Annual Environmental Report (AER)

2024

Company Name: Huntstown Power Company Limited

Licence Number: P0483-04

Address: Huntstown Quarry, Finglas, Dublin 11

Class of Activity[1]: Class 2

[1] See Appendix I

Purpose of this Report

One of the functions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to licence and regulate the activities[2] of large scale industrial (e.g. chemical, food processors, power plants) and waste facilities. Submitting an Annual Environmental Report (AER) is a requirement of all EPA licences.

An AER is a public document. To this end, this format has been developed for industrial and waste licence holders (other than the intensive agriculture sector) to use as a template. This is to assist any member of the public to interpret and understand the environmental performance of the licensed facility.

The AER is a **summary** of environmental information for a given year. It includes:

- Details of the licence holder's environmental goals achieved, goals to maintain compliance and/or improve their environmental performance;
- Answers to questions regarding their facility's activities;
- Tables of results from monitoring emissions such as air, water, noise, and odour; and
- Details of waste generated, accepted and treated.

An AER does **not** provide detailed technical data. Such information is available in three ways:

1) Contacting the licence holder directly. The Contact Us section of this template enables the licence holder to provide details of where a member of the public can obtain further information on topics reported in this document.

[2] See Appendix I

2) Some documents[3] are available on the EPA website via the licence details page for each individual licence. This can be found by browsing either the 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

Abatement Equipment	Technology used to reduce pollution
AER	Annual Environmental Report.
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	Wastewater from toilet, washroom and canteen facilities.
Storm Water	Rainwater 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, Ann Moloney, Environmental 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.

Huntstown Power Company Limited operate a gas fired combined cycle Power Station at Huntstown, Finglas, Dublin 11. The combined cycle gas turbine (CCGT) operates on natural gas as the primary fuel with distillate oil as a standby fuel. Huntstown Power Station continued to produce electricity in 2024 as required by Eirgrid.

Summary of 2024 Environmental Performance:
The environmental performance at Huntstown Power Station remained very good during 2024. The plant successfully maintained its ISO14001:2015 accreditation for Environmental Management System with the NSAI. The site also successfully achieved the ISO50001 standard for Energy Management during 2024 and completed a number of energy efficiency projects resulting in savings in terms of energy use and emissions. There were no non-compliances or reportable incidents on the site during the year and there were no other exceedances of emission limit values and no complaints received during the year. The plant was dispatched at a higher level of operations when compared to the previous year. CO2 emissions continue to be reported annually in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Permit and EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

Contact Us

If you have any questions or would like further information on any aspect of this report, please contact us directly.

See below details:

Huntstown Power Station
Huntstown Quarry

Finglas
Dublin 11

2) How we Manage our Facility

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 Management / Energy Efficiency	Ongoing	The plant successfully achieved I.S. EN ISO50001 certification for Energy management. Additional electrical supply was installed ready for further build out of the electric car charger project. A number of energy efficiency projects were completed which delivered savings in terms of energy use and emissions.

Maintain ISO 14001		The plant successfully maintained its accreditation to ISO14001 in 2024
Water Conservation Initiatives	Ongoing	Key focus areas for the water conservation team. Passing / leaking valves on the system are identified and an ongoing plan of replacements is in place to reduce water losses from the system Investigating rainwater harvesting options and suitability with a view to progressing to deploy rainwater harvesting systems onsite. WTP optimisation investigation ongoing – additional instrumentation planned to improve performance. Metrics for tracking all water use developed
Chemical Storage Upgrade Review	Ongoing	Optimize the storage of chemicals around site (this facilitates better handling of chemicals and reduce the risk of environmental spills) Review and audit of the Waste / Chemical storage area resulted in a number of improvement items which were actioned. (e.g. labelling, IBC positioning on storage racks, drainage review)
Increased control of water discharges	Complete	New online ammonia monitoring installed on I-SE wastewater stream with interlock to the central control system which automatically closes the discharge valve if the ammonia level approaches the ELV. This provides additional control to prevent any discharges from site which would

		potentially be in breach of the IE licence.
Biodiversity Management	Ongoing	Further biodiversity enhancements were carried out in 2024 in line with the recommendations from our site Landscape and Ecology Management Plan. Some of these initiatives included additional planting of native wildflower areas around site to support the pollinators, the installation of mining bee nest sites, the planting of a new native hedgerow within the site boundary and the installation of wildlife cameras. As a company we are committed to sustainability and recognise the vital role that pollinators in particular play in maintaining our ecosystems and food systems. We are also members of the All Ireland Pollinator Plan and support this very important conservation activity.

Add rows as necessary

Comment

The site maintains an Environmental Management System (EMS) and the site is certified to both ISO14001 and ISO50001 for Environmental and Energy Management. As part of the EMS, goals to improve environmental performance are set at the beginning of each year and take into consideration a number of factors including significant environmental aspects, risks and opportunities, compliance obligations, incidents and corrective actions, views of interested parties, technological options etc

The environmental goals are tracked through the Environmental, Health and Safety Management Programme with regular committee meetings throughout the year.
In addition to ensuring a high level of compliance with the environmental licence conditions, these projects aim to reduce the environmental impact of the site operations.

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 2 Energy Used

Energy Used (GJ)	Quantity	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Electricity	106,988	+10%
Heavy Fuel Oil	N/A	
Light Fuel Oil	6,079	-74%
Natural Gas	12,635,090	+10%
Coal / Solid Fuel	N/A	
Peat	N/A	
Renewable Biomass	N/A	
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	N/A	
Total Energy Used	12,748,157	+9%

Comment

The electricity quantity in Table 2 represents the house load (the amount of electricity used in house by the process). Natural gas and light fuel oil are burned in order to produce electricity to export to the grid. Natural gas is the main source of fuel with light fuel oil as a standby fuel.

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

Table 3 Energy Generated

Energy Generated (GJ)	**Quantity**	**% Increase/ decrease on previous year**
Renewable Energy		
Fossil Fuel	6,340,913	+9%
Total Energy Generated	6,340,913	+9%

Comment

This energy generated relates to the energy produced by the power plant in 2024 as instructed by the Grid. As part of the Huntstown Power Station site energy management program several energy saving initiatives have been completed. During 2024 the plant achieved accreditation to ISO50001 and completed a number of independently verified energy saving projects.

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 4 Water Used

Source of Water Used	Quantity (m^3/year)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Groundwater	22,212	+8%
Surface Water		
Public Supply	5,632	-46%
Recycled Water		
Rainwater		
Total Water Used	27,844	-10%

Comment

Ground Water used for electricity generating processes at the site is abstracted from wells located within the boundary. This water is treated by an onsite water treatment plant to make demineralized water for the process.
Ground water use in 2024 was slightly higher than 2023 in line with the higher level of operations by the plant.
We understand the value of water as a natural resource and we seek to continually improve our commitment to water management on site. The site

has a dedicated water management team who are tasked with looking at all water use on site and actively target reduction in consumption through a number of water conservation projects.

4) Environmental Complaints

Explanation
Our EPA licence requires that activities do not cause environmental nuisance such as odour, dust or noise. Our licence also requires that we have procedures in place to record, investigate and respond to environmental complaints if or when they arise.
We have an environmental complaints procedure in place where you can contact us[4] directly. You can also contact the EPA[5] if you wish to make an environmental complaint, confidentially or not.

See the information below for a summary of **all** the environmental complaints relating to our activities made directly to us and to the EPA this year.

Table 5 Summary of All Environmental Complaints Received in

Type of Complaint	Number of Complaints Received	Number Closed
Odour / Smells	0	
Noise	0	
Dust	0	
Water Quality	0	
Air Quality	0	
Waste	0	
Litter	0	
Vermin/Flies/Birds	0	
Soil Contamination	0	
Vibration	0	
Other	0	

[4] See Section 1, Introduction – Contact Us

[5] If you wish to contact the EPA to make an environmental complaint about an EPA licenced facility, please go to https://lema.epa.ie/complaints

Comment

There have been no complaints received with respect to activities at the site for over 10 years

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 6 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	0	0	0	0	0
Uncontrolled Release	0	0	0	0	0

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

Comment

There were no incidents reported to the EPA during 2024.

6) Our Environmental Emissions

Explanation

We are required to ensure the emissions from our activities do not cause environmental pollution.

We are required to monitor any of the following emissions that we make:

- Storm water
- Waste water
- Air
- Groundwater
- Noise

We regularly test any such emissions for specific pollutants and materials to ensure they do not contain levels of pollution that exceed emission limit values (ELVs) or cause environmental pollution. If monitoring of an emission indicates an ELV is exceeded, we are required to report this to the EPA[6].

The next sub-sections of this report summarise our compliance with any ELVs set in our EPA licence. Some emissions monitored do not have specific ELVs, but we still carry out monitoring and report all incidents that may give rise to environmental pollution.

[6] See section 5, Incidents

Storm Water

Explanation
Storm water is rain water run-off from roof and non-process areas of a facility, e.g. carparks, and generally shall not contain any pollution.
Storm water is usually released into a local water body after a basic form of treatment. Our EPA licence requires that we manage storm water to ensure no polluting substances or materials are released into the environment.

The information below summarises how the storm water from our facility is treated, where it is released and the results of monitoring this year.

1. **Storm water from our facility is managed prior to release by;**

The discharge point is equipped with a 24hr composite sampler. Grab samples are checked daily for pH, conductivity, and ammonia. A daily visual check is also completed to assess colour and odour. In addition, there is an online TOC (total organic carbon) meter giving feedback to the central control room. Before final discharge the storm water flows through an oil interceptor and penstock. This penstock can be closed in the event of an ELV (emission limit value) breach or spillage or other unforeseen emergency event to prevent storm water from leaving the facility. The penstock will also close automatically for a breach of COD limit or oil detection therefore ensuring no contaminated water can leave the site.

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

The storm water from the site is discharged via the adjacent Roadstone Limited Quarry dewatering network which discharges to the Ballystrahan Stream, a tributary of the Ward River.

Table 7 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant[7]	Comment
pH	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Conductivity @ 20°C	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Total Suspended Solids	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Total Dissolved Solids	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Total Nitrogen (Kjeldahl)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Nitrates (as N)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples

[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.

Total Phosphorus (as P)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Mineral Oil	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Ammonia (as N)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
TOC	Hourly	100	No breach of ELV
Visual inspection	Daily	100	n/a

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Our storm water is monitored closely to ensure compliance with the licence conditions. There were no breaches of emission limit values during 2024.

Waste Water

Explanation

There are two types of waste water that can be produced:

- Process waste water produced from the activities and;
- Sanitary wastewater from toilets, washrooms and canteens.

Our EPA licence requires us to manage our wastewater 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 wastewater produced from our activities, where it is released and the results of monitoring this year.

1. **Wastewater produced by our activities is treated as follows before discharge to a receiving waterbody**;

- Wastewater at the site consists of boiler blowdown and small quantities of condensate. Both consist of very clean water containing very small quantities of contaminants Our process wastewater discharge point is equipped with a 24-hour flow proportional composite sampler. This sampler is equipped with continuous monitors for pH, conductivity, flow, and temperature. There is also a TOC (total organic carbon) online monitor. In addition, frequent grab samples are taken and analysed. There is no treatment facility for process water on the site. Water, which is confirmed to be within the licence discharge limits, is discharged without treatment.
- Sanitary sewage / domestic wastewater is collected and discharged via an underground drainage line to the on-site sanitary effluent treatment system. Treated wastewater is discharged to a purpose-built percolation bed located within the site boundary.

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

- The sanitary wastewater is discharged to ground via the purpose-built percolation pit on the site.
- Our monitored process wastewater is discharged via the adjacent Roadstone Limited Quarry dewatering network which discharges to the Ballystrahan Stream, a tributary of the Ward River

Table 8 Summary of Wastewater Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Biological Oxygen Demand	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Chemical Oxygen Demand	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Suspended Solids	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Total Dissolved Solids	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Ammonia (as N)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Phosphorous (as P)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Mineral Oil	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Free Residual Chlorine	4	100	No breach of ELV for

			quarterly samples
Nitrate	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
Nitrogen (total)	4	100	No breach of ELV for quarterly samples
TOC	Hourly	100	No breach of ELV in 2023
Flow	Continuous	100	No breach of ELV in 2023
Temperature	Continuous	100	No breach of ELV in 2023
pH	Continuous	100	No breach of ELV in 2023
Conductivity	Continuous	100	No breach of ELV in 2023

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Our process wastewater is monitored closely to ensure compliance with the licence conditions. In addition to continuous monitoring on site, samples are also sent to an external accredited laboratory for testing. There were no breaches of emission limit values during 2024 monitoring campaign. Sanitary water is treated on site and discharged via percolation bed.

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.**

Stack E1 / E2

Table 9 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	Continuous	100	Our air emissions complied with our licence limits during 2024
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Continuous	100	Our air emissions complied with our licence limits during 2024

Sulphur Dioxide (SO2)	1	100	Our air emissions complied with our licence limits during 2024
Volumetric Flow	Continuous (calculation approach) Verified by AST	100	Our air emissions complied with our licence limits during 2024
Dust	1	100	Our air emissions complied with our licence limits during 2024

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Air emissions at the site are continuously monitored using a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS). During 2024 there were no breaches of our licence conditions.
The CEMS is maintained and inspected frequently to ensure that the emissions monitoring is accurate. In addition, parallel stack tests are performed annually by a certified contractor to ensure that the CEMS is in agreement with the contractors certified equipment.
All emissions are monitored 24/7 by the operators in the central control room and the emissions monitoring system sends signals back to the control room which produce and alarm if levels are approaching the emission limit value.

To maintain our commitment to accurately monitor our emissions to air we installed and commissioned a new CEMS unit including a new data handling system during 2022.

Table 10 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

Assessment Conducted By	No. of Odour Assessments	% Compliant[8]	Comment
Licence Holder	No odour assessments conducted		Not required by the licence
EPA	No odour assessments conducted		Not required by the licence

Add rows where necessary

Comment

Odour monitoring is not required by our licence.

[8] A compliant odour assessment is based on EPA Odour Impact Assessment Guidance available at http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/air/emissions/ag5-odourassessment.html

Fugitive Solvent Emissions

Are you are 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) Regulations[9]. Solvents are chemicals that, by their nature, are volatile (evaporate readily under ambient conditions). Solvents can be found in many inks, glues and cleaning agents. Due to the volatility of solvents some emissions may be released into the atmosphere during our activities before being captured in our air treatment system. This type of emission is called a **fugitive solvent emission**.

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

Table 11 Summary of Fugitive Solvent Emissions

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

Comment

The site does not use solvents

[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 12 List of Groundwater Pollutants Identified

Pollutants
There has been no pollution identified in the groundwater.

Add rows as necessary

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

No investigations required as no pollution present

Comment

The site uses well water for its process – the wells are sampled and monitored throughout the year in accordance with licence conditions. No pollution or evidence of contaminations has been detected in the groundwater.

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:**

11th & 12th January 2024

2. **Was the noise monitoring carried out at:**
   - **i. the boundary of our facility,**
   - **ii. noise sensitive locations off-site, or**
   - **iii. both?**

ii. Noise sensitive locations off-site

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.

There were no noise level exceedances

Comment

The noise survey was carried out by a suitably qualified Acoustic Consultant at the nearest noise sensitive locations in January 2024.

The plant was operational during the noise survey, and it was found that the day, evening and nighttime noise limits as set out in the licence for the facility were not breached at the nearest noise sensitive locations by the noise emanating from the Power Station

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 13 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 13 Waste Generated

Type	Quantity (Tonnes)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	19	-82%	78%
Non-Hazardous	351	-49%	11.5%
Inert	0	0	
Total Tonnes	369	-53%	

Comment

Waste quantities relating to normal operations at the facility are influenced by maintenance activities, outages, works on site and various other factors. All the waste at the facility is segregated. Only licenced waste contractors are used to package and transport waste from the site. No waste from the site goes to landfill.

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 14 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 14 Waste Accepted

Type	Quantity (Tonnes)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year	% Recovery
Hazardous	0		
Non-Hazardous	0		
Inert	0		
Total Tonnes	0		

Comment

The facility does not accept waste on to the site

7) Financial Provision

Explanation
Our EPA licence requires us to assess the risk our activities pose to the environment if we cease our activities or if an incident occurred. If we are identified as a high risk facility[10] by the EPA, we are required to put provision in place such as a financial bond or insurance to cover the cost of restoring our site to a satisfactory condition. This financial provision can then be used to cover the cost of managing the restoration or clean up should such an event occur.

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

Yes [✓] No [ ]

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

The CRAMP report was submitted and agreed by the Agency in 2024. Financial provision in respect of the CRAMP has been agreed with the Agency.

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

The ELRA report was submitted and agreed by the Agency in 2024. Financial provision in respect of the ELRA has been agreed by the Agency.

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

Yes [ ] No [✓]

[10] See Appendix II

If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☑

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 http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/aerprtr/aerguid/

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.

http://www.epa.ie/pubs/advice/licensee/fp/epaapproachtoenvironmentalliabilitiesandfinancialprovision.html

Appendix III

Beyond Compliance

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

Huntstown Power Station remains committed to continuously improving the systems and processes used onsite. The following initiatives have been completed to further reduce our environmental emissions and improve our performance during 2023.

- To further our commitment to improve site Energy Management and drive down onsite energy use Huntstown Power Station achieved ISO50001 certification during 2024.
- As part of the site energy management program several energy saving initiatives have been completed during 2024 and independently verified.
    - One such project was the upgrade of the site auxiliary boiler to a highly efficient auxiliary boiler unit. Comparisons have been made between both boilers in hot standby mode. The new auxiliary boiler maintains hot standby using a 60kW electrical heater whereas the old boiler fired natural gas or fuel oil to maintain hot standby. Calculated energy savings for 2024 as a result were 386,296kWh / 28.2 tonnes CO2
- Huntstown has continued to provide access to EV chargers to encourage use of EV as a mode of transport and to reduce the carbon footprint associated with staff commuter journeys to and from site. Additional electrical supply was installed during 2024 which will facilitate the buildout of further chargers in the future
- During 2024 Huntstown Power Station continued with biodiversity initiatives onsite. These included:
    - Commissioned an independent ecologist to develop an Ecology and Landscape Management Plan which identifies and will guide future biodiversity initiatives on the site.
    - Planting a native hedge within the site boundary
    - Planting of native wildflowers.
    - Installing mining bee nesting sites.
    - Planting 1,700 native spring bulbs for early pollinators.
    - Installing wildlife cameras