Annual Environmental Report (AER)

2025

Company Name: Amazon Data Services Ireland Limited

Licence Number: P1182-01

Address: Cruiserath Road, Dublin 15, D15 A6RX

Class of Activity[1]: 2.1 Energy

[1] See Appendix I

Purpose of this Report

One of the functions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to licence and regulate the 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

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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, Dan Mulvey (Regional Environmental Engineer), confirm that by ticking the box below, all information in this report is truthful and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

In addition, I confirm that all monitoring and performance reporting required by our EPA licence and summarised herein is available for inspection by the EPA.

Tick here ☑

1) Introduction

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

The Amazon Data Services Ireland Limited ('**ADSIL**') 'Installation' is a data centre facility located at Cruiserath Road, Dublin 15. The Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence principally relates to the operation of emergency standby generators under Activity Class 2.1. The installation requires a continuous supply of electricity to operate. During normal operations, the facility is supplied electricity from the national grid. Outside of routine testing and maintenance, the operation of these emergency back-up generators is typically only required under the following emergency circumstances:

- A loss, reduction or instability of grid power supply,
- Critical maintenance activity,
- A request from the utility provider to reduce grid electricity load.

This AER reports environmental performance for the 2025 reporting year of 1st January 2025-31st December 2025. The summary of the 2025 environmental performance is as follows:

- Energy used at the Installation is predominantly sourced from purchased electricity.
- Emergency backup generators will burn either light fuel oil (Diesel) and Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO), if required to run.
- No environmental complaints received during the 2025 reporting period.
- Two minor environmental incidents occurred during the 2025 reporting period.
- Stormwater sampling continued throughout 2025, and trigger levels have been proposed to the EPA and are currently pending approval.
- An Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme has been developed for the Installation in accordance with the IEL, and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)

and nitrous oxides (NO_x) were monitored in 2025. Diffusion tube monitoring confirmed that all NO_2 results were below the annual mean limit of 40 µg/m³, while continuous monitoring results for NO_2 and NO_x concentrations remained below their respective annual limit values of 40 µg/m³ for NO_2 and 30 µg/m³ for NO_x.

- Attended noise monitoring was carried out in Q1 2025. 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 licence.
- A total of 203.19 tonnes of hazardous and non-hazardous waste was generated at the installation. the percentage recovery for the 2025 reporting period is 50.17% of the total waste generated (non-hazardous and hazardous).

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:

ADSIL Environmental +353 1 883 9865

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
Continuation of implementation of Environmental Management System in accordance with ISO 140001 throughout 2026.	-	Ongoing
Identification of manhole covers to distinguish between foul, stormwater, and interceptor location.	Q4 2026	In Progress

Add rows as necessary

Comment

ADSIL are committed to continuous environmental improvement and sustainability through the ongoing implementation of an Environmental Management System (EMS) in line with ISO 14001.

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	2,414,403.57	+26.66%
Heavy Fuel Oil	-	-
Light Fuel Oil	95.28	-84.95%
Natural Gas	-	-
Coal / Solid Fuel	-	-
Peat	-	
Renewable Biomass	6573.01	12.67%
Renewable Energy Generated On-site	-	-
Total Energy Used	**2,421,071.86**	**26.58%**

Comment

Table 3 presents energy use for 2025, together with the percentage change relative to the 2024 reporting period. Overall, the total combined energy

consumption showed an increase of 26.58% relative to 2024. During 2025, an increase in IT load was associated with the Installation's latest data centre buildings, resulting in increased electricity consumption for the reporting year.

Energy used at the Installation is predominantly sourced from purchased electricity. The backup generators on the site operate on light fuel oil (Diesel) and Renewable Biomass (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO)).

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	N/A	N/A
Total Energy Generated	**N/A**	**N/A**

Comment

Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels are installed on site; however, accurate sub-metered energy generation data is not available for 2025.

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 (m^3/year)	% Increase/ decrease on previous year
Groundwater	-	-
Surface Water	-	-
Public Supply	688.83	-84%
Recycled Water	-	-
Rainwater	-	-
Total Water Used	**688.83**	**-84%**

Comment

Table 5 presents total water use for 2025 and the percentage change relative to the 2024 reporting year. Water consumption decreased by 3,653.17 m^3, representing an overall 84% reduction compared with 2024.

All water consumed at the site is sourced from the public supply.

4) Environmental Complaints

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

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

Table 6 Summary of All Environmental Complaints Received in

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

[4] See Section 1, Introduction – Contact Us

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

Comment

No environmental complaints were received during the 2025 reporting period year.

5) Environmental Incidents

Explanation
It is our responsibility as an EPA licensed facility to ensure we have systems in place to prevent incidents that have the potential to cause environmental pollution. If an incident occurs, we are required to report it to the EPA, investigate the cause and fix the problem.
The EPA classify environmental incidents into 5 categories based on the potential impact on the environment:

- Minor
- Limited
- Serious
- Very Serious
- Catastrophic

See Table 6 for the number of the environmental incidents we reported to the EPA this year.

Table 7 Number of Environmental Incidents

Incident Category	Minor	Limited	Serious	Very Serious	Catastrophic
Abatement Equipment Offline	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Ambient ELV	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of Emission Limit	-	-	-	-	-
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring Equipment Failure	-	-	-	-	-
Odour	-	-	-	-	-
Spillage	1	-	-	-	-
Breach of trigger Level	-	-	-	-	-
Uncontrolled Release	1	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Comment

Two incidents occurred in 2025.

- Incident INCI030449 (uncontrolled release) was raised following an F-gas leak.
- Incident INCI030098 (spillage) was lodged after fuel delivery gasket seepage that had occurred over a period of time.

Full details can be accessed on https://leap.epa.ie/.

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;**

Stormwater from the facility is managed through an on-site drainage network incorporating 3 no. attenuation systems, hydrocarbon interceptors, silt traps, and flow control measures, which control water quality and discharge rates prior to discharge off site at shared Emission Point SW1.

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

The stormwater network discharges off-site into the 900 mm stormwater network along the R121 Regional Road (Cruiserath Road), which ultimately drains to the Ballycoolin Stream. The stream flows for c. 1.2 km southwards before joining the River Tolka, located c.1.4 km south of the site. The River Tolka then continues for c. 12 km before discharging to the Tolka Estuary and, ultimately, Dublin Bay.

Table 8 Summary of Storm Water Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant[7]	Comment
pH	106	100%	N/A
TOC	106	100%	N/A
Temperature	106	100%	N/A
Conductivity	106	100%	N/A

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Daily visual inspections and weekly grab sampling continued throughout 2025. Emission limit values (ELVs) are not set for stormwater discharges at this site. The summary of stormwater monitoring above has been compared against the trigger levels, which were submitted to the EPA in Q3 2025 and are pending EPA approval. The percentage compliance is based on exceedances of the upper action limits of these provisional trigger values.

[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 discharged from site enters the Local Authority (Fingal County Council) foul sewer, discharges into a regional pumping station before final treatment and disposal at Ringsend Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in Dublin.

The off-site treatment at Ringsend WWTP treatment comprises preliminary treatment (initial screening of all flows to remove solids larger than 6mm in size); primary treatment (in settlement tanks), followed by biological treatment within sequential batch reactors. During the bathing season, the final effluent stream is subjected to ultraviolet treatment to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Bathing Water Directive.

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

Liffey Estuary Lower (Transitional Waterbody) & Dublin Bay (Coastal Waterbody)

Table 9 Summary of Waste Water Monitoring

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

Add rows as necessary

Comment

There are no EPA licenced wastewater emissions from the site.

Air

Explanation
Generally, three types of air emissions are monitored from industry in Ireland: gases, dust (particulates) and odour. Our EPA licence requires us to ensure that any air emissions from our activities do not cause air pollution or create an odour nuisance.

The information below details the number of air emission points we monitor, the results from testing the air emissions and any odour assessments carried out by us and the EPA this year.

1. **We monitor air emissions from the following number of emission points at our facility.**

Minor Emissions to Atmosphere – Emission originate from emergency back-up generators, and emergency back-up fire pumps. These are assigned emissions point numbers A3-1 to A3-70.

Ambient Monitoring – continuous monitoring of nitrous oxides (NOx) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) was carried out in 2025 as per Condition 3.19 of the IE Licence an Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme has been developed. Diffusion tube sampling of NO_2 was also undertaken in 2025.

Table 10 Summary of Air Emissions Monitoring

Parameter measured	No. of Samples	% Compliant	Comment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) (Ambient Diffusion Tube Monitoring)	36	100%	Based on 40 µg/m^3 NO_2 annual mean limit value

Continuous monitoring of NO_X and NO_2	1 no. monitor. Continuous measurements from April - December 2025 – data analysed on hourly basis	100%	Based on 40 $\mu g/m^3$ NO_2 annual mean limit value and 30 $\mu g/m^3$ NO_x annual mean limit value

Add rows as necessary

Comment

Continuous monitoring of NO_X and NO_2 over the period 24th April 2025 – 31st December 2025 indicates no exceedances of the relevant ambient limit values or threshold values occurred during this time and that the facility was therefore in compliance with its IE licence conditions. Passive indicative monitoring concentrations of NO_2 from December 2024 – December 2025 also indicate no exceedance of the annual mean limit value for NO_2.

Table 11 Summary of Odour Assessments Carried Out

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

Add rows where necessary

Comment

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

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

Fugitive Solvent Emissions

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

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

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

Table 12 Summary of Fugitive Solvent Emissions

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

Comment

There are no solvent activities (i.e. printing, surface cleaning, vehicle coating, dry cleaning and manufacture of footwear and pharmaceutical products) 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 [X]

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

Table 13 List of Groundwater Pollutants Identified

Pollutants
N/A

Add rows as necessary

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

N/A

Comment

The Installation IE licence Schedule C.5 requires groundwater to be monitored for relevant hazardous substances within five years of the grant of the licence. The IE licence was granted in 2023, and therefore no groundwater monitoring was required or undertaken during the 2025 reporting 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:**

Daytime:
17 February 2025 (10:21 to 16:13)
18 February 2025 (10:00 to 12:30)

Evening:
27 February 2025 (19:00 to 21:18)

Night-time:
27 February 2025 from 23:00 to 01:30 on 28 February 2025

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

Noise sensitive locations off-site

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

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

N/A

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	111.52	30.22%	9.22%
Non-Hazardous	91.67	74.08%	100%
Inert	0	N/A	N/A
Total Tonnes	203.19	46.92%	50.17%

Comment

Table 14 presents the waste generated in 2025, the percentage recovered, and percentage increase / decrease relative to the 2024 reporting year. Overall, there was a 46.92% increase in total tonnes of waste generated, while 50.17% of total waste was recovered.

Waste Accepted

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

Explanation
Our EPA licence requires us to manage the waste we accept in a manner that does not cause environmental pollution.
We manage, store and record all incoming and outgoing hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste. The waste we accept may be treated, recovered, disposed or stored at our facility depending on our licence requirements.

The information in Table 15 provides a summary of waste we accepted this year and the percentage increase or decrease on the previous year. The percentage recovery is the amount of total waste accepted that was reused, recycled or recovered.

Table 15 Waste Accepted

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

Comment

No waste is accepted at this Installation.

8) Financial Provision

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

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

   Yes [ ] No [X]

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

Not Applicable. The Installation is not a high environmental risk facility.

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

Not Applicable. The Installation is not a high environmental risk facility.

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

   Yes [ ] No [X]

   If yes, have you submitted details to the EPA?

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

[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.

Environmental Stewardship

In 2025, InCommunities continued to deliver meaningful environmental improvements across our operational communities in the Greater Dublin & Drogheda Area.
Our volunteers came together to plant 4,220 native trees across DUB-wide communities, establishing green corridors that support biodiversity and strengthen ecosystem resilience across the region.

In addition to our tree-planting programme, we completed 6 community clean-up initiatives, bringing together employees and local residents to remove litter and restore shared green spaces. A further 2 new wildlife ponds were established, creating vital habitats for aquatic species, insects, and birds, while also promoting natural water management across our communities. Across the year, Amazon created a total of 18 green spaces throughout our operational communities — a tangible legacy of our commitment to greening the environments in which we operate.

Think Big Mobile Space & Fingal Chamber of Commerce Award

In a proud milestone for our community engagement programme, the Think Big Mobile Space was honoured with the Community Involvement Award at the Fingal Chamber of Commerce Awards 2025. This recognition reflects the sustained impact of the Think Big Space programme, which continues to bring digital skills, learning opportunities, and community connection directly to young people and schools in our operational communities.

The Think Big Mobile Space has become a flagship example of how InCommunities engages hyperlocally — travelling to schools, community centres, and organisations to deliver hands-on STEM and digital literacy experiences. This award is a testament to the dedication and the strength of our community partnerships across the Fingal region.

Community Energy & Environmental Sustainability

InCommunities' strategic partnership with EnergyCloud Ireland continued to grow in 2025, with the programme supporting 500 additional households in Fingal in 2025, building on the nationwide reach established in previous years. This expansion brings free hot water annually to participating households, reducing energy waste and providing meaningful support to vulnerable communities across the region. This adds to the existing 1,450 households already benefiting from Amazon's involvement.