Annual Environmental Report (AER)

2024

Company Name: AbbVie trading as Allergan Pharmaceuticals Ireland Unlimited Company

Licence Number: P0126-03

Address: Castlebar Road, Westport, Co. Mayo

Class of Activity[1]: 5.16; 11.1

[1] See Appendix I

Purpose of this Report

One of the functions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to licence and regulate the activities[2] 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) Some documents[3] are available on the EPA website via the licence details page for each individual licence. This can be found by browsing either the

[2] See Appendix I

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

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.

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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, Elaine Rowley, EHS Engineer, 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 [x]

1) Introduction

See below a brief description of our facility and a summary of our environmental performance this year.

AbbVie trading as Allergan Pharmaceuticals Ireland Unlimited Company is a technology-driven, global health care company focused on speciality pharmaceutical products for specific disease areas that deliver value to customers, satisfy unmet needs and improve patient lives. AbbVie is situated in Westport, Co. Mayo where it employs 1826 personnel (including contract employees).

Site activities:

In 2024, the activities at the site comprised of aseptic manufacture (formulation) of all classes of Ophthalmic preparations, including ophthalmic solutions and ocular implants. The facility also manufactured plastic bottles, tips and caps to package the ophthalmic solutions. In addition, significant activities at our Biologics 1 and Biologics 2 Plant included the manufacture of neuro-therapy products including Botox which is used the treatment of migraines, upper limb spasticity, eye muscle problems and for cosmetics purposes. Construction activities on site in 2024 included Project Allotrope involving construction of new cleanroom support suite for new product in the Biologics 1 building. This involved partial demolition of existing packaging and shipping hall areas, in addition to construction of new Mezzanine tech space and associated plant and equipment.

Production Activities:

Overall production units increased in 2024 to meet market demand and to build a safety stock for the business. There was a 2% increase in Unit Dose product filled and 5.5% increase in Multi Dose product output to meet customer demand. However implants assembly volumes decreased by 19% compared to 2023 figures and there was a 19% decrease in Botox product compared to 2023.

Compliance activities:

- There were no reported exceedances of effluent licence limits in 2024.

- There were no complaints received in 2024.
- There were 6 incidents reported to the Agency in 2024
- As per Greenhouse Gas permit requirements, 9495t CO2 emissions were reported to the Agency in 2024.

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:

Elaine Rowley
EHS Department,
AbbVie (trading as Allergan Pharmaceutical Ireland Unlimited),
Westport,
Co. Mayo

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
Waste awareness campaign	Q1-Q2 2023	Complete
CRAMP document to be updated	Q2-3 2023	Complete
Develop & Execute 2024 Plan for Sustainability and Green Awareness on site	Q1-Q4 2024	Complete
Develop updated surface water trigger values for SW1/2, SW3, SW4 and SW5. Action: Submitted to EPA.	Q2	Complete
Apply for Planning for Firewater Retention FacilityUpdate: Planning approved	Q1 2025	Complete
Update PLC controller on Wastewater Treatment Plant	Q2-Q4 2024	Complete

Energy reduction Projects including - Optimisation of B2 and Pharma packaging HVAC systems - Installation of heat pumps in B2 and Pharma building	Q1-Q4 2023	Complete On-going
Energy reduction projects including - Steam Boiler replacement in B2 - Heat Pump in Pharma - Heat Pump in B1 - Insulation jackets in WFI system.	Q1-Q4 2024	On-going
Submit Industrial Emissions Licence review application	Q2 2025	In progress
Review of elevated chloride, potassium and fluoride in GW1 groundwater well Update: Additional groundwater monitoring well GW10 installed Continue monitoring GW10. Complete underground process drain survey in location	Q2-Q3 2024	In progress
Review feasibility of using HVO in on site generators	Q1-Q4 2025	On-going
Installation phase 2 priority equipment for neutralization system	Q2 2025	To start
Develop & Execute 2025 Plan for Sustainability and Green Awareness on site	Q1-Q4 2025	On going
Develop and establish site Evergreen team	Q1-Q2 2025	On going
Replacement of old fans and motors in AHU systems for EC motors or Fan Wall.	Q2-Q4 2025	To Start
Insulation jackets in Stills and WFI Systems Phase 2	Q2-Q4 2025	To Start

Feasibility Study for Heat Pump in B1 Core 3, Electrification of Steam in Pharma and Electrification of Steam in B2	Q2-Q3 2025	To Start
Complete feasibility Study of Rain Water Harvesting for Cooling Towers	Q2-Q3 2025	To Start
Complete Sustainability Awareness Event	Q2 2025	To Start
Develop plan for centralised waste area to improve waste management operations.	Q3-Q4 2025	To Start
Complete waste audit of the facility with new Waste Management provider to identify waste reduction opportunities.	Q3-Q4 2025	To Start
Complete Global EHS audit	Q4 2025	To Start
Development environmental training module for engineers	Q4 2025	To start

Add rows as necessary

Comment

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 [X]

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) 2023	Quantity (GJ) 2024	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Electricity	159,595	160,011	0.26%
Heavy Fuel Oil	0	0	N/A
Light Fuel Oil	1,697	7,534	Significant increase due to use of emergency generators during power outages
Natural Gas	162,660	154,600	-4.96%
Coal / Solid Fuel	0	0	0
Peat	0	0	0
Renewable Biomass	0	0	0
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	0	0	0
Total Energy Used	323,952	322,145	-0.56%

Comment

- **Electricity**: An increase of only 0.26% are a result of no significant changes in production, a warmer year when comparing HDD of 15 degrees Celsius against 2023.

1. The project of the Heat Pump in Biologics 2 encountered several challenges during the year.
2. The Chiller efficiency control (Tekworx) not operational due to a failure during summer 2023. Still on-going.
3. Implementation of 3 unit AHU fan and motor replacement

- **Natural Gas**: A decrease of 4.96% in natural gas usage can be attributed to:

1. The partial operation of the Biologics 2 Heat Pump.
2. Installation of insulation jackets and bags across the site.
3. Enthalpy control in 4 units AHU in Biologics 2.

- **Light fuel oil**
  There was a significant increase in light fuel oil usage on site. This was due to the use of emergency generators used during power outages. There was a noticeable amount of power outages due primarily to adverse weather conditions.

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*	0	0%
Fossil fuel	0	0%
Total Energy Generated	0	0%

Comment

Electricity Generation:
There was no electricity generated from CHP since Q2 2023.

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 (Uisce Eireann) 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 (m^3/year) 2023	Quantity (m^3/year) 2024	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Groundwater	0	0	
Surface Water	0	0	
Public Supply	241,833	271,924	12.4%
Recycled Water	0	0	
Rainwater	0	0	
Total Water Used	241,833	271,924	12.4%

Comment

Since there are no surface or groundwater abstraction programmes in place, no surface or groundwater abstraction took place over the period. Municipal supply accounts for the total water use over the period. The total mains water use for the period is shown above. The Westport town water is treated on site, used in the manufacturing processes and laboratories. During 2023, there were concerns raised about the reliability of water metering data at the Abbvie facility. Following discussions between Abbvie and Uisce Eireann, it was agreed by Uisce Eireann to upgrade the 2 main

water meters into the site. These meters were replaced in December 2023. The water meter data for 2024 is considered more reflective of site activities.

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 us[4] directly. You can also contact the EPA[5] 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	0	N/A
Noise	0	N/A
Dust	0	N/A
Water Quality	0	N/A
Air Quality	0	N/A
Waste	0	N/A
Litter	0	N/A
Vermin/Flies/Birds	0	N/A
Soil Contamination	0	N/A
Vibration	0	N/A
Other	0	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

The AbbVie Westport Site received zero (0) environmental complaints from its neighbours during 2024.

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	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Ambient ELV	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Emission Limit	0	0	0	0	0
Explosion	1	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring Equipment Failure	2	0	0	0	0
Odour	0	0	0	0	0
Spillage	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of trigger Level	0	0	0	0	0
Uncontrolled Release	2	0	0	0	0

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Other	1	0	0	0	0

Comment

There were 6 incidents reported to the EPA in 2024 which are listed below.

- INCI027837: April – Breakdown of SW1/2 sampler due to faulty sampling tube
- INCI028222: July – Breakdown of SW4 sampler due to failure of thermostat.
- INCI028251: July – Refrigerant leak (60kg R134A) from Core 1 chiller.
- INCI028398: August – Refrigerant leak (47kg R507) from Core 4 lyophiliser.
- INCI028439: August – Chemical reaction in Laboratory waste bulk container.
- INCI028804: December – Failure of integrity test carried out on site Balancing tank.

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 EPA[6].

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. carparks, 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;**

Storm water from our site enters into an oil Interceptor and/or Surface Water Attenuation Tank prior to release from site. There are 4 storm water discharge locations – SW1/2, SW3, SW4 and SW5.

In addition, Allergan have a rigorous drainage pipeline inspection and integrity testing program (overground pipelines, chemical bunding, pipeline integrity testing).

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

Storm water from site discharges into the Coolbareen stream which runs through site and into nearby Clew Bay.

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant[7]	Comment
COD	48	100%	N/A
pH	48	100%	N/A
Temperature	48	100%	N/A
Conductivity	48	100%	N/A

Add rows as necessary

Comment

- Surface Water samples are monthly from sampling points SW1/2. SW3. SW4 and SW5. A visual inspection is also carried out on a sample from each outfall by competent staff, using an onsite procedure.
- Monthly samples are analysed for COD, Suspended solids and Conductivity by an INAB accredited laboratory.
- pH & Temperature are analysed by in-house laboratory personnel under stringent validated work instructions.

[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**;

All process wastewater collects in the Balancing tank where it is aerated prior to being pumped to a correction (neutralisation) tank. The wastewater is mixed and the pH and temperature are continuously monitored. If there is an exceedance of the pH or temperature set points then wastewater will not be discharged but will instead undergo pH correction and is recycled back into the Balancing tank. Only wastewater that meets IE licence requirements is discharged to the Uisce Eireann sewer and Westport Wastewater Treatment Plant.

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

Uisce Eireann public sewer to Westport Municipal Wastewater Plant

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
pH	51	100	No comment
Temperature	51	100	No comment
Volume	51	100	No comment
COD	51	100	No comment
BOD	12	100	No comment
Chlorine	51	100	No comment
Suspended solids	51	100	No comment
Nitrates	12	100	No comment
Ammonia	12	100	No comment
Total Phosphorus	12	100	No comment
Oils, fats, greases	12	100	No comment
Detergents	12	100	No comment
Acetone	12	100	No comment
IPA	12	100	No comment

Add rows as necessary

Comment

- All process wastewater samples tested were compliant with IE licence limits.
- Sampling was completed onsite by competent trained personnel.
- Analysis was completed by INAB accredited laboratories.
- Site closed week 52 – No production.

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.**

There are no licenced emissions points from the facility and therefore air emissions monitoring is not a requirement under EPA licence P0126-03.

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

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

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Following an internal audit of our last IE licence review application, in 2023 the Agency were notified of an administrative error in this application with respect to the Total Rated Thermal Input rating of 2 steam boilers located onsite at the AbbVie facility. It is planned to submit a licence review application in 2025 to address these anomalies.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

Assessment Conducted By	No. of Odour Assessments	% Compliant[8]	Comment
Licence Holder	N/A	N/A	N/A
EPA	N/A	N/A	N/A

Add rows where necessary

Comment

An odour assessment is not required to be carried out under our IE licence. No odour complaints were received, and no assessments were carried out at the site.

[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 [X]

Explanation
The use of solvents is regulated under Irish and European Union (EU) Regulations[9]. 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

Solvents are not used in manufacturing processes at the AbbVie facility. Klercide 70/30 (70% Isopropyl Alcohol) is used for cleaning of equipment and surface areas to prevent microbial contamination. This is purchased in the form of bottles of Klercide 70/30.

[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 [X] No [ ]

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

Table 13 List of Groundwater Pollutants Identified

Pollutants
N/A

Add rows as necessary

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

N/A

Comment

SUMMARY:
Groundwater monitoring was carried out on May 21st and August 27th 2024 by an external Hydrogeologist.

In summary, the 2024 groundwater quality results, taking account of historic groundwater quality data, indicate that the quality of the underlying groundwater body has not been impacted by the Abbvie facility.

The underground services survey works completed to date in the vicinity of GW1 did not indicate a potential source associated within these drains. However, the increasing trends of Chloride, and to a lesser extent Sodium and Potassium within GW1, requires on-going consideration. An additional monitoring well, GW10, was drilled and installed within the bedrock in December 2024. The objective of the well was an attempt to identify an upgradient source that may be contributing to the Chloride levels in GW1. Water monitoring was undertaken in wells GW10, GW1 and GW2 in December 2024. The levels of Chloride recorded in GW10 were lower than those present within GW1 and GW2 potentially discounting an upgradient source to GW1. Repeat sampling from GW10 has been recommended to confirm the levels present.

The following will be completed in 2025:

1. Continue with the existing biannual groundwater monitoring program as per the current EPA licence and include GW10 as part of the monitoring program for 2025 on a temporary basis.
2. Underground drainage testing of process drains to be completed in the vicinity of GW1 as part of 2025 underground drainage testing schedule.

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:**

April 24th and 25th 2024

2. **Where was the noise monitoring carried out?**
   - i. **the boundary of our facility;**
   - ii. **noise sensitive locations off-site; or**
   - iii. **both.**

iii Both

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

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

Not applicable

Comment

Due to the constant nature of noise emanating from the Abbvie facility and the presence of extraneous noise sources at all of the monitoring locations, the LA90 statistical noise indicator was used to indicate the specific noise level

from the Abbvie facility at each monitoring location. The measured LA90 noise levels at NSL1, NSL3 and NSL4 were below the day, evening
and night-time noise limits outlined in Industrial Emissions Licence P0126-03. The measured LA90 noise levels at NSL2 were observed to be slightly above the day time noise limit as set out in IEL P0126-03 for the facility. However, such levels are not considered to be attributable to the facility and are largely attributable to constant road traffic from the surrounding road network. The measured LA90 noise levels for NSL2 were observed to be below the evening and night-time noise limits outlined in IEL P0126-03 for the facility.
By viewing the 1/3rd octave band noise spectrums for day, evening and night-time measurements at residential receptor locations, it was also seen that the specific noise from the Abbvie facility was not deemed to be tonal in character. During the noise measurement survey, there were no individual noise events or impulsive noises that were both audible from the Abbvie facility and fall under the remit of Guidance Note for Noise (NG4) [1].

Overall, Noise measurements taken as part of this survey show that the day, evening and night time noise limits as set out in IEL P0126-03 for the Allergan facility have not been breached at the nearest noise sensitive locations by the noise emanating from the facility. It is therefore concluded that Allergan Pharmaceuticals Unlimited in Westport, Co. Mayo is considered to be demonstrating compliance with the Industrial Emissions Licence noise limits as identified for the facility in Industrial Emissions License Number P0126-03 (Schedule B.4).

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) 2023	Quantity (Tonnes) 2024	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	322.8t	244.4t	24.2 % decrease	
Non-Hazardous	1272.3t	1783.374t	28.6% increase	100% Zero to landfill
Inert	0	0	N/A	N/A
Total Tonnes	1595.1t	2024.77t	21.1% increase	

Comment

There are key reasons for the decrease in hazardous waste in 2023 compared to 2024.

Hazardous waste:

- There was an overall decrease in hazardous waste in 2024 compared to 2023. Whilst there was a slight increase in EWC 07 05 13 designated waste this was due to increased volumes of quarantined material released for disposal i.e. increased volume of obsolete/expired/reject product.
- Overall, hazardous waste volumes were reduced by 21%. This was due to the following
    - Reduced passivation works in 2024 compared to 2023.
    - In 2023, the oil/silt interceptors on site were serviced, cleaned and waste liquid disposed of. This PM (Preventative Maintenance) task is scheduled every 18 months so this waste stream can be expected in 2025.
    - In 2023, surface water drain gullies were cleaned out across the site resulting in aqueous water potentially contaminated with hydrocarbons. This PM task is completed every 12 months and was completed in January 2025 so will be included in 2025 hazardous waste volumes.
    - There was contaminated soil disposed of in 2023 which accounted for 20 tonnes of hazardous waste.

There are key reasons for the increase in non-hazardous waste in 2024 compared to 2023.

Non-hazardous waste:

- In 2024, there was a significant increase in paper waste (145 tonnes) due to increased volumes of quarantined material released for disposal i.e. increased volume of obsolete cartons/inserts for recycling.
- There was a significant increase in construction activities due to our Core 1 Upgrade activities resulting in 249 tonnes of mixed construction and demolition waste.
- There was an increase in product waste disposal due to media failures resulting in batch rejections.

Waste Accepted

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

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

Not applicable

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 facility[10] 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 [X]

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

Our facility is not classified as a high environmental risk and therefore is not required to put a Financial Provision in place. The previous CRAMP was agreed in 2015. As part of our environmental goals, we updated our site CRAMP in 2023.

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

As notified to Allergan in December 2019 by the Agency, our facility is not classified as a high environmental risk and therefore is not required to put a Financial Provision in place. The previous ELRA was agreed in 2015. As part of our environmental goals, we updated our site CRAMP in 2023.

[10] See Appendix II

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

Yes [ ] No [ ] N/A [X]

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

[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)

Class 10 Cement, lime and magnesium oxide

Class 11 Waste

Class 12 Surface Coatings

Class 13 Other Activities

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.