25 March 2024

The Secretary
An Bord Pleanála
64 Marlborough Street
Dublin 1

ABP Reference: PA08.318540

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Response to Kerry County Council Submission

10 year planning permission for the proposed Open Cycle Gas Turbine (OCGT) power plant fuelled by Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil (HVO) and associated site works at Tarbert Island, Tarbert, Co. Kerry.

On behalf of the Applicant, SSE Generation Ireland Ltd.[1], we hereby provide a response to Kerry County Council's submission to An Bord Pleanála (ABP) relating to the above-referenced Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID) application.

The submission from the Development Management Section of Kerry County Council (KCC) includes a planning assessment which recommends that permission be granted, subject to a number of conditions. It also sets out feedback from a number of internal consultees. Key points raised in the submission are addressed by the project team in the enclosed table and supporting documents.

We trust that this response will be of assistance to An Bord Pleanála in completing its consideration of the application. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned in the event of any queries.

Yours sincerely,

Seán Breslin

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[1] Red Oak South, South County Business Park, Leopardstown, Dublin 18, Dublin, D18 W688

Encl.

- Response Table
- Flood Wall Technical Note
- Table 1: EPA licenced sites within 50km of the Proposed Development
- Table 2: Local Authority licensed sites within 20km of the Proposed Development

Response to Kerry County Council Submission

The KCC report recommends that permission be granted for the Proposed Development. In the course of its assessment, the Council has raised a number of points which the applicant wishes to respond to, as set out below.

Item No.	Topic	Comment	Applicant Response
1.1	Ecology – Appropriate Assessment	Kerry County Council's ecologist has advised that, subject to the implementation of appropriate water quality protection and flood risk management measures, there will be no adverse effect on any European Site during construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development.	Noted and agreed.
1.2	Archaeology and Heritage	The County Archaeologist's report provides a historical background of recorded monuments that previously existed on the site. The County Archaeologist does not recommend any further archaeological mitigation.	Noted.
1.3	Flood Risk	The Coastal and Flooding Unit of KCC has noted that the Proposed Development is classified as a Highly Vulnerable Development within Flood Zone A, and that a Justification Test is required accordingly. It advises that this must quantify the flood risk and, where necessary, mitigate the flood risk.	A Justification Test for the Proposed Development is included within Appendix 12B of the submitted Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) – refer to section 2.4 of same, 'Sequential Approach & Justification Test'. This quantifies the level of flood risk and outlines the mitigation measures proposed.

		The Coastal and Flooding Unit recommends that it would be prudent to design for the more conservative Option 3, which requires an increase in the height of the Flood Wall/Gate.	The 'Option 3' that is referred to, from the initial Flood Risk Assessment (Appendix 12A of the submitted EIAR), relates to an extended design life for the Proposed Development. It provides for sea level rise up to the year 2100, which would equate to a design life of c. 70 years. This is well in excess of the 25-year design life that is being applied for. The flood wall crest level that is proposed, of +7.54 ODP, provides a suitable standard of protection for the 0.1% AEP extreme water level based on a 25-year design life (plus a 5-year decommissioning period) and the latest assessment of future sea level rise. It should be noted that a pragmatic design approach has been adopted for the proposed flood defences, which can be adapted in future (i.e. by increasing the flood wall crest level), if required, to allow for either a potentially modified design life or a more rapid than predicted rate in future sea level rise. Please refer to the enclosed 'Flood Wall Technical Note' prepared by Aecom, which provides a summary of relevant information contained within the submitted EIAR.
1.4	Landscape and Visual Impact	The KCC report notes the presence of existing large buildings on the site and states that, from a landscape and visual impact perspective, the potential impact relating to the Proposed Development will be localised.	Noted and agreed.
1.5	Road Safety	The KCC report notes that Tarbert Island is easily accessible by a National Secondary Road, the N67, and by internal access roads throughout the site. The Listowel Municipal Roads Office has provided a report recommending planning conditions to be attached in the event that	The Applicant has noted the proposed planning conditions and considers them to be reasonable and appropriate for the Proposed Development.

		planning permission is granted by An Bord Pleanála.	
1.6	Environmental Carrying Capacity	The Environment Section of KCC has provided a positive report on the Proposed Development, recommending planning conditions to be attached in the event of permission being granted.	The Applicant has noted the proposed planning conditions and considers them to be reasonable and appropriate for the Proposed Development.
1.7	Water Quality Management	The Environment Section has highlighted the importance of water quality management and the necessity of having proper management measures in place during the construction process to protect water quality.	A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared as part of the planning application - refer to Appendix 5A of the submitted EIAR. Prior to commencement the appointed Contractor will update the CEMP in agreement with the planning authority. The CEMP covers all potentially polluting activities during the construction phase and sets out comprehensive management measures. A Surface Water Management Strategy has also been prepared as part of the planning application - refer to Appendix 12B of the submitted EIAR. This outlines the proposed point of discharge, attenuation (filter drains and geo-cellular storage), SuDS, oil separators and maintenance plan for the management of surface water (rainwater) at the Proposed Development. All wastewater discharges emanating from the Proposed Development will be regulated under the Industrial Emissions (IE) Licence for the site.
1.8	Site Suitability Assessment	The Environment Section states that limited information has been submitted in relation to the volume of domestic wastewater likely to be generated and notes that a site assessment has not been carried out in line with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Code of Practice for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems.	The purpose of the EPA 'Code of Practice: Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems' is to provide guidance on domestic waste water treatment systems (DWWTSs) for ***single houses or equivalent developments*** with a population equivalent (PE) of less than or equal to 10 persons. It relates to treatment systems that are designed and installed to discharge treated effluent to groundwater via percolation through soil and/or subsoil. It is not applicable to the Proposed Development, which proposes the installation of a replacement system that will connect to existing drainage infrastructure on site and discharge

		The Environment Section requests that the Applicant engage a suitably qualified site assessor to carry out a comprehensive site assessment and furnish ABP with a proposal for on-site treatment of domestic wastewater in line with the EPA code of Practice.	to the estuary via an existing outfall, under the IE for the site license from the EPA. There will be no increase in domestic wastewater volume generated. Detail of the replacement system proposed is contained in Appendix 5C of the submitted EIAR. A Site Suitability Assessment is not considered necessary or appropriate in this case as discharge to ground is not being considered (The Board will note this approach was applied and accepted in the nearby SID proposal assessed under ABP Ref. 311233). All discharges, including those of domestic wastewater, will be subject to the terms of the IE license for the site (It should be noted in this regard that Section 2 of the EPA Act defines emissions as *"any direct or indirect release of substances, heat or noise from individual or diffuse sources in the activity into the atmosphere, water or land, and includes:…a discharge of polluting matter, sewage effluent or trade effluent within the meaning of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977, to waters or sewers within the meaning of that Act"*).
1.9	Waste Management (Quantities and Facilities)	The Environment Section notes that significant quantities of waste will arise during the demolition and construction phases of the project, but potential outlets (appropriately authorised waste facilities) for these wastes have not been identified in the submitted material. It states that further information should be sought, identifying and quantifying each waste type, along with waste contractors and waste facilities to be used during the project.	The quantities of waste have been determined to be not significant in the submitted Waste EIAR chapter. As outlined in section 18.5.8 of the EIAR, 'Total Waste Arisings': *"Total quantities of C&D waste requiring off-site management (excluding soils, stones and dredging spoil) are estimated to be 38,053 tonnes (37,161 for demolition and 891 for construction). This would account for 2.8% of annual national C&D waste collected, which is <5% of national waste arisings and this magnitude of impact is considered to be* ***Minor / Slight*** *as per the IEMA Guidance (Table 18.1).* *Total quantities of C&D waste classified as soils, stones and dredging spoil across demolition, excavation and construction activities are estimated to be 57,186 tonnes. This would account for 0.7% of annual national C&D waste collected, which is ≤1% of national waste arisings and this magnitude of impact is*

			*considered to be **Negligible / Not Significant** as per the IEMA Guidance (Table 18.1).* *Based on the IEMA Guidance (Table 18.1), the magnitudes of impact identified result in a **Slight / Not Significant** effect and sufficient management capacity is expected to be available."* As outlined in section 18.5.9, 'Anticipated Recovery Rates by Material', *"the waste management facilities to be utilised during demolition and construction are not yet known and suitability will be determined by the appointed Contractor."* The appointed contractor will confirm appropriately authorised waste facilities (both local authority and EPA licenced) before the commencement of construction and demolition. A review of waste management facilities in County Kerry and County Limerick has identified: • Four EPA licenced sites within 50km of the Proposed Development as shown in Table 1 (attached) • Five local authority licensed sites within 20km of the Proposed Development as shown in Table 2 (attached) Sites which would be unlikely to take construction and demolition waste from the Proposed Development have been excluded (e.g. civic amenity sites, end of life vehicles).
1.10	Waste Management (Dredging Spoil)	The Environment Section comments that the source of the 'dredging spoil' is not clear and warrants clarification, given the difficulty managing this type of waste.	Dredging spoil is not anticipated to be generated by the project. The categories outlined in the Waste EIAR Chapter are based on the EPA categories used at a national level, i.e. *"soils, stones and dredging spoil"*. This does not necessarily mean that all of the waste types listed in that category will be generated. The

			excavation works for the Proposed Development will generate soils and stones only.
	Waste Management (Waste Types)	The Environment Section recommends that, given the quantities of soil/stone/dredging spoil waste and other Construction & Demolition waste expected to arise from the project, and the limited facility capacity for such wastes locally; that further information should be sought on the waste management aspect of the project. This should include identifying and quantifying each waste type (including the appropriate List of Waste codes), along with proposed waste collection contractors and waste facilities to be used during the project.	The construction and demolition and excavation waste types are listed in 'Table 18.8: Estimated Waste Generated in Demolition Works', 'Table 18.9: Estimated Waste Generated in Excavation Phase' and 'Table 18.10: Estimated Waste Generated from Construction Materials' of the submitted EIAR. List of Waste codes would be determined by the appointed contractor before the commencement of construction and demolition works. The appointed contractor will confirm appropriately authorised waste facilities (both local authority and EPA licenced) before the commencement of construction and demolition works. A review of waste management facilities in County Kerry and County Limerick has identified: • Four EPA licenced sites within 50km of the Proposed Development as shown in Table 1. • Five local authority licensed sites within 20km of the Proposed Development as shown in Table 2. Sites which would be unlikely to take construction and demolition waste from the Proposed Development have been excluded (e.g. civic amenity sites, end of life vehicles).
1.11	Waste Management (Contamination)	The Environment Section notes that site investigations have found evidence of contamination at the site as a result of past activities. It states that the developer will, accordingly, need to consider waste acceptance criteria set down in the EPA's	The developer and contractor will consider the waste acceptance criteria set down in the EPA's *"Guidance on waste acceptance criteria at authorised soil recovery facilities"* (characterisation and compliance testing requirements, etc.), including in relation to hazardous waste, in finalising the Waste Management Plan before the commencement of construction and demolition.

		"Guidance on waste acceptance criteria at authorised soil recovery facilities" in finalising the waste management plan.	
1.12	Planning Recommendation	KCC notes that the proposal complies with the policies and objectives of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-2028. The visual impact of the Proposed Development is considered low and localised. Positive reports have been received from internal sections of the Planning Authority relating to the Proposed Development. The Planning Authority recommends a grant of permission with conditions.	Noted and agreed.
1.13	Community Gain	KCC note that the Council's policy on Community Benefit arising from proposed renewable energy projects is outlined in Section 12.5.5 of Ch. 12 of the Kerry County Development Plan 2022-28. While the Planning Authority would welcome a planning condition in any grant of planning permission for a contribution to be included benefitting residents and the locality, the planning authority is mindful this is a decision for An Bord Pleanála.	Noted. As stated within the submitted material, the applicant is committed to the provision of a community gain proposal linked to the Proposed Development and will continue to work collaboratively with the local community and stakeholders, through ongoing consultation, to understand the principles that this should be aligned with. The project's dedicated Community Liaison Officer will continue to engage with the local community, stakeholders and those who may be impacted by the Proposed Development to establish a transparent process. The company is committed to ensuring that any community commitment contributes to the social, environmental, and economic well-being of local communities over the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development.
1.14	Development Contribution	KCC Development Contribution Scheme 2017 makes provisions for payment of	Noted.

		development contributions for both Renewable Energy Development and Non-Renewable Energy Development. These contributions are assessed on the basis of power generation capacity. The Proposed Development is a Renewable Energy Development with power generating capacity of 350MW. The existing power station (Non-Renewable Development) has a generating capacity of 632Mwe. As the Proposed Development would not increase power generation capacity on the site, no development contributions are applicable.	
1.15	Planning Conditions	KCC has included a number of suggested planning conditions to be included in the event of a grant of planning permission.	The Applicant notes the proposed conditions and considers them to be reasonable and appropriate for the Proposed Development.

Technical Note (Flood Wall)

To SSE	**Project name** Tarbert Bio-fuel Plant	**Project number** 60695232	**Client** SSE
Subject Technical Note (Flood Wall)	**Date** 21 March 2024	**Document ref** TN TBP/001	**Issued by** AECOM
Reason for issue Response to Chief Executive Report for Tarbert by Kerry County Council	**Prepared by** Various	**Checked by** Sreeraj Menon	**Approved by** Peter Neville-Jones
Revision No. 03			

1. List of Acronyms

A list of acronyms used in this note is provided below.

AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability	MRFS	Mid Range Future Scenario
AR6	6th Assessment Report	NASA	North American Space Agency
GIA	Glacial Isostatic Adjustment	ODM	Ordnance Datum Malin
HEFS	High End Future Scenario	ODP	Ordnance Datum Poolbeg
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	OPW	Office of Public Works
KCC	Kerry County Council	SSP	Shared Socio-economic pathway

2. Background

Kerry County Council (KCC) has requested further justification for setting the height of the proposed flood wall at an elevation of +7.54m ODP and has requested that this is raised to +7.90m ODP. The level of +7.54m ODP is 0.04m higher than that proposed in the Updated Coastal Flood Risk Assessment (Mott MacDonald, 2020) which notes that the new defences would be up to 1.5m above existing ground levels and typically only 1m higher. Raising the crest of the flood defences to +7.90m ODP would therefore increase their height to between 1.4m to 1.9m above ground levels.

To provide the requested justification, AECOM has undertaken further work to assess the suitability of the proposed flood wall crest elevation by including a more detailed assessment of future sea level rise and considered how the proposed design water level varies if the design life is extended from 25 to 50 years. However, as confirmed by the client, the proposed new biofuel plant will have an operational design life of 25 years.

3. Flood Wall Design Crest Level

The required design crest level for the flood wall has been determined using the following approach:

1. Estimate design extreme water level
2. Determine required allowance for sea level rise

3. Estimate additional factors (i.e. freeboard allowance, structure settlement, modelling error etc.)

These are then combined to calculate the design crest level for the flood wall and other flood defence structures. The approach to determine each of the above is described in the following sections.

Extreme Water Level

The information presented in Table 1 was provided in the previous assessment of extreme water levels for the Tarbert site which summarises extreme water levels for alternative scenarios, as provided in a report published by the OPW[1]. Note that due to the *Highly Vulnerable Classification* of the proposed development, the more extreme water levels are used for a 0.1% AEP (i.e. a 1 in 1,000 chance of the specified flood level being reached or exceeded in any given year). Values for a 0.5% AEP would be applicable for the design of non-critical infrastructure and are provided for reference only.

Table 1. Extreme water levels for Point S12 (closest to Tarbert Island); source: OPW (2020)

Scenario / Water Level[1,2]	0.5% AEP[1]	0.1% AEP[1]
	m ODP (m ODM)	**m ODP** (m ODM)
Present day	**6.13** (3.43)	**6.31** (3.61)
Mid range future (MRFS)	**6.63** (3.93)	**6.81** (4.11)
High end future (HEFS)	**7.13** (4.43)	**7.31** (4.61)
High+ end future	**7.63** (4.93)	**7.81** (5.11)
High++ end future	**8.18** (5.43)	**8.31** (5.61)

Note 1. Values inclusive of a +0.1m allowance for seiching / wind set-up.

The future scenarios provided in the Table 1 are representative of conditions at the end of the current century (i.e. 2100). In the previous assessment of extreme water levels for the Tarbert site (AECOM, 2022), the 'high end future scenario' (HEFS) was used to provide a conservative estimate of sea level rise by assuming a linear rate of increase in the 1000mm (i.e. 7.31m – 6.31m = 1m or 1000mm) uplift over an 80-year period. The uplift applied was calculated for a 30-year period assuming a 25 year design life and an additional 5 year allowance for construction/decommissioning. The following section describes how this previous estimate has been refined by taking account of the non-linear variation in future sea level change.

Sea Level Rise

This note provides a revised assessment of sea level rise for a selected climate change scenario using the latest available data from the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report (AR6) released on 9th August 2021. The UK Environment Agency guidance recommends using the *Shared Socio-economic Pathway,* SSP5-8.5 scenario 70th percentile values for design with sensitivity testing carried out using the more extreme 95th percentile values for coastal schemes. This represents a 'very high' emissions scenario in which the release of CO_2 is trebled by 2075 and although this is representative of trends over the period from 2005 to 2020[2], which is considered highly unlikely to occur.

The above confirms that a highly conservative approach is adopted for the estimation of future sea level rise by using the 95th percentile values. Figure 1 shows the variation in sea levels for a point off the west coast of Ireland (52°N, 11°W) created using the NASA Sea Level Projection Tool[3]. It is reasonable to assume that a very similar trend in mean sea levels will be found at the Tarbert Island site within the Shannon Estuary.

[1] Irish Coastal Wave and Water Level Modelling Study. OPW (2020).

[2] Schwalm, C.R. *et al* (2020). RCP8.5 tracks cumulative CO_2 emissions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 117 (33).
[3] https://sealevel.nasa.gov/ipcc-ar6-sea-level-projection-tool. Accessed on 8/3/2024.

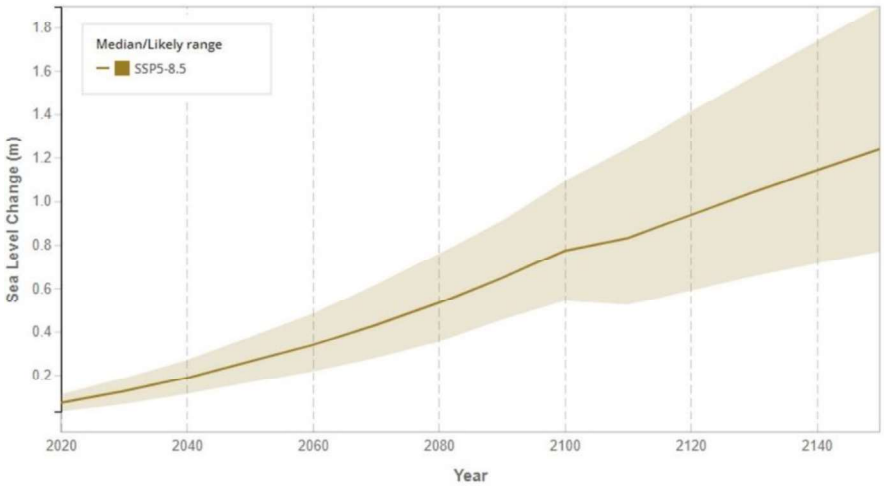

Figure 1. IPCC AR6 sea level rise data for location: 52.0°N, 11.0°W and SSP5-8.5 scenario

Data was extracted using the NASA Tool and summarised in Table 2 for the period 2020 to 2080 to cover the full period for an extended, 50-year operational design life. The 5th and 50th percentile values are provided for reference only with the 95th percentile values used in the calculation of the design crest level. Note that the sea level rise values are provided relative to the period 1995 – 2014 and therefore require further adjustment to be relative to a chosen 2025 base year.

Table 2. Local Future Sea Level Rise

Year	Sea Level Rise[1] (m)		
	5th percentile	*50th percentile*	*95th percentile*
2020	0.007	0.072	0.140
2025	0.018[2]	0.098[2]	0.186[2]
2030	0.028	0.124	0.231
2040	0.063	0.186	0.332
2050	0.101	0.262	0.461
2055	0.121[2]	0.300[2]	0.529[2]
2060	0.140	0.338	0.597
2070	0.185	0.430	0.764
2080	0.249	0.532	0.944

Notes:
1. Relative to 1995-2014.
2. Linearly interpolated using values above and below.

As required, the values in Table 3 have been adjusted to provide estimates of sea level rise over a 30- and 55-year period commencing from 2025 corresponding to a 25- and 50-year design life with an additional 5 years for construction/decommissioning. The end of the 25-year design life is therefore 2055 and 2080 for the 50-year design life.

Table 3. Local Sea Level Rise Adjustments (from 2025 to end of design life)

Year (Design Life)	Sea Level Rise[1] (m)		
	5th percentile	*50th percentile*	*95th percentile*
2055 (25 years)	0.103	0.202	0.343
2080 (50 years)	0.231	0.434	0.758

Note 1. Values are relative to 2025.

Additional Allowances

Table 4 provides a summary of additional factors to be accounted for when setting the design level for the flood wall.

Table 4. Summary of Additional Allowances

Description	Level / allowance
Land movement (GIA)[1]	+0.0005m/yr
Modelling error[2]	+0.15m
Structure settlement	+0.003m/yr
Freeboard	+0.6m

Notes

1. As advised in OPW (2018) for the Shannon Estuary.

2. As advised in OPW (2020).

The allowances summarised in Table 4 are mostly self-explanatory with the freeboard value included to provide a suitable clearance primarily for wave activity resulting from local wind-generation and/or vessel wash within the estuary.

Design Crest Level

This is the final stage in the process in which the extreme water levels are combined with the various adjustments/allowances to determine the design crest level. As previously noted, results are provided for both a 25- and 50-year operational design life.

Table 5. Local Sea Level Rise Adjustments (from 2025 to end of design life)

Description	Level / Allowance	
	25 year Design Life	*50 year Design Life*
Extreme Water Level[1]	+6.31m ODP	+6.31m ODP
Sea Level Rise	+0.343m	+0.758m
Land movement (GIA)	+0.015m	+0.0275m
Modelling error[1]	+0.15m	+0.15m
Structure settlement	+0.09m	+0.165m
Freeboard	+0.6m	+0.6m
Design Crest Level	**+7.51m ODP**	**+8.01m ODP**

Note 1. Values inclusive of a +0.1m allowance for seiching / wind set-up.

As shown in Table 5, the refined estimate of sea level rise results in a design crest level for the flood wall and other flood defence structures of +7.51m ODP for a 25-year design life. This is marginally lower than the +7.54m ODP indicated on the design drawings. The reason for this minor discrepancy is the slightly conservative approach previously used to estimate future sea level rise.

If an extended design life of 50 years is required for the Tarbert Island Bio-fuel Plant, then the design crest level should be raised by 0.5m to at least +8.01m ODP.

4. Cost Implications

An approximate assessment of flood wall stability and design with increased height was performed to observe its impact on the overall dimensions of the wall. The increase in concrete volume required for construction of the flood wall has been used to provide an estimate of the associated increase in cost due to raising the crest height from +7.54m ODP to +7.90m ODP. This suggests a volume increase in the range of 20-25% which would increase the cost of the flood wall by a slightly greater margin. The costs of the flood gates would be more significant. The wall could be future proofed for subsequent raising at a later date when the actual sea level rise and site use are further defined.

5. Concluding Remarks

The analysis presented in this note is based on the latest available information and guidance and adopts a conservative approach at each stage. It is concluded that the previously advised flood wall crest level of +7.54m ODP provides a suitable standard of protection for the 0.1% AEP extreme water level based on a 25-year design life and the latest assessment of future sea level rise. However, should an extended design life of 50 years be required, a further raising of the flood wall crest height by approximately 0.5m would be required with an associated cost increase that would be in excess of the 20-25% referred to in Section 3 above.

It is understood that the requirement for a flood wall crest level of +7.90m ODP is based on an extreme water level which includes sea level rise up to 2100 appropriate for a design life of approximately 70 years.

The +7.90m ODP flood level is hence higher than the proposed design flood level of +7.54m ODP; as a result of the longer duration applied to allow for sea level rise.

To mitigate uncertainties associated with future climate change, a pragmatic approach is recommended by adopting a design approach that can be adapted to allow for either a potentially modified design life or a more rapid than predicted rate in future sea level rise. Periodic reviews during the lifetime of the project would also form part of this future proofing approach.

6. References

AECOM (2022). Tarbert Bio-Fuel Plant – Review of Coastal Flood Defence Design.

Mott MacDonald (2020). Tarbert Power Plant. Updated Detailed Coastal FRA.

OPW (2018). Flood Risk Management Plan, Shannon Estuary South.

OPW (2020). Irish Coastal Wave and Water Level Modelling Study.

Schwalm C.R. et al (2020). RCP8.5 tracks cumulative CO2 emissions. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. 117 (33).

Table 1 EPA licenced waste management facilities within 50km[1]

Registration Number	Name	Location	Approximate distance from Tarbert Power Station	Facility type	Waste types accepted	Capacity
W0001-02 and W0001-04 (IED)	Kerry County Council	North Kerry Landfill Site, Muingnaminnane, Tralee, Kerry.	Within 40km	Landfill and composting	Non-hazardous waste only. Liquid wastes (other than waste oils at the Recycling Facilities), sludges and/ or animal wastes shall not be accepted at the facility. No specific waste codes provided.	W0001-02 Landfill - 40,000 tonnes per annum. Recycling (trail composting) - limit of 1000m^3 at any one time at the facility. W0001-04 (IED) Commercial - 28,500 tonnes per annum. Construction and demolition - 2,500 tonnes per annum. Industrial non-hazardous solids - 4,500 tonnes per annum. Biodegradable Waste for Composting – 2,000 tonnes per annum.
W0017-01, W0017-02, W0017-03 and W0017-04 (IED)	Limerick City & County Council	Gortadroma Landfill Site, Gortadroma, Ballyhahill, Limerick.	Within 20km		Non-hazardous waste only. Liquid wastes (other than waste oils at the Recycling Facilities), sludges and/ or animal wastes shall not be accepted at the facility. No specific waste codes provided.	Landfill - 130,000 tonnes per annum per licence (50,000 tonnes soil and stones).

[1] EPA, 2024. Search for a Waste Application, Licence or Environmental Information. Available at: https://epawebapp.epa.ie/terminalfour/waste/index.jsp?disclaimer=yes&Submit=Continue.

Registration Number	Name	Location	Approximate distance from Tarbert Power Station	Facility type	Waste types accepted	Capacity
W0051-01	Limerick City & County Council	Bunlicky, Limerick.	Within 50km	Transfer station	No specific waste codes provided.	75,000 tonnes per annum.
W0082-01 and W0082-03 (IED)	Starrus Eco Holdings Limited	Starrus Eco Holdings Limited (Dock Road), Ballykeefe Townland, Waste Management Section, Dock Road, Limerick, Limerick.	Within 50km	Recycling	Construction and demolition. No specific waste codes provided.	W0082-01 75,000 tonnes per annum (30,000 tonnes construction and demolition). W0082-03 (IED) 130,000 tonnes per annum (non-hazardous waste type (including municipal, kitchen, packaging, commercial, industrial, construction and demolition, metal waste).

Table 2 Local authority licenced waste management facilities within 20km[2]

Authorisation Reference	Name	Location	Approximate distance from Tarbert Power Station	Facility type	Waste types accepted	Capacity
WFP-KY-20-0007-01	Brendan Cremin	Inch East Lisselton Listowel Co. Kerry	Within 20km	Landfill and recovery	Soils and stones and concrete.	Maximum overall tonnage intake allowed 50,000 tonnes (25,000 tonnes per annum).
WFP-KY-20-0003-01	South Western Scrap Metal Co. Ltd	Ballylongford Road Clieveragh Listowel Co Kerry V31 FH77	Within 20km	Recycling	Metals and cables only.	30,000 tonnes per annum.
WFP-KY-21-0001-01	Dermot Clancy Landfill Ltd	Kealid Moyvane Listowel Co Kerry	Within 20km	Landfill and recovery	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, mixtures of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, soils and stones.	Maximum overall tonnage intake allowed 120,000 tonnes (24,000 tonnes per annum).
WFP-KY-23-0004-02	Green & Gold Composting Ltd.	Coolkeragh Listowel Co. Kerry V31 K577	Within 20km	Recycling and recovery	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, mixtures of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, soils and stones.	22,000 tonnes per annum.

[2] National Waste Collection Permit Office, 2024. Local Authority Waste Facility Register. Available at: https://facilityregister.nwcpo.ie/.

Authorisation Reference	Name	Location	Approximate distance from Tarbert Power Station	Facility type	Waste types accepted	Capacity
WFP-KY-23-0007-01	Dermot Clancy Landfill Ltd	Lissaniska Kilmorna Listowel Co. Kerry	Within 20km	Landfill and recovery	Concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, mixtures of mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, soils and stones.	25,000 tonnes per annum.