Bord na Móna 🔩

BORD NA MÓNA ENERGY LIMITED

Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use Environmental Protection Agency PO Box 3000 Johnstown Castle Estate Co Wexford.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION 1 5 NOV 2007

Ref: 49-2/ Ash 085 EPA

November 13th 2007

Dear Mr Derham,

Following our telephone conservation and subsequent letter (ref 49-2/Ash 079) Bord na Mona wish to apply for a technical amendment of the conditions set out in Schedule B2 Emissions to Water, note 2 of Waste Licence W0049-02.

Attached are results of analysis carried out during two previous discharge events which took place with the special permission of the Agency.

- 1. The analysis includes pre and post discharge for on site pH monitoring during the two discharge events (See attached Graphs)
- 2. Laboratory analysis of Ammonia and pH are also attached (Report No 13700)
- 3. Assimilative Capacity calculations based on 95 percentile flow of the Figile River for Ammonia, Suspended Solids and COD.
- 4. Assimilative Capacity calculations based on flows at the confluence of the Daingean River for Ammonia, Suspended Solids and COD.
- 5. Environmental Monitoring Map. Note SW8 on report 13700 refers to half way between Lagoon discharge location and River Figile.

As the flow rates in the West – East Drain are normally of the range 10 - 20 litres / sec, it is not possible to comply with the conditions of Schedule B2 note 2.

As can be noted from the graphs attached, that without the required dilution, at no time did pH levels exceed 8.0 units during that discharge event

Laboratory analysis (Report No 13700) also shows pH units did not exceed 8.5 at the Figile (SW7) during those events.

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It is our intention to initially treat the leachate contained in the lagoon by chemical means to achieve a pH value of < 10 and following on from this by the use of careful management, use both rainfall and water from the West – East drain to dilute future lesser amounts of leachate to a value of < 10 in preparation for discharge. It is proposed that these discharge rates would be of the region 3.5 litres / sec. The 95 percentile flow rate of the Figile River is 0.350 m^3 / sec and Dry Weather Flow of 0.17 m^3 / sec (OPW Hydrometrics). In all probability discharges would only be required during times of increased rainfall and subsequent 95 percentile flow.

It is believed that leachate generation will decrease as dust suppression only now takes place as required and not on a constant basis as was the case, which led to a constant draw down of leachate into the drainage layers and eventually the cell sumps.

Therefore we request that the condition set out in Schedule B2 in relation to pH be amended to values 6 - 10 and the requirement of 100 dilutions of note 2 be removed. If you require any further information, I can be contacted at the numbers below.

Yours sincerely

Enda McDonagh Head of Environmental Engineering Bord na Mona Energy Ltd Tel + 353 57 9345911 Mob 086 2370816



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BORD NA MÓNA ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED Project Code: 07-11928 Report Date: 07-Sep-2007		LIMITED	IVNAB				
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		Comm	ien. Date: 28/08/2007		SETATLED IN SCORE REG NO. DEST		
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Customer:	Mr. Mick Mulhall		Contact De	tails:			
	Bord na Mona I	Energy,	michael.mulhall@bnm.ie				
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Sample Num	ber : 114215	Client ID: SW/5 28/8/07					
Sample Type:G	Brab Sample	Received: 28/08/2007	Condition: Good				
Analysis		Component [®]	Specification	Result	Units		
Ammonia pH		* NH3N * pH	-	0.09 7.8	mg/l pH units		
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Sample Num	ber : 114216	Client ID: SW6 28/8/07		<u> </u>	<u>. </u>		
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Sample Num Sample Type:G Analysis	ber : 114216 Grab Sample	Client ID: SW6 28/8/07 Received: 28/08/2007 Component	Condition: Good	Result	Units		
Sample Num Sample Type:G Analysis Ammonia pH	ber : 114216 Grab Sample	Client ID: SW6 28/8/07 Received: 28/08/2007 <i>Component</i> * NH3-N * pH	Condition: Good Specification	<i>Result</i> 0.16 7.6	Units mg/l pH units		

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BORD NA MONA ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED

Analysis Report



Project Code : 07-11928

Report Unique ID: 13700

C.O.C.

Sample Number : 114217	Client ID: SW7 28/8/07			
Sample Type:Grab Sample	Received: 28/08/2007	Condition: Good		
Analysis	Component	Specification	Result	Units
Ammonia pH	* NH3-N * pH	-	0.08 8.5	mg/l pH units
Sample Number : 114218	Client ID: SW8 28/8/07	se ^e .		
Sample Type:Grab Sample	Received: 28/08/2007	Condition: Good	ر . 	
Analysis	Component	Specification	Result	Units
Ammonia pH	*NH3-N *pH For inspection purple interesting	- -	0.29 9.9	mg/l pH units
<i>fethods of Analysis</i> Analysis Name: Ammonia	Method: G/67 Based on APHA 2005,21st E 1981 G/05 Based on APHA,2005,21st E	dition,4500-NH3 and blue	ebook Amm	ionia in waters
lotos			x	
* = INAB accredited test	** = subcontracted te	st ***	* = outside a	accredited range
conditions				
Reports shall not be reproduced Results contained in this report n NI Comments concerning this re	except in full, without the expressed appelate only to the items tested. port or its contents should be forwarded	proval of Bord Na Mona Teo to the Laboratory Manager	chnical Servic	ces Analytical Labora
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Figile River

The proposal is to discharge 50 l/s to the Figile River at a point 1km upstream of the confluence of the Daingean River. The discharge is leachate from the Lagoon contained on site and the following are the results of analysis of the leachate prior to discharge from the East-West drain to the Figile river.

PARAMETER	PRIOR TO DISCHARGE (SW7)
Ammonia mg/l	0.083
Suspended Solids mg/l	6.917
COD mg/l	32.417

Table 1: - Results of analysis of leachate prior to discharge

The following are the results of analysis of the receiving waters just upstream of the discharge (SW5);

PARAMETER	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	MEAN
Ammonia mg/l	0.5	0.12	ott 0.05	0.36	0.2575
Suspended Solids mg/l	15	S THOT W	5	7	8
COD mg/l	62	10°32	37	96	56.75

Table 2: - Results of analysis of SW 5

Assimilative Capacity calculations form a link between receiving water quality standards and the quality of effluent to be discharged, since these calculations indicate the total amount of waste which may be accommodated safely at a discharge location. Calculations are normally based on an assessment of potential increases in background concentrations in the receiving waterway for parameters being targeted. The individual parametric levels are assessed in accordance with their normal background concentrations found in the stream against proposed discharge concentrations from the treatment facility. All calculations will be based on the following:

> Conc. Increase = $Q_D C_D + Q_B C_B$ Q_{D+B}

Where:

 Q_D = Maximum Discharge flow per day C_D = Parameter Concentration in Discharge Q_B = Background flow conditions C_B = Parameter Background Concentration Q_{D+B} = Total flow in System

Assimilative Capacity Calculations Based On Flows at Confluence Of Daingean River

 Q_D The proposed discharge is 501/sec = 4,320 m³/day Q_B The background flow is 16.7m3/sec = 1,442,880 m³/day Q_{D+B} The Total flow in the system = 1,447,200 m³/day

Ammonia

C_D is given as 0.083mg/l C_B is given as 0.2575 mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in Ammonia is as follows;

 $\frac{4320(0.083) + 1,442880(0.2575)}{1,447,200}$

= 0.2569 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

Suspended Solids

 C_D is given as 6.917 mg/l C_B is given as 8mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in Suspended Solids is as follows;

 $\frac{320(6.917) + 1,442880(8.0)}{1,447,200}$

= 7.996 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

COD

 C_D is given as 32.417 mg/l C_B is given as 57.5 mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in COD is as follows;

 $\frac{4320(32.417) + 1,442880(57.5)}{1,447,200}$

= 57.4 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

Assimilative Capacity Calculations Based On 95 Percentile Flows Of Figile River

 Q_D The proposed discharge is 50l/sec = 4,320 m³/day Q_B The background flow is 0.35m3/sec = 30,240 m³ /day Q_{D+B} The Total flow in the system = 34,560 m³/day

Ammonia

 C_D is given as 0.083mg/l C_B is given as 0.2575 mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in Ammonia is as follows;

<u>4320(0.083) + 30,240(0.2575)</u> 34,560

= 0.2356 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

Suspended Solids

C_D is given as 6.917 mg/l C_B is given as 8mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in Suspended Solids is as follows;

<u>ممت 4320(6.917) + 30,240(8.0)</u> 34,560

= 7.864 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

<u>COD</u>

C_D is given as 32.417 mg/l C_B is given as 57.5 mg/l

Therefore the concentration increase in COD is as follows;

<u>4320(32.417) + 30,240(57.5)</u> 34,560

= 54.36 mg/l in the receiving waters after the discharge

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Parameter	EFFECTS OF PRO Background concentration in stream ^{Note1} (mg/l)	POSED DISCHARG Concentration in Proposed Wastewater discharge (mg/l)	e ON THE RECEIVI 'New' ^{Note 2} concentration in stream after discharge (mg/l)	NG WATERS Water Quality Standard ^{Note3} (mg/l)
Ammonia	0.2575	0.083	0.2569	0.77
Suspended Solids	8	6.917	7.996	25
COD	56.75	32.417	57.4	40

Note 1: Average from all four sampling events,

Note 2: 'New' indicates the proposed discharge concentration and the background concentration combined.

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Water Quality Standard = European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. Note 3: er require 293 of 1988).

Table 4: Effects of Proposed Discharge on the Receiving Waters Based On 95 Percentile Flows						
Parameter	Backgrounder concentration in stream ^{Note1} (mg/l)	Concentration in Proposed Wastewater discharge (mg/l)	'New' ^{Note 2} concentration in stream after discharge (mg/l)	Water Quality Standard ^{Note3} (mg/l)		
Ammonia	0.2575	0.083	0.2356	0.77		
Suspended Solids	8	6.917	7.864	25		
COD	56.75	32.417	54.36	40		

Note 1: Average from all four sampling events

Note 2: 'New' indicates the proposed discharge concentration and the background concentration combined.

Note 3:

Water Quality Standard = European Communities (Quality of Salmonid Waters) Regulations, 1988 (S.I. 293 of 1988).

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Comments

As can be seen from the calculations above, the assimilative capacity calculations show that the discharge from the lagoons will not have any appreciable impact on the receiving waters based on the data supplied for the physico-chemical analysis of SW5 (upstream) and of SW7 (leachate just prior to discharge). This is during both the 95 percentile flow conditions and also the measured flow conditions of the 16/1/07 at the confluence with the Daingean River.

This is primarily due to the fact that the concentrations of the parameters that the assimilative capacity calculations are based upon, are, in each case, lower in the proposed discharge than they are in the upstream water samples.

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