



Annual Environmental Report (AER) 2025

Company Name: Equinix DB5x

Licence Number: P1168-01

Address: Blanchardstown Industrial Estate, Snugborough Road, Dublin 15

Class of Activity¹: The combustion of fuels in installations with a total rated thermal input of 50 MW or more.

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, Caitriona Donagh, Operations Compliance 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. (250-word limit)

- No changes to P1168-01 during 2025.
- The operation provides secure data storage services and distribution of information on behalf of our customers.
- Normal hours of operation are 24/7/365 days.
- The energy centre emergency power provision on site comprises of 9 dual-fuel (gas and diesel) turbine generators. A demineralised water injection abatement system is used to maintain air exhaust emissions within P1168-01 limits.
- Mains high pressure gas is the primary fuel source for all generators.
- Flex-grid demands (where Equinix is required to come off the grid and self-generate power) is active.
- CR12651 - Amendment to Schedule B.3 Emissions to Sewer submitted to the Agency on 14.05.25. Response pending.
- Automated PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness) tracking in place and annual improvements being targets established.

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:

Equinix Service Desk

Please submit requests for information on the environmental performance of our DB5x operation to DB5x.Operations@eu.equinix.com .

When submitting your request, we would ask you to please include:

- Site name – Equinix, DB5x
- Site address - Blanchardstown Industrial Estate, Snugborough Road, Dublin 15
- Your name and contact details, including an email address to allow us respond to you request.
- Details of your request.

Alternatively, you may wish to learn more about our **Future First** corporate sustainability strategy and commitments.

[IT Sustainability Approach - Equinix Sustainability](#)

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
Energy Reduction – Variable Data Hall temperature control based on ASHRAE A1A	November 2025	Complete
Renewable Energy – photo voltaic solar panels approved to supply lights in customer areas.	April 2025	Complete
Chemical tanks relocated out of maintenance area. Gas leak detection in place.	November 2025	Complete
Water Use Reduction – Cooling Plant Optimisation	December 2026	Ongoing
Energy Reduction – seasonal plant optimisation.	December 2026	Ongoing
Energy Reduction – Electrical plant optimisation.	December 2026	Ongoing
Energy Reuse – Participation in heat export to IDA industrial estate.	December 2026	Approved
Alternative Energy - Determine whether or not biofuels are a feasible option to supply the on-site generation plant.	December 2026	Paused. Pending equipment manufacturer testing and approval.
Waste management – measure waste generation on site and identify areas for reduction.	December 2025	Ongoing. Significant reductions in waste volumes achieved during 2025.
WUE – Water Usage Efficiency automation for accurate tracking.	December 2026	Ongoing

Add rows as necessary

Comment

- As part of the sites energy and water efficiency programme the campus now operates to ASHRAE A1A and A1R within temperatures of 10°C to 35°C & Relative Humidity of 5% to 80% RH.
- Site Sustainability Programme in place and tracked during fortnightly meetings.
- The biofuels project has been paused pending manufacturer testing and approval for use.
- Participation in the Heat Export Project has been approved by Equinix Global.

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	584125	92% Increase
Heavy Fuel Oil	0	n/a
Light Fuel Oil	890	500% reduction
Natural Gas	5841	88000% reduction
Coal / Solid Fuel	0	n/a
Peat	0	n/a
Renewable Biomass	0	n/a
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	217	100% increase
Total Energy Used	591073	28% Reduction

Comment

- During 2025, the site operated on mains utility due to the increase in MIC from 2024. This meant that the site was not required to run the generators as prime power and operated in standby mode only.
- Flex-grid demands (where Equinix is required to come off the grid and self-generate power) is active.
- 100% of the mains electricity purchased by DB5x is generated by renewable energy assets matched to Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin enabling zero emission reporting. The supplier fuel mix disclosure is independently verified on an annual basis by the Commission for Regulation of Utilities (CRU), with the report normally issued in August for the preceding calendar year. Annual supplier certification confirming the operations purchase of electricity generated by renewable energy assets is held on file.
- The solar panels on campus went into operation during 2025. They supply lighting and small power in office areas.

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	217	Not applicable
Total Energy Generated		

Comment

The solar panels on campus went into operation during 2025. They supply lighting and small power in office areas.

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	0	n/a
Surface Water	0	n/a
Public Supply	398,058	286% Increase
Recycled Water	1095	170% Increase
Rainwater	0	100% Decrease
Total Water Used	399153	286% Increase

Comment

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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	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

Equinix is committed to being a responsible neighbour and minimizing any potential environmental nuisances from our operation. The site strives to be transparent and maintain open lines of communication with local interested parties, ensuring we are responsive to community needs and concerns. Equinix is committed to sustainability, compliance with environmental regulations, and proactive engagement with local communities. We aim to contribute positively to the communities we operate in.

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	7				
Explosion					
Fire					
Monitoring Equipment Failure	1				
Odour					
Spillage					
Breach of trigger Level					
Uncontrolled Release					

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Other	3				

Comment

Breach of Emission Limit

The operation recorded 6no. non-conformances against the ELV for Chloride (SE-1) during 2025 and 1no. non-conformance against the ELV for COD (SE-1).

Change Request CR12651 – *Amendment to Schedule B.3 Emissions to Sewer* - submitted via EDEN on 14.05.25. Decision pending.

Monitoring Equipment Failure – SE-1

Monthly emissions to sewer monitoring at SE-1 (LR096933 and INCI030078 refer) was not carried out during May 2025 due to monitoring equipment failure.

Other

3no. minor f-gas leaks associated with air conditioning equipment on site reported during 2025 (INC1032464, INCI032465, INCI032466 refer).

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;

Class I bypass separator installed on site. Collection of rainwater on site takes place. Currently, stormwater is released through a motorised sluice valve. This allows for controlled release of rainwater before storm events to prevent site flooding and to capture the rainwater from the storm for the process system.

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

Ballycoolin River

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant⁷	Comment
pH	Continuous Monitoring	100%	15min intervals
Conductivity	Continuous Monitoring	100%	15min intervals

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Automated, continuous monitoring of surface water discharge for pH and conductivity in place. Samples are taken every 15mins where flow occurs. Daily visual inspection at SW-1 is carried out as part of site rounds.

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 on-site treatment. Enters Uisce Eireann sewer networks for treatment at the Ringsend WWTP.

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

Uisce Eireann – Ringsend WWTP – discharges into Dublin Bay.

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
BOD	12	100%	Monthly sampling
COD	12	92%	Monthly sampling
Suspended Solids	12	100%	Monthly sampling
Chloride	12	50%	Monthly sampling
Sulphate	12	100%	Monthly sampling
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	12	100%	Monthly sampling

Add rows as necessary

Comment

The operation recorded 6no. non-conformances against the ELV for Chloride (SE-1) during 2025 and 1no. non-conformances against the ELV for COD (SE-1).

Change Request CR12651 – *Amendment to Schedule B.3 Emissions to Sewer* - submitted via EDEN on 14.05.25. Decision pending.

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.

Generator no.1

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Flow	8	100%	Quarterly sampling
NOx	8	100%	Quarterly sampling
Carbon Monoxide	8		No ELV or trigger level applicable
Carbon Dioxide	8		No ELV or trigger level applicable
Oxygen	8		No ELV or trigger level applicable
Total Particulate Matter (TPM)	4		No ELV or trigger level applicable.

Add rows as necessary

Comment

- Quarterly air emissions monitoring is conducted on site.
- Monitoring is carried out on stack #1 as a proxy for all stacks, as per agreement with the Agency.
- Air emissions are tested under both gas oil (diesel) and mains gas operation each quarter.
- Total Particulate Matter (TPM) is measured while operating on gas oil (diesel) only.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

Assessment Conducted By	No. of Odour Assessments	% Compliant⁸	Comment
Licence Holder	0		No odour assessments conducted.
EPA	0		No odour assessments conducted.

Add rows where necessary

Comment

No odour assessments conducted during 2025. Due to the nature of the activities on site, it is not expected that the site will generate nuisance odour emissions.

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

Not applicable.

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
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)

Add rows as necessary

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

Groundwater monitoring was carried out on 25.05.26 by AWN at four boundary monitoring wells located in the vicinity of the site. The 4 no. groundwater samples were analysed for relevant hazardous substances by a hydrocarbon suite including:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) CWG series
- Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH)
- BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes)

Groundwater samples obtained from monitoring wells BH202A and BH204 showed exceedances for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). However, no concentrations above the limit of detection (LOD) were observed for Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE), indicating that no direct evidence of gasoline related contamination is observed.

H204 is representative of upgradient hydrogeological condition, and the presence of TPH exceedances in the location can suggest that the contamination is not directly related to the on-site activities, but rather indicative of regional or legacy contamination. From this it may be inferred that the concentrations recorded at BH202A have the same source.

This interpretation is supported by previous findings of hydrocarbon detections in soil samples, as documented in the Equinix DB5 Baseline Environmental Assessment submitted as part of the IEL Application (September 2021). Geological logging indicates that bedrock at both borehole locations (BH202A and BH204) is overlain by gravelly subsoils which may be indicative of hydraulic conditions where infiltrated water can percolate to the aquifer after being in contact with ground material through these highly permeable deposits.

It was also noted that the most recent sampling event on 25.05.26 was conducted during a dry period, which may have influenced the observed contaminant distribution.

Comment

Groundwater monitoring frequency established in P1168-01 is 1 in a 5-years period.

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:

The measurements for locations AT1 to AT4 were conducted during the following survey periods:

Daytime

15:57 to 16:27 hrs on 19 June 2025.

12:43 to 16:30 hrs on 26 June 2025.

11:26 to 14:37 hrs on 27 June 2025.

Evening

20:25 to 22:43 hrs on 19 June 2025.

Night-time

23:00 hrs on 19 June to 00:23 hrs on 20 June 2025.

23:53 hrs on 22 July to 01:09 on 23 July 2025.

During all the survey periods noted above, the facility was in normal operation.

2. Where was the noise monitoring carried out?

- i. the boundary of our facility;

- ii. noise sensitive locations off-site; or
- iii. both.

4 no. of the nearest noise sensitive locations – AT1/AT2/AT3/AT4.

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

Attended noise monitoring has been carried out at four of the nearest noise sensitive locations, located in the vicinity of the site. Noise levels were measured during daytime, evening time and night-time periods in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Agency's Guidance Note for Noise: License Applications, Surveys and Assessments in Relation to Scheduled Activities (NG4) 2016. The results of the survey confirm that site 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 license.

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	1.62	139% Reduction	100%
Non-Hazardous	1.613	1100% Reduction	100%
Inert	0		n/a
Total Tonnes	3.233	674% Reduction	100%

Comment

The transition from liquid to solid chemicals within the water treatment plant during 2025 resulted in a 139% reduction in the volume of hazardous waste generated on site. Conclusion of onsite projects at end-2024 contributed to a reduction in non-hazardous waste generated 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			
Non- Hazardous			
Inert			
Total Tonnes			

Comment

No waste accepted on site.

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?

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

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.

