



Annual Environmental Report (AER) 2020

Company Name: Intel Ireland Limited

Licence Number: P0207-04

Address: Collinstown Industrial Park, Leixlip, Co. Kildare

Class of Activity¹:

- Class 2-Energy
- Class 12-Surface Coatings
- Class 13-Other Activities

¹ See Appendix I

Purpose of this Report

One of the functions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to licence and regulate the activities² of large scale industrial (e.g. chemical, food processors, power plants) and waste facilities. Submitting an Annual Environmental Report (AER) is a requirement of all EPA licences.

An AER is a public document. To this end, this format has been developed for industrial and waste licence holders (other than the intensive agriculture sector) to use as a template. This is to assist any member of the public to interpret and understand the environmental performance of the licensed facility.

The AER is a **summary** of environmental information for a given year. It includes:

- Details of the licence holder's environmental goals achieved, goals to maintain compliance and/or improve their environmental performance;
- Answers to questions regarding their facility's activities;
- Tables of results from monitoring emissions such as air, water, noise, and odour; and
- Details of waste generated, accepted and treated.

An AER does **not** provide detailed technical data. Such information is available in three ways:

- 1) Contacting the licence holder directly. The Contact Us section of this template enables the licence holder to provide details of where a member of the public can obtain further information on topics reported in this document.

² See Appendix I

- 2) Some documents³ are available on the EPA website via the licence details page for each individual licence. This can be found by browsing either the <http://www.epa.ie/licensing/> or <http://www.epa.ie/enforcement/> pages of the EPA website.
- 3) All formal enforcement correspondence exchanged between the EPA and a licence holder during the regulatory process is available for public viewing by appointment at any EPA Office.

If you have a question or query about an AER or an individual EPA licensed facility see the EPA's website or contact the relevant EPA office. See <http://www.epa.ie/about/contactus/> for contact details.

³ This includes EPA site inspection and compliance monitoring reports, licence holders' self-monitoring reports, AERs and special reports

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Glossary

Abatement Equipment	Technology used to reduce pollution
AER	Annual Environmental Report.
CRAMP	Closure, Restoration and Aftercare Management Plan.
ELRA	Environmental Liability Risk Assessment.
Emission Limit Value	Limits set for specified emissions, typically outlined in Schedule B of an EPA licence.
EMS	Environmental Management System.
Environmental Goal	An objective or target set by a licensee as part of an environmental management system (EMS).
Environmental Pollutant	Substance or material that due to its quantity and/or nature has a negative impact on the environment.
Facility	Any site or premises that holds an EPA industrial or waste licence.
FP	Financial Provision.
GJ	Giga joules, an international unit of energy measurement.
Groundwater	All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil.
Incident	As defined by an EPA industrial or waste licence.

Inert Waste	Is waste that will not undergo physical, chemical or biological change thereby, is unlikely to cause environmental pollution or harm human health.
List of Wastes (LoW)	A list of wastes drawn up by the European Commission and published as Commission Decision 2014/955/EU.
Noise Sensitive Location	Any dwelling house, hotel or hostel, health building, educational establishment, place of worship or entertainment, or any other installation or area of high amenity which for its proper enjoyment requires the absence of noise at nuisance levels.
Non-Renewable Resource	A resource of economic value that cannot be replaced at the same rate it is being consumed e.g. coal, peat, oil and natural gas.
Oil Separator	Separator system for light liquids (e.g. oil and petrol).
PRTR	Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.
Renewable Resource	Wind, solar, aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.
Sanitary Waste	Waste water from toilet, washroom and canteen facilities.
Storm Water	Rain water run-off from roof and non-process areas.

Surface Water	Lakes, rivers, streams, estuaries and coastal waters.
Trigger Level	A value set for a specific parameter, the achievement or exceedance of which requires certain actions to be taken by the licence holder.
Volatile Organic Compounds	Gases produced from solids or liquids that evaporate readily in ambient conditions.
Waste	Any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

Disclaimer

These are **not** legal definitions. Legal definitions can be found in the corresponding legislation.

Declaration

I, Mark Rutherford (Environmental Health & Safety Manager), confirm that by ticking the box below, all information in this report is truthful and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

In addition, I confirm that all monitoring and performance reporting required by our EPA licence and summarised herein is available for inspection by the EPA.

Tick here

1) Introduction

See below a brief description of our facility and a summary of our environmental performance in 2020.

Intel is a semiconductor manufacturing facility licensed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to manufacture integrated circuits and printed circuit boards.

Secondary licensed activities taking place on site to support the manufacturing process include:

- Operation of combustion installations with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 50 Megawatts and
- Surface treatment of products using organic solvents, in particular for coating and/or cleaning, with a consumption capacity of more than 200 tonnes per year.

The site operates in strict compliance with its EPA licence. All information provided in this report relate to the EPA licensed activities. There were 8 minor environmental incidents in 2020. These incidents were relating to continuous analyser downtime for air abatement equipment. There was no impact to the environment as a result of these incidents. Further detail on these are provided in Section 5 of this report.

There were 3 complaints received from neighbours in 2020 relating to EPA licensed activities of the site, two relating to noise and one relating to odour. All were fully investigated and closed out.

Production increased by approximately 2% in 2020 compared to 2019.

Construction work continued on a new manufacturing building on site in 2020.

Intel's Environmental Management System is certified to the ISO 14001 standard. In November 2020, Intel's Energy Management System was audited to the ISO 50001 standard by National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI).

In 2020, Intel Ireland won a National Irish Safety Organisation (NISO) award in the category 'Electronic/Electrical Manufacturing Business Award' for its safety excellence.

Contact Us

If you have any questions or would like further information on any aspect of this report, please contact us directly.

See below details:

Lisa Harlow – Global Public Affairs
lisa.harlow@intel.com Tel: 01-6067000

2) How we Manage our Facility

Explanation

To ensure our facility's activities do not cause environmental pollution we are required to have detailed documentation systems in place to help us manage and track our environmental performance. These systems are referred to as Environmental Management Systems (EMS). We review our EMS every year and set up-to-date **environmental goals** to continually improve our environmental performance.

The information below sets out the environmental goals for our facility to help us prevent environmental pollution and reduce our impact on the environment. Target dates for completing each goal and progress towards achieving the goal are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 Environmental Goals 2020 and 2021

Environmental Goal	Target Date	Progress
Maintain and continuously improve our Biodiversity Programme for the Intel Ireland site.	Jan – Dec 2020	Complete
Improve site and external environmental awareness.	Oct 2020	Complete
Update and improve site noise sources survey model.	Sep 2020	Complete
Increase awareness of the environmental effect of releases of high global warming refrigerant gases.	Dec 2020	Complete
Meet the Intel Corporate waste target to achieve zero hazardous waste to landfill.	Dec 2020	Complete
Contribute to the Intel Corporate non-hazardous waste target to	Dec 2020	Complete

achieve a 90% non-hazardous waste recycle rate by 2020.		
Upgrade of environmental data management system to allow for direct upload of external lab environmental wastewater data	Dec 2020	Complete
Investigate design improvements of the F14 Rotary Concentrator Thermal Oxidiser (RCTO) solvent abatement system to reduce bypasses.	Dec 2020	Complete
Contribute to the Intel Corporate water conservation 2030 goals through the site's water conservation programme.	Dec 2020	Complete
Contribute to the Intel Corporate energy conservation 2030 goals through the site's energy conservation programme.	Dec 2020	Complete
Successfully complete surveillance audit of ISO 50001 Multisite Energy Management System, with Ireland as the headquarter site.	Nov 2020	Complete
Reduce downtime of continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) on RCTO systems through system upgrades.	Dec 2020	Complete
Provide an improved storm water class.	Jan 2021	Complete
Increase awareness of environmental noise amongst personnel within Intel operations.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Develop a new application to improve the management of refrigerants.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Meet the Intel Corporate waste target to achieve zero total waste to landfill by 2030.	Dec 2029	In Progress

Contribute to Intel corporate target to implement circular economy strategies for 60% of our manufacturing waste streams, in partnership with our suppliers.	Dec 2029	In Progress
Reduce environmental impact of front of house waste being produced on site.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Implement design improvements of the F14 RCTO solvent abatement system to reduce bypasses.	Oct 2021	In Progress
Contribute to the Intel Corporate water conservation 2030 goals through the site's water conservation programme.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Contribute to the Intel Corporate energy conservation 2030 goals through the site's energy conservation programme.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Successfully complete surveillance audit of ISO 50001 Multisite Energy Management System, with Ireland as the headquarter site.	Dec 2021	In Progress
Maintain and improve our site Biodiversity Program.	Jan – Dec 2021	In Progress
Continuously improve our EHS Management Systems.	May 2021	In Progress
Improve internal and external environmental awareness.	Jan – Dec 2021	In Progress

3) Energy & Water

Energy

Explanation

Fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil are non-renewable resources. As a result, our EPA licence requires that we measure our energy use and set targets to improve the energy efficiency of our activities and reduce our overall use, where possible. Where we have the means and technology on-site to generate energy, this is also captured in this report.

The information below summarises the energy used this year compared to the previous year and includes renewable and non-renewable energy types.

Table 2 Energy Used

Energy Used (GJ)	Quantity	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Electricity	3,115,683	3%
Heavy Fuel Oil	0	0%
Light Fuel Oil	3,980	20%
Natural Gas	819,556	-5%
Coal / Solid Fuel	0	0%
Peat	0	0%
Renewable Biomass	0	0%
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	0	0%
Total Energy Used	3,939,219	1%

Comment

The electricity used at the Intel Ireland site is generated off site from certified 100% indigenous renewable sources.

The information below summarises the energy we generated on our site this year with specific focus on renewable energy generation.

Table 3 Energy Generated

Energy Generated (GJ)	Quantity	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Renewable Energy	0	N/A
Total Energy Generated	0	N/A

Comment

No renewable energy was generated on-site. All electricity supplied to site is 100% indigenous renewable as covered by Guarantees of Origin.

Water

Explanation

Water is a natural resource and we are required by our EPA licence to identify ways to reduce our use where possible. Water used in industry can be extracted from groundwater, rivers and lakes (surface water), taken from public water supplies (Irish Water), recycled from the facility's processes or harvested from rainwater.

The information below summarises and compares the quantity of water used this year compared to the previous year.

Table 4 Water Used

Source of Water Used	Quantity (m³/year)	% Increase/decrease on previous year
Groundwater	0	0
Surface Water	0	0
Public Supply	7,306,579	8%
Recycled Water	1,253,456	8%
Rainwater	0	0
Total Water Used	8,560,034	8%

Comment

Intel recycles water internally by diverting certain streams of process water from drain for use in facilities systems. This is one part of Intel's water conservation programme which also utilises other water saving opportunities.

4) Environmental Complaints

Explanation

Our EPA licence requires that activities do not cause environmental nuisance such as odour, dust or noise. Our licence also requires that we have procedures in place to record, investigate and respond to environmental complaints if or when they arise.

We have an environmental complaints procedure in place where you can contact us⁴ directly. You can also contact the EPA⁵ if you wish to make an environmental complaint, confidentially or not.

See the information below for a summary of **all** the environmental complaints relating to our EPA licensed activities made directly to us and to the EPA this year.

Table 5 Summary of All Environmental Complaints Received in

Type of Complaint	Number of Complaints Received	Number Closed
Odour / Smells	1	1
Noise	2	2
Dust		
Water Quality		
Air Quality		
Waste		
Litter		
Vermin/Flies/Birds		
Soil Contamination		
Vibration		

⁴ See Section 1, Introduction – Contact Us

⁵ If you wish to contact the EPA to make an environmental complaint about an EPA licenced facility, please go to <https://lema.epa.ie/complaints>

Other		
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Comment

All 2020 noise concerns were fully investigated and resolved. Follow up actions were communicated to the complainants with continuous engagement during the investigation.
The odour concern was also investigated, and no source/condition was identified that could explain off-site odour.

5) Environmental Incidents

Explanation

It is our responsibility as an EPA licensed facility to ensure we have systems in place to prevent incidents that have the potential to cause environmental pollution. If an incident occurs, we are required to report it to the EPA, investigate the cause and fix the problem.

The EPA classify environmental incidents into 5 categories based on the potential impact on the environment:

- Minor
- Limited
- Serious
- Very Serious
- Catastrophic

See Table 6 for the number of the environmental incidents we reported to the EPA this year.

Table 6 Number of Environmental Incidents

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Abatement Equipment Offline					
Breach of Ambient ELV					
Breach of Emission Limit					
Explosion					
Fire					
Monitoring Equipment Failure	8				
Odour					
Spillage					
Breach of trigger Level					
Uncontrolled Release					

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Other					

Comment

All monitoring equipment failures noted as above related to air monitoring equipment. There was no impact to the environment as a result of these failures.

6) Our Environmental Emissions

Explanation

We are required to ensure the emissions from our activities do not cause environmental pollution.

We are required to monitor any of the following emissions that we make:

- Storm water
- Waste water
- Air
- Groundwater
- Noise

We regularly test any such emissions for specific pollutants and materials to ensure they do not contain levels of pollution that exceed emission limit values (ELVs) or cause environmental pollution. If monitoring of an emission indicates an ELV is exceeded, we are required to report this to the EPA⁶.

The next sub-sections of this report summarise our compliance with any Emission Limit Values (ELVs) set in our EPA licence. Some emissions monitored do not have specific ELVs, but we still carry out monitoring and report all incidents that may give rise to environmental pollution.

⁶ See section 5, Incidents

Storm Water

Explanation

Storm water is rain water run-off from roof and non-process areas of a facility, e.g. car parks, and generally shall not contain any pollution. Storm water is usually released into a local water body after a basic form of treatment. Our EPA licence requires that we manage storm water to ensure no polluting substances or materials are released into the environment.

The information below summarises how the storm water from our facility is treated, where it is released and the results of monitoring this year.

1. Storm water from our facility is managed prior to release by:

Site storm water flows via interceptors to the site's storm water retention pond and then to the River Rye. Flow and pH of the discharge to the River Rye is continuously monitored. There is an outlet valve which can be closed remotely or manually at any time if there are any concerns over the discharge quality.

2. Storm water from our facility is released into the following water bodies:

River Rye.

Table 7 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant⁷	Comment
pH	Continuous monitoring	100%	Trigger levels agreed with the EPA
Flow	Continuous monitoring	N/A	
COD	52	N/A	
Conductivity	52	N/A	
Total Organic Carbon (as C)	52	N/A	
Total Heavy Metals	2	N/A	
Visual Inspection	365	N/A	

Comment

All storm water emissions monitoring was carried out as per IE Licence P0207-04.

⁷ % compliant = [(number of samples compliant) / (number of samples taken)] x 100. Compliance could refer to emission limit values or trigger levels. The EPA commonly use trigger levels on stormwater discharges.

Waste Water

Explanation

There are two types of waste water that can be produced:

- Process waste water produced from the activities and;
- Sanitary waste water from toilets, washrooms and canteens.

Our EPA licence requires us to manage our waste water on or off-site and ensure that it does not cause environmental pollution when discharged into the environment.

The information below summarises how we treat the waste water produced from our activities, where it is released and the results of monitoring this year.

1. Waste water produced by our activities is treated as follows before discharge to a receiving waterbody;

The waste water generated at Intel is neutralised onsite before being discharged to Irish Water's Leixlip Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant for further treatment.

2. Treated waste water from our facility is released into the following water bodies:

Waste water from Intel is discharged to Irish Water's Leixlip Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plant for further treatment before being discharged into the River Liffey.

Table 8 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Equivalence	52	100%	
Inorganic Suspended Solids	52	100%	
Total Suspended Solids	52	100%	
Total Dissolved Solids	52	100%	
Total Nitrogen	52	100%	
Total Phosphorus	52	100%	
Fluorides (as total F)	52	100%	
Cyanides (as total CN)	52	100%	
Arsenic and compounds (as As)	52	100%	
Copper and compounds (as Cu)	52	100%	
Chromium and compounds (as Cr)	52	100%	
Nickel and compounds (as Ni)	52	100%	
Tin	52	100%	
Lead and compounds (as Pb)	52	100%	
Total heavy metals	52	100%	

Ammonia (as N)	52	N/A	
Cobalt	52	N/A	
Nitrate (as N)	52	N/A	
Sulphate	52	N/A	
Toxicity	1	N/A	
Volumetric flow	Continuous monitoring	100%	
pH	Continuous monitoring	100%	
Temperature	Continuous monitoring	100%	

Comment

All waste water emissions monitoring was carried out as per IE Licence P0207-04.

Air

Explanation

Generally, three types of air emissions are monitored from industry in Ireland: gases, dust (particulates) and odour. Our EPA licence requires us to ensure that any air emissions from our activities do not cause air pollution or create an odour nuisance.

The information below details the number of air emission points we monitor, the results from testing the air emissions and any odour assessments carried out by us and the EPA this year.

1. We monitor air emissions from the following number of emission points at our facility.

70

Table 9 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Carbon Monoxide	RCTO: continuous monitoring Trimix: 8 samples Boilers: 13 samples	100%	
Nitrogen Oxides (as NO ₂)	RCTO: continuous monitoring Trimix: 8 samples Boilers: 13 samples	100%	
Total Organic Carbon	RCTO: continuous monitoring	100%	

Total Acids (as HCl)	Acid Scrubbers: 78 samples	100%	
Hydrofluoric acid (Gaseous) (as HF)	Acid Scrubbers: 78 samples	100%	
Total Fluorides (as HF)	Acid Scrubbers: 78 samples	100%	
Organics Class I	RCTO: 92 samples	100%	
Organics Class II	RCTO: 20 samples	100%	
Ammonia	Trimix: 8 samples Ammonia Scrubbers: 16 samples	100%	
Volumetric Flow	RCTOs: 92 samples Acid Scrubbers: 156 samples Ammonia Scrubbers: 16 samples Trimix: 8 samples Speciality Exhaust: 4 samples	100%	
Inorganic Dust Particles Class I	Speciality Exhaust: 4 samples	100%	
Inorganic Dust Particles Class II	Speciality Exhaust: 4 samples	100%	
Inorganic Dust Particles Class III	Speciality Exhaust: 4 samples	100%	

Total Dusts	Speciality Exhaust: 4 samples	100%	
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Comment

All air emissions monitoring required by the IE Licence P0207-04 was carried out. The above table details those parameters for which we have emission limit values.

Table 10 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

Assessment Conducted By	No. of Odour Assessments	% Compliant⁸	Comment
Licence Holder	N/A	N/A	
EPA	N/A	N/A	

Comment

Odour monitoring is not required by the site Industrial Emissions Licence P0207-04.

⁸ A compliant odour assessment is based on EPA Odour Impact Assessment Guidance available at <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/air/emissions/ag5-odourassessment.html>

Fugitive Solvent Emissions

Are you are required to monitor fugitive solvent air emissions from your facility?

Yes

No

Explanation

The use of solvents is regulated under Irish and European Union (EU) Regulations⁹. Solvents are chemicals that, by their nature, are volatile (evaporate readily under ambient conditions). Solvents can be found in many inks, glues and cleaning agents. Due to the volatility of solvents some emissions may be released into the atmosphere during our activities before being captured in our air treatment system. This type of emission is called a **fugitive solvent emission**.

The information below summarises the quantity of solvents used this year, the percentage of fugitive solvent emissions (% of total quantity used) and whether the percentage complied with the targets set in the EU Regulations.

Table 11 Summary of Fugitive Solvent Emissions

Quantity of Solvents Used (Kg)	% Fugitive Solvent Emissions	Compliant
5,762	0.65	Yes

Comment

As per IE Licence P0207-04 Condition 6.11.1, fugitive Volatile Organic Carbon (VOC) emissions shall not exceed 15% of total VOC input. In 2020, VOC emissions were only 0.65%, well within compliance limits.

⁹ See Annex VII of the Industrial Emissions Directive

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/ied/legislation.htm>

Groundwater

Explanation

Groundwater is an important and sensitive resource in Ireland. Our EPA licence requires that we monitor groundwater to ensure our activities do not cause groundwater pollution.

Understanding how groundwater flows through soil and rock layers and eventually into surface and coastal waters is a complex science. Sometimes groundwater pollution that occurred in the past can take years and even decades to disappear. Therefore, it is important that experts help us monitor and interpret results from groundwater monitoring and testing.

The information below is a basic summary of the condition of the groundwater this year.

1. Do you have a groundwater monitoring programme in place?

Yes

No

2. Have the groundwater monitoring results over the last 5 years indicated the presence of groundwater pollution?

Yes

No

Table 12 List of Groundwater Pollutants Identified

Pollutants
Extractable hydrocarbons at a single localised monitoring well MW18 (related to a historical local diesel spill in 1997).

3. Give details of the investigations and subsequent actions taken, where applicable, to manage the groundwater pollution.

There is localised residual hydrocarbon contamination at MW18. A risk assessment along with monitoring has confirmed there is no potential for migration and it is contained locally. The original source material was removed and natural degradation and monitoring is ongoing.

Comment

There are localised elevations of non-hazardous inorganic substances primarily elevated long-term sulphate levels north of the industrial site (MW4). There is no evidence of an increasing trend of sulphate and no evidence of impact on the Ryewater catchment quality.

Noise

Explanation

Our EPA licence requires that we monitor noise emissions from our facility. Noise monitoring can be conducted at the boundary of our facility and/or at locations beyond the boundary referred to as “noise sensitive locations”. Noise monitoring requires the use of special noise monitoring equipment. Our EPA licence requires that noise produced by our facility shall not exceed the noise limit values and/or give rise to nuisance.

The information below gives a summary of when and where we conducted noise monitoring this year and if results complied with our EPA licence limits.

1. We conducted noise monitoring on the following dates this year:

- 23 September 2020
- 13 October 2020
- 5/6/26 November 2020
- 3/15/21/22/23 December 2020

2. Was the noise monitoring carried out at:

- i. the boundary of our facility,
- ii. noise sensitive locations off-site, or
- iii. both?

Both at the boundary of our facility and at noise sensitive locations

3. Were measured noise levels compliant with your EPA licence limits?

Yes

No

If No, we took the following actions to address the noise level exceedances?

Comment

In 2020, as confirmed by the annual noise monitoring survey, Intel operated within the noise limits stipulated in the site Industrial Emissions Licence.

7) Waste

Waste Generated

Explanation

Our EPA licence requires us to manage the waste we generate in a manner that does not cause environmental pollution.

We manage, store and record hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste we generate in accordance with our licence. We ensure that this waste is subsequently treated or disposed of in accordance with the relevant waste Regulations.

The information in table 13 is a summary of waste we generated this year and the percentage increase or decrease on the previous year. The percentage recovery is the amount of total waste generated that was reused, recycled or recovered.

Table 13 Waste Generated

Type	Quantity (Tonnes)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	25,356	-16%	93.5%
Non-Hazardous	25,924	8%	93.2%
Inert	125,743	3%	99.8%
Total Tonnes	177,023	0.2%	97.9%

Comment

Hazardous waste is produced from both manufacturing operations and construction projects. While there was a small increase in manufacturing hazardous waste, there was a reduction in construction hazardous waste, leading to an overall reduction in hazardous waste generated in 2020 compared to 2019.

The increase in non hazardous waste was primarily driven by the construction projects taking place on site.
All inert waste generated in 2020 is related to the construction activity taking place.

Waste Accepted

Did you accept waste onto your facility for storage, treatment, recovery or disposal this year?

Yes

No

Explanation

Our EPA licence requires us to manage the waste we accept in a manner that does not cause environmental pollution.

We manage, store and record all incoming and outgoing hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste. The waste we accept may be treated, recovered, disposed or stored at our facility depending on our licence requirements.

The information in Table 14 provides a summary of waste we accepted this year and the percentage increase or decrease on the previous year. The percentage recovery is the amount of total waste accepted that was reused, recycled or recovered.

Table 14 Waste Accepted

Type	Quantity (Tonnes)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	N/A		
Non-Hazardous	N/A		
Inert	N/A		
Total Tonnes	N/A		

Comment

8) Financial Provision

Explanation

Our EPA licence requires us to assess the risk our activities pose to the environment if we cease our activities or if an incident occurred. If we are identified as a high risk facility¹⁰ by the EPA, we are required to put provision in place such as a financial bond or insurance to cover the cost of restoring our site to a satisfactory condition. This financial provision can then be used to cover the cost of managing the restoration or clean up should such an event occur.

1. Are you required to have an agreed financial provision in place?

Yes

No

2. What year was your Closure, Restoration and Aftercare Management Plan (CRAMP) last agreed by the Agency?

An updated version of the CRAMP was submitted in April 2020 and it was accepted by the Agency. The version submitted in March 2021 was only to take into account inflation

3. What year was your Environmental Liability Assessment Report (ELRA) agreed by the Agency?

An updated version of the CRAMP was submitted in April 2020 and it was accepted by the Agency. The version submitted in March 2021 was only to take into account inflation

4. Has there been any significant changes on your site since the last agreements?

¹⁰ See Appendix II

Yes

No

If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

Yes

No

N/A

Appendix I

Class of Activity

Industrial and waste facilities are classed into different sectors depending on the nature of their activity and its potential impact on the environment. The EPA Act 1992 as amended, outlines these as follows:

Class 1	Minerals and other materials
Class 2	Energy
Class 3	Metals
Class 4	Mineral fibres and glass
Class 5	Chemicals
Class 6	Intensive Agriculture ¹¹
Class 7	Food and drink
Class 8	Wood, paper, textiles and leather
Class 9	Fossil fuels
Class 10	Cement, lime and magnesium oxide
Class 11	Waste
Class 12	Surface Coatings
Class 13	Other Activities

¹¹ This reporting template is not applicable to the **intensive agriculture sector**. Their annual environmental reporting structure is different and can be found at <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/aerprtr/aerguid/>

Appendix II

High Environmental Risk Categories

If an industrial or waste licence falls into one of these categories it is deemed, by the EPA, as a high environmental risk. As a result, the licence holder is required to have financial provision in place. See section 8, Financial Provision.

1. Landfills
2. Non-Hazardous Waste Transfer Station
3. Incineration and Co-Incineration Waste Facilities
4. Category A – Extractive Waste Facilities
5. Upper and Lower Tier Seveso Facilities
6. Hazardous Waste Transfer Stations
7. High Risk Contaminated Land
8. Exceptional Circumstances

NOTE:

This list is subject to change.

See the link below for further information.

<http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/licensee/fp/epaapproachtoenvironmentalliabilitiesandfinancialprovision.html>