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BASELINE ASSESSMENT REPORT

STARRUS ECO HOLDINGS LIMITED

BALLYBEG

LITTLETON

COUNTY TIPPERARY

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June 2021

Project	Baseline Assessment Report									
	Ballybeg, Littleton									
Client	Starrus Eco H	Starrus Eco Holdings Ltd								
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PAGE</u>

1. I	NTRODUCTION	. 1
1.1	Methodology	. 1
2. S	TAGE 1 & 2 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	. 2
2.1 2.2	STAGE 1 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CURRENTLY USED, PRODUCED AND RELEASED STAGE 2 RELEVANT HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	
3. 5	STAGE 3 - SITE SPECIFIC POLLUTION POSSIBILITY	.3
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.5 3.8	INSTALLATION LOCATION INSTALLATION LAYOUT INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES INVENTORY OF RAW MATERIALS AND WASTES EMERGENCY RESPONSE	. 3 . 3 . 4
4. S	ITE HISTORY	.7
5. E	NVIRONMENTAL SETTING	. 8
5.1 5.2 5.3	CNVIRONMENTAL SETTING 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	. 8 . 8 . 8
6. S	SITE CHARACTERISATION	9
6.1 6.2 6.3	Hydrology	. 9 . 9 11

1. INTRODUCTION

Starrus Eco Holdings Ltd (SEHL) operates a composting facility in Ballybeg, County Tipperary under an Industrial Emissions Licence (Licence No: W0249-01) issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (the Agency) and an approval from the Department of Agriculture Forestry and the Marine (DAFM) under the European Union (Animal By-Products) Regulations (Comp 45).

The EPA licence limits the annual waste acceptance rate to 45,000 tonnes. It authorises the treatment of biodegradable wastes to produce a soil improver and the stabilisation of the organic fines produced from the processing of residual solid municipal waste.

It is proposed to increase the annual waste intake to ca 80,000 tonnes. This will involve the extension of the composting building to provide additional primary, pasteurising and secondary processing capacity. The proposed development requires a review of the Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence.

An application for an IE licence for an activity that involves the use, production or release of relevant hazardous substances (as defined in Section 3 of the EPA Act 1992 as amended), may require the preparation of a 'Baseline Report', the objective of which are to establish the status of soil and groundwater conditions at a site of

As the existing operations involve the use of diesel, which is classified as a hazardous substance, a Baseline Report was prepared. Consent of copt

1.1 Methodology

OCM's assessment was based on information in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) prepared as part of the IE licence application and followed the guidance in Part 5 of the European Commission Guidance concerning baseline reports under Article 22(2) of Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions 2014/C 136/03

2. STAGE 1 & 2 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE

2.1 Stage 1 Hazardous Substances Currently Used, Produced and Released

Operations involve the storage and use of diesel fuelled mobile plant and equipment. Diesel is stored in a 1,000 litre bunded tank in a bunded fuel store. Hydraulic oil, vacuum pump oil and grease used in the plant maintenance are also kept in the store. The waste types that are and will be accepted are all non-hazardous.

2.2 Stage 2 Relevant Hazardous Substances

The hazardous substance of relevance to the baseline conditions is the diesel.

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3. **STAGE 3 - SITE SPECIFIC POLLUTION POSSIBILITY**

3.1 Installation Location

The site is located in a rural setting two kilometres south-east the village of Littleton. It is bounded to the west, north and east by willow plantations and to the south by farm land. The majority of the land surrounding the property comprises cutaway bog, beyond which are worked bogs to the north east and south.

3.2 Installation Layout

The site layout, when fully developed is shown on Drawing No. 18-173-300. The licence boundary encompasses 3.58 ha and includes the access road off the L4101; a weighbridge; the composting building $(4,864 \text{ m}^2)$; an annex on the northern elevation of the building that houses a fuel store, main control room, a mezzanine office and electrical substation; an odour control unit (biofilter) to the south of the building; a condensate holding tank bund; portakabin offices and welfare facilities at the northern boundary; a firewater reservoir lagoon; a firewater retention lagoon, paved yards and unpaved access roads. The licensed area is surrounded by a stock proof security fence as required by the DAFM Animal By-Product rot uspection whet reads Approval.

3.3 Installation Activities

Manufacture of Soil Improver 3.3.1 CON

The compost process is static pile forced aeration that takes approximately six weeks to complete. There are three treatment stages, primary processing, pasteurisation and secondary processing. To prevent cross contamination there is a strict separation between the primary and secondary processing stages.

In the primary stage the incoming materials are mixed with 'amendment' materials e.g. wood chip that enhance the flow of air through the material and then placed in the primary composting bays.

The bays are formed by concrete walls, with roller shutter doors at the front. Once a bay is full temperature probes are inserted in the pile. These relay the temperature levels to a panel in the control room.

The bays have aeration channels in the floor that allow air to be distributed evenly through the pile and in these conditions the naturally occurring micro-organisms within the pile grow rapidly. The temperature levels are monitored and the aeration rate is varied as required until each batch has reached and maintained the optimum temperature of 60°C. This usually takes between 7 and 8 days.

The piles are then removed from the bays and screened to reduce the particle size to 12mm. This takes out all non-organic materials (primarily plastics inadvertently placed in the brown bin) and 'overs' e.g. wood chip, which are returned to the waste in-take area for reuse in the process.

To comply with DAFM requirements on the treatment of waste that have the potential to contain animal by-products (APB), the screened materials are moved to two ABP pasteurising bays where a temperature of 70°C is achieved and maintained for a minimum of one hour to kill any pathogens that may be present. This typically takes 3 to 4 days.

The pasteurised materials are then sent to the secondary processing area where curing or maturation occurs in the aerated bays for up to four weeks. The final product is stable and dry and is stored inside the building, before it is sent off site.

Schedule E of the licence specifies a range of tests that must be completed on the final product to confirm it is suitable for use as a soil improver. SEHL carries out the relevant tests and maintains records for inspection by the Agency.

3.3.1 Biostabilisation

The purpose of the treatment is to stabilise the waste to meet the requirements of the Landfill Directive and landfill licences. This stabilisation requires primary processing only and pasteurisation and secondary processing is not required.

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3.5 Inventory of Raw Materials and Wastes

Diesel is stored in a 1,000 litre bunded tank in the bunded fuel store. Hydraulic oil, vacuum pump oil and grease used in the plant maintenance are also kept in the store. The maximum amount of waste on site at any one time will be 800 tonnes.

3.8 Emergency Response

SEHL has prepared and implemented an Emergency Response Procedure (ERP) to minimise the risk of accidents or incidents that could result in adverse environmental impacts. The ERP ensures a rapid response to any incident by trained staff so as to minimise the impact on the environment of any associated emissions.

An emergency is an incident that has the potential to result in environmental pollution and harm to human health & safety. Based on the types of waste that are and will be accepted and the activities carried out, the only emergency that present a significant risk of environmental pollution is a fire.

3.8.1 Fire

The only area where there is the potential for a fire to occur is inside the composting building, annex to the composting building where combustible materials are handled and stored, and the portakabin office/welfare facilities.

The composting building has a span steel frame structure on top of 3 m high cast concrete walls topped with metal cladding. Internal fire walls minimise the risk of fire spread to the entire building. All buildings will have the appropriated fire certificates.

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4. SITE HISTORY

Planning permission was granted (Planning Ref.: 07511853) for the installation in October 2008 on what was previously undeveloped lands in agricultural use. Operations began in October 2009.

In June 2011 there was fire in the compost building that damaged the screening plant and the building roof. The emergency services were called to the site and extinguished the fire. The facility closed for 6 week while the damage to the roof was repaired and the screening plant replaced. In September 2011 there was a second fire, this time in the maturation area where compost had self-combusted. The emergency services were called to the site and extinguished the fire.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 5.

5.1 Hydrology

The site is in the catchment of the Ballyley River, which is approximately 120 m to the south. The Ballyley River flows from east to west and becomes the Breagagh River, which then flows north east to join the Drish River approximately 7.1 km to the north west of the site. The Drish River confluences with the River Suir a further 680 m west of this point. There are several manmade drainage ditches around the site that feed into the Ballyley River.

The site is not in an area which is prone to flooding and there have been no recorded past flood events. OGE completed a water balance for the area, based on the effective average rainfall (506 mm/year) and estimated that the annual maximum flood river flow (Q mean) in the Ballyley Rivers is $6.4 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

5.2 Geology

ANY offer use The subsoil underlying the majority of the site comprise cut peat. The western part of the site is underlain by limestone till. Based on the borehole logs in the OGE Report the peat is approximately 1 m thick and is underlain by boulder clay, followed by sandy gravel and finally gravel. The depth to bedrock was found to be between 7.6 and 10.15 m. The bedrock is the Aghmacart Formation, which comprises dark, shaley, micrite and peloidal limestone. Consent of copy

5.3 Hydrogeology

The bedrock is a Locally Important Aquifer that is productive only in local zones (LI). The aquifer vulnerability, which is based on the type and thickness of the subsoils, is Moderate. The proven depth to bedrock is between 7.6 and 10.15 m which confirms this vulnerability classification. The local direction of groundwater flow is expected to be southerly direction, generally in the same direction as the topography.

6. SITE CHARACTERISATION

6.1 Conceptual Site Model

The soils comprise cut peat overlying limestone glacial tills. The depth of the soils and subsoils is between 7.6 and 10.15 m. The bedrock is classified as a locally important aquifer and the direction of groundwater flow is to the south, south-east towards a drainage ditch which discharges to the Breagagh River to the west of the site.

The existing licensed area is entirely covered by buildings that have paved concrete floors. The footprint of the proposed extension will be concrete paved. The paving complies with the requirements of Condition 3.4.2 of the Licence. Rainwater run-off from the building roofs discharges to the drainage ditches to the north and west of the site which join the Breagagh River to the west of the site.

6.1.1 Source-Pathway-Receptor

The only significant source of hazardous substances at the installation is diesel. The potential receptors are the subsoils and the bedrock aquifered there is no actual pathway between the source and the receptors, and the only potential pathway is damage to the paved floors in building.

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6.2 Groundwater Quality

The bedrock aquifer beneath the site is part of the Templemore Groundwater Body (IE_SE_G_131). The groundwater body (GWB) report prepared as part of the RBMP indicates the status of the water body is "Good", with the overall objective to 'Protect' the status.

There are three on-site groundwater monitoring wells (GW1, GW2 and GW3). The results of the initial monitoring completed in 2007 are in Table 6.1 and represent baseline conditions. The groundwater had elevated ammonia, manganese and chromium levels. The ammonia and manganese were considered to be naturally occurring and associated with the bedrock type, the peaty nature of the subsoil and the confined nature of the aquifer.

Table 6.1 Groundwate	r Quality –	December 2007
----------------------	-------------	---------------

Parameter	Unit	GW1	GW2	GW3	
Mercury	μg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Potassium	mg/l	1.1	3	1.8	
Sodium	mg/l	8.5	9	8.5	
Total solids	mg/l	106	209	116	
Total					
phenols	μg/l	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	
Arsenic	μg/l	5	<1	<1	
Barium	μg/l	444	258	880	
Boron	μg/l	30	40	40	
Cadmium	μg/l	<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	
Calcium	mg/l	37	70	32	
Chromium	μg/l	52	44	17	
Copper	μg/l	<1	<1	<1	
Iron	μg/l	128	227	72	
Lead	μg/l	1	2	7	
Magnesium	mg/l	7	12	16	
Manganese	μg/l	64	12	171 11 219 and \$210 and \$210	. V.
Nickel	μg/l	20	25	11 M	5
Phosphorus	μg/l	290	245	219 201	
Selenium	μg/l	<1	<1	5 × 2 101	
Silver	μg/l	<2	<2 purp 28:100 purp 122:100 purp 122:100 purp 122:100 purp 122:100 purp	2	
Zinc	μg/l	24	28 ton per	31	
ТОС	mg/l	5	11221 O	<2	
Chloride	mg/l	14 😵	17	11	
Fluoride	mg/l	14 0.2 50 <350	0.2	0.5	
Sulphate	mg/l	<3 sett	21	6	
TON	mg/l	₹0.3	3.3	<0.3	
Ammoniacal					
Ν	mg/l	5.8	<0.2	2.3	
Cyanide	mg/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
Total					
alkalinity	mg/l	140	190	140	

Schedule C of the licence requires annual monitoring of the wells for:

- pH,
- nitrate,
- ammonia,
- nitrogen,
- conductivity,
- chloride,
- organic compounds

January 2021 (BH/JOC)

The results of the monitoring undertaken in 2019 are in Table 6.2. The ammonia levels are high in GW1 and GW2, but are lower in GW3. The elevated ammonia is considered to be naturally occurring.

Parameter	Unit	GW1	GW2	GW3	EPA IGV	GTV
рН	pH units	7.7	7.7	7.9	≥ 6.5 and ≤ 9.5	NE
Nitrate	mg/l	<1.0	2.7	1	25	37.5
Ammonia	mg/l	1.75	3.16	0.02	0.15	0.065- 0.175
Chloride	mg/l	18.3	20.9	18.2	30	24- 187.5
Conductivity	μS/cm	433	461	480	1000	800- 1875
Nitrogen	mg/l	3.3	5	<1.0	NE	NE

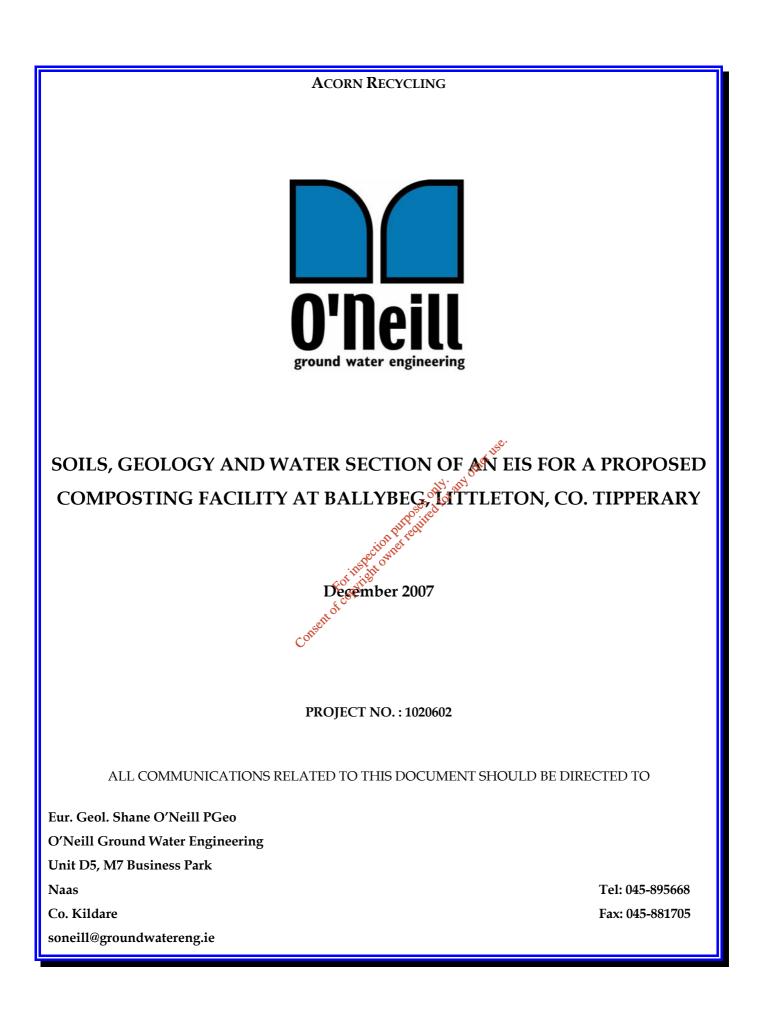
Table 6.2 Groundwater monitoring results - 2019

6.3 **Soil Quality**

6.3 Soil Quality A site investigation was completed in 2006 and a copy of the report is in Appendix 1. The soils are described as peat underlain by boulder clay, followed by sandy gravel and finally gravel. Soil samples was not retrieved or analysed therefore no site specific soil quality data is available. However, the site was previously undeveloped agricultural land prior to the construction of the composting facility and no made ground was encountered at any of the Consent of copyright borehole locations.

APPENDIX 1

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QUALITY CONTROL

The signing of this statement confirms this report has been prepared and checked in accordance with the OGE Peer Review Process.

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Peer Reviewer		
	Chan ave Ut	
Shane O'Neill		06/12/2007
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SOILS, GEOLOGY AND WATER SECTION OF AN EIS FOR A PROPOSED COMPOSTING FACILITY AT BALLYBEG, LITTLETON, CO. TIPPERARY

1 INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

- 1.1 O'Neill Ground Water Engineering Ltd. (OGE) were commissioned by Acorn Recycling Ltd. to prepare the Soils, Geology and Water section of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a proposed composting facility at Ballybeg, Littleton, Co. Tipperary.
- 1.2 The site is located adjacent to a third class road, which joins the N8 National Road between Littleton and Horse & Jockey. The site is located 2km south of Sittleton (*Figure No. 1*).
- 1.3 This report is based on information obtained from both fieldwork and a desk study. A previous Landspread Assessment had been completed by GES Limited on the same site and this was made available to OGE.
- 1.4 For the fieldwork component, QCE initially carried out a site walkover on 14th August 2006. This was followed by groundwater and surface water sampling and a site survey on 12th December 2006, after three monitoring wells had been drilled.
- 1.5 For the desk study, data were obtained from the following sources:

EPA, Landfill Manuals and Landfill Monitoring, 2nd Edition, 2004. GES Limited, Landspread Assessment for Landbank at Ballybeg Littleton, Co. Tippereary, Jan 2006. Ordnance Survey Of Ireland, Discovery Series 1:50000 mapping - Map 66 Geological Survey of Ireland (2005), National Seamless Geology Bedrock GIS Dataset Geological Survey of Ireland (1996), Geology of Tipperary. GSI, Dublin. Teagasc Soil and Subsoil Maps, EPA Soils and Subsoils Mapping Project, May 2006.

> Unit D5, M7 Business Park, Newhall, Naas, Co. Kildare T:045-895668 F:045-881705 Mb:087-2300933 Email: info@groundwatereng.ie Directors: S O'Neill (Managing) O O'Neill Registered Office as above. Registered No. 354725. VAT No. 3900664V

2 THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Topography and Drainage

The site is located in a flat area with an elevation of approximately 120m AOD. The Ballyley River runs along the southern boundary of the site. There are several small streams and drainage ditches running through and adjacent to the site that flow into the Ballyley River.

The ground was observed to be poorly drained and boggy during the site visit. However, there had been unusually high rainfall during this period.

2.2 Bedrock geology

Details of the bedrock geology were obtained from the GSI (1996 & 2005). Regionally, the area is underlain by a succession of shallow shelf deposited Visean Linestones generally with a total thickness of about 750m.

The site itself is underlain by the Aghmacart Formation, which is described as dark shaly micrite and peloidal limestone. They are typically dark grey and fine grained, and are often altered locally by dolomitisation from underlying bedrock units. These limestones form part of the Dinantian Upper Impure Limestone rock unit.

To the east of the site the bedrock is the Crosspatrick Formation, described as pale-grey cherty crinoidal limestones, which underlies the Aghmacart Formation in succession. They are Dinantian Pure Bedded Limestones. Further east again are the Waulsortian Limestones, described as massive unbedded lime-mudstones, and of the Dinantian Pure Unbedded Limestones rock unit. The bedrock geology of the area is displayed in *Figure No. 2*.

2.3 Structural Geology

The geological formations beneath the site comprise a gently dipping limb between a synclinal axis to the west and an anticlinal axis to the east. Both axes trend northeast. The Visean Limestones are extensively faulted in the region, but there are no mapped faults within or near to the proposed site.



Page 3 of 16 Report

2.4 Karstification

The limestone in the Littleton area is not classified as being karstified and no karst features were observed during the site visits.

2.5 Quaternary Geology and Soils

The quaternary period encompasses the last 1.6 million years and deals with the soils that were deposited over the bedrock described above. The Pleistocene (1.6 million years – 10.000 years ago) is commonly known as the last Ice Age, which was a period of intense glaciation separated by warmer inter-glacial periods. During the current Holocene the climate was warmer and wetter approaching that which we have today.

According to the Teagasc soil and subsoil maps (Teagasc, 2005), the majority of the site is underlain by cut peat. The western part of the site is underlain by limestone till beneath with well or poorly drained soils. During the site visit it was observed that the ground was boggy and poorly drained over much of the site, due to the high rainfall preceding the visit. The soils and subsoils mapped in the area are shown in *Figure No. 3*.

Some site specific information can also be taken from the drillers logs (See Section 2.7). The drillers described the soil as peat. Below the peat, boulder clay followed by sandy gravel, and finally gravel were encountered in Well No. 1, while gravel was the only subsoil type recorded for Well Nos. 2 and 3. The borehole logs are presented in *Appendix No.* 1.

2.6 Depth to Bedrock

Together with the soil and subsoil type, the depth to bedrock (i.e. soil/subsoil thickness) is a critical factor in determining ground water vulnerability. According to the records taken by Drilling 2000 Ltd., bedrock was not encountered during the drilling of Well No. 1 until a depth of 10.15m. The bedrock was encountered at a depth of 8.3m during the drilling of Well No. 2. The depth to bedrock at Well No. 3, recorded by Aquatech, is 7.6m (25ft). The borehole drilling records are presented in *Appendix No.* 1.



2.7 On Site drilling

Three monitoring wells were drilled on the site during November 2006, two down-gradient (Well Nos. 1 and 3) and one up-gradient (Well No. 2) of the proposed composting facility location. The total depths of Well Nos. 1, 2 and 3, measured by OGE, are 10.42m, 8.64m and 5.20m respectively. Drilling records were available from Drilling 2000 Ltd. for Well Nos. 1 and 2, and from Aquatech for Well No. 3, and are presented in *Appendix No.* 1. Well locations are presented in *Figure No.* 4.

OGE sampled two of the three wells in December 2006; the hydrochemical results are discussed in Section 2.9.4.

2.8 Hydrology

2.8.1 Regional and Local Hydrology

The site is bounded to the south by the Ballyley River. This river flows east to west and becomes the Breagagh River, which flows north into the Drish River a tributary of the River Suir.

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There are no EPA biological or chemical sampling stations on the Ballyley or Breagagh Rivers. Hydrochemical sampling was carried out by OGE in December 2006; results are discussed together with the groundwater sampling results in Section 2.9.4.

There is a hydrometric station on the Breagagh River at Littleton, 2.5km downstream from the site. The river catchment area at this location is recorded at 33.7km².

The site is drained by several drainage ditches, shown in *Figure No. 5*. At the time of the site visit in December 2006, the ditches toward the river were at capacity due to the heavy rain at that time. The willow trees planted at the site are expected to improve the drainage.

2.8.2 Water Balance

Rainfall and evapotranspiration data were sourced from Met Éireann. The average annual rainfall (AAR), based on data from three rainfall stations nearest to the proposed development, was determined to be 943 mm (*Table No.1*). The three rainfall stations are: Littleton, 1.2km north of the site; Ballinure,



6.5km south of the site and Thurles, 7.6 km north-west of the site. Rainfall data and other information regarding the stations are given in *Table No. 1*.

The closest synoptic station to the site is in Kilkenny, 31 km east of the site. The average Potential Evapotranspiration (PE) for Kilkenny is 460mm/yr. This value is used as a best estimate of the site PE. Actual Evapotranspiration is estimated as 95% of the PE, or 437mm/yr.

The Effective Rainfall (ER) for the site is determined from:

ER = AAR - AE.

= 943 mm/yr - 437mm/yr

ER = 506mm/yr

							50° N *					
Station	n	Grid	Ref.	Ht (mAC	DD)	Opened	NITO	Closed	l			
Li	ttleton	S1975	534	122		1950	br.	19	82			
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
104	79	72	60	71	60.	nsPents7	76	78	95	86	100	937
Station	n	Grid	Ref.	Ht (mAC				Closed	l			
Balli	nure	S1604	459	136	ې کې	1943		1984				
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
108	83	75	63	75	ser 62	61	85	83	101	91	106	991
Station	n	Grid	Ref.	Ht (m🍂	ĎD)	Opened		Closed	l			
Thurle	s	S1185	560	101		1952		1985				
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
102	74	69	57	67	57	56	72	75	94	81	96	900
										Avera	ze	943

2.9 Hydrogeology

2.9.1 Aquifers and Aquifer Classifications

The Aghmacart Formation Limestones underlying the site are Dinantian Upper Impure Limestones and have been categorised as being a Poorly Productive Bedrock Aquifer. Their aquifer category is Ll: Locally important, moderately productive only in local zones. The Poorly Productive Dinantian Upper Impure Limestones extend several kilometers to the north, south and west. Immediately to the east of



the site is the Crosspatrick Formation, of Dinantian Pure Bedded Limestone, which has been categorised as a Productive Fissured Aquifer (category Lm: Locally moderately productive). A further 300m to the east are the Wausortian Limestones, which are Dinantian Pure Unbedded Limestones and are categorised as a Poorly Productive Bedrock Aquifer (category Ll Locally important, moderately productive only in local zones). Aquifer categories are shown together with bedrock geology information in *Figure No. 2*.

2.9.2 Third Party Wells

There are no wells immediately adjacent to the application site. The nearest house is nearly 300m from the proposed composting facility location, and up-gradient.

2.9.3 Aquifer Vulnerability

Groundwater vulnerability is a measure of the risk to groundwater in the event of a potential contaminant being released near ground level. The vulnerability of ground water is a function of the nature of the overlying soil cover, the presence and the hature of the overburden, the nature of strata, and the depth of overburden to the water table and the depth of overburden to the water table of the overburden to the overburden to the water table of the overburden to the water table of the overburden to the overbu

North Tipperary has not had a complete groundwater vulnerability map completed by the GSI, but a draft vulnerability map is available for the county. This has delineated areas where groundwater is likely to be extremely vulnerables with all other areas listed as having high to low vulnerability. The site falls into the **high to low groundwater vulnerability** category.

2.9.4 Hydrochemistry

Samples of groundwater from two of the monitoring wells, and a water sample from Ballyley River, were taken by OGE on 12th December 2006. It was not possible to sample Well No. 1 as there was no water flowing into the well. The samples were sent to Alcontrol Laboratories for analysis. The objective of the sampling was to establish the existing hydrochemistry of ground water up and downgradient of the proposed composting facility, and the river water adjacent to it.

The samples were analysed for the baseline parameters listed in the EPA Landfill Monitoring Guidance (EPA, 2004). The complete results are presented in *Appendix* 2. Table 3.1 from EPA (2003) is also presented in *Appendix* 2; this shows the Interim Guideline Values (IGV) for groundwater for chemical



parameters as well as those of other guidelines such as the standards for surface waters. Both the groundwater samples and the river water sample were within the relevant maximum allowable concentrations for all parameters tested with the following exceptions.

- The sample taken from BH2 had a chromium concentration of 0.052mg/l, which exceeds the IGV for chromium of 0.03mg/l. The sample from the Ballyley River also exceeded the EQS for surface waters of 0.03mg/l for chromium, with a concentration of 0.044mg/l. It is not certain why the chromium concentrations were above the standard concentrations. Chromium is widely used in industry but there is no activity in the area that could be a potential source. Chromium can also occur naturally in water due to geology.
- The groundwater samples from both boreholes exceeded the IGV for manganese, which is 0.05mg/l. The samples from BH2 and BH3 had manganese concentrations of 0.064mg/l and 0.171mg/l respectively. Muddy limestones commonly have elevated concentrations of manganese (and iron), which often have to be treated in drinking water from such aquifers. Therefore, the elevated manganese concentrations are believed to be geologically related. Peat also contains higher manganese than other softwypes.
- Both boreholes also had groundwater concentrations above the limit for ammonium of 0.15mg/l as NH₄ (0.12mg/l as N). The result from BH2 was 5.8mg/l (ammoniacal N), while BH3 had a concentration of 2.3mg/l. The elevated ammonium is again likely to be natural from the low oxygen groundwater due to the reduction occurring in the overlying peaty soil. The low concentration of oxidised nitrogen supports this theory as the oxygenated nitrogen, such as nitrate, would be converted to ammonium in oxygen poor water.

3 IMPACTS

3.1 Introduction

The proposed composting facility will not discharge leachate or any other discharge to groundwater or surface waters. Liquid waste will be generated from the biofilter, but it is intended to recycle this back into the composting process. The proposed site toilets will also not result in any wastewater discharge to groundwater or surface waters. Waste water will be stored in a sewage storage tank, then emptied regularly using vacuum tankers into the composting facility.



The composting facility will be enclosed by a concrete base. The finished compost product will be stored inside, also on a concrete base, before being shipped.

Since there will be no wastewater (foul water) discharges from the proposed facility, the only water that must be managed on site is stormwater (rain water). The site will not add any volume of water to the Ballyley River, but it will increase the rate at which water reaches the river as it will runoff directly from the added areas of hardstanding rather than via the soil.

3.2 Impact of stormwater runoff on the Ballyley River

3.2.1 Estimate of maximum annual river flow

The annual maximum flood (Q_{mean}) can be estimated using catchment characteristics, as determined for Ireland by Cunnane and Lynn (1976). This is not the average flow. The annual maximum flood is larger than the mean flow, and statistically it exceeds the one-year fload by approximately 15 percent. In turn, this flow is used as a basis for determining larger flows of a given return period. $Q_{Mean} = 0.00042 A^{0.95} F_s^{0.22} G^{1.18} R^{1.05} w^{-0.93} S^{0.16} h^{0.01} r^{0.01} r^{0.0$

A = catchment area $(km^2) = 33.7$

- F_s = channel network = 1.32
- G = winter rainfall acceptance potential = 0.3
- R = average annual rainfall (mm) = 943
- w = storage index = 1
- s = slope of main channel (m/km) = 11.2

The area of the catchment of the Ballyley River at the nearest hydrometric gauging station, 2.5km down stream from the application site, was recorded as 33.7 km². The values of the other parameters were determined using the methods outlined in the Flood Studies Report and the resulting equation for the area was found to be:



$Q_{Mean} = (0.00042)(33.7)^{0.95}1.32^{0.22}0.3^{1.18}943^{1.05}1^{-0.93}11.2^{0.19}$

Q_{Mean} = 6.4 m³/s (6400 *l*/s) for the site

Cunnane and Lynn (1975) found that for two thirds of rivers the percentage error was found to fall within -33 and +50%, giving a range of values of 4.3 to 9.6 m³/s for the Q_{Mean} (annual maximum flood).

3.2.2 Design Return Floods from Annual Maximum Flows

A series of growth factors for flood flows of varying recurrence intervals was determined for Ireland (Cunnane & Lynn, 1975). These can be multiplied by the Annual Maximum Flood Value of 6.4 m³/s to estimate flood flows recurring over different intervals. The multiplier and resulting maximum flow (Q_T) for different recurrent intervals in years (T) are shown in *Table No.* 2.

COLOT

Table No. 2: Design Flood Flows for Return Periods (T) Calculated for the Ballyley River

			లా స	N.		
T (years)	2	5	10 purponite	25	50	100
Multipier	0.95	1.20	2:37net	1.60	1.77	1.96
$Q_T (m^3/s)$	6.1	7.7 For in	8 .8	10.2	11.3	12.5
		Acop	2			

3.2.3 Estimated Storm Water Run-off from Proposed Development

The estimated runoff from the hardstanding area of the site during storm events can also be calculated using methods outlined in the Flood Studies Report. The total area of hardstanding (total roofs and paved ground) is 12,445m² as shown in *Figure No. 5. Table No. 3* displays the calculations used to estimate the storm water runoff from the site during storm events of different duration and return period. The total volumes of storm water running off from the site in a 24 hour period during an annual, 50 and 100 year storm event are 0.0055, 0.011 and 0.013 m³/s respectively.



Table No. 3: Calculation of 50 Year and 100 Year 24 Hour Return Period Runoff Volumes From Site

Annual 24	Annual 24 Hour Return Storm Event											
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi							
2-day M₅	r (1 hr -M5) /	Storm Duration	r ₀ (DR₅) ∕	Dr ₅	Growth Factor (M _T /M ₅)	Dr ₁	DR ₁	Area	Flow	Flow		
(mm)		(hours)		mm		mm	m	m ²	m ³ /duration	m³/s		
				(i) x (iv)		(v) x (vi)						
60	0.3	0.5	0.23	13.80	0.69	9.52	0.010	12445	119	0.065834		
60	0.3	1	0.30	18.00	0.70	12.60	0.013	12445	157	0.043558		
60	0.3	2	0.38	22.80	0.71	16.19	0.016	12445	201	0.027981		
60	0.3	6	0.55	33.00	0.73	24.09	0.024	12445	300	0.01388		
60	0.3	12	0.68	40.80	0.74	30.19	0.030	12445	376	0.008698		
60	0.3	24	0.85	51.00	0.75	38.25	0.038	12445	476	0.00551		

50 Year 24 Hour Return Storm Event

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi							
2-day M5	r (1 hr -M5) /	Storm Duration	г D (DR5) /	Dr5	Growth Factor (M _T /M ₅)	Dr50	PR 50	Area	Flow	Flow		
(mm)	(%)	(hours)		mm		mm off	m	m ²	m ³ /duration	m³/s		
				(i) x (iv)		(v) (vi)						
60	0.3	0.5	0.23	13.80	1.70	23.46	0.023	12445	292	0.1622		
60	0.3	1	0.30	18.00	1.68 pure out	30.24	0.030	12445	376	0.104538		
60	0.3	2	0.38	22.80	et.65,11e1	37.62	0.038	12445	468	0.065025		
60	0.3	6	0.55	33.00	4 .60	52.80	0.053	12445	657	0.030421		
60	0.3	12	0.68	40.80		63.65	0.064	12445	792	0.018336		
60	0.3	24	0.85	51.60	1.52	77.52	0.078	12445	965	0.011166		
100 Year 24	100 Year 24 Hour Return Storm Event											

100 Year 24 Hour Return Storm Event

i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi					
2-day M₅	r (1 hr -M5) /	Storm Duration	г D (DR5) /	Dr ₅	Growth Factor (M _T /M ₅)	Dr ₁₀₀	DR ₁₀₀	Area	Flow	Flow
(mm)		hours		mm		mm	m	m ²	m ³ /duration	m³/s
				(i) x (iv)		(v) x (vi)				
60	0.3	0.5	0.23	13.80	1.98	27.32	0.027	12445	340	0.188915
60	0.3	1	0.30	18.00	1.95	35.10	0.035	12445	437	0.121339
60	0.3	2	0.38	22.80	1.91	43.55	0.044	12445	542	0.075272
60	0.3	6	0.55	33.00	1.83	60.39	0.060	12445	752	0.034794
60	0.3	12	0.68	40.80	1.77	72.22	0.072	12445	899	0.020804
60	0.3	24	0.85	51.00	1.72	87.72	0.088	12445	1092	0.012635

Where:

2-day M_5 is two day rainfall with a return period of 5 years (mm)

r is ratio of one hour duration five year return period over two day rainfall five year return period

 \mathbf{DR}_5 is five year return period rainfall for the duration of interest

 $\mathbf{DR}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is the x year return period rainfall for the duration of interest



In the 1, 50 and 100 - year storm events the contribution of storm water from the site will only comprise approximately 0.1% of the total flow of the Ballyley River, as shown in *Table No.* 4 below.

Table No. 4: Proportion of storm flow in the Ballyley River originating from proposed site

Return Period	1*	50	100
River Flow (m ³ /s)	6.4	11.3	12.5
Runoff From Site (m ³ /s)	0.0055	0.011	0.013
Runoff From Site As % Of River Flow	0.09	0.1	0.1

* Annual Maximum Flood

Recommended Storm Water Management 3.2.4

atec atec There are three potential options for managing the storm water generated on site. These are to:

discharge to groundwater via soak pits,

discharge to the Ballyley River via the drainaged itenes on site, or

discharge directly to the Ballyley Rivers inspection Discharge to Groundwater Consent of Consent of

3.2.4.1 Discharge to Groundwater

The information obtained from the site visit, desk study and drillers logs suggests that the site is poorly drained. There were no soakaway tests done on the site, but the available information indicates that it would be prone to waterlogging and not suitable for discharging runoff from the site.

The Teagasc subsoils maps indicate that an area to the north-west of the development site is underlain with deep, well drained soils. This area might be suitable for soakaways for the discharge of storm water to ground. However, BRE365 Digest Tests would be required to confirm the suitability of this area.



3.2.4.2 Discharge to River via drainage ditches

At the time of the site visit on 12th December 2006 the drainage ditch in the southeast of the site leading into the Ballyley River was at capacity. This was during a wet week, but nonetheless does indicate that there is a potential for this drainage ditch to fill. Therefore, OGE do not recommend discharging rainfall runoff to the ditches but instead piping it directly into the Ballyley River.

3.2.4.3 Discharge directly to Ballyley River

The above calculations show that the estimated discharge from the site during heavy rainfall events would not contribute a significant amount of the overall flow of the Ballyley River (0.1% of the total flow). Therefore, in OGE's opinion discharging runoff water directly to the river would not increase the flood risk of the river and is the most suitable option for managing storm water. A 150mm pipe is recommended to transfer the runoff to the river. The proposed locations of the discharge pipe and discharge point to the Ballyley River are presented in Figure No. 6.

3.2.4.4 Additional Recommendations

Additional Recommendations OGE recommend that the storm water management system include an oil interceptor in the event of any spillage onto the paved areas from vehicles on the site. A silt trap is also recommended for collection of any material transported onto the paved areas by vehicles. There is no concern of contamination from the compositing facility itself as the facility and all storage of material will be inside on a concrete base.

To reiterate, there will be no additional water flowing to the Ballyley River as a result of the proposed development. The site lies entirely within the river catchment. However, the developed area will result in the water moving to the river faster than it would naturally via the soil.

IMPACTS ON THE GEOLOGY, SOIL AND WATER ENVIRONMENTS 4

4.1 **Direct Impacts**

There will be no direct impacts from the proposed development on the geology.



The construction of the composting facility will entail the removal and placement of soil, this is a permanent but acceptable consequence of development.

There is no potential impact on water quality from the composting facility itself. If it is developed as proposed, the activities will not result in any discharge or potential leakages to either groundwater or surface water. There is the potential for runoff from paved areas to contaminate the river or the groundwater with hydrocarbons in the event of a leaky vehicle or with mud material carried in by vehicles, but this can be easily mitigated against.

The soils and subsoils appear to have low permeability and there is the potential for the runoff from the site to cause waterlogging or overwhelm the existing drainage ditches if not properly managed.

5 MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 Stormwater Management System

only any other use. It is proposed to collect all rainwater coming on to the paved or developed areas of the site and discharge directly to the Ballyley River via a 150mm diameter pipe. This will ensure that there is no additional pressure on the capacity of the sisting drainage ditches and that the water reaches the river which has the capacity to receive the storpowater. ofcor

Oil Interceptor and Silt Trap 5.2

It is proposed to install both an oil interceptor and silt trap as part of the storm water management system for the site. This will ensure that there is no contamination of either the river or the groundwater from mud carried in with vehicles or in the unlikely event of an oil leak.

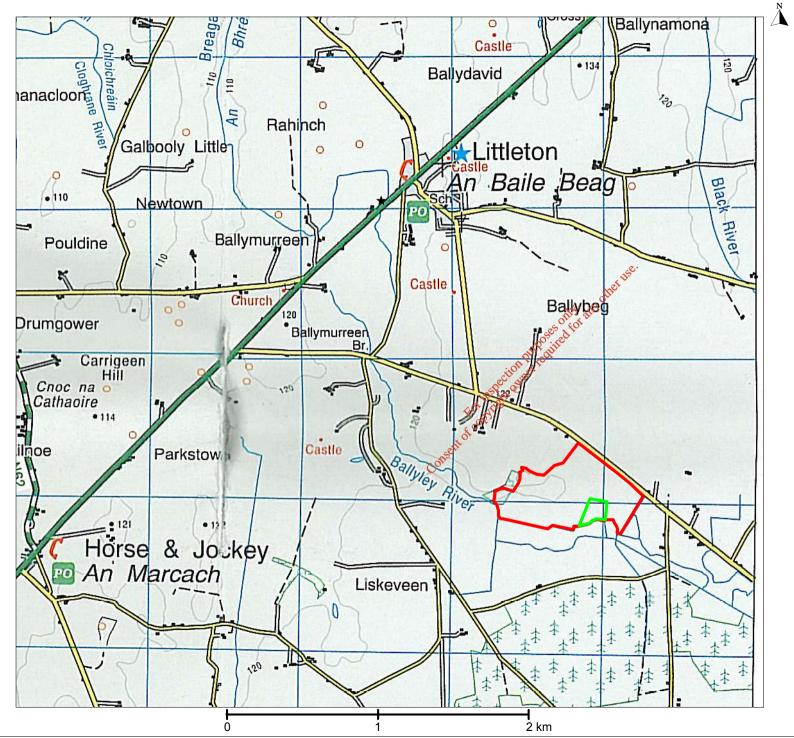
5.3 Hydrochemical Monitoring

It is proposed to establish a monitoring programme to verify that the development is having no impact on the chemistry of either the groundwater or river water. Annual monitoring is proposed for the parameters analysed during the sampling in December 2006. These parameters are taken from the EPA Landfill Monitoring recommendations (EPA, 2004), compliance monitoring.



The parameters are as follows: pН, electrical conductivity, ammoniacal nitrogen, total solids, calcium, cadmium, chromium, chloride, copper, cyanide, iron, lead, Consent of confright owner required for any other use. magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, mercury, sodium, sulphate, zinc, total alkalinity, total organic carbon, total oxidised nitrogen

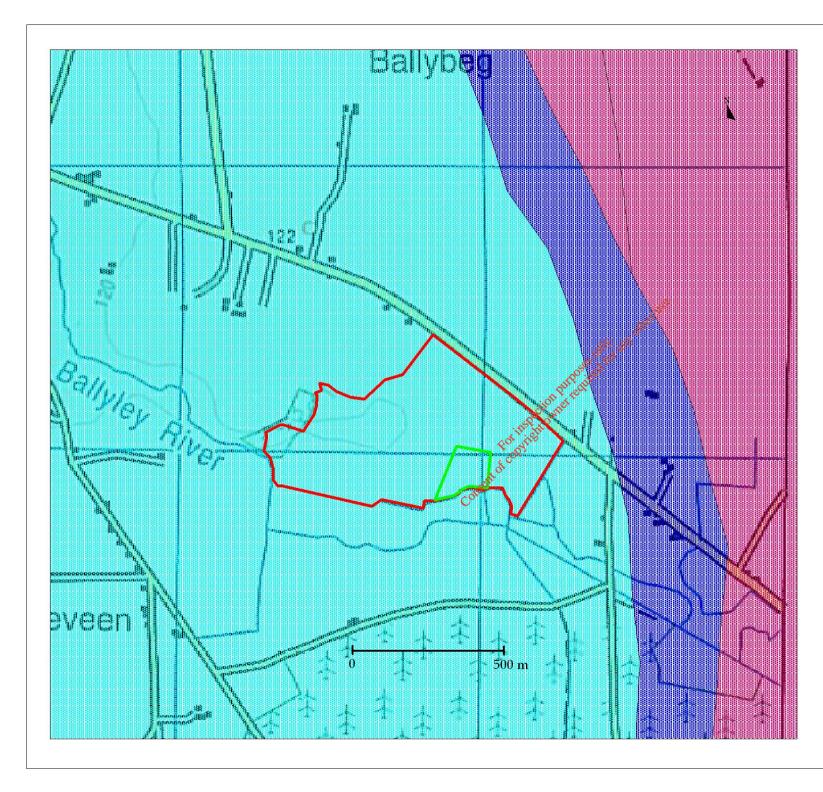




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Client: Acorn Recycling Ltd.

Project:

Soils, Geology and Water Section Of EIS For Proposed Composing Facility Littleton, Co. Tipperary

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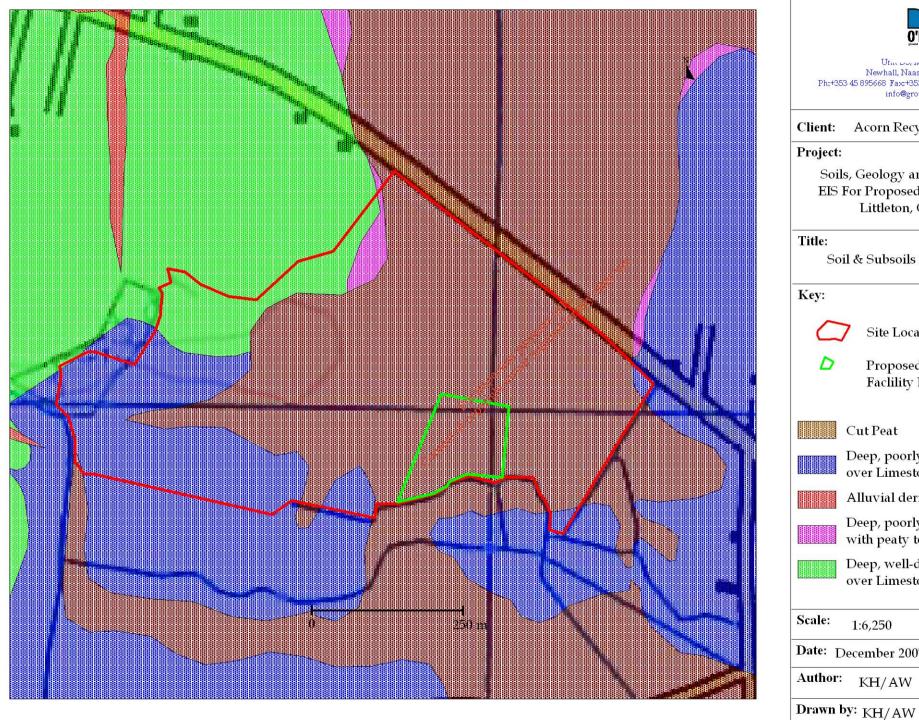
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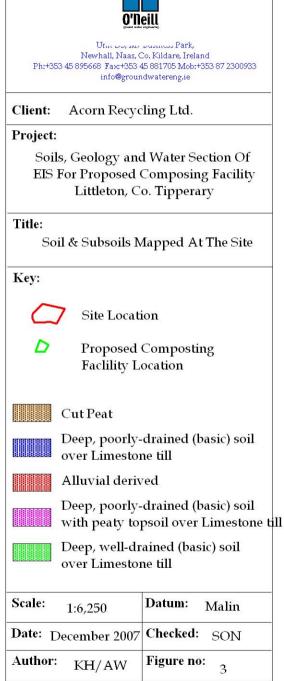
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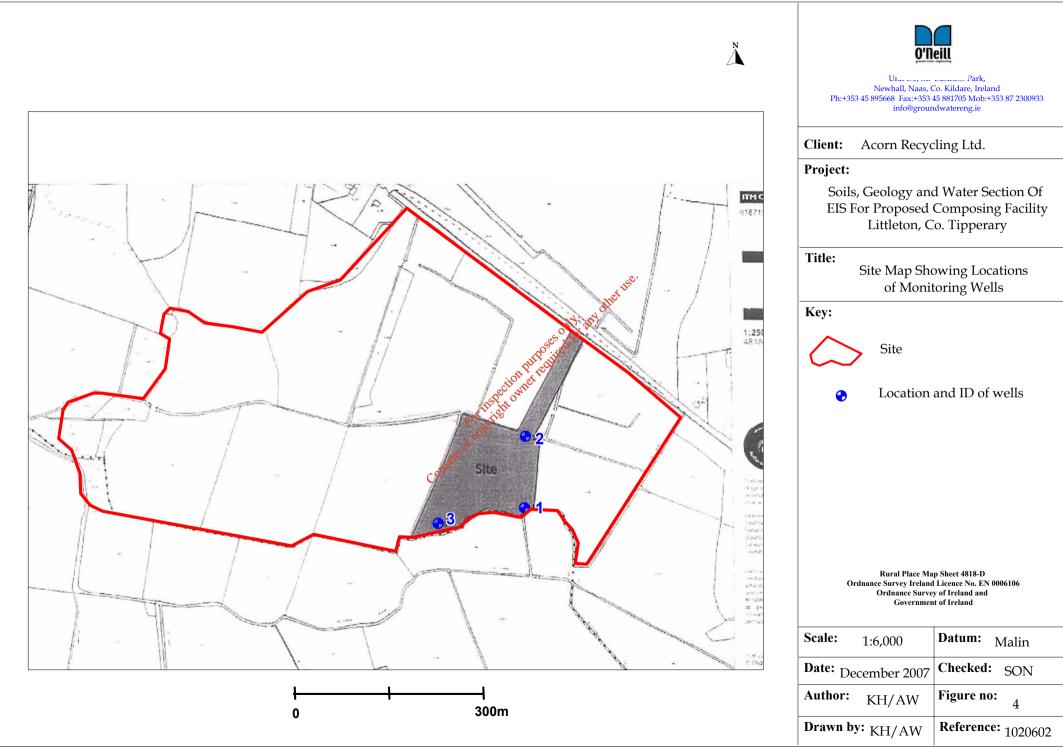
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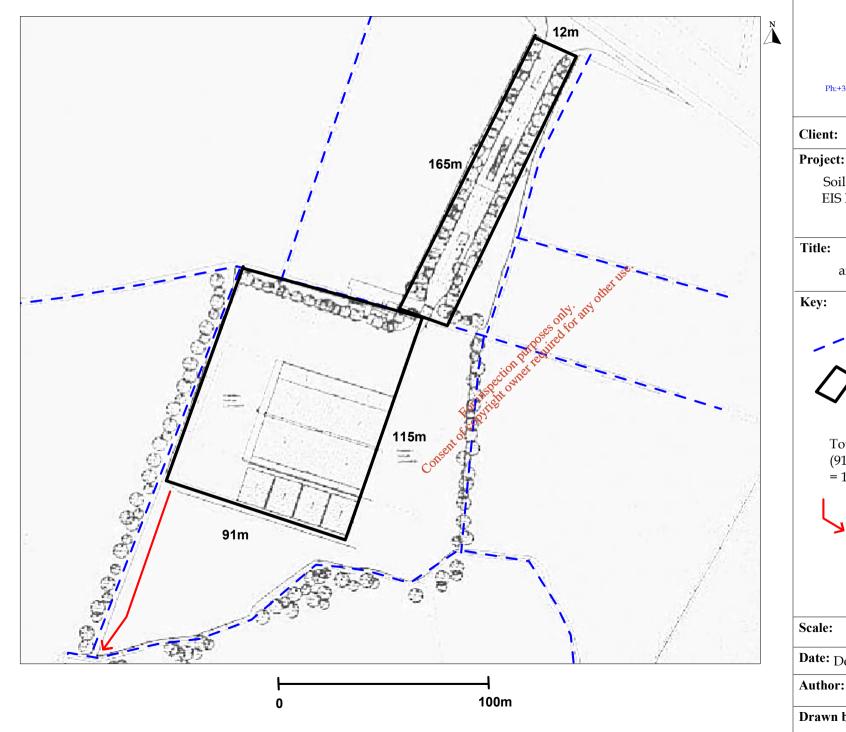
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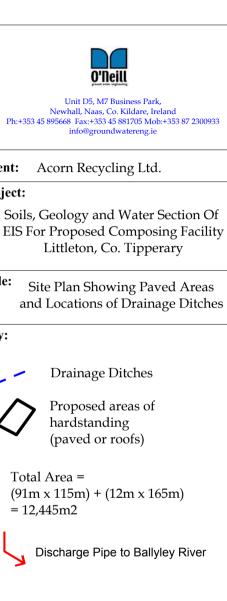




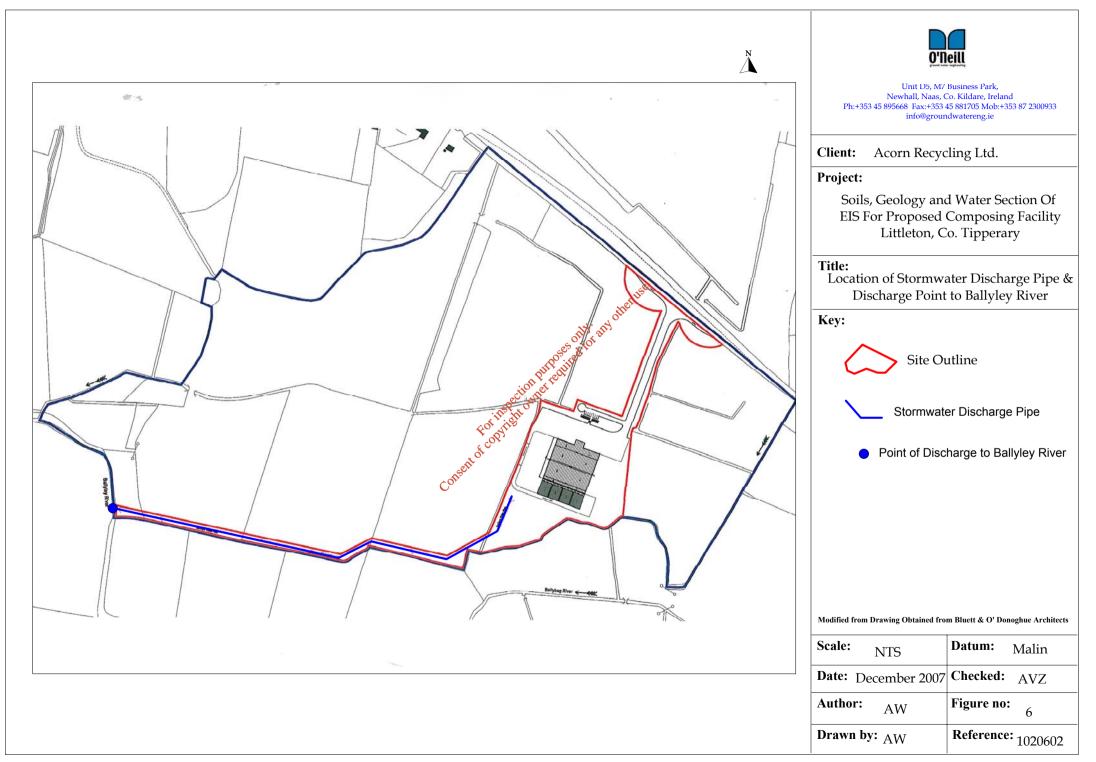
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APPENDIX CERTIFICATES CERTIFICATES COMPANY COM





ALcontrol Laboratories (Dublin)

18a Rosemount Business Park, Ballycoolin, Dublin 11 Ireland Tel: +353 (0) 1 8829893 Fax: +353 (0) 1 8829895

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client:

O'Neill Ground Water Engineering

Unit D5 M7 Business Park Newhall Naas Co. Kildare

Attention: **Kirsty Hooker**

Date: 4 January, 2007

06-B07989/01 **Our Reference:**

Your Reference: ACORN

Location:

Spection purposes only any other use. A total of 3 samples was received analysis on Wednesday, 13 December 2006. Accredited laboratory tests are defined in the log sheet, but opinions, interpretations and on-site data expressed herein are outside the scope of ISO 17025 accreditation. We are pleased to enclose our final report, it was a pleasure to be of service to you, and we look forward to our continuing association.

Should this report require incorporation into client reports, it must be used in its entirety and not simply with the data sections alone.

Signed

Ken Scally General Manager, Ireland

Loracine Mr Noncerco

Lorraine McNamara Laboratory Technical Manager

ASHLING MULCAHY

Compiled By

Ashling Mulcahy

Printed at 15:26 on 05/01/2007 ALcontrol Geochem Ireland is a trading division of ALcontrol UK Limited. Registered Office: Templeborough House, Mill Close, Rotherham, S60 1BZ. Registered in England and Wales No. 4057291



Notes :				05-80/989-50003-A18	06-B0/989-S0003-A16	06-B07989-S0003-A14	06-B07989-S0003-A03	06-B07989-S0003-A01	06-B07989-S0002-A17	06-80/989-S0002-A15	06-B07989-S0002-A04	06-B07989-S0002-A01	00-80/989-SUUUT-A18	05 B07000 50001 410	00-007909-30001-A14	06 B07080 C0001 A14	DC B07060 60001 404	06-B07989-S0001-A01	ALcontrol Reference	UKAS ACC		
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ALcontrol Laboratories Ireland

Test Schedule

Sample Type: WATER

Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker

Location:

Date of Receipt: 13/12/2006

Ref Number: 06-B07989/01

Client: O'Neill Ground Water Engineering

page2 / 9

			06-B07989-S0003-A18	06-80/989-S0003-A16	06-807989-S0003-A14	06-B07989-S0003-A03	06-B07989-S0003-A01	06-B07989-S0002-A17	06-B07989-S0002-A15	06-B07989-S0002-A04	06-B07989-S0002-A01	06-B07989-S0001-A18	06-B07989-S0001-A16	06-80/989-50001-A14	06-B07989-S0001-A04	06-80/989-S0001-A01	əonərəi Reference	UKAS Accredited		_
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						×				×				1	×	1	stsriqiuS	<	KONE	Z
			•			×			•	×		•	•	1	×		Total Oxidised Nitrogen	<	KONE	
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			•	×	•	•		×	•	•	•		•	×	•	'	Total Cyanide		SPECTRO SPECTRO	

Date of Receipt: 13/12/2006

Ref Number: 06-B07989/01

ALcontrol Laboratories Ireland Test Schedule

Client: O'Neill Ground Water Engineering

Sample Type: WATER

Location:

Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker

Notes : NUMERIC VALUES INDICATE ADDITIONAL SCHEDULING

page3 / 9

Notes -					06-B07989-S0003-A18	06-B07989-S0003-A16	06-B07989-S0003-A14	06-807989-S0003-A03	06-B07989-S0003-A01	06-B07989-S0002-A17	06-B07989-S0002-A15	06-B07989-S0002-A04	06-B07989-S0002-A01	06-B07989-S0001-A18	06-B07989-S0001-A16	06-807989-S0001-A14	00-BU/989-SUUUT-AU4		06-B07989-S0001-A01	ອວຕອາອາອາອາຊາດວາງກອວງA	UKAS Accr					
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																				,			Client Ref: ACORN	Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker	Location:	Sample Type: WATER
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Notes : NUMERIC VALUES INDICATE ADDITIONAL SCHEDULING

page4 / 9

ALcontrol Laboratories Ireland Test Schedule

ALcontrol Laboratories Ireland

Test Schedule Summary

Ref Number: 06-B07989/01

Sample Type: WATER

Client: O'Neill Ground Water Engineering Date of Receipt: 13/12/2006

Location: Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker Client Ref: ACORN

* SUBCONTRACTED TO OTHER LABORATORY / ** SAMPLES ANALYSED AT THE CHESTER LABORATORY

SCHEDULE	METHOD	TEST NAME	TOTAL
V		Disashad Margura Laur Laur	0
X X	CV AA FLAME PHOTO	Dissolved Mercury Low Level Potassium	3
			3
X	FLAME PHOTO	Sodium	3
X	GRAVIMETRIC	Total Solids	3
X	HPLC	Total Phenols by HPLC	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Arsenic Low Level	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Barium Low Level	3 4 4
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Boron Low Level	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Cadmium Low Level	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Calcium Low Level	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Chromium Low Level	3
х	ICP MS	Dissolved Copper Low Level and	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Iron Low Level Creation	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Lead Low Lever	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Magnesium Low Level	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Manganese Low Level	3
X	ICP MS	Dissolved Nickel Pow Level	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Phosphorus Low Level	3
Х	ICP MS	Dissolved Selenium Low Level	3
х	ICP MS	Dissolved Silver Low Level	3
х	ICP MS	Dissoved Zinc Low Level	3
х	IR	Total Organic Carbon	3
Х	KONE	Chloride	3
Х	KONE	Fluoride	3
х	KONE	Sulphate	3
Х	KONE	Total Oxidised Nitrogen	3
Х	SPECTRO	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	3
Х	SPECTRO	Total Cyanide	3
Х	TITRATION	Total Alkalinity	3

	Notes :								06-B07989-S0003	06-B07989-S0002	06-B07989-S0001		əənərəfəЯ lorfnoə.lA	UKAS Accredite			_					
	Notes : METHOD DETECTION LIMITS ARE NOT ALWAYS ACHIEVABLE DUE TO VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.								1020603	1020602	1020601		Sample اdentity	UKAS Accredited [Testing Laboratory] No. 1291	Method Detection Limit	Detection Method					Validated	Interim
	IMITS ARE NO								UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN		Other ID	ry] No. 1291	ion Limit	ethod	(of fir	Date of Receipt:		Ref Nu		
	F ALWAYS								<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	ug/l	Dissolved Mercury Low Level		<0.05ug/1	CV AA	(of first sample)	Receipt:	Client:	Ref Number:		
Checked By :	ACHIEVABI								1.8	3.0	1.1	mg/l	muisseto9	<	<0.05ug/l <0.2mg/l	FLAME PHOTO		13/12/2006	O'Neill	06-B07		
l By :	LE DUE TO						125		8.5	9.0	8.5	mg/l	wnibo2	<	<0.2mg/l	FLAME PHOTO FLAME PHOTO GRAVIMETRIC		006	Client: O'Neill Ground Water Engineering	06-B07989/01		ALc
Ashling Mulcahy	VARIOUS								116	209	106	mg/l	sbillog letoT		<5mg/l	GRAVIMETRIC			Water E			ALcontrol Laboratories
Mulcahy	CIRCUMST,								<0.01	<0.01%	<0.01	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	inc, sloned lstoT	<	<0.01mg/l	HPLC			Engineer		Table	l Lat
	ANCES BEY							0517	10×00	2 ⁰ ≤1	ъ	l/bn	wol zinezıA bəvlozsiQ İəvəJ	<	<1ug/l	ICP MS			ing		Table Of Results	orat
	OND OUR				cé	150	X OL	C	088	258	444	ug/l	woJ muinsa bəvlossiQ Level	< <	<1ug/l	ICP MS					esults	ories
	CONTROL.								40	40	30	l/bn	Wol Boron Low Level	×	<3ug/l	ICP MS						Ireland
									<0.4	<0.4	<0.4	l/gu	wol muimbsO bəvlossiD İəvəJ	V	<0.4ug/l	ICP MS	Cli	Client (-	Sample		nd
									32320	69740	36990	l/gu	ہ Dissolved Calcium Low اوvel			ICP MS	ent Ref:	Contact:	Location:	• Type:		
	NDP = NO								17	\$	52	l/gu	muimorid Chromium Low Level			ICP MS	Client Ref: ACORN	Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker		Sample Type: WATER		
	= NO DETERMINATION POSSIBLE								^1	<u>۸</u>	<u>.</u>	l/bn	Dissolved Copper Low Level	×	<1ug/l	ICP MS	2	looker		R		
	NATION PO								72	227	128	l/gu	Dissolved Iron Low Level	<	<2ug/l	ICP MS				-		
	OSSIBLE								7	2	1	uq/l	Wol Lead Lead Low	~	<1ug/l	ICP MS						
									15990	12490	7372	uq/I	muisəngsM bəvlossiQ İəvəJ woJ	<	<100ug/1	ICP MS					page6 /	9

Printed at 15:26 on 05/01/2007 * SUBCONTRACTED TO OTHER LABORATORY / ** SAMPLES ANALYSED AT THE CHESTER LABORATORY

6 / <u>7</u> 96e	d							Γ				
				TITRATION	<1mg/l		Total Alkalinity as CaCO	ma/l	140	190	140	THU SSIBLE
				SPECTRO SPECTRO TITRATION	<0.05mg/l		Total Cyanide	ma/l	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	
	2	looker	7	SPECTRO	<0.2mg/l		Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	mq/l	5.8	<0.7	2.3	
	Sample Type: WATER Location:	Client Contact: Kirsty Hooker	Client Ref: ACORN	KONE	<0.3mg/l	>	Total Oxidised Nitrogen as N	l/bm	<0.3	3.3	<0.3	
	le Type: Location:	Contact:	ent Ref:	KONE	<3mg/l	>	Sulphate	l/bm	ę	21	9	
pu	Sample	Client (CI	KONE	<0.1mg/l		Fluoride	l/gm	0.2	0.2	0.5	
ntrol Laboratories Ireland Table Of Results			(e;	KONE	<1mg/l	>	Chloride	mg/l	14	17	11	SONTROL.
oratories Of Results				R	<2mg/l	>	Total Organic Carbon	l/gm	ى د	12	\$, our our of the second
borat e Of R	ring)		ICP MS	<1ug/l	>	Dissolved Zinc Low Level	-0	24	6. 28	S. E.H.	ANCES BEY
ol Labo Table	mber: 06-B07989/01 Client: O'Neill Ground Water Engineering			ICP MS	<2ug/l	>	Dissolved Silver Low Level	0,1/6n	<22	\$	<2	CIRCUMST
ontro	1 Water E			ICP MS	<1ug/1	>	Level Control of the selection of the se	l/ɓn	<1	<1	<1	VARIOUS (
ALco	7989/0	2006		ICP MS	<10ug/1	>	Dissolved Phosphorus Low Level	l/gn	290	245	219	LE DUE TO
	06-B0 O'Neill	13/12/2		ICP MS	<1ug/1	>	Dissolved Nickel Low Level	l/gu	20	25	11	ACHIEVABI
	Ref Number: 06-B07989/01 Client: O'Neill Ground	Receipt:	(or nrst sample)	ICP MS	V	>	Dissolved Manganese Low Level	l/bn	64	12	171	TALWAYS
	Ref N	Date of Receipt: 13/12/2006		lethod	tion Limit	ry] No. 1291	Other ID		UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	
Interim Validated				Detection Method	Method Detection Limit	UNAS ACCREDITED [LESTING LABORATORY] No. 1291	Sample Identity		1020601	1020602	1020603	Notes: Mining
						UNAS ACCIEGIT	ALcontrol Reference		T0002-686/09-00	06-BU/989-S0002	06-B07989-S0003	Notes: 2

Checked By: Ashling Mulcahy

Printed at 15:26 on 05/01/2007



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VPPENDIX

- Results are expressed as mg/kg dry weight (dried at 30°C) on all soil analyses except for the following: NRA Leach tests, flash point, and ammoniacal N₂ by the BRE method, VOC, PRO, Cyanide, Acid Soluble Sulphide, SVOC, DRO, the BRE method, VOC, PRO, Cyanide, Acid Soluble Sulphide, SVOC, DRO,
- Samples will be run in duplicate upon request, but an additional charge may be incurred.
- 3. A sub sample of all samples received will be retained free of charge for one month for soils and one month for waters (sample size permitting), but may then be discarded unless we are instructed to the contrary. Once the initial period has expired, a storage charge will be applied for each month or part thereof until the client cancels the request for sample storage.
- 4. With respect to turnaround, we will always endeavour to meet client requirements wherever possible, but turnaround times cannot be absolutely guaranteed due to so many variables beyond our control.
- 5. We take responsibility for any test performed by sub-contractors (marked with an asterisk). We endeavour to use UKAS Accredited Laboratories, who either complete a quality questionnaire or are audited by ourselves. For some determinands there are no UKAS Accredited Laboratories, in this instance a determinands there are no UKAS Accredited Laboratories, in this instance a laboratory with a known track record will se utilised.
- 6. When requested, an asbestos screents done in-house on soils and if no fibres are detected, an asbestos screents done in-house on soils and if no fibres detected. If fibres are detected, then identification and quantification is carried out by ALcontrol Technichem or Alcontrol Shutlers in the UK off a sample is suspected of containing asbestos, then drying and crushing will be suspended on that sample until the asbestos is present, then no analysis requiring dry sample are undertaken.
- 7. If no separate volatile sample is supplied by the client, the integrity of the data may be compromised if the laboratory is required to create a sub-sample from the bulk sample – similarly, if a headspace is present in the volatile sample.
- NDP No Determination Possible due to insufficient/unsuitable sample.
- Metals in water are performed on a filtered sample, and therefore represent dissolved metals – total metals must be requested separately.
- 10. A table containing the date of analysis for each parameter is not routinely included with the report, but is available upon request.

Last updated February 2005

Deaths On P Teresa and in-law Pat, micces, ne bours, relat ccircle of fi vueral Hon un this (Thu om 6pm, w pm to St Pat **COLLINS** (Do Bunalun, Skif October 14, Uully, at the Me Hully, at the Me Hospital, SF McCarthy), c wife of Mich another of M her Joving hus daughter-in-law Dominic. hree Tournafulla, On October Thursday) pm to Ho equiem M Friday) at terwards to terwards to metery. dify missed in friends. So in matron and difficults in matron and dibbereen Ra are and kir are and kir is stay with thurch, Sch hurch, Sch hurch, Sch n tomorro ctober 17. ctober 17. ctober 17. des ons, if des Dominic, b sister Eileen, and Jacquel law Marga marg neighbours May she n Requiem M (Thursday) St. Poort Sister of Deeply re loving com Fr. Desmor nieces and ins, relativ Reposing a Unit, Bon Sr Cork, Ren ton 12.30pn rards t 8, the al Hos Cork): Co al, BOLSTER October fully, in the ew Cem McSWEENEY (Fifth Anniver-sary) In loving memory of DONAL, late of Knockrour, Aghabullogue, who died on October 16, 2003. On Sacred Heart of Jesus, We place all our trust in You. (Always remembered and missed by his loving family) HARRINGTON (Keelova-nogue, Bantry), (Tweniteth Anniversary): On October 10, 1988, MICHAEL. You left us for a far better place, we miss you every day, But knowing that you are at rest is our consolation. At this time, we take the opportunity again, to thank Mr Mulcahy and the wonderful staff of Bantry Hospital, for taking care of Michael in those last, sad weeks of his life. Mass has been offered for all their intentions this week. (Remembered with lowe by John and Labouré Kelleher and all the family and by his godchild Olive Martin). the proprietors do not guarantee of any particular advertisement on or at all, although every effort will meet the wishes of that advertiser. filled with returned to left O'CALLAGHAN (Second Anniversary): In loving memory of our dear sister HANNAH MARY (JOAN) Knockscovane, Meelin and South Terrace, Cork. A day that's filled with sachness has returned to us today, To mark the day you lef MURPHY: In loving memory of my dear mother MAUREEN, whose anniver-sary occurs today. Softy on an October day, You heard the angels call, You heard the angels call, You ook the hand of Jesus, And quietly left us all. (Lovingly remembered b Michael, Ethna and Eoin). ory of e of died on 4. May all. In Memoriam love you, Secret tears still fall. Living our lives witho you. Is the hardest part of al (Sadly missed by Tony a family) 14TH ANNIYERSARY In loving memory MAUREEN, late Rochestown, who died October 16, 1994. M she rest in peace. Sad are the hearts th **ADVERTISERS** of advertise issed by P Ryan more. (Sadly missed b ers, sisters Peggie) day condition of acceptance of that the proprietors do ertion of any particular adv **HOLLON CADOGAN** (Ninth Anniver-sary): In loving memory of a special husband and father DENIS CADOGAN, Market Street, Bantry, who died on October 16, 1999. Deep in our hearts you will always stay, Loved and remembered every day. (Sadly missed by your lov-ing wife May, son, daugh-ters, constin-law, grandchil-dren, relatives and friends) O'CONNELL: In loving memory of VINCENT, Cork Road, Mallow, who passed away on October 16, 2007. Silent memories keep you near, As time unfolds another year. (Always remembered with love by his daughter Edel, son-in-law Ger and grand-children David and Laura). SECOND ANNIVERSARY LATE OF KNOCKSCOYANE, MEELIN AND SOUTH TERRACE, CORK A date that is filled with sadness, Returns to us today, To mark the day you left us, In such a sudden way, No matter how life changes, No matter what we do, There is always a special place Joan, In on thearts for you. (Sadly missed by her sister Delia and Paddy, niece Kathleen, Mark and children). jo uo his sis-Michael Murphy In Memoriam EIGHT ANNIYERSARY In loving memory PADDY, who died Octobe fo, 2000. Remembers with love this day at always. (Sheila & family). Paddy Mitchell died Joan O'Callaghan REAROUR, AHERL NINTH ANNIVERSAI n loving memory MICHAEL, who died betober 16, 1999. bered everyday. (Sadly missed by mother, brothers, ters and family). Mary Josephine Lealie) McCarthy MAIN STREET, CASTLEMARTYR, CO.CORK. MAIN STREET, CASTLEMARTYR, CO.CORK. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND PRST ANNIVERSARY Lealie's family would like to sincerely thank all those who sympathized with them at the time of the untimely passing one year ago. We wish to express our appreciation to all of you who came to her Removal and the Requirem Mass and funeral. We want to also thank everybody for the Mass Cards, Sympathy Cards and letters which we received. We would like especially to acknowledge the particular kindness of her neighbours in Castlemartyr both in her lifetime and after her sad death. A number of people who are unknown to us helped at the scene of the accident and we would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to them. We want also to thank the nurses, doc-tors and chaplain at Cork University Hospital who attended to Lealie in her final hours. We wish to thank very sin-cerely Fr. J. Cogan PP Castlemartyr for officiating at the Removal and genuel mass. As often before Hydes Funeral Removal and sensitivity. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered for all your intentions. 1st Anni-martyr at Acknowledgments me, telephoned, seu, and floral tributes, s, letters of sympathy and floral tributes, se who travelled long distances to be with kes to all our relatives, kind neighbours, c colleagues who were a great support to colleagues who were a great support of a flore of C.U.H. wht i. Also to her G.P., Dr. Bertie Daly, New thanks to Fr. Patrick McCarthy for offici aral ceremonies. Also to Fr. Jim Kenneally Fr. Tadgh Fitzgerald and Fr. Joe Murph and Fr. Joe Murph On this, MARY ELLEN'S First Anniversary, her children Donal, Par-Jote, Malella, Calie, Regina, Rosie and T.J. and her extended family would like to express our sincert gratitude to all those who sympathised and supported u on our sad Burdal. We appreciate all the Mass cards the Mass and Burdal. We appreciate all the Mass cards perpetual enrolments, letters of sympathy and floral thi utes. Deepest gratitude to Fr. Jim O'Donovan, who was great friend to Marmy during his time in Drinagh, and to fis great support to the family during the fineral. Sincer thanks to Cannon Micheál O'Dálaigh who with Fr. Jim cel thanks to Cannon Micheál O'Dálaigh who with Fr. Jim cel thanks to Cannon Micheál O'Dálaigh who with Fr. Jim cel to bours and friends who helped us over the course of th funeral. As it would be impossible to thank everybody individually please accept this acknowledgement as a token o our sincere appreciation. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mas REA, BALLYDESMOND MENT AND FIRST ANNIVERSARY October 16, 2007 red for all your intentions. lie will be remembered at Mass marking the sary of her death in St Joseph's Church, Castler 00am on Sunday October 19th 2008. bome, never to be forgotten' ss at 8pm, October 18, in St. 1 uily of the late JOAN FITZGERA to sympathised with them on ank all the it Mass car and floral MOULAGOW, DRINAGH, CO. CORK WLEDGEMENT AND FIRST ANNIVE Mary Stubbs Acknowledgement and first an Mary Ellen Cronin oan Fitzgerald d mother; tho uneral. We the elephoned, se appreciation. The ered for your inter Ar Dheis Dé go r Acknowledgments ACKNOWLED de as le of to L: Furues s been submitted to anning Reference No. SV1224, permission is ught for the demolition of pgical processes). r activities to be carried or e facility are as follows: Undu Third Schedule of the Was agement Acts 1996-200 graph 6: Biological treatme tred to elsewhere in the e which results in fin ands or mixtures white osed of by means of a referred to in paragrap Planning Notices on of organic substat are not used as solv ding composting and o **Public Notices** ipperary - Natic (6188, 6520). by an El sof receipt I provision of a boar k, new road and site la incorporating car parl spaces at site entrand a ancillary works mer Daly's Seawet his, Iadies Strand, Ball ion, County Kerry, a bohn Walsh. Significa union, County Kerry, irr. John Walsh. Signific arrher information in ru-on to the application een furnished to the Pl ing Authority and is av hase at a fee not exceed the reasonable cost hase at a fee not exceed the Authority during ublic opening hours, ar ubmission or tevised pi mortantion to the fur-nor relation to the fur-fiche and in writin heave pramine hours ar the pres r than 2 ecceipt c notice an RRY COUNTY (dwelling ompostin n, Co. Tij **I. Set COUNTY COUN-I. Permission a sought for iteration of sub-division of disting dwelling into 5** eparate units, 1 no. 2 sto-ey, 4 bedroom dwelling and 2 no. 2 bedroom units astlefield Woods, Clonsilla, Jubin 15. For James Jor-Jan. This planning applica-tion may be inspected or purchased at a fee not exceeding the reasonable cost of making a copy at the offices of the planning authority during its public opening hours and a sub mission or observation ma : application may be made the authority in writing on yment of the prescribed of (e^20) , within the prescribed 5 weeks beginning on the te of receipt by the thority of the application. tion of non-commercial arge on Church Avenue and construction of 6 No. 3 orey over basement ter-aced houses with first floor tractes to rear, each with ff street parking accessed com Church Gardens, con-truction of a new vehicular ccess road off Church wenue, infill and repair to visiting stone wall to Church wenue, together with asso-iated site development and advenue, together with asso-CITY COUNCIL: nue, together with asso-ed site development and dscaping works for the ire development. The dication may be unning permission is aght by Stephen Cloonan the demolition of exist-g commercial car sales tcation may be evered or purchased at not exceeding the re-ble cost of making i at the offices of Dubli Council - Block 4, Giv Council - Block 4, Giv council - Block 4, Giv cather of the second i at the offices of Dubli i at the office offices of Dubli i at the office office office office i at the offic Planning Notices repair garages rch Gardens and dei on permission to prove the form evelopment at the form powers" shop site, 0.0 aas Road, Bluebell, Dubli aas Road, Bluebell, Dubli aas Road, Bluebell, Dubli aas Road, Bluebell, Dubli aas Road, Bluebell, Dubli aas reverlopme estaurant structure at onstruction of a new torey over lower grout correst and baseme from Old N icle set down a site works ng. Dublin exit 1 old DUBLIN CITY COUNCI Paul O Reilly am app ee, رود , & Retail (1, t part ground & 1 floor levels to redicated parking/ Plant ment level, o Proposed use of permitted Cocktail Bar and service Froposed use of permitted Cocktail Bar and service 368 sq.m); 368 sq.m) at 1st floor level as retail floorspace Proposed use of permitted cinema (c.1,135 sq.m) at 2nd Provision of cinema access foyer at ground floor level; Provision of cinema access foyer at ground floor level; Proposed use of use of cinema lounge as part of panded hotel conference area (c.358 sq.m); Provision of cinema access foyer at ground floor level; Proposed use of use of cinema lounge as part of panded hotel conference area (c.358 sq.m). Provision of a double height cinema at basement levels in with an increase in hotel floor area of c.71 sq.m. The eral floor area of Block C remains unaltered. Block D (part thereof): Provision of a double height cinema at basement levels in u of permitted 2 no. levels of car and bioycle parking, talling c. 2,652 sq.m: (At basement level -001 provision of life and and the part of the parking, fight c.234 sq.m. c.234 sq.m. is results in an increase of c.753 sq.m of retail floorspace d a reduction of c.582 sq.m to the permitted restaurant. Block C. Provision of an events ticket kiosk (c.9 sq.m) at ground or level; total floor area of permitted Blocks A, B,C and D (and 3 basement levels) will increase from c.134,922 sq.m to 37,600 sq.m, a net increase of c.2,678 sq.m. a application site incorporates Protected Structures at a application site incorporates Protected Structures at s 27-15 Henry Street, 94-96 Middle Abbey Street; and its rear of 87-90 (Independent House, a Protected ucture) Middle Abbey Street. 0; basement level -001, an increase of permitted retail of c. 164 sq.m as a result of the reconfiguration of of 1 units at basement level; onfiguration of uses within permitted basement areas to prising the following: t basement level -002, the relocation of 24 no. cår basement level -002, the relocation of 24 no. cår be reduced from permitted c.3,009 sq.m to c.1,957 1 by this and relocation of permitted cinema; plant area be reduced from permitted cinema; plant area to be reduced from permitted cinema; plant area be reduced from permitted cinema; plant a LIN CITY COUNCIL Is Properties Ltd intends to apply for permission for the Properties Ltd intends to apply for permission for opment on this site of c. 1.86 ha which is bounded to forth by Proby's Lane, Henry Street, the rear of No's 1 Henry Street, the GPO Arcade; to the South by Middle by Street and the rear of No's 87-90, Independent House rotected Structure), to the East by No's 16-18 Henry Mr to the western boundaries of the GPO Arcade, Prince's it, the western boundaries of the GPO Arcade, Prince's by Liffey Street Upper and No. 6 Henry Street all at of by Liffey Street Upper and No. 6 Henry Street all at of the 1. The development will consist of modifications to Pr lifted Blocks A, B, C, and D (per Reg. Ref. 517/0/66. An Filedala Ref. PL29N224640) comprising of-lock A: beneath the permitted Arrotis Department Store the construction of a new retail use at -003 basement the was previously granted); odifications to the permitted retail units at levels -001, a multis rand 2md; and the permitted retail units will result in a bud spection. plication may be inspected or purchased at plication may be inspected or purchased at ing the reasonable cost of making a copy, at ment, Block 4, Ground Floor, Civic Offices, ublin 8) during its public opening hours (0 p.m. Monday to Friday). A submission or relation to the application may be made in n City Council on payment of the prescribed in the period of 5 weeks beginning on the A D: removal of stairs between 1st and 2nd floor level permitted restaurant unit; oseed new retail use to 2nd floor of permitted restau-uit to provide for additional retail floorspace (c.870 in a which be relocated to block b; covision of 4 No. new retail units at levels -001 base-toried, ground, 1st and 2nd floor totaling c.6,514 sq.m eu of permitted department store floor area for Arnotts. I result of these revisions, the overall department store repace within Block A will increase by c.1,923 sq.m; r. retail floorspace within Block A will increase by 762 sq.m. The total increase in floor area of Block A will c.4,004 sq.m of additional retail use at -003 basement base-2,652 sq.m; 2,652 sq.m; nent level -001 provision of lift and stair core Planning Notices basement level -003, the relocation of 42 no. spac under Block D to under Block B with consequent tion of permitted retail storage area from c.1,792 sq. ren permitted retail units will result in i sq.m of permitted retail floor area wh. 0.Block B; overall floor area of Block D od Quay, Dublin 8) uu od Quay, Dublin 8) uu 00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. Mon servation in relation to t titing to Dublin City Count e of \notin 20 within the perit the of receipt by the autho unning Notices Examiner sday 16.10.2008 the



APPLICATION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY FOR A WASTE LICENCE

Acorn Recycling Limited, Archerstown Industrial Estate, Thurles, Co. Tipperary intends to apply to the Environmental Protection Agency for a Waste Licence for a waste management facility (consisting of aerobic treatment of biodegradable waste, including composting) at Ballybeg, Littleton, Co. Tipperary – National grid reference (6188, 6520). The facility will have the capacity to process up to 45,000 tonnes of non-hazardous biodegradable waste per annum.

The principal class of activity to be carried out at the facility, as specified in the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2003 is as follows:

Paragraph 2: Recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not use as solvents (including composting and other biological processes)

Other activities to be carried out at the facility are as follows:

Under the Third Schedule of the Waste Management Acts 1996-2003

Paragraph 6: Biological treatment not referred to elsewhere in this schedule which results in final compounds or mixtures which are disposed of by means of any activity referred to in paragraphs 1 to 5 or paragraphs 7 to 10 of this schedule, it is the schedule of the sc

Paragraph 13. Storage prior to submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this Schedule, other than temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where the waste concerned is produced

Under the Fourth Schedule of the Waste Management Acts 1996-2003

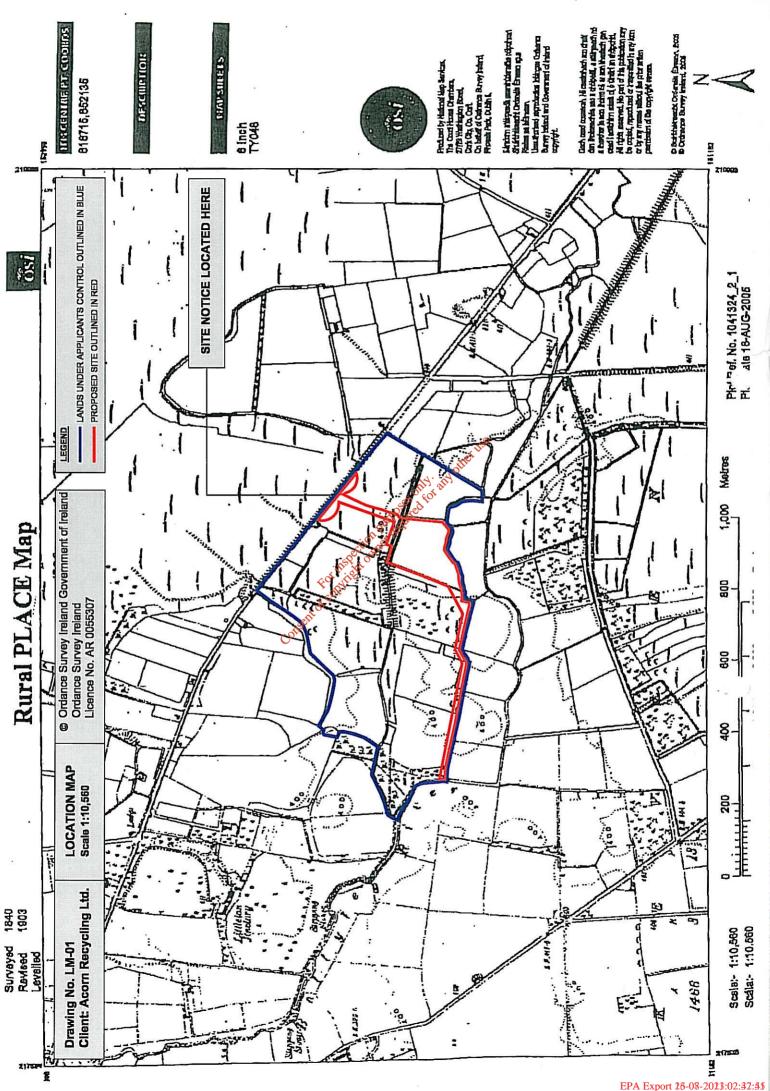
<u>Paragraph 13</u>: Storage of waste intended for submission to any activity referred to in a preceding paragraph of this schedule, other than temporary storage, pending collection, on the premises where such waste is produced.

An Environmental Impact Statement will be submitted to the Agency along with the Waste Licence Application.

A copy of the Waste Licence Application, the Environmental Impact Statement, and such further information relating to the application as may be furnished to the Agency in the course of the Agency's consideration of the application, will as soon as practicable after receipt by the agency, be available for inspection or purchase at the headquarters of the Agency.

Signed: Nonce Negsler

Date of erection of site notice: 15/10/08



EPA Export 26-08