mile away at Cahernorry, and a Stone Quarry existed nearby. For 15 years on the site in question, before the present occupant took possession, was located the H.Q. of a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor. Up to about seven years ago there was a Creamery in operation nearby going back over a hundred years so there has been industrial-type development in the area for a considerable period of time. The site in question has been used for over eight years as a Steel Stockholding business. All necessary precautions have been taken to ensure there is no water or a pollution resulting from the proposed development. This is a minor extension of the present business being carried out on site at present. What with the conditions as outlined in Paragraph 2 above and the proposals in the application itself, it is clear that there will be no significant impact on the environment from this development.





4.

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PAGE 5.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

"STORAGE OF POLLUTANTS"

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

See the remarks made in Page 3 of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A"), which I quote, "As stated in the EIS, waste process solutions will be removed from the site by an approved waste disposal contractor." Furthermore, Condition Number 4 of the Schedule to Planning Permission states and I quote, "Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements

of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the Planning Authority and agreed.

The previous occupant of this site was a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor had the facility, which was fully authorised under the Planning Laws to store up to 180,000 Litres of Diesel Fuel in 2 large storage tanks. These are no longer in use and will not be used in the future of Would like to make the point that the use of this site to store potential pollutants is not new.

5. See the remarks made in Page 3 of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A"), and I quote "We have remarked in the EIS on the poor road surface. We do not anticipate that the proposed increase of 3 - 5 traffic movements per day will have any noticeable impact on road surface quality."





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PAGE 6.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSION

REFERENCE "A":- LETTER DATED 27/02/96, FROM MR JIM CLANCY,

PRINCIPLE SCIENTIFIC OFFICER, FORBAIRT;

CONSISTING OF SIX PAGES.

REFERENCE "B":- LETTER DATED 01/02/96, FROM MS MAURA

HANRAHAN, ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION, LIMERICK

COUNTY COUNCIL: CONSISTING OF ONE PAGE.

REFERENCE "C":- LETTER DATED 22/02/96 FROM MS MARY FOGARTY, ENVIRONMENTAL SECTLON LIMERICK COUNTY

COUNCIL; CONSISTINGSOF ONE PAGE.

REFERENCE "D": - A PERMIT TO TREAT OR STORE WASTE ISSUED ON

27/09/95 TO HEGARTY HAMMOND LTD, BY LIMERICK

CORPORATION UNDER THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (WASTE) REGULATIONS, 1979; CONSISTING OF TWO

PAGES.



Reference "A"



27 February 1996

Mr. John Hegarty
Hegarty Hammond Ltd.
Tipperary Road
Ballysimon
Co. Limerick

· Enterprise

Innovation

Investment

· Growth

Dear Mr. Hegarty

Re: Questions from An Bord Pleanála, Ref. PL 13.097889, and other sources.

You have asked us to respond to a number of queries from An Bord Pleanála and to some comments by objectors. Some of the queries require input from yourself and our responses are as follows.

### An Bord Pleanála

7. According to the EIS emissions to air will be filtered by the use of a modified bag filter. On what grounds are Ammonia and gaseous chloride not perceived as a problem?

After dipping in hydrochloric acid the components are rinsed in water thus removing residual acid. The emission of gaseous chloride will therefore be insignificant. (See Kent plant results page 16).

Ammonia emissions from this type of plant have been shown to be satisfactory which is confirmed by measurements at the Kent plant (page 16). Forbairt also measured emissions from a large installation in Northern Ireland and found similar figures.

8. Re noise emissions the measurement of the similar fan motors and noise levels were made at the promoters own plant at Ballysimon. Is it a valid basis to use the promoters existing plant to measure the noise?

In order to make an estimate of the noise that would emanate from the proposed extraction fan it was necessary to get acoustic data from a similar type of fan. The fans in use at the Hegarty-Hammond plant at Ballysimon were similar to the type to be used and Octave Band Noise level measurements were made of these fans and this data was used to make our estimate. The fact that these fans were part of the promoters existing plant is not relevant to the matter. Appropriate data from similar plant from any source would have the same value for the purposes of this exercise

28 FEB 1995

Also please clarify what is meant by "simple noise control measures" which can be incorporated to help solve future potential noise problems? This is a vague term and is open to interpretation.

Should there be an increase in noise levels resulting from the development, the siting and housing of the fans is readily amenable to reliable noise control measures using established and proven technique. These techniques could include the use of appropriate silencers and attenuators, the use of screening of the source by surrounding barriers such as buildings and where necessary the provision of purpose built acoustic enclosures.

13. The Air Emissions of Lead is a cause for concern. As per page 26 the projected air emissions for Lead of 0.2 is only a factor of 10 below the stated standards. This emission of 0.2 is too great. As the machinery wears the lead emissions will become greater. Peak emissions are not stated.

Why are there blanks in this table of standards? Why is the TA Luft standard not shown here?

Also what is the source of the figures shown for the projected Emission Conc.?

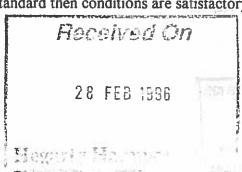
An emission limit of 10% of the standard is perfectly satisfactory. The concentrations would be averaged over half hour periods during the actual dipping procedure. There would be no emissions during non-dip periods so therefore the figures could be regarded as peaks. Periodic emission monitoring would indicate any breakdown in the filtering system.

There is no T.A. Luft standard for lead emissions from a galvanising plant.

The projected air emission figures result from both claims by the filter manufacturers and experiences at similar plants.

Why are the figures on page 16 for a similar plant in Kent not the same as in page 26? The projected lead emissions on page 26 for Drombanna are more than 13 times greater than the similar plant in Kent. Why is this?

The low figure found in Kent could indicate that the filter performs better in practice than is claimed by the manufacturer. It must also be remembered that lead originates as a small concentration impurity in the metal and may therefore vary. If the emission concentration remains at less than 10% of the standard then conditions are satisfactory.



## Letter Dated 31 January 1996, Ref. 310161, multiple signatories

## 1. Agricultural area

This section refers to the understandable concerns of the local farming community. The issue of air emissions have been addressed in the EIS and in the above responses. The issue of contamination of the stream is addressed later (see comments on Minerex report).

## 2. Current Practice is not pollution free

This section comments on the results of analysis of water samples taken upstream and downstream of the site. The results, in Section 6.3 of the EIS, show that, where parameters were present in measurable quantities, there was an increase in the concentration of several parameters in the downstream sample. The EIS goes on to state that 'increases in concentrations of sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium indicate a sewage source, probably a septic tank'.

We have already been advised by yourself that there is a domestic septic tank attached to the dwelling on the site and it is probable that this is the source.

The other elements mentioned in the EIS are all present to a lesser or greater extent in soil. Soil carried into the concreted yard on vehicle tyres will eventually find its way, via the drainage system and oil interceptor, to the watercourse. In the case of iron, its presence in large amounts in the open yard has contributed to the higher concentration in the downstream water sample.

The contention that you are currently in contravention of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 is addressed later.

## Better suited to industrial area

This is a matter of opinion which is not within our competency to address. Since it is anticipated that the proposed development will not result in increased employment in the short term, and since most of the existing employees are off-site for most of the time, we are of the opinion that the existing facilities for domestic sewage disposal are adequate.

## 4. Storage of pollutants

As stated in the EIS, waste process solutions will be removed from the site by an approved waste disposal contractor.

## 5. Inadequate road structure

We have remarked in the EIS on the poor road surface. We do not anticipate that the proposed increase of 3 - 5 traffic movements per day will have any noticeable impact 9 FEB 1996 on road surface quality.

Hegarty Hammond 18.

## **Minerex Environmental Limited Report**

## Page 2, Para.4

This paragraph refers to the difference in detection limits between the upstream and downstream water samples and the explanation that a smaller sample volume was used in the downstream sample.

The channel is wider downstream of the site and the water depth is consequently shallower. It was not possible to take a full container of sample without incorporating significant quantities of sediment. This would have rendered the downstream sample uncomparable with the upstream sample, thereby defeating the purpose of the exercise.

While the analytical procedure would have provided lower detection limits, scientific protocol required that they should be as reported in the EIS.

Page 3, para 3 (the intervening paragraphs review sections of the EIS).

'I would expect the proposed development to give rise to an increase in the levels of water pollution'.

This statement is made without reference to any supporting evidence and is merely conjecture. The relevant sections in the EIS which are so supported, clearly show that such will not be the case.

## Page 3, para 4

This section deals with results of water analysis undertaken by Limerick County Council. I understand that the County Council results were reported as mg/l, but should have been reported as µg/l. The corrected result for the upstream sample is in agreement with that reported in the EIS (0.07mg/l). The results for the downstream samples are not in agreement and demonstrate the variable nature of the surface water run-off from your premises.

## Page 3, para 5

The writer concludes that you are 'currently in contravention of the' Water Pollution Act, 1977 because you 'cause or permit...polluting matter to enter waters'.

Apart from the domestic septic tank, the only possible existing source of contamination of the watercourse is surface water run-off from the site. Chemical analysis of the watercourse shows an increased level of certain parameters downstream of your site. Only iron, in our opinion, is directly attributable to process activities on the site.

Reference to 'Parameters of Water Quality - Interpretation and Standards [1988]: 1000 CPI published by the Environment Research Unit (now EPA) gives standards for the relevant parameters. Since the water is most unlikely to be used for human consumption, this standard has been omitted.

189 FEB 1996

Parameter	Standard for			Your 'Downstream' value
	Freshwater Fish (EU Directive)	Water for Livestock	SW*	
Zinc	≤0.3 mg/l (Salmon)	25 mg/l	3.0 - 5.0 mg/l	0.23 mg/l
Iron	1.0 mg/l**	-	0.3 - 2.0 mg/l	0.12*** - 6.9 mg/l
Boron	-	5.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	0.18 mg/l
Manganese	-	•	0.05 - 1.0 mg/l	0.36 mg/l
Aluminium	-	-	-	1.9 mg/l
Barium	-	-	0.1 - 1.0 mg/l	0.1 mg/l

\*SW = Surface waters intended for human consumption

\*\* US EPA standard for surface fresh water

\*\*\* Limerick County Council result.

A dash '-' in the above Table indicates that the parameter is not addressed in the Reference.

It is clear from the Table that, apart from iron, none of the parameters exceeds levels that would render the watercourse 'harmful or detrimental to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or recreational uses', which is the definition of 'pollution' in the Water Pollution Act.

The ERU (1988) comments that the 'objections to iron are organoleptic (i.e. impart a taste to water) rather than on health grounds' and that '......there is no harmful effect on persons consuming waters with significant amounts of iron'. The reason for the limit in the EU Directive is to reduce the cost of treating the water before supply to the consumer.

The US EPA 'Water Quality Criteria 1972' states, in relation to agricultural uses of water, that 'It is not considered necessary to set an upper limit of acceptability for iron in water'.

It is our opinion, therefore, that the surface water run-off does not constitute 'pollution' as defined by the Act.

I hope these comments address satisfactorily the queries raised by An Bord Pleinala but, should there still be some concern regarding the iron content in the durface water run-off, I can advise you that there are well established procedures for treating such

28

emissions to reduce the iron content. However, since the concentration is already low and is not environmentally damaging, the cost of installing a treatment system would, in our opinion, be excessive.

Please contact me if you have any further queries.

Yours sincerely

Jim Clancy

Principle Scientific Officer.

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**COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH** 

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.





### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

## E.S. 13/2 MH/AL Environmental Section

1st February, 1996

Mr. Eugene Cleary, Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Scrap Metal, Monoclino, Ballysimon Road, Limerick.

Re: Reported pollution of stream at the rear of Hegarty Hammond Ltd.,

Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir,

Following a complaint made to this office with regard to alleged pollution of a stream at Drombanna, Co. Limerick, arising from your premises, the area was subsequently inspected by a member of the Council's Technical Staff.

Samples were taken upstream and downstream of your site and following analyses, the following results were obtained.

g/1
mg/l
ng/l
ng/l
ng/l

These results indicate that the site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream.

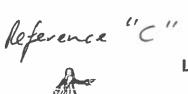
Yours faithfully,

for COUNTY SECRETARY

**COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH** 

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

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E.S. 13/2 JC/AL Environmental Section 22nd February, 1996

Mr. Eugene Cleary,, Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Re: Correspondence regarding Hegarty Hammond Ltd.

Dear Sir,

Fe

I refer to my letter of 1st February, 1996 in relation to the above.

I wish to advise you that an inadvertent typographical error has been discovered in the values for units of Fe (Iron) shown on same. The value for Fe should have read:

 Upstream
 Downstream

 70
 120 μg/l

All other data contained in this letter was correct.

I apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Yours faithfully,

leging Forzely for COUNTY SECRETARY

Référence D'

## **CORPORATION OF LIMERICK**

## THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (WASTE) REGULATIONS, 1979

PERMIT TO TREAT OR STORE WASTE

Received On

Hegarty Hammond Ltd. Tipperary Road Ballysimon Limerick

29 SEP 1995

Hegarty Hammond Ltd.

Limerick Corporation in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Article 5 of the European Communities (Waste) Regulations 1979, hereby grants a permit to treat or store waste subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The holder of the permit shall maintain a register of operations involving the handling of scrap cable showing the type and quantities of material, its origin, treatment and destination, registration number of vehicles, export documents and other relevant particulars and shall make the register available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Corporation or provide relevant information when so requested by an authorised person of the Corporation.
- 2. Authorised staff of the Corporation shall have free access to the permit holder's premises at all times on production of identification, if required for the purpose of their functions under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979.
- 3. No scrap cable shall be burned within the administrative area of Limerick Corporation and there shall be no emissions to atmosphere as a result of any treatment process employed by the permit holder to extract metals from the scrap cable.
- 4. Waste plastic or other coatings shall be disposed of as required in an authorised place for which a valid permit under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979, is in force.
- 5. All necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the prohibition of: -
  - (i) any discharge of waste oils into surface waters, ground waters and drainage systems.
  - (ii) any deposit and/or discharge of waste oils to the soil.



- 6. Oil interceptors shall be inspected and cleaned at such intervals so as to ensure their satisfactory operation.
- 7. A fee of £256 shall be paid within one month of the date of issue of this permit and subsequently each year the fee adjusted in line with the C.P.I. as published by the C.S.O. shall be paid on the date of issue.
- 8. In the event of any breach of the conditions of the permit, the holder of the permit shall on receipt of notice from the Corporation, cease operations within the time specified in the notice and the permit shall be suspended from the date specified in the notice until such suspension is lifted on rectification of the breach of conditions in the notice. Notice under this condition shall be sent by registered post to the permit holder at its registered office and be deemed to be received three days after posting.

This permit shall continue in force for a period of one wear from 31st August, 1995 up to and including 30th August, 1996 and may be extended at the discretion of the Corporation for further specific periods.

DATED THIS

DAVOF SEPTEMBER, 1995.

Signed:

CITY MANAGER & TOWN CLERK.





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Tipperary Road, Ballysimon, Limerick.

B. Redmond,

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3. Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. Tel. (061) 418199/418153 Fax. (061) 418266/400242 Drombanny,
Co. Limerick.

PECENEU
28 FEB 1996

Date: 28/02/96.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your letter dated 16/02/96,

concerning the above.

Please see the index on page six which gives a list of enclosures I am submitting in support of my observations. Please also find attached pages two to five giving my observations on the appeal which I have numbered to correspond with the numbering of the appeal. For remarks on the Minerex report see pages four through six of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A").

I the developer am Managing Director of Hegarty Hammond Ltd, which is the leading Metal Processor in the Mid-West region. The companies serviced by the company include Telecom Eireann, the E.S.B, Wessel Energy Cables, A.T. & T. Network Systems and Howmedica. The company is in possession of a Permit to Treat or Store Waste issued by Limerick Corporation under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979, copy enclosed (Reference "D").

I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the concerns of the residents and farmers in the area are perfectly understandable, but that they have not fully appreciated the extent to which precautions have been built in to the proposal to ensure that there is no significant air or water pollution, and indeed no damage to the environment. I would also like to point out that I myself reside with my wife and four young sons at a bungalow at the front of the site and I intend to continue to do so. I would never have considered this development if I thought it would be deleterious to their health.

I trust this has adequately addressed the concerns expressed in the objection. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN HEGART

AN SOFD PLE . AND A



## HEGARTY HAMMOND LTD. Metal Recycling



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PAGE 2. **OBSERVATIONS** 

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

RECENT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK. RIVIALS

1. "AGRICULTURAL AREA"

There are five Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site, including two Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to a few years ago. an asphalt and tarmac plant/quarry operated about a quarter mile away at Cahernorry, and a Stone Quarry existed nearby. For 15 years on the site in question, before the present occupant took possession, was located the H.Q. of a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor. Up to about seven years ago there was a Creamery in operation nearby going back over a hundred years so there has been industrial-type development in the area for a considerable period of time. The site in question has been used for over eight years as a Steel Stockholding business, Selling steel plate, angle iron, channel iron etc. The purpose of the application is to supply a further service as an extension of the existing business by galvanising the steel as required. premises provides steel products to predominantly agricultural customers, and over the last few years the practice of farmers, etc. has been to use galvanised This section of the appeal alleges that "smoke emissions have the potential to cause pollution of the surrounding farm land". The issue of air emissions has been addressed in the EIS, and also on Pages one and two of the letter from Forbairt (Reference Every precaution has been taken to ensure that this development will not cause air pollution by the installation of the most advanced filtering system available. The technical data referring to this can be found in the EIS and the letter from Forbairt (Reference "A").





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PAGE 3.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT
AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS

AT DROMBANNY. COUNTY LIMERICK.

"CURRENT PRACTICE IS NOT POLLUTION FREE" 2. This contention has been addressed in the EIS. with further relevant comments in Pages three through six of the letter from Forbairt (Reference "A"). The County Council in their letters (Reference "B" and "C") have concluded that "These results indicate that the site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream". I would like to add that some anxiety was caused due to the fact that in it's original letter (Reference "B") the Council through an unfortunate typographical error indicated a reading of 1000 (one thousand) times that of the actual situation. The concentration of iron so one thousand times less than what was believed at the time of the objection. The EIS and the letter from Forbairt appear to have concluded that it is probable that a domestic septic tank attached to the dwelling at the front of the site is probably responsible for the "increases in concentrations of sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium". Steps are in train to ensure remedial action is taken to eliminate any such problem, if such is the case. Condition Number 3 of the Schedule to Planning Permission states "The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the

Permission states "The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the Planning Authority within three months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the Planning Authority." The above measures will ensure that there will be no significant pollution resulting from the proposed development.

EPA Export 19-04-2016:00:54:29





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PAGE 4.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

"BETTER SUITED TO INDUSTRIAL AREA" 3. There are five Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site. including two Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to a few years ago. an asphalt and tarmac plant/quarry operated about a quarter mile away at Cahernorry, and a Stone Quarry existed nearby. For 15 years on the site in question, before the present occupant took possession, was located the H.Q. of a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor. Up to about seven years ago there was a Creamery in operation nearby going back over a hundred years so there has been industrial-type development in the area for a considerable period of time. The site in question has been used for over eight years as a Steel Stockholding business. All necessary precautions have been taken to ensure there is no water or air pollution resulting from the proposed development. This is a minor extension of the present business being carried out on site at present. What with the conditions as outlined in Paragraph 2 above and the proposals in the application itself, it is clear that there will be no significant impact on the environment from this development.







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PAGE 5.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

- "STORAGE OF POLLUTANTS" 4. See the remarks made in Page 3 of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A"), which I quote. "As stated in the EIS. waste process solutions will be removed from the site by an approved waste disposal contractor." Furthermore, Condition Number 4 of the Schedule to Planning Permission states and I quote, "Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the Planning Authority and agreed. The previous occupant of this site was a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor had the facility, which was fully authorised under the Planning Laws to store up to 180,000 Litres of Diesel Fuel in 2 large storage tanks. These in longer in use and will not be used in the future T would like to make the point that the use of this site to store potential pollutants is not new.
  - 5. See the remarks made in Page 3 of the Forbairt letter (Reference "A"), and I quote "We have remarked in the EIS on the poor road surface. We do not anticipate that the proposed increase of 3 5 traffic movements per day will have any noticeable impact on road surface quality."







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PAGE 6.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

INDEX OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSION

REFERENCE "A":- LETTER DATED 27/02/96, FROM MR JIM CLANCY, PRINCIPLE SCIENTIFIC OFFICER, FORBAIRT; CONSISTING OF SIX PAGES.

REFERENCE "B":- LETTER DATED 01/02/96. FROM MS MAURA HANRAHAN. ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION. LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL; CONSISTING OF ONE PAGE.

REFERENCE "C": LETTER DATED 22/02/96 FROM MS MARY FOGARTY.
ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION, LIMERICK COUNTY
COUNCIL: CONSISTING OF ONE PAGE.

REFERENCE "D":- A PERMIT TO TREAT OR STORE WASTE ISSUED ON 27/09/95 TO HEGARTY HAMMOND LTD. BY LIMERICK CORPORATION UNDER THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (WASTE) REGULATIONS, 1979; CONSISTING OF TWO PAGES.



Reference A"

27 February 1996

Mr. John Hegarty
Hegarty Hammond Ltd.
Tipperary Road
Ballysimon
Co. Limerick





- Enterprise
- Innovation
- Investment
- Growth

Dear Mr. Hegarty

Re: Questions from An Bord Pleanála, Ref. PL 13.097889, and other sources.

You have asked us to respond to a number of queries from An Bord Pleanála and to some comments by objectors. Some of the queries require input from yourself and our responses are as follows.

## An Bord Pleanála

7. According to the EIS emissions to air will be filtered by the use of a modified bag filter. On what grounds are Ammonia and gaseous chloride not perceived as a problem?

After dipping in hydrochloric acid the components are rinsed in water thus removing residual acid. The emission of gaseous chloride will therefore be insignificant. (See Kent plant results page 16).

Ammonia emissions from this type of plant have been shown to be satisfactory which is confirmed by measurements at the Kent plant (page 16). Forbairt also measured emissions from a large installation in Northern Ireland and found similar figures.

8. Re noise emissions the measurement of the similar fan motors and noise levels were made at the promoters own plant at Ballysimon. Is it a valid basis to use the promoters existing plant to measure the noise?

In order to make an estimate of the noise that would emanate from the proposed extraction fan it was necessary to get acoustic data from a similar type of fan. The fans in use at the Hegarty-Hammond plant at Ballysimon were similar to the type to be used and Octave Band Noise level measurements were made of these fans and this data was used to make our estimate. The fact that these fans were part of the promoters existing plant is not relevant to the matter. Appropriate data from similar plant from any source would have the same value for the purposes of this exercise

28 FEB 1998

Shannon Town Centre Shannon Co Clare Ireland . Telephone Od River Toxod Tollow

lagor.

Also please clarify what is meant by "simple noise control measures" which can be incorporated to help solve future potential noise problems? This is a vague term and is open to interpretation.

Should there be an increase in noise levels resulting from the development, the siting and housing of the fans is readily amenable to reliable noise control measures using established and proven technique. These techniques could include the use of appropriate silencers and attenuators, the use of screening of the source by surrounding barriers such as buildings and where necessary the provision of purpose built acoustic enclosures.

13. The Air Emissions of Lead is a cause for concern. As per page 26 the projected air emissions for Lead of 0.2 is only a factor of 10 below the stated standards. This emission of 0.2 is too great. As the machinery wears the lead emissions will become greater. Peak emissions are not stated.

Why are there blanks in this table of standards? Why is the TA Luft standard not shown here?

Also what is the source of the figures shown for the projected Emission Conc.?

An emission limit of 10% of the standard is perfectly satisfactory. The concentrations would be averaged over half hour periods during the actual dipping procedure. There would be no emissions during non-dip periods so therefore the figures could be regarded as peaks. Periodic emission monitoring would indicate any breakdown in the filtering system.

There is no T.A. Luft standard for lead emissions from a galvanising plant.

The projected air emission figures result from both claims by the filter manufacturers and experiences at similar plants.

Why are the figures on page 16 for a similar plant in Kent not the same as in page 26? The projected lead emissions on page 26 for Drombanna are more than 13 times greater than the similar plant in Kent. Why is this?

The low figure found in Kent could indicate that the filter performs better in practice than is claimed by the manufacturer. It must also be remembered that lead originates as a small concentration impurity in the metal and may therefore vary. If the emission concentration remains at less than 10% of the standard then conditions are satisfactory.

Received On

28 FER 1996

Hegarty Hammond Ltd.

Page 3

## Letter Dated 31 January 1996, Ref. 310161, multiple signatories

#### 1. Agricultural area

This section refers to the understandable concerns of the local farming community. The issue of air emissions have been addressed in the EIS and in the above responses. The issue of contamination of the stream is addressed later (see comments on Minerex report).

### 2. Current Practice is not pollution free

This section comments on the results of analysis of water samples taken upstream and downstream of the site. The results, in Section 6.3 of the EIS, show that, where parameters were present in measurable quantities, there was an increase in the concentration of several parameters in the downstream sample. The EIS goes on to state that 'increases in concentrations of sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium indicate a sewage source, probably a septic tank'.

We have already been advised by yourself that there is a domestic septic tank attached to the dwelling on the site and it is probable that this is the source.

The other elements mentioned in the EIS are all present to a lesser or greater extent in soil. Soil carried into the concreted yard on vehicle tyres will eventually find its way, via the drainage system and oil interceptor, to the watercourse. In the case of iron, its presence in large amounts in the open yard has contributed to the higher concentration in the downstream water sample of

The contention that you are currently in contravention of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 is addressed later.

#### Better suited to industrial area 3.

This is a matter of opinion which is not within our competency to address. Since it is anticipated that the proposed development will not result in increased employment in the short term, and since most of the existing employees are off-site for most of the time, we are of the opinion that the existing facilities for domestic sewage disposal are adequate.

### Storage of pollutants 4.

As stated in the EIS, waste process solutions will be removed from the site approved waste disposal contractor.

### Inadequate road structure 5.

We have remarked in the EIS on the poor road surface. We do not anticipate that the proposed increase of 3 - 5 traffic movements per day will have any noticeable impact on road surface quality.

Received On

Hegarty Hammond Ltd

## Minerex Environmental Limited Report

### Page 2, Para.4

This paragraph refers to the difference in detection limits between the upstream and downstream water samples and the explanation that a smaller sample volume was used in the downstream sample.

The channel is wider downstream of the site and the water depth is consequently shallower. It was not possible to take a full container of sample without incorporating significant quantities of sediment. This would have rendered the downstream sample uncomparable with the upstream sample, thereby defeating the purpose of the exercise.

While the analytical procedure would have provided lower detection limits, scientific protocol required that they should be as reported in the EIS.

Page 3, para 3 (the intervening paragraphs review sections of the EIS).

'I would expect the proposed development to give rise to an increase in the levels of water pollution'.

This statement is made without reference to any supporting evidence and is merely conjecture. The relevant sections in the ELS, which are so supported, clearly show that such will not be the case.

## Page 3, para 4

This section deals with results of water analysis undertaken by Limerick County Council. I understand that the County Council results were reported as mg/l, but should have been reported as µg/l. The corrected result for the upstream sample is in agreement with that reported in the EIS (0.07mg/l). The results for the downstream samples are not in agreement and demonstrate the variable nature of the surface water run-off from your premises.

## Page 3, para 5

The writer concludes that you are 'currently in contravention of the' Water Pollution Act, 1977 because you 'cause or permit...polluting matter to enter waters'.

Apart from the domestic septic tank, the only possible existing source of contamination of the watercourse is surface water run-off from the site. Chemical analysis of the watercourse shows an increased level of certain parameters downstream of your site. Only iron, in our opinion, is directly attributable to process activities on the site.

Reference to 'Parameters of Water Quality - Interpretation and Standards [283]; ived on published by the Environment Research Unit (now EPA) gives standards for the relevant parameters. Since the water is most unlikely to be used for human consumption, this standard has been omitted.

PECENED

28 FEB 1996

Parameter	Standard for			Your 'Downstream' value
	Freshwater Fish (EU Directive)	Water for Livestock	SW*	
Zinc	≤0.3 mg/l (Salmon)	25 mg/l	3.0 - 5.0 mg/l	0.23 mg/l
Iron	1.0 mg/l**	• v.	0.3 - 2.0 mg/l	0.12*** - 6,9 mg/l
Boron	-	5.0 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	0.18 mg/l
Manganese	-	_	0.05 - 1.0 mg/l	0.36 mg/l
Aluminium	-	-	-	1.9 mg/l
Barium	-	-	0.1 - 1.0 mg/l	0.1 mg/l

\*SW = Surface waters intended for human consumption

\*\* US EPA standard for surface fresh water

\*\*\* Limerick County Council result.

PECEWED 28 FEB 1996

A dash '-' in the above Table indicates that the parameter is not addressed in the Reference.

It is clear from the Table that apart from iron, none of the parameters exceeds levels that would render the watercourse 'harmful or detrimental to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or recreational uses', which is the definition of 'pollution' in the Water Pollution Act.

The ERU (1988) comments that the 'objections to iron are organoleptic (i.e. impart a taste to water) rather than on health grounds' and that '......there is no harmful effect on persons consuming waters with significant amounts of iron'. The reason for the limit in the EU Directive is to reduce the cost of treating the water before supply to the consumer.

The US EPA 'Water Quality Criteria 1972' states, in relation to agricultural uses of water, that 'It is not considered necessary to set an upper limit of acceptability for iron in water'.

It is our opinion, therefore, that the surface water run-off does not constitute 'pollution' as defined by the Act.

I hope these comments address satisfactorily the queries raised by An Bord Plantala but should these still be seen to be a satisfactorily the queries raised by An Bord Plantala but, should there still be some concern regarding the iron content in the Curtace water 28 FEB 1996 run-off, I can advise you that there are well established procedures for treating such

emissions to reduce the iron content. However, since the concentration is already low and is not environmentally damaging, the cost of installing a treatment system would, in our opinion, be excessive.

Please contact me if you have any further queries.

Yours sincerely

Jim Clancy

Principle Scientific Officer.

Consent of conviring to make required for any other use.



**COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH** 

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraf go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



## LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

E.S. 13/2 MH/AL Environmental Section

1st February, 1996

Mr. Eugene Cleary,
Hegarty Hammond Ltd.,
Scrap Metal,
Monoclino,
Ballysimon Road,
Limerick.

Re: Reported pollution of stream at the rear of Hegaisty Hammond Ltd.,

Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir,

Following a complaint made to this office with regard to alleged pollution of a stream at Drombanna, Co. Limerick, arising from your premises, the area was subsequently inspected by a member of the Council's Technical Staff.

Samples were taken upstream and downstream of your site and following analyses, the following results were obtained.

<u>Upstream</u>		<u>Downstream</u>
pH Chloride	7.43 16	7.66
NO2	<0.01	18 mg/l <0.01 mg/l
NO3 NH4	25.2 0.12	19.6 mg/l
Fe	70	0.17 mg/l 120 mg/l

These results indicate that the site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream.

Yours faithfully,

for COUNTY SECRETARY

**COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH** 

Bosca Polet 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraf go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



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All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

E.S. 13/2 JC/AL Environmental Section

22nd February, 1996

Mr. Eugene Cleary,, Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Re: Correspondence regarding Hegarty Hammond Lad.

Dear Sir,

I refer to my letter of 1st February, 1996 in relation to the above.

I wish to advise you that are inadvertent typographical error has been discovered in the values for units of Fe (Iron) shown on same. The value for Fe should have read:

## <u>Upstream</u>

**Downstream** 

Fe

70

120 µg/l

All other data contained in this letter was correct.

I apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Yours faithfully,

AN BORD PLEANALA RECEIVED

2 8 FEB 1996

TIME
'NITIALS

South Secretary

Référence D'

## CORPORATION OF LIMERICK

## THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (WASTE) REGULATIONS, 1979

PERMIT TO TREAT OR STORE WASTE

Received On

Hegarty Hammond Ltd.
Tipperary Road
Ballysimon
Limerick

CONTROL PLEASE AND ASSET OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

29 SEP 1995

Hegarty Hammond Ltd.

Limerick Corporation in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Article 5 of the European Communities (Waste) Regulations 1979, hereby grants a permit to treat or store waste subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The holder of the permit shall maintain a register of operations involving the handling of scrap cable showing the type and quantities of material, its origin, treatment and destination, registration number of vehicles, export documents and other relevant particulars and shall make the register available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Corporation or provide relevant information when so requested by an authorised person of the Corporation.
- 2. Authorised staff of the Corporation shall have free access to the permit holder's premises at all times on production of identification, if required for the purpose of their functions under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979.
- 3. No scrap cable shall be burned within the administrative area of Limerick Corporation and there shall be no emissions to atmosphere as a result of any treatment process employed by the permit holder to extract metals from the scrap cable.
- 4. Waste plastic or other coatings shall be disposed of as required in an authorised place for which a valid permit under the European Communities (Waste) Regulations, 1979, is in force.
- 5. All necessary measures shall be taken to ensure the prohibition of: -
  - (i) any discharge of waste oils into surface waters, ground waters and drainage systems.
  - (ii) any deposit and/or discharge of waste oils to the soil.

P.09

- 6. Oil interceptors shall be inspected and cleaned at such intervals so as to ensure their satisfactory operation.
- 7. A fee of £256 shall be paid within one month of the date of issue of this permit and subsequently each year the fee adjusted in line with the C.P.I. as published by the C.S.O. shall be paid on the date of issue.
- 8. In the event of any breach of the conditions of the permit, the holder of the permit shall on receipt of notice from the Corporation, cease operations within the time specified in the notice and the permit shall be suspended from the date specified in the notice until such suspension is lifted on rectification of the breach of conditions in the notice. Notice under this condition shall be sent by registered post to the permit holder at its registered office and be deemed to be received three days after posting.

This permit shall continue in force for a period of one year from 31st August, 1995 up to and including 30th August, 1996 and may be extended at the discretion of the Corporation for further specific periods.

DATED THIS

DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1995.

Signed:

CITY MANAGER & TOWN CLERK.



Corform.Doc

## CORRESPONDENCE

m <u>S</u>	Barter
Please as fol	treat correspondence received 28/2/76
(i)	Acknowledge with NA 59
	Return to sender with NA
(iii)	Keep copy of Board's letter
	Other Hongarethin
	S9 NCN status stage
	ent of co.
	Cours
(المال	Attach to file MM ByRne
(vi)	Return to E.O.

#### COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca-Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

#### PLANNING SECTION

Our Ref:

1312/95 FK/JS

Your Ref:

13.097889

27 February, 1996.

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. AN BORD PLEANALA
RECEIVED
28 FEB 1996
TIME
INITIALS

RE:

Erection of a galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny,

Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your letter of 19th February, 1996 and would inform you that the Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposed development would not have any significant effect on discharges to the adjacent watercourse. The plant will be sited inside an existing building and will be completely bunded. A plant of similar design and much larger scale was inspected in Dublin by Limerick County Council officials and no surface water run-off from within the plant is generated. Following a complaint, Limerick County Council's Environmental Section recently carried out an inspection of the adjacent watercourse and samples were taken upstream and downstream of Hegarty's site. I enclose copy of their report. As can be seen from this report, the existing development does not appear to be having a significant impact on the quality of water in the stream. Taking into account our proposed condition no. 3, Limerick County Council is satisfied that the proposed development will not give rise to surface water pollution.

Other matters raised in recent submissions have been covered in previous reports.

Yours faithfully,

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY.

### **COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH**

Boşca Polst 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

E.S. 13/2 JC/AL Environmental Section 22nd February, 1996

Mr. G. Shearan, Senior Executive Planner.



AN BORD PLEANALA
RECEIVED
28 FEB 1996
TIME
INITIALS

I refer to correspondence between the Council and Mr. William Hickey, Inchmore, Donoughmore, in relation to Messrs Hegarty Hammond Ltd.

An inadvertent typographical error has been discovered in our letter of 1st February, 1996 to Mr. Hickey in relation to the analysis results for Fe. The last line of the results quoted should have read as follows:

<u>Upstream</u>

**Downstream** 

Fe

70

 $120 \mu g/l$ 

The unit milligrams/litre (mg/l) was inadvertently shown instead of micrograms/litre (µg/l).

Please amend your records accordingly. I have advised Mr. Hickey, Messrs. Hegarty Hammond and Minerex Ltd., of the above.

Signed: Many Socrafy

SENIOR STAFF OFFICER

**ENVIRONMENTAL SECTION** 

LByrne 78/2 Corform.Doc

### CORRESPONDENCE

Appeal	Ref:	13.	097889	Appellant:	Tack	Biosn	chan	L	Others
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m <u>S. /</u>	Sosciel
Please as fol	treat correspondence received 27/2/16
(i)	Acknowledge with NA 57
(ii)	Return to sender with NA
(iii)	Keep copy of Board's letter
(iv)	Other ign Pill Fredrik
	S9 NCN at This stage
	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
	Consent
44)	Attach to file Mr. Byrne
(vi)	Return to E.O.
0 .	1 DR
D. K	edmont E.O. Brece A.A. 3/96 Date 6/3/96 Date
_5/-	3/96 Date 6/3/96 Date

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3. Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Drombanna, Co.Limerick. 23th February, 1996.

Ref; Appeal against a decision by the Council of the County of Limerick, dated 7th December 1995, Ref No. 1312/95, for a Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny. by the applicant Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Your Ref. PL 13.097889 P.A. Reg Ref.1312/95

Attention; B.Redmond, Executive Officer.

Dear Sir,

We refer to your letter, and enclosures, dated 16th February 1996.

We the undersigned, as those who appealed to An Bord Pleanala on 4th January 1996, against the above decision, wish to confirm our support and agreement to the observations and objections, signed by William Hickey and others dated 31st January, 1996.

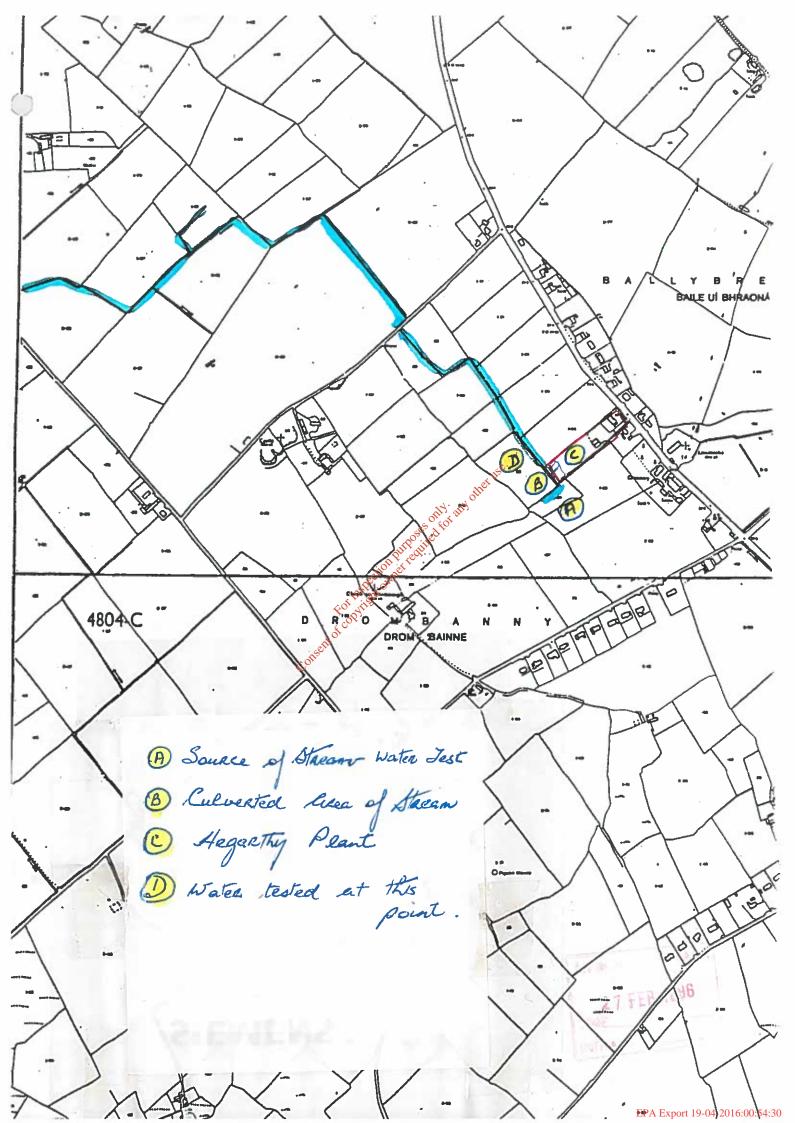
Relying on the professional expertise of Minerex Environmental Limited, we support the submission made as an observer by William Hickey and others, including the Minerex report.

We also enclose a site map showing the stream referred to in this report, which indicates that the only source of pollution into this stream is the site/land owned by the applicant, Mr. John Hegarty.

Please contact us if you require any further information.

27 FEB 1996

<u>List of residents making the appeal</u>; (in alphabetical order) Sach Besnahad Helen Brosnaha Michael & Pauline Conway Wield Con Wa Bill & Toinette Clifford Nancy Delahunty Frank & Josephine Enright Gerard & Bridget Glynn Marianne Glynn Caroline Glynn Harry Keegan Michelle McKenna Christy & Josephine O'Loughlin Jophno Leght Clark April April Could April Charlest Gerard & Anne Plunkett Ger Plunkett - Anne Plunkett Gerard & Jim Riordan Lim Kroschen Cassie & Jim Riordan Lim Kroschen Cassie & Jim Riordan Joe & Nancy Shanahan Vancy Shanahan, g



## In Office Memorandum



Subject/File ELS 13.0978899		
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	Dete 27 12/96	Ref.
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B. Kedmond		q
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his signature. In case he discegreis wit		
the assessment please follow up	·	
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Mr. Jolin, Mal is sorte above		
Please Dee Mh. Blakes Mou		
B. Redmond		
27/2/96		

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Dublin's raper

r Hotel eckend STERY! 'ackage

149 pps 119 pps R BREAKS extended opening nours now open 'til 9 p.m. every Wednesday,

#### KEN HOM

the renowned Chinese Cookery Expert, will be giving an in-store, demonstration of his culinary skills today at 5.30 p.m.

#### WEEKENDS AWAY

Spring Special offer 2 nts B&B + 1 Dinner. Weekends £54.50 p.p.s. Midweek £49.50 p.p.s. Inclusive of VAT + S.C.

Phone

THE GLENDALOUGH HOTEL Co Wicklow 0404 45135.

KOPING VOLVO 456 8811.

SOUTH AFRICA for fares /bro-chure. Tel. M. Stein 4785707

USA Seat Sale '96 ends 29 Feb.! Lowest fares. M. Stein 4785707.

EURO 96! Corporate Hospitality. Quarter & Semi Finals at Old Trafford. Call Sally Anne at Travel Hewettes. 677 0446.

LINGUAPHONE FRENCH or any language. Free Cassette/Brochure. 41, Upper Abbey Street. Dublin 1. 01-8732366.

**NOVELL 3.X TRAINING** 26/27 February call Attracta or Ross TECHNOLOGY TRAINING 01 6763377

### LITERARY GUIDE TO **DUBLIN**

This fascinating paper back has 75 illustrations; a selection of Dublin's literary and historical pubs; suggested literary routes and images; a brief history of Apale images; a brief history of Anglo Irish literature; and a wealth of biographical detail of ninety one writers; born in Dublin; or with a Dublin connection; some who came from overseas and settled in Dublin; and some who came or were sent to work in Dublin.

All had literary links with Dublin, and these are set out in the biographical sketches which make up the book. By Viven Igoe and published by Methuen. Price £10 P.P. + £3.50 in Ireland from:

THE IRISH TIMES COLLECTION 16 D'Olier Street, Dublin 2.

Tel: 679 2022 Fax: 679 7991.

#### Application To The **Environmental Protection** Agency For An Integrated Pollution Control Licence

Elan Corporation plc is applying to the Environmental Protection Agency for an Integrated Pollution Control Licence for the manufacture of or use of coating materials in processes with a capacity to make or use at least 10 tonnes per year of organic solvents, and powder coating and powder coating manufacture with a capacity to produce at least 50 tonnes per year (Class 12.2) at its plant at the Monksland Industrial Estate, Athlone, Co. Roscommon (National Grid Reference E200971.8 N241008.8). The Classes refer to the activities listed in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992.

A Copy of the Application for the licence may be inspected at or obtained from the headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency at Ardcavan, Co Wexford or from Roscommon County Council. The Courthouse, Roscommon as soon as is practicable after the receipt by the Agency of the application for the licence.

AN BORD PLEANALA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COUNTY LIMERICK Planning Reg. Ref. No. 1312/95 Appeal Ref. No. Pl. 13 097889 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under article 61 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Regulations, 1994 (S.I. No. 86 of 1994) that an environmental impact statement has been excived by the Board in accordance with section 6 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act. 1992 in respect of an appeal by lack Brosnahan and others against the decision of Limerick County Council to grant permission to John Hegarty for development comprising the erection of hot dip plant including new building at Drombanny, County Limerick. The Environmental Impact Statement will be available for inspection and purchase during office hours at the offices of Limerick County Council and at the offices of An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lr. Abbey St., Dublin 1.

Submissions or observations may be made to the Board in relation to the appeal and should be received by the Board not later than one month beginning on the day of publication of this notice.

Submissions or observations made to the Board should be accompanied by a fee of £30 except in the case of certain prescribed bodies. SECRETARY

21st. February, 1996.

APPLICATION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FOR A LICENCE
Norton (Waterford) Limited, Unit 301,
1.D.A. Industrial Estate, Waterford, is
applying to the Environmental
Protection Agency for an Integrated
Pollution Control Licence, under class
12.2 (the manufacture or use of coating Pollution Control Licence, under class 12.2 (the manufacture or use of coating materials in processes with a capacity to make or use at least 10 tonnes per year of organic solvents, and powder coating manufacture with a capacity to produce at least 50 tonnes per year) at its two plants (Unit 26A and Unit 301) on the L.D.A. Industrial Estate. National Grid References are: Unit 26A - E2582 N1108, Unit 301 - E2583 N1111. The class refers to activities listed in Schedule 1 of the

### ELAN CORPORATION

AN BORD PLEANÁLA
ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENT
COUNTY KERRY
PLANNING REG. REF. NO 1364/94
APPEAL REF. NO. PL 08.097894
Notice is hereby given under article 61
of the Local Government (Planning
and Development) Regulations. 1994
(S.I. No. 86 of 1994) that an
environmental impact statement has
been received by the Board in
accordance with section 6 of the Local
Government (Planning and
Development) Act, 1992 in respect of
an appeal by Don O'Sullivan against
the decision of Kerry County Council
to refuse permission for development
comprising a hydroelectric station at
Letterwest and Kealduff, Upper
Glenbeigh, County Kerry.
The Environmental Impact
Statement is available for inspection
and purchase during office hours at the
offices of Kerry County Council and at
the offices of An Bord Pleanála, Floor
3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lr. Abbey
St., Dublin 1.
Submissions or observations may be
made to the Board in relation to the

Submissions or observations may be made to the Board in relation to the appeal and should be received by the Board not later than one month beginning on the day of publication of this police. this notice.

this notice.

Submissions or observations made to the Board should be accompanied by a fee of £30 except in the case of certain prescribed bodies.

SECRETARY. February 21, 1996

#### **GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

INVESTMENT INTERMEDIARIES ACT, 1995

1995
THE Minister for Finance has made the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 (Commencement) (No. 2) Order, 1996 (S.I. No. 28 of 1966) bringing Section 51 of the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995, into effect from 11th March, 1996, in respect of certain categories of investment business firm and investment business firm and investment business service. Section 51 provides for the holding of a bond by an investment business firm.

The Minister has also made the

business firm.

The Minister has also made the Investment Intermediaries Act, 1995 (Bonding of Intermediaries) Regulations, 1996 [S.I. No. 29 of 1996] which provide for the form of a bond under Section 51 of the Investment Intermediaries Act

Intermediaries Act.
Copies of these Statutory
Instruments may be purchased from
the Government Publications Sale
Office, Molesworth Street, Dublin 2.

#### PLANNING APPLICATIONS

KILDARE COUNTY COUNCIL Planning permission sought for alterations and extension to dwelling and relocation of entrance at Ardrass Lower, Celbridge. Signed S. Bagnall.

KILKENNY COUNTY Council

— I, Dave O'Neill, wish to apply
for full planning permission to
erect a bungalow style dwelling, garage, percolation area, septic tank and boundary wall at Ballykeefe, Cuffesgrange, Co. Kilkenny.

LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL - Planning permission is sought to retain and complete extension at rear of dwelling, boiler house and diesel shed, rear boundry wall, double garage, turf and timber shed for domestic use. Tony Deane, Corryard, Drumshanbo, Co. Leitrim.

MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL

— I, Kevin Doyle intend to apply for planning permission to pro-

### PLANNING APPRALS

# OBSERVER FORM

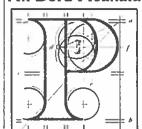
Appeal No. 13.097889	
RECEIVED: 8/2/96	DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960108
NAME: Margaret M ADDRESS: Dromban	Micholas na, bo Limerick
ACENT:	M. od ditei ise.
	ection butteredured for a
MS: Boster	1. Acknowledge with NA 45E and return submission
•	(see above for date to be inserted)  3. Return to E.O.
B. Redmond	E.O. Made A.A.
9/2/96	Date
	APPEALFORM3.DOC
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AN BORD PLEANÁLA No. B 42183 ABP. REF NUMBER OFFICIAL RECEIPT UIMHIR THAG. ABP ADMHÁIL OIFIGIÚIL 79788 IECEIVED FROM FUARTHAS O In respect of Appeal other Statutory Fee as indicated below\* (Tick as appropriate) The sum of Suim ar Achomharc nó ar Tháille Reachtúil eile mar atá thíos\* (Ticeáil mar is cuí) Payment (cheque, cash, etc.) localocht (Seic, Airgead Tirim no eile.) % appeal nharc S. 26 Party Fee Táille Pháirtí Water Pollution appeal Achomharc Thruailliú Ulsce Ination Case Air Pollution appeal Achomharc Thruailliú Aeir Reduced Fee Táille Laghdaithe Cinnidh Building Control Smachtú Tógála ence Case Submission s Réitigh Aighneacht Oral heading request larrates ar Elsteacht ó Bhéal aneous Case chineálach e Bcon Date Sty Feneraly, 1986 -- PM 6 FEB (1996) Bernie

Our Ret: PL 13.097889
P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95
Your Ref:

19/02

An Bord Pleanála



Margaret Nicholas, Drombanna, County Limerick.

Date: 1 6 FEB 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Madam,

An Bord Pleanála has received your submission in relation to the above-mentioned appeal.

Section 8(2) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1992 prescribes that the appropriate period for the making of observations shall be as follows:-

- "(a) where notice of receipt of an environmental impact statement is published in accordance with regulations under section 18, the period of one month beginning on the day of publication of the notice, or
- (b) in any other case, the period of one month beginning on the day of receipt of the appeal by the Board or, where there is more than one appeal against the decision of the planning authority, on the day on which the Board last receives an appeal."

In this case your submission was received outside the period set out in section 8(2)(b) above. However, the provisions of section 8(2)(a) now apply and if you wish to make a submission the appropriate period will be one month from the date of publication of the notice. The Board proposes to publish the said notice in the near future.

Your submission is herewith returned to you together with a refund of the fee paid.

Yours faithfully,

B. Redmond,
Executive Officer.
Encl:
NA 45E

Voucher No. 52196 Cheque No. 505658

Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath I

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1

EPA Export 19-04-2016:00:54:30

Produced 16th February 1996
==:
Lodged: 960108 Decide by: 960507 TF: Size: 250 SQ.M. P: P Mul.Appeal: EIS Pub: Revised to: EIS: Y DA: Mat.con: Appl.type: 03.3RD V GRANT Dev.type: 04.INDUSTRY No: E.O.: BR Class: 42.METAL PROCESSING
Desc Loc: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.
P.A.code: 13 Reg ref: 1312/95 Applic type: 03.PERMISSION  Docs requested: 960110 P.A.decision: 05.GRANT PER.+CONS  Docs received: 960117 P.A. decision date: 951207
O.H.Req: GR/REF/DIR: GRD: Postponed:
Applicant: John Hegarty, Appellant: Jack Brosnahan & Others,
Senior Inspector: Mh. Ryfil state and returned Medical A report on this appeal should be completed and returned by 960325  You are requested to consider the case before 960301
(a) to determine who in your area will inspect the development
(b) to recommend if the Board should request further information in respect of deficiencies in the file and to return the file to the section before that date.
Signed: <u>B. Redmond</u> <u>E.O.</u> Date: 16/2/96

	EIS RECOMMENDATION
DEVELOPM	ENT DESCRIPTION: Exiden of a galoring plant &
	I of existing sheds at Drombanny by Limerick
en engage	
INSPECTO	R Mr. Byrne
	An EIS has been submitted in respect of this development. Submitted for your recommendation as to whether the EIS is adequate having regard to the provisions of article 58 of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Regulations, 1994.
	The development would appear to fall within the scope of article 56(2) of the 1994 Regulations.  Submitted for your recommendation as to whether or not an EIS is required in this case.
	E.O. B. Redmond DATE: 16/2/16
DEPUTY P	LANNING OFFICER  My recommendation is that the EIS submitted in this case
	My recommendation is that the EIS submitted in this case is / La not adequate for the reason(s) set out in the attached minute.
	I recommend that an EIS should/should not be required in respect of this development in accordance with article 56 of the 1994 Regulations for the reason(s) set out in the attached minute.
7,6	INSPECTOR: 02.1996
SECTION	
	For necessary action as follows;
	DEPUTY PLANNING OFFICER: U. H. DATE: 28/2
	INSPECTO

EISFORM. DOC

#### AN BORD PLEANALA

#### Environmental Impact Statement

County Limerick

Planning Reg. Ref. No. 1312/95

Appeal Ref. No. PL 13.097889

Notice is hereby given under article 61 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Regulations, 1994 (S.I No. 86 of 1994) that an environmental impact statement has been received by the Board in accordance with section 6 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1992 in respect of an appeal by Jack Brosnahan and others against the decision of Limerick County Council to grant permission to John Hegarty for development comprising the erection of hot dip plant including new building at Drombanny, County Limerick.

The Environmental Impact Statement will be available for inspection and purchase during office hours at the offices of Limerick County Council and at the offices of An Bord Pleanála, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lower, Abbey Street, Dublin 1. [Telephone (01) 8728011]

Submissions or observations may be made to the Board in relation to the appeal and should be received by the Board not later than one month beginning on the day of publication of this notice.

Submissions or observations made to the Board should be accompanied by a fee of £30 except in the case of certain prescribed bodies. Date of publication

Consensor

Dispiral of notice given to Mh Current on 16/2/76

#### SCREENING ASSESSMENT

The case has been assessed for treatment as follows:

	(a)	Priority P E.I.S. For assessment
	(p)	Normal Inspection.
	(c) <sub>2</sub>	Section 14, 1992 Act for the following reason:
	(d)	Direct to Board, via S.E.O., for direction/decision without/with draft order.
	,	Direction/Comments From S.B.O.  1 3.10 notice monot to issue - see comments on appeal summary shoet.  2 5.95 for consideration by S.A.O.
	7	3/ Publish E. 15. notice now fuel to Mr. Gellan 16/2/16/BR
Signed S.E.O.		Pile to S.A.O./Pio. to comment on assessment.  C. Clarke  Date  14/2  relopment comes under class 4(d) of the First  edule - Part II of the EIS Regs.  Nevel apprent should be clacked with the EPA  andring application for an integrated licence.
Signed P.O./S.	A.O.	Date 15-2-96 SCREENING.DOC

#### APPEAL SUMMARY

PL \_3 097889

SIZE

DA

MAT.CON

Application Type: 03.PERMISSION

P.A.Decision: 05.GRANT PER.+CONS

Appeal Type: 03.3RD V GRANT

Development

ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS

AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

P.A. CONDITIONS / REFUSAL REASONS (INDICATE COMPS. APPEALE Four condts. re noise levels / hours of speration/ Disposal arkangements re. surface water/diffing solutions.

GROUNDS The area is not designated industrial & is mainly used for agricultural rehidential purposes.

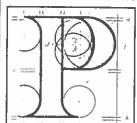
The P.D. will result in devaluation of property.

Tymes and odough will cause health problems. Potential pollution problem to water tal

COMMENTS an EIS snotice is attached for publication. The dev. des epiption is as per publication specification of the see letter stated 6/2/96 for financial Co. Co. letter stated 1/2/96 for financial Co. Co. letter stated 1/2/96 for timerical Co. Co. letter stated 1/2/96 for the specific to the affect letter to the opposition of timerical points raised in the affect the "" ioncern technical points raised in the report PREVIOUS APPENES and the (.A. letter is also referred to in the report lenchosed with the submission from when thickey i Others (P. Of of Minerox Env. Ald. report referred). Signed: B Rode. . Our Ref: PL 13.097889 P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Copy

An Bord Pleanála



The Secretary,
Planning Section,
Limerick County Council,
County Buildings,
O'Connell Street,
Limerick.

16th February 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have been asked by An Bord Pleanála to refer to the above-mentioned appeal.

The Board is of opinion that, in the particular circumstances of this appeal, it is appropriate in the interests of justice to request you to make submissions or observations in relation to the enclosed submission dated 31st January, 1996 received from William Hickey & others.

In accordance with section % of the Local Government (Planning and Development). Act, 1992 you are requested to make, within fourteen days beginning on the date of this notice, any submissions or observations that you may have in relation to this enclosure. The Board cannot consider comments that are outside the scope of the matter in question. The last date by which your submission should be received by the Board is 5.30 p.m. on 29th February, 1996.

If no submission or observation is received before the end of the specified period the Board will proceed to determine the appeal without further notice to you, in accordance with section 11 of the 1992 Act.

Please quote the above appeal reference number in any further correspondence.

Yours faithfully,

<u>P. KLUMM</u> B. Redmond.

Executive Officer.

Encl: NA 81

Registered Post

Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre

Irish Life Centre
Lower Abbry Street 9-04-2016:00:54:30

Our Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Your Ref:

Jack Brosnahan & Others, Drombanna, County Limerick.

16th February 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir/Madam.

I have been asked by An Bord Pleanála to refer to the above-mentioned appeal.

The Board is of opinion that, in the particular circumstances of this appeal, it is appropriate in the interests of justice to request you to make submissions or observations in relation to the enclosed submission dated 31st Anuary, received from William Hickey & others.

In accordance with section 9 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) of Act, 1992 you are requested to make, within fourteen days beginning on the date of this notice, any submissions or observations that you may have in relation to this enclosure. The Board camot consider comments that are outside the scope of the matter in question. The last date by which your submission should be received by the Board is 5.30 p.m. on 29th February, 1996.

If no submission or observation is received before the end of the specified period the Board will proceed to determine the appeal without further notice to you, in accordance with section 11 of the 1992 Act.

Please quote the above appeal reference number in any further correspondence.

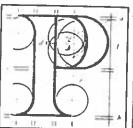
Yours faithfully,

B. Redmond, Executive Officer.

Encl: NA 81

Registered Post

An Bord Pleanála



Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath I

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6

Irish Life Pent Export 19-04-2015:00:54:30

Our Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Your Ref:

John Hegarty, Drombanny, County Limerick.

16th February 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by An Bord Pleanála to refer to the above-mentioned appeal.

The Board is of opinion that, in the particular circumstances of this appeal, it is appropriate in the interests of justice to request you to make submissions or observations in relation to the enclosed submission dated 31st January, 1996 received from William Hickey & others.

In accordance with section 9 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1992 you are requested to make, within fourteen days beginning on the date of this notice, any submissions or observations that you may have in relation to this enclosure. The Board cannot consider comments that are outside the scope of the matter in question. The last date by which your submission should be received by the Board is 5.30 p.m. on 29th February, 1996.

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Please quote the above appeal reference number in any further correspondence.

Yours faithfully,

B. Redmond,

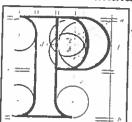
Executive Officer.

Encl: NA 81

Registered Post

Copy

An Bord Pleanála



Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach fochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre

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#### SECTION 9 OF 1992 ACT

i -			
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# PLANNING APPRALS

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### OBSERVER FORE

Appeal No. 13.097889	
RECEIVED: 1/2/96	DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960/08
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Poss. Sq Re: Rep enclosed from Minerox Environmental Med.	2. Acknowledge with NA and return submission
of Atd.	(see above for date to be inserted)
B. Redmond E.	3. Return to E.O.  O. WRader A.A.
9/2/96 Da	te 12.02.96 Date
	APPEALFORM3.DOC

REF: 310161

31 January 1996.

AN BORD PLEANALA

Received 6/2/96

Fee: \$30 ella

Receipt No. \$42161

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks vi + vii, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey St., Dublin 1.



RE: Proposed Galvanising Plant at Drombanny, Co. Limerick. Limerick Co. Council Ref. Serial No. 48168, Planning Ref. 1312/95.

To Whom it Concerns,

I refer to the proposal by Mr. John Hegarty to build a hot dip galvanising plant at Drombanny, Co. Limerick. Limerick Co. Council has approved his application for planning permission. However, I would like to lodge an objection to the proposed plant. I do so for a number of reasons:

### 1. Agricultural Area

The proposed plant is to be located in the heart of an agricultural area which is renowned for producing quality agricultural produce. Because of the nature of the plant smoke emissions have the potential to cause pollution of the surrounding farm land. With all the uncertainties surrounding the mysterious animal deaths in the Askeaton area local farmers are worried about the risks to their own livestock if the proposed development goes ahead.

The Environment Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Forbairt shows increased levels of metals in the stream which flows alongside the current premises of Mr. Hegarty. This indicates that even before further development takes place that pollution is a problem.

As the stream is the only source of water for livestock on a number of farms in the area there is concern among farmers for the health of their livestock.

#### 2. Current Practice is Not Pollution Free

As stated above Mr. Hegarty's premises is currently a source of pollution. Section 6.3 of the EIS deals with "Surface Water Quality" and give the results of two samples collected on the 28th of April 1995. One sample was taken "upstream of the site" and the other "downstream of the site.

The results for the common metals show increased concentrations for every single metal. In the case of the most common, i.e. calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, barium and strontium, the cases are not large, but the increases in other metals are of concern. Phosphorus, zinc manganese and aluminium all increased by more than one order of magnitude and iron increased by more than two orders of magnitude. In addition the result for oils, fats and greases was also increased.

In the EIS it is stated that increases in sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium concentrations indicate that sewage is a source of pollution, probably from a septic tank. It is further stated however that increases in manganese and aluminium concentrations were "caused by run-off from the concreted areas", and that probably also accounts for the elevated concentrations in iron and zinc.

The results for the two samples clearly show that the water has been polluted and as the watercourse is culverted between the two sampling locations the pollution must have resulted from the surface water drainage from Mr. Hegarty's property. It is reasonable to conclude that the increased concentrations of iron and zinc in the surface water are a direct result of the metal processing carried out on Mr. Hegarty's property and that the pollution will continue if the present situation is not changed. I would expect the proposed development to give rise to an increase in the levels of water pollution. In the light of the water analyses given in the EIS I conclude that Mr. Hegarty is currently in contravention of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977.

#### 3. Better Suited to Industrial Area

The proposed development is better suited to an area zoned for industrial purposes. There is no public sewage or waste water collection facilities in the area and this is a cause of further concern.

### 4. Storage of Pollutants

The process of hot dipping involves the use of large baths of liquid metal which have to be replenished with fresh product on a regular basis. With no effluent treatment plant in the area the question arises as to where this spent liquid will be disposed of

Page 2

-6 FEB 1996

MITIALS

### 5. Inadequate Road Structure

The proposed plant will be located on a rural road which is not designed to cater for the increased volume of traffic which will be associated with the proposed plant. Heavy traffic delivering to and from the plant is likely to cause serious damage to the local road surface.

I request that the points put forward in this objection are given careful consideration and that the proposed development is not allowed to proceed.

Signatures:

NAME	ADDRESS
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Signatures:

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2nd February, 1996

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks vi + vii, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey St, Dublin I

Your reference: SL.13.097889.

RE: Proposed Galvanising Plant at Drombanny, Co. Limerick. Limerick Co. Council Ref. Serial No. 48168, Planning. Ref. 1312/95.

Dear Sirs,

We as an "Observer" wish to make a submission in support of the objection appeal lodged 4th January, 1996 in connection with the Planning Permission granted by the Limerick County Council, Reference No: 1312/95 for a Proposed Galvanising Plant by the applicant, Mr John Hegarty, Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

of enclosed list - Signatures.

We enclose our cheque for £30.00 to cover fee.

An acknowledgement of this submission will be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

-9 FEB 1991
THAT

# MINEREX Environmental

### Hydrogeological, Environmental and Geotechnical Consultants

### LIMITED

Head Office

Field Offices

26. Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2

c /o Enviroplan Services, Cureen House, c /o Minerez Services Ltd, 21 Fifth Circular Road

Tal. (01) 676 6255 Fax. (01) 676 8664

Liscarton, Navan, Co Month

East Centonnments, Acers, Ghana,

Mobiles (088) 605378 & 515219

Tel. 046-71734 Fax 046-27281

Tel. 00-253-21-772516 Fax 777247

William Hickey Inchmore Donoughmore CountyLimerick 3rd February 1996 Ref. 1038C004.doc

Re. Proposed Galvanising Plant at Drombanny Limerick Co. Co. Ref. Serial No. 48168, Planning Ref. 1312/95

Dear Mr Hickey.

I refer to my visit to Drumbanny and to our discussions on the 23rd of January concerning the proposal by Mr John Hegarty to build who'd dip galvanising plant on his land at Drumbanny, County Limerick.

I understand that the concerns that you expressed to me are shared by Mr Patrick Hickey and Mr Patrick Sheahan both of whom also farm at Drumbanny. The main concern that you expressed was that the watercourse, or field drain, at the rear of Mr Hegarty's property would be polluted by surface water drainage from Mr Hegarty's property. I understand that both you and Mr Patrick Hickey use the watercourse further downstream to water livestock and that you fear that the polluted watercourse would endanger those livestock.

The watercourse that passes alongside Mr Hegarty's property has two sources; one is a small spring in the field a few metres from his property and the other is a field drain a short distance to the southwest. I estimate that the watercourse enters your land about 400 metres downstream from Mr Hegarty's land. It is noted that a spring that rises on your land flows into the watercourse before it enters Patrick Hickey's land.

In addition to visiting Drumbanny on the 23rd I visited the Planning Department of Limerick County Council where I studied the file concerning Mr Hegarty's planning application which included an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared by Forbairt (reference 74235, dated 16th May 1995).

in the EIS it is stated that there would be no liquid effluent from the galvanising process and that spent solutions from the two pickling bath, the rinse bath and the flux bath , amounting to between 20 and 24 cubic metres every six months, would be removed by an authorised waste disposal contractor. However, from my investigations I conclude that

> Managing Directors: Cecil Shine M.Sc., Stephen Peel M.Sc., C.Eng. Registered in Ireland V.A.T. no. IE 8220935G

THAR

there is cause for concern regarding both the existing business carried out by Mr Hegarty and the proposed development in respect of surface water drainage from his property.

I refer first to drawings submitted by Mr Hegarty as part of his application. A plan of the "Proposed Galvanising Plant" at a scale of 1:250, dated January 1995, shows existing water channels on the hardstanding upslope of the metal stores but they do not show to where the water drains. I assume that the drainage conveys the water under the floor slab of the metal stores to the oil interceptor from where it drains directly into the watercourse; reference is made on the drawing to the "existing surface water disposal system on site" but the full extent of the system is not shown. From my investigation I can find no reference or detail of the downstream part of the system; if this information is unavailable then the situation is unacceptable. I would expect to see a plan of the full system, and sections showing the levels of the drainage pipes, the oil interceptor and the watercourse that receives the water.

A subsequent "location plan" at a scale of 1:100, dated October 1995, shows the watercourse ("stream") on a ground floor plan but no indication of where the drainage water enters the watercourse. This physical detail would be difficult to demonstrate because the watercourse has been covered by a "lean to roofed area" that adjoins the metal stores along the length of Mr Hegarty's property. This covered length of the watercourse has been culverted by Mr Hegarty. The lean-to structure is shown and identified on a side elevation on the above "location plan"; it spans the watercourse and thereby denies Mr Sheahan his rightful access to the watercourse.

In section 6.1 of the Environmental Impact Statement prepared by Forbairt it is explained that the "surface water from roofs and concreted areas is directed by gullies to an oil interceptor before being discharged to a field drain at the rear of the premises" and that the "field drain eventually flows into the Ballinacurra River". Section 6.3 of the EIS deals with "Surface Water Quality" and gives the results of two samples collected on the 28th of April 1995. One sample was taken "upstream of the site" and the other "downstream of the site.

The samples were analysed for a range of 21 metals, sulphur, and oils, fats & greases. The results for the upstream sample show concentrations below the detection limits for the less common metals and for the commoner metals the concentrations are at normal levels for uncontaminated water. The picture however is very different for the downstream sample. In it, the nine less common metals are reported to be below detection limits that one order of magnitude greater than those reported for the upstream sample. The reason given for this is that a small sample volume was used, but why that should have been so is not explained. There would have been an equal rate of flow downstream as upstream unless there was a rupture in the culvert from which water was escaping. This is a most unlikely state of affairs. In my opinion a second sample should have been taken from the downstream location so that more definitive results could have been obtained for the less common metals.

The results for the common metals show increased concentrations for every single metal. In the case of the most common, i.e. calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, barium and strontium, the increases are not large, but the increases in other metals are of concern. Phosphorus, zinc manganese and aluminium all increased by more than one order of

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magnitude and iron increased by more than two orders of magnitude. In addition the result for oils, fats and greases was also increased.

In the EIS it is stated that increases in sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium concentrations indicate that sewage as a source of pollution, probably from a septic tank. It is further stated however that increases in manganese and aluminium concentrations were "caused by run-off from the concreted areas", and that that probably also accounts for the elevated concentrations in iron and zinc.

In section 7 of the EIS, which deals with possible impacts of the proposed development, oil leaking from vehicles and entering the surface water drainage system is identified as a possible contamination source. The point is reinforced by the statement that there is a "possibility of oil, etc. (road dirt) discharging to the field drain". But it is further stated that oil would be prevented from entering the field drain (watercourse) if the oil interceptor were to be maintained properly and emptied regularly by an approved waste disposal contractor. The EIS gives no further comments or any recommendations concerning how the pollution by metals could or should be dealt with to correct the present state of affairs.

The results for the two samples clearly show that the water has been polluted and as the watercourse is culverted between the two sampling locations the pollution must have resulted from surface water drainage from Mr Hegarty's property. It is reasonable to conclude that the increased concentrations of iron and zinc in the surface water are a direct result of the metal processing carried out on Mr Hegarty's property and that the pollution will continue if the present situation is not changed. I would expect the proposed development to give rise to an increase in the levels of water pollution.

With reference to the letter to you from the County Council (ref. E.S. 13/2 MH/AL), dated the 1st of February, I note that exceptionally high iron concentrations have been reported both upstream from and downstream from the Hegarty Hammond site, i.e. 70mg/l and 120mg/l respectively. If these values are correct then I believe that they indicate that effluent from the site is raising the iron concentration by 50 mg/l. This would constitute a serious case of pollution. I suspect however that the results are incorrect and in this regard refer you to the iron concentrations reported by Forbairt in the EIS (0.07 and 0.69mg/l). As a reference I would point out that the maximum admissible concentration in drinking water for human consumption is 0.20mg/l. If the reported iron concentrations are incorrect then the other results reported by the Council also may be in doubt. Given the difference in reported results it is my opinion that further sampling and analysis is needed to determine the quality of the waters. Samples should be taken according to an approved protocol to give confidence to the results, and duplicate samples should perhaps be taken so that the results from one laboratory could be checked against those of another laboratory.

In light of the water analyses given in the EIS I conclude that Mr Hegarty is currently in contravention of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977. Section 3 of the Act states that "a person shall not cause or permit any polluting matter to enter waters" where "waters" include any stream or watercourse and "polluting matter" includes any substance the entry or discharge of which into any waters is liable to render such waters harmful or detrimental to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or recreational uses. Further,

1038C004.DOC

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irrita. I

Minerex Environmental Ltd

03/02/96

Section 4 of the Act states that a person shall not discharge or permit to discharge any trade or sewage effluent to any waters except under and in accordance with a licence under Section 4 of the Act.

Yours sincerely

Stephen Peel

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

1038C004.DOC

Our Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Your Ref:

John Hegarty, Drombanny, County Limerick.

15th February 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS

AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir,

An Bord Pleanála has received your recent letter in connection with the above matter.

Section 7(4) of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1992 provides that a party shall not be entitled to elaborate in writing upon or make further submissions in writing in relation to the appeal and any such submissions shall not be considered by the Board. Only further information which has been submitted at the soard's own request can be considered.

Accordingly, your submission herewith returned to you.

Yours faithfully,

Miriam Baxter

Encl.

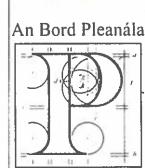
NA 68

Urlar 3. Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin I





### CORRESPONDENCE

Appeal Ref: 13.097889 Appellant: J. Brosnokan & Others

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141	12/96	_Date	-	14 4	D	_ Date

B. Redmond, An Bord Pleanala F60-3, Block 6 Inish Life Centre, Lower Abbergard Street, Dublin Lighten Land Street,

### SECTION 9 OF 1992 ACT

TO: S.E.O. Mh. black,  Having considered the contents of the submission dated 5/2/96  from he had Jakmeks and, I recommend that section 9 of the Local  Government (Planning and Development) Act, 1992 be not be invoked at this stage for the following reasons: What I of letter representations.
at this stage for the fortowing reasons. What is a first the stage for the fortowing reasons.
E.O. B. Kedmond DATE: 12/2/6
TO: S.A.O.
Please see above recommendation. I recommend that section 9 point
be invoked at this stage for the following reasons:  no new issues.  water pollution
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be invoked at this stage for the following reasons:  no new visuals.  water prollution  raised in cn. no. 3 of p  flus last para.  page on 26/i plus  to provide the following reasons:  no new visuals.  No new visuals.  Parte:  14/2 of pa. sub. rece  on 26/i plus
TO: S.E.O. NOTE: obs. from Hickey + of dated 3
Section 9 not authorised.
Section 9 authorised.
S.A.O. Ble DATE: 15-2-26
TO: E.O.
Section 9 not to be invoked at this stage.  Section 9 to be invoked - allow 14/21/28 days for reply.
S.E.ODATE:

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# PLANNING APPRALS.

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# OBSERVER FORE

Appeal No. 13.047889	
RECEIVED: 6/2/96	DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960/08
NAME: The Isish Farme ADDRESS: C/O Flavid Thorn	nfron, Co. Chairman
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AGENT:	Solity, and other rise.
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B. Redmond E.	2. Return to E.O. Bader A.A.
9/2/96 Da	te 18-09-96 Date
	APPEALFORM3.DOC



President: John Donnelly. General Secretary: Michael Berkery.

> An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block vi + vii, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey St., Dublin 1.

# THE IRISH FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

Regional Office: 15 Barrington Street, Limerick.

Telephone: (061) 314196

Fax: (061) 317135

Date:

AN BORD PLEANALA

Received 6 2 96

Fee: 30 Chq.

Receipt No. B

Your reference:

SL13.097889.

RE: Proposed Galvanising Plant at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Limerick Co. Council Ref. Serial No. 48168 Planning,

Ref. 1312/95

-6 FEB 1996
TIME

Dear Sirs,

We in Limerick IFA wish to support the objection appeal lodged 4th January, 1996 in connection with the Planning Permission granted by the Limerick County Council, Reference No: 1312/95 for a proposed Galvanising Plant by the applicant, Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

As a Farming Organisation we are very conscious of the problems that have occurred else where in the county due to environmental problems. Our main objections are: -

1. Emissions dispersed from a high chimney over prime agricultural land.

2. Contamination to drinking water for cattle from a stream used as an over flow from Mr. Hegarty's cooling plant.

We enclose Bank Draft for the sum of £30,00.

An acknowledgement of receipt of monies would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

David Thompson County Chairman.

Our Ref: PL 13.097889 P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Your Ref:

John Hegarty, Drombanny, County Limerick.

12th February 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir,

An Bord Pleanála has received your submission in relation to the above-mentioned appeal and will take it into consideration in its determination of the appeal in accordance with the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts, 1963 to 1993.

Please note that the letter from Forbairt dated 30/01/96 and the letter dated 1/2/96 from Environmental Section of Limerick County Council were not enclosed.

Please note that section 7(4) of the 1992 Act provides that a party to an appeal shall not be entitled to elaborate in writing upon submissions made or make any further observations in writing unless requested to do so by An Bord Pleanála.

Yours faithfully,

B. Redmond, Executive Officer.

NA 17

An Bord Pleanála

Urtar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3. Block 6

| Fig. 19-04-2016:00:54:31

## CORRESPONDENCE

Annos I	Dof.	13.097889	Appellant:	Brosnas	han L	Oths
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10	ere not enclosed.
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<u>B</u>	Redmond B.O. WRacker A.A.   2  96 Date 12-02,96 Date







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Fax. (061) 418266/400242

Ms Lorraine Donnelly, An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3. Block 6. Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Date: 06/02/96.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Madam.

I refer to your letter dated \$0/01/96, concerning the above, and would like to make the following observations.

I am also attaching a copy of a Netter from Forbairt dated 30/01/96, in which there are some observations concerning technical points raised in the objection.

Furthermore, I am attaching a copy of a letter from the Environmental Section of the Limerick County Council dated 01/02/96, concerning a recent investigation undertaken by them in response to an allegation of Pollution of the stream at Drombanna, which you will see concludes that "These results indicate that the site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream".

I have numbered my observations to correspond with the numbering of the appeal:-

- 1. This proposal is a fairly minor expansion of the existing work carried out on the site at present.
- There are 5 Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site, including 2 Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to about 7 years ago there was a Creamery in operation nearby going back over a hundred years so there has been industrial-type development in the area for a considerable period of See also reply number 1 above.
- 3. There is no evidence whatsoever to support this contention.
- See the remarks made in the Forbairt letter.
- 5. This a statement of fact.









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Page 2.

Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Req.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

- 6. Where this is required this will be carried out by Forbairt at the request and the expense of the developer, where requested by the Planning Authority or the E.P.A. as the case may be.
- 7. The application sets out clearly the means by which we will ensure that any spillage does not result in consequent pollution.
- 8. The development does not need or require a public sewage or a public drainage system.
- Condition number 1 the Notification of a Decision to Grant limits the operation of the plant to the hours of 08.00 hours and 1800 hours for operational reasons this requirement also coincides with the optimal running of the plant. In other words even if we were allowed to run it in the evening or at night, we would not intend to do so as it would be wasteful and uneconomic.
- Acid is transported on these roads already, and such haulers operate under stringent conditions to ensure the possibility of spillage is at a minimum. Chemplus Ltd are a supplier of acids and are located nearby within a radius of 7 to 8 miles from this site, so there is already considerable movement of acids on this road. The creamery would have used caustic soda as part of their operation.

#### EIS STUDY.

- The emissions from the plant will be insignificant, so the make-up of the local populace is not relevant.
- 2. See no. 1 above.
- Э. This proposal is a fairly minor development of the existing work carried out on the site at present. are 5 Industrial premises in the immediate vicinity of the site, including 2 Engineering Works and a Car Dismantling facility. Up to a few years ago, an asphalt and tarmac plant/quarry operated about a quarter mile away at Cahernorry, and a Stone Quarry existed hearty PLEANA

PECEIVED -8 FEB 1996

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Fax. (061) 418266/400242

Page 3.

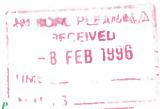
Your Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

- The nature of the business at present requires in a lot 4. of cases for the steel being supplied by us to be galvanised. The need to send the steel for galvanising to Cork. Dublin or Northern Ireland is not cost effective and is endangering the present workforce due to this. If we do not succeed in erecting the galvanising plant we will be at a disadvantage in the marketplace and may have to cut back the present workforce. Also because of the difficulty of obtaining galvanised steel, this has hampered a number of businesses within a radius of 20 to 30 miles of our plant, who use galvanised steel as a raw material. we can supply their needs locally, then they will have the opportunity to safeguard their present workforces and facilitate expansion in many cases, giving rise to additional jobs. We would conservatively estimate that this development will underpin at least 1000 local jobs.
- The application sets out clearly the means by which we 5. will ensure that any spillage does not result in consequent pollution.
- 6. The present business has been operating on the site for over 8 years with no accidents attributable to it. the site for 15 years before that was the H.Q. of a Civil Engineering and Building Contractor, and was used for plant maintenance, and gave rise to heavy traffic which was considerably more than the present operation, and indeed considerably more than the proposed development. In addition the Creamery has closed which has reduced the volume of traffic on this road accordingly.
- 7. See the remarks made in the Forbairt letter.
- See the remarks made in the Forbairt letter.

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Page 4.

Your Ref: PL 13:097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

- 9. The other plants are located in Cork, Dublin, Lisburn and Belfast. Condition number 1 the Notification of a Decision to Grant limits the operation of the plant to the hours of 08.00 hours and 1800 hours. For operational reasons this requirement also coincides with the optimal running of the plant. In other words even if we were allowed to run it in the evening or at night, we would not intend to do so as it would be wasteful and uneconomic.
- This proposal is a fairly minor expansion of the existing work carried out on the site at present.
- This has been taken into account already by the 11. suppliers of the chemicals.
- The letter from the Environmental Section of the 12. Limerick County Council ated 01/02/96, concerning a recent investigation undertaken by them in response to an allegation of Pollution of the stream at Drombanna, which you will see concludes that "These results indicate that the Site appears to have no significant impact on the water quality of the stream".
- 13. See the remarks made in the Forbairt letter.
- 14. See the remarks made in the Forbairt letter.

I would like to point out that I myself reside with my wife and four young sons at a bungalow at the front of the site and I intend to continue to do so. I would never consider this development if I thought it would be deleterious to their health.

I trust this has adequately addressed the concerns expressed in the objection. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

urs sincerely.

JOHN HEGAR

機関 WE PLEAN RECIEIVED ~8 FEB 1996 INITIALS

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AN BORD PLEANALA	
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# PIABBERG ADPEALS

# OBBERTIES FORM

	Appeal No. 13.097889	<u>.</u>
	RECEIVED: 6/2/96	DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960108
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othe	AGENT:	?
	MS: Boater 59 mot nec	1. Acknowledge with NA HO -
	59 mot net	2. Acknowledge with NA and return submission  (see above for date to be inserted)
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# DONOUGHMORE • KNOCKEA • ROXBORO COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

Secretary:

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, DUBLIN .1 Ballyneeety, CO. LIMERICK

AN BORD PLEANALA

Received 6 2 1996

Fee: 630-00 Citto

Receipt No. 842156

Re: Appeal against a decision by the Council of the County of Limerick dated December 7th., 1995. Ref. No. 1312/95. For proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, by the applicant Mr. John Hegarty. - Your reference PL 13. 097889.

Dear Sir,

The Donoughmore/Knockea/Roxboro Community Association is an umbrella organisation created for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of a range of other cultural, sporting, welfare, farming groups in the combined parishes of Donoughmore, Knockea and Roxboro.

Within this area is the townsland of Drombanny, in which the proposed development is taking place.

The executive committee of the Association has been asked by a number of groups in the immediate area to examine the granting of planning permission by Limerick County Council to this project and make a submission to Bord Pleanala, if merited.

Having examined the proposed development at the local Council Offices, including the Forbairt report commissioned by Hegarty Hammond Ltd., the applicant, and accepted by Limerick County Council as a basis for granting the planning permission, we wish to make a submission in support of the appeal on the following grounds -

## (1) DESCRIPTION OF AREA:

The townsland of Drombanny is mostly a rural area - a mixture of farming and private housing on purchased sites. There is no industrial development in the this area which has restricted public services. In close proximity to the site of the proposed plant is a new Day Care Centre for the elderly and six houses

EPA Expert 19-04-2016 00:54:3

for the elderly. This site was referred to in the Forbairt report as a demolished creamery site. In the general environs are located approx. sixty houses. many of which are to the east and south of the proposed plant and would be exposed to any emissions and offensive odours coming from the chimney or extractor fan, which will be a feature of the operation of the plant clearly outlined in Secion 5.2 of the Forbairt Report.

### (2) <u>SEWAGE & WATER SERVICES</u>:

There is no local authority sewage scheme servicing the area and the water scheme is not of sufficient strength to provide water in all circumstances to the local houses. Regardless of this existing restricted supply the proposed plant will use water to dilute acid and to dissolve the flux salts. Section 4.4. of the Forbairt report states there will be water usage of about 20 - 24m3 every six months.

In the absence of a public sewage scheme, the local method of disposing of effluent is by way of an adjoining stream or watercourse which is essential to local farmers downstream from the site to water livestock. Local farmers have expressed grave concern withis regard and have commissioned their own experts to examine the existing watercourse condition which is taking surface drainage from the existing site where the proposed plant is to be sited. This is before any new development takes place. An expert report in this direction has been forwarded from another source. Section 7.1 of the Forbairt report refers to possible sources of contamination of surface water - the final paragraph of this section describes how waste water, probably including oil, will be discharged into the stream at the rear of the premises. Control of oil, road dirt etc. will be subject to the effective use of an oil interceptor and its proper maintenance. In fact the report confirms that the applicant is, at present, failing to pay proper attention to the existing oil interceptor - this is alarming in the context of what might happen with a more dangerous substance being used.

## (3) ACCESS & EGRESS - CONDITION OF PUBLIC ROAD

The site is situated off the Limerick - Kilmallock road which carries a large volume of traffic of all types of transport. Section 6.7 of the Forbairt report confirms that the road surface is poor and that the present average of 25 vehicle movements per day to and from the site will increase to 28 - 30 after the installation of the proposed plant. There is no reference to any adjustment

MOTAL S

in the extrance to the site. Local residents are experiencing serious difficulty at present with the arrival of each large vehicle causing serious disruption in front of their houses because of the restriction in turning into the site. With the proposed increase in the volume of traffic into the site, local residents are going to suffer serious hardship and unjustified inconvenience to their lifestyle.

#### (4) <u>SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS</u>

It is acknowledged that the proposed new plant will not result in increased employment. What is not acknowledged is the effect the emissions from the plant may have on a mainly residential area of which the age profile is mixed, with young children and older people including persons with health problems i.e. Asthma and other respiratory ailments.

There was no effort by the applicant to provide information to the local community on the proposed plant which might allay fears and remove the increased level of suspicion now circulating on the possible danger to health etc.

Limerick County Council in granting planning permission listed no conditions regarding control of air emissions and seem to place complete trust in the efficiency of the filtering system proposed. Major concern in this area has been generated because of happenings in the Askeaton area, where the environment has been damaged in some un-explained way resulting in the distruction of herds of animals and serious distruption to family life in some cases.

There is no condition laid down by the Council that independent monitoring of noise levels, emission levels and effluent disposal shall take place.

## (5) STORAGE AND TRANSPORT OF RAW MATERIALS:

There is grave local concern regarding the storage and transport of Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, Ammonium Chloride, Zinc Cloride and Zinc Ingots which will be stored within the site. Transport of this material exposes the local community to the consequences of a traffic accident. No emergency plans were demanded by the Council County to cater for such an eventuality.

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that there are many industrial estates in the

INPIA 5

Limerick/Shannon region where this type of development would be more suited and where all the necessary services are available.

On behalf of our local community, and in particular, the residents of Drombanna we urge Bord Pleanala to accept the appeal dated 4.1.96 against planning permission granted by Limerick County Council in this case and advise the re-location of the proposed plant to a more suitable site away from a mostly residential/farming environment.

We enclose a cheque for £30 in respect of a fee for this submission further to the appeal already submitted by the local residents.

Sincerely yours,

On behalf of the Donoughmore/Knockea/Roxboxe Community Association

Chairman

February, 1996

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# OBBINEVERS FORM

Appeal No. 13.097889	
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### PLANNING APPEALS

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# OBBIERCES PORT

Appeal No. 13.097889	
RECEIVED: 5/2/96	DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960/08
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# DROMBANNA HOUSES & SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE

Address: Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Chairman: John O'Connor.

Correspondence to: The Secretary, Susan Walsh,

Rathuard, Donoughmore.

Tel: 061-311307

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. HECONOMISSION SHANKS

Re: Appeal against decision of Limerick County Council, dated 7th December 1995 (ref: 1312/95,) for a proposed galvanising plant at Drombanna by applicant Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

A chara,

I have been directed by unanimous decision of my committee to write, as an observer, to you in connection with the above permission. We would be very concerned if the environment were adversely affected in any way by any of the circumstances outlined in the appeal already lodged with you.

We are a voluntary organisation, established over two years ago, to:

(a) provide housing for senior citizens and

(b) erect and equip a day care centre which will provide social and health care services for senior citizens from a wide catchment area.

We were required to register as a limited liability organisation in order to qualify for Department of the Environment grant aid towards our housing project (6 houses) which is planned to accommodate up to 18 persons. The Day Care Centre is funded by voluntary contribution together with assistance from the Minister for Health and Mid-Western Health Board. This Centre will, it is envisaged, provide facilities to a minimum of 40 senior citizens each day. The Mid-Western Health Board has undertaken to provide health care services which are presently not available in the region. The entire development will cost approximately £500.000.

It must be understood that a pollution free atmosphere is an essential pre-requisite for our development. The existing development which is entirely green-field agricultural without any industrial processing element is deemed ideal for a Day Care Centre. We are, however, informed that the proposed

Non-profit Voluntary Organisation. Number 214582 Certificate of Incorporation

P.S. - On reverse side we give a selection of "news-clippings" on the changing needs and services suggested for the elderly in the future..

PECEIVED

plant will use chemical processes including:

ammonium, zinc chloride liquid hydrochloric acid.

While, as a voluntary organisation, we have not procured professional assessment on any likely emissions we are most concerned at the possible effects that could result for those people to whose care we are committed.

Accordingly, I am to request that serious consideration be given to any possible ill effects that may arise from the pollution of our immediate environment.

I enclose cheque in the sum of £30.00 as the required fee.

Many thanks for your consideration.

John

John O'Connor,

Chairman\_

Consent of copyright owner reduired for any other use.

# PLANNING APPEALS

## OBSERVER FORM

DATE APPEAL LODGED: 960108
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(see above for date to be inserted)
3. Return to E.O.  O A.A.
te <u>12.02.96</u> Date
APPEALFORM3.DOC

AN BORD PLEANALA Received 31/196

An Bord Pleanala. Floor 3, Block VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Schoenhof, Drombanna, Co. Limerick. 29/1/1996

Your ref: PL13 097 889

Dear Sirs,

We, as an "Observer", wish to make a submission in support of the objections raised in the appeal dated 4 Janauary 1996, in connection with the planning permission granted by Limerick County Council Ref. No. 1312/95, for a proposed galvanising plant by the Applicant, Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

We enclose our cheque for IR£30 to cover fee.

List of residents making the appear

Consent of copyright owner required Bridie & Bridget Brosnahan William & Patsy Brosnahan. Andrew Brosnahan. Paul Brosnahan. Mrs Halpin. Marian Halpin. Anne Halpin. Mrs McCarthy. Gerard McCarthy.

Terence McCarthy. Noreen McCarthy. Denis & Mary McCarthy. Melissa McCarthy. Brian & Kathleen Meehan.

Tracy Meehan. Bridget & Michael Tully. Eileen & Rudi Zellmann.

Fiona Zellmann. Patrick Stokes.

AN BORD PLEANAL RECEIVED 31 JAN 1996 TIME INITIALS

Please issue receipt and acknowledge receipt of this appeal against the above referenced planning permission to the undersigned.

ellmann.

Eileen Zellmann,

Schoenhof, Drombana.

Co. Limerick.

# CORRESPONDENCE

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#### COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Conneil Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

#### PLANNING SECTION

Our Ref:

1312/95

Your Ref:

13.097880

25 January, 1996.

AN BORD PLEANALA
RECEIVED
26 JAN 1996
TIME
INITIALS

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre,

Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street,

Dublin 1.

RE:

Erection of a galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at

Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Further to our letter of 15th January, 1996, in connection with the above mentioned appeal, I wish to inform you that the following are the observations of the Planning Authority.

The proposed development is seen by Limerick County Council as a relatively minor expansion of an existing industrial facility which will take place inside an existing building at the rear of the site. It is considered that it will not have a significant effect on existing properties in the area or on air quality, traffic flows or noise levels in the area. The hours of operation and noise levels emanating from the development are restricted by condition on the planning permission to ensure the amenities of nearby residential properties are not affected.

As there is an established industrial use on this site it is seen as suitable for the development proposed. Because of the relatively small size of the proposed dipping baths the development would not be suitable for heavy industrial usage and the type and volume of items which could be treated will be limited by this factor.

The EIS submitted indicates that the existing surface water disposal system on the site is not operating satisfactorily and this point is addressed in Condition 3 of the County Council's decision. Compliance with this condition should ensure that the surface water course adjacent to the site should become and remain unpolluted.

Yours faithfully,

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY.

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.





TO: COMPANY: A	Bord Pleanch
PHONE:	Bord Blearde
FROM: COMPANY: PHONE: FAX:	LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL 061-318477 061-318478
DATE: PAGES INCLUDING THIS COVER PAGE:	25/1/96 September 1986.
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COMMENTS:	Consent of copyright outder regular day out
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#### COMMAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagral go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



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Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

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Our Ref:

1312/95

Your Ref:

13.097880

25 January, 1996.

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

RE:

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Yours faithfully,

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.

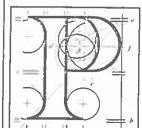
INITIALS -

Our Ref: PL 13.097889

P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

Cour Ref: MK

An Bord Pleanála



Michael Noonan, T.D., Minister for Health, Office of the Minister, Department of Health, Hawkins House, Dublin 2.

30th January 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT

AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Minister,

I have been requested by the Secretary to refer to your letter dated 23rd January, 1996 on behalf of residents of Drombanna, County Limerick connection with the above-mentioned appeal.

Consideration of this appeal which was lodged on 8th January, 1996 is proceeding and wild be completed as soon as possible. You will be notified of the Board's decision as soon as it made.

Yours sincerely,

B. Redmond, Executive Officer.

NA 64

Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lärionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel; (01) 872 8011 Fax: (01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre

Lower Abbey Street 19-04-2016:00:54:32

### CORRESPONDENCE

eal Re	f: 13. 097889 Appellant: Jack Brosnakan + D
ms ba	octel
Please as fol	treat correspondence received 23/1/96 lows:  Acknowledge with NA 64 Jahar fleen ng. Return to sender with NA and the Scoketary Reep copy of Board's letter
(±)	Acknowledge with NA 64 Septetary
(ii)	Return to sender with NA
(iii)	Keep copy of Board's letter
(iv)	Other For inspection that is
	Consent
(vi)	Attach to file in R/S Return to E.O.
_B	Redmond E.O. WBerole A.A. 9/1/86 Date 30-1-96 Date



Ref: MK

23 January 1996

Mr P Mullally Secretary An Bord Pleanala Floor 3 Block 6 Irish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1

Dublin 1

Dear Mr Mullally

I have been approached by resident of in Drombanna, Co Limerick who have lodged an appeal to An Bord Pleanala in respect of a proposed development of a Hot Dip Galvanising Plant at Drombanna by a Mr John Hegarty.

I would be grateful if you would ensure that the appeal proceeds at the earliest possible date.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely

Michael Noonan TD Minister for Health

**DEPARTMENT** OF HEALTH AN ROINN SLÁINTE

> Shaping a Healthier Future

Our Ref: PL 13.097889 P.A.Reg.Ref: 1312/95

The Secretary,
Planning Section,
Limerick County Council,
County Buildings,
O'Connell Street,
Limerick.

29th January 1996

Appeal Re: ERECTION OF A GALVANISING PLANT AND REMOVAL OF EXISTING SHEDS AT DROMBANNY, COUNTY LIMERICK.

Dear Sir/Madam,

An Bord Pleanála has asked me to refer to the documents already received from you in relation to the above-mentioned appeal.

To enable consideration of the appear to proceed, the following further documentation relevant to the application and to your decision is required:-

Manager's order and site location map in relation to your reference 677/90.

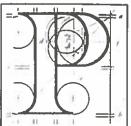
Would you be good enough to have these documents forwarded by return of post please.

Yours faithfully,

Miriam Baxter.

NA 10

An Bord Pleanála

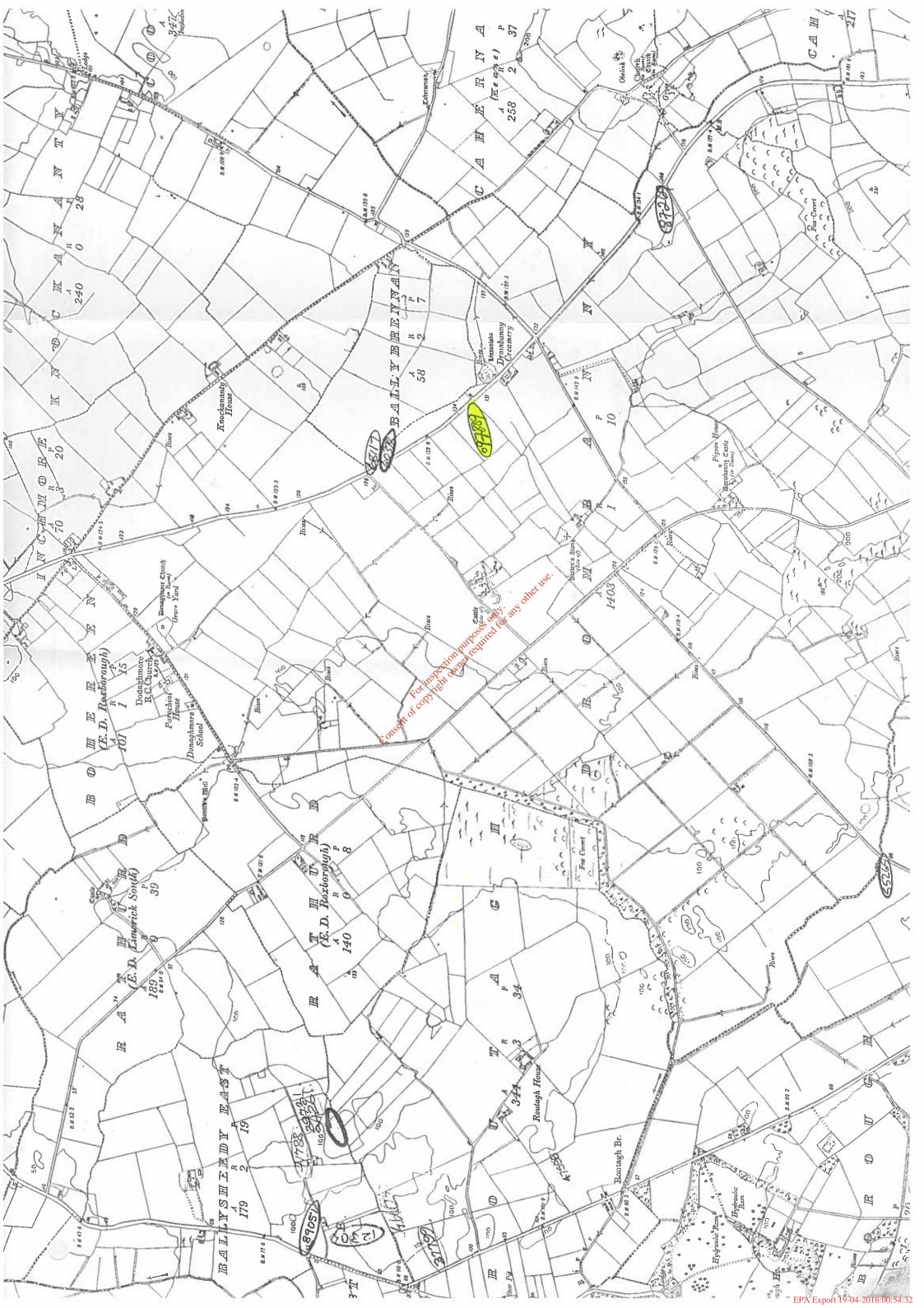


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Urlar 3, Bloc 6 Lárionad Irish Life Sráid na Mainistreach Íochtarach Baile Átha Cliath 1

Tel: (01) 872 8011 Fax:(01) 872 2684

Floor 3, Block 6 Irish Life Centre Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1



	FILE TO DRAUGHTSPERSON
PL _	B-09889
1.	TO DRAUGHTSPERSON
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	OCES OF THE THE OCES OF THE THE OCES OF TH
2.	TO SECTION  to integritation for the first of the first o
	b) Site location map scale 1:2500
	(Please tick where applicable)
	Signed Market
	Date 28/1/96

#### COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

#### Planning Section

Our Ref:

1212/95

Your Ref:

13.097889

15 January, 1996.

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, DUBLIN 1.

RE: Erection of a galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to refer to your letter of 10 January, 1996, in connection with an appeal by Residents of Drombanna against the decision of this Council to grant a permission to Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick for Erection of a galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick and now enclose, for your information, the following documents requested therein:-

- [1] Copy of application form.
- [2] Copy of public notice.
- [3] Copy of newspaper advertisement.
- [4] Copy of site location map.
- [5] Copy of site layout map.
- [6] Copy of plans.
- [7] Copy of letter to applicant of 24 February, 1995.
- [8] Copy of reply to same and E.I.S. submitted on 6 June, 1995.
- [9] Copy of letter to applicant of 2 August, 1995 requesting further information. [40] Copy of reply to same of 21/8/95, 17/10/95, 25/10/95, 26/10/95, and 16/11/95.
- [L1] Copy of request for a voluntary extension of 9/11/95.
- [12] Copy of Roads Report.
- [13] Copy of Chief Fire Officer's Report.
- [14] Copy of our technical report.
- [15] Certified copy of County Manager's Order.
- [16] Copy of notification of decision given to applicant.



# COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



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Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

- 2 -

Our observations on this appeal will follow in due course.

Yours faithfully,

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY

ARY.

For its pectagn purposes only, any other use.

Consent of copyright owner required for any other type.



# LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT) ACTS, 1963 TO 1993

## NOTIFICATION OF A DECISION TO GRANT A PERMISSION (SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS) UNDER SECTION 26 OF THE ACT OF 1963

#### COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK

4816
Reference Number in Planning Register1312/95
Application Received: .3/2/95, 6/6/95, 20/7/95, 21/8/95, 11/10/95, 17/10/95, 25/10/95, 26/10/95, 9/11/95, 16/11/95
Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick.
In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the above mentioned Acts, the LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL has by order dated 7th December, 1995 decided to grant a PERMISSION for the development of land, namely: - Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny.  SUBJECT TO the 4 No. conditions set out in the Schedule overleaf. The reasons for the
SUBJECT TO the 4 No. conditions set out in the Schedule overleaf. The reasons for the imposition of the said conditions are also set out in the Schedule
If there is no appeal against the said decision, a GRANT OF PERMISSION in accordance with the decision will be issued after the expiration of the period within which an appeal may be made to An Bord Pleanala. (See footnote.)
It should be noted that until a GRANT OF PERMISSION has been issued the development in question is NOT AUTHORISED.
SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE SAID COUNCIL
DATE:7 <sup>th</sup> December, 1995
£2

NOTE: An appeal against a decision of a planning authority under the provisions of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Acts, 1963 to 1993 may be made by any person to An Bord Pleanala. Any such appeal must be made in writing and received by the Board within one month beginning on the date of the making of the decision by the planning authority. The appeal must be fully complete from the start, otherwise it will be invalid The fee payable in the case of a commercial development by the person who made the application is £200 and in all other cases is £100. Appeals should be addressed to An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. Submissions or observations on appeals made by third parties must be received by the Board within one month from the receipt of the appeal by the Board and the fee in this case is £30.

#### SCHEDULE TO PLANNING PERMISSION NO. 1312/95

#### SUBJECT TO 4 NO. CONDITIONS.

1. The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hour and 1800 hours on any day.

Reason - In the interests of the amenities of neighbouring property.

2. The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous 8 hour period shall not exceed 5 dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (8 hours) shall be monitored within 3 months of the start of operations and henceforth on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the Planning Authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason - In the interests of residential amenity.

3. The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the Planning Authority within 3 months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the Planning Authority.

Reason - To prevent pollution,

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the Planning Authority and agreed.

Reason - To prevent pollution.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

# COUNTY MANAGERS ORDER

NO. P.D. 1363/95

SUBJECT: APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT)ACTS, 1963 TO 1993 FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LAND NAMELY Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny.

REFERENCE NUMBER IN PLANNING REGISTER: ....1312/95.....

ORDER:

Being satisfied that all requirements relating to the application have been complied with, and considering the proper planning and development of the area, the file and the various reports submitted and having regard to the provisions of the County Development Plan, and having considered the recommendations of the Senior Executive Planner dated 30th November, 1995.

I hereby decide to grant permission under the Local Government (Planning & Development) Acts, 1963 (2993 to Mr. John Hegarty,

Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

For Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny.

in accordance with the plans and particulars submitted by him

on the 3/2/95, 6/6/95, 20/7/95, 21/8/95, 11/10/95, 17/10/95, 25/10/95, 26/10/95, 9/11/95, 16/11/95

SUBJECT TO THE 4 NO. CONDITIONS SET OUT IN THE SCHEDULE ATTACHED HERETO

and I hereby further order that said permission, subject to the attached conditions shall be granted in respect of said development unless an appeal is lodged with An Bord Pleanala against the decision to grant said permission, within one month beginning on the date hereof.

Certified to be a true copy of County Manager's Order.

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY

OUNTY MANAGER.

December, 1995......

#### SCHEDULE TO PLANNING PERMISSION NO. 1312/95

#### SUBJECT TO 4 NO. CONDITIONS.

1. The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hour and 1800 hours on any day.

Reason - In the interests of the amenities of neighbouring property.

2. The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous 8 hour period shall not exceed 5 dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (8 hours) shall be monitored within 3 months of the start of operations and henceforth on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the Planning Authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason - In the interests of residential amenity.

3. The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the Planning Authority within 3 months of the commencement of the proposed development. The open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the Planning Authority.

Reason - To prevent pollution.

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the Planning Authority and agreed.

Reason - To prevent pollution.



#### VIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

t 53,

Aras arrunontae, 79/84 Sráid Uí Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061 - 318477.

Fax.: 061 - 318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

BO'M

21/03/95

PLANNING OFFICER.

Planning Ref. No: 48168. Re:

John Hegarty.

Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny.

I recommend that the attached list of Category B Conditions be issued in conjunction with the grant of permission. Category B Conditions, while not falling into Category A ware required to ensure the health and safety of the occupants and compliance with the requirements of the Fire Services Act 1981.

Signed:

Chief/ Fire

Date:

#### COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bd. ... (53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Uí Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



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Fax.: 061 - 318478.

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BO'M

21/03/95

NOTICE OF FIRE AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS

PER REGISTERED POST

APPLICANT:

John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

DEVELOPMENT:

Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing

sheds at Drombanny.

The applicant is advised of the requirement to obtain a Fire Safety Certificate for development of the following description, not commenced before 1st August, 1992 except where the building is proposed to be used as a dwelling (other than a flat):-

[a] The erection of a building (with minor exceptions).

[b] The material alteration of a building.

[c] A material change of use of a building.

The Developer of the above project is hereby notified by the Fire Authority that the following list of fire safety requirements are necessary to ensure compliance with the requirements of current fire safety standards.

The Developer shall ensure that the proposed development, when constructed, complies with the requirements set out below:-

Condition No. 1.

The development shall be carried out in compliance with the Building Regulations 1991, S.I. No. 306 of 1991, made under the Building Control Act, 1990. Any reference in the following to a Regulation which is not otherwise identified is a reference to those Regulations (copy attached of Part B).

Condition No. 2.

The process shall be carried out in accordance with current standards.

#### COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bo 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Uí Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

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Tel.: 061 - 318477.

Fax.: 061 - 318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

21st March, 1995.

- Page 2 -

Condition No. 3.

A separate personnel emergency exit door shall be provided adjacent to each roller shutter, folding or large sliding door which is on an escape route.

Condition No. 4.

Each door across an escape route shall be readily openable from the inside without the use of a key while the premises is in use.

Condition No. 5.

All walls, ceilings and partitions shall have a flame spread rating, when tested in accordance with BS 476, of a Class not lower than Class 1 in rooms and Class 0 in circulation areas.

Any relaxation of this requirement shall comply with the relaxations set out in Technical Guidance Document B2. Any method of achieving improved

spread of flame rating must be adequately certified.

Conser

Condition No. 6.

Wall adjoining boundary shall be provided with adequate fire resistance.

Condition No. 7.

The storage of all chemicals shall comply with current standards and include adequate separation from process areas and containment.

#### COMPAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH

Bosca Politi 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Uí Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



#### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

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Tel.: 061 - 318477.

Fax.: 061 - 318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

21st March, 1995.

- Page 3 -

Condition No. 8.

All electrical installations shall comply with the Regulations for Electrical Installations (15th Edition) of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and to the rules of the Electron Technical Council of Ireland.

The main switch in all electrical installations shall be suitably identified and readily accessible to the Fire Brigade at all times. It shall operate to disconnect all exectrical services to the building.

Condition No. 9.

An adequate number of fire extinguishers, suitable to the risk, shall be provided throughout the premises. The selection, installation and maintenance of extinguishers shall be in accordance with BS 5306:1985 or I.S. 291:1986.

Extinguishers shall be located in conspicuous positions on brackets or stands (with the extinguisher carrying handle about 1m from the floor) where they will be readily seen by persons following an escape route. Siting positions near to room exits, corridors, stairways, lobbies and landings are most suitable.

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ANNACOTT/ AF . STICE

#### PLANNING REPORT

Planning Reference No. 48168

This application relates to the provision of a hot dip galvanising plant on the site of Hegarty's steel yard at Drombanna, Co. Limerick. The application is accompanied by an E.I.S. as required under Sections 24 & 25 of the Local Government (Planning & Development) Regulations 1994. The site is located at the rear of applicant's dwelling and measures approximately 1½ acres. It contains some sheds, a small office building, a store/workshop and a large metal store at the rear. Steel and other metals are also stored at various locations throughout the site. Entrance to the site is via a 20ft. wide road between the site of applicant's dwellinghouse and the site of a neighbours house. New proposals submitted on the 25th October, 1995 show a revised location for the proposed new plant in the store at the rear of the site rather than the store/workshop near the front of the site as initially indicated.

The proposed galvanising process involves the following steps:-

Items are first dipped into a tank containing a 50% hydrochloric acid solution to remove grease and other impurities. They are then rinsed by dipping into a cold water tank followed by dipping in a flux tank containing zinc chloride and ammonium chloride to prepare the metal for bonding. They are then dried in a drying cabinet before final dipping in a tank of molten zinc. The zinc tank is fully enclosed and emissions are drawn off for dispersal to the atmosphere.

All the above tanks are contained in an acid resisting concrete bund which has 110% capacity of all the tanks. They will be installed below ground level protruding approximately 800mm above finished floor level. The zinc tank is fitted with an enclosure to prevent splashes and an 8000 rated CFM exhaust fan draws away the fumes to a modified bag filter which expels emissions through a 0.5m diameter stack at a height of 9.5 metres above existing ground level. There will be a small annex erected at the side of the building to contain the air filtration system and the chimney stack. The water used to rinse the metals is not expended but is recycled after pH correction. That is, the acidity of the water must be kept between certain levels and it is dosed with either NH<sub>3</sub> or NaOH as required.

I inspected a plant of similar design but much larger at Galco in Dublin with the S.E.E. Environmental Section, Michael Reidy. We were given a full tour of the plant and it is clear that these type of plants do not pose a serious threat to the environment. All operations take place within a bunded area and therefore there is no threat to ground or surface waters. Impurities in the air emission are very low and an air pollution licence is not required for such low levels. However, Bag Filters are to be fitted to the air extraction system to reduce the level of impurities to very low levels.

The air extraction system includes a fan which is switched on when items are being dipped into the zinc tank and for about two minutes after completion of the dipping process. This fan is enclosed in a building to be erected at the side of the existing structure. It will be located about 110 metres from the nearest dwelling house and as such would not be expected to generate a noise nuisance. In any event a condition of this permission stipulates the maximum noise levels which the development may generate.

The proposed development is expected to increase traffic levels by up to 15% or approximately 6 vehicles per day. This projection is considered reasonable by the Planning Authority and as such would not be likely to generate a traffic hazard or to impinge on the capacity of the road network in the area. The area roads engineer has reported on the proposal and has no difficulty with the proposed development.

There have been a large number of objections to the application from residents in the surrounding area. In brief their objections are based on the following points:-

- (a) The proposed industrial development is out of character with its rural/residential setting.
- (b) Emissions from the plant would give rise to pollution, health problems and smells.
- (c) The development would affect the amenities and depreciate the value of houses in the area.
- (d) The road serving the site and the access are substandard.
- (e) The development would affect amenities of nearby properties due to noise and dust generation.
- (f) The surface water system in the area would be adversely affected by discharges of acids/chemicals.
- (g) There is an inadequate water supply for the development.
- (h) The transport of acids to the site would pose a danger to the area.
- (i) The building would be visually obtrusive and cause over-shadowing of adjoining property.

### A brief assessment of these points follows:-

- (a) The site has an established industrial use for 15 years and the development proposed will be located inside an existing building. It will therefore have no additional effects on any rural or residential character which may exist in the area.
- (b) The air emissions from these type of plants do not contribute in any significant way to impurities in the atmosphere.
- (c) The proposed development involves putting an additional facility inside an existing building with a chimney stack being the only obvious sign of a new development. There will be no significant effects on the environment and it is therefore considered that the proposed development will not seriously affect the amenities or reduce the value of property in the area.
- (d) The proposed development is not expected to generate significant additional traffic and therefore this point is considered to have little merit.
- (e) As stated already noise levels are expected to be low and the decibel level emanating from the site is not expected to increase. The type of development proposed does not generate dust.
- (f) The entire galvanising process takes place inside a bunded area and therefore spillages of acids/chemicals will be trapped at source. Impurities that do affect surface waters will be caught by the interception trap. (Ref. Condition No. 3).
- (g) The proposed development will not require significant additional water demand and the existing County Council system in the area is satisfactory.
- (h) The amounts of acids/chemicals to be delivered to the site are quite small and these products are handled quite safely on a daily basis. As such this aspect of the proposed development is not seen as being significant.
- (i) No new buildings are proposed under latest submissions.

In conclusion, the proposed development is seen as a small operation which will have a dipping bath measuring just 5.4 square metres which will mainly be used for gates, small railings, fences and the like. It will not impact significantly on the environment or on traffic generation. It is seen as a reasonable expansion of an existing steel yard operation.



It is recommended that permission be granted subject to the following conditions:-

1. The hours of operation of the proposed plant shall be between 0800 hour and 1800 hours on any day.

Reason - In the interests of the amenities of neighbouring property.

2. The equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) attributable to the proposed plant, measured at any point on the boundary of the site with the neighbouring dwelling over any continuous 8 hour period shall not exceed 5 dB(A) over background sound levels. This Leq (8 hours) shall be monitored within 3 months of the start of operations and henceforth on an annual basis. The results shall be forwarded to the Planning Authority and made available for public inspection, on request.

Reason - In the interests of residential amenity.

3. The existing surface water disposal system on the site, including interceptor traps, shall be thoroughly surveyed, cleaned out and tested for leaks. Any faults discovered shall be rectified immediately. A detailed report of all steps taken to comply with this condition shall be submitted to the Planning Authority within 3 months of the commencement of the proposed development, the open drain into which the surface water discharges shall be tested for pollutants every six months and details of the test results submitted to the Planning Authority.

Reason - To prevent pollution.

4. Before development commences, full details of final disposal arrangements of spent dipping solutions shall be submitted to the Planning Authority and agreed.

Reason - To prevent pollution.

Finbarr Keyes, A/Executive Engineer. Gerard Sheeran, Senior Executive Planner.

Date: 30th November, 1995.

PLEASE RETURN FILE WITH OBSERVATIONS BY:- 5795
PLANNING REFERENCE NO: 4-8168
OBSERVATIONS OF SENIOR EXECUTIVE ENGINEER ROAD MAINTENANCE:
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SIGNED: What Senior Executive Engineer Road Maintenance.

DATE: 17/1/45

LIMERIOK COURTY DOUNCH

23 JUN 1995

ANNACOTTY AREA OFFICE

Reference Number: 48168

Re: Application for Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing steds at Drombung, lo. Linerick

Thereby request an extension of the time within which the Planning Authority must give a decision on the above mentioned application for a period of one ment to 20/12/95

Signed:

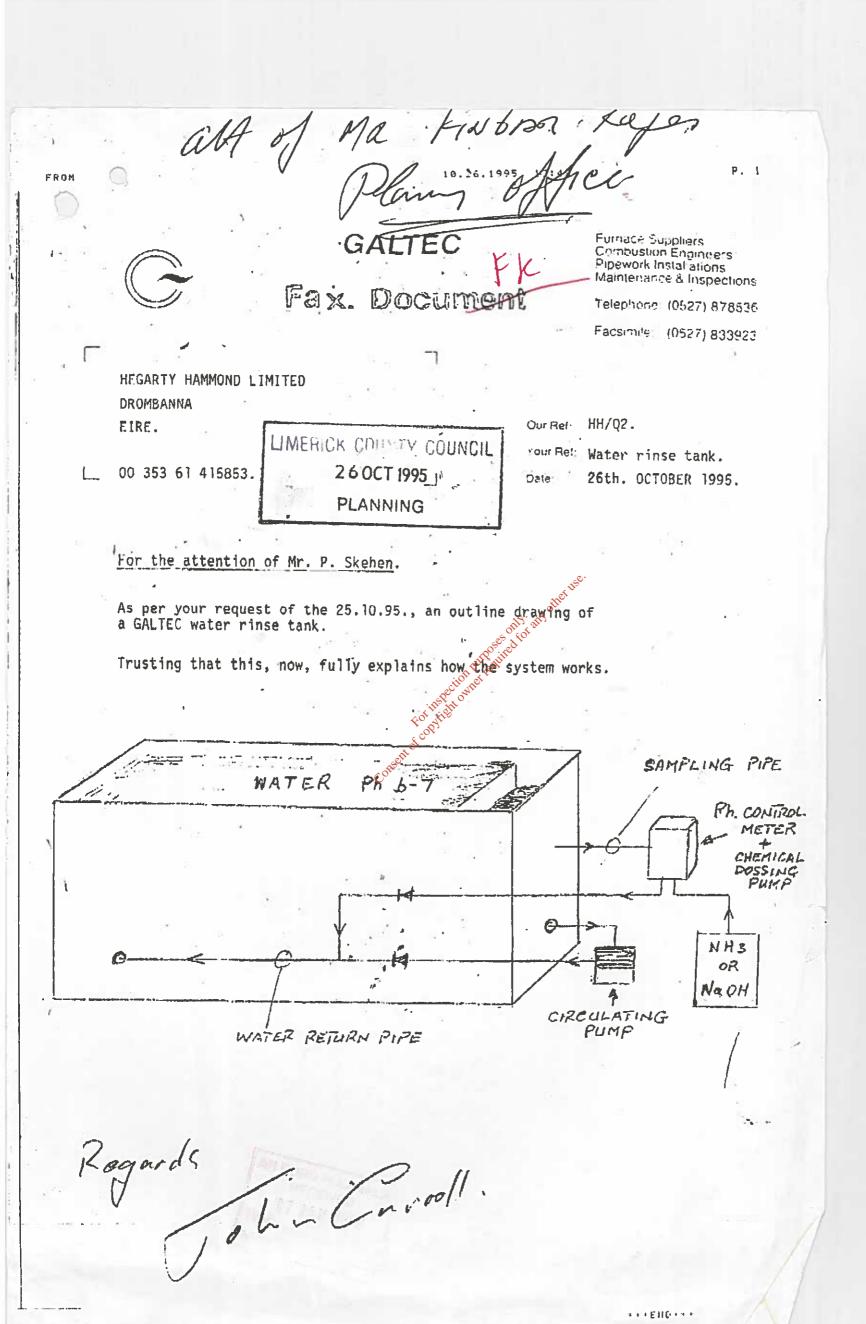
Dated:

JOHN ABGARTY

9/11/954000

LIMERICK
COUNTY COUNCIL
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PLANNING

TIME 17 IAN 1996



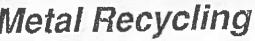
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Fax. (061) 418266/400242

FAX MESSAGE

: LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL.

F.A.O: MR FINBAR KEYES. FROM : EUGENE CLEARY.

DATE: 17/10/95.

PLANNING APPLICATION FOR GALVANISING PLANT AT

DROMBANNA. COUNTY LIMERICK.

: 061.318478. FAX

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING HEADER: - 2.

MESSAGE: HEREWITH LETTER FROM GALTEC DATED 12/10/95. I TRUST THIS ANSWERS YOUR REGARDING THE WATER RINSE TANK.

QUERIES.

EUGENE CLEARY.

TIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

PLANNING



# GALTEC

7 Central Road, Stoney Hill, Bromsgrove Worcs, B60 2NR Furnace Suppliers Combustion Engineers Pipework Installations Maintenance & Inspections

Telephone: (0527) 78836

Facsimile: (0527) 33923

Hegarty Hammond Limited 4 Elms Drombanna Co Limerick Eire

Our Ref:

Your Ref: Water Rinse Tank

12th October 1995 Date:

For the attention of Mr P Skehen

Dear Sirs

as only, any other use. Further to your recent fax and our telephone conversation, I would confirm that the water rinse tank does not require any drains or discharge pipes and that all the water is reculated within the unit.

The rinse tank system is, basically, quite simple. The water in the main tank continually flows over a weir into a ph correction tank where the ph of the water is monitored by a probe and a small amount of either liquid ammonia or liquid caustic solution, whichever is preferred, is injected into the return water pipe to the main tank to maintain a rinse water ph of about ph 6 or 7. The rinse water is purely a ph correction between the acid and the flux, so it is not even necessary to change the water on a regular basis once the tank has been filled.

There is nothing more to preflux water rinse. If there were it would not apply to the basic type of hot dip galvanizing plant that you require.

Trusting that this clarifies the system for you and look forward to hearing from you soon.

Regards,

John Carroll. GALTEC

The Carroll.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNTEDIL





Buying, Processing & Recycling of all Ferrous, Non-Ferrous, Precious & Miscellaneous Scrap Waste

• Helping to Clean Up Our Environment •

Licensed to EU Waste Regulations

Tipperary Road, Ballysimon, Limerick.
The County Secretary.
Planning Department.
Limerick County Council.
79/84 O'Connell Street.
Limerick.

Tel. (061) 4181997418153

Fax. (061) 418266/400242

Date: 21/08/95.

Re: Planning Application 48168 for Proposed Galvanising Plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam.

I refer to your letter of 02/08/95 concerning the above and now submit hereunder the information requested by you.

- 1. The intended operating hours are 08000 a.m. to 05.30 p.m. Please note that it is not intended to run the plant on a full-time basis initially, but we envisage running the plant for three to four hours on two days of any week.
- 2. If the plant operates at maximum capacity there will obviously be more atmospheric emissions from the galvanising tank. These, however, will be at low concentrations because of the efficient filtering system and will have no measurable, increased impact at ground level. See number 4 below for comments on traffic generation.
- 3. The volume of business generated by the existing business on the site is 20/30 Tonnes per week. Please note that it is intended to relocate the large re-usable part of the business to the Ballysimon Road site as soon as the galvanising plant is commissioned, which will reduce the volume of business at Drombanny.
- 4. The nature of the galvanising of material is such that it will take several hours for the process to be completed. It is anticipated, therefore, that the customer will call or phone in his order. It is unlikely and impractical to expect customers to wait several hours while the galvanising is in progress. The point is that a number of orders will be run together and the resulting product will be delivered by us using a flat bed lorry. This obviously will limit the traffic generation engendered by the Galvanising Plant. /...





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Tipperary Road, Ballysimon, Limerick.

Tel. (061) 418199/418153 Fax. (061) 418266/400242 Fage 2.

Re: Planning Application 48168 for Proposed Galvanising Plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

- 5. Concentrated hydrochloric acid will be stored in 0.16 m³ plastic containers either inside or outside the building in an impervious bund. Ammonium chloride and zinc chloride in powder form will be stored inside the building in a bunded area. Zinc ingots will be stored inside the building. The hydrochloric acid containers will be positioned close to the process tanks before transfer takes place. Transfer pipes will be short and drips will be collected in the bunds.
- 6. The existing business at Drombanny deals with New and Reusable steels. The process of galvanising is an extension of this business and so is planned to be sited at Drombanny as it goes hand in hand with the re-usable business. Were it to be located at Ballysimon it would entail having to transport the steel to be galvanised from Drombanny to Ballysimon and would make the whole process uneconomically viable.

THE TOURTY CO. 7 C. 1995

The plant is proposed to be sited at the front end of the existing site and is located close to only two houses, one of which is owned by the Managing Director of Hegarty Hammond, and the occupant of the other house has not objected to the proposed development. I would like to point out that the Managing Director, his wife and four children live close by the proposed development, and he would not have proposed this development unless he was 100% satisfied that the Plant is safe. The only alternative would be to locate the Plant at the newer sheds at the rere of the site where sheds have been custom built for storage of steel stock. It is not considered to have any significant advantage to propose to locate the Plant at the rere of the site as with the advanced filtering system the whole process is as safe as is possible and uses the most up-to-date technology. The whole proposal has been thoroughly vetted by Forbairt, who have concluded that the proposal to locate the plant at the front of the site is the most practical, and is a safe process.





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Tipperary Road, Ballysimon, Limerick. Tel. (061) 418199/418153 Fax. (061) 418266/400242 Page 3.

Re: Planning Application 48168 for Proposed Galvanising Plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

- The discharge of oils, fats, and grease indicates that 8. the oil interceptor needs to be cleaned. Since there are no sources of oils on the premises, other that "drippage" from vehicles, it is concluded that the current discharge originated in the previous occupier of the premises. Regular cleaning of the interceptor by an approved disposal service should preclude the necessity to install a new interceptor.
  - It is not proposed that shot-blasting will take place at 21 AUG 1895 Drombanny as the material to be galvanised will be pre cleaned before delivery to the site.
- The filter used is called the KWA-Filter which employs a unique two filtration method where the first stage is 10. used to build a filter cake From the contaminants whilst the second stage of established cake provides highly efficient filtration. With a conventional bag filter the cake is removed periodically during cleaning resulting in relatively poor filtering efficiency.
- Fumes of a significant level will be released only when the steel components containing zinc/ammonium chloride flux are dipped in the molten zinc bath. This is when exhaust ventilation is required. It will not be required when components are not being dipped. Molten zinc at 450°C will not vaporise to any measurable extent and therefore the extraction fans do not have to be on unless we decide otherwise. An approximate Gaussian Model calculation has indicated negligible ground level concentrations and because of the extremely low levels predicted it was not felt necessary to use a more elaborate model (see page 27 of report). Chlorine gas will not be emitted but hydrogen chloride is a possibility at very low concentrations.
- All spent liquors will be removed from the site by the supplier of the liquors as this will be a condition of the contract for the supply of those liquors.



# HEGARTY HAMMOND LTD.

# Metal Recycling



Buying, Processing & Recycling of all Ferrous, Non-Ferrous, Precious & Miscellaneous Scrap Waste

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Tipperary Road, Ballysimon, Limerick. T

Tel. (061) 418199/418153

Fax. (061) 418266/400242

Page 4.

Re: Planning Application 48168 for Proposed Galvanising Plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

13. The plant visited in Northern Ireland has a much larger zinc tank but has an inefficient filtering system which is due to be updated. When galvanising was not taking place and the extraction canopy was removed from the bath, workplace air appeared to be satisfactory. The modern technology mentioned on page 8 is the use of a very efficient filtering system which will ensure low levels of emissions to atmosphere. Many existing plants in the U.K. have no filtering systems.

I trust the above will answer your questions to your satisfaction. I would like to point out that the majority of the above report and all the technical data was prepared by Mr Sean McCusker, who is the Senior Consultant in the Atmospheric Environment Department of Forbairt.

officers sincerely.

JOHN HEGARTY.

21 NV3 555



PLANNING SECTION

48168 FK/JS

REG. POST

2 August, 1995.

Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

RE: Proposed Galvanising Plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your application for planning permission for the above proposed development and in order for the Planning Authority to deal with your application, you should submit the following further information:

- (1) Details of intended operating hours (i.e. starting time and finishing time).
- (2) Full details of maximum capacity of the proposed plant and details of any future expansion proposals. Also what effect would maximum capacity operations have on the other impacts of the proposed development, i.e. traffic generation, atmospheric emissions acid/chemical usage and replacement rates.
- (3) Full details of volume of business generated by the existing business on the site (i.e. estimated weekly tonnage).
- (4) Details of how predicted traffic volumes were obtained. Given that the nearest other Hot Dip Galvanising Plant, is in Cork surely the estimated figures given would be much higher. Also, please clarify statement that increased traffic figures will arise from use of a delivery vehicle by developer (p. 24)
- (5) Give full details of proposed storage facilities for acids/chemicals. Also what precautions are intended to ensure transfer pipes are adequately protected and/or bunded.?

- (6) Detailed assessment as to reasons for locating proposed development on this site in preference to other sites owned by applicant in the region.
- (7) Detailed analysis of the overall site to determine most suitable location for proposed development having regard to the location of houses in the area.
- (8) Figures submitted indicate discharge of oils, fats and grease from the yard. What steps are proposed to eliminate such discharges. Is a new interceptor trap proposed.
- (9) Is it proposed that shot-blasting would take place to preclean the metal prior to dipping and if so, are there filters for this operation.
- (10) Specifically, which of the various types of filter is proposed for the development.
- (11) Is it intended to provide extraction fans over the pickling/drying areas. Will the fans be left on 24 hours as zinc at 450° will continue to give off fumes. Was the Gaussian modelling exercise carried out and what are the ambient levels in the context of the model. What were the predicted levels at the nearest dwellinghouse. What special circumstances will be taken in relation to chlorine gas.
- (12) Full details of disposal of all spent liquors including details of disposal contractor and final disposal methods. Is there to be an agreement entered into with disposal contractor.
- (13) Give details of existing plant in Northern Ireland which is similar to proposed plant. Also, what is the modern technology mentioned on Page 8 and how does it differ from existing plants.

I hereby give you notice that the statutory period of two months during which the Planning Authority is required to give a decision will date from the receipt of satisfactory proposals.

Yours faithfully,

for (COUNTY SECRETARY)

Consent of copyright owner required for any other use

repeg and 21/8/95

# Dalik Hunday

## By OISIN KENNY

BETLEMANIA will break out in Limerick this weekend when Volkswagen Beetle car fanatics gather to find "Ireland's Most Beauti-

ful Bug."
The Limerick Classic and Vintage Car Club will hold their annual gathering of Volkswagens at the Two-Mile Inn in Limerick this

Saturday and Sunday.
The event began in 1991 when several vintage club members with an interest in air cooled VWs decided to organise a two-day show devoted to the cars. It was a resounding success, and has become Ireland's premier quality VW event. The aim has been to

bring the best Beetles, Karmann Ghias and Campers to Limerick on the June Bank Holiday weekend. Each show has attracted around 200 cars with entrants from as far away as England, Scotland and Germany.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a Fun Run starting at the Two-Mile Inn, taking in Bunratty, and finishing on Saturday evening at Supermacs on the Ennis Road. Sunday the Ennis Road. Sunday
will be a static show begin
ning at 11am, with judging
of cars in each of ceight
lasses and voling for "freland's was Beautiful Bug".
It rade stands as Danble
and carfor sale for those
looking for bargain care
another teature. In TO

# APPLICATION TO

We wish to apply to Limerick County Council for the erection of Hot Dip Plant at Drombanna, including new building. There is also an Environmental Impact Study lodged with the Council for public inspection relating to this proposal.

—John Hegarty, Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Four Elms, Drombanna, Co. Limerick. We wish to apply to Lime

# APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHORITY

Application is being made to Limerick County Council by Jim Brosnan for planning permission to build two bedrooms to the side of existing house at Abbeyville, Manister, Croom, Co. Limerick. (3652)

# APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHORITY

Application is being made to Limerick County Council for Michael Joyce for planning permission for the erection of a two-storey dwellinghouse, including garage, septic tank, entrance and associated site works at Ballycarrane, Patrickswell, Co. Limerick. (3582)

which is being sponsored by Estuary Fuels and Frank Hogan.

As an added attraction, the organisers are inviting all Golf GTI and Sirocco

owners to attend.

"We had over 1,500 spectators last year," said Joe Gibbs, secretary of the club, "and we are hoping for an even bigger crowd this year. There will be competitions for cars from the Sixties and Seventies, and also for custom built ones. In addition, there is a thriving trade in second hand car parts and new equipment from non-Volkswagen manufacturers and about a dozen cars change hands every year."

# College course on college

THE University of Limerick Introduction to University Programme for pre-Leaving Certificate students starts on June 12.

There will be three-one week sessions with a gravi-

week sessions with a maximum of 130 students on

each course. The IUP, as it is known, is a one-week programme of inter-active learning which allows the student gain plactical experience of different career options.

The RIP encourages students to gain an understanding of key third level discinlines, and to become better

plines, and to become better equipped to take the important career decisions they

The programme focuses on four key areas: learning and study skills, exploring career options, career work-shops and academic areas.

The programme address-es the difficulties associated with the transition from second to third level education, as many young people are unprepared for, and unaware of the implications of, choosing a particular course of study.

## Fined £175

KEVIN Ryan, Cahernorry, Ballysimon, was fined £75 for the fraudulent use of a

tax disc by Judge Michael Reilly at Cappamore Court.
The offence was detected by Sgt J Horan, last November 10 at Portnard,

Cappamore. Mr Ryan was also fined £100 for non-display of a Curran, the firm is now to add a further string to its impressive bow with the opening of a display outlet at Raheen Co Operative in Limerick.

The new display, which opens on this Friday 2nd June and on every subsequent Friday from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., will offer customers an insight into one of the most successful fitted furniture companies in Ireland.

pine, cherry and hand painted options.

Alf-products are individually crafted in solid wood to the customers own design specifications.

Richwood Designs, which adopts the achievement of excellence as its successful guiding force, offers the full service from on site survey to interior design and fitting by a team of expertly trained crafts people.

OPENS THIS FRIDAY 3-5.





Croom, Co. L

... marvey added.

Ove accom Planning Section

48168 FK/PB

Mr. John Hegarty, Dombanny, CO. LIMERICK.

REG. POST.

24th February, 1995.

RE: Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny.

Dear Sir,

I refer to your application for planning permission for the above mentioned development and would inform you that you are required under Sections 24 and 25 of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Regulations 1994 to submit an E.I.S. in conjunction with your planning application. You are also informed that it will be necessary for you to publish notice of your intention to submit an E.I.S. in a suitable newspaper circulating in the area - not an evening paper - and submit two copies of the relevant page of the newspaper to this office.

I would also notify you that when an Engineer visited the site, there was no site notice evident on or near the main entrance to the site from the public road. Accordingly, it will be necessary for you to erect a new notice in a prominent location (blank notice enclosed) and to notify this office when same is in place.

I hereby give you notice that the statutory period of two months during which the Planning Authority is required to give a decision will date from the receipt of satisfactory proposals.

Yours faithfully,

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY.

PV - sper re-c'

EPA Export 19-04-2016:00:54:33

desperations of the sections

## LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT) ACTS 1963 - 1993.

PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION FULLY - INVALID OR INCOMPLETE APPLICATIONS WILL BE RETURNED.

1.	APPLICANT'S NAME: John Hed ANH. (BLOCK CAPITALS)	2. 'PHONE NO.:
3.	ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: DrombAnni.	eh.
4.	NATURE OF APPLICATIONS: Outline Approval Please Tick Appropriate Box.	Permission Retention
5.	DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT Proposed & Removal of existing shed.	See Marising Plant
6.	AREA OF LAND to which application relates: only and on NOTE: 1 Hectare = 2.471 Acres  BUILDINGS	Hectares ( 1.20 Acres)
7.	BUILDINGS  (i) Number of Dwellings to be Provided (if any)  (ii)*Gross Floor Space of Building (s) to which application relates	250 sq 241:
8.	Is a Licence required under Part IV of the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992?	Yes No
9.	Do the Major Accident Hazards of Certain Industrial Activities Regulations 1986 - 1992 apply to this development?	Yes No
10	LOCATION OF LAND or the address of the structure to which the application relates (i.e. Townland. More specific information should be given in the case of developments in built-up areas).	Drong Ann Co limerick
11.	EXISTING USE OF LAND/BUILDING	Commercial Y19/10, & Buildings
12.	DETAILS OF WATER SUPPLY (If the water supply is to be provided by a Group Scheme, it is necessary to produce a letter from the Secretary of the Group stating that a supply will be available) PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX	Existing Proposed Connection  a)Private Well b)Council Mains
13.	LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL DETAILS OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL 03 FEB 1995	c)Group
14.	DETAILS OF SURFACE WATER DISPOSAL	Fifthing Sulper Water Dain
	The second secon	

15.PA	RTICU:	LARS OF	INTER	EST HEL	D IN LA	AND.
St	ate i	f you a	re the	owner	of the	land.
Ιf	not,	please	state	the na	me and	address
of	the	owner a	nd subr	nit his	/her wr	ritten
CO	neant	to the	annlic	ation		

16.NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON BY WHOM THE PLANS AND DRAWINGS WERE PREPARED

ALSO 'PHONE NO.

17. FEES PAYABLE

Under the Planning and Development Regulations 1994. The system of fees applicable to the majority of planning applications is as follows: 250 sq. m @ /2.30 /2.89/w

Fee Enclosed £ 575.00-

OWNEL

Dwellings

£42.00 per dwelling

Domestic extensions and other improvements

£21.00 per dwelling

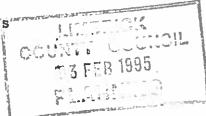
All other buildings

£2,30 per square metre of gross floor

Space.

NOTE: Fee payable for a retention permission is 11/2 times the normal fee.

FULL DETAILS are available at the offices of the Planning Authority.



18.To: Secretary,
Limerick County Council.

I hereby make application for permission for development proposed above and declare that the foregoing particulars are correct to the best of my knowledge.

The following documents are enclosed in support of my application:-

- (1) 2 No. printed copies of notice of intention to apply for a permission erected on site on the day of 19, at the location indicated on site map.
- (11) 2 No. full page of newspaper in which notice of intention to apply for for permission was published.
- (111) Four copies of site map showing location of the proposed development drawn to a scale of not less than 1:10,560.

Over/....

- (IV) Four copies of layout plan of the proposed development drawn to a scale of not less than 1:500.
- (V) Four copies of the floor plans. elevations and sections of the proposed development drawn to a scale of not less than 1:100.
- (VI) A FEE OF £

  (Please specify amount and basis of calculation. Unless the correct amount is tendered in accordance with the Regulations, the application will be returned as invalid.)

SIGNED:\_\_

DATED?

N.B. Before completion of this application form, you should see the attached 'Notes for Guidance of Applicants.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE STATUTORY PERIOD OF TWO MONTHS DURING WHICH THE PLANNING AUTHORITY IS REQUIRED TO GIVE A DECISION WILL DATE FROM THE RECEIPT OF SATISFACTORY PROPOSALS, INCLUDING RECEIPT OF THE APPROPRIATE FEE.



100	
Name and Address of	SITE NOTICE
the state of	ADDITION TO THE DI ANNUNO ALITHODITY
	APPLICATION TO THE PLANNING AUTHORITY
Comments	I. John Hegakly.
Mary Control of the Control	OF Drombanny, Co Liniekick.
All of the last of	intend to apply to Limerick County Council for Approval/Cathine Permission/Permission to carry out development on this land as described hereunder.
	NATURE & EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT PROPOSED
	Profosed . Aplianis vi 9 Plant-
The state of the s	& Removal of Existing Sheps
	Environmental Impact Stroly lodged with
	Lineral Co. Couril and can be inspected in the offices
	THIS APPLICATION MAY BE INSPECTED AT THE OFFICES OF LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL, 79/84 O'CONNELL STREET, LIMERICK DURING NORMAL WORKING HOURS.
	LIESTER SIGNED:
	COUNTY COURSE DATE:
	NOTE: AND 1995
	NOTES RECOVERED
	Complete this form and display it on the site for a period of one month
The same of the sa	from the date of your application. The notice should be erected or fixed on or near the main entrance to the land or structure concerned from a public road, or on any other part of the land or structure adjoining a public road, so as to be easily visible and legible by persons using the public road.
The second second of the second land	Where the land or structure to which a planning application relates does not adjoin a public road, a site notice shall be erected or fixed in a conspicuous position on the land or structure so as to be easily visible and legible by
	persons outside the land or structure.

on a plan accompanying the planning application.

\*Strike out whichever words do not apply.

The position of a site notice on the land or structure concerned shall be shown

Two copies of the notice should be forwarded to this office with your

application.

insumigation to Jack ve hasing

the charter of rights for farmers in n O'Dwyer, president of the ICMSA, van Yates. (Niall St John)

hensive.

ward to having a very close

working relationship, avail-

ing of the knowledge and expenise of the ICMSA."

Tom O'Dwyer agreed the meeting was very compre-

"We had the opportunity of putting across the ICM-SA's views to the minister. "We left the minister

under no illusion as to the

very great wrongs that have

been done to farming fami-

lies.
"In fact, we outlined to

the minister the most recent

one in which income sup-

plement was not paid to people who had animal dis-

ease problems since November 1, 1994. That has not yet been paid. This

e white-headed know! It will it if the charter ough.

remind you that led over the last in relation to a as in which we ms. was they to be 'farmer

is they never friendly. I want point:"

ates said they ariety of issues disease probion matters, to all aspects of

he meeting to beneficial. I r seven weeks id I look for-

ensure a very efficient and lean industry to benefit the maximum number of farm families and to contribute the maximum to the state.

Mr O'Dwyer said he hoped the three hour meeting would bear dividends.

our national resources to

"I outlined one problem area to do with animal disease, where we were talking about income supplement, something people needed to live. At Ghristmas gone by no payment was made in that area to farming families in this country. That is the reality.

"While I wish the minister every success in getting a proper charter of rights, it is important that we do get it right.'

The minister said that in relation to the specific point on the disease eradication and compensation payments out of the hardship fund, he intended to have the matter rectified this week.

Beekeepers meeting

THE next meeting of the County Limerick Beekeepers Association will take place at the Teagasc office in Parnell Street on Mon-day, February 13, next at

Minister Ivan Yates. from offices not bear

ICMSA president, Tom O'Dwyer, said one of the most important changes needed was the setting up of "one-stop agricultural services offices" in each county.

"Farmers should be able to obtain all information pertaining to the department of agriculture in one office," he explained.

"Rather than having to

make separate visits to the department, the district veterinary office, the farm development service, the

from offices not located in the county should be made available to the farmer locally through the depart-ment's internal computer system. The provision of adequate parking is another essential."

essential."
Mr O'Dwyer told the minister that the prompt payment of premia, which are the farmers entitlement, must be achieved.

The department staff should ensure that farmers are at all times treated with the dignity they deserve," Mr O'Dwyer demanded.

# Little hope of direct aid for flood victims

THE Minister for Agri-culture, Ivan Yates, could offer little hope of direct and for farmers who suffered losses during the recent spate of flooding throughout the country

Speaking in Limerick, Minister Yates said that last week he asked the senior inspectorate of his depart-ment and Teagasc to carry out a detailed report on a nationwide basis on the

flood damage.
"I await that report in the next few days and I will consider it. Obviously there are matters relating to departments. I will be consulting with my colleagues when I receive that input. The minister said he also

wanted an independent assessment as any case being made to Brussels was dependent on verifiable data by an independent

agency.
When asked if farmers
dosses during who suffered losses during the recent flooding could expect some EU aid in the future the minister said: "I want to be quite frank with you - I don't want to raise expectations of a particular measure until I am in a position to give some clari-ty about the issue."

He said he was "concerned and sympathetic" to the situation but felt it ould be premature for him make any pronounce-ents about any form of rect aid.

PAPPLICATION IS

Application is being made to Limerick County Council by Patrick Kelly for alterations to dwelling and change of use from garage utility to kitchen and dining at 2 Woodbine Avenue, Caherdavin Heights, Limerick.

APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHORITY Limerick County Council: I

wish to apply to Limerick County Council: I wish to apply to Limerick County Council for the removal and re-building of new building and hot dip plant at Drombanna, Co. Limerick Signed: John Hegarty, 4 Elms, Drombanna.

APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHORITY

Limerick County Council:
Terry O'Mahoney applies for permission for change of use of garage to living accommodation and construct new bedroom over at 99 High Meadows, Gouldayoher. ows, Gouldavoher.

APPLICATION TO
LANNING AUTHORITY
imerick County Council:
Take note that I, Frank Curtin,
of Gorto, Croom, Co. Limerick, intended to apply to Limerick, intended to apply to Limerick County Council for planning
permission to construct extension to existing dwellingh
Signed: Frank Curtin. (1)

APPLICATION TO

APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHOR Limerick County Cour wish to apply for full pla permission to build exte to my dwellinghous Shanagolden Dem Shanagolden Signed: Tr Lynch.

APPLICATION TO

APPLICATION TO PLANNING AUTHOR
Limerick County Council: Take notice that I, Patrick Kirby, am applying to Limerick County Council for permission to construct dwellinghouse, entrance gates, front boundary wall at Coolfune, Meanus, Co. Limerick. (11/2977)



CMSA president, Tom O'Dwyer, and members of the staff (Niall St John)

# PLANNING APPEALS

NEW APPEAL FORM

	094 889.	APPEADIONI. DO
Lodged: 8/1/96		
Appeal Type: 03	Dev.Type: 0H	No:
E.O. <u>BK</u>	Class: JD	
Development: Rection of exist	ing sheds at Drombanny, bo	Linerick
P.A.Code: 13 Reg.Ref: 1	3/2/95 Applic.Type: 03	
	P.A.Decision Date: 7/2/95 0.	
1 2	25 Kg	
APPELLANT: Jack Bro.	anahan Lathers	
Address or Agent: Agent:	na, Sounty Limerick	
APPLICANT: John He	garty	
Address or Akmuann	y, bo Linesick	
P.A. Notified by Phone YES / NO	1. Acknowledge with NAOL	
	2. Issue appeal to: (a) P.A.	NA07
B. Redmond 9/1/96  BO Dat	Comments black a schlaing	nt <u>NAO5</u>
AA ( aboutly 19/1)	9b + E1S	

By Courier ....
-8 IAN 1996
9.26
INITIA HH

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3. Blocks VI & VII, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1. AN BORD PLEANALA

Receipt No. B 11758

Drombanna, Co.Limerick. 4th January 1995.

Ref; Appeal against a decision by the Council of the County of Limerick, dated 7th December 1995, Ref No.1312/95, for a Proposed galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at Drombanny, by the applicant Mr. John Hegarty, Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir,

For the purposes of writing this specific letter of appeal we are acting on behalf of the following residents of the Drombanna area who wish to appeal to An Bord Pleanala against the above decision to grant a permission for the above development by Mr. John Hegarty. Ref. Number in Planning Register 1312/95.

Our reasons for this appeal are set out below, please contact all or any of those listed below if you wish to clarify any points in this letter of appeal.

<u>List of residents making the appeal</u>; (in alphabetical order)

Jack & Helen Brosnahan Drombanna Michael & Pauline Conway Ballyneety Bill & Toinette Clifford Drombanna Drombanna Nancy Delahunty Frank & Josephine Enright Drombanna Drombanna Gerard & Bridget Glynn Marianne Glynn Drombanna Caroline Glynn Drombanna Drombanna Bill & Maureen Kenny Drombanna Harry Keegan Michelle McKenna Drombanna Christy & Josephine O'Loughlin Drombanna Drombanna Gerard & Anne Plunkett Drombanna Cassie & Jim Riordan Joe & Nancy Shanahan Drombanna

Compression to partipeop

Overall, we are a group of very concerned residents of Drombanna who are worried about the immediate and longer term effects of the proposed development on the safety and health of the people of this area. We cannot afford to pay for an expensive indepth technical analysis of the proposed project. Some of us have lived all our lives in Drombanna, and indeed most of the group have lived and raised our families in Drombanna for the past twenty five years or so. We place our trust in an Bord Pleanala to investigate further our concerns and to look after the health of our families. Some of those listed above suffer themselves and/or have children who suffer from serious respiratory illnesses including Asthma.

In general in the four planning conditions listed by the Limerick Co. Council there is no reference whatsoever to air emissions and resulting potential hazards. No control on emissions are imposed by the Co. Council. There is seemingly total reliance placed on the filtering system to control air emissions. What research has the Co. Council carried out to place such total trust and faith in the efficiency of the filtering system to be used in the proposed development?.

The following are further concerns which we feel should be taken on board in the investigation by an Bord Pleanala;

- 1. This further proposed industrial development on the site is not appropriate to the area and location.
- 2. This area of Orombanna is not designated as an industrial location and is mainly used for agricultural and residential purposes.
- 3. The proposed development will and has reduced the value of residential property in the area.
- 4. As a residential area the age profile of residents is mixed, there are many young children and also older people, both categories include people with health problems eg Asthma and other respiratory ailments.

The proposed development includes the construction of a chimney of a minimum height of 10.6m or 35 feet approx.. While the height of the chimney is not clear from the drawings it seems to be approx. 35 ft. from the scale set out on the drawings.



There are obvious potential dangers and discomforts to residents in general, and to people with health problems in particular, from fumes and odours that may result from the proposed development. This chimney will result in emissions. These emissions to the atmosphere may result in medical problems for residents. Who will pay the resulting medical expenses?

- 5. The lands in the vicinity are used mainly for dairy and dry cattle grazing, also for the production of hay and silage.
- 6. Who will monitor the proposed process on an ongoing basis?.
- 7. There is a potential pollution problem to the water table arising from the use of acids in the proposed development.
- 8. No public sewage or public drainage system exists in Drombanna. Therefore, the location is not suitable from this viewpoint.
- 9. As the process could involve a 24 hour sycle the potential noise pollution is not acceptable.
- 10. The transportation of acids on the adjacent county roads presents an unacceptable risk for residents.

#### EIS STUDY

We would like to raise the following as further objections to the proposed development, based on the contents of the EIS.

- 1. The location is mainly agricultural and has in the immediate proximity **c.60** houses occupied by people of varying ages, from infants to elderly people, and of differing levels of health. Therefore, the proposed project is not suitable for this site.
- 2. In addition, there is presently under construction on the old disused creamery site adjacent to the proposed development, a home for the elderly of the parish which will consist of 6 main dwellings and a day care centre to accommodate other elderly people on a daily basis. In total, there will be approx. 40 elderly people accommodated on a daily basis in this new facility.



- 3. The proposed galvanising operation is a noisy and dirty operation and is out of character with the agricultural and residential nature of this part of Drombanna. The project is more suited to a location in a designated industrial estate in other parts of Limerick or Shannon. Already property values have gone down due to the proposed development.
- 4. As stated in the report there are no new additional jobs to be created from the project and therefore there is no benefit to the immediate surrounding area by its proposed location in Drombanny.
- 5. The existing site will be used to store potentially dangerous chemicals which if mishandled could have serious consequences for the residents of the immediate area. As pointed out there are in excess of 60 houses nearby, plus the new home for the elderly located on the site formerly occupied by the disused creamery.
- 6. The EIS states that traffic will increase to and from the plant by between 10% and 15%.

The site is on the main Limerick / Kilmallock road and traffic is already very heavy on this route particularly at morning and evening. There are three Primary Schools in the parish, with traffic bringing children to both Knockea and Donoughmore using this road.

Also, there is neavy school traffic to secondary schools e.g. St. Enda's Community School.

Page 24 of the EIS states "The road is a secondary road but carries a substantial volume of traffic between Limerick, Kilmallock and intervening areas. Road surface is poor." This road is quite narrow for the volume of traffic and any increase in the vicinity of the proposed development will be a cause of concern as the nature of the traffic using a galvanising plant includes heavy industrial articulated lorries. These heavy vehicles require a wide turning space and this turning space does not exist at the site entrance due to the specific location of the plant and also to the narrow nature of the main road.

In addition, on the approach from Limerick there is a distance of only c.160 metres of clear road from a blind bend closeby to the actual site entrance.



This is already a dangerous part of the road and with heavy vehicles using a very tight right angled entrance to the site, and in the process taking up the full width of the road, the potential exists for a serious accident.

We refer you to the Rules of the Road publication issued by the Department of the Environment, pages 38-40, Stopping Distances.

Approx. distances needed before coming to a stop.

On a wet/smooth surface.

For a Car

Travelling @ 60mph, total stopping distance is

<u>124m</u>.

However for a Bus or a Truck.

Travelling @ 50mph,

A car requires a stopping distance of

86m.

Add up to 100% for a Bus / truck(Rules of Road)

Total stopping distance

<u>86m</u> 172m

As the approx. distance from the blind bend, referred to above, to the site entrance is only 160m therefore, on this basis, it will be almost impossible for a bus or truck to stop in time to prevent an accident if the road is blocked (even temporarily) by a heavy truck either entering or leaving the site of the proposed development.

This shows further the unsuitability of the site for the proposed development.

- 7. According to the EIS emissions to air will be filtered by the use of a modified bag filter. On what grounds are Ammonia and gaseous chloride not perceived as a problem?
- 8. Re noise emissions the measurement of the similar fan motors and noise levels were made at the promoters own plant at Ballysimon. Is it a valid basis to use the promoters existing plant to measure the noise?

Also please clarify what is meant by "simple noise control measures" which can be incorporated to help solve future potential noise problems?. This is a vague term and is open to interpretation

9. There is reference to" a number of such plants both here and in the UK", please state where exactly these plants are located.?



Its unlikely that it will be economic to operate this manufacturing facility on a one shift basis ,the more likely situation is that it will require 24 hour 3 cycle shift. Please explain how then the EIS can state that work will not continue beyond 18.00 hours?. Who will monitor these hours?

- 10. This plant will not confine its business to the agricultural market, as seems to be implied in item 3.2 and implied as a reason for its location in Drombanna. This plant does not need to be located in an agricultural and residential area, its more appropriate to an industrial estate. The existing buildings are already out of character with the area.
- 11. The potential for leakages of chemicals from delivery vehicles is a cause for concern. The bunding area will not capture these types of leakages.
- 12. The absence of appropriate environmental quality control is a cause for concern. As stated in page 21 of the EIS "the increased oil, fat and grease concentration downstream of the site indicates that the oil interceptor requires attention"

As there are no additional jobs to be created how will the very technical and vital part of the proposed development be monitored?. Who will operate this sensitive machinery?

Already, as per page 21 of the EIS referred to above, the applicant is in breach of Planning conditions for Planning Ref No 677/90, dated 13/8/90. I refer you to condition no 5. which states "That oil interceptor trap shall be emptied regularly as required." From the EIS its obvious that this is not happening and raises concern that any future planning conditions may not be met.

I also refer you to conditions no 6 and 7 of the same approval and I would question whether these have been met?.

13. The Air Emissions of Lead is a cause for concern. As per page 26 the projected air emissions for Lead of 0.2 is only a factor of 10 below the stated standards. This emission of 0.2 is too great. As the machinery wears the lead emissions will become greater. Peak emissions are not stated.

Why are there blanks in this table of standards? Why is the TA Luft standard not shown here?

Also what is the source of the figures shown for the projected Emission Conc.?.

14. Why are the figures on page 16 for a similar plant in Kent not the same as in page 26.? The projected lead emissions on page 26 for Drombanna are more than 13 times greater than the similar plant in Kent. Why is this?

This is a further cause of great concern.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, we enclose the fee of £100 to make this appeal.

Please issue receipt and acknowledge receipt of this appeal to both of the undersigned.

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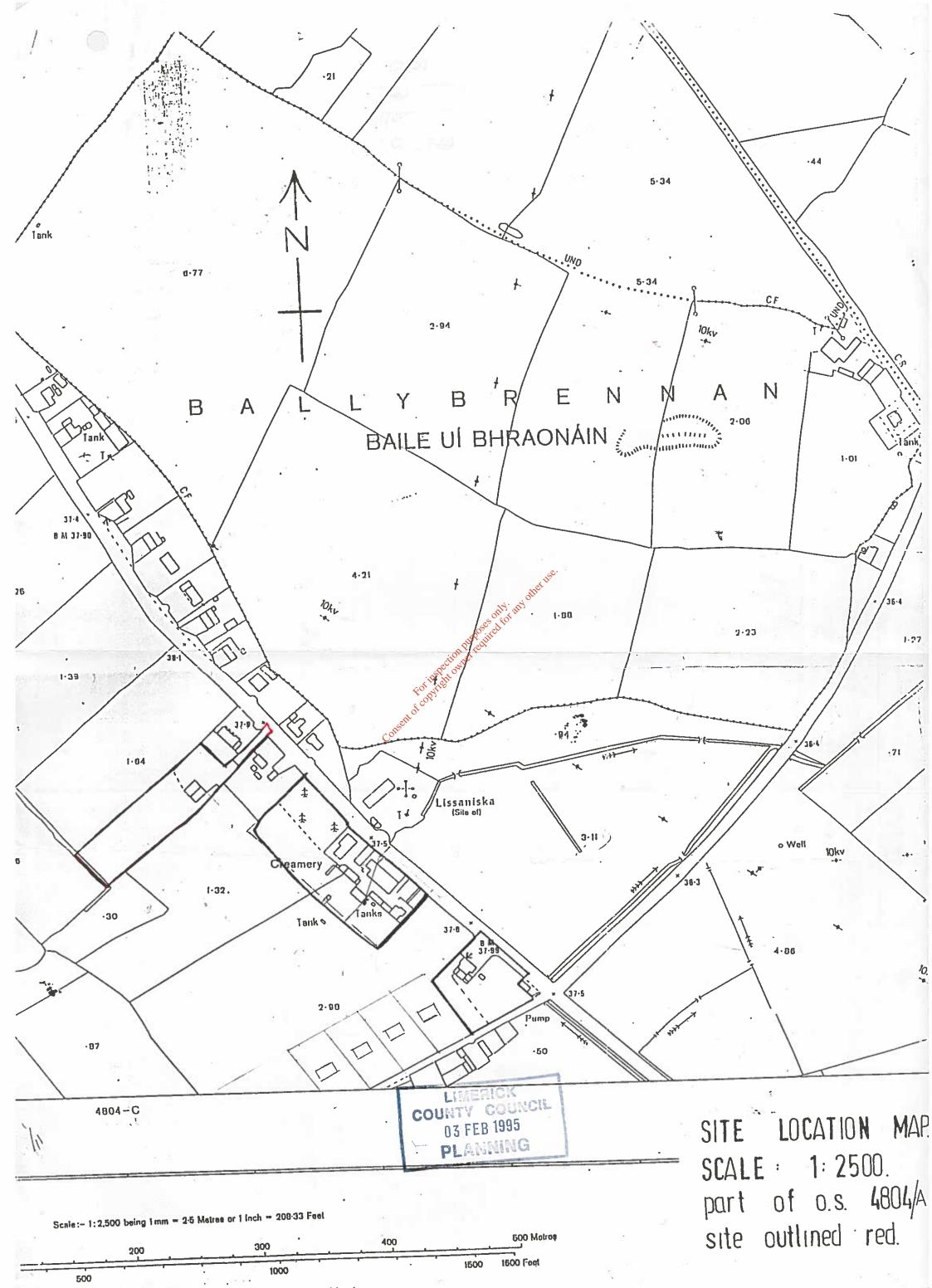
Co. Limerick

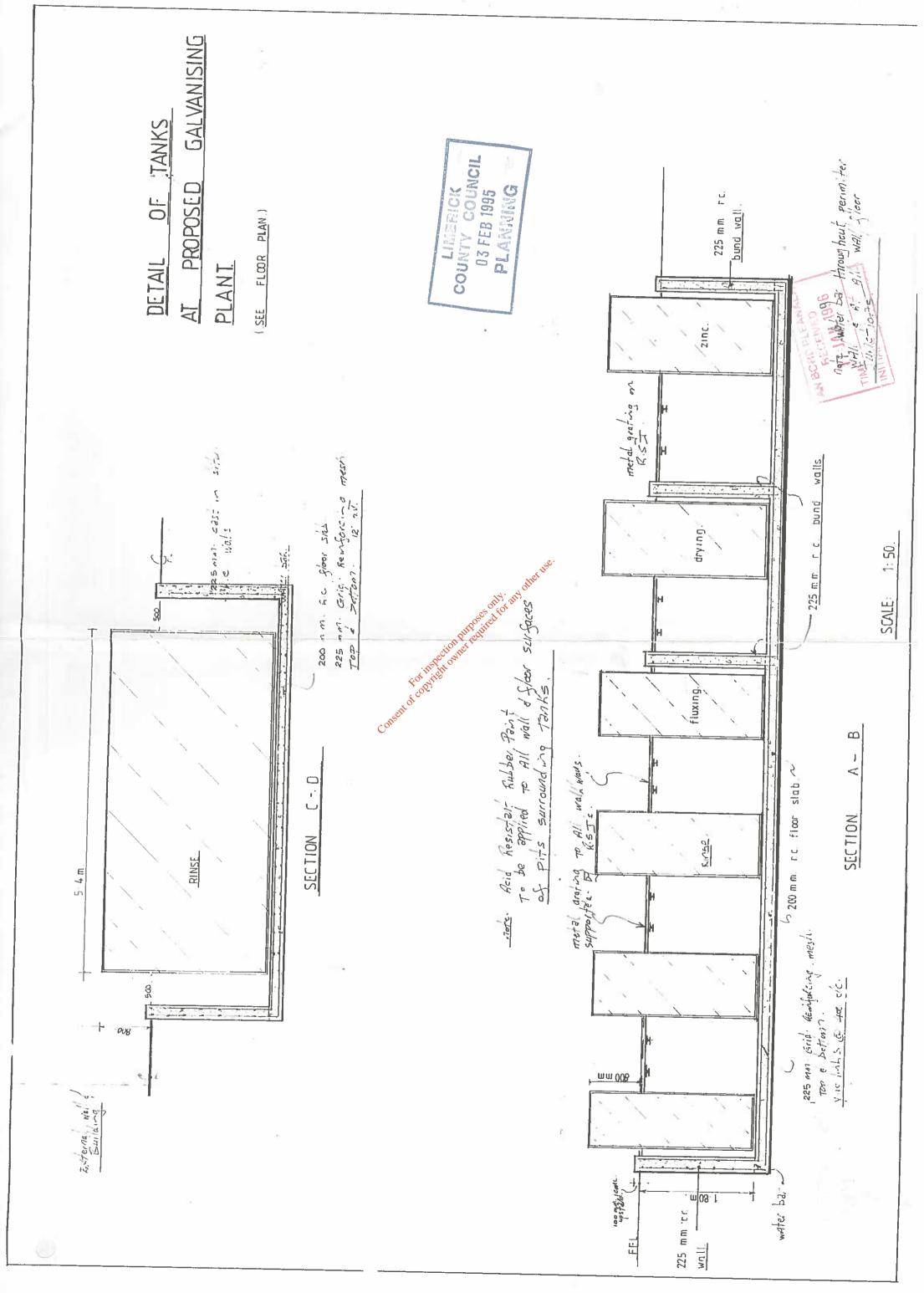
Gerard Glohn Drombanna,

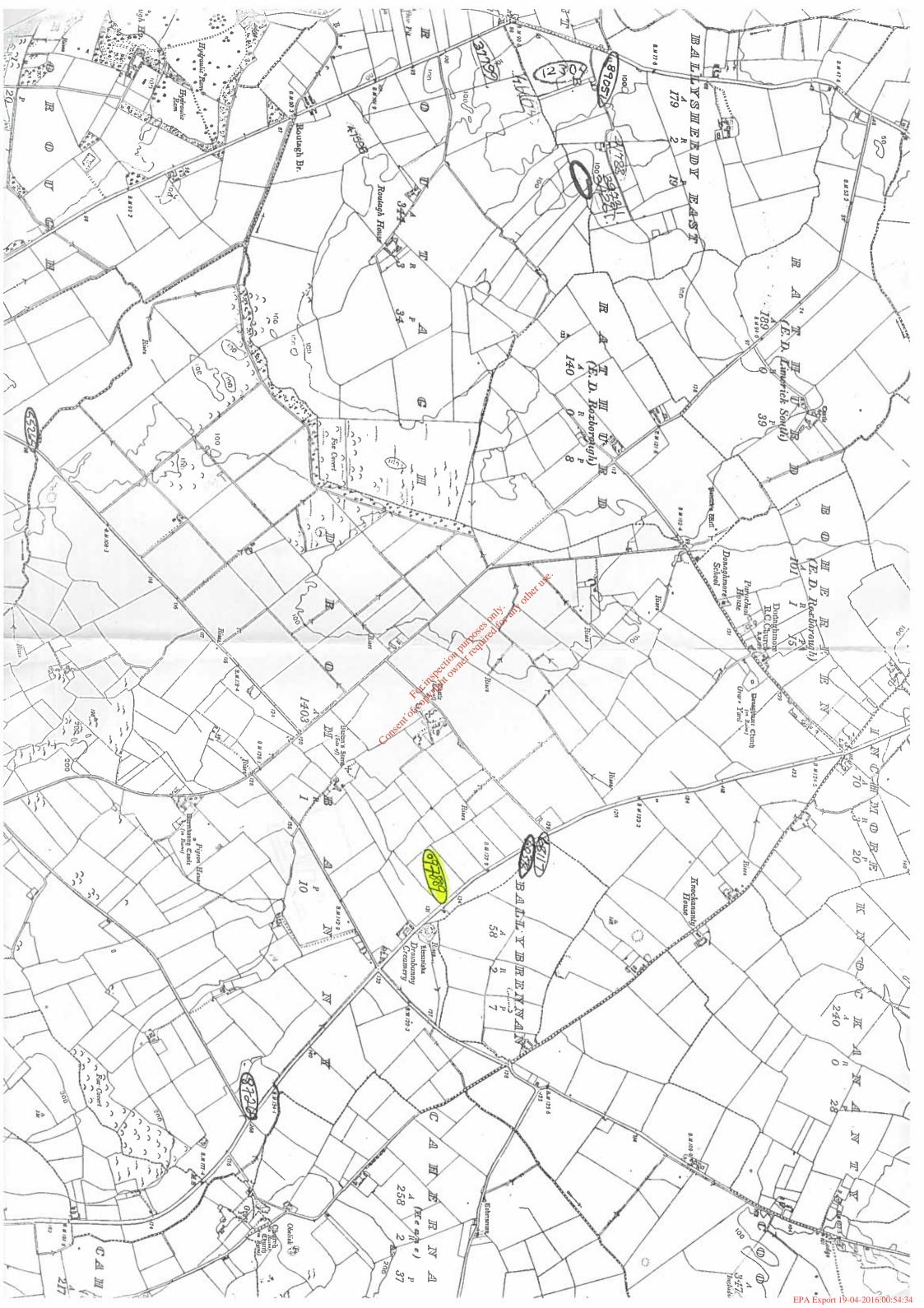
Co. Limerick

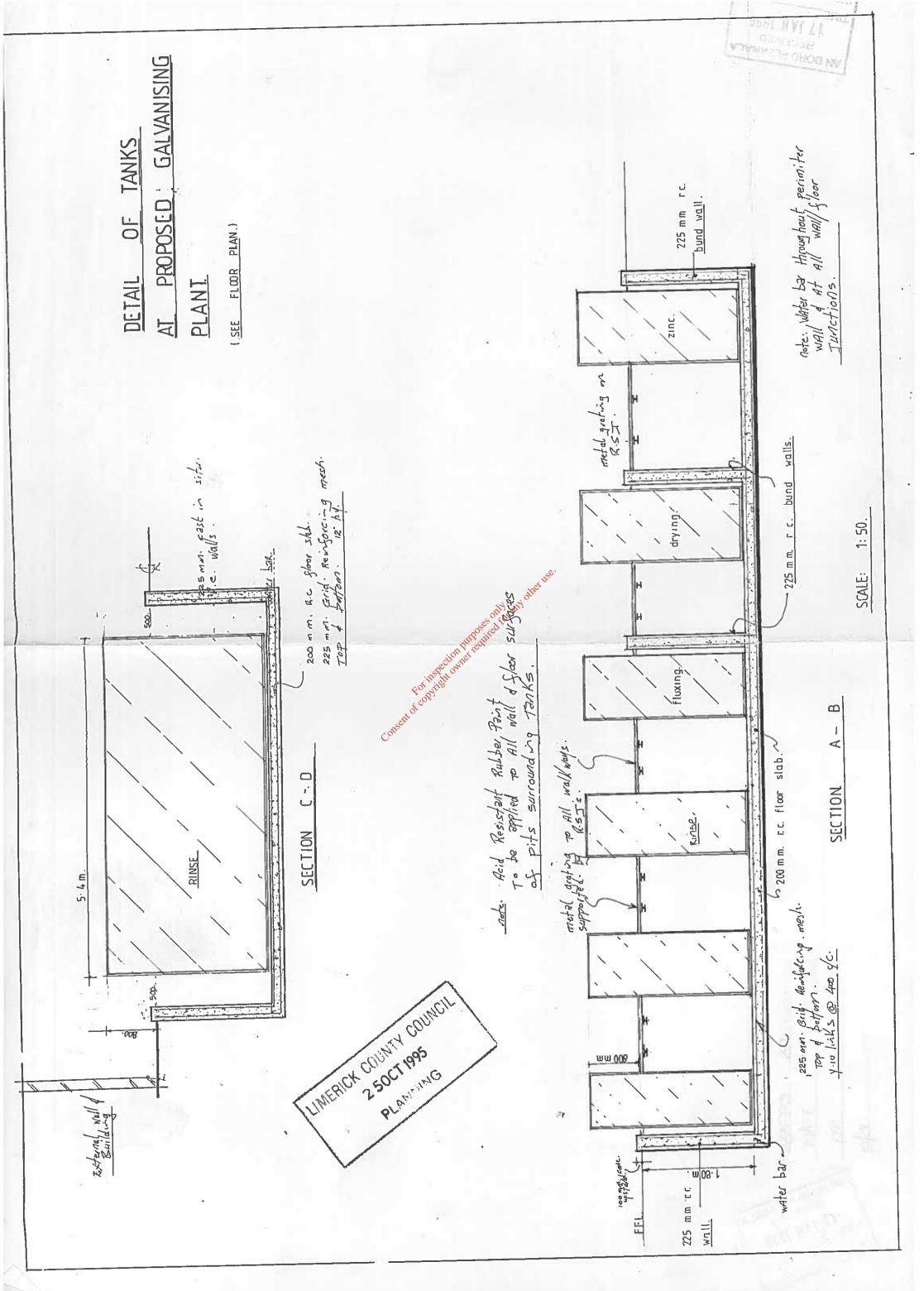
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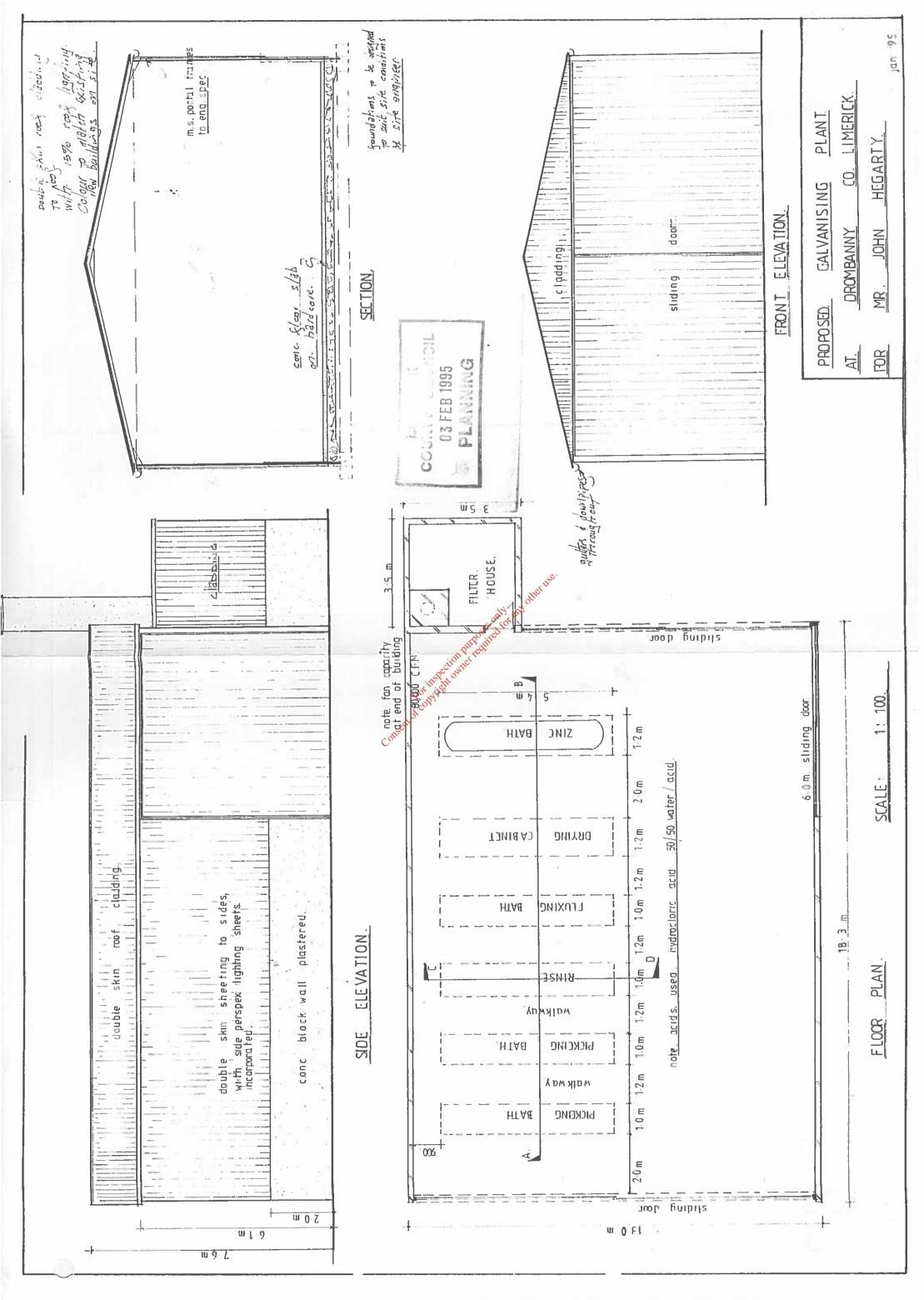


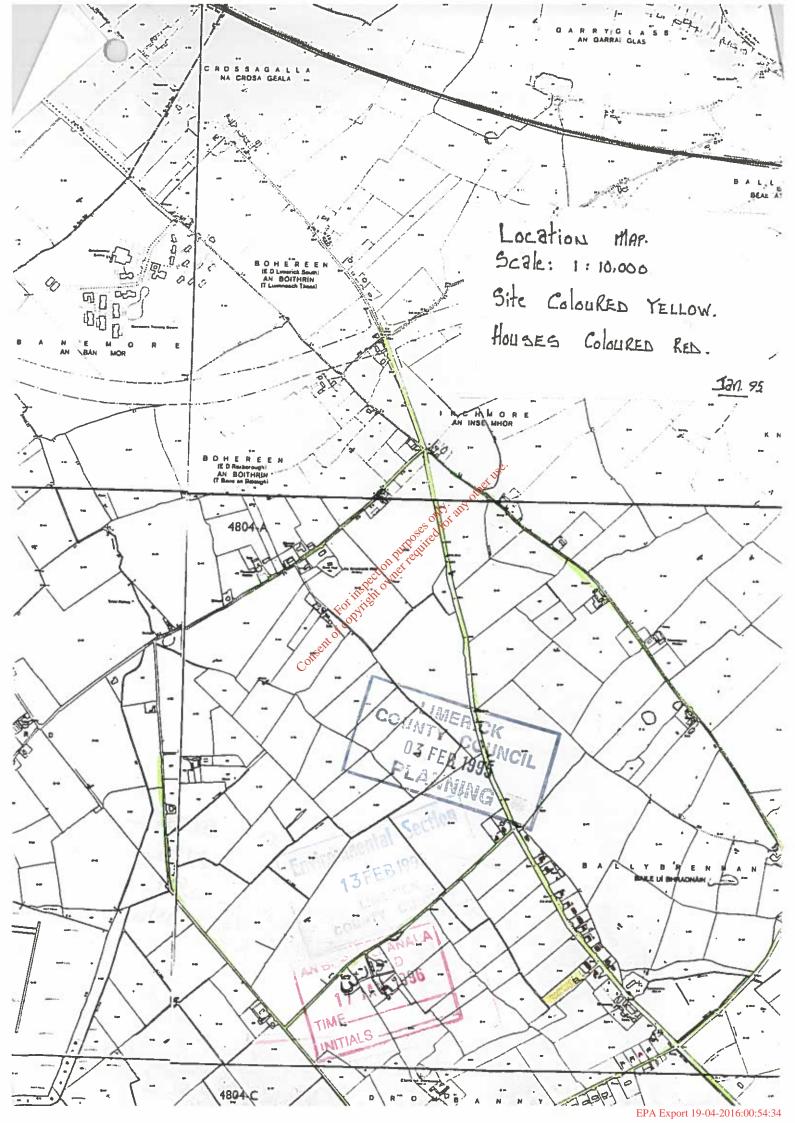












# Confidential Report

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Group Natural Resources

**Dept.** Shannon Water Laboratory

Sheet no. 1 of sheets



- Enterprise
- Innovation
- Investment
- · Growth

#### CONFIDENTIAL

Client

Hegarty Hammond Ltd., Tipperary Road Ballysimon Co. Limerick.

Title

Hot Dip Galvanising Plant for Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Attn: Mr. Peter Skeehan

Report ref.:

74235

Consent of convinding whet required for any other use.

Order no.:

File no .:

R.6

Report by:

Sean McCusker

Jim Clancy John Patterson

Date recd.:

August 1994

Approved by .: Martin Reilly

Copies to:

R.6. Files

Date:

16.5.95

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Environmental

**Impact** 

Statement

Hot Dip Galvanising Plant

Proposed For Drombanna, Co. Limerick.

Ву

Hegarty Hammond Limited



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#### 1. Introduction

Hegarty Hammond Limited propose to establish a Hot Dip Galvanising Plant at Drombanna, Co. Limerick on an existing steel holding facility that fabricates and sells purchased steel products such as gates and fencing.

Having considered the nature and scale of the proposed project it was decided that it lay within the scope of the E.U. (Environmental Impact Assessments)

Regulations S.I. 349 of 1989. These regulations and the Local Government Planning and Development Regulations (S.I. 25 of 1990) bring into effect in Ireland the requirement of E.U. Directive 85/337/EEC generally known as the Environmental Impact Directive. The regulations require that a developer supplies a wide range of information related to environmental aspects of a project in the form of a report called an Environmental Impact Statement.

Forbairt was requested by Hegarty Harmond Limited to prepare the required Environmental Impact Statement on its behalf. In proposing this statement Forbairt took into account:-

- the requirements of the Irish Regulations on Environmental Assessment.
- the requirements of Limerick County Council.



Information on the project and the receiving environment was obtained by:-

- · Meetings with company representatives.
- Meeting with staff of Limerick County Council.
- A visit to a similar plant in Northern Ireland.
- A visit to the U.K. for the assessment of a dust filter.
- Laboratory tests and field measurements by Forbairt staff.

In addition to Forbairt staff, Mr. Peter Skehan of Hegarty Hammond Ltd., made a contribution in the area of Visual Impact. The state of the state of



## 2. Non-Technical Summary

#### The Project

Hegarty Hammond, steel stockists, propose to establish a Hot Dip Galvanising plant at their existing site at Drombanna, Co. Limerick. The site comprises 5760m² and is located adjacent to the Kilmallock Road. The location is primarily rural but there are a number of houses in close proximity. The premises currently consists of a number of storage sheds and an office and operates as a steel stockyard selling gates, fencing and similar steel products. The customers are mainly from the agricultural community.

The galvanising operation will take place in a building which is to be built on the site of an existing shed which will be demolished. The new building will be 1m higher than the existing building but will occupy less area.

The process will involve dipping mainly hollow steel components (gates and fencing) in molten zinc after a number of pre-treatment dips in other solutions.

The initial throughput is expected to be 8-10 tonnes per week. It is not envisaged that staff numbers on site will be increased in the short term but there is the potential for greater employment.

The chemicals to be stored on site are concentrated liquid hydrochloric acid plus ammonium and zinc chloride in powder form. The hydrochloric acid will be stored in drums and will be delivered by pipework to the dipping tanks.

Ammonium chloride and zinc chloride will be stored in a bunded area within the building. Zinc ingots will be stored in a suitable area.

Water consumption at the plant will be minimal, being used only every six months for replenishment of hydrochloric acid and zinc/ammonium chloride dipping tanks. Electricity demand will also be minimal - the main demand will

be for an 8000 CFM fan and a hand operated crane for component movement along the dipping line.

It is envisaged that road traffic to and from the plant will increase approximately 10% above present levels.

There will be no liquid effluent from the process. Spent dipping solutions will be removed by an authorised waste disposal contractor and any spillages will be retained in an impervious bund. The bund will be of sufficient volume to retain more that the complete contents of a ruptured tank.

Surface water from the total site will be directed to a field drain via an oil interceptor.

Emissions to air will originate from dipping the steel components containing zinc/ammonium chloride flux in the montant zinc bath at 450°C and will include ammonia gas and particulates which will include chloride and zinc fumes plus lead and cadmium which may be present as impurities in the zinc. Gaseous chloride may also be present. Ammonia and gaseous chloride are not perceived as a problem and particulates will be filtered to acceptable limits by the use of a modified bag filter.

The major source of noise emissions is the fan motor which will exhaust air from above the molten zinc bath. Measurements have indicated that this will not result in an increase above the current noise levels at the nearest residence.

If there is found to be a problem when the plant is running simple noise control measures can be incorporated.

## 3. The Project

## 3.1 General Proposal

Hegarty Hammond propose to construct a Hot Dip Galvanising facility on their existing site (a steel stock yard) at Drombanna, Co. Limerick (Figure 1).

The manufacturing process involves surface treatment of steel components by immersion in cold, dilute hydrochloric acid followed by a rinse in cold water before immersion in a flux tank containing a cold solution of zinc and ammonium chlorides. The components are then dried by hot air before immersion in a molten zinc bath at 450°C.

There are a number of such plants both here and in the U.K. but this particular one will incorporate modern technology collection and filtration of fumes.

The manufacturing facility will operate on a one shift basis and it is envisaged that work will not continue beyond 18.00 hrs.

# 3.2 Background

The company already sells metal articles such as gates, cattle-crushes and other agricultural metal components. In order to comply with farming regulations and to be eligible for grant-aid, many of these components are now required to be zinc-coated or galvanised. There is no local galvanising plant in operation and the company, because of its associations with the farming community, saw an opportunity to provide such a service.

#### 3.3 Site selection

The company is already operating on the site and proposes to modify existing buildings to accommodate the new process.

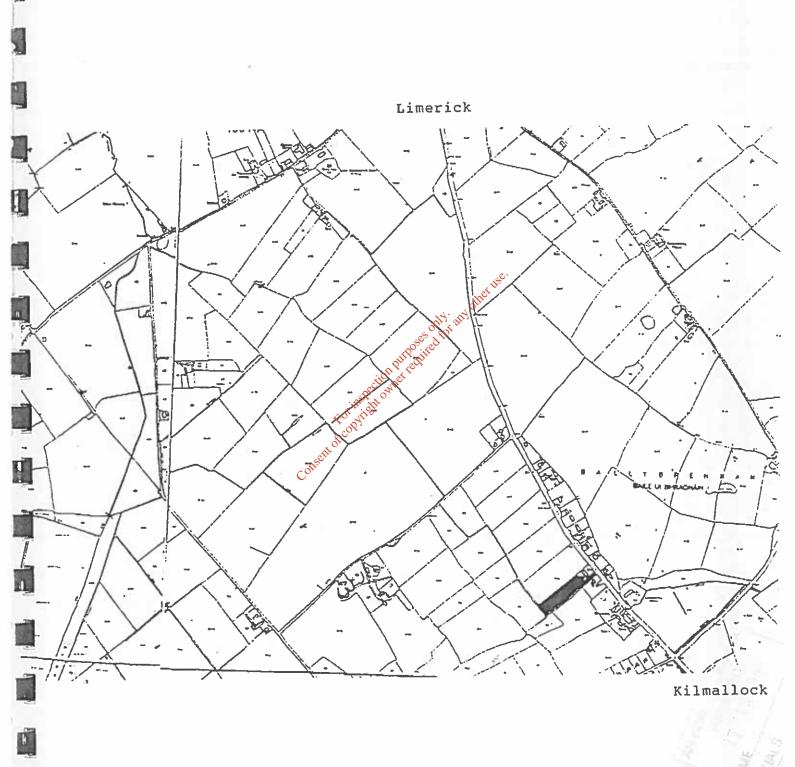


Figure 1. Site Location

# 4. The Proposed Facility and Existing Site

#### 4.1 Site layout

The general layout of the facility is shown in Figure 2. The principal areas are as follows:-

Existing large buildings at the back of the site

Store/Workshop (proposed new galvanising plant).

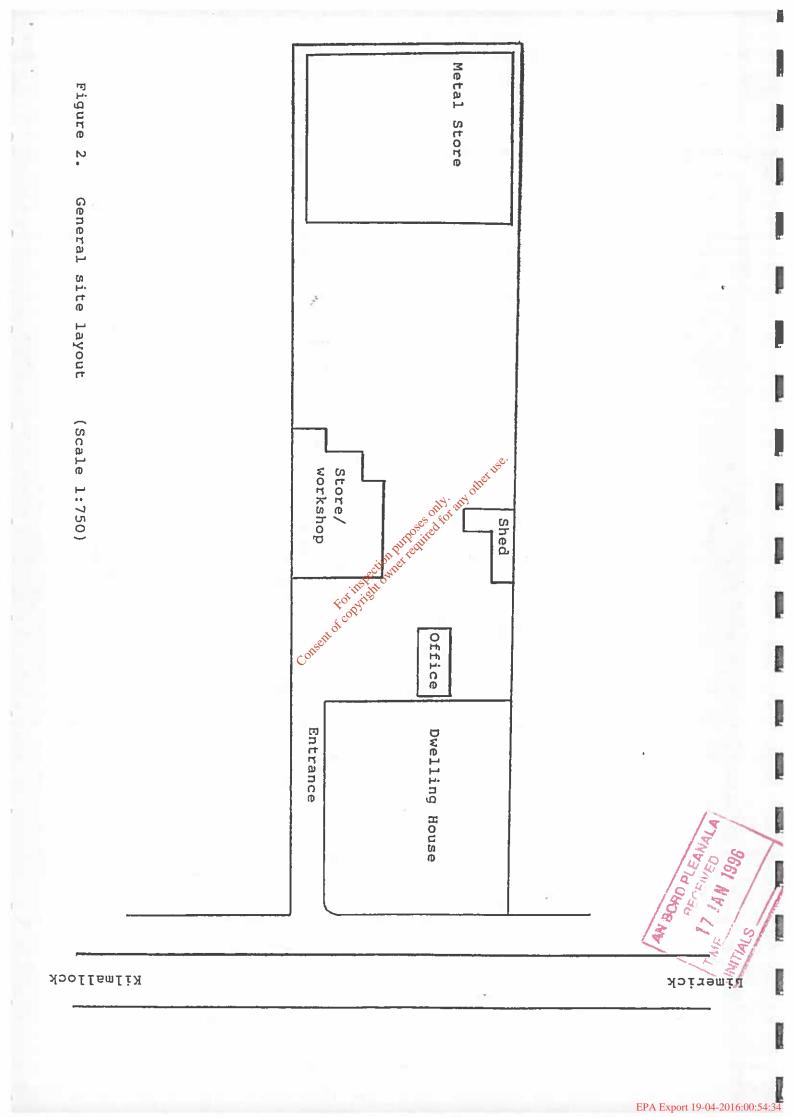
Existing sheds

Existing offices

# 4.2 <u>Production Process</u>

The process is based on dipping surface treated mild steel in molten zinc for 20 -30 seconds. The zinc is contained in a mild steel tank of wall thickness 50 mm and dimensions 5.0 m long x 6 km wide x 2.0 m deep. The working height is 0.8 m above ground level. The tank is fitted with an enclosure to protect workers from hot metal splashes during immersion of components and to collect fumes and gases for emission to the outside atmosphere via a filter.

Prior to immersion in the molten zinc the steel components are dipped in a tank of 50% hydrochloric acid followed by rinsing in a water tank. They are next dipped in a flux solution consisting of zinc chloride and ammonium chloride at a combined concentration of 400 g/l before drying in a drying cabinet. The hydrochloric acid tank is made from mild steel with a fibreglass lining and all tanks are contained in a bund of adequate capacity to contain liquid in the event of a tank rupture. The material of the bund will be of acid resistant concrete or have an acid resistant lining. A second, stand-by, acid tank will be incorporated in the design.



The molten zinc tank is heated by natural gas fired burners with the hot exhaust air being used to heat the drying cabinet. The fuel consumption will be approximately 27 litres/hour. Figure 3 shows the layout of the process area.

# 4.3 Storage of Raw Materials

Concentrated hydrochloric acid will be stored in 0.16m³ plastic containers that will be kept either inside or outside the building in an impervious bund.

The ammonium chloride and zinc chloride will be stored in containers inside the buildings. Replenishment of the dipping tanks will take place on a six monthly basis so the handling of chemicals will be minimal. Zinc ingots will be stored inside the building.

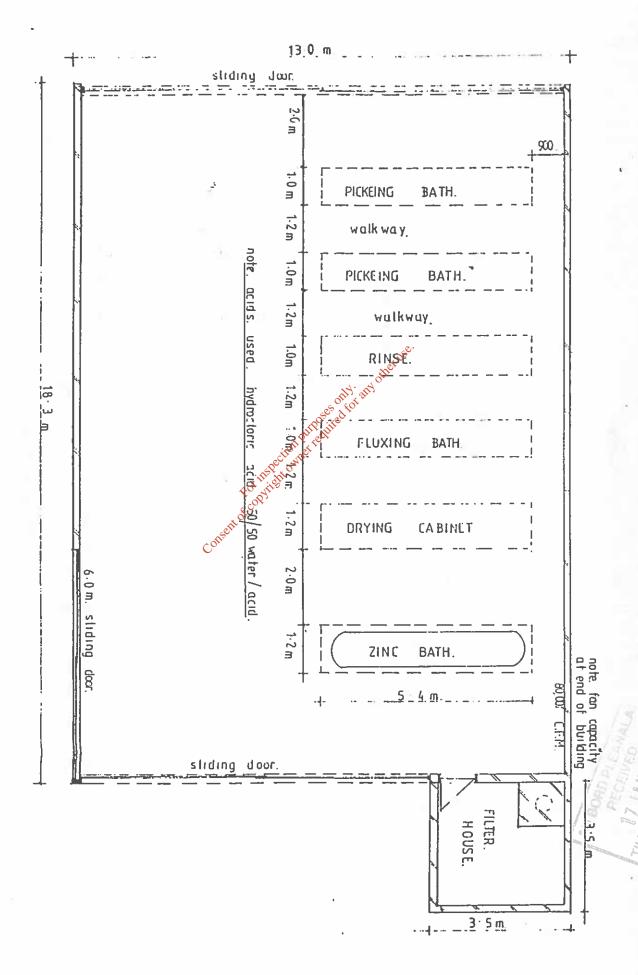
Steel components for coating and finished products will be stored outside the building.

# 4.4 <u>Water requirements</u>

Water is used only to dilute acid and to dissolve the flux salts. Approximately  $4m^3$  will be used in each acid pickle and about  $7m^3$  in each of two other baths. These will be changed every six months and the water usage will therefore be about  $20 - 24m^3$  every six months.

# 4.5 <u>Power requirements</u>

Gas to heat the zinc bath will be used at a rate of 27 litres/hour. Electricity demand will be minimal - the main demand will be for an 8000 CFM fan and a hand operated crane for component movement along the dipping line.



h

# 4.6 Traffic and Transportation

Traffic movements currently amount to approximately 25 vehicles per day and consist of cattle lorries, tractors and small trucks. When the galvanising plant is operating movements should increase by 10-15% and will consist of vehicles owned by Hegarty Hammond making collections and deliveries.

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# 5. Emissions To The Environment

#### 5.1 Effluent

The process does not generate waste liquid effluents. Small amounts of drippage will occur when components are being transferred from tank to tank but these will be minimised by allowing each component to drain before being moved to the next tank. Any drippage that does occur will be retained in the process area.

## 5.2 Air Emissions

The only air emissions of significance from the site will be from the molten zinc tank during the dipping of steel components. The emission pattern will be 20-30 seconds 4 - 5 times per hour tank full transfer to the site will be from the molten zinc.

The exhaust from the housing on the zinc tank will be emitted to atmosphere via a modified bag filter system (see description in appendix). The exhaust fan will be rated at 8000 CFM and the stack diameter will be at least 0.5 m to give an emission velocity of at least 15 m/sec.



Typical Air Emission Composition

(Based on monitoring at similar plant in Kent)

Substance	Emission  Concentration  (mg/m³)	Emission Mass Flow (Assuming 8000 CFM) (Kg/Hr)
Total Particulate	3.1	0.04
Lead	0.015	<0.001
Chlorides (as Hydrogen Chloride Excluding Particulate Matter)	0.05	<0.001
Ammonia	1.5	0.02
Noise Emissions  Noise will be generated by the	e 3000 c.f.m. extractor u	sed with the molten zinc

#### 5.3 Noise Emissions

Noise will be generated by the 8000 c.f.m. extractor used with the molten zinc bath. In order to obtain data on noise emissions from this type of equipment, the noise emitted by similar fans was measured at the Hegarty-Hammond plant at Ballysimon, Co. Limerick. These fans are located approximately 4m above ground. The noise measurements are as follows.

Fan No. 1 - 22kW (9000 c.f.m.) - 5m distance

#### Octave Band Levels

Hz:	<u>63</u>	125	<u>250</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1K</u>	<u>2K</u>	<u>4K</u>	<u>8K</u>
dB:	73	74	70	71	68	64	58	59

Fan No. 2 - 30kW (12000 c.f.m.) - 5m distance

Octave Band Levels

Hz: <u>6</u>	<u>3</u> .	<u>125</u>	<u> 250</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1K</u>	<u>2K</u>	<u>4K</u>	<u>8K</u>

dB: 73 76 76 75 72 71

#### 5.4 <u>Wastes</u>

Apart from general office refuse, the process will generate about 2 tonnes per month of scrap steel derived from fabrication of components. The company already operates a scrap metal recycling business in Limerick and waste generated in the Drombanna plant will be transported to the Limerick operation all For its perion purps fee Consent of copyright owner fee for recycling.

#### 5.5 Spill control

Concentrated hydrochloric acid will be stored in 0.16m<sup>3</sup> plastic containers in an acid-impervious bunded area that will have the capacity to retain 110% of the maximum amount of acid stored.

The tanks in the process area will be partially below ground level and will be surrounded by an acid-resistant concrete bund painted with a resistant butyl coating. Drippage from components being transferred from tank to tank will be minimal because the components will be allowed to drain before transfer; any drippage that does occur will be retained in the bund.

# 6. Existing Environment

#### 6.1 The Site

The operation is on a site measuring approximately 128m x 45m, located at Ballybrennan, Drombanna, Co. Limerick. It is on the Limerick-Kilmallock road, close to the site of a demolished creamery and is only partially visible from the road because the front is shielded by the applicant's house between it and the road and there are trees and hedgerows along two sides of the premises. Access is gained via a driveway beside the applicant's house.

Buildings currently on site consist of an office building, garage/workshop and a storage shed. The garage/workshop will be replaced by the proposed galvanising plant.

Surface water, from roofs and concreted areas, is directed by gullies to an oil interceptor before being discharged to a field drain at the rear of the premises. The field drain eventually Now's into Ballinacurra River, which is a tributary of the Shannon Estuary.

The site is bounded on three sides by fields and there are houses between the site and the road, to the east (approx. 50m away) and on the opposite side of the road. The nearest house on the opposite side of the road is approximately 93m distant from the proposed plant.

# 6.2 Surrounding Area - items of importance

The surrounding area consists of farmland used to graze cattle. It comprises fields surrounded by hedgerows and drainage ditches. A co-op, dealing in farmers' supplies, is situated almost directly across the road from the site.

There is no other industry in the immediate vicinity.

Ordnance Survey Sheet 18 (1:126,720) shows the presence of a stone circle about 6km to the south east and the nearest Area of Scientific Importance is Caherconlish Quarry, which is about 8km to the east. The quarry is of Regional Importance because of 'the fine exposure of columnar trachyte. The columns are approximately 1 m diameter and 10 m high. This is the first site of a series in Limerick which illustrate the only main centre of volcanicity in the country'.

A proposed Area of Natural Heritage is located about 3 km to the west of the site.

## 6.3 Surface water quality

The nearest surface water is a field drain at the rear of the premises. The drain eventually flows, along a 6 km course, into the Ballinacurra River. The Natural Heritage Area referred to above is in the townland of Ballysheedy. It is prone to flooding and is a natural vectland.

Samples of water were taken from the field drain on 28 April 1995 and analysed for pH, oil, fats and grease, heavy metals.

The analytical results are given in the following table.

An Foras Forbatha, 1981. 'Areas of Scientific Interest in Ireland'. Dublin

# Results of Surface water analysis. (expressed as mg/l except pH)

Parameter	Upstream of site	Downstream of site
pН	<b>7</b> .8	7.8
Oils, fats and grease	<10	12
Sulphur	7.0	18
Arsenic	<0.05	<0.5*
Tin	<0.05	<0.5*
Chromium	<0.01	<0.1*
Mercury	<0.05	<0.5*
Phosphorus	<0.05	1.6
Zinc	<0.05  0.01  <0.005  0.005  <0.005  confident  confident  confident  confident  confident  0.01  0.07  0.04  0.03  9.4	و. 0.23
Cadmium	<0.005 other	<0.1*
Lead	<0.03 and	<0.5*
Cobalt	0.01	<0.1*
Nickel	netion let re < 0.01	<0.1*
Iron	or install 0.07	6.9
Boron	0.04	0.18
Manganese Consent	0.03	0.36
Magnesium	9.4	11.0
Calcium	160	160
Copper	<0.01	<0.1*
Aluminium	<0.05	1.9
Strontium	0.18	0.21
Barium	0.04	0.10
Sodium	18	25
Potassium	2.3	5.7

<sup>\*</sup> Detection sensitivity reduced because of small sample volume.

The increases in concentration of sulphur, phosphorus, sodium and potassium downstream of the site indicate a sewage source, probably a septic tank.

Increases in manganese and aluminium are caused by run-off from concreted

areas (both elements are present in high concentrations in soil) and this probably also accounts for the elevated levels of iron, zinc and aluminium. The increased oil, fat and grease concentration downstream of the site indicates that the oil interceptor requires attention.

#### 6.4 Air Quality

The site is essentially rural with some nearby houses expected to generate low levels of air contaminants from fires and heating units. Measurements taken in similar areas are as follows.

Contaminant	Concentration(µg/m³)	Relevant Standard(µg/m³)
		Relevant Standard(μg/m³) 350 (S.I. 244, 1987) 250 ( " )
Sulphur dioxide	15 only and	350 (S.I. 244,
	outlose direct	1987)
Particulate		250 ( " )
Hydrochloric acid	For 11 12 00	200 (T.A. Luft)
Ammonia	For interest of the control of the c	400 (TLV*/40)
Lead	Conserv	2 (T.A. Luft)
Cadmium	<0.04	0.04 (T.A. Luft)

<sup>\*</sup>TLV = Workplace Exposure Standard

#### 6.5 Noise Baseline

The proposed new galvanising plant will be erected on the site of existing buildings which will be removed. The front facade of the plant will be approximately 2m farther from the entrance to the site. The nearest residences to the new plant are Mr. J. Hegarty's house (rear facade 40m from the plant) and the bungalow on the other side of the entrance (rear facade 50m from the plant).

For the purposes of determining the existing noise levels at the nearest residence of concern, noise measurements were made over a period of time to cover part of the working day and the period after work on 22 August 1994. The equipment used for the noise measurements was a Bruel & Kjaer noise level analyser, Type 4426. The system was calibrated using a Sound Level Calibrator, Bruel & Kjaer, Type 4230. The microphone was situated 1.8m above ground level in the entrance way to the plant, 10m from the rear facade of the bungalow. Noise level were monitored over discrete periods, mostly of 15 minutes.

The following 'A-weighted' data were obtained for each sampling period.

- L(1): The noise level equalled or exceeded for 1% of the sampling period.

  This parameter gives a good indication of typical maximum levels.
- L(10): The noise level equalled or exceeded for 10% of the sampling period.

  This is the parameter currently used in the assessment of traffic noise.
- L(90): The noise level equalled or exceeded for 90% of the measurement period. This level is generally taken to represent 'background' noise.
- L(eq): The equivalent continuous noise level for the measurement period. This is the sound level of a steady sound having the same energy as a fluctuating sound over the specified measuring period and is the index most commonly used in planning conditions.

The results of the noise measurements are given in the following table.

Meas. No.	Time	L <sub>1</sub>	L <sub>10</sub>	$L_{25}$	$L_{eq}$	Comment :
1	14.58-15.13	71	63	50	62	Traffic in and out. Forklift on tick
	23/11				ē.	over. Main road traffic.
2	15.34-15.59	68	60	42	57	Traffic in and out. Main road
						traffic.
3	16.05-17.00	67	60	41	56	Traffic in and out. Main road
						traffic.
4 .	16.45-17.00	71	65	49	62	Burning equipment in use.
					!	Forklift operating. Truck on
						tickover. Main road traffic.
5	17.03-17.18	68	61	48	58	Lorry on tickover. Main road
					914. OIL)	traffic.
6	17.22-17.37	70	60	48,00		Lorry on tickover.
7	17.45-18.10	67	59	II DE POLIT	56	Main road traffic
8	19.45-20.00	63	5. Beck	37	53	Main road traffic. Birds - crows.
9	20.03-20.18	63	CO\$18	37	53	Main road traffic.

The noise environment at the residences closest to the existing operation is mainly determined by road traffic on the Kilmallock Road. There is some contribution from intermittent traffic into the site, visiting vehicles on tickover and the operation of forklifts and equipment for burning/cutting steel. The background levels (L<sub>95</sub> levels) are higher, between 48 and 50 dB(A) when lorry and forklift engines are left on tickover. At other times, with only intermittent levels onto the site, the noise levels are 41-42 dB(A). The L<sub>eq</sub> noise levels followed the pattern of the L<sub>95</sub> levels. When the plant was shut down, the level measured was 56 dB(A) L<sub>eq</sub>. This was exclusively due to road noise.

#### 6.6 Socio-Economic Factors

The existing operation employs five people full-time and, although it is unlikely that this number will increase in the short term, it is envisaged that an extra three or four could be employed at a later date. However, installation of the proposed plant will ensure the continued employment of those already on-site. Hydrochloric acid will be purchased from a local supplier and waste will be removed by authorised local contractors.

#### 6.7 Roads and traffic

The site is on the Limerick - Kilmallock (Old Cork) Road, approximately 5.5 km from Limerick City. The road is a secondary foad but carries a substantial volume of traffic between Limerick Rilmallock and intervening areas. Road surface is poor.

There is an average of 25 vehicle movements per day at the site at present.

This will increase to about 28 30 after the installation of the proposed plant.

The increase will arise from the use of a delivery vehicle by the developer.



# 7. Impact of the Development

#### 7.1 Surface water

Possible sources of contamination of surface water are:

- hydrochloric acid, resulting from a spillage from or rupture of the acid storage tank,
- hydrochloric acid and zinc, resulting from drippage in the process area,
- oil from vehicles carried from the site by surface water drainage,
- ammonium chloride, resulting from drippage in the process area.

Concentrated hydrochloric acid will be stored in plastic containers in an acidresistant bunded area. The bunded area will be able to contain 110% of the
maximum quantity of acid stored. In the event of a spillage, acid will be
retained in the bunded area and pumped into empty containers.

Drippage of hydrochloric acid, zinc and ammonium chloride in the process area will be minimised by allowing each component to drain thoroughly over the appropriate bath before transfer to the next. Any drippage that does occur will be retained in acid-resistant bunds within the process area and will be removed regularly by an approved waste disposal contractor. Drippage will not escape outside the bund and there will be no impact on surface water.

All rain water from roofs and yard is collected by drains and directed to an oil interceptor before discharge to the field drain at the rear of the premises.

Because the yard is used by delivery and collection vehicles, there is the

possibility that oil and other materials, such as road dirt, will be discharged to the field drain. This will not occur if the oil interceptor is maintained properly. The oil interceptor will be emptied regularly by an approved disposal contractor.

# 7.2 Impact of Air Emissions

The predicted values are compared with various standards in the following table and it can be seen that they easily comply.

# Comparison of Projected Air Emissions with Relevant Standards

Material	Emission Conc. (mg/m³)	Relevant Standards (mg/m³		
	(mg/m³)  (mg/m³)  (mg/m³)  (mg/m³)  (mg/m³)  (mg/m³)	T.A. Luft	U.K. DOE	Irish EPA (Draft)
Particulate	FOR Y 2 - 3	10	15	10
Hydrogen Chloride	sett of <0.1	20	30	30
Lead	0.2		2	2
Ammonia	1 -2		18	
Cadmium				0.5
Zinc	<1			5



# Modelled Ambient Concentration from Predicted Emission Concentrations (Gaussian Model)

Substance	Ambient  Concentration (µg/m³)	Relevant Standard (µg/m³)
Total Particulate	4	250
Lead	0.1	2
Ammonia	3	400
Hydrogen Chloride	3	200

#### 7.3 Noise

Noise

Based on measurements of noise emissions made by more powerful fans and taking into account the siting of the proposed extraction fan it is estimated that there will be no increase in the present noise levels at the nearest residences.

# 7.4 Waste disposal

Waste will consist of scrap metal, hydrochloric acid, rinse baths and spent ammonium and zinc chloride solutions. The scrap metal will be removed regularly to the company's own metal recycling facility at Ballysimon. Waste chemicals will be removed as required by an authorised waste disposal contractor.

#### 7.5 Roads and Traffic

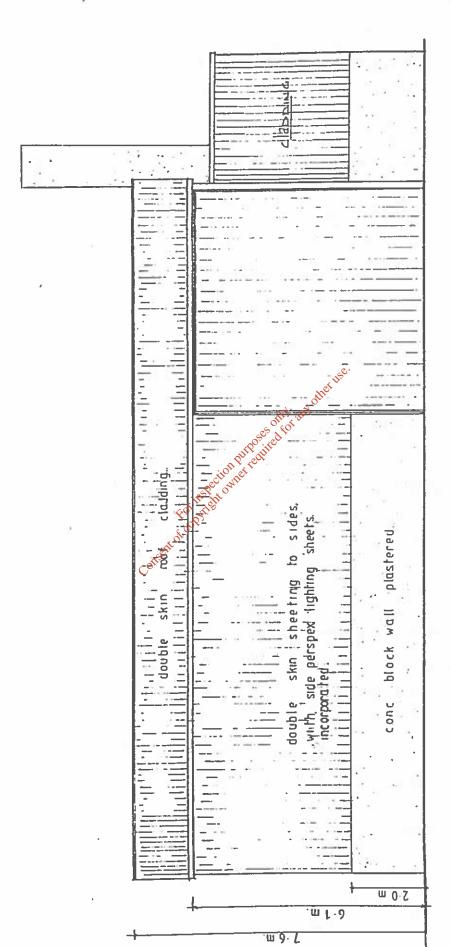
The development will result in an additional two-four traffic movements per day and this will have no adverse impact on existing conditions.



### 7.6 <u>Visual Impact</u> (supplied by the developer)

'At present there are two haysheds facing the entrance from the main Kilmallock road. These are approximately 5.80 metres high. These are adjacent and at present have two dome-shaped roofs. It is proposed to replace these two roofs with one Portal Type building, approximately 7.50 metres to the apex, clad in olive green to blend into the surrounding landscape and also to match the existing buildings. The net effect is to give the whole yard a more consistent impression visually, while the olive green colour softens the impact vis a vis the surrounding countryside. It is considered that the proposed work will improve the visual impact of the yard'.

The stack from the zinc tank is required to be 3 m higher than the highest point of the building and will, therefore, be 10.5 m high. However, the floor level of the building will be 1m below ground level and the maximum height above ground level will be 9.5 m. Figures 4 and 5 show side and front elevations of the proposed plant.



SIDE ELEVATION.

Figure 4.198Side elevation of proposed plant.

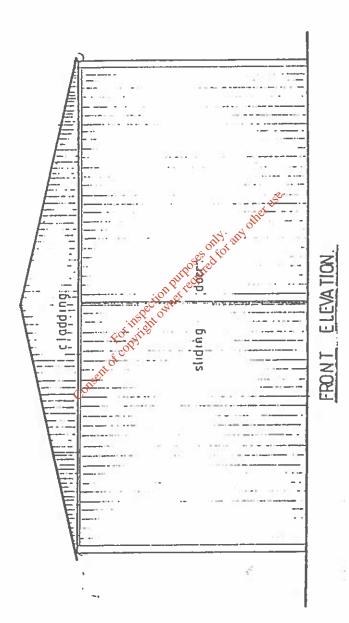


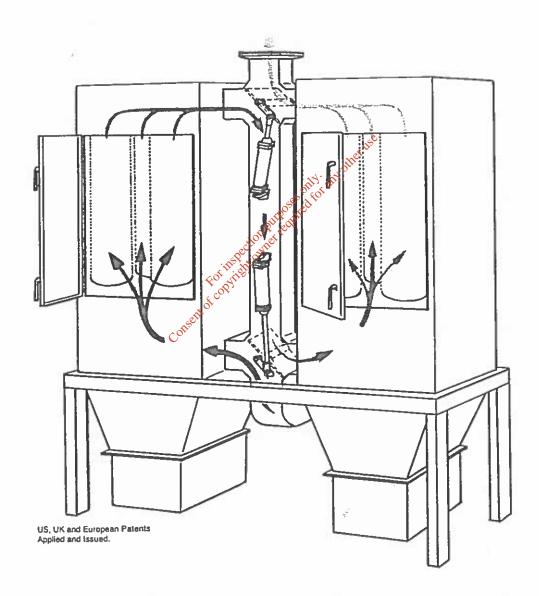
Figure 5. Front elevation of proposed plant.

Appendix: Air Filtration System - Technical Details

**FROM** 



A NEW FILTRATION PRINCIPLE TO SATISFY NEW EMISSION LEGISLATION



THE KNA-FILTER WITH ITS IDEAL FILTER CAKE OUTPERFORMS
THE BAG FILTER IN VIRTUALLY EVERY AREA OF ACTIVITY

THE ALL METAL KNA-FILTER ELIMINATES THE MAINTENANCE DISADVANTAGES OF FABRIC FILTRATION.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The excellent filtration qualities of the filter cake (accumulated contaminants) have been recognised for many years. The conventional bag filter demonstrates this quality. However since filters have to be periodically cleaned, a constant ideal cake could never be fully utilised. After the cleaning the beneficial filter cake is absent and the filter efficiency is substantially lower, until a sufficient cake has been built up again.

The new KNA-FILTER, using PROVEN U.S. TECHNOLOGY, solves this problem through a unique two stage filtration method where the first stage is used to build a filter cake from the contaminants whilst the second stage of established cake provides highly efficient filtration.

The two stage design removes the necessity for a high degree of "clean filter" efficiency. Thus allowing the use of a rigid stainless steel screen to support the filter cake.

### ADVANTAGES OF THE KNA-FILTER

The two stage KNA-FILTER with its 100% cake filtration and rigid stainless steel screens has marked advantages over todays filtration methods.

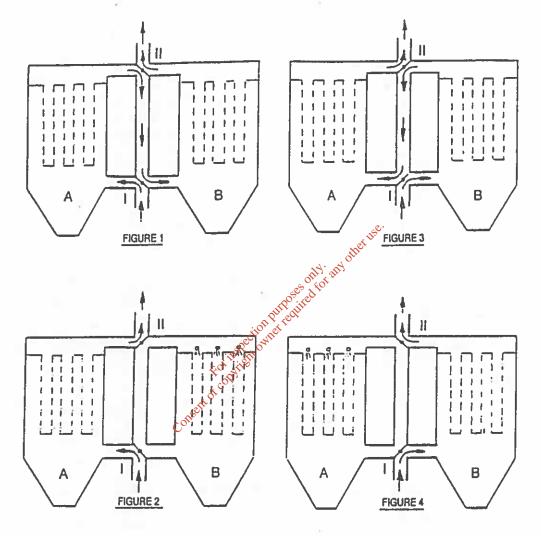
### THE KNA-FILTER:

- produces an overall HIGHER FILTRATION EFFICIENCY than a bag filter.
- is a LOW MAINTENANCE unit. (the stainless steel screens should never need replacing).
- is well suited to **HIGH TEMPERATURE** applications due to the strong support screen. (stainless steel or some other high temperature material).
- can accommodate MOISTURE or STICKY MATERIALS.
- is COMPACT, generally no larger than a pulse jet bag filter of equivalent duty.
- is relatively INEXPENSIVE.
- is **EASILY CLEANED**. The all metal construction offers the possibility to steam clean or wash down and dry the filter, under operating condition if required.
- with its 100% filter cake, offers a continuous bed facility for gaseous reagents: a platform for GAS CLEANING.
- offers UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT RECOVERY, the all metal filter produces dry uncontaminated discharge which can be recovered for reuse if desired.

### 100% CAKE FILTRATION WITH THE KNA-FILTER

The uniqueness of the KNA-FILTER is that it builds a cake in one unit and uses a previously built cake for filtration in a second unit. The thickness of the cake, and hence seperation efficiency can be selected by choosing the appropriate pressure drop through the filter.

Figure 1 below shows the KNA-FILTER in schematic form. It consists of two filter boxes A, B and two diverter valves I and II.



The KNA-FILTER seperates the contaminates as follows:

Figures 1 - 4 above show the filtration steps of the KNA-FILTER through a complete cycle.

Figure 1- the contaminated air enters the KNA-FILTER from the bottom and passes into filter "A" which is in a cake building stage - the cake is built as follows: the largest dust particles are trapped first as they build a coarse cake, finer and finer particles are now collected and add a finer and finer cake between and on top of the coarser particles.

Until the full cake is established in filter "A", some of the finer dust still passes through the cake and enters with the air into the filter "B", where it is filtered through an established cake.

The desired filtration efficiency through filter "A" has been reached when a sufficient cake has accumulated on the screen, at which time the air can exit the filter directly from filter "A".

At this time filter "B" is taken off line for cleaning Figure 2.

As soon as filter "B" is cleaned it is switched "on stream" ahead of filter "A", Figure 3, in order to build up a sufficient cake on its screen the next filtration step has started.

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# INTRODUCTION

The excellent filtration qualities of the filter cake (accumulated contaminants), has been recognised for many years. Conventional bag filters demonstrate this quality. However since bag filter surfaces have to be periodically cleaned, the benefits of a 100 % ideal filter cake could never be fully realised. After the cleaning process the beneficial filter cake is absent and the filter efficiency is substantially reduced, until a sufficient cake has been built up again.

The KNA-FILTER, using PROVEN U.S.TECHNOLOGY, solves this problem through a unique method of two-stage filtration, whereby the first stage is building a filter cake from the contaminants whilst the second stage of established cake

provides highly efficient filtration.

The two stage series design removes the necessity for a high degree of "clean filter" efficiency. Thus allowing the use of readily available, robust, stainless steel mesh screens to support the filter take.

Additionally, the combination of two-stage operation and open mesh metal screens of the opportunity to use high operating face velocities, thus making the KNA-FILTER an inexpensive, compact filter system.

### IDEAL FILTER CAKE

'The KNA-FILTER is the ideal CAKE filter. In operation it provides AT ALL TIMES at a full cake of contaminants to the gas stream.

The filtration efficiency of a particulate cake has been proven to be extremely good and adjusts automatically to its own contaminants. ie. fine particulates build fine cakes whilst course particulates will generate a more open filter.

It can be theorised that a congruent relationship exists between a contaminates size and the size of the passages it produces through the cake.

For an example we use an idealised model of spheres of a consistent size as contaminates. With ideal packing, the spheres are building a three dimensional sieve, which is able to strain particles of less than 1/6th the size of the original contaminates and they in turn can filter out particles 1/6th of their size etc. etc. SEE FIGURE 1 below.

20 micron

0.9 micron

0.2 micron

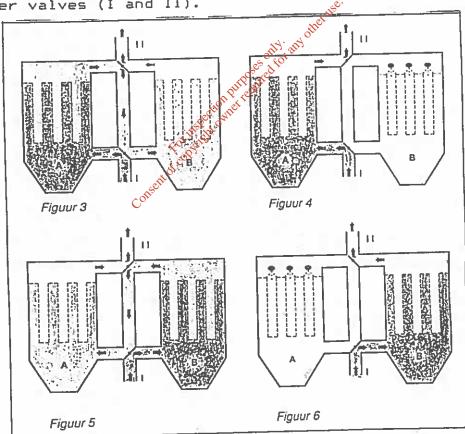
### 100 % CAKE FILTRATION WITH THE KNA-FILTER

The principles discussed above are applied and result in the KNA-FILTER. (U.S., UK, and European patents granted, Worldwide patents applied for)

The KNA-FILTER is unique in that, during the cleaning cycle and whilst building the cake on the first stage filter screens it uses a previously built cake on the second stage screens for filtration.

The desired thickness of the cake, and hence the separation efficiency is regulated by selection of the appropriate pressure drop through the filter.

Figures 3 to 6 below illustrate the KNA-FILTER's operation and basic components, two filter chambers (A and B) and two diverter valves (I and II).



The full sequence of events for a complete filtration cycle of the KNA-FILTER is :-

Figure 3: contaminated air enters the filter from the bottom and passes through valve I into chamber "A" which is in the cake building mode. A cake is built by trapping the largest dust particles first; the resulting course cake catches progressively finer particles in each succeeding layer with corresponding exponential increase in efficiency.

### DATA SHEET KNA-FILTER 1

During the early stages of building the cake on the screens in chamber "A", some of the finer dust will pass through into chamber "B", where it will be filtered by the established cake.

When sufficient cake has been accumulated on the screens of chamber "A", a condition of efficient filtration exists whereby the air can exit the filter directly from chamber "A"

Chamber "B" screens can now be taken off line for cleaning.

Figure 4: Shows valve II rotated through 90 degrees which isolates Chamber "B". The cleaning process of compressed air pulsing or mechanical apping is therefore undertaken in air dormant conditions for maximum effectiveness.

Figure 5: Shows valve I rotated through 90 degrees to bring chamber "B", when clean back on line to start its cake building phase with chamber "A" providing the 100 % cake filtration.

This cycle continues sequentially. The cleaning changeover being controlled by a differential pressure switch (set during commissioning) connected to a PLC.

### PRACTICALITIES OF CAKE CORMATION

Every dust producing process is different. Some result in heavy dust loadings, others produce light discharges of dust. The KNA-FILTER requires a minimum dust loading of particles to produce a satisfactory rate of filter cake establishment. We have identified three conditions. Firstly, the situation whereby the dust loading, or condition of the dust allows the immediate initiation and progressive build up of cake.

The second condition is one whereby the cake building needs initiation because the normal dust loading would take too much time to establish a balanced sequencing condition.

Thirdly, very low dust loading of very small particles. (A condition dictating very low air/cloth ratios in bag filters).

Condition 1 is self supporting.

Condition 2 can be accommodated by either finer mesh screen or incorporating internal, automatic dust recirculation which involves collecting some of the particulates removed during clean down and returning it to the screen during the first few minutes back on line.

Condition 3 could be handled economically by incorporating an automatic screen precaking system to establish a layer of course of graded dust on which the finer process filter cake can be built. (SEE DATA SHEET KNA-FILTER 3 for more detail)

### GENERAL DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

## Filter Configuration

The general layout of the KNA-FILTER is as illustrated. Two identical filter stages are separated by the two 4-way valves and interconnecting ducting.

Current KNA-FILTER designs for temperatures up to 250 DegC enclose the filter screens within flat sided chambers. Above this temperature, or for potentially explosive conditions, cylindrical chambers can be considered, designed for pressure containment if required.

Dependent upon dust loadings, the filtered contaminants can be discharged into a simple bin under the chambers or into larger containers, via a suitable form of discharge valve or conveying system.

Unlike the continuous discharge from a pulse jet bag filter, the KNA-FILTER periodically dumps its cake thus avoiding the necessity for continuously operating discharge valves.

The flanged filter sleeves are fitted through top access doors. The flanges being boltes to the tubeplate compressing suitable airtight joints.

### Material of construction

The standard construction materials would be mild steel but any raw material available in plate and section may be used.

### Filter Screens

Are available in an extensive range of materials, mesh and aperture sizes. However, for high filtration efficiency, mesh consistency is very importance. AFI takes its screens from a high quality manufacturer who also fabricates the sleeves to specification.

### Mesh Selection

In practice, the majority of applications can be satisfied by a limited range of mesh sizes, most commonly 30, 60, 100, 200 or 325 mesh materials.

Mesh selection follows a careful study of the dust and wherever possible confirmed by a practical test run on our demonstration /test plant.

### Filtering Area

Experience, confirmed if possible by test trial guides the choice optimium face velocity. Previous experience in the USA augments AFI's extensive UK test data.

### Screen Material Selection

The most readily available and economical screen material is 304 or 316 stainless steel; suitable for most applications it has become the standard adopted in the KNA-FILTER. As a mesh it is stable up to 400 DeqC.

Above this temperature, or for chemically arduous conditions, other materials of the same configuration are available. These include AISI 310, 321, 430 or 904L S.S., INCONEL, AVESTA and a selection of HASTELLOY specifications.

For certain low temperature, chemically active conditions we can offer Polypropylene or Polyester monofilament fabrics, also in a 1 on 1 weave with similar open mesh characteristics.

Unnecessary cost of some expensive materials may / should be avoided by availability of accurate gas stream information.

### Air Distribution

Even distribution of air /gas to the filter surface promotes efficient cake deposition and who form screen resistance.

Valve and internal duct design velocities are a balance between wear, resistance, and deposition / collection of dust.

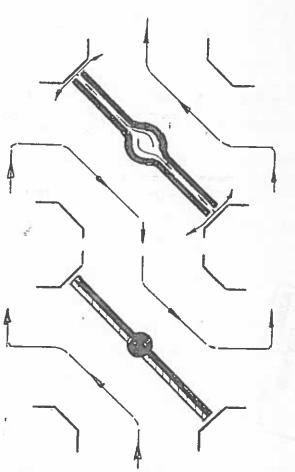
### 4-Way Dutlet Diverter Valve

Continuous outlet valve sealing is vital for filter efficiency. Figure 7 illustrates AFI's unique, maintenance free valve seal. The valve has a close tolerance gap between the housing and the valve blades. The valve shaft is hollow, open ended and longitudinal ports that feed induced air into hollow blades. Flow from the blade edges effectively closes the clearance gap to the housing, stopping any flow across the valve.

### 4-Way Inlet Diverter Valve

Figure 7 illustrates the inlet valve which, being exposed to the full dust and temperature effect, is of robust construction, with wear plates on the valve blades where necessary.

This valve does not seal, serving only to guide the gas and dust to the appropriate chamber.



No attempt is made to seal the edges of this valve since any leakage is filtered by the established cake. The clearance gap also allows the pulsing air to vent during the cleaning cycle.

### Valves for Temperature Filters

Most filters operate under suction conditions. Ambient air for valve sealing (see previous notes) will also provide a coolant for the valve assembly in temperature applications.

### Control System

The electropneumatic control system components are housed in control panels. The sequencing procedures are controlled by a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC.) controlling double stroke pneumatic cylinders which activate the 4-way valves. The PLC also controls the compressed air pulse jet or rapping system employed for cleaning down the folter sleeves.

The PLC is initially programmed on construction, any final adjustments or specific operating variables would be set during commissioning.

The initiation of sequences in the program is triggered by a differential pressure switch / gauge, mounted in the pneumatics panel this instrument monitors and displays the pressure across the filter. The setting for this switch are determined under operating conditions on site.

### Pulse Cleaning System (if appliable)

The filter incorporates proprietory quick acting diaphragm valves for the pulse cleaning operation. Each valve:feeding a bank of filter sleeves and is itself fed from an air manifold sited adjacent to the valve(s). With the PLC, it is possible to sequence, cascade or multipulse the cleaning procedure.

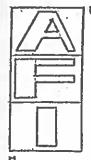
Since the KNA-FILTER only pulses periodically, each pulse releasing a full cake, the amount of compressed air used is substantially less than an equivalent single stage filter.

### TRANSPORT AND SITE INSTALLATION

For ease of handling, transportation and site assembly the individual KNA-FILTER design is currently limited to chambers of 3 meter dimensions. For most dusts this size provides an actual flow duty in the order of 40,000 M3/hour.

In this form the filter can be factory constructed, easily transported in sections for bolting together on site.

Larger duties would be handled by multiple filters working in parallel flow, but operating totally independently.



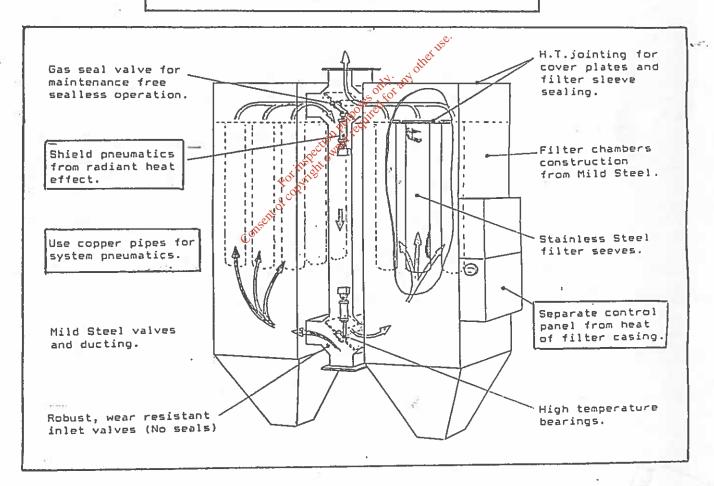
# HIGH TEMPERATURE FILTRATION

(Read in conjunction with DATA SHEET KNA-FILTER 1)

The ALL-METAL KNA-FILTER is only limited in its potential for high temperature operation by the choice of materials of construction. As a result, even the most modest KNA-FILTER can, with the minimum of periferal modification, operate up to 250 DegC. SEE NOTES BELOW:

AMBIENT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

MODIFICATIONS FOR OPERATING UP TO 250 C



250 - 350 DegC - Circumstances might warrant incorporating circular filter chambers.

350 DegC plus - Circular filter chambers.

 Screen material specification chamge to accommpdate higher temperature conditions.



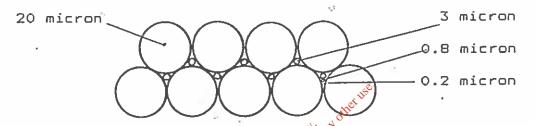
# PRECAKE - EMISSION CONTROL

(Read in conjunction with Data Sheets KNA-FILTER 1, 2 & 4)

The filtration efficiency of a particulate cake has been proven to be extremely good and "self adjusting" to its own contaminants. ie. fine particulates build fine cakes.

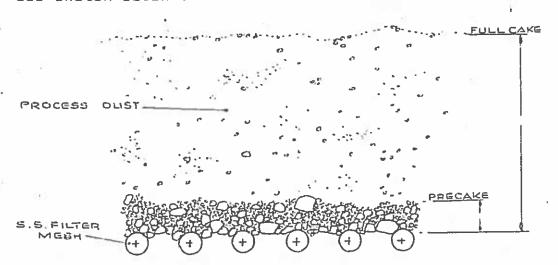
### AS AN EXAMPLE :

Using an idealised model of 20 micron spheres. With ideal packing, the spheres are building a sieve which is able to filter particles down to 3 micron. These new configurations can trap particles to 0,8 micron, and in turn 0.2 micron and so on. See sketches below:



Particulate discharge levels from some processes, FURNACES, INCINERATORS, FUEL FIRED BOILERS, or any other COMBUSTION RELATED system are relatively fow. Possibly below 500 mg/NM3.

For such applications, the KNA-FILTER would operate with a screen precaking system. The volving the automatic application of a thin layer of selected dust to the just cleaned screens as an initial filter cake. This precake material is applied to an average thickness of 150 micron within the first few minutes of the cleaned screens coming back on line as first stage filter. The final filter cake could exceed 1.5 mm. See sketch below:



### BENEFITS OF PRECAKING

- It produces a less expensive, more compact filter.
- Insulates the screen mesh from sparks, greases etc.
- It allows the use of courser screem mesh of heavier gauge.
- Precake material could be selected because of its ability to assist gaseous cleaning. (Data Sheet KNA-FILTER 4)

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# PRECAKE - GALVANIZING EMISSIONS

(Read in conjunction with Data Sheets KNA-FILTER 1 and 3)

The particular problems experienced in the filtration of galvanizing bath emissions are :

- the hygoscopic nature of the zinc components of the fume,
- the amount of sub micron particulates forming the fume,
- the possibility of grease vapours in the emissions.

AFI have a uniquely suitable filter system to overcome these problems. A recent site program has confirmed the ability of the 2-STAGE KNA-FILTER to handle the above conditions, and to reduce average galvanizing emission levels to below 2 mg/NM3.

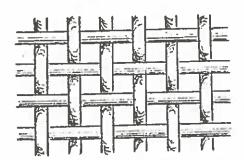
This ability accrues from two specific characteristics of the KNA-FILTER:

- The open pore filter screen mesh provides the platform for cake formation but does not allow the entrapment of particles, a condition that often leads to 'blinding' and failure of the more closely woven felted filter materials. The open pore structure of the mesh also appreciably simplifies the periodic cleaning process.
   The practice of applying a thin skin of conditioning dust
- 2) The practice of applying a thin skin of conditioning dust on to the open pored screens, (precaking), produces an easily removable finter surface that will absorb moisture and provide a barrier between the screens and entrained greases. (see KNA-FILTER 3: Precake - Emission Control) Judicious selection of the precake material could also assist in future Ammonia gas cleaning.

As stainless steel is considered suspect in a chlorine acid atmosphere, on a galvanising application, the normally fitted S.S. screens are replaced by a synthetic mesh alternative.

Our site testing therefore involved the fitting of open pore, monofilament POLYPROPYLENE screen materials.

The mesh configuration is identical to that selected for our stainless steel screens, sketch below, and displays identical cake building characteristics.



Polypropylene is a synthetic 'material' with a good record of operating with galvanizing plant. Problems that have arisenusing synthetic bags have been more to do with the poor release characteristics of their close weave structure than with the material of construction.

For the KNA-FILTER application the polyproylene filter sleeves are stretch fitted over a coated mild steel mesh cages and operate as a rigid filter surface.

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AIR FILTERS for INDUSTRY LIMITED

We are aware that difficulties can arise due to conditions that occur during off line periods, ie. moisture absorption by retained zinc chloride particulates. Such conditions cause problems for bag filters, but can to a certain extent be controlled by maintaining the filter above the dew point temperature. Achieving this however requires expending energy.

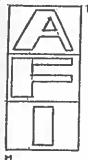
Since the KNA-FILTER has been shown to be less sensitive to moisture, the possibilty exists of incorporating shut down and standby conditions that do not use energy. To this end we have devised three alternative shut down and standby procedures. These are added to the operating program, selection would depend upon the severity of site conditions.

### These alternatives are :

- (a) The most simplistic, a FAN ON OFF SWITCH, which, when activated simply switches off the fan, leaving the filter cakes untouched untal other fan is restarted.
- (b) KEY ONE POSITION. For system shut down, the control panel is activated to pulse clean each chamber in turn, adding fresh precake to the cleaned screens before switching off the stan. The filter is then on standby awaiting restarts, achieved simply by switching on the fan.
  - The requirement of this procedure is the removal of the majority of galvanizing dust from the screens, thus minimising the hygoscopic activity in the vicinity of the filter mesh during an off line period.
- (c) KEY TWO POSITION. Upon shut down, the panel switches off the fan and embarks on a cycle of multipulsing each chamber in turn.
  - The intention being to leave the screens as clear of galvanizing dust and precake material as possible.
  - For start up, KEY ONE will precake both screens in readiness for the next operational period.

It was only found necessary to use facility (a) during the site test program, though in some circumstances it might be beneficial to utilise shut down systems (b) or (c).

During the shut down periods within the test program, no attempt was made to protect the externally sited, unlagged filter from the winter conditions.



(Read in conjunction with Data Sheet KNA-FILTER 1):

It has been proven that the presence of moisture in a gas stream enhances the filtration capability of a cake filter. The agglomeration of particulates that results from the moist conditions and the coalescent nature of the cake produced appreciably improves dust filtration performance.

PROVIDED THAT THE CAKE IS BEING FORMED ON A SEPTUM THAT IS ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE THE MOIST CAKE.

THE STAINLESS STEEL SCREENS OF THE ALL-METAL KNA-FILTER OFFERS THE APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS.

The presence of moisture in the discharge gases may be natural to the process conditions or be introduced by design. Technical studies have indicated that certain chemical reactions are improved in moist conditions. ie. SO2 removal is more efficiently achieved at the gas dew point. The KNA-FILTER allows this potentian to be exploited. A study is being undertaken and will be reported separately.

Here we are reporting the periences of the KNA-FILTER whilst handling moist gas dust conditions as they occur in industry. indústry.

### CASE STUDY 1

A small scale test unit was site connected to a Manure plant in Holland. The operating conditions were extremely wet, resulting in having to contend with running water from the dust collecting bins. The filter performed very well, producing emission levels below 2 mg/NM3. Removal of the dust from the screens was accomplished consistently by the conventional compressed air reverse pulse technique.

### CASE STUDY 2

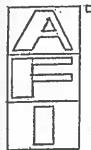
A UK test program has been undertaken on a moulding sand conditioning plant. The discharge dust was very moist. An emission level of below 1 mg/NM3 was achieved. Consistent screen cleaning conditions were reproduced during the two month, 24 hour/day program. An order to supply a KNA-FILTER to replace the existing wet scrubber is expected.

### CASE STUDY 3

Another site test program in Holland was undertaken on the discharge from an animal feed process. The dust was very moist, and again the all metal filter was able to handle the conditions. Emission levels were so low they could not be recorded,

AIR FILTERS for INDUSTRY LIMITED DY1 2AA 3, Priory Road, Dudley,

Tel: 0384 230915 Fax. 0384 255810 EPA Export 19-04-2016:00:54:35



# ILLUSTRATING THE VERSATILITY OF THE KNA-FILTER

### HIGH TEHPERATURE

KNA-FILTER installed July 1992 operating behind a furnace at temperatures up to 250 DegC.

DATA SHEETS 1, 2 and 3 apply.

### VERY WET DUST

KNA-FILTER installed on Manure process plant in Holland. Saturated dust. Emission levels too low to record.

DATA SHEETS 1 and 7 apply.

### GLUTINOUS DUST

KNA-FILTER installed at a chemical plant to handle a moist and waxy discharge. Emission levels below 5 mg / NH3 recorded.

DATA SHEETS 1, 3 and 7 apply.

### SUB HICRON DUSTS

The KNA-FILTER with a precake facility provides a filter capable of handling the finest dust particles

DATA SHEETS 1, 2 and 3 apply

### COMBUSTION

Test unit installed behind wood burning incinerator at temperatures up to 250 DegC. Recorded emission levels below 5 mg / NH3

DATA SHEETS 1, 2, 3 apply

### FOUNDRY HOULDING SAND PLANT

Test unit installed on foundry sand conditioning plant. Hoist dust. The emission levels below 1 mg / NH3

Exceptionally good operational results achieved - Better by far than existing wet scrubbers

DATA SHEETS 1 and 7 apply

### GASEOUS CLEANING

A KNA-FILTER with a sorbent precake can inexpensively provide a supplementary gas cleaning function.

DATA SHEETS 1,2,3 and 4 apply

### HYGROSCOPIC DUST

KNA-FILTER unit installed on a galvanizing bath application. Continuous operation produced emission levels below 1 mg /NH3

DATA SHEETS 1,3 and 6 apply.

### OTHER FEATURES

### FIRE RESISTANT

ALL METAL construction resists fire damage. Since filter able to handle moisture, it can accommodate water dampening in conveying air stream.

DATA SHEETS 1,2,3 and B apply

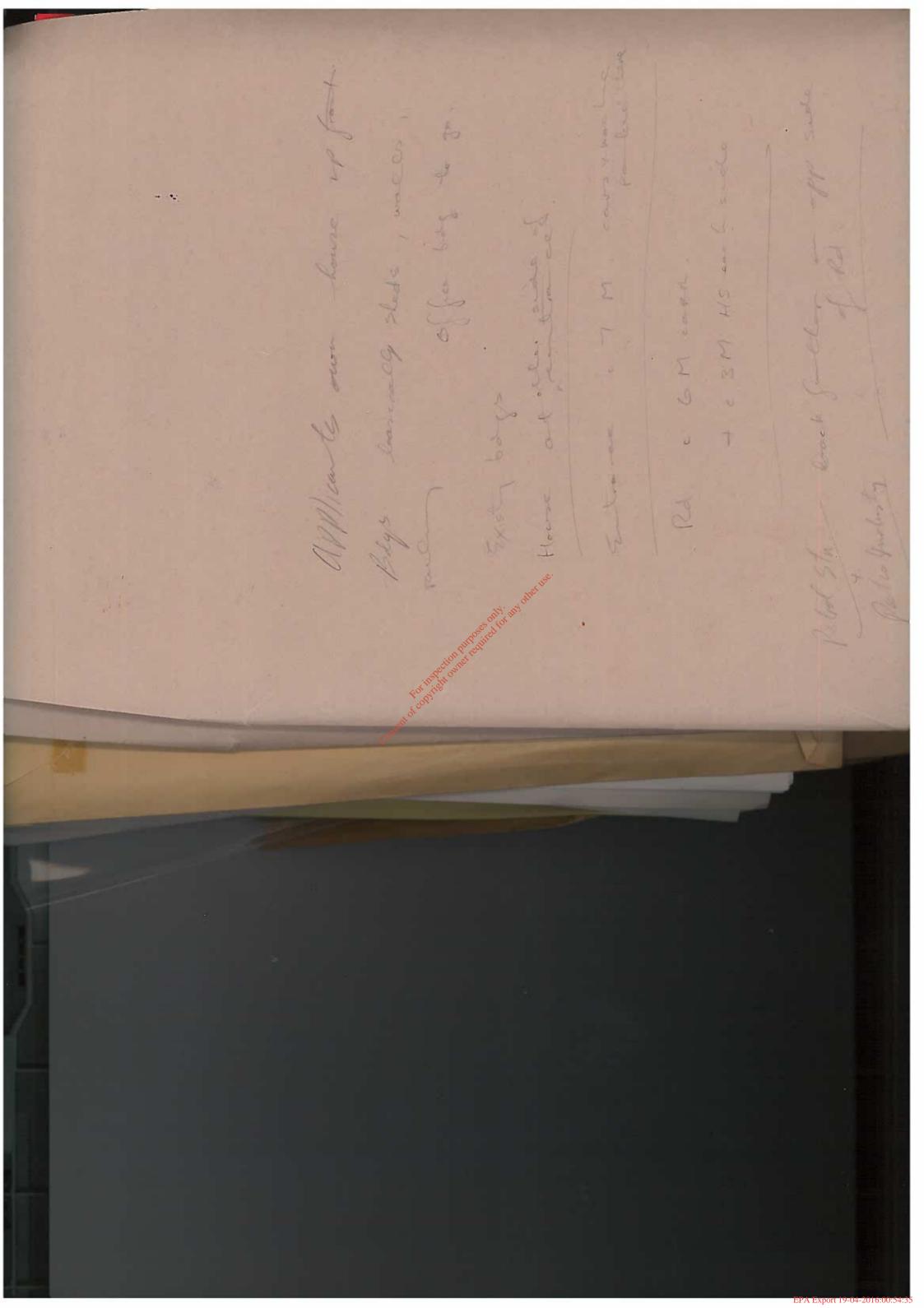
### STEAM CLEANABLE

ALL METAL filter can be steam or liquid cleaned without dismantling. Beneficial in food industry in S.S. or where possibility of product. cross contamination is unaccepable.

DATA SHEETS 1; 2, and 3 apply

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AIR FILTERS for INDUSTRY LIMITED 3, Priory Road, Dudley, DY1 2AA



### **COMHAIRLE CHONTAE LUIMNIGH**

Bosca Poist 53, Áras an Chontae, 79/84 Sráid Úi Chonaill, Luimneach.

Seoltar freagraí go dtí an Rúnaí Chontae.



### LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL

P.O. Box 53, County Buildings, 79/84 O'Connell Street, Limerick.

Tel.: 061-318477.

Fax: 061-318478.

All replies should be addressed to the County Secretary.

### PLANNING SECTION

Our Ref:

1312/95

Your Ref:

13.097889

31 January, 1996.

An Bord Pleanala, Floor 3, Block 6, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1.

Re:

Erection of a galvanising plant and removal of existing sheds at

Drombanny, Co. Limerick.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I refer to your letter of the 29th January, 1996 and now enclose as requested:

(1) Manager's Order - Reference 677/90.

(2) Site Location Map.

Yours faithfully,

(for) COUNTY SECRETARY.

COUNCIL COUNTY LIMERICK

ORDER MANAGER'S COUNTY

NO. P.D.

SUBJECT:

APPLICATION FOR CHILINBENERMISSHONKARPROCKAL/PERMISSION UNDER LOCAL GOVERNMENT (PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT) ACTS, 1963 TO 1983, FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LAND, NAMELY - ERECTION OF WAREHOUSE FOR MECHANICAL SEPARATION UNIT AND ASSOCIATED SITE WORKS AT

06/11/9 REFERENCE NUMBER IN PLANNING REGISTER

ORDER:

Being satisfied that all requirements relating to the application have been complied with, and considering the proper planning and development of the area, and having regard to the provisions of the county development plan, and having considered the recommendations of the S.E.E. Planning Section dated

by decidento grantxxxatdinexpermissionxxxapproval, permission, the Local Government (Planning & Development) Acts, 1963 to 1983 to harder of the factor of the facto I hereby under

For Erection of Warehouse Grownieal Separation Unit and Associated Site Works at Drombanna.

E In accordance with the plans and particulars submitted by On the 11th December, 1989, 2nd May, 1990.

# SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- That working hours shall be between 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m., in the interests of residential amenity. That adequate dust suppression and control equipment shall be provided, in the Interests of
  - 2. That adequacting residential amenity.
- . That noise resulting from the operation of the plant shall not exceed the noise level at any existing habitable house by more than 5 dB(A), in the Interests of residential amenity.
  - 4. That details of colour scheme shall be submitted and agreed with the Planning Authority before development commences, in the interests of visual amenity.
    - 5. That oil interceptor trap shall be emptied regularly as required, to prevent pollution.
- 6. That all materials and equipment associated with the development shall be stored within existing or proposed buildings on the site, in the interests of visual amenity.
  7. That proposed boundary wall 2.4m high around the site shall be completed before the plant is brought into operation, in the interests of the proper planning and development of the area.

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and I hereby further order that said outlinexpermission; subject to the above conditions shall be granted in respect of said development unless an appeal is lodged with An Bord Pleanala against the decision to grant saidxxxtxhnexpermission, one month beginning on the day of receipt of the Planning Authority's decision, and in any other case, the period of 21 days beginning on the date hereof.

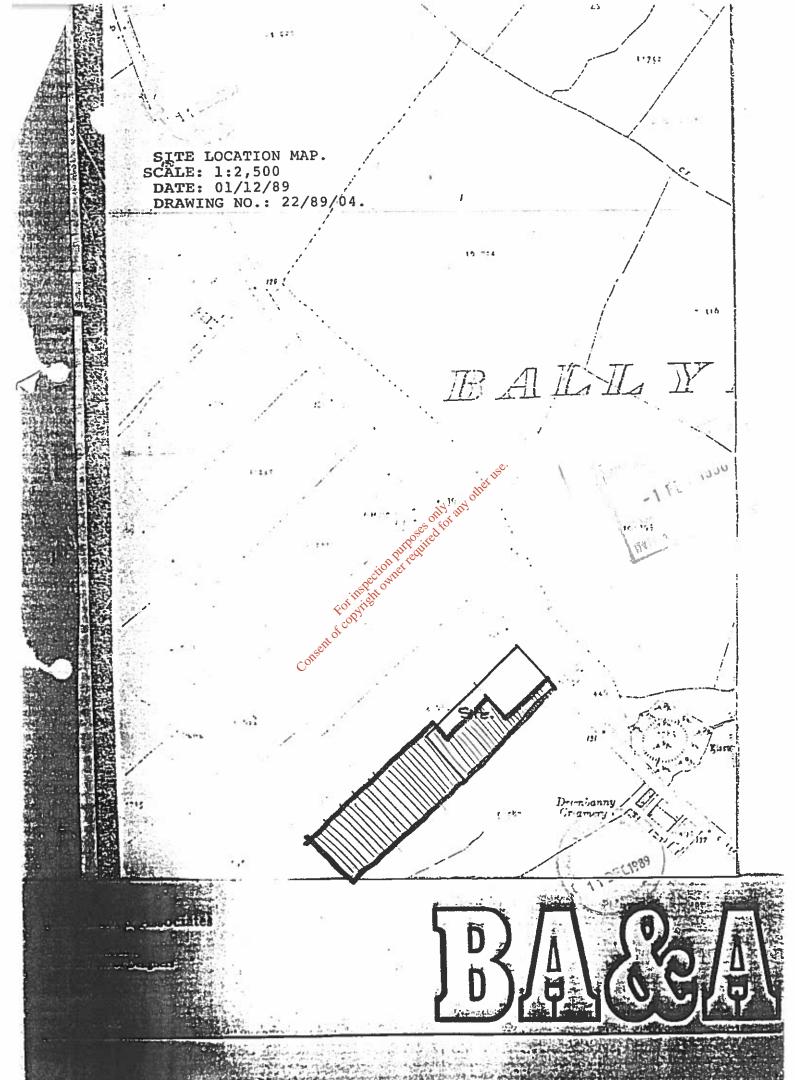
Certified to be a true copy of County Manager's Order. 3 722

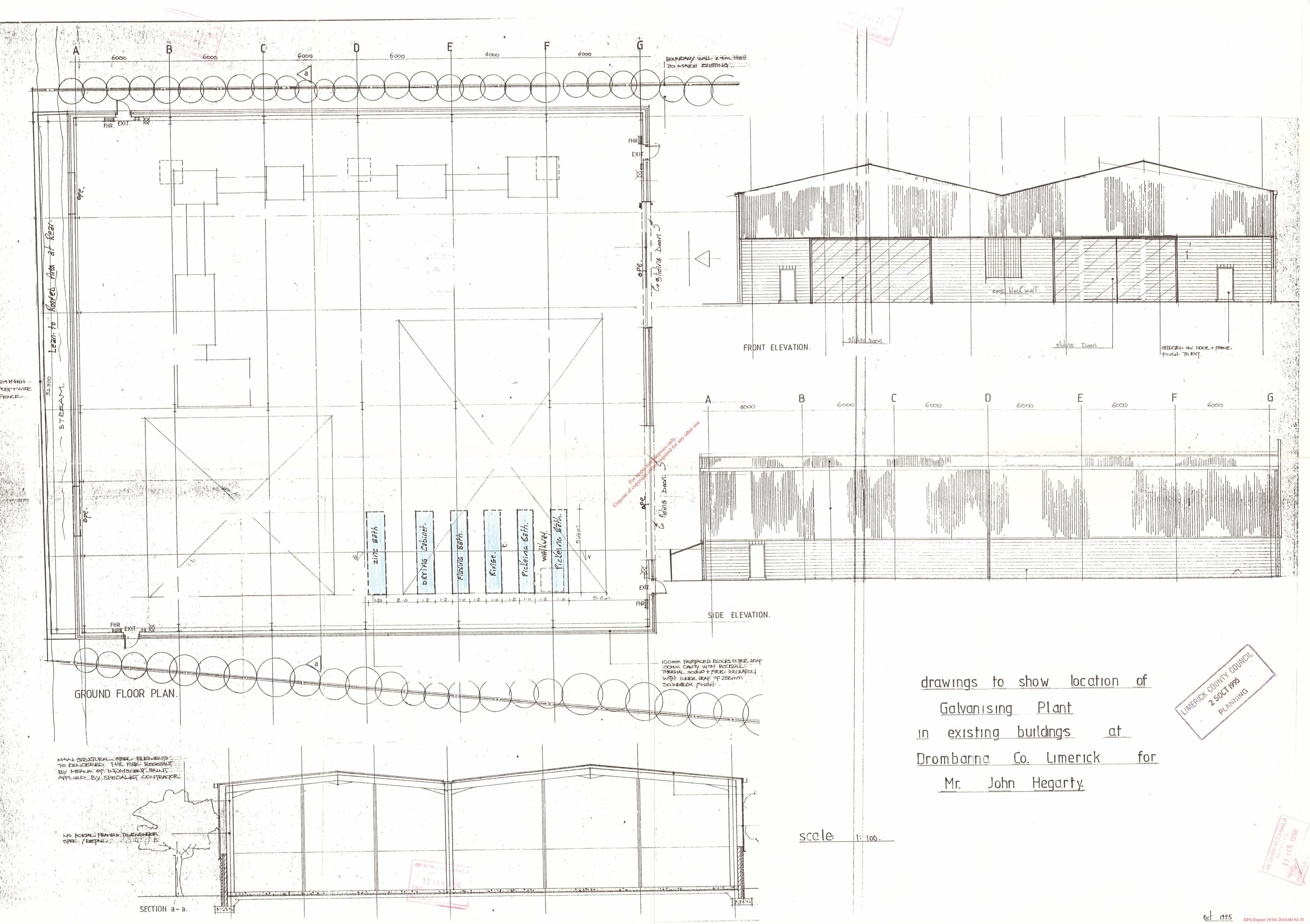
Signed (for) COUNTY SECRETARY.

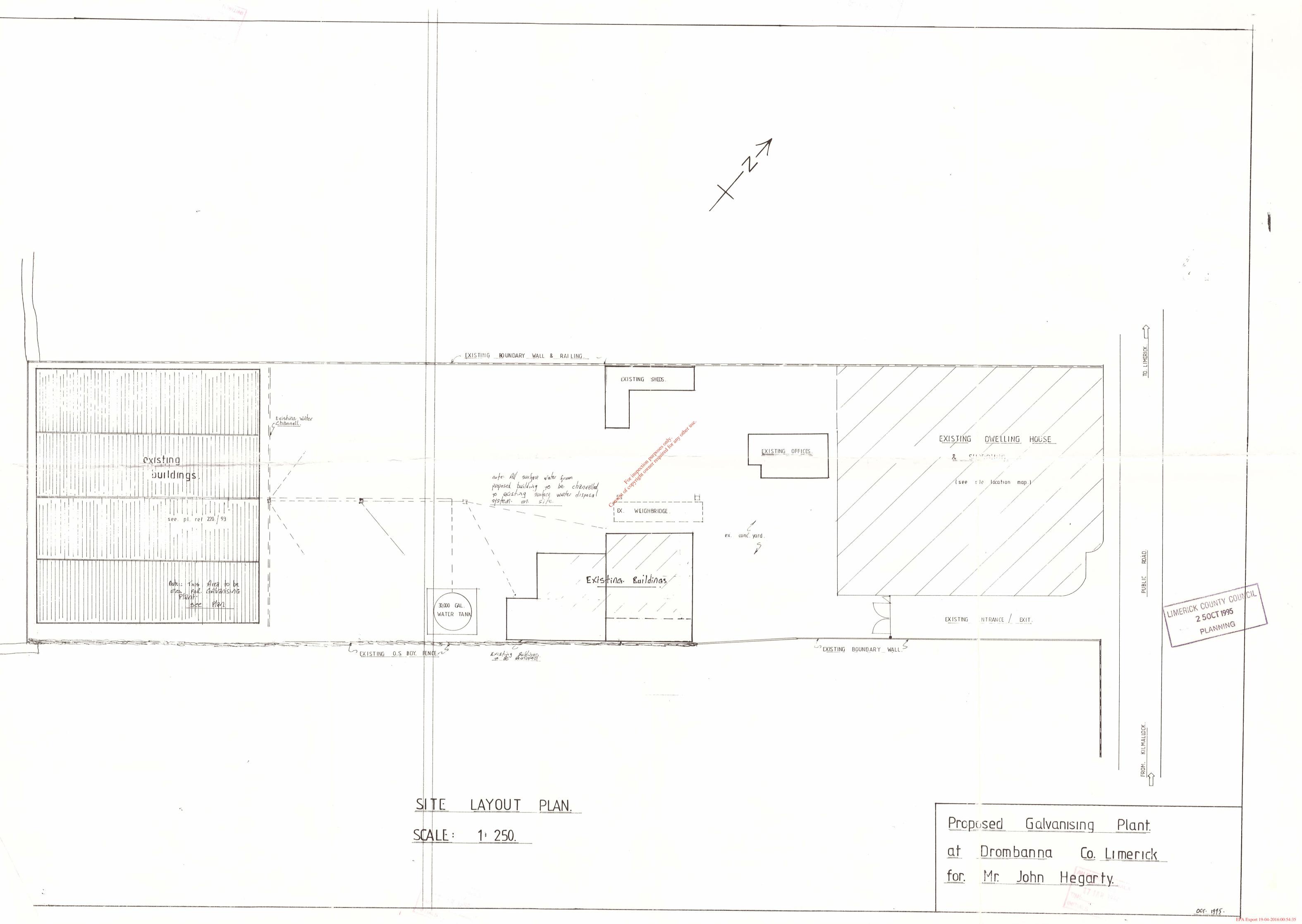
COUNTY MANAGER. .

22nd June, 1990. DATE:

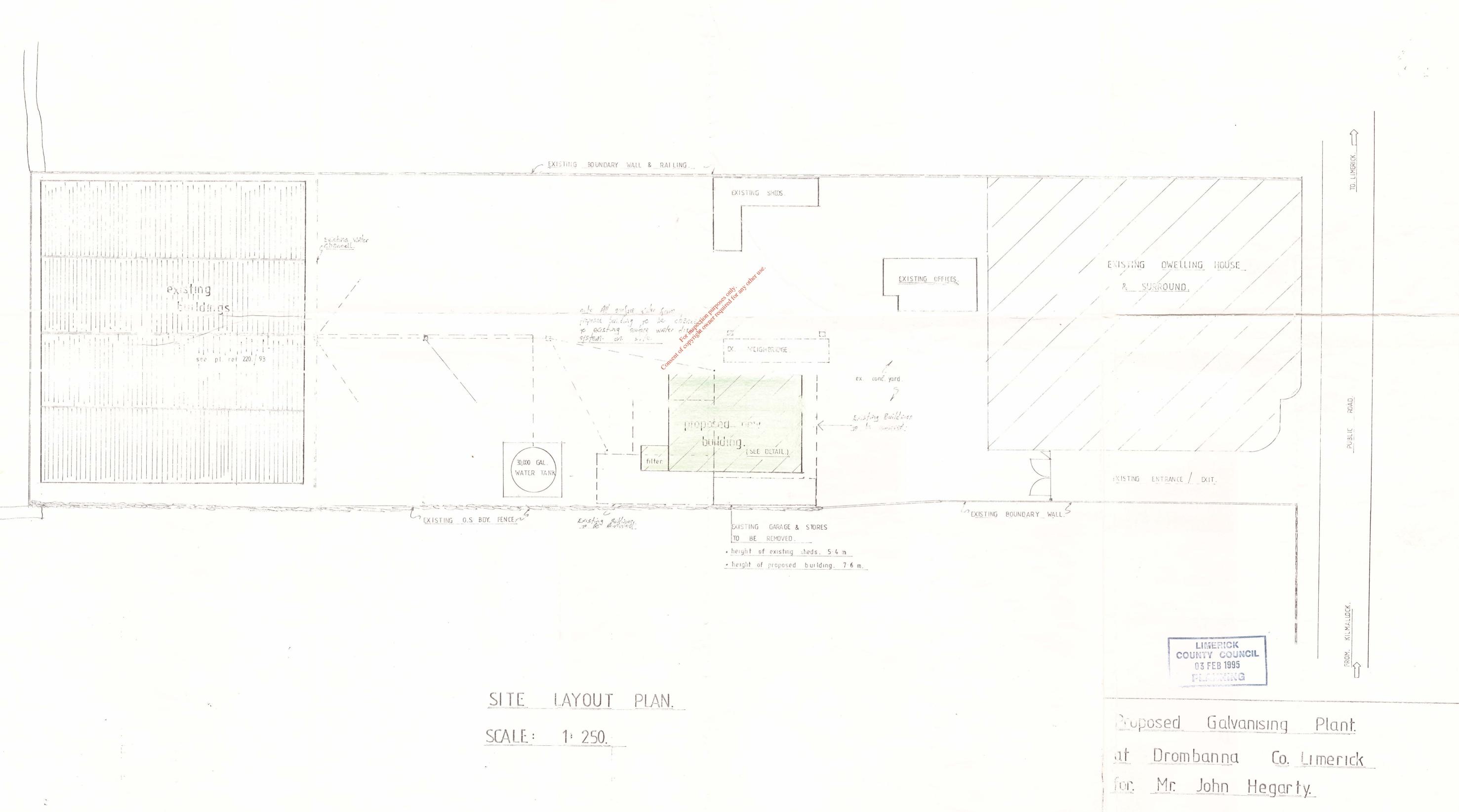
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