



Annual Environmental Report (AER) 2025

Company Name: Microsoft Ireland Operations Limited

Licence Number: P1191-1

Address: Microsoft Dublin Data Centre Campus, Unit 74-76
Grange Castle Business Park, Nangor Road, Clondalkin,
Dublin

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

Contents

Glossary	5
Declaration	8
1) Introduction	9
Contact Us	10
2) How we Manage our Facility	11
Environmental Management System	11
Beyond Compliance	14
3) Energy & Water	15
Energy	15
Water	18
4) Environmental Complaints	19
5) Environmental Incidents	21
6) Our Environmental Emissions	24
Storm Water	25
Waste Water	27
Air	29
Fugitive Solvent Emissions	32
Groundwater	33
Noise	35
7) Waste	37
Waste Generated	37
Waste Accepted	39
8) Financial Provision	40
Beyond Compliance	43

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, Garrett Prendiville (Critical Environment Operations 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.

The Microsoft Ireland Operations Ltd facility is a data storage installation located in Grange Castle South Business Park, Dublin 22. The site provides secure data storage and information distribution services to individuals, businesses, and organisations. The installation is licensed for the operation of back up generators under Industrial Emissions Licence P1191-01, which covers DUB06-13.

Outside of routine testing and maintenance, the back up generators operate only under emergency conditions—for example, loss or reduction of grid supply or instability arising from equipment failure.

This Annual Environmental Report (AER) presents the environmental performance for the reporting period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

A summary of performance during 2025 is provided below:

- Energy consumption at the installation is predominantly from purchased electricity.
- Emergency back up generators utilise Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) when operation is required.
- No environmental complaints were received during the reporting period.
- No environmental incidents occurred during 2025.
- Stormwater sampling was completed in 2025, providing a representative dataset to establish appropriate trigger values.
- Attended noise monitoring was conducted in Q4 2025. Results confirmed that site specific noise levels attributable to activities within the IEL boundary remained within the emission limit values specified in the licence.

- A total of 192.856 tonnes of hazardous and non hazardous waste was generated at the installation, with a recovery rate of 88.95% for the reporting period.

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:

Garrett Prendiville – Critical Environment Operations Manager
Email: garrett.prendiville@microsoft.com

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
Maintain registration and compliance with the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Efficiency	Ongoing	In Progress across the EMEA regions
Achieve ISO14001 accreditation in line with EMS requirements for IE License P1190-01	April 2026	In Progress, Stage 1 audit completed and stage 2 scheduled for April 2026
Support Microsoft's corporate goal to become Carbon Negative by 2030	2030	In Progress
Contribute to Microsoft's commitment to be 100%	End 2025	Completed

Renewable Energy for datacentres globally.		
Support Microsoft's goal to achieve Water Positive by 2030 through on site water conservation initiatives	2030	In Progress
Maintain certification of Microsoft ISO 50001 Energy Management System across the Dublin campus.	Annually	Complete
Implement energy efficiency measures to support the 2030 corporate energy intensity reduction target.	2030	In Progress
Ensure HVO supply chain to full RED II-compliant HVO Static fuel (with valid POS certificates).	December 2026	In Progress
Enhance site Biodiversity Programme aligned with Microsoft's global "Net Biodiversity Positive" ambition. Creation of a biodiversity logging/sighting form for all staff to contribute towards	December 2026	In Progress – habitat enhancements, pollinator initiatives and landscape management in place.
Increase awareness and training on correct waste segregation for campus operations (Continuous Improvement).	December 2026	In progress, ongoing trainings completed throughout 2025 and 2026
Contribute to Microsoft's Zero Waste by 2030 target by increasing diversion from landfill and improving campus-wide waste segregation performance	2030	In Progress

Comment

An Environmental Management System (EMS) has been developed for the site and is being implemented. The EMS will continue to be expanded and enhanced with the objective of achieving ISO 14001 certification, with a Stage 2 certification audit scheduled for April 2026. Certification to ISO 50001 is maintained on an ongoing basis. Continued registration with the EU Code of Conduct on Data Centre Energy Efficiency is also maintained.

The site training programme was expanded during 2025 to include additional environmental training modules aimed at enhancing staff competency. Environmental training is delivered on an ongoing basis in line with continual improvement principles.

The site's zero-waste programme aims to achieve a minimum of 90% diversion of operational waste from landfill across the data centre campus. Performance under this programme is subject to ongoing monitoring and is verified through internal audits and external quality assurance processes. As no environmental incidents or environmental complaints were recorded at the site during the 2025 reporting period, no new environmental objectives were required to be established in response to incidents or complaints.

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	3,281,854.824	+2.15%
Heavy Fuel Oil		
Light Fuel Oil	46.95	-98.38%
Natural Gas		
Coal / Solid Fuel		
Peat		
Renewable Biomass	8,283.41 (HVO)	+161.91%
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	50.6	32.4%
Total Energy Used	3,290,235.784	+2.219%

Comment

Electricity use increased by 2.219% to 3,290,235 GJ in 2025. This increase is primarily attributable to increased construction, commissioning, and testing activities across the site during the reporting period. These activities resulted in additional temporary electrical demand associated with the energisation

of new infrastructure, system commissioning, and operational readiness testing. The increase reflects planned site development and commissioning works rather than a change in steady-state operational energy performance.

Diesel consumption decreased from 2,924.51 GJ in 2024 to 46.95 GJ in 2025. This reduction reflects the site's transition to operating generators on hydrotreated vegetable oil (HVO) rather than conventional diesel across this licence.

HVO consumption increased from 837.42 GJ in 2024 to 8283.41 GJ in 2025. The increase in 2025 reflects the full transition of all generators associated with this licence to HVO operation, whereas HVO use in 2024 represented partial implementation only. As a result, the overall increase in HVO energy use in 2025 is attributable to the displacement of diesel rather than an increase in generator operating demand.

Renewable energy produced onsite increased by 32.4% with 50.6 GJ generated from PV panels. The increase relates to the panels being operational for a full calendar year in contrast to the 2024.

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	50.6	32.4
Total Energy Generated	50.6	-

Comment

There is array of PV generation on site which supports the on site EV charging. This produced 50.6 GJ of renewable energy which is an increase of 34.2% and relates to the panels being operational for a full calendar year in contrast to the 2024.

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		
Surface Water		
Public Supply	4557.10	-18.59%
Recycled Water		
Rainwater		
Total Water Used	4557.10	-18.59%

Comment

All water used at the site is sourced from the public supply. There was a decrease of 18.59% in water usage in 2025 as compared to 2024.

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	-	-
Noise	-	-
Dust	-	-
Water Quality	-	-
Air Quality	-	-
Waste	-	-
Litter	-	-
Vermin/Flies/Birds	-	-
Soil Contamination	-	-
Vibration	-	-
Other	-	-

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

No environmental complaints were received 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	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Ambient ELV	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Emission Limit	-	-	-	-	-
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring Equipment Failure	-	-	-	-	-
Odour	-	-	-	-	-
Spillage	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of trigger Level	-	-	-	-	-
Uncontrolled Release	-	-	-	-	-

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Comment

No environmental incidents occurred in 2025.

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;

Prior to entering the existing stormwater drain all stormwater is diverted through bypass oil interceptors with carbon monitors and control valves (which are link to the BMS). Stormwater from Dub 6, 7 and 8, the roof of Dub 6 and the car park east of Dub 6 is attenuated off site at the Grange Castle Business Park attenuation pond north of the site. Stormwater from Dub 9, 10, 12 and 13 is attenuated in underground attenuation tanks to the west of the site and discharged through hydrobrake flow control which limits flow to 80m³/hr. In the event of a fire or a major spill the outfall pipe will be closed with shut down valve to prevent contamination entering the downstream River Griffeen.

Excess evaporative cooling water is also periodically discharged to the storm water system on site.

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

River Griffeen (from emission points SW1, SW2, SW3, SW4, SW5, SW6, SW7, and SW8)

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant⁷	Comment
pH	210	N/A	Trigger level to be determined
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	210	N/A	Trigger level to be determined
Temperature	210	N/A	Trigger level to be determined
Conductivity	210	N/A	Trigger level to be determined

Comment

Storm water from SW1, SW2, SW3, SW4, SW6, SW7 and SW8 was monitored on site for pH, TOC, temperature and conductivity, as well as visual inspections of the storm water. Due to ongoing construction adjacent to SW4, SW5 and SW6 there was restricted access to this area during 2025 which impacted the stormwater monitoring programme. Emission points SW6, SW7, and SW8 were previously inaccessible for monitoring due to temporary construction fencing. Access was restored in 2025, allowing routine monitoring to commence.

Under the site's licence there are no ELVs for storm water emissions, however proposed suitable trigger levels have been determined based upon monitoring data from 2024 and 2025 and EPA guidance. A Trigger Levels report was submitted to the EPA for approval in October 2025, which detailed the proposed trigger levels for the site.

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 waste water discharged from site enters the Local Authority (South Dublin County Council) foul sewer, discharging to Ringsend WWTP. Treatment here includes screening/grit removal, rectangular primary tanks with Lamella settlers, SBR and Nereda Pilot Plant, UV treatment (during the bathing season) and Anaerobic digestion followed by thermal drying.

Excess evaporative cooling water which comprises of mains water is discharged via the stormwater system.

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

Liffey Estuary Lower (Transitional Waterbody) & Dublin Bay (Coastal Waterbody) (from emission points SE1, SE2, SE3 and SE4)

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

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

Comment

Waste water produced at the site consists of sanitary waste water only. Under the site's licence there are no ELVs in place and no requirements to monitor waste water discharge.

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.

Minor Emissions – A3-1 to A3-97 (except Fire Pumps A3-16 and A3-33)
Ambient Monitoring – There was one continuous reference monitor located in the south and centre of the site, one indicative monitor located to the north of the site and one indicative monitor located to the southwest of the site boundary from January to August 2025. The monitor located to the southwest boundary was replaced with a reference monitor in August 2025.

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
NO	Continuous monitoring	N/A	No ELV or trigger level applicable
NO _x	Continuous monitoring	N/A	No ELV or trigger level applicable

NO ₂	Continuous monitoring	100%	Information threshold: 150µg/m ³ Alert threshold: 200 µg/m ³
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Comment

The site's licence requires minor emission points to be monitored once every five years or when three times the permitted maximum annual operating hours have elapsed. As the licence was granted in 2023 neither of these scenarios apply and no minor emission point monitoring was undertaken by Microsoft in 2025.

Continuous reference ambient air monitoring is in place with reporting intervals recording hourly average concentrations of NO, NO_x and NO₂. The indicative monitors are continuously monitoring CO, particulate matter and NO, NO_x and NO₂. The information and alert thresholds detailed above are not ELVs, but are set out in EU legislation on ambient air quality (Annex I of Directive 2024/xx/EC). The site was 100% compliant with both of these thresholds. An ambient air quality monitoring report will be submitted to the EPA annually.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

Assessment Conducted By	No. of Odour Assessments	% Compliant⁸	Comment
Licence Holder	-	-	-
EPA	-	-	-

Add rows where necessary

Comment

The activities on site do not generate odour sources. There is no requirement to carry out odour assessments.

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
-	-	-

Comment

The activities on site do not generate fugitive solvent emissions.

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
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

The site's licence requires groundwater and soil to be monitored for relevant hazardous substances every five years. As the licence was granted in 2023, the monitoring program is just starting with soil samples now taken. Seven groundwater monitoring wells have now been installed across campus and finishing works are due to be completed end of March 2026, in line with the EPA approved programme commenced in 2025. Groundwater monitoring to commence Q2 of 2026.

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:

Day Survey: 09:26 hrs to 17:58hrs on 13th August 2025;
Evening Survey: 21:21 hrs to 22:48 hrs on 13th August 2025;
Night Survey: 23:00 hrs on 13th August 2025 to 00:32 hrs 14th August 2025

2. Where was the noise monitoring carried out?

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

Both

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?

Not applicable

Comment

The results of the survey confirm that in all cases specific noise levels (i.e. noise attributable to activities within the IEL boundary) fall within the specified emission limit values for noise as set out in the licence. No audible tonal or impulsive noise was observed at any period.

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	23.32	+169.99%	8.58%
Non-Hazardous	169.536	-5.42%	100%
Inert	-	N/A	N/A
Total Tonnes	192.856	+2.41%	88.95%

Comment

The majority of waste generated onsite is non-hazardous. Hazardous waste generated onsite in 2025 is from lead batteries and maintenance of the petrol interceptors. The increase in hazardous waste is associated with interceptor maintenance, and reflects enhanced preventative maintenance

and cleaning activities undertaken during 2025. This was a planned maintenance activity rather than the result of an incident or pollution event.

There was a decrease in non-hazardous waste generation on site of -5.42% from 2024 to 2025.

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	-	-	-
Non-Hazardous	-	-	-
Inert	-	-	-
Total Tonnes	-	-	-

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 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.

Participation in Grid Frequency Response: During the reporting year, A portion of the P1191-01 licensed campus participated in national grid frequency response programmes. Under these programmes, participating infrastructure can provide rapid, automated support to electricity system stability during defined events by temporarily transferring electrical load to on-site generation assets in a controlled manner. Participation in frequency response supports the efficient and resilient operation of the electricity system by contributing to real time balancing of supply and demand. This activity is undertaken on a voluntary basis, operates in accordance with site operational procedures and environmental licence requirements, and represents a beyond compliance energy conservation measure aligned with national energy resilience objectives.

Sustainable Waste and Environmental Practices: Beyond regulatory requirements, Microsoft Ireland continues to advance initiatives focused on waste reduction, circularity, and biodiversity across the Dublin data centre campus. Waste management practices prioritise minimisation, segregation at source, and diversion from landfill. As part of ongoing improvement, an enhanced food waste management approach has been implemented whereby food waste is processed by BIA Energy, Ireland's largest food waste facility. Food waste is converted into 100% renewable biomethane via anaerobic digestion, with gas injected into the Gas Networks Ireland grid, while residual material is transformed into high-grade biofertilizer for agricultural use, supporting a closed loop circular economy.

Biodiversity considerations are incorporated where practicable through the protection of existing green spaces and the identification of opportunities for enhancement as part of continual improvement planning. These initiatives demonstrate Microsoft Ireland's commitment to environmental stewardship beyond statutory compliance.

Volunteering & "Give" Campaign: The Dublin campus continues to participate in Microsoft's global Give Campaign, supporting local charities, community groups, and environmental projects through matched donations and volunteer hours.

Local Environmental Engagement: Engagement with local stakeholders, educational groups, and community bodies helps promote environmental awareness and shared sustainability outcomes, consistent with EPA Beyond Compliance pathways.