



Annual Environmental Report (AER)

2025

Company Name: Google Ireland Limited

Licence Number: P1189-01

Address: Grange Castle Business Park South, Baldonnel
Road, Dublin 22.

Class of Activity¹: 2.1 Energy

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.
Beyond Compliance	Beyond compliance is concept to help deliver greater organisational performance and long-term value for the environment, society and the economy.
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, Yvonne Brophy, EHS Program 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 this year.

Google Ireland Limited was granted an Industrial Emissions Licence by the EPA on 12 October 2023 for its existing data centre facility at Grange Castle Business Park South, Baldonnell Rd, Dublin 22.

The data centre facility consists of two data storage buildings (Building 1 and 2) on a 8 ha site. Operations began in Building 1 in 2012 and in Building 2 in 2016. Under normal operating conditions the installation is supplied with electricity from the National Grid. In the event of a loss or reduction in supply from the grid, the installation has 24 no. diesel fuelled back-up generators available to provide power. Otherwise, the generators are only used for testing and maintenance purposes. No environmental complaints were received. Two minor environmental incidents were recorded, both resolved with no environmental impact. Stormwater, air, noise and groundwater monitoring demonstrated continued compliance with licence requirements. All waste generated was fully recovered, reflecting strong environmental management performance.

Contact Us

If you have any questions or would like further information on any aspect of our licensed activity, please contact us directly.

See below details:

To request environmental information in writing, a letter may be posted to: EHS Program Manager, Google Ireland Data centre, Grange Castle Business Park South, Baldonnell Rd, Dublin 22. To request environmental information by telephone, use the following contact number: 01 5431000. A copy of the site's IE Licence and Annual Environmental Report are available online on the EPA website (www.epa.ie)

2) How we Manage our Facility

Environmental Management System

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

Environmental Goal	Target Date	Progress
Implement ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS)	May 2024	Complete and Ongoing
Implement ISO 50001:2018 Energy Management System (EnMS)	Dec 2026	Complete and Ongoing
Implement Energy Audit findings	Dec 2026	On Track

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Google LLC is compliant with the requirements of ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System (EMS) as of 30 May 2024. Google Ireland Limited comes under the scope and boundaries of the Google LLC EMS.

Beyond Compliance

Explanation

We are legally required to comply with our environmental licence. However, the EPA realise that some sites go further than just complying with their environmental licence requirements. Some projects carried out at facilities can have long term positive impacts on the environment and local communities.

The EPA's beyond compliance initiative is encouraging us to identify and report on these environmental and sustainability projects. For example, the project could involve renewable energy, biodiversity, water conservation or exemplar community engagement.

Did any project completed on your site in the reporting year go beyond your licence requirements?

Yes

☒

No

☐

If yes, provide details of one case study in Appendix III that demonstrates how the project went beyond compliance of your licence.

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 3 Energy Used

Energy Used	Quantity (GJ)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Electricity	819,090.26	42
Heavy Fuel Oil	N/A	N/A
Light Fuel Oil	4015.20	621
Natural Gas	N/A	N/A
Coal / Solid Fuel	N/A	N/A
Peat	N/A	N/A
Renewable Biomass	N/A	N/A
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	N/A	N/A
Total Energy Used	823,105.46	43

Comment

Light fuel oil increase is due to maintenance, utility provider requests and emission testing.

The recent increase in site load reflects a transition toward full utilisation of our existing permitted capacity to meet current operational demands.

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

Table 4 Energy Generated

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

Comment

N/A

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 5 Water Used

Source of Water Used	Quantity (m³/year)	% Increase/decrease on previous year
Groundwater	N/A	N/A
Surface Water	N/A	N/A
Public Supply	3340.85	-6%
Recycled Water	N/A	N/A
Rainwater	N/A	N/A
Total Water Used	3340.85	-6%

Comment

N/A

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 activities made directly to us and to the EPA this year.

Table 6 Summary of All Environmental Complaints Received in

Type of Complaint	Number of Complaints	Number Closed
Odour / Smells	N/A	N/A
Noise	N/A	N/A
Dust	N/A	N/A
Water Quality	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A
Waste	N/A	N/A
Litter	N/A	N/A
Vermin/Flies/Birds	N/A	N/A
Soil Contamination	N/A	N/A
Vibration	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

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>

Comment

There were no environmental complaints received by the site in 2025.

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 7 Number of Environmental Incidents

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Abatement Equipment Offline	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Breach of Ambient ELV	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Breach of Emission Limit	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Explosion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitoring Equipment Failure	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Odour	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spillage	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Breach of trigger Level	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uncontrolled Release	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comment

There were 2 no. minor environmental incidents (breach of trigger level and monitoring equipment failure) in 2025 as follows:

- pH trigger level exceedance at SW-2. There was no impact on the environment as a result of this incident. This incident is considered closed as subsequent testing showed the pH levels within limits.
- The continuous air monitoring equipment malfunctioned in March 2025. Data from the indicative monitoring system was reviewed, confirming that the incident had no environmental impact. The unit has since been recalibrated and is now operating normally.

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 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;

The drainage and paving design at the Google Ireland Data Centre has been developed to ensure no emissions to stormwater. Stormwater runoff from hard-standing areas is collected through a series of drainage networks. The stormwater from site is discharged via SW-1 and SW-2 at controlled rates.

All stormwater runoff from the vicinity of the Building 1 facility passes through a Class 1 oil/petrol separator and drains to a manhole at the northeast of the site where it is discharged through SW-1 at a restricted rate using a hydro-brake flow control device to an underground culvert at the north of the site.

The stormwater drainage network at Building 2 collects stormwater generated in the vicinity of the Building 2 facility which passes through a number of oil separators and drains to the stormwater attenuation pond in the northwest of the site. A petrol interceptor with an oil alarm, and a sluice gate valve is located at the outfall of the stormwater pond which discharges to the public stormwater sewer connection point at a controlled rate via SW-2 adjacent to Falcon Avenue.

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

Griffeen River

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant⁷	Comment
SW-1 Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	50	100%	N/A
SW-1 pH	51	100%	N/A
SW-1 Temperature	50	100%	N/A
SW-1 Conductivity	51	100%	N/A
SW-2 TOC	34	100%	N/A
SW-2 pH	34	97%	See below
SW-2 Temperature	33	100%	N/A
SW-2 Conductivity	34	100%	N/A

Add rows as necessary

Comment

pH trigger level exceedance at SW-2. There was no impact on the environment as a result of this incident. This incident is considered closed as subsequent testing showed the pH levels within limits.

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;

No process effluent is generated at the Google Ireland Data Storage Facility (domestic foul and condensate from office buildings only). No monitoring of the overall sewer discharge is required by the licence.

Emissions of domestic foul wastewater and condensate from internal air handling units (AHUs) are discharged to the public foul sewer network in Grange Castle and subsequently treated at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) (D0034-01).

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

Wastewater treated at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (D0034-01) is discharged to the Liffey Estuary, Code:IE_EA_090_0300.

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Add rows as necessary

Comment

No process effluent is generated at the Google Ireland Data Storage Facility (domestic foul and condensate from office buildings only). No monitoring of the overall sewer discharge is required by the licence.

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.

Emissions of Carbon monoxide (CO), Nitrous Oxides (NO_x) and Volumetric flow of waste gases from the operation of the backup generators are required to be monitored for each generator (Emission Ref. Point A4-1 to A4-24) at least once every five years or when three times the permitted maximum annual operating hours have elapsed.

Continuous ambient air quality monitoring (to capture potential impact of the backup generators) commenced in December 2024. A summary of the results of this ambient air quality monitoring is provided in Table 10.

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Nitrous Oxides (NO _x), nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂), particulate matter (as PM _{2.5})	3 no. monitors. Continuous measurements – data analysed on hourly basis	100%	N/A

Add rows as necessary

Comment

The continuous monitoring equipment malfunctioned in March 2025. Data from the indicative monitoring system was reviewed, confirming that the incident had no environmental impact. The unit has since been recalibrated and is now operating normally.

With the data available to date, no exceedances of the hourly limit value for NO₂ were recorded, and mean concentrations over the available monitoring period were 12.4 µg/m³ for NO₂, 14.2 µg/m³ for NO_X and 5.1-5.4 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5}, which are well below the relevant annual mean limit values. Note that PM_{2.5} concentrations were obtained by low cost sensors and are not bias corrected.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

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

Add rows where necessary

Comment

There are no odour assessments required to be completed at the installation.

⁸ A compliant odour assessment is based on EPA Odour Impact Assessment Guidance available at [Air Enforcement | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)

Fugitive Solvent Emissions

Are you 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 12 Summary of Fugitive Solvent Emissions

Quantity of Solvents Used (Kg)	% Fugitive Solvent Emissions	Compliant
N/A	N/A	N/A

Comment

N/A

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 13 List of Groundwater Pollutants Identified

Pollutants
Soil and groundwater monitoring conducted in accordance with the active IE Licence (P1189-01) for the Google Data Centre confirmed that all results were within applicable statutory limit values.

Add rows as necessary

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

N/A

Comment

N/A

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:

19th and 20th May 2025

2. Where was the noise monitoring carried out?

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

Noise monitoring is carried out at 3 no. noise monitoring locations within the boundary of the site, located as close to the 3 no. noise sensitive locations as practical.

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?

N/A

Comment

The measured noise levels were compliant with the EPA licence limits.

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 14 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 14 Waste Generated

Type	Quantity (Tonnes)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	6.8770	+3%	65
Non-Hazardous	74.8725	-16%	100
Inert	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Tonnes	81.7495	-14%	100

Comment

Increase in hazardous waste due to WEEE disposal and on-site interceptor upgrade works.

Decrease in non-hazardous waste due to improved waste initiatives on site.

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 15 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 15 Waste Accepted

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

Comment

N/A

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?

N/A

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

N/A

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

Yes ☐

No ☐

If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

Yes ☐

No ☐

N/A ☒

¹⁰ See Appendix II

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 [Compliance & Enforcement: Licensees: Reporting Publications | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)

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.

[Compliance & Enforcement: Financial Provisions Publications | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)

Appendix III

Beyond Compliance

The case study below shows how we went beyond the requirements of our licence in the reporting year.

Dedicated "Beyond Compliance Environmental Projects": PPK has a formal category for "*Beyond Compliance Environmental Projects*" within the EMS which are tracked as annual tasks and are included in service agreements with contractors providing environmental support. This indicates a proactive approach to undertake environmental improvements not strictly mandated by permits or regulations.

ISO 14001 Certification: PPK maintains ISO 14001 certification. This Environmental Management System standard requires a commitment to continually improving environmental performance, pollution prevention, and considering environmental impacts throughout the lifecycle, which goes beyond simply meeting legal compliance thresholds.

ISO 50001 Certification: PPK maintains ISO 50001 certification. This Energy Management System standard requires a commitment to continual improvement in energy performance through systematic energy planning, monitoring, and review, with the objective of reducing energy use and associated environmental impacts and typically exceeding basic legal compliance requirements.

Focus on Energy Efficiency and Sustainability:

PPK consistently maintains or improves its **Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE)** year-over-year, a key metric for data center energy efficiency, showcasing efforts to reduce energy consumption. Specific projects like **resizing chillers and heat pumps** and conducting **filter trials** aim to enhance operational efficiency and reduce environmental impact.

Proactive Environmental Management Initiatives:

A **Water procedure working group** has been established, suggesting a focus on water management practices potentially exceeding minimum regulatory needs.