



Submission

Submitter:	Mrs arlene ward
Organisation Name:	HSE
Submission Title:	Waste Management Industrial Emissions
Submission Reference No.:	S011104
Submission Received:	27 April 2023

Application

Applicant:	Milltown Composting Systems Ltd
Reg. No.:	W0270-03

See below for Submission details.

Attachments are displayed on the following page(s).

Environmental Licensing Programme
Office of Environmental Sustainability
Environmental Protection Agency

Date: 26th April 2023

Type of consultation: *Waste Management Industrial Emissions*

EHIS Reference: 3076

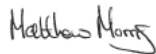
Dear Sir/Madam

Please find enclosed the HSE consultation Report in relation to the above proposal. The following HSE departments were made aware of the consultation request for the proposed development on the 10th March 2023

- HSE South Emergency Management – David O’Sullivan
- Estates – Helen Maher / Stephen Murphy
- Director of National Health Protection – Eamonn O’Moore
- CHO – Kate Killeen White

If you have any queries regarding this report please contact, Matthew Morris principal Environmental Health Officer in the first instance.

Yours Sincerely



Matthew Morris
Principal Environmental Health Officer

Environmental Health Service Consultation Report
(as a Statutory Consultee under the Planning and Development Acts 2000 (as amended) & Regulations made thereunder)

Report to: Environmental Licensing Programme
Office of Environmental Sustainability
Environmental Protection Agency

Date: 24.04.2023

Type of consultation: *Industrial Emissions*

Planning Authority: *Tipperary Council*

EPA Reference Number: W0270-03

EHIS Reference number: 3076

Applicant: Miltown Composting Systems Limited, Miltownmore, Fethard, Tipperary

Location of development: Miltownmore, Fethard, County Tipperary, Tipperary, E91X8E8

General Comments:

Details of the application were circulated to HSE stakeholders on the 10th March 2023.

- HSE South Emergency Management – David O’Sullivan
- Estates – Helen Maher / Stephen Murphy
- Director of National Health Protection – Eamonn O’Moore
- CHO – Kate Killeen White

This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the license application. **All commitments to future actions, including mitigation and further testing have been taken as read, and all data has been accepted as accurate. No additional investigations/measurements were undertaken in the review of the application.**

In respect of this application, the areas reviewed were those of concern to Environmental Health and which are:

- Any potential contamination of surface water and ground water
- Emissions to air including noise and process emissions

General

The Milltown Composting Systems Ltd. (Milltown) in-vessel composting facility at Milltown More, Fethard, County Tipperary operates under an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Waste Licence (Ref. W0270-02) issued on the 13th of September 2019. Milltown Composting Systems Ltd. is applying to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the review of their existing Waste License (W0270-02). Milltown proposes to increase its capacity from the current limit of 50,000 tonnes per annum to a maximum of 75,000 tonnes/year and to include the reconstruction of two former agricultural sheds as maturation sheds (Sheds 2B and 3B). The facility also has approval from the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine (DAFM) to operate as a composting plant accepting Category 2 and Category 3 animal by-products. The facility originally began operations in 2004 under a Waste Permit (Ref. WP 019 02) issued by South Tipperary County Council.

The predominant materials accepted was organic fines material from the treatment of mixed municipal solid waste, with smaller amounts of non-hazardous industrial and municipal wastewater sludges, and off specification animal feed. The actual amount processed on site is dependent on market conditions and fluctuates to meet market demand. Increased source segregation for commercial activities has increased the volume of organic bio-waste and organic fines material requiring biological processing in the Southern Waste Management Region. To meet the market demand for the requirements for increased biological treatment, Milltown proposes to increase its capacity to a maximum of 75,000 tonnes/year and to increase the maturation capacity by reconstructing two old agricultural sheds as maturation sheds.

The proposed development will continue to operate as an aerobic composting plant with the capacity to accept and process a broad range of compostable organic materials including source segregated household kitchen waste; catering wastes; non-hazardous industrial and municipal wastewater sludges and organic fines generated in the physical treatment of mixed municipal waste (MMW). The proposal is to increase the tonnage throughput in the plant from 50,000 tonnes per annum to up to 75,000 tonnes per annum. Due to the relatively short time period that the organic material spends in the composting bays during the process phase in Shed 1 and the waste reception shed it is considered that the existing process facility bays will be capable of processing the increased throughput. However, the capacity to mature the material following processing will require an increase in maturation area at the facility. As part of the proposed development it is proposed that two reconstructed agricultural sheds to the west of the existing reception shed (i.e., maturation sheds 2B and 3B) occupying a floor area of 3,560m² would be used for extended maturation capacity for sheds 2 and 3 to allow for the proposed increase in throughput.

Whilst assessing this Licence application review and the nature of the activities that occur on site the Environmental Health service would recommend the **EPA's BAT Guidance Note for the Waste Sector: Waste Transfer and Material Recovery.**"

A Senior Environmental Health Officer Kay O'Connor visited the location of the proposed development on 17th April 2023 to assist with the preparation of this report. This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the proposed development from the viewpoint of the Environmental Health Service (EHS).

The Environmental Health Service has made observations and submissions on the following specific Environmental Health areas:

Site Location

The Milltown Composting Systems Ltd. (Milltown) in-vessel composting facility at Milltown More, Fethard, County Tipperary. Improvements are proposed for the Rosegreen-Fethard Road / local lane junction. The proposed works would include localised widening into the existing verge area to enhance the junction layout thereby allowing HGV's to pass other motor vehicles when turning off RosegreenFethard Road.

Assessment of Public Consultation & Non-Technical Summary:

The Non-Technical Summary which accompanies the Planning Application provides a concise summary of the EIA process, the construction and operation of the proposed development and its potential impacts on human health.

There is no reference that public consultation has taken place in relation to this application.

Assessment of Description of Physical Environment:

A good description of the physical environment is provided in the application documentation.

Geology / Soils

JRE Environmental consulting have outlined that any areas of ground with visual contamination will be excavated directly for offsite treatment and risk assessments will be carried out to establish the most suitable method of remediation. Sampling and analysis will also be completed to assess the lateral and vertical extent of any contaminated soils, if they are identified.

Air

JRE Environmental consulting have outlined that they have completed air monitoring between 2018 and 2021 and the results have indicated that the existing composting facility does not have a negative impact in terms of odour or air emissions associated with the composting process (i.e., ammonia, H₂S or mercaptans).

In accordance with JRE Environmental consulting the proposed new maturation sheds 2B and 3B shall be designed and built with air input for the maturation process and with an air extraction and treatment system that would be exhausted through a dedicated biofilter system. In order to meet the requirements of the current 'Draft BAT Conclusions Specific to Indoor Composting for Vessel or Enclosed Building Design'- air extraction should be designed and maintained to move and handle the volume of air to provide a clear working environment. It is intended to aspirate the proposed maturation sheds 2B and 3B at a maximum of 2.5 air changes per hour, this will require the additional air to be treated in the biofilter as outlined in the EIAR.

It is proposed to utilize the existing air management system to continue to collect and treat air from the existing process sheds. The odour management plan for the site will be reviewed to ensure that odours are minimised, including;

- Control of waste input characteristics (e.g. C: N ratio, particle size) - This is controlled by the addition of wood chips to the material;
- Control of moisture content;
- Control of air diffusion through the organic material – through the automatic control system;
- Control of temperature – through the automatic control system;
- The control or aeration of material to ensure that anaerobic conditions do not take place in composting bays or in maturing static piles.

The Construction Environmental Management Plan (EMP) must address air within this application provides measures for good practice during the construction phase and should be adhered to in full.

Examples of good practice during this phase are:

- Water spraying of exposed earthworks and site haul road during dry weather using mobile bowser units
- Provision of a power washing at the site access road to remove dirt from vehicles prior to exiting the site
- Control of vehicle speeds, and
- Material drop heights from plant to plant or from plant to stockpile will be minimised.

In the operational phase this facility should monitor emissions in accordance with the waste facility permit and licence and carry out corrective action if emissions are exceeded.

Water /Hydrology/hydrogeology:

The site lies within the catchment of the River Moyle, which is approximately 2 km to the southwest of the site. Stillimity Stream, a tributary of the Moyle, is located approximately 1 km southwest of the site and is the closest surface water course to the site discharge point from the ICW on the Milltown Composting site at SW1. Another small stream called Milltown Beg is located approximately 350m northwest of the site boundary but is not hydraulically linked to the Milltown Composting site.

As part of the proposed development, clean stormwater from the roofs of maturation sheds 2B and 3B will also be directed to the ICW system. JRE Environmental consultants have outlined that in February 2022 the condition and effectiveness of the ICW to treat surface water from the site was completed by VESI Environmental Ltd. The sample results as advised by the Consultant's report have indicated that the quality of surface water from the ICW system will not negatively impact surface water quality in the Moyle River catchment area.

JRE Consultants have concluded that the existing ICW has capacity to treat the incoming roof runoff both from the existing and from the proposed development (i.e., Sheds 2B and 3B).

JRE Consultants have also indicated that the ICW provides sustainable and effective management of surface waters from the site. The River Moyle has experienced

impacts in recent history which were caused mainly by diffuse agricultural, or point source pollution from waste water treatment plants, septic tanks and industry. In 2001 a report from the south eastern river basin district the river Moyle was found to have two locations that were found to be moderately polluted at times and seriously polluted at times. In 2002 the EPA published an interim report on the biological survey of river quality. This report included the river Moyle and indicated biological Quality ratings at various monitoring locations on the river Moyle from 1981 to 2002.

The Environmental Health Service (EHS) notes the following existing mitigation measures that are currently implemented:

- As part of the compost site development a Containment Tank (47.54 m³) was installed as part of the recirculation system at the southwest corner of Shed 1. This tank is used for the storage and recirculation of potentially contaminated surface water runoff from the ramped intake area of the reception shed to ensure that any runoff is directed in a controlled manner to the on-site contaminated water/leachate recirculation system. The impacted water is used as part of the composting process (dampening the pre-composting bays in Shed 1).
- The on-site leachate collection system located in the reception shed area collects impacted water and directs it initially to a pump/sump tank located south of the amendment storage area, from where it is pumped to the recirculation tank for recirculation into the process.
- The provision of an impermeable surface at the turn table area for vehicles delivering organic material to the facility. This also includes the appropriate management of potentially contaminated surface water runoff from this area, which is directed to the dedicated contaminant/recirculation system.
- To manage any possible spillage risk on the turntable area Miltown will continue to operate their Waste Acceptance Procedure (SOP MC01), the Cleaning and Hygiene Procedure (SOP MC 03) and the site Emergency Response Procedure. The on-site SOPs will ensure that the turntable area is inspected after every delivery for spillage and if in the event of a minor spillage that a spill kit including a suitable absorbent material will be at hand in order to undertake a clean-up if required, meeting license condition
- A kerb exists around the footprint of the reception building and connects to the eastern end of the south wall of the pump house and the south wall of Shed 1, thereby allowing the use of this area for the retention of any runoff and ensuring that any possible spillage is directed into the leachate collection system via the pump house drainage and not to soils surrounding the process building.
- As part of the leachate/impacted surface water collection system, collected water is directed initially to a pump sump tank located south of the amendment storage area. Depending on the volume of liquid directed to the pump sump tank through the leachate collection system the collected liquid is manually pumped from the pump/sump tank back up to the filtration system in the pump house for recirculation to the pre-composting bays. For large volumes of liquid release (i.e., large spill or fire water) automatic pumping will take place to pump any possible initial firewater or major spillage liquid back up the consigned contaminated water storage tank. This pump/sump tank has a high level liquid alarm which sends a text to the site managers and operators in the event of a problem.

- All areas of the compost handling and processing facility are roofed and have impermeable concrete floors to reduce the potential for run off of impacted surface water to open ground, where it could potentially migrate to soils and the underlying aquifer
- All potentially impacted surface water runoff at the reception building are collected and recirculated back into the process. No water from the reception area will be allowed to migrate from the building to surrounding soils.
- All non-impacted surface water from the existing site yard is diverted to the oil/water interceptor and released from there to the surface water drain and then to the Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW) onsite. All stormwater from the existing compost facility shed roofs (which is considered clean) is directed directly to the ICW. The ICW ponds provide treatment on the non-impacted water prior to discharge from site.

The EHS would welcome the continuation of such measures and acknowledge the additional further proposed mitigation measure below which will mitigate, monitor and have a process for corrective action to ensure public health is protected

Proposed Additional Mitigation Measures

- The floor of the proposed maturation sheds 2B and 3B will consist of an impermeable concrete floor and will have a surrounding concrete wall. These features will contain any minor liquid migrating from the maturing organic material in the aerated static piles.
- The transfer of processed organic material from the end of shed 1 to the proposed maturation sheds 2B and 3B will take place using a front-end loader that will deposit the material over a low dividing wall between the reception shed and the proposed maturation shed. The provision of the low divider wall will allow for the division of the areas and no surface runoff from the reception area can enter maturation sheds 2B and 3B.
- The exit door for the proposed maturation sheds 2B and 3B will be ramped or sloped back towards the shed interior. This will ensure that there can be no migration of floor liquid from the building to the exterior yard.
- All non-impacted storm water from the proposed maturation sheds 2B and 3B roofs will be directed to the Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW) onsite. The ICW ponds provide treatment on the non-impacted water to ensure that there are no emissions from the facility.
- All surface water from the concrete surfaces at the entrance, and other external areas around the new proposed maturation sheds (i.e., 2B and 3B) will be directed to a dedicated full retention oil water separator prior to discharge to the ICW system.

The current existing facilities noted in the EIAR are not negligible in impact on the underlying site soils, geology or hydrogeology, with the implementation of the existing mitigation measures are ensuring that potential for the migration of contaminants from the facility buildings into the underlying soils and geology are negligible.

The proposed development includes measures to protect against any accidental discharges to ground (e.g., adequate containment measures for oil storage, control of

any runoff from composting areas, use of hardstand in loading areas and drainage through oil interceptors). As such it is considered that the cumulative impact of the proposed development will be neutral and imperceptible in relation to soil and groundwater. The Environmental Health department welcomes the proposed additional mitigation measures.

Noise and Vibration

Noise emission monitoring was completed at the Miltown facility as part of the existing site licence conditions. JRE Consultants have advised that the current operations are not considered to be having an impact on the surrounding area or on noise sensitive receptors. However, with an increased throughput at the Miltown facility the mitigation measures to ensure no noise pollution will be updated. These measures below were directly quoted by by JRE Consultants Report.

- According to the traffic assessment, as outlined in Chapter 12 of the EIAR, there will be an increase of approximately eight truck movements which will be spread over the whole day to ensure that the noise impacts are spread over the day to ensure a minimal effect on the noise sensitive receptors surrounding the Miltown facility
- Any new fans and motors for air input to the maturation bays in sheds 2B and 3B will be situated within the fabric of the building to mitigate potential noise from the fan/motor operations. Metal cladded walls in both sheds has the capacity to reduce noise migration from the fans located within the building by up to 24dB.
- Although it is not anticipated that the operation of the air intake fans inside buildings 2B and 3B will result in noise nuisance from the site, the fans will be fitted with an automation system whereby, if required, fan speeds can be reduced (particularly at night) to reduce potential noise impacts on sensitive receptors in the area.
- Any air extraction fans installed at maturation sheds 2B and 3B for the removal and treatment of exhausted air within the building will be located at the south of the shed close to the proposed new biofilter. Although it is not anticipated that the operation of the air extraction fans at the south of Building 2B will result in noise nuisance from the site, the fans will be fitted with an automation system whereby, if required, fan speeds can be reduced (particularly at night) to reduce potential noise impacts on sensitive receptors in the area.
- All machinery at the Miltown facility will have frequent maintenance carried out to ensure that the machinery is operating optimally and not emitting at a high noise output.
- With the increased levels of traffic owing to the increase of throughput at the facility, Miltown will ensure that no queuing of incoming lorries will occur on the local access road to prevent the noise emitted from the lorries effecting noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity
- Miltown will ensure that there are no deliveries or transfer of material off site occurring outside of the operational hours of the facility
- It will be advised by Miltown that the trucks arriving and leaving the facility avoid using air brakes to reduce the potential noise emitted from their movements.
- During operational activities occurring at the facility, all doors will be closed to ensure that no unnecessary noise emissions occur

JRE Consultants have substantiated that the predicted results have indicated that the noise limits of 55dBA during daytime and 45dBA during night-time hours would not be exceeded as a result of the proposed development. In terms of noise associated with the operational phase of the proposed development the associated effect is expected to be negligible

The Environmental Health Department requests that the CEMP plan should include and recommends that these measures should be included as conditions of planning permission, if granted.

Noise conditions as per Waste facility permits and EPA licences will need to be met. The EPA guidance note for noise: 'Licence applications, surveys and assessments in relation to scheduled activities' must be adhered. This document recommend noise limits of **55dB(A) Lar,T for daytime and 45Db(A) LAeq,T** for night time at sensitive locations which include private residence's.

In relation to noise the measures will include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring is also undertaken outside of 'daytime' hours.
- Noise monitoring will continue to be undertaken around the application site. Noise monitoring locations will be reviewed and revised where and as/when necessary.
- Corrective action should be included in the Environmental Management Plan if exceedances of permitted limits are recorded
- Selection of quiet plant/location of plant; plant which will have the least impact in term of noise will be selected and will be positioned as far away as practical from noise sensitive receptors i.e. private residences.
- Plant will only be left running during works and will be switched off at all other times. Plant will not be left idling. No maintenance or repair to plant or machinery will be permitted outside of the permitted construction works hours.
- Hours of work - all construction related works, other than emergency works and security will be carried out during normal construction working hours

Construction

Construction of the proposed development will involve the use of plant machinery and storage of materials such as oils, fuels and chemicals. There is potential for accidental spillage or release of fuel, oil and other dangerous substances which could be washed into receiving waterbodies of the stream located at the northwest corner of the site.

In addition to the CEMP plan the following measures should be carried out:

- Excavation and the stripping soil/made ground should not be undertaken until absolutely necessary to prevent sediment run off and leaching of nutrients from soils into drains.
 - If groundwater is encountered during excavations then mechanical pumps will be required to remove the groundwater from sumps. Sumps should be carefully located and constructed to ensure that groundwater is efficiently removed from excavations and trenches

Operational Stage:

There should be no direct or indirect discharge of sanitary and process wastewater to the surface water drainage system. All materials reception, processing and storage will be carried out inside the processing building. All storage and process tanks in the washing plant should be above ground. Fuel oil (diesel) will not be stored or used at the facility and lubricating and hydraulic oils used in plant maintenance will be stored in banded pallets inside the building.

Waste

JRE Consulting have delineated that the proposal does not produce significant waste materials but the process is monitored to ensure that waste production is minimised where possible. Wastes are produced from areas such as mobile plant on-site maintenance. Waste oils and batteries generated during maintenance are stored in the banded area of the reception building pending removal off-site for disposal/recovery at appropriately permitted licensed treatment/recovery facilities. Materials are recovered or recycled where possible. The oil interceptor on the surface water drainage system will be routinely desludged and if no light liquid is visible on the surface of the oil interceptor the sludge is reused in the composting process. However, if light liquid is within 50 mm from the bottom of the coalescer filter the sludge is removed off-site by a licensed contractor for disposal at an appropriately licensed waste treatment/disposal facility.

Section 29(2A) of the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended states that it shall be the duty of waste producers and holders to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with sections 21A and 32(1) of the Acts. For waste whose generation cannot be prevented, describe what measures will be in place to ensure that waste is collected separately (if technically, environmentally and economically practicable) and will not be mixed with other waste or other material with different properties. The Environmental Health Department welcomes that the current operations are consistent with the national policy objectives and contribute to the achievement and maintenance of national and regional recycling and recovery targets whilst encouraging circular economy initiatives.

Pest Control

The applicant has implemented mitigation measures to control vermin and pests on the site.

Conclusions

The Waste Facility Permit/Waste Licence will specify the monitoring requirements in the operational stage, which may include:

- **Surface water quality**
- **Groundwater quality**
- **Emissions to air,**
- **Noise**

Detailed mitigation measures should be implemented in full to minimize any risk to public health.

Such measures should include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring is also undertaken outside of 'daytime' hours.
- Noise monitoring will continue to be undertaken around the application site. Noise monitoring locations will be reviewed and revised where and as/when necessary.
- Corrective action should be included in the Environmental Management Plan if exceedances of permitted limits are recorded
- Selection of quiet plant/location of plant; plant which will have the least impact in term of noise will be selected and will be positioned as far away as practical from noise sensitive receptors i.e. private residences.
- Plant will only be left running during works and will be switched off at all other times. Plant will not be left idling. No maintenance or repair to plant or machinery will be permitted outside of the permitted construction works hours
- Furthermore it is recommends that Operators must comply with best practice, legislation and guidelines current at that time so that effects are not significant for local residents.
- It is also recommended that all noise mitigation measures, including monitoring and corrective actions are included as conditions if granted. This measure is for the protection of public health
- The condition of the access roads to the site is monitored and that any defects identified e.g. potholes or surface cracking are repaired within 24 hours. This is in order to minimise the generation of dust and noise from vehicles and is a health protection measure.
- All mitigation measures identified to protect surface and ground water should be implemented in full.
- In order to ensure dilution and dispersal of treated effluent the receiving river water should have a consistently adequate assimilative capacity. A condition should be included in the license to require the implementation of an emergency plan should water levels drop to an extent which may impact on dispersal and dilution of treated effluent discharge. Regular monitoring of water levels and flow within the upstream of the plant should be undertaken to ensure the assimilative capacity of the receiving water body is maintained.
- That a complaints procedure is implemented and that a member of staff is designated as a point of contact to deal with any complaints or queries received from members of the public in relation to the proposed activity.

- That an Odour Management Plan is implemented and that regular unannounced odour audits of the plant are undertaken.
- It is recommended that routine monitoring, maintenance and repair of all plant, equipment and pipework is included as a condition of the licence.
- Desludging will be required, however this is not expected for at least 5-10 years. Sediment build up in the wetland will include metals accumulated. Sediment will be removed from the ponds as required when the pool volume has become reduced significantly or the ponds have become eutrophic. A desludging procedure will need to be implemented for the settlement ponds.
- It is essential that the mitigation in the form of the leachate management system operation and maintenance and the monitoring of the effluent quality and receiving environment are continued to ensure that the system continues to achieve the necessary ELVs as set in the license in order to protect public health.
- A system should be put in place for dealing with enquiries and/or complaints from member of the public during the operational phases of the facility.
- Water monitoring results should be reviewed and where there is indication of contamination or significant dewatering of drinking water supplies additional mitigation should be agreed with the Planning Authority. The effectiveness of the additional mitigation should be verified through a sampling programme. Any wells identified as a drinking water supply and located within 150m of the facility are sampled prior to the commencement of extension works. Sampling parameters should be agreed with the Local Authority. These wells should also be sampled at least biannually during the operational period.
- Mitigation measures proposed for the protection of surface and groundwater are implemented in full and are monitored on an on-going basis (as part of an Environmental Management Plan) in order to mitigate any potentially significant effects.
- Dust mitigation measures outlined above are included as conditions of planning permission (if granted); are implemented in full and are monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation.

Arlene Ward

Arlene Ward
Environmental Health Officer

Kay O'Connor

Kay O' Connor
Senior Environmental
Health Officer

Matthew Morris

Matthew Morris
Principle Environmental Health Officer

**All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report including
acknowledgement of this report should be forwarded to Matthew Morris PEHO
South Tipperary**



Dial 999 / 112 – Request the service you require: An Garda Síochána, Ambulance Service and / or Fire and Rescue Service

WHEN YOU ARE CONNECTED TO THE REQUISITE SERVICE(S)

<u>GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION</u>	
This is: _____ Eircode _____ (Name, Telephone Number and Eircode Address of site)	
<i>An incident has occurred at this site - standby for ETHANE message</i>	
E	Exact location of the incident
T	Type of incident, e.g.; fire, explosion, gas leak, etc
H	Hazards – current and potential
A	Access and Egress – what is the safest approach route for responding emergency services and where is your emergency services meeting point (RVP)
N	Number of casualties and their condition – specify adult / children if known
E	The emergency services present and required
<i>N.B. If you require another emergency service stay on the line and repeat the steps again</i>	

**R.V.P.
No.1**

HSE South Emergency Management Consultation Report			
Report to	Matthew Morris, PEHO, South Tipperary	Date	15th March, 2023
Type of consultation: EIS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scoping <input type="checkbox"/> Screening <input type="checkbox"/> EIAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPA <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): Waste Management Licence Application W0270-03			
Authority	Tipperary County Council		
Authority Reference Number	EPA W0270-03 EHS 3076		
EM Reference Number	EMENV 158		
Applicant	Miltown Composting Systems Ltd., Miltownmore, Fethard, Tipperary		
Proposal	Recovery, or a mix of recovery and disposal, of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day. The capacity threshold shall be 100 tonnes.		

HSE South Emergency Management Observations: Please be advised that the HSE South Emergency Management function does not have any specific observations to make with respect to this application. However, please note the following recommendations within the context of site operations: Should an incident occur at the site and the site operator requires the assistance of the emergency services, the incident information should be provided in the `ETHANE` format (please see attached).

1. Emergency Services access to the site should be clearly identified. This should be undertaken via appropriate high visibility signage, i.e.; a green sign with a yellow border and white lettering citing the abbreviation RVP
2. The site should have a mechanism in place to account for personnel during an evacuation in order to provide the responding emergency services with an estimate of the number of people accounted and unaccounted for.
3. The site should identify any critical / vulnerable facilities within the geographical catchment area, such as hospitals, schools, nursing homes, etc, that could be directly or indirectly affected by an incident at the site.
4. Where the `off-site` impacts of an incident at the site affects a vulnerable cohort / population such as children within crèches, schools; patients / clients / residents within nursing homes, etc; the emergency services will require assistance from the site operator in determining the impact on the local community.
5. The site operator is encouraged to develop a business continuity plan that includes a plan for severe weather. For more advice on this, please see the Department of Business, Enterprise and Innovation, *Business Continuity Planning in Severe Weather*.
<https://dbei.gov.ie/en/Publications/Publication-files/Business-Continuity-Planning-in-Severe-Weather-Check-List-for-Businesses.pdf>

All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report should be forwarded to Ms. Maryanne Horgan, Emergency Management Office, HSE South, Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Western Road, Cork, T12 WP62 or maryanne.horgan@hse.ie