



Annual Environmental Report (AER) 2025

Company Name: Runways Information Services Limited

Licence Number: P1192-01

Address: Slí Na Cháirde, Portan, Clonee, County Meath

Class of Activity¹: 2.1

¹ See Appendix I

Purpose of this Report

One of the functions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to licence and regulate the 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, Joanne Murray, Environmental Consultant, 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.

Runways Information Services Limited (RISL) received an Industrial Emissions License (P1192-01) on 03 October 2023.

The facility, located at Slí Na Cháirde, Portan, Clonee, consists of five data centre buildings (CLN 1, 2, 3, 5 & 6), each housing 18 emergency generators (90 total) licensed under Activity Class 2.1. These generators operate only during routine testing, maintenance, or emergencies, such as:

- Grid power loss, reduction, or instability
- Critical maintenance

This AER details environmental performance for the full 2025 reporting year:

- Energy used at the Installation is predominantly sourced from purchased electricity.
- Emergency backup generators burn Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), if required to run.
- No environmental complaints received in 2025.
- 13 minor environmental incidents occurred in 2025.
- Stormwater was monitored throughout 2025.
- Wastewater was monitored throughout 2025.
- In 2025, Meta did not carry out any air monitoring; however, are actively progressing this work. A specialist contractor will be on site in March 2026 to complete air monitoring, with expected results available in Q2 2026. In parallel, there is a clear implementation plan in place to complete monitoring for 50% of our stacks within the first five years of the licence.
- Attended noise monitoring was carried out in Q4 2025. The results of the survey confirm that site specific noise levels fall within the specified emission limit values for noise as set out in the licence.

- A total of 1,599 tonnes of Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste was generated at the Installation. 100% of the Non-Hazardous waste was recovered for the 2025 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:

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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
Env O&T 1 2026: Maintain compliance with IEL license permitted limits for generator run hours	2025 / 2026	On track
Env O&T 2 2026: Maintain compliance with IEL license permitted limits for emissions to sewer and storm water	2025 / 2026	On track
Env O&T 6 2026: Commit to the prevention, reduction and minimisation of waste	2025 / 2026	On track
Env O&T 7 2026: Review potential for reduction in water consumption	2026	In Progress
Env O&T 4 2026: Commit to evaluating energy and resource efficiency improvements	2026	In Progress

Env O&T 5 2026: Evaluate the practicable options for reduction in emissions	2026	In Progress
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Add rows as necessary

Comment

These environmental goals represent ongoing annual commitments. With the 2025 goals successfully achieved, new 2026 targets have been introduced, reflecting RISL's continuous dedication to improving environmental performance

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	4,257,058	9.8% increase
Heavy Fuel Oil	-	-
Light Fuel Oil	-	-
Natural Gas	-	-
Coal / Solid Fuel	-	-
Peat	-	-
Renewable Biomass	9,807	282% increase
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	-	-
Total Energy Used	4,266,865	9.93%

Comment

For the purpose of this report, HVO used on site has been classified as 'Renewable Biomass'. No Diesel used in 2025, full transition to HVO. All generator operations since then have been run on HVO. Increase in HVO was due to a power failure on which required the site to operate on generator power for approx. 4 hours each

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	-	-
Total Energy Generated	-	-

Comment

No energy is generated on site, however it maintains 100% renewable electricity supply through CPPA and other structures.

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	556,513	2.6% decrease
Recycled Water	-	-
Rainwater	-	-
Total Water Used	556,513	2.6% decrease

Comment

Slight decrease from previous year. CLN2.DHB was offline for a portion of 2025 for retrofit work which reduced consumption during downtime

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 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	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Ambient ELV	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of Emission Limit	0	0	0	0	0
Explosion	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	0	0	0	0	0
Monitoring Equipment Failure	0	0	0	0	0
Odour	0	0	0	0	0
Spillage	0	0	0	0	0
Breach of trigger Level	3 INCI031940 INCI031740 INCI029472	0	0	0	0
Uncontrolled Release	4 INCI031634 INCI031365	0	0	0	0

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
	INCI031050 INCI029975				
Other	6 INCI030831 INCI030303 INCI030218 INCI031241 INCI031463 INCI032184	0	0	0	0

Comment

In the reporting year, thirteen minor environmental incidents were reported. Of these, six (incident numbers INCI030831 INCI030303 INCI030218 INCI031241 INCI031463 INCI032184) were categorized as 'other' mainly driven by wastewater exceedances. Technical Amendment A was approved in March 2026 which amended Emissions to Sewer flow rates, therefore, recurrences are not expected. Four categories as uncontrolled release (INCI031634 INCI031365 INCI031050 INCI029975) and three (INCI031940 INCI031740 INCI029472) categorized as breach of trigger levels.

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;

Stormwater management at the site involves the collection and conveyance of runoff from impermeable surfaces including hardstanding, car parking lots, building roofs, and roads through a piped gravity system. Before discharge into local drainage ditches, Pace Stream and Portan Stream, the runoff is attenuated on-site via an attenuation pond. Each attenuation pond is equipped with an isolation valve to intercept runoff during fire or major spill events. Areas like road networks and reinforced grass roads, which drain into filter and carrier drains or small underground attenuation tanks, pose lower contamination risks as they do not store chemicals. Surface water from generator yards, loading docks, and parking areas is directed to Class 1 full retention oil separators to intercept hydrocarbons before reaching the attenuation ponds. There are 14 no. hydrocarbon interceptors installed in the storm water system across the site. These hydrocarbon interceptors are designed for full retention, with capacities accounting for maximum oil volumes and rainfall events. Additionally, flow control mechanisms limit runoff rates to pre-development levels at discharge points.

An oil probe is calibrated annually, and it raises an alert when 90% of the oil storage volume is reached. Alert monitoring is automated through the site's

Building Management System and is classified as 'critical'- 10-minute acknowledgement criteria.

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

There are 8 no. licenced stormwater emission points (SW-1 through SW-8). Stormwater from the site discharges into local streams (Pace Stream and Portan Stream) which culminates downstream in the Tolka River, which flows into Dublin Bay 15 km downstream of the site.

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant⁷	Comment
pH	400	99%	-
Temperature	400	100%	-
Total Organic Carbon	400	100%	-
Conductivity at 25°C	400	89.5%	-

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Trigger levels have been revised using a 12-month dataset. The updated levels align more closely with actual site operations, reducing the likelihood of recurrence.

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 wastewater generated on site is discharged into the Local Authority Uisce Éireann (Irish Water) sewer, which in turn discharges to the Local Authority Wastewater Treatment Plant. The two discharge points as specified in the licence are as follows: SE1 (Uisce Éireann Sewer at R156) and SE2 (Uisce Éireann Sewer at Kilbride Road).

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

N/A - All wastewater is discharged directly to the Local Authority Uisce Éireann (Irish Water) sewer collection system.

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
BOD	24	100%	Monthly
COD	24	100%	Monthly
Suspended Solids	24	100%	Monthly
Chloride (asCl)	24	92%	Monthly
Sulphate	24	95.8%	Monthly
Total Hardness	24	100%	Monthly
Fats, Oils and Greases	24	95.8%	Annually/as required

Add rows as necessary

Comment

There were 4 exceedances to IEL Emission Limit Values (ELVs). Technical Amendment A was approved in March 2026 which amended “Emissions to Sewer” flow rates for, therefore, recurrences are not expected.

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.

N/a

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
N/a	-	-	-
N/a	-	-	-

Add rows as necessary

Comment

The IEL was granted in October of 2023. Air emissions monitoring is required (as per the IEL) to be conducted 'at least once every five years, or when three times the permitted maximum operating hours have elapsed.' As neither of these thresholds have been reached, air emissions monitoring was not completed in 2025. A specialist contractor will be on site in March 2026 to complete air monitoring, with expected results available in Q2 2026.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

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

Add rows where necessary

Comment

No odour assessments were conducted.

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

Fugitive Solvent Emissions

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

Yes ☐

No ☒

Explanation

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

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

Table 12 Summary of Fugitive Solvent Emissions

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

Comment

Not applicable - there are no solvent activities at the installation.

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

No ground monitoring conducted in 2025. Ground surveys and preparation works completed; borehole drilling commenced March 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:

29th and 30th September 2025 and 1st October 2025.

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 ☒

No ☐

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

N/a

Comment

All noise levels were below the emission limit values for noise as set out in the licence.

7) Waste

Waste Generated

Explanation

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

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

The information in Table 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	103.62	81.6% decrease	0%
Non-Hazardous	1495.77	70.9% decrease	100%
Inert	-	-	-
Total Tonnes	1599.39	72.0% decrease	93.5%

Comment

Both Hazardous and Non Hazardous waste has decreased in 2025 due to a reduced number of decommissioning in comparison to 2024.

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

N/a

8) Financial Provision

Explanation

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

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

Yes ☐

No ☒

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

N/a

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

N/a

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

Yes ☐

No ☒

If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

Yes ☐

No ☐

N/A ☒

¹⁰ See Appendix II

Appendix I

Class of Activity

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

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

¹¹ This reporting template is not applicable to the **intensive agriculture sector**. Their annual environmental reporting structure is different and can be found at [Compliance & Enforcement: Licensees: Reporting Publications | Environmental Protection Agency \(epa.ie\)](#)

Appendix II

High Environmental Risk Categories

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

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

NOTE:

This list is subject to change.

See the link below for further information.

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

Appendix III

Beyond Compliance

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

Site wide transition to HVO fuel

The site fully transitioned to HVO in 2025, and all generator operations since then have been run on HVO. No Diesel used in 2025.

OIT Project:

Retrofit works to modify the PLC and associated interlocking to enable an Operator Initiated Transfer (OIT) at MSG-Numeric, without transferring any critical load to the emergency generators.

This change is expected to deliver annual savings of approximately 1,630 hours, €75,000 in fuel costs, and 142 tonnes of CO₂ emissions over a one-year maintenance cycle.

Community Engagement funding

Meta is committed to playing a positive role and investing in the long-term vitality of Meath, home to our Clonee Data Centre. To date, 186 grants awarded since 2019. 4.8M total awarded since 2019.

STEAM MEATH initiative

Delivery of year two of the Meta funded STEAM MEATH initiative, in partnership with Creative Hut. This three-year programme aims to transform STEAM education and ignite young people's creativity in Meath by harnessing FIRST Lego League. FIRST is an acronym for 'For Inspiration and Recognition of Science and Technology,' and FIRST Lego League encourages children to think like scientists and engineers, developing practical solutions to real-world issues.

Through STEAM Meath students have a fun opportunity to discover the world of STEAM and develop key life skills, including teamwork, innovation, collaboration, 42 confidence and persistence, along with design thinking and programming skills, all through the use of a range of hands-on and engaging Lego Education resources

In 2025, this site awarded grants to 13 schools and 5 not for profits in Meath, many of which have not received funding from the site before. Each of the recipients below will use their grant towards initiatives that put technology to use for community benefit, enabling people to build strong, sustainable communities or improving local STEAM (science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics) education.