

28/05/07

Dr. Ian Marnane
Inspector
EPA (Waste Licensing Section).
PO box 3000
Johnstown Castle Est.
Co. Wexford

Little Acre cottage
Walshestown
Lusk
Co. Dublin

Ref. WO 231-01 Proposed Landfill at Nevitt Lusk.

Dear Dr Marnane,

Please accept the enclosed information as a submission on my behalf opposing the proposed landfill at Nevitt Lusk.

Item 1. Game Preserve within the proposed site.

FCC / MCOS- EIS failed to identify or take account of a designated game preserve located within the proposed site which is located adjacent to my home on the northern section of the proposed site (photographs enclosed). This important local amenity has been in regular use for many years for both fishing and hunting enthusiasts.

This game preserve encompasses a large portion of the proposed site.

I am enclosing correspondence from the National Association of Regional Game Councils, Gormanston and district anglers and Balbriggan and District Game Associations to this effect ref. Appendices A/B+C.

Item 2. Dublin Landfill site selection study. MCOS Document Control sheet. (Document title Agriculture-Site G).

This document unequivocally demonstrates that a fair and reasonable selection process was not applied to all sites in consideration of a preferred site. In my opinion this document is biased because if the same exclusionary factors were applied to the Nevitt site (which is also a farming and agriculture region), the Nevitt would not have been selected as the preferred site for a landfill for the same reason as site G, (document control sheet enclosed). Appendix (D).

Item 3. Bird Control measures at Balleally Landfill

I am presenting a DVD as video evidence of the lack of bird control measures at Balleally landfill recorded on three separate dates during the month of January 2007. This DVD was made by myself in response to the Bird control measures as outlined in the EIS for the proposed landfill at Nevitt.

I believe this DVD is a true reflection of a wilful dereliction of duty by FCC to effectively deal with scavenging birds at the current facility at Balleally Lusk. In my opinion the potential risks of salmonella and other diseases being spread across the region is very high and with the most recent outbreak of bird flu in the UK. represented an even greater risk.

Fingal County Council have been operating a landfill at Balleally Lusk for over 30 years and yet the problem of scavenging birds is a daily occurrence, how can they be trusted to implement proper controls using international best practice as stated in the EIS, when this example exists during the filling of the new engineered cells currently being used at Balleally.

I am enclosing confirmation of bird control measures agreed between Fingal County Council and the EPA in their letter to the EPA dated 22/05/03. Astonishingly this appears to be the most up to date version of controls the council have at present, notwithstanding their proposed review after six months. This information was received from Mr. Gilbert Power director of services at environment Fingal County Council on 06/02/07, (copy enclosed). Ref: appendix E + (DVD).

Item 4. Hedgestown Primary School.

Hedgestown Primary School has been granted planning permission by Fingal County Council for the development of a new school on the site of the existing school playing fields. This site is approximately 200 metres closer to the proposed landfill than the existing school. The location of the new school would be only 300 metres approximately from the proposed landfill. This cannot be acceptable to the EPA.

(Proof of planning permission granted can be found on the FCC web site.)

Item 5. EPER: Re: Methane Emissions.

The European pollutant emission register indicates that Balleally Landfill is producing the highest levels of methane emissions from a total of 55 individual facilities in Ireland. As of the latest update to 19/01/07. Is this acceptable to the EPA?

(Please see the enclosed copy of the register.) Ref: appendix F.

A. Methane Gas / co2./ Global Warming

Landfills are one of the largest single most human related sources of methane and co2 emissions to the atmosphere and a major contributor of damage to the ozone layer. Therefore Granting approval for the largest landfill in Europe at Nevitt Lusk will do little to assist Irelands cause in attempting to reduce its emissions. Approval for this landfill will only exacerbate Irelands emissions trading and take us further away from our Kyoto obligations. Stop this landfill now and set a precedent for the future.

The EPA have stated that the normal annual average temperature increases by 0.2% Yet in 2006 it increased by 0.7% this was recorded as the warmest year on record. Is it not time all planners took heed of these warnings before its too late.

B. Natural Disasters / Global Warming.

The World Health Organisation has stated that 100 natural disasters occurred world-wide in 1975 compared with 400 in 2006. It is believed that Global Warming is the main cause of these diasters. However it is also noted that some have occurred due to human intervention through improper planning and development decisions.

**Item 6 Letter from Dr Brendan Quayle .
International Environmental consultant and Anthropologist.**

Please note this letter may have already been used as part of a previous submission, if so please forgive the overlap. Ref: appendix G.

Item 7. Site Scoring.

Dr Stephen O'Sullivan (UCD) Physicist carried out an independent assessment of the scoring matrix used in the Dublin Landfill siting study. His findings were that the process was flawed and his analysis is presented as appendix (H).

Item 8. Licence Application / EIS

Fingal County Council proceeded with the EIS and waste licence application for approval without the benefit of an aquifer map of Fingal. A statement to this effect is presented as appendix (I).

Item 9. Unanswered Questions

Fingal County Council were formally presented with a list of 21 questions at a chambers meeting in October 2006. The response from the council was a blank refusal to answer the questions and a statement from Mr. Flanagan (senior council) indicating that, they were not in position to answer these questions. To date many of these questions remain unanswered. The list of questions is presented as appendix (J).

Item 10. GSI

A response letter from Natalya hunter Williams to Paddy Boyle (NLAG).
The fact that the remaining data referred to in this letter is still pending indicates that the GSI remain willing to consider reclassifying this aquifer to an R4 response. As is appropriate given the extent of industrial wells contained therein.
The GSI letter is presented as appendix (K).

Item 11. Clay Assessment (EIS)

Notes on clay assessment are presented as appendix (L)

Item 12. Well Yields

Examples of well yields from around and within the Nevitt site are presented as appendix (M).

Item 13. Health Effects of Contaminated water.

Ref: appendix (N).

Item 14. EPA press release of 30th April 2007.

One must assume that the EPA will have regard to its own strategy entitled 2020 vision

Item 15. News Article (Fingal Independent 27/06/07)

Entitled: Cryptosporidium outbreak risk at Nevitt "low".

Fingal County Council have no basis for this statement as it is their sole intention to dump (1) all used nappies from refuse collections (as they have no means of waste segregation) and (2) biomass from sewage treatment plants into this proposed landfill. Fcc are once again on record stating that there is "infact" a risk of contamination associated with this proposal. (copy of article enclosed)

The EPA should agree that there must be no risk and this is obviously a weak and dangerous approach to planning. This risk should have been considered as part of the risk assessment of the ground water and surface water in the EIS. But of course this was either overlooked or purposely avoided to deter attention.

Item 16. Landslides

NLAG are of the opinion that the potential for landfill landslides is extremely high with this proposal. Fingal County Council are attempting to place this landfill on the side of a very steep hill. Landfill landslides have occurred in the past including those using modern designs and fully engineered practices. Our water and food supplies should be protected against all risk of contamination including the risk stated at An Bord Pleanala oral hearing by MR Larry O'Toole RPS MCOS that 100 litres of leachate per day will escape the landfill and this estimate has been proven to be very conservative.

Item 17. An EcoSystem

There can be no doubt that a vast ecosystem exists spanning from Co. Offaly through counties Kildare, Meath and North County Dublin through Fingal and on to the East Coast.

There can also be no doubt about the ability of water to help life flourish. There is however every doubt as to whether the selection of this site for landfill was correct. There is also every doubt that the extensive horticulture / agricultural industries in this vast farming region were severely overlooked.

Item 18. Non conformance of EIS Directive.

The EIS is in breach of the environmental impact statement directive EC85/337 due to its failure to clearly identify everything and all that will potentially be affected by the proposed facility.

Item 19. Pollution Act

It has been noted from recent media reports of convictions under the pollution act that the act refers to illegal dumping causing pollution or for illegal dumping likely to cause pollution. With this in mind the EPA and An Bord Pleanala should refuse permission as it is widely accepted and admitted by the applicant that this proposal is likely to cause pollution.

Item 20. Contaminated Food.

The extensive food chain that stems from this region is at risk of contamination if this proposal is granted a licence. A press release from the American Food and Drug administration is presented as a Appendix (O).

Item 21. Aquatic environment

It is noted that the Eastern regional fisheries board have sought complete avoidance from discharge from this proposal to protect aquatic life in our rivers, streams and estuaries as certain species listed under annex 2 of the habitats directive must be protected, Can this be achieved ? It doesn't look like it. The species I refer to are salmonid, crayfish and lamprey.

Item 22. Biodiversity

To destroy 600 Acres of the finest Biodiversity this country has to offer (for landfill) is nothing short of environmental vandalism.

Item 23. EU Policy

No proper regard for the EU Waste framework directive or the EU waste hierarchy. The last derogation set by the EU stated that dependency on landfill by 2014 should be zero. This proposal is at odds with all EU targets. This proposal will breach the EU water framework directives.

Item 24. Water

Fresh water and fresh food are essential ingredients for the future health and wellbeing of our people. **Landfill is Not !**

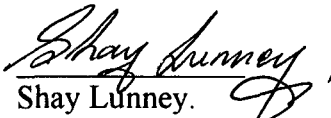
Item 25. EIS OMISSIONS & ERRORS ref appendix. (P)

As custodians of our environment the EPA must seek to ensure that the fundamental rights of all Irish citizens are fully met including the right to clean air, protected water resources, protected soil and protected biodiversity.

The EIS for this proposal borders on all of these with subjective statements of "low impact" and "low to medium impact" on immediate receptors. These terms are not included in your statement of fundamental rights in your 2020-vision strategy.

Please protect our environment from this potential catastrophe before it destroys our water supply and a long established agricultural industry and major source of employment in the region

Yours sincerely,


Shay Lunney.
Nevitt / Lusk Action Group

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REGIONAL GAME COUNCILS

7
A.P.A.



6 SANDFORD ROAD,
RANELAGH,
DUBLIN 6.
TELEPHONE: 01-4974888
FACSIMILE: 01-4974828
E-mail: nargc@iol.ie
web site: www.nargc.ie

16 October 2006.

The County Manager
Fingal County Council
P O Box 174
County Hall
Swords
Fingal
Co Dublin.

Re: Proposed Fingal Landfill Project in North County Dublin.

Dear Sir/Madam,

The National Association of Regional Game Councils is the largest organisation in Ireland involved in game hunting and conservation. Its 27,000 members are spread throughout 975 game clubs around the country. The Association is a Seanad Nominating Body on the Agricultural Panel and its constituent clubs are "Recognised Bodies" under the Wildlife Acts 1976-2000. In its conservation role, the Association has been represented on the Standing Committee on Wildlife of the Heritage Council, the SAC Appeals Advisory Board, the National Grey Partridge Steering Committee, the National Red Grouse Survey Steering Committee, the Tree Council of Ireland, previous Wildlife Advisory Councils, to name but a few. Currently, my Association, in partnership with the Irish Grey Partridge Conservation Trust is contracted for the next five years by the Minister for the Environment to manage Ireland's conservation strategy for Grey Partridge.

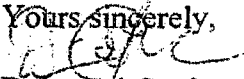
Having set out our conservation credentials, we wish to strenuously object to the siting of the proposed landfill site between Walshestown and the M1 Motorway. As you are aware, this is an area of considerable natural beauty in North County Dublin and is rich in bio-diversity. There are many species occurring in the area, some of which are considered by the European Commission to be of unfavourable conservation status and in particular, I refer to Woodcock, Snipe and Buzzards.

National Executive Committee: Eddie Kelly (Chairman); Jimmy Dunne (Vice Chairman); Anthony Seymour (Hon Secretary); Simon Devereux (Hon Treasurer); Sean Doris (Deputy Compensation Fund Administrator); Micheal Cunningham (Public Relations Officer); Jim O'Connor (Safety Officer); Turlough Coffey (Game Development Officer); Margaret Neile; Richie McLoughlin; John Diver; Eddie Power; Paddy McCarthy; Michael O'Keeffe; Gerard Burns
Director: Desmond Crofton; **Compensation Fund Administrator:** Chris Gavican
Compensation Fund Office: Brookside House, Ahanagh, Dromod, Co. Leitrim

Within the proposed landfill area, there is currently a sanctuary which has for many years been maintained and managed by Balbriggan and District Game Association. We have considered the chapter of the EIS Report dealing with the flora and fauna and it is clear that a number of species have not been picked upon by those who carried out the survey work. While it is stated that there were no birds found which occur in Annex I of the Birds Directive, there are however a number of birds as already stated in Annex II whose conservation status is designated as "unfavourable" and therefore requiring special attention by Member States. Areas such as that proposed as landfill in this case represent significant areas of social importance and amenity for large numbers of people who are involved in game hunting and conservation and this aspect appears not to have been taken into account at all.

We therefore object strongly to this landfill going ahead

Yours sincerely,


Desmond Crofton,
Director.

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GORMANSTON AND DISTRICT ANGLERS

APP. B.

14 Knightswood Pk
Balrothery,
Fingal,
North Co. Dublin.

Fax/Tel: 018415788
Mobile: 087 2311017
E.mail: rayban@indigo.ie

12-10-06

Ref: Nevitt Landfill Site

Attention: Shay Lunney

Dear sir,

We would like to support your campaign. Gormanston and District Anglers have grave concerns regarding the proximity of the site in relationship to the Knock Lake.

There appears to be little research done into the effects of positioning the land fill site in Nevitt and the possibility of water contamination. This site is above the same water table that feeds the lake. Which not only has a large stock of Trout which are caught and consumed by locals in the area, but lake is also a very delicate wildlife sanctuary which supports a large range of water fowl, ducks, swans and many other species which any change to water could have a huge detrimental effect.

We look forward to your Comments.

Is mise le meas,

Ciaran Mc Donald,
Club Secretary.

APP. C.

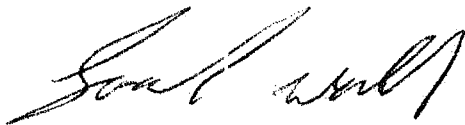
Balbriggan & District Game Association

It strikes me that it is bordering on lunacy to even consider building a Dump on the biggest cleanest aquifer in North County Dublin. Besides being a place of outstanding natural beauty, it also happens to be a large part of our preserve. It is also a habitat that holds such birds such as Red Leg Partridge, Pheasant and Woodcock, Snipe and several pairs of Buzzards which in recent years have come back. Obviously your impact study failed to pick up on this. It is also home to many mammals such as Fox, Badger and Stoat.

I should also point out that parts of our preserve are sanctuary and any bird or mammal is vehemently protected by the club and its members in these areas. Since the construction of the M1 Motorway, Balbriggan has grown at a rate of knots and subsequently we have haemorrhaged lands to new housing developments and factories and losing lands to, above all, a "Dump" is criminal. May I remind you that game clubs are not just about shooting game but also about vermin control and conservation of our rarer species of bird and mammal. To loose another part of our ever dwindling amenity would be a grave blow to our club and the people of the Nevitt and Balbriggan.

For these reasons and one thousand more, we strongly object to your "Dump".

Yours sincerely



Gerard A. Walsh
Chairman

Ps. Do you not think that you have dumped on us long enough...

APP.D.



DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Client	Dunlaoghaire Rathdown County Council					
Project Title	Dublin Landfill Site Selection Study					
Document Title	Agricultural - Site G					
Document No.	MDE0005Rp002DUN					
This Document Comprises	DCS	TOC	Text	List of Tables	List of Figures	No. of Appendices
	1	1	3	1	1	

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Rev.	Status	Author(s)	Reviewed By	Approved By	Office of Origin	Issue Date
F01	Final	C Wilson	E Boland	L O'Toole	Carnegie	

1 INTRODUCTION

The suitability of six sites in the Dublin region as possible landfills are currently being investigated by RPS-MCOS. Four of these sites are situated in Fingal County and two in the borough of Dunlaoghaire and Rathdown. The following report looks at Site G situated south east of Kiltarnan Village.

2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 GENERAL

Farming within Site G would appear to be extensive with grass being the principal crop. Many of the holdings do not seem to be reliant on farming as a main income source and it would appear that most farming is done on a part time basis. Enterprises include horses and dry stock (See Figure 2.1).

2.2 SOILS

Detailed soil maps were produced for a number of counties by An Foras Taluntais in the late 1960's. Unfortunately, no detailed soil survey was undertaken in County Dublin. The principal soil types encountered during the walkover of site G in May 2003 were Acid Brown Earths and Brown Podzolics. These soil types in this geographical location are generally well drained with substantial yield potential. This was confirmed during the walkover and is consistent with the initial land use survey carried out by Farm Management Consultants Ltd. in July 1999.

* 3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

f There are a number of possible impacts that landfills may impose on agriculture in a region: -

- Loss of land which may reduce the farm holding to such an extent as to make it non viable;
- f • Severance of the farm by the landfill. This may range from a minor severance causing only slight inconvenience to a major severance that may threaten the practicability of current enterprises on the farm;
- * • Increased traffic levels in the environs of the farm causing problems with the day-to-day management of the farm, from moving stock to moving large machinery. Increased traffic may also cause elevated noise and dust levels. These may cause disturbance and subsequent loss of performance in more sensitive stock such as horses and dairy cows;
- There may also be problems with animal health and welfare due to such factors as: -
 - * • Contaminated water supplies (surface and ground). Contaminated water supply may also affect irrigation of vegetable crops;
 - * • Spread of litter and debris;
 - * • Scavenging birds may cause the spread of certain diseases such as salmonella; and

- Vermin, pests and insects may all have a negative affect on animal health and welfare. * ψ

4 METHODOLOGY

Two methods were used to examine agriculture in the proposed sites: -

1. Desktop study – Examining both aerial and ordinance survey maps;
2. On Site Study – This was carried out in the spring/summer of 2003. All the lands were walked over and where possible land uses and enterprise type were identified. Fields with obvious paddock grazing systems and/or yards observed with milking facilities were assumed to be involved in dairying. Other grass fields with no evidence of being used for dairying or that had sheep or beef animals grazing were assumed to be involved in drystock. Stud railing and/or bloodstock in fields were categorised as horse or drystock/horse enterprises and fields with cereal stubble or growing a cereal or vegetable crop were categorised as tillage.

5 SITE G

The area of the site is approximately 75 hectares and consists of 27 landowners of which 11 are involved agricultural enterprises and 1 in involved in horticulture. **Table 1** shows the individual landowners and the enterprises encountered on the walkover.

Table 1 Site G Landowners and Land Use

Landuse	Approx. Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Residential	5.5	7.2
Non-residential		
Vegetables	0.7	0.9
Cereals		
Ploughed		
Grassland - Dairy		
Grassland - Drystock	68.7	90.1
Woodland – Commercial		
Woodland – Non-commercial	1.3	1.7
Total	76.2	

As can be seen from the above table, grass is the principal crop grown in this site.

The horticultural enterprise consisted of two polyethylene tunnels with irrigation for these tunnels from the stream that flows to the south of this holding. The owner of these tunnels expressed concern that a landfill would interfere with flows in this stream and subsequently his ability to irrigate his tunnels.

The horse enterprises in Site G appeared to be of low commerciality with some livery and a small amount of specialist breeding.

The lands to the east of the site have poor drainage arising from springs surfacing on the lands and subsequently draining overland to the nearest watercourse. These lands may possibly be drained which would enhance their ability to grow grass and extend the window of opportunity for which these lands could be utilised.

APPRE.

Lazeral

From: "Gilbert Power" <Gilbert.Power@fingalcoco.ie>
To: "Lazeral" <lazeral@indigo.ie>
Sent: 06 February 2007 14:12
Attach: BALLEALLY LANDFILL WASTE LICENCE W0009.doc; Proposed Bird Control Programme.doc
Subject: RE: expenditure to date for proposed landfill at nevitt.

Shay

Attached is relevant extract from Balleally Licence and Programme agreed with EPA.

Expenditure to follow shortly

Gilbert Power

From: Lazeral [mailto:lazeral@indigo.ie]
Sent: 05 February 2007 10:20
To: Gilbert Power
Subject: Fw: expenditure to date for proposed landfill at nevitt.

Dear Gilbert,

Reminder about these two items,

Regards

Shay

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

From: Lazeral
To: Gilbert Power
Sent: 26 January 2007 09:43
Subject: expenditure to date for proposed landfill at nevitt.

Dear Gilbert,

As the oral hearing etc is now behind us can you bring me up to date on the total expenditure incurred by fcc for the proposed landfill at nevitt lusk.

Also can you confirm fingal county councils procedure for dealing with scavenging birds at the balleally landfill facility.

Regards
Shay Lunney

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28-05-07

BALLEALLY LANDFILL WASTE LICENCE W0009-02

Bird Control

Daily Cover

Is the term used to describe material spread (about 150mm if soil cover is used) over deposited waste at the end of each day. Synthetic materials may also be used. Its objective is to minimise odour, the amount of litter generated and to control flies and access to the waste by **birds** and vermin. Where soils are used for daily cover, it is recommended that they be removed at the start of the day and subsequently reused as much as possible.

7.1 The licensee shall ensure that vermin, **birds**, flies, mud, dust, litter and odours do not give rise to nuisance at the facility or in the immediate area of the facility. Any method used by the licensee to control any such nuisance shall not cause environmental pollution.

7.6 Bird Control

7.6.1 **Birds** shall be prevented from gathering on and feeding at the facility by the use of bird scaring techniques. The techniques shall be in place on the facility within three months of the date of grant of the licence and be developed in consultation with Dúchas.

8.9. Nuisance Monitoring

8.9.1. The licensee shall, at a minimum of one week intervals, inspect the facility and its immediate surrounds for nuisances caused by litter, vermin, **birds**, flies, mud, dust and odours.

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22/5/2003

Administration,
Waste Enforcement Section,
Environmental Protection Agency,
P.O. 3000,
Johnstown Castle Estate,
Co. Wexford.

EPA REF: WL9-2/AK02MD
FCC REF: **FCC033**

F.A.O. Mr. Malcolm Doak, Inspector

Balleally Waste Licence Register No 9-2 Condition 7.6
Re: Proposed Bird Control Program - Balleally Landfill.

Dear Mr. Doak

In response to the agency letter issued on the 3rd April 2003 regarding the Study of Scavenging Birds, please find below a list of measures that we propose to implement.

The following program will be co-managed between Fingal County Council and Bird Control Ireland Limited. It will initially run for a six-month period after which a review will occur.

The following equipment will be used in the program (Details in Appendix):

- Scarecrow Patrol – Portable acoustic distress call system
- Flash Scarecrows – Bright flashing wind powered unit
- Helium Kites – a helium Kite that hovers above the site
- Gas gun

Initial training will be given to site personnel on the use of the equipment by Bird Control Ireland (BCI).

Program Details:

- BCI attend site for one day for initial training
- BCI attend site once a week for the first 4 weeks
- Training of Site Personnel
- Visit the site once a month thereafter
- Co manage program with FCC
- Quarterly report to Fingal County Council with Year End Report

- Provision of site manual
- Maintenance of manual
- Liaison with Government bodies and NGO as necessary

The program will be implemented as soon as the program is approved. A copy of the site manual will be forwarded to the agency in due course.

I hope that the information supplied above is to your satisfaction. Should you have any comments or queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely

Deirdre McDermott
Assistant Environmental Scientist.

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EPER
The European Pollutant Emission Register

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EPER

Facility level

You can search for a facility name, facility town/village or you can choose You can also search for a facility by using the ▶ [Map search](#) in the navigati Alternatively try using the [free text search](#).

Area: Emission to :

Year:

Facility name:

Pollutant: Activity:

Show all facilities in selected area

55 facilities found

Clicking the arrows in the column header will sort result either descendi All emissions values are yearly emissions.

#	Facility	Emissio
1	Arthurstown Landfill	1,1
2	Ballieborough Landfill	1
3	Balbane Landfill Site	2
4	Ballaghaderreen Landfill	4
5	Ballaghveny Landfill	2,9
6	Balleally Landfill	3,8
7	Ballyguyroe Landfill Site	4
8	Ballymurtagh Landfill Facility	3
9	Ballynacarrick Landfill Site	1,0
10	Ballyogan Landfill Facility Ballyogan Recycling Park	3,2
11	Benduff Landfill Site	5
12	Brendan Kiernan Pig Farm	1
13	Brian Kiernan Pig Farm	1
14	Carrick On Shannon Landfill	2
15	Central Waste Management Facility	1
16	Churchtown Landfill	3
17	Conor O'Brien Pig Farm	1
18	Corranure Landfill	8
19	Derrinumera Landfill	4

All facilities in my country

Latest update:
19-01-2007

Questionnaire!
Do you like the EPER website?
Please answer some questions!
(Only two minutes)

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20	<u>Derryclure Landfill</u>	9
21	<u>Derryconnell Landfill Site</u>	3
22	<u>Donal Brady Pig Farm</u>	1
23	<u>Donohill Landfill</u>	1,3
24	<u>Doora Landfill Site</u>	1,2
25	<u>Dundalk Landfill & Civic Waste Facility</u>	2,5
26	<u>Dungarvan Waste Disposal Site</u>	1,0
27	<u>Dunmore Landfill</u>	4
28	<u>Dunsink Landfill aka Dunsink Civic Amenity</u>	7
29	<u>East Cork Landfill Site</u>	1,5
30	<u>Glanbia Farms Limited</u>	1
31	<u>Gortadroma Landfill Site</u>	1,5
32	<u>J & D Ronan Pig Farms</u>	1
33	<u>Kerdiffstown Landfill</u>	6
34	<u>Kilbarry Landfill Site</u>	1,8
35	<u>Killurin Landfill Site</u>	2
36	<u>Kinsale Road Landfill</u>	3,5
37	<u>KTK Landfill Limited</u>	5
38	<u>Kyletalesha Landfill</u>	1,9
39	<u>Longpavement</u>	6
40	<u>M O'Brien Pig Farm</u>	1
41	<u>Mohill Landfill</u>	1
42	<u>North Kerry Landfill Site</u>	2
43	<u>P O'Keeffe Pig Farm</u>	1
44	<u>Pollboy Landfill Facility</u>	1
45	<u>Powerstown Landfill Site</u>	4
46	<u>R & M O'Brien Pig Enterprises</u>	1
47	<u>Raffeen Landfill Site</u>	1,0
48	<u>Rampere Landfill</u>	2
49	<u>Rathroeen Landfill</u>	9
50	<u>Roscommon Landfill Facility</u>	5
51	<u>Scotch Corner Landfill</u>	7
52	<u>Silliot Hill Landfill</u>	4
53	<u>Tramore Waste Disposal Site</u>	1,0
54	<u>Whiteriver Landfill Site</u>	7
55	<u>Youghal Landfill</u>	7
	Emission totals	46,234

Comments t

European Environment Agency, Kgs. Nytorv 6, DK - 1050 Copenhagen K, Denmar

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APP. G.

Brendan Quayle Consultancy
The Studio
Laxey Cottage
Shincliffe Village
Durham City
DH1 2NN
Tel: 44 (0) 191 386 2167
Fax: 44 (0) 191 383 1434
Email brendanq@tiscali.co.uk

Re Proposed Landfill at Tooman/Nevitt, North County Dublin – Evidence for Oral Testimony and Written Submission.

I am writing at the behest of several local individuals affected directly and indirectly by the above proposals and from whom the Bord will already have received objections.

Firstly, I should explain my background and expertise. My father, Michael Quayle, is Eire born, an Eire Citizen and formerly resident in North Dublin. Members of my family still live within the area affected by the development. I am an international environmental consultant and anthropologist. I am known principally for: my environmental and media work over fifteen years with the ecological campaigner Professor David Bellamy; my seminal involvement in scoping the first EIS's within the UK; and for developing early conceptual models for the implementation of sustainability in practice for a variety of UK government and non-government bodies in the 1980's and 1990's. Recently I moved into private practice as a freelance consultant but have been continuing seminal work on Teesside for ICI and its successor bodies on a series of reclamation projects involving ecological mitigation leading to the re-creation of derelict industrial land into marshland nature reserves. One of these involves one of the largest and longest running industrial landfill projects in the region, at Cowpen Bewley near Billingham.

I am generally familiar with the technologies proposed for landfills to meet EC Directives and UK planning guidance and the scope and schedules of the works required to be carried out and have some experience in dealing with reclamation sites and activities. I am not an expert in landfill engineering however and for comments below arising from

the latter I sought the advice of my colleague Iain MacDonald of the firm CarlBro, with whom I am working on Cowpen Bewley, and a firm rapidly becoming in the view of many, the pre-eminent consultancy in this area within the UK - if not elsewhere. I know and have also worked alongside RPS in the past, the firm that carried out the EIS for the above site, but have not sought to involve them in any of my projects for over 20 years.

The application details groundwater risk as low. But in the documents available to us we have not seen any numerical modeling if any has been done. There also appears to be no analysis on the effect on agricultural abstraction which I understand to be significant in this area. There appears to be no contingency plan for the effect on agricultural holdings in the area around the landfill should there be a leakage of landfill runoff - the leachate that is created when landfill materials compose and settle. If leachate from the proposed landfill were to enter the groundwater this could potentially contaminate holdings and render agricultural activities in the locality of the landfill economically and environmentally un-sustainable.

The application has not majored on how the site will be operated (there are for example no details given of operational controls such as birds litter and vermin) and given that rigorous operational management is a significant component of leachate management during the landfill process, we are concerned that there is insufficient planning set out here to ensure rigorous procedures are in place to deal with leakages and to prevent contamination of the groundwater and surface water supplies critical to food production and the local environmental and ecological equilibrium.

In general, considering the vital economic importance of this area as the "breadbasket" of North Dublin, and the increased requirement of both government and public for clean, healthy non-contaminated food products, the introduction of a major landfill into this part of the county, verges on the irresponsible - no matter how well operated and managed. A "breadbasket" is hardly the most appropriate location for a pile of rotting rubbish and compressed poisons that will be fermenting slowly and poisonously well into the foreseeable future.

From the proposals it would also appear that the landform which will end up on site at the conclusion of landfill activities will be a traditional dome. The application is not clear if the restoration contours are pre or post settlement (pre settlement could add 20 - 25% to the height of the landfill). Either way, the penultimate form will not be in keeping with the surroundings, and risks looking significantly out of place. The height of the proposed landfill is significantly above the surrounding environs and will break the skyline from certain views. No detailed modeling of landscape finish options appears to have been done (from the information available to me) and without this it is difficult to evaluate the ultimate impact upon the landscape and scenic environment of this attractive area of green space and urban edge green lung. Re-use of landfill for agricultural purposes, as with the argument above, will be inappropriate, given the risks to production qualities should something go wrong during and after settlement processes.

Questions arise also on the void needed and types of waste involved. 11M tones seem high given that thermal treatment and recycling is proposed. The volume of construction and demolition waste is very high compared with the UK, particularly as this waste

stream is normally one of the first to be recycled. Equally, the application suggests that there will be limited household waste but at the same time predicts very high gas yield – this does not stack up.

All these considerations and queries invite me to question altogether the appropriateness of a landfill in this area, the type of landfill proposed and the efficacy of the operations and risk management procedures involved. The philosophy and practice of sustainability in this area of human activity requires responsible authorities to: recycle before dumping; to invest as a priority in waste minimization at source and much earlier in the waste cycle; to deal with environmental problems and wastes where they occur rather than visiting them upon other places and other people; and not to create new environmental problems where there were none before. Taking an open greenfield site and surroundings with a long tradition of agriculture and turning it into a waste tip for urban excess is not a responsible gesture towards sustainability and a duty of environmental care.

All in all, we would hope that the Inspector would request a re-consideration of the Tooman/Nevitt site for the Fingal landfill, on the grounds of its environmental inappropriateness and non-sustainability. At the very least the proposal requires a third-party technical review to assess the voracity of some of the technical arguments put forward so far and to re-assess the appropriateness of the site selection.

Yours sincerely

Dr Brendan Quayle

Cc Iain MacDonald, Carlbro; Seamus Lunney.

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1 Summary

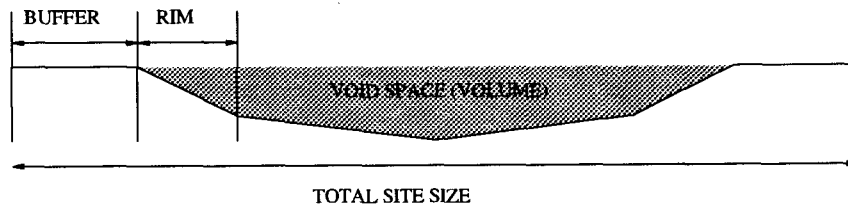


Figure 1: Generic dump section model.

All sites are **assumed** to have roughly the same shape (as in the figure below). The two differences being:

1) The size of the **buffer** (this is the 'no-mans land' between the edge of the landfill material and the exterior of the dump site).

This buffer area is essentially wasted land which cannot be used for landfill or anything else. The size of the buffer can be reduced below the nominal figure of 250m if there is a road or an existing dump to use as a boundary instead.

The fraction usable landfill area (disposal area) contained in the total area (disposal area + buffer area) is measured by defining something they call **degree of utilization** (with American spelling) as follows

$$\text{Degree of Utilization} = \frac{\text{Disposal area}}{\text{Total area}}$$

The higher the Degree of Utilization (DofU) the better as there is less space left unused.

They then create a **score** out of 5, where 5 is the worst indicating the site with the most unused buffer space. Since Allenswood is the worst it is used as the reference DofU in calculating the other scores:

$$\text{D of U Score} = 5 \times \frac{\text{D of U of Site 16}}{\text{D of U}}$$

Note than this score says nothing about the size of the site, only about what fraction of it can be used as landfill.

2) The volume of the pit is a measure of how much waste can be accommodated.

The Potential Volume Score (PV Score) is again given out of 5, where 5 is the worst (smallest) site. Again, Allenswood is the worst (smallest) so its PV is used as the reference value in calculating the other scores as follows:

$$\text{PV Score} = 5 \times \frac{\text{PV of Site 16}}{\text{PV}}$$

1.1 Total Score

They decided that it was three times more important to have a good score in the Degree of Utilization than to have a large Potential Volume.

$$\text{Total Score} = \frac{(3 \times \text{D of U Score}) + \text{PV Score}}{4}$$

This will again be out of 5 where 5 is the *worst*.

2 Comments

1) The model is very coarse. In particular, assumptions about the volume of the site are possibly inaccurate by their own admission. The final sentence in the document states, "This is not necessarily the actual profile or voidspace which will be adopted for a site if it is chosen".

I would rephrase this as: "We will make up some model for the size and shape of a dump and then use this to decide which site to use. Once the site is selected, we may then build a dump that looks nothing like the model."

Anything derived from these assumptions will at best deserve closer scrutiny.

2) The decision to weight the score on the Degree of Utilization as three times the score on Potential Volume is arbitrary and *ad hoc*. Given that these numbers seem to be pulled out of thin air it makes it hard to take the Total Scores they present as in any way significant. From a scientific perspective the scoring system is flawed as a useful metric in judging prospective sites.

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Factor	Environmental factors										Technical factors							Cost			Total score
	Land use	Proximity to people...	Ecology	Groundwater protection	Surface water protection	Site visibility/natural screening, landsca	Effect on tourism	Traffic	Archaeology	Road access	Availability of services	Haul distance	Void space/site size	Geology and hydrogeology	Availability of cover material	Meteorology	Development cost	Operational cost	Site availability		
Weight	0.047	0.094	0.057	0.076	0.066	0.076	0.038	0.076	0.028	0.047	0.038	0.047	0.047	0.047	0.028	0.009	0.066	0.066	0.047	0.33	
Sites:																					
1 Rathfarnham	4.32	1.7	5	0.6	4	3	1.33	0.57	4.6	2.6	0.9	3.2	2	1	2.2	1	3.2	3.5	2.95	2.507	
2 Tyrestown	4.32	1.2	0	2.51	2	2.4	3.33	0.95	3.1	2.7	0.9	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.1	2	3.2	3.8	1.76	2.205	
3 Ballyally extension	4.32	2.2	3	0.91	1	2	5	0.05	5	1.9	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.5	0	1	1.4	2.5	4.32	2.080	
4 Ballymaquire	4.32	3.1	2	1.89	5	4	0.33	0.5	3.8	2.2	1.4	3	1.3	1.5	1.4	2	1.1	2.9	2.32	2.402	
5 Loughbarn	4.32	3.1	1	2.83	3	4	2.67	0.7	0	3.2	1.1	3.9	1.5	2	0.8	3	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.359	
6 Tooman	4.32	1.3	3	1.68	2	2.2	0	0.03	1.9	1.1	2.2	3	1.7	1.5	0.8	2	2.8	3.5	1.9	2.036	
7 Annisbrook	4.32	1.4	1	2.4	5	2.2	1.33	0.06	2.7	2	2.7	3	1.4	1.5	1.4	2	1.5	3	2.6	2.152	
8 Rath	3.6	1.5	5	1.88	3	3.4	4	0.03	1.9	2.3	2.2	3.9	2	2.5	0.1	3	2.6	3.4	2.53	2.670	
9 Loughmain	3.6	0.8	4	2.66	4	1.4	1.33	1.83	0	2.5	2.2	3.9	1.7	2	0.6	3	2.7	3.5	1.21	2.351	
10 Brownstown	3.6	1.3	2	1.4	3	2.6	4.67	2.22	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.8	1.2	1	0.6	3	2.7	3	1.41	2.231	
11 Barnanstown	3.6	2.9	2	1.2	1	2.6	0	1.85	5	3.3	4	3.5	1.7	1	2.5	3	2.8	3.8	2.33	2.418	
12 Baldwinstown	3.6	2.5	4	4.9	4	3.2	1.67	5	1.9	5	4	5	2	2.5	2.6	3	2.9	3.5	5	3.605	
13 Adamstown	3.6	0.9	1	3.6	1	2.6	4	2.83	1.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	2.3	2	3.6	3	2.9	3.5	1.58	2.662	
14 Whiteslown	3.6	1.3	3	1.5	2	3.2	0.67	1.27	0.8	3.7	5	3.5	3	1.5	4.4	3	3.4	4	2.2	2.578	
15 Palmerstown	3.6	1.5	3	1.5	1	2.6	0.67	3.11	3.8	2.5	5	2.5	1.4	1	4.4	3	1.6	3.2	0.86	2.272	
16 Allenswood	3.6	5	5	4	1	3.8	1.33	0.1	1.9	1.6	1	1.7	5	4	5	3	5	5	2.95	3.276	

Position
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Consent to publish this report is hereby granted to the public by the Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 1997.

Shay Lunney

From: "Gilbert Power" <Gilbert.Power@fingalcoco.ie>
To: "Lazeral" <lazeral@indigo.ie>
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2006 03:35
Subject: RE: aquifer map for fingal.

Shay

There is no "Aquifer Map" for Fingal. Some County Council's have produced an "Aquifer Map" for the county if they have commissioned the GSI to specifically do it (e.g. Limerick). As groundwater is not used substantially for public water supply in Dublin neither Fingal or any other Dublin Council has commissioned such a study. Fingal has however commissioned the GSI to prepare the Bog of the Ring Source Protection report which you have. Also, the EIS has a Bedrock Geological map and the EIS discusses the aquifer classifications devised by the GSI for the main bedrock formations in the study area and surrounding area.

Regards,

Gilbert Power

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

From: Lazeral [mailto:lazeral@indigo.ie]
Sent: 08 October 2006 11:01
To: Gilbert Power
Subject: aquifer map for fingal.

Dear Gilbert

Can you please advise if there is an aquifer map for all of fingal in the EIS and if not do you have one ?

Kind Regards
Shay Lunney

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No virus found in this incoming message.

Checked by AVG Free Edition.

Version: 7.1.408 / Virus Database: 268.13.2/471 - Release Date: 10-10-06

Questions to the Council from Nevitt Lusk Action Group

1. Why was there no Aquifer Map of Ireland or Fingal included in the EIS Statement?
2. Why was there no detailed site to bedrock map included in the EIS Statement?
3. Why was there no site vulnerability map included in the EIS statement?
4. There should have been a map of migration of leachate in the gravel, bedrock and fault line and ~~ground~~ flow included in the EIS statement. Why was this not included, when Mr Larry O'Toole from RPS MOS admitted that 100 litres of leachate would leak out from the site every day. This is considered by world experts to be the lower end of what one would expect, (the norm is thought to be anywhere between 100 and 1000 litres per day).
5. Why was there no gravel map of the landfill footprint in the EIS?
6. Why was there no map from the year 1836 which highlighted the availability of water in the area and pin-pointed all the water rises (Artesian Wells) in the area?
7. Why was there no proper cross section of AA and BB in the EIS? While they were able to present this information at the oral hearing, after cross examination. The map presented at the oral hearing had over 8 changes, as compared to what was in the EIS.
8. Why was there no map shown of the thickness of the clay underneath the landfill in the EIS?

9. Why was there no detailed cell layout map in the EIS, given the unusual shape of the landfill? (It is believed that you cannot fit 9.4 million tonnes into the space being allocated at a rate of .84 tonnes per cubic metre of space, as the area has already been reduced by 25% due to the archaeological finds).

10. Why did Fingal County Council meet its legal requirements by keeping records of water extractions as set down under the local government water pollution Act 1977, section 9(2), the Local Government (Water Pollution Act 1978) section 37, in which the local Authorities are bound by law to keep a record of all water extractions over 25 cubic metres per day. If they had kept these records, the GSI could have accurately categorised the Aquifers.

11. Why was there not a full well water survey completed of this Aquifer?

12. Why was the horticultural industry of Fingal not surveyed, given that it supplies 50-60% of all the vegetables and potatoes to the Irish market, and depends on the water taken from this Aquifer to irrigate, produce and process these vegetables?

13. Has a risk assessment been carried out, as to the effects of water contamination on the horticultural industry in the area?

14. What is the likelihood of claims from the agricultural industry? Do they have an insurance policy in place to compensate the farmers for their loss of livelihood?

15. Why have they spent over 10 million euros on a farm with an illegal landfill, that they do not have a licence for, and as yet, are not managing it?

16. Given that the local community had to highlight the insufficiencies in the EIS, in order to make the study complete. Why will they not fund their expenses? Is there a community fund in place in the Hollywood Quarry, which could fund the professional costs incurred? Can we seek funding from the Balleally community fund?

17. Why did Eamon Walsh try to mislead the public with his statements on 'Ear to the Ground'? (Please see attached email).

18. Also attached are extract quotations from An Bord Pleanála Oral Hearing, regarding the Hydrogeology

19. Has this project been put out to tender? What stage is it at? (closing date, decision date, who)

21. How can the Council claim they are committed to recycling policies, When they did not even use recycled paper in the EIS publication and an extensive amount of plastic packaging was used on the DVD for this project?

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APP. K.

Sairbhéireacht Gheolaíochta Éireann
Tor an Bhacaigh
Bóthar Haddington
Baile Átha Cliath 4



Geological Survey of Ireland
Beggars Bush
Haddington Road
Dublin 4
Tel. +353 1 6782000
Direct +353 1 6782780
Fax. +353 1 6782569

<http://www.gsi.ie>
Email: Groundwaterinfo@gsi.ie

Patrick Boyle,
Hands Lane,
Rush,
Co. Dublin

18th October 2006

Re: Aquifer classification of the area around proposed landfill, Nevitt, Co. Dublin

Dear Mr. Boyle,

Thank you for your letter dated 9/10/2006, which I received on 10/10/2006 together with a copy of the report (dated 31/09/2006) that you had sent to the EPA containing, amongst other information, details of the well survey that was conducted by Nevitt-Lusk Action Group (NLAG) in the vicinity of the proposed landfill at the Nevitt. I received a type-written version of the same letter from you on 13/10/2006.

I note your formal request for the GSI to reclassify to "Regionally Important" the aquifer in the area for which you conducted a well survey (i.e., in the area to the east and southeast of the proposed landfill at Nevitt).

Please note that the GSI undertook a major review of aquifer classifications across Ireland in 2002-2004, which includes the area in North County Dublin. We examined carefully the data available to us at the time and arrived at the current aquifer classifications using considerable experience, knowledge and assessment of many data nationally according to a clear set of criteria.

The GSI only considers re-evaluating aquifer categories if a significant body of new data of suitable quality are provided. The information submitted by NLAG are not adequate on their own for a re-assessment of the aquifer classification for the reasons outlined below. Note that re-assessment of existing aquifer classifications may or may not lead to a change in the classification already indicated by the GSI.

- It is not specified whether the abstraction rates given are sustainable yields, i.e., estimated from pumping tests lasting at least three days or proven long-term abstraction rates.
- Yield estimates made whilst drilling can only be used as a general guide to potential actual yields.
- Long-term abstraction rates assessed in the context of other nearby borehole extractions, or simultaneous pumping tests conducted on adjacent boreholes, are required to help determine the long-term total abstraction that the aquifer can sustain.
- There are no drawdown data included with the submission. Whilst borehole yield is used in the assessment of aquifer resource potential, this factor alone is not sufficient to characterise the aquifer. We also use transmissivity data (where available), and a productivity index¹ developed by Wright, 2000. The productivity index uses abstraction rate and drawdown information, and is a proxy of how transmissive the aquifer is².
- The data are from an area that is relatively small compared to the whole area of the Upper Impure Limestone rock unit group that is classified as Lm. We would need to examine the area that you outline in the context of the whole North Co. Dublin/East Co. Meath/North Co. Kildare area.

↑
W.B.
Cont^d/

¹ Productivity classes range from I to V. Class I implies that significant quantities of groundwater can be abstracted with little consequent drawdown of the groundwater level in the borehole. A productivity class of V indicates that the drawdown of the groundwater level in a borehole can be significant for a given abstraction rate.

² Note that yield and productivity indices are not the only criteria used when deriving aquifer classification. Please see the GSI website (<http://www.gsi.ie/workgsi/groundwater/gwintro.htm>) for further information on the GSI's aquifer classification methodology



ont^d/

✓ N.B.

If you wish to augment the information that you have already provided, we would require three-day pumping tests of the wells you have listed, supervised by a hydrogeological consultant. I attach some information on the GSI's aquifer classification methodology. This information is also on the GSI's website (<http://www.gsi.ie/workgsi/groundwater/gwintro.htm>).

In view of the level of public interest in this issue, the GSI is contacting An Bord Pleanála directly today.

I trust that this information is helpful to you.

Yours sincerely,



Natalya Hunter Williams
Project Hydrogeologist
Groundwater Section

Encs.

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APP. L.

L

(L)

Clay

They had to move landfill from west of proposed site because of very little clay, Examples are BGB2 6.7 m and AGB7 7.3 m

Let us examine south of proposed site, again very little clay, example GS10 4.5 m

Let us examine east of proposed site, again very little clay, examples are ASA1 11.0 m BSA2 7.4 m

Let us examine north of proposed site, again very little clay, example ES1 12.3 m

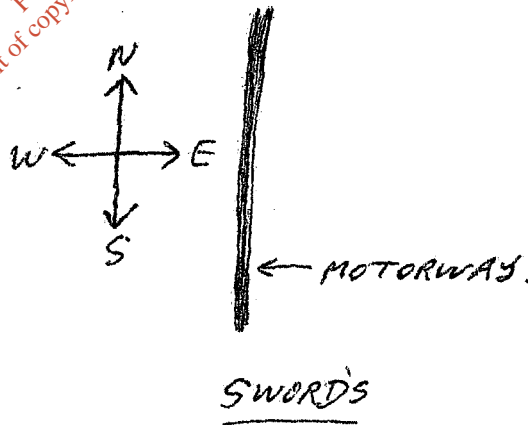
Let us examine the center of proposed landfill. They said they would dig down 10 meters and leave 10 meters approx. They obviously need 20 meters approx. At AGB4 there is 0.7 m of clay and the rest gravel to 4.5 m. At ES2 there is only 9.4 m and at GS4 there is only 9.6 m of clay.

There is also a large area inside footprint that we know very little about and that is the forest.

The resistivity profiles also give a lot of information.

The water courses across the site are incised by several meters and is likely that the thickness of clay is very low in these areas.

The permeability of the clay in the nevvitt varies. For example a steep gradient from west to east coincides with the line of the stream. The most likely explanation is that groundwater is seeping upwards to the stream confirming that the clay overburden is not a barrier to groundwater flow, [see Dr Paul Ashleys report 7 sept 2006].



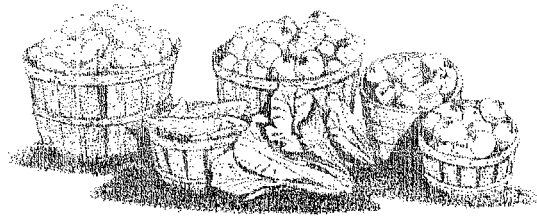
APP. M

WELL OUT PUT EXAMPLES.

C

- Some examples of the amounts of water that the wells in and around the Nevitt are capable of producing:
- The Bog of the Ring: 4 million litres per day (LD)
- PW1 560,000 LD
- PW2 311,000 LD
- ASA2 623,000 LD
- T Moore 645,000 LD
- T Bergin 2,725,000 LD
- T Kerrigan 1,962,000 LD
- J Thorne 872,000 LD
- C Crest 3,216,000 LD
- J Murray 872,000 LD
- At survey by video 15th October, 2006
- HR6 Artesian
- HR13 and ER9 Water level with ground
- BSA1 and ER8 Water level above ground
- BGB1 Artesian
- ER1 Artesian
- It is very clear we know the water is flowing from West to East. If you put a landfill in this Aquifer, lechate will leak out as recognised by the EPA and Larry O'Toole, RPS. (100 litres per day) $100 \times 365 \times 30 = 1,095,000$ litres. So RPS and Fingal County Council want to put over 1 million litres of poison into the most important food producing Aquifer in Ireland. This huge Horticultural Industry will be destroyed and a future extension to the water supply will also be destroyed. We need to protect this Aquifer for this generation and for future generations.

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KERRIGANS

POTATO, VEGETABLE & FRUIT SUPPLIERS,
GROWERS & PROCESSORS

To Whom It May Concern

This letter is to confirm that our well is currently pumping 6,000 gallons of water per hour and with the proper infrastructure is capable of pumping 18,000 gallons of water per hour.

Your Sincerely

Thomas Kerrigan
Managing Director

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APP. N.

M

Health Effects of Selected Drinking Water Contamination

CONTAMINANT HEALTH EFFECTS

- Arsenic** - Malignant tumors of skin and lungs, cramps, spasms, effects to nervous system
Barium - Prolonged stimulant action on muscles, nerve block
Benzene - Associated with cancer, leukemia, anemia
Cadmium - Bronchitis, anemia, gastrointestinal upsets, cancer in rats
Carbon tetrachloride - Central nervous system depression, gastrointestinal effects, liver and kidney damage, coma, death
Chlordane* - Carcinogen, liver and kidney damage
Chlorobenzene - Irritation to respiratory system, central nervous system depression
Chloroform - Possible liver, kidney and heart effects; carcinogenic in at least one animal species
Chromium
- Kidney damage, cancer
Copper - Gastrointestinal tract irritant, possible infant fatality, Wilson's disease
Dichlorobenzene(s)* - Suspected carcinogen
Dichloroethane - Central nervous system depression, liver damage, suggested animal carcinogen
1,2-Dichloroethane - Nausea, mental confusion, liver and kidney damage
Dichloroethylene* - Nausea, dizziness
Ethylene dibromide (EDS) - Decreased fertility
Fluoride - Skeletal damage when present in high levels
Heptachlor - Possible tumor induction, carcinogenic in test animals
Lead - Damage to nervous system, kidneys, reproductive system; cancer in rats
Lindane - Chronic liver damage, anemia, leukemia
Mercury - Kidney impairment, possible death
Methylene chloride* - Toxic
Nickel - Signs of hyperglycemia and gastrointestinal and nervous disorders
Pentachlorophenol (PCP) - Loss of appetite, respiratory difficulties, anesthesia, coma, death
PCBs - Damage to skin and liver; nausea, loss of weight, jaundice, coma, death
Selenium - Carcinogen; irritation to mucous membranes, dermatitis
Sulfate - Laxative action
Tetrachloroethylene - Central nervous system effects; confirmed animal carcinogen, anesthesia, death
Toluene - Narcosis, irritation to eyes and respiratory system
Toxaphene - Possible liver damage
Trichloroethane - Narcosis, depression of central nervous system, unconsciousness, death
1,1,1-Trichloroethane - Possible liver and kidney effects, possible carcinogen in animals
Trichloroethylene - Central nervous system depression, loss of coordination, unconsciousness; strong irritant and carcinogen
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol - Suspected carcinogen
Trihalomethanes (THMs) - Effects to nervous system and muscles, loss of consciousness
Vinyl chloride - Central nervous system depression, dulling of visual and auditory responses, possible death
Xylene - Mucous membrane irritant, lung congestion, impairment of kidney functions
Zinc - Muscular stiffness and pain, loss of appetite, nausea

The Assembly Office of Research, April 12, 1983, states that the health effects listed for these substances were compiled from the following sources: "Drinking Water and Health", National Academy of Sciences, Safe Drinking Water Committee, 1977, "Contamination of Ground Water by Toxic Organic Chemicals", U.S. Council on Environmental Quality, 1981 "Carcinogenic Hazards of Organic Chemicals in Drinking Water", R.H. Harris, T. Page, and N.A. Reiches, 1977

APP. O.

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FDA News

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 P06-131
 September 14, 2006

Media Inquiries:
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FDA Warning on Serious Foodborne E.coli O157:H7 Outbreak One Death and Multiple Hospitalizations in Several States

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is issuing an alert to consumers about an outbreak of E. coli O157:H7 in multiple states that may be associated with the consumption of produce. To date, preliminary epidemiological evidence suggests that bagged fresh spinach may be a possible cause of this outbreak.

Based on the current information, FDA advises that consumers not eat bagged fresh spinach at this time. Individuals who believe they may have experienced symptoms of illness after consuming bagged spinach are urged to contact their health care provider.

"Given the severity of this illness and the seriousness of the outbreak, FDA believes that a warning to consumers is needed. We are working closely with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state and local agencies to determine the cause and scope of the problem," said Dr. Robert Brackett, Director of FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN).

E. coli O157:H7 causes diarrhea, often with bloody stools. Although most healthy adults can recover completely within a week, some people can develop a form of kidney failure called Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS). HUS is most likely to occur in young children and the elderly. The condition can lead to serious kidney damage and even death. To date, 50 cases of illness have been reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, including 8 cases of HUS and one death.

At this time, the investigation is ongoing and states that have reported illnesses to date include: Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wisconsin.

FDA will keep consumers informed of the investigation as more information becomes available.

####

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- Linux
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- Open Source Projects
- Driver Updates

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Mr. Friendly™ Sep 17, 2006 06:58 PM [Reply](#) | [Bookmark](#)
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being it could be a matter of life or death, I will face the wrath of the complainers, but a warning has been issued not to eat any spinach imported from the US due to E. Coli contamination: 1 has died, almost 100 hospitalized and more than 10' with have resulting kidney failure.

http://news.sympatico.msn.cbc.ca/Dont+eat+fresh+spinach+imported+from+US/Local/BC/ContentPosting.aspx?isfa=1&newsitemid=vancouver-spinach-ecoli&feedname=CBC_LOCALNEWS&show=False&number=5&showbyline=True&subtitle=&detect=8abc=abc

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That was worth the post, Friendly. LazyGuy, go have a spinach salad.

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HaRDcoRE Sep 17, 2006 07:09 PM [Reply](#) | [Bookmark](#)
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Rating: 376 | Rated by 35 Visitors

Wow, thanks for this! I for one appreciate this because I eat this type of spinach everyday.

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I think I'm starting to feel sick

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Not really anything to worry about. It is only bagged spinach. And even then, only the young, elderly or those with immune are at the greatest risk. Most people would only experience diarrhea or however ya spell it.

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APP (P.)

REF-W0231-01 EIS OMISSIONS & ERRORS

Soil Anomalies.--A comprehensive assessment of soils was not undertaken or presented In the EIS.

Zone of contribution -- Pathways connecting to the landfill footprint through gravel and rock faults were not identified in EIS.

Downgradient --There are various wells immediately down gradient of the landfill -- The EIS stated that there were none, on this basis alone we call on the EPA to refuse the licence.

Aquifer Map -- The EIS was prepared and presented without the benefit of an aquifer map of fingal, even though the bog of the ring public water supply is located adjacent to the Nevitt site. This was possibly the single most important document that fcc/rpsmcos failed to include in the EIS.

Gravel Map -- The EIS was prepared and presented without the benefit of a gravel map and the study failed to disclose the Extensive gravel beds present throughout the fingal aquifer .

Agriculture --The vast agriculture industry in fingal was completely overlooked in the preparation of the EIS.

Groundwater protection responses -- In the absence of knowledge that is now available the EIS presented an R1 to R2 response for the proposed site, when infact an R4 response would have been the appropriate classification given the extent of industrial and private wells dependent on the aquifer in this region.

Well Records --Fingal county council have stated (on record) that they did not keep a record of the amount of wells in the region although they were obliged to do so.

Well survey -- The well survey conducted by fcc/rpsmcos was very seriously lacking credible information, amateurish and misleading, Our own well survey put theirs to shame.

Forestry -- 18 acres of new forest planting is located within the proposed site. Yet no geophysics, hydrogeological or archaeological research was carried out in this area, however this was not reflected in the EIS.

Storm water -- There was no adequate assessment or accurate consideration given to the massive hill at Cross na Collier as presented in the EIS.

Soil processing --The EIS did not offer a site-specific plan to process soils, eg:(separation of rock boulders etc from clay) on or off site, although as I understand it this process is not permitted (on site) by the EPA.

Site Selection Study -- A flawed scoring mechanism was used to determine the site suitability . See analysis of the void space/scoring matrix by Dr Stephen o Sullivan (physicist) from UCD and note the incorrect scores given to Tooman & Annsbrook for traffic haul distances.

Emissions -- The EIS gave No assessment of the cumulative emissions impact, yet rps/mcos deducted that the extent of the emissions impact would be negligible.

Health --The EIS failed to produce a comprehensive health risk assessment as required under section 2.1 p4 of EPA

landfill site design manual. See Dr Anthony Staines report on a thorough health impact Assessment.

Site operation plan -- The EIS failed to provide a site specific operational plan or a site specific design plan as required under section 1.6 of EPA manual on site selection (2nd draft).

Traffic -- The EIS failed to provide a traffic management plan to effectively deal with vehicle access, egress, stopping, queuing and parking in and surrounding the proposed site.

Gas -- There is no proposal to control and record volumes of gas/methane dioxins, as the highest volumes of co2 emissions on record were shown for 2006, this was not factored into the EIS assessment on emissions.

Timeframes -- The EIS presented no assessment of waste degradation timeframes and storage periods between collection, delivery to transfer stations, collection from transfer stations and final disposal at Nevitt, Lusk.

Frequency and Quantities --The EIS did not produce a quantative assessment of frequency of waste collections or tonnage from the four Dublin local authorties.

Impact on roads network --The EIS failed to carryout a detailed trip or journey analysis to determine the impact on the roads network. (infact the rps/mcos traffic consultant present at the oral hearing was unable to respond to the following question from our legal team)How long would it take a truck to travel from dunlaoghaire to Nevitt ? her response was *I don't know ! Nor did she know how far it was. This person concluded that there would be no major impact on existing traffic movements. (on record)

Cost -- The EIS gave no economic assessment of transporting waste by road, and chose this site over 15 others even though it was the 10th most expensive site. To date fcc have spent over 20 million euro on this project.

Alternatives -- The EIS failed to consider alternative means of transporting waste, eg: rail or sea.

Route Plan --The EIS did not carryout a route planning study for waste vehicles using the proposed landfill indicating that secondary and minor roads would be used.

Traffic Assessment -- The EIS traffic assessment was based on outdated figures and unsustainable projections, remember an incorrect traffic assessment equals an incorrect cumulative emissions figure.

Cryptosporidium -- The EIS should have included a separate risk assessment for the pontential contamination of groundwater and surface water by the cryptosporidium parasite, as it is the intention of fcc to continue to collect and dispose of used nappies and by-product of sewage treatment plants (biomass) into the landfill .

(Claiming that the risk is low is simply not acceptable)

A low risk is too high a risk !

Oral hearing -- At the end of the recent an bord pleanala oral hearing Fcc/rpsmcos presented a gravel map and two A1 size geological cross section maps marked with reference AA & BB, By the end of the hearing fcc/rpsmcos had made no less than 11 changes to these maps before it was agreed by all parties . Would you agree that this behaviour at this stage of the process casts a very serious doubt on the credibility of the EIS and this entire proposal.

Indicators to effective waste management -- fcc/rpsmcos failed to have proper regard for the following :

1-Eu waste hierarchy. 2-Eu waste framework directive. 3-Eu landfill directive. 4-Government policy 5-Forfas waste management benchmarking study (june 2006). 6-Eu water framework directive. 7-Eu groundwater directive. 8-Epa Water quality report (2006). 9-Eis directive. 10-A coherent approach to sustainable waste management.

Leachate -- May I draw your attention to Eis-vol 3 technical appendices a,b,c,d, section 4.1 leachate pollution pages 49 to 52 and 4.1.3 worst case scenario page 58 . Is this a competent and coherent statement by the authors of the Eis describing the potential impact on our river system, And of course our groundwater system (not mentioned).

(Remember at an bord pleanaola oral hearing Mr Larry o toole from rps/mcos revealed that a minium of 100 ltrs of highly toxic leachate will escape the landfill on a daily basis) But of course this figure is highly conservative and subjective. On this basis alone we urge the Epa to refuse the licence.

Finally can our agriculture and ecosystems be expected to survive the ravages of (sources for leachate concentrations) Daly (1987) page 51. ?

Which is more important the environment and all that depends on it or the landfill and all that depends on it ?.

John Manning
jmanning@fingal-
independent.ie



SPORTS REPORTER

Shane Cassells
scassells@fingal-
independent.ie



ADVERTISING MANAGER

Patricia Caffrey
pcaffrey@fingal-
independent.ie



ADVERTISING STAFF

Mandy Bayle
mbayle@fingal-
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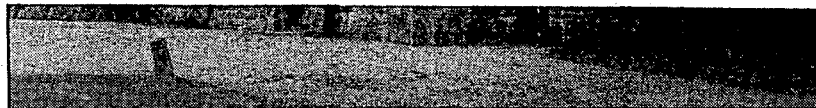


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Holmpatrick Church in Skerries, which was vandalised.

Skerries church vandalised

A SPATE of vandalism has caused thousands of euro worth of damage to Holmpatrick Church in Skerries, with drunken youths congregating in the church grounds on a weekly basis.

Last weekend, the garden of remembrance was destroyed with palm trees torn out of the ground and branches ripped from trees.

And stain glass windows have also been smashed, with the Miller's Lane building broken into twice in the last few weeks.

'It's persistent and malicious vandalism,' a church spokesperson told the *Fingal Independent*. 'The grills on the back windows were taken off and the windows smashed, as they broke in and tried to steal the safe.'

'The grills were put back on and they took them off again the following weekend after being repaired and broke in again. They then vandalised the repair work, which is now going to cost a cou-

ple of grand to fix.

'They've also have a drinking den out the back, with blankets set up to keep the wind off themselves and hundreds of empty cans everywhere.'

The spokesperson noted the situation has worsened since the school holidays began and was now occurring on a weekly basis.

'Every Thursday, Friday and Saturday night it's happening,' they continued. 'It has to be the same people.'

'People in the neighbouring houses have seen hordes of teenagers going in there and drinking every weekend.'

'We want to bring it to the attention of the town and ask that if people see these people going in, to contact the guards.'

Skerries Garda have agreed to patrol the area as part of their route. 'We've had two reports of incidents up at the graveyard and we will give that area attention,' a Garda source said.

BY ROBIN NIELY

A WORLD class deep-water port at Bremore, Balbriggan, is a step closer with the news that a tender seeking service providers for the project has been released.

Bremore Ireland Port Limited, a subsidiary of Drogheda Port Company, propose to develop a deep-water port, logistics centre and business park at Bremore and expressions of interest have been requested.

Interested service providers are to be included on a source list for a range of planning and environmental services contracts associated with the master-planning and environmental impact assessments for the proposed new port.

Disciplines required will include master-plan-

Tender for service providers for project just released

ning and port design, town planning architecture, transport planning and logistics, civil and structural engineering and marine engineering.

Environmental specialists, including impact assessment, flora and fauna and marine surveys are also sought, as well as providers in the fields of archaeology, land surveys, cost consultancy, project management and energy consultancy.

Over the next 12 months, Bremore Ireland Port Limited is to seek tenders for the listed services by direct invitation, commencing on July 17 and service providers may express interest in either single or multiple service disciplines, according to their range of competencies.

The development has been warmly welcomed by Balbriggan Chamber of

Commerce, with Chamber President, Garvan Cerasi, saying it was a 'significant milestone'.

'The Chamber is encouraged to see that Bremore Ireland Port Ltd is looking for expressions of interest from July 17 for various service providers,' Mr Cerasi said.

'This marks a significant milestone in the development planning of the deepwater port, logistics centre and business park at Bremore.'

'We continue to believe that the Port will provide an abundance of commercial opportunities for our members as well as alternative local employment.'

'We are also pleased that Paul Fleming [Drogheda Port CEO] has agreed to return to the Chamber in the coming months, to present an update on the development to our members.'

Cryptosporidium outbreak risk at Nevitt 'low'

BY ROBIN KIELY

THE risk of a cryptosporidium outbreak at the Nevitt, the site of a proposed council landfill, is 'low', according to Fingal County Council.

Responding to a question from Cllr Dave O'Connor (Ind), the council said the landfill will be

designed with a number of barriers that will provide protection to the groundwater.

Cllr O'Connor had asked if it was considered prudent to 'place what is possibly the largest concentration of cryptosporidium parvum in Ireland in The Nevitt Landfill site directly on top of Fingal's largest

Aquifer?'

He said the site was a 'possible supply source' of 10 to 15 per cent of Fingal's total water supply requirement, should the Liffey water supply system fail.

In response, the council said the risk of the creation of a concentration cryptosporidium parvum from the proposed Fingal

landfill was low.

'Cryptosporidium parvum is associated with animal and human faecal matter,' a council report read. 'It can result from the discharge of partially treated sewage or agricultural practices in certain instances.'

'The landfill will be designed with the following barriers providing pro-

tection to the groundwater: a minimum of 10m of clay overburden below the cells providing a natural protection barrier, 1m of low permeability clay (or equivalent) protection and a high density polyethylene liner providing an artificial protection barrier.'

The report added that the Bog of the Ring

abstraction scheme currently supplies approximately 5 per cent of Fingal's needs and will not be impacted by the proposed landfill.

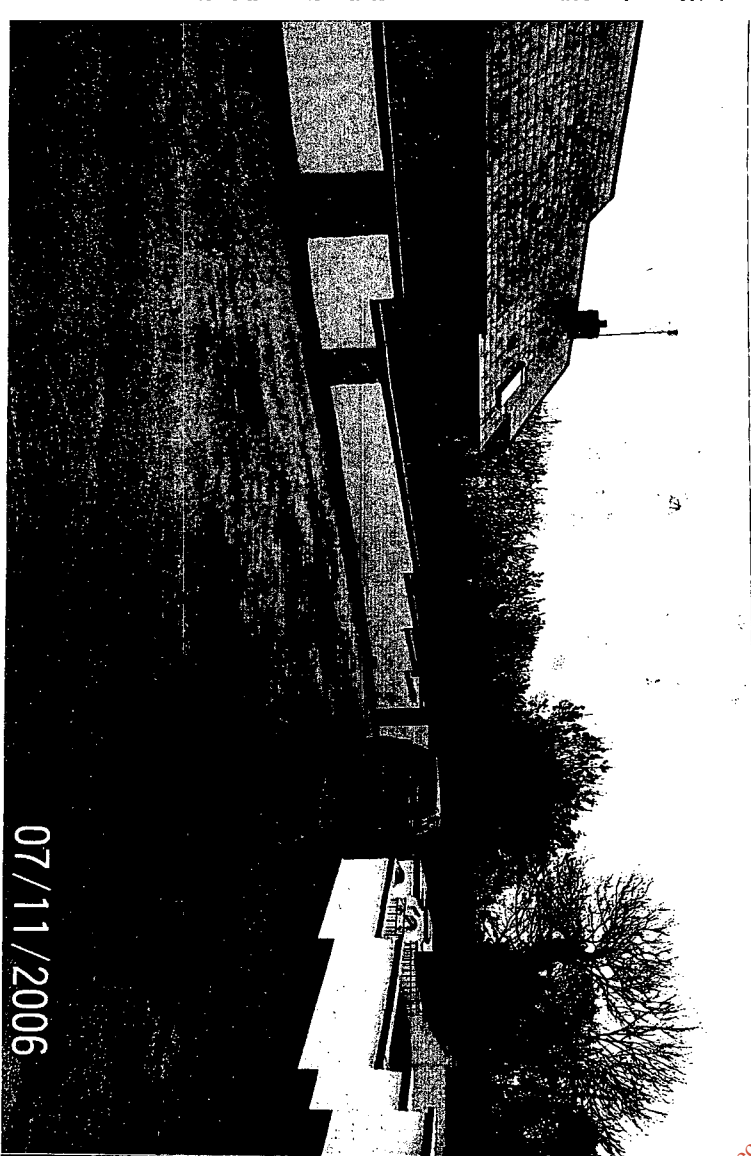
'The County Council also has no plans to extend Bog of the Ring abstraction scheme,' it concluded.

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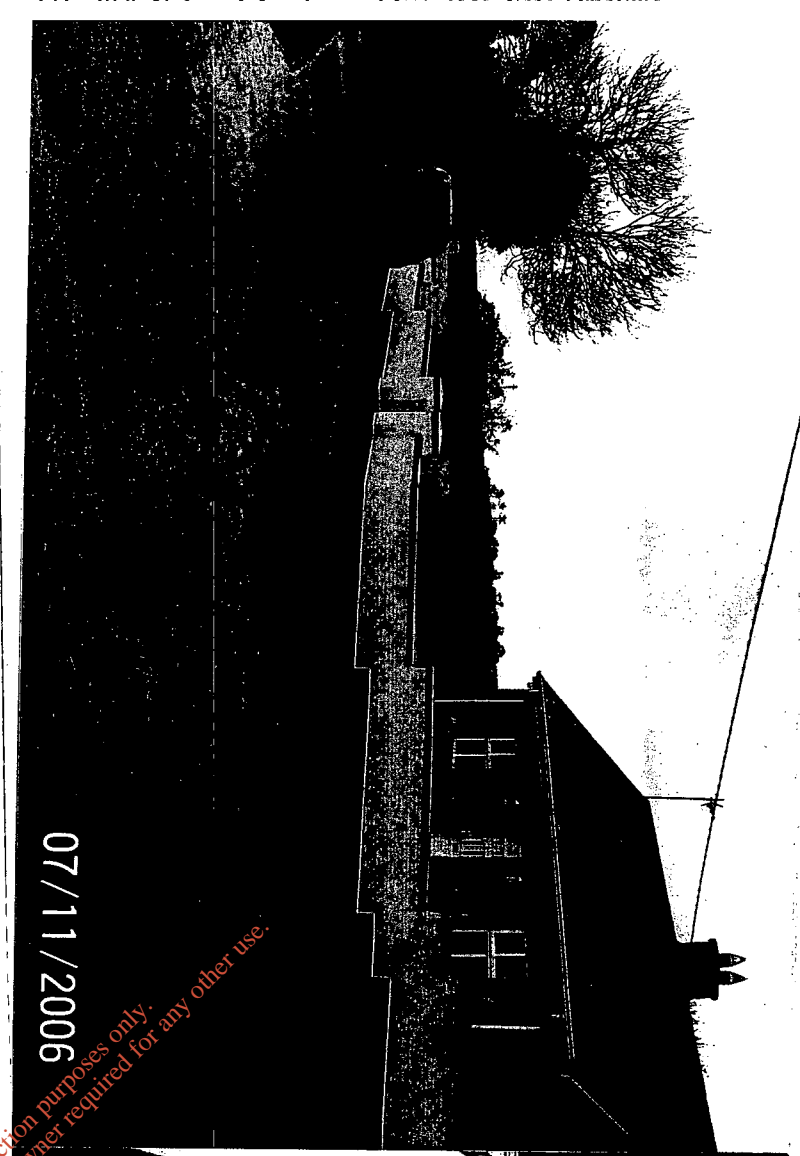
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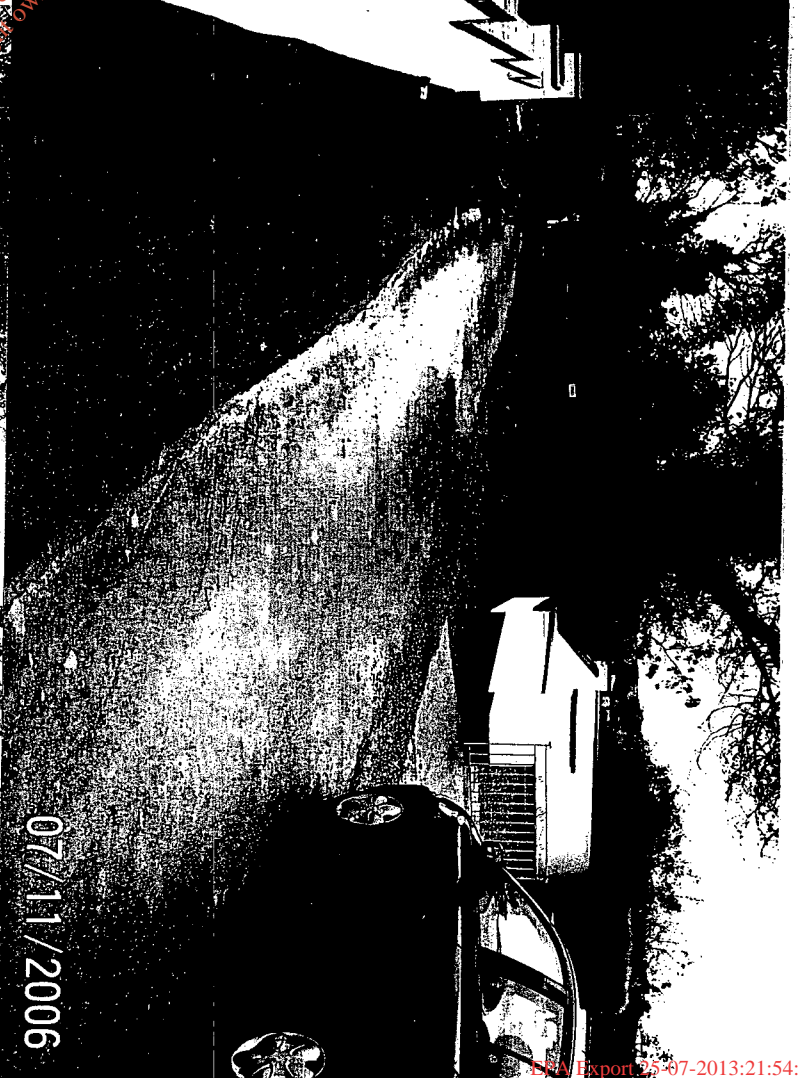


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