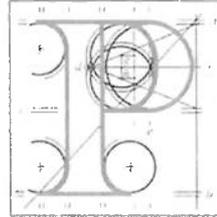


Our Case Number: ACP-323977-25



An
Coimisiún
Pleanála

Fergal O'Byrne
Painestown
Beauparc
Co. Meath
C15 V2R0

Date: 18 February 2026

Re: The proposed expansion of the existing landfill facility at the existing Knockharley Landfill in the townlands of Knockharley, Flemingstown and Tuiterrath Navan, Co. Meath

Dear Sir / Madam,

An Coimisiún Pleanála has received your recent submission in relation to the above mentioned proposed development and will take it into consideration in its determination of the matter. Please accept this letter as a receipt for the fee of €50 that you have paid.

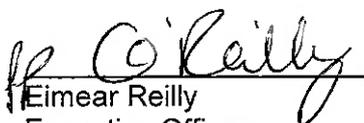
The Commission will revert to you in due course with regard to the matter.

Please be advised that copies of all submissions / observations received in relation to the application will be made available for public inspection at the offices of the local authority and at the offices of An Coimisiún Pleanála when they have been processed by the Commission.

More detailed information in relation to strategic infrastructure development can be viewed on the Commission's website: www.pleanala.ie.

If you have any queries in the meantime please contact the undersigned officer of the Commission. Please quote the above mentioned An Coimisiún Pleanála reference number in any correspondence or telephone contact with the Commission.

Yours faithfully,


Eimear Reilly
Executive Officer
Direct Line: 01-8737184

PA04

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Fergal O'Byrne
Painestown
Beauparc
Co Meath
C15 V2R0
Fergalobyrne2@gmail.com
(087) 2891749
6th February 2026

The Secretary,
An Coimisiun Pleanála,
64 Marlborough Street,
Dublin 1

Planning reference number: PA 17.323977

Observation / objection.

To Whom It May Concern,

I make the following observation re the above application by **Knockharley Landfill**.

I object to the proposed development at **Knockharley Landfill, County Meath**, including the continued acceptance and disposal of **Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste**.

This objection is made on the grounds that the proposal conflicts with national and EU waste policy, gives rise to unacceptable cumulative environmental and community impacts, and does not constitute proper planning and sustainable development of the area.

Conflict with National and EU Waste Policy

The continued landfilling of Construction and Demolition waste at Knockharley is fundamentally at odds with established waste policy at national and European level.

Ireland's **Waste Action Plan for a Circular Economy** prioritises waste prevention, re-use, and high-value recycling, with landfill identified strictly as a last-resort option. Similarly, the **EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)** establishes a legally binding waste hierarchy, which places disposal at the lowest and least preferred level.

C&D waste streams — including soil, stone, concrete, bricks, and asphalt — are widely recognised as highly recyclable and recoverable. Licensed recovery facilities and material re-use options are now well established in Ireland. Permitting continued disposal of these materials at landfill undermines the waste hierarchy, weakens circular economy objectives, and conflicts with national policy direction.

Climate Impact and Policy Inconsistency

Landfilling activities contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and conflict with national climate action objectives. Continued reliance on landfill disposal — especially for materials

that can be recovered or recycled — is inconsistent with Ireland’s climate commitments and undermines efforts to reduce emissions from the waste sector.

Allowing further disposal of C&D waste at Knockharley sends the wrong policy signal at a time when the construction industry is being required to improve material efficiency and waste reduction.

Failure to Justify Need for Landfilling of C&D Waste

The planning submission does not demonstrate a clear or compelling need to landfill C&D waste at Knockharley, nor does it adequately assess alternative waste management options higher up the waste hierarchy.

In the absence of such justification, the proposal represents an unsustainable use of landfill capacity and an inefficient use of finite environmental resources. This is particularly relevant given Ireland’s obligations to reduce landfill dependency and improve material recovery rates within the construction sector.

The EPA have in 2023 published the ‘National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 of 12th September 2023’ establishing criteria determining when recycled aggregate ceases to be waste under Regulation 28 of the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 – 2020. National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 establishes criteria determining when recycled aggregate resulting from a recovery operation ceases to be waste. See **Appendix I** below.

This action now allows many economic operations hitherto operating in the sand and gravel or quarry business to establish a C&D re-use business to take back from constructions sites, process and sell to the sector as a construction material which is no longer deemed a waste. This circular economy is relatively new to Ireland with approx. 20 locations both licensed by the EPA under the above end of life criteria plus third-party certification under the Construction Products Directive which allows this material to hold a ‘CE’ mark and a ‘Declaration of Performance’ to EN 13242.

If this proposal by the applicant which will take such large amounts of C&D waste and essentially dump it in Knockharley landfill dump site this will have the effect of strangling at birth the potential circular economy for the afore mentioned C&D certified circular economic operators. Several of these operate in Co Meath or North County Dublin in close proximity to Knockharley.

Cumulative Environmental and Hydrogeological Impact

Knockharley Landfill has a long operational history, and the cumulative impacts of continued and extended landfilling must be considered in full.

The site poses ongoing risks to **groundwater and surface water**, particularly in the context of long-term leachate generation. While containment systems may perform adequately in the short to medium term, the inherent reality is that landfills present environmental risks extending decades beyond their operational life.

The planning documentation does not sufficiently address cumulative impacts arising from prolonged landfilling activity at the site, nor does it convincingly demonstrate how environmental protection will be guaranteed over the full lifecycle of the landfill, including post-closure monitoring and remediation.

The original planning application, as challenged at oral hearings undertaken by both the EPA and the Bord in years 2001/2002 the then applicant Celtic Waste demonstrated as buffer zone to the West, North and East of the proposed landfill dump comprising of more than one million trees. This buffer zone was constructed to provide a physical distance to housing including my own house due North of the landfill. However, over intervening periods much of this buffer has been cut back to allow expansion of the landfill footprint. See photograph no 1 below taken from the L5056 road which runs along the Northern boundary of the landfill dump. The only buffer remaining is an existing hedgerow with all the trees originally planted as a buffer now removed. The applicant has therefore consistency reneged on planning and development promises made over the period.

The hydrogeological impact reports failed to address the unauthorised activity on the Northeast corner of the existing Landfill dump where machinery, hydrocarbons and other waste are stored. Waste pallets are stores on a gravel surfaced area. With no evidence of

- **Silt Interceptor**
- **Oil separator or interceptor**
- **Surface water run-off and control**
- **Burning of waste in barrels**
- **Storage and bunding of oils.**
- **New evidence of impermeable surface to contain the above**

From the applicant's hydrogeological report, it appears that this report was purely an office based desk top study with no actual on site investigations and so of no value.



Print number 1

Photograph taken from L5056 local road which borders the North perimeter of the landfill showing current state after removal of the tree buffer zone. Leaving only existing/predating farm hedges to buffer the landfill site.

Traffic, Amenity and Community Impact

The continued acceptance of C&D waste at Knockharley sustains and potentially increases heavy goods vehicle movements on local and regional roads that are not designed for such sustained traffic volumes.

This results in cumulative negative impacts including:

- Increased road safety risks
- Noise and air pollution
- Deterioration of road infrastructure
- Ongoing loss of residential and rural amenity

These impacts are experienced daily by local communities and must be assessed cumulatively rather than in isolation.

Precedent and Improper Planning

Granting permission for the continued landfilling of recoverable C&D waste at Knockharley would set an undesirable precedent, effectively signalling that landfill disposal remains an acceptable solution despite clear policy direction to the contrary.

Such a decision would weaken the practical implementation of national waste policy and undermine efforts to transition the construction sector towards resource efficiency and circular economy compliance.

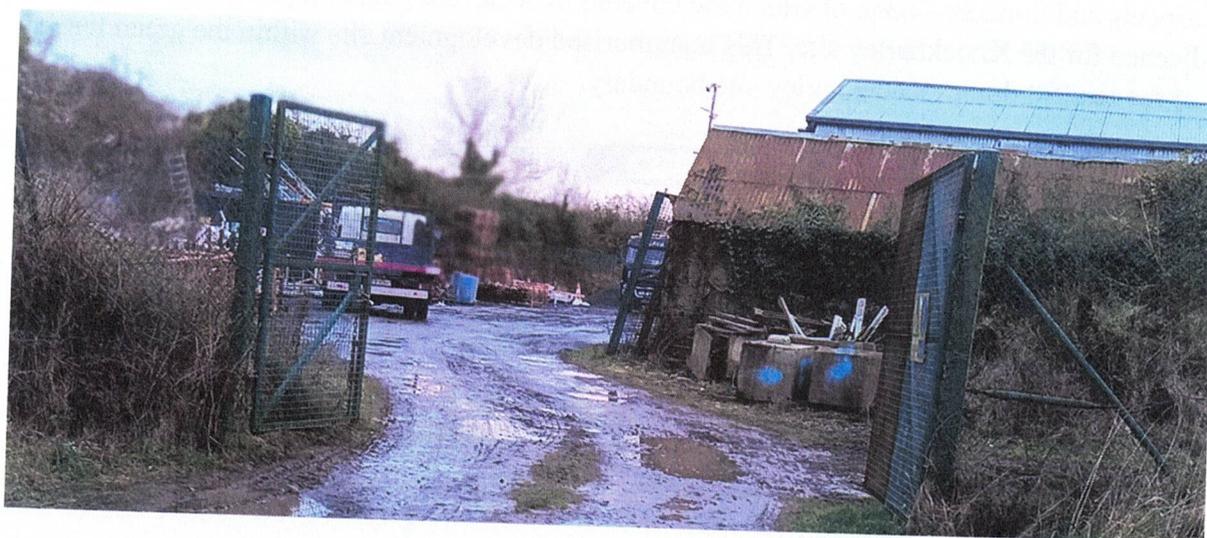
The applicant consistently fails to comply with both the existing planning permission and EPA licence conditions.

The applicant operates or allows to operate a steel scaffolding storage repair and sourcing of industrial construction scaffolding from a large facility on the North East corner of the landfill site and within the licenced boundary fence – see maps and photographs below. This illegal operation renders the applicant an unfit person / company to seek planning as they are currently in breach of planning.

The Knockharley site regularly breaches its EPA licence conditions by allowing or causing to allow noxious odours to escape from the site. I have repeatedly lodged complaints to the EPA and Meath County Council on this matter – please review the EPA components file. See **Appendix II** below.



Print number 2



Print no 3. Photograph taken in February 2026 from L5056 unauthorised commercial / industrial activity taking place inside the Knockharley Landfill Dump green site boundary footprint. In breach of both planning permission and EPA waste licence.

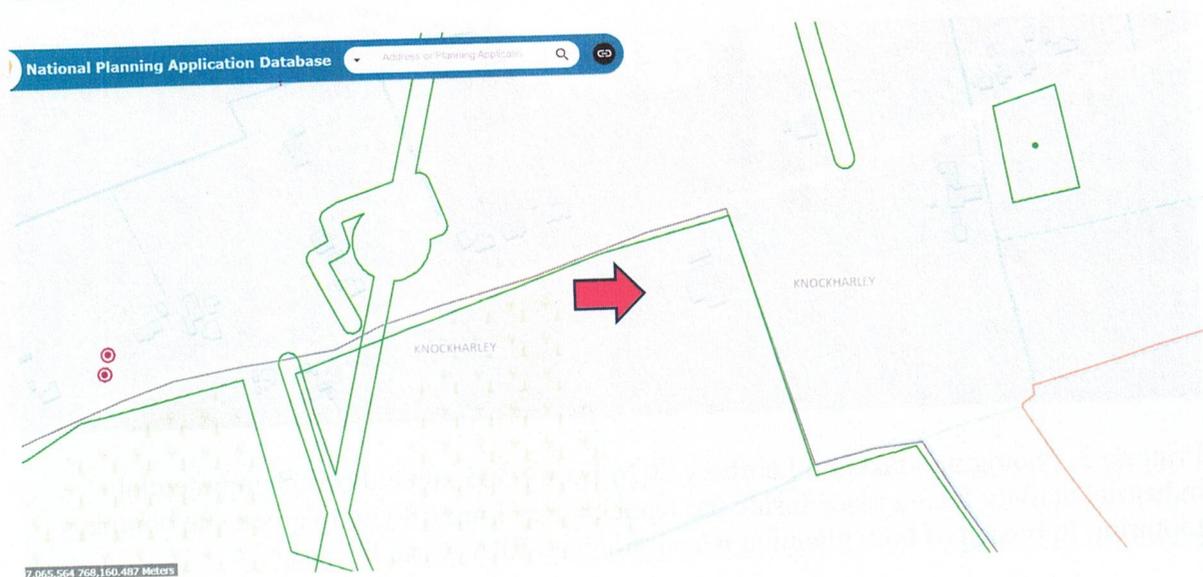
Scaffolding company operating from Northeast corner of existing landfill dump site footprint with no planning permission shows storage and operations involving waste wood pallets, wood, oil, machinery, trucks, teleporter. No hard impervious surface in place no controlled rainwater or wash water run-off. No oil trap or interceptors.



Map no 1

Meath County planning map showing unauthorized commercial activity within the Knockharley site boundary – having no planning permission.

Its use as a commercial steel scaffolding operation has both planning and environmental aspects and impacts – none of which are covered by a current planning permission or the EPA licence for the Knockharley site. This unauthorised development sits within the green fence of the landfill dump Knockharley site boundary.



Map no 2. From Meath County Council Planning Dept web site.

Flora and fauna.

Biodiversity Management Plan for Knockharley Landfill, report appears to be purely a desk to office-based study and the author did not spend any real time at the site studying the flora and fauna. There is no investigation of analysis undertaken by the applicant on the sightings of the Irish red squirrel and or the Pine Martin both of which have been reported as sighted on the Northwestern fringes of the existing buffer zone in year 2024 and 2025.

Long-Term Liability and Legacy Issues

Landfills represent a permanent alteration to the landscape and create long-term environmental liabilities extending decades beyond their operational life. The proposal does not adequately address how long-term monitoring, remediation, and environmental protection will be guaranteed and funded into the future.

Given the availability of alternatives for C&D waste and the cumulative impacts already associated with Knockharley Landfill, the continued reliance on landfill disposal is neither justified nor sustainable.

Conclusion

Considering the clear availability of alternatives for Construction and Demolition waste, the cumulative impacts associated with the long-term operation of Knockharley Landfill, and the proposal's conflict with national and EU waste policy, I respectfully request that planning permission be refused.

The proposed development does not represent proper planning and sustainable development of the area and would result in long-term environmental and community harm in County Meath.

The applicant has showed themselves not to be proper persons in seeking planning permission has they have and continue to flagrantly breach both existing and EPA licence requirements.

Yours sincerely,



Fergal O'Byrne

Appendix I

National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023
of 12th September 2023
establishing criteria determining when recycled aggregate ceases to be waste under Regulation
28 of the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 – 2020

Section 1

Subject matter

National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 establishes criteria determining when recycled aggregate resulting from a recovery operation ceases to be waste.

These criteria do not:

- affect the obligation of the producer to hold and comply with a waste collection permit, certificate of registration, waste facility permit or waste/ industrial emissions licence or any other National or European legislation which may apply when transporting, handling, storing or processing waste;
- affect permitting or any other legal requirements that do not depend on the status of the material as a waste; and
- negate the producers or user's statutory obligations or requirements under any other authorisations (including planning permission), enactments or regulations.

The Environmental Protection Agency (herein referred to as the Agency) accepts no responsibility for material produced in compliance with these criteria. It is the producer's responsibility to ultimately ensure the material is fit for the intended use. It is the user's responsibility to store and use the material as specified by the producer. Any person who gives either to an authorised person, a relevant local authority or the Agency, information which to his or her knowledge is false or misleading in a material respect, shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Decision, the definitions set out in the European Union (Waste Directive) Regulations 2011 – 2022 and Waste Management Act 1996, as amended shall apply.

In addition, the following definitions/ interpretations shall apply:

- (1) 'batch' means a production quantity or stockpile of material produced at one time under conditions that are presumed uniform, that can be regarded as a single unit, and has a unique reference;
- (2) 'bound uses' - aggregate that has been bound using a hydraulic binder (e.g. concrete) or bituminous binder (e.g. asphalt);
- (3) 'competent authority' means any of the following: the Environmental Protection Agency (hereafter referred to as the Agency); a local authority, the National Waste Collection Permit Office, the Health and Safety Authority; the National Transfrontier Shipments of Waste Office, National Building Control and Market Surveillance Office; Transport Infrastructure Ireland, Geological Survey Ireland, Competition and Consumer Protection Commission or any other National or Irish governmental regulation body who may need to assess compliance with these criteria or any associated activity;
- (4) 'consignment' means a delivery quantity of recycled aggregate which leaves the production facility and may be contained in either one or several transport units;
- (5) 'construction & demolition (C&D) fines' refers to the small-sized fraction of waste that is mechanically separated from a mixed-sized waste stream by means of passing it through a screen (such as a trommel) during a waste processing activity. Fines are typically segregated from a mixed waste stream after an initial shredding, agitation or crushing pre-step. There is no set or uniform screen size used by all operators to generate fines. Depending on the origin or nature of the waste from which the fines are generated, they may be specifically described by the operator as organic fines, C&D fines, inert fines or by some other name.
- (6) 'construction works' has the meaning assigned in Regulation (EU) No 305/2011 of the European Parliament and Of the Council laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC;
- (7) 'general use' means use in areas exposed (at ground surface without an overlying hydraulically or bituminous bound layer such as concrete or macadam) and present over a high permeability subsoil, which overlies a groundwater aquifer, and can include low permeability uses;

- (8) 'groundwater' has the meaning assigned in European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010 (S.I. no. 9 of 2010), as amended.
- (9) 'high permeability' means the recycled aggregate is for use in one or both of the following scenarios:
- (i) In areas of open ground (no hard standing or building will be present), and with:
 - a. Extreme groundwater vulnerability; or
 - b. High groundwater vulnerability; or
 - c. Moderate groundwater vulnerability where less than 1m of low permeability (<0.001m/d) clay is present below the aggregate;
 - (ii) Areas of open ground (no hard standing or building will be present) directly underlain by a sand and gravel aquifer, or other shallow geology that can represent a viable aquifer;
- (10) 'holder' means the natural or legal person who is in possession of recycled aggregate;
- (11) 'linear feature' means roads, bunds, road and railway embankments or similar, railway lines, haul roads, construction roads, access roads, forestry road, agricultural lanes, tracks, paths (not adjacent to buildings), greenways or similar;
- (12) 'low permeability use' means the recycled aggregate is for use in one or both of the following scenarios :
- (i) beneath areas of hardstanding (e.g. a hydraulically or bituminous bound layer); and/or
 - (ii) in areas of open ground, with:
 - a. Low groundwater vulnerability; or
 - b. Moderate groundwater vulnerability, where at least 1m of low permeability (<0.001m/d) clay is present below the aggregate;
- (13) 'management system certification body' is a body which has an accreditation certificate issued by the Irish National Accreditation Board (INAB), or equivalent European accreditation body, to undertake quality management system certification to an approved standard;
- (14) 'mineral' means stone, rock, sand, gravel, concrete, brick, or ceramic tiles;
- (15) 'non-structural concrete' means concrete other than that described as 'structural concrete';
- (16) 'notified body' is a body which has an accreditation certificate issued by the INAB¹, or equivalent European body to carry out assessment and verification of constancy or performance (AVCP) in accordance with harmonised standards falling under the remit of the Construction Product Regulations (EU No. 305/2011) and to be recognised as a:
- (i) notified product certification body; and/or
 - (ii) notified factory production control certification body;
- (17) 'producer' means the waste operator who produces the recycled aggregate under a waste authorisation;
- (18) 'qualified person' means suitably qualified, trained and experienced person who has the requisite knowledge and experience required for sampling, testing and waste characterisation;
- (19) 'qualified staff' means staff which are qualified by experience or training to monitor and assess the properties of recycled aggregate;
- (20) 'recovery operation' has the same meaning as 'waste recovery activity' assigned in the Waste Management Act 1996, as amended;
- (21) 'recycled aggregate' means an aggregate which has resulted from the recovery of mineral wastes and which complies with the criteria laid down within this decision;
- (22) 'protected species and habitats' means species and habitats protected under Directive 92/43/EEC² and Directive 2009/147/EC³;
- (23) 'specified use' means the suitable specific circumstances, as declared in the statement of conformity, under which the recycled aggregate can be used;
- (24) 'statement of conformity' means a statement/declaration that the recycled aggregate conforms to end-of-waste criteria, product standards and specifications, and includes details of restrictions on use of the recycled aggregate;
- (25) 'structural concrete' means concrete used in building or civil engineering works (e.g. to construct structural walls of a buildings, retaining structures, foundations, bridges, tunnels or similar), excluding linear features. Structural concrete includes concrete that:
- (i) is load bearing; and/or
 - (ii) is reinforced; and/or

¹ In accordance with Article 40.1 of the Construction Product Regulations (Source: Irish Notification Procedures for the Purpose of the Construction Products Regulation (305/2011) (Government of Ireland, July 2020).

² Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

³ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

- (iii) supports the weight of a structure;
- (26) 'surface water' has the meaning assigned in European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009 (S.I. No. 272 of 2009), as amended;
- (27) 'unbound use'- aggregate used in granular form;
- (28) 'user' means manufacturers, supply companies, contractors and all those organisations or individuals responsible for the end use of the product; and
- (29) 'visual inspection' means inspection using human senses or any non-specialised equipment.

The list of definitions and interpretations above is intended to assist understanding of these criteria and does not purport to be a legal interpretation of said terms.

Section 3

Criteria for recycled aggregate

1. Recycled aggregate shall cease to be waste where all of the following conditions are demonstrated as fulfilled:
 - (a) the recycled aggregate results from a recovery operation undertaken under an appropriate waste authorisation;
 - (b) the waste used as input for the recovery operation complies with the criteria set out in Part 1 of Annex I;
 - (c) the waste used as input for the recovery operation has been treated in accordance with the criteria set out in Part 2 of Annex I;
 - (d) the quality of the recycled aggregate complies with the criteria set out in Part 3 of Annex I, including pollutant limits and physical contaminant limits;
 - (e) the producer has satisfied sampling and testing requirements set out in Part 4 of Annex I;
 - (f) the producer has satisfied storage requirements set out in Part 5 of Annex I;
 - (g) the producer has satisfied requirements set out in Sections 4 to 7;
 - (h) the producer has satisfied requirements within any guidance issued by the Agency in relation to these criteria.

Section 4

Specific uses & restrictions on use

1. Recycled aggregate fulfilling the criteria set out in Section 3 shall only be specified in the statement of conformity as suitable for use for purposes listed in Part 1 of Annex II.
2. The restrictions on use as listed in Part 2 of Annex II shall be specified in the statement of conformity.

Section 5

Statement of conformity

1. The producer shall issue a statement of conformity using the template set out in Annex III for each batch or consignment of recycled aggregate, whichever is of smaller quantity.
2. The statement of conformity, excluding the section on chain of custody, shall be issued as documented evidence that the recycled aggregate meets these criteria and that the material ceases to be waste.
3. The statement of conformity, including a completed chain of custody, shall be issued prior to the recycled aggregate being dispatched to the next holder.
4. The statement of conformity shall state the suitable specific use(s) for the recycled aggregate and any associated restrictions as set out in Section 4.
5. The producer shall transmit the statement of conformity to the next holder of the recycled aggregate. The producer shall retain a copy of the statement of conformity for a minimum of 5 years after its date of issue and shall make it available to competent authorities upon request.
6. The statement of conformity may be in electronic form.
7. The producer shall give competent authorities access to the statements of conformity upon request.

Section 6

Management system

1. The producer shall implement a management system suitable to demonstrate compliance with the criteria referred to in Sections 3 to 5 and Section 7, and specific monitoring requirements set out in Annex I for each criterion.
2. The management system shall include a set of documented procedures concerning each of the following aspects:
 - (a) acceptance control and quantification of waste used as input for the recovery operation as set out in Part 1 of Annex I, including quarantine, segregation, and control of non-conforming waste inputs;
 - (b) due diligence assessment (knowledge of inputs), including assessment of inputs for potential contamination for pollutants beyond those listed in Table 2 and Table 3 of Annex I;
 - (c) recognising hazardous constituents or contamination in waste used as input;
 - (d) monitoring of the treatment processes and techniques described in Part 2 of Annex I;
 - (e) monitoring of the quality of recycled aggregate resulting from the recovery operation as set out in Parts 3 & 4 of Annex I (including sampling and testing);
 - (f) storage of recycled aggregate as set out in Part 5 of Annex I;
 - (g) identification and specification of suitable specific uses and restrictions on use as set out in Annex II;
 - (h) completion and sign-off of a statement of conformity as set out in Annex III;
 - (i) quarantine, segregation, control and quantification of non-conforming outputs from the recovery process;
 - (j) feedback from customers or product accreditation body concerning compliance with recycled aggregate quality, including assessment, investigation, corrective actioning and tracking of non-conformance reports;
 - (k) record keeping of the results of monitoring conducted under points (a) to (i). All records including controls, inspections and training shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years, which may include electronic records;
 - (l) review and improvement of the management system;
 - (m) training of staff.
3. Where any of the treatments referred to in Part 2 of Annex I is carried out by a prior holder, or the same holder, the producer shall ensure that the supplier implements a management system for the pre-treatment which complies with the requirements of this Section.
4. The management system shall be certified by a Management System Certification Body accredited by the Irish National Accreditation Board, or equivalent European accreditation body. This certification shall verify that the management system complies with the requirements of this Section. The verification shall be carried out annually.
5. The producer shall maintain records of the quantities of :
 - (a) waste used as input for the recovery operation per list of waste code;
 - (b) recycled aggregate that has been recovered and can be demonstrated to meet these criteria;
 - (c) recycled aggregate which meets these criteria and has been dispatched or used;
 - (d) non-conforming outputs from the recovery operation; and
 - (e) any non-conforming outputs reintroduced into the recovery operation.
6. The producer shall give competent authorities access to the management system and records upon request.
7. The producer shall make the management system and records available for inspection.

Section 7

Register & reporting

1. Prior to production of recycled aggregates in accordance with these criteria, a producer shall register on the Agency's public register, or as may be otherwise prescribed by the Agency. Where it is the case that a producer operates under multiple waste authorisations, a separate registration shall be made relating to each waste authorisation under which the recycled aggregates are produced.
2. The producer shall report tonnages of recycled aggregates produced per annum on an annual basis as part of environmental performance reporting/ annual environmental reporting for the waste authorisation under which the material is produced, or shall make such records available as may be otherwise prescribed by the Agency, Local Authorities, the National

Waste Collection Permit Office or the National Transfrontier Shipment Office. Any person who gives either to an authorised person, a relevant local authority or the Agency, information which to his or her knowledge is false or misleading in a material respect, shall be guilty of an offence.

Section 8

Entry into effect

National End-of-Waste Criteria No. EoW-N001/2023 shall be available for use immediately following publication on the Agency's website.

Section 9

Compliance

The producer or holder of recycled aggregates shall comply with any request made by a competent authority in relation to the provision of evidence of compliance with these criteria or any associated waste, product, or health and safety requirements.

ANNEX I
Criteria for recycled aggregate

Criteria		Self-monitoring requirements
Part 1. Waste used as input for the recovery operation		
1.1	Inputs shall be restricted to the non-hazardous list of waste codes specified in Table 1.	<p>Acceptance control of all waste received (by visual inspection) and of the accompanying documentation shall be carried out by qualified staff which are trained on how to recognise waste that does not fulfil the criteria set out in this section.</p> <p>Where visual inspection or due diligence assessment raises any suspicion of possible hazardous properties or contamination, further appropriate monitoring measures shall be taken, such as sampling and testing where appropriate. The staff shall be trained on potential hazardous properties or contamination that may be associated with recycled aggregate and on material components or features that indicate these properties.</p> <p>An asbestos survey shall be undertaken prior to any demolition activities from which input material is sourced. Asbestos and asbestos containing materials are not permitted in the input material, therefore records of inspection of asbestos surveys completed for the source sites shall be maintained.</p> <p>Non-conforming waste shall be managed in accordance with quarantine requirements specified in the waste authorisation.</p>
1.2	Inputs shall meet the incoming waste acceptance criteria of the waste authorisation under which the recycled aggregate is produced.	
1.3	Each load of waste input shall be assigned a unique identifier.	
1.4	Wastes input, once received by the producer, shall be kept permanently separate from contact with any other waste.	
1.5	Only waste that contains recoverable aggregate (minerals) may be used as input.	
1.6	The following wastes shall not be used as inputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. hazardous wastes; b. Construction & Demolition (C&D) fines. 	
1.7	Wastes inputs shall not contain the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. asbestos; b. epoxy resin; c. paint or other similar visible treatments; d. municipal waste; e. granulated tyre materials; f. bio-waste; g. waste originated from electrical and electronic equipment; h. persistent organic pollutants; i. coal tar; j. invasive species; k. waste generated arising from remediation of deleterious materials e.g. pyrite remediation, or defective concrete block remediation etc.; and l. any other substance or material identified as unsuitable by the Agency. 	
1.8	A due diligence assessment for each new source of input waste shall be completed to identify any potential for contamination. Where potential for chemical contamination is identified, any additional contaminants of concern, other than those specified within Tables 2 and Table 3, shall be quantified via testing and shall be recorded. Testing shall be carried out in accordance with Part 4.2 of Annex I.	
1.9	The waste input shall be assessed for physical contamination in accordance with Table 4.	

Criteria

Self-monitoring requirements

Table 1: Allowable inputs

LOW Code	Description	Restrictions
01 WASTES RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION, MINING, QUARRYING, AND PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL TREATMENT OF MINERALS		
01 04 wastes from physical and chemical processing of non-metalliferous minerals		
01 04 08	waste gravel and crushed rocks other than those mentioned in 01 04 07	Excluding waste resulting from chemical processing. Waste sand only. Excluding waste resulting from chemical processing.
01 04 09	waste sand and clays	
10 WASTES FROM THERMAL PROCESSES		
10 12 2 wastes from manufacture of ceramic goods, bricks, tiles and construction products		
10 12 01	waste preparation mixture before thermal processing	The waste contains only materials that are defined by entries 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 05 04 or 17 09 04.
10 12 06	discarded moulds	
10 12 08	waste ceramics, bricks, tiles and construction products (after thermal processing)	
10 13 wastes from manufacture of cement, lime and plaster and articles and products made from them		
10 13 11	wastes from cement-based composite materials other than those mentioned in 10 13 09 and 10 13 10	
10 13 14	waste concrete and concrete sludge	Excluding concrete sludge
17 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTES (INCLUDING EXCAVATED SOIL FROM CONTAMINATED SITES)		
17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics		
17 01 01	Concrete	
17 01 02	Bricks	
17 01 03	Tiles & ceramics	
17 01 07	mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06	
17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil		
17 05 04	soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03	
17 05 06	dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05	
17 05 08	track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07	
17 09 other construction and demolition wastes		
17 09 04	mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03	The waste contains only materials that are defined by entries 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07 or 17 05 04.
19 WASTES FROM WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES, OFF-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANTS AND THE PREPARATION OF WATER INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE		
19 12 wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified		
19 12 09	minerals	Wastes shall be restricted to those originating from the treatment of 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 05 04, or 17 09 04. Excluding C&D fines.
19 13 wastes from soil and groundwater remediation		
19 13 02	solid wastes from soil remediation other than those mentioned in 19 13 01	The waste contains only materials that are defined by entries 17 01 01, 17 01 02, 17 01 03, 17 01 07, 17 05 04 or 17 09 04.
20 MUNICIPAL WASTES (HOUSEHOLD WASTE AND SIMILAR COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WASTES) INCLUDING SEPARATELY COLLECTED FRACTIONS		
20 02 garden and park wastes (including cemetery waste)		
20 02 02	soil and stones	The waste contains only materials that are defined by entry 17 05 04.

Criteria		Self-monitoring requirements
Part 2. Treatment process & techniques		
2.1	All treatment processes (like crushing or grinding; sorting, separation, washing, decontamination, grading, sieving, soil flocculation) needed to prepare the recycled aggregate for direct input into final use shall have been completed.	Treatment processes shall be undertaken in accordance with the waste authorisation under which the recycled aggregate is produced.
2.2	The treatment process shall include processes sufficient to reduce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i pollutant concentrations to levels below those specified within Tables 2 and 3; ii concentrations of chemical contamination of concern identified under Part 1.8 to acceptable levels; and iii physical contaminants to levels as specified in Table 4. 	<p>Qualified staff shall visually inspect outputs from the treatment process.</p> <p>Qualified staff shall monitor and review the efficacy of the treatment process regularly.</p>
2.3	Each batch of the recycled aggregate produced shall be assigned a unique identifier.	
Part 3. Quality of recycled aggregate resulting from the recovery operation.		
3.1	The recycled aggregate shall be graded/ classified according to a customer specification or an industry specification/ standard for direct use.	Qualified staff shall grade/classify each batch of recycled aggregate.
3.2	<p><u>a. Construction Products</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Recycled aggregates which fall within the scope of Construction Product Regulation (CPR)⁴ and are defined as construction products shall comply with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i a relevant harmonised aggregate product standard(s) applicable to the materials specified use; ii applicable industry specification(s) as available and as applicable for the materials specified use; and iii Any additional customer specifications; <p>or</p> <p><u>b. Non-Construction Products</u></p> <p>Recycled aggregates which do not fall within the scope of CPR shall comply with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i relevant harmonised aggregate product standard(s), where available and as applicable for the materials specified use; ii applicable industry specification(s) as available and as applicable for the materials specified use; and iii Any additional customer specifications. 	<p>As regulations are subject to amendment and replacement, it is the producer and user's responsibility to ensure that current regulations are referred to.</p> <p>As technical standards and specifications are subject to regular review, it is the producer and user's responsibility to ensure that the latest version is referred to.</p>

⁴ Construction Product Regulation (CPR) (EU No.305/2011)

Criteria	Self-monitoring requirements
3.3 The recycled aggregate shall, as required, comply with the relevant provisions of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation⁵; ii CPR; iii Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulation⁶; iv Building Regulations⁷; v Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Regulation⁸; vi General Product Safety Regulations⁹; and vii Or any other relevant legislation requirements as applicable or as identified by the Agency. 	
3.4 The recycled aggregate shall comply with the pollutant limit values specified in Table 2 and Table 3 and sampling and testing requirements set out in Part 4.	<p>Qualified staff shall investigate each batch by visual inspection. Where visual inspection raises any suspicion of possible hazardous properties or contamination, further appropriate monitoring measures shall be taken, such as sampling and testing where appropriate. The staff shall be trained on potential hazardous properties or contamination that may be associated with recycled aggregate and on material components or features that indicate these properties.</p> <p>A register of non-conforming products for these criteria shall be maintained by the producer. The register shall contain information as to the reasons for the non-conformance and the manner in which the non-conformance was rectified. The register shall also include information on the outlet for the non-conforming product, for example whether it is re-introduced to the start of the process, disposed of, or recovered as waste.</p>
3.5 The recycled aggregate shall comply with the physical contaminant limits specified in Table 4 and sampling and testing requirements set out in Part 4.	
3.6 Chemical contamination identified under Part 1.8 shall be demonstrated to have been reduced to acceptable levels. Testing shall be carried out in accordance with Part 4.2.	<p>A qualified person shall undertake sampling and testing.</p> <p>A qualified person shall review the test results and determine material as compliant or not compliant with this criterion.</p>

⁵ Classification, Labelling and Packaging - Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)

⁶ Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals - Regulation 1907/2006/EC (REACH)

⁷ Building Regulations 1997, as amended;

⁸ Persistent Organic Pollutants - Regulation 850/2004/EC (POPs)

⁹ S.I. No. 199/2004 - European Communities (General Product Safety) Regulations 2004

Criteria		Self-monitoring requirements
3.7	<p>Where the recycled aggregate is only suitable for 'low permeability use' and not suitable for 'general use', as determined by sampling and testing set out in Table 3, the statement of conformity shall specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i the recycled aggregate is suitable in 'low permeability use' scenarios only; and<li>ii the recycled aggregate is not suitable for uses in exposed areas (e.g. at ground surface without an overlying hardstanding layer (such as concrete or macadam) when present over high permeability subsoils.	Qualified staff shall ensure statements of conformity are complete and retain copies of each statement of conformity.

Table 2: Recycled Aggregate (Output) - Solid Pollutant Limit Values (PLVs)

Compound	PLV	Laboratory Preparation Method	Laboratory Analysis method
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2.4 % (24,000 mg/kg)	Dried and ground solid samples are washed with hydrochloric acid, then rinsed with deionised water to remove the mineral carbon before TOC analysis.	Modified ISO 7755-3, ISO 10694: Determination of Total Organic Carbon or Total Carbon by combustion in an Eltra TOC furnace/analyser in the presence of oxygen. The CO ₂ generated is quantified using infra-red detection. Organic Matter (SOM) calculated as per EA MCERTS Chemical Testing of Soil, March 2012 v4
Total BTEX	0.025 mg/kg	Modified US EPA method 5021A v2:2014. Preparation of solid and liquid samples for GC headspace analysis.	Modified US EPA method 8015B v2:1996. Determination of Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) in the carbon chain range of C4-12 by headspace GC-FID.
PCBs (7 Congeners)	0.035 mg/kg	Modified US EPA method 8270D v5:2014. Determination of specific Polychlorinated Biphenyl congeners by GC-MS.	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.
Mineral Oil (C10-C40) ^{Note 1}	50 mg/kg	Modified 8015B v2:1996 method for the determination of solvent Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH) within the range C8 C40 by GC/FID. For waters the solvent extracts dissolved phase plus a sheen if present.	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required/Fractionation into aliphatic and aromatic fractions using a Rapid Trace SPE.
Total PAHs (17 including)	2 mg/kg	Modified USEPA 8270D v5:2014 method for the solvent extraction and determination of PAHs by GC-MS.	End over end extraction of solid samples for organic analysis. The solvent mix varies depending on analysis required.
Chromium VI	2 mg/kg	Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Hex Cr 7196A (1992)	Extraction of dried and ground or as received samples with deionised water in a 2:1 water to solid ratio using a reciprocal shaker for all analytes except hexavalent chromium. Extraction of as received sample using 10:1 ratio of 0.2M sodium hydroxide topsoil for hexavalent chromium using a reciprocal shaker.
Arsenic ^{Note 2}	40 mg/kg	Acid digestion of dried and ground solid samples using Aqua Regia refluxed at 112.5 °C.	Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified I.S. EN ISO 11885:
Lead ^{Note 2}	310 mg/kg	Samples containing asbestos are not dried and ground.	SOILS by Modified USEPA 6010B, Rev.2, Dec.1996; Modified EPA Method 3050B, Rev.2, Dec.1996

Note 1: If the Mineral Oil (C10-C40) S-PLV is exceeded the aggregate is still considered to pass proposed PLV as long as the following conditions apply:

- a it is not to be used for a residential or allotment end-use;
- b the solid Mineral Oil (C10-C40) concentration is less than 200 mg/kg; and
- c leachable concentrations of all speciated Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) criteria working group (TPH-CWG) fractions within the Mineral Oil (C10-C40) range are below laboratory methods detection limits. Minimum 10:1 L/S Ratio laboratory method detection limits that should be met are:
 - i 0.05 mg/kg: TPH Aliphatic (>C10-C12), TPH Aromatic (>C10-C12)
 - ii 0.1 mg/kg: TPH Aliphatic (>C12-C16), TPH Aliphatic (>C16-C21), TPH Aliphatic (>C21-C35), TPH Aliphatic (>C21-C44), TPH Aromatic (>C12-C16), TPH Aromatic (>C16-C21), TPH Aromatic (>C21-C35), TPH Aromatic (>C21-C44).

Note 2: Arsenic and lead solid PLVs only apply for specified uses that include residential settings.

Table 3: Recycled Aggregate (Output) - Leachate Pollutant Limit Values (PLVs)

Compound	All values based on L/S = 10:1 leach test (mg/kg)		Laboratory Preparation Method	Laboratory Analysis method
	General use scenario PLV	Low permeability use scenario PLV		
Arsenic	0.063	0.063	<p>Modified method I.S. EN 12457-2: As received solid samples are leached with water in a 10:1 water to soil ratio for 24 hours, the moisture content of the sample is included in the ratio.</p> <p>Any crushing undertaken of samples should be undertaken using a roller crusher as to I.S. EN 12457-2.</p>	<p>Determination of Trace Metals by ICP-OES (Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometry): WATERS by Modified USEPA Method 200.7, Rev. 4.4, 1994; Modified EPA Method 6010B, Rev.2, Dec 1996; Modified I.S. EN ISO 11885: SOILS by Modified USEP 6010B, Rev.2, Dec.1996; Modified EPA Method 3050B, Rev.2, Dec.1996</p> <p>Soluble Ion analysis using Discrete Analyser. Modified US EPA methods: Chloride 325.2 (1978), Sulphate 375.4 (Rev.2 1993), – All anions comparable to ISO 15923-1</p> <p>Analysis of fluoride by ISE (Ion Selective Electrode) using modified ISE method 9214 - 340.2 (EPA 1998)</p> <p>Determination of phenols by Reversed Phased High Performance Liquid Chromatography and Electro-Chemical Detection.</p> <p>TC/TOC analysis of Waters by High Temperature Combustion followed by NDIR detection. Based on the following modified standard methods: USEPA 9060A (2002), APHA SMEWW 5310B:1999 22nd Edition, ASTM D 7573, and USEPA 415.1.</p>
Barium	5.1	11		
Cadmium	0.0074	0.0074		
Total Chromium	0.25	0.54		
Copper	7.3	16		
Mercury	0.0057	0.0057		
Molybdenum	0.28	0.6		
Nickel	0.069	0.15		
Lead	0.05	0.078		
Antimony	0.17	0.37		
Selenium	0.15	0.3		
Zinc	0.33	0.71		
Vanadium	1	2.2		
Chloride	440	950		
Sulphate	1,000	2,200		
Fluoride	4.2	9.1		
Phenol	0.1	0.1		
Dissolved Organic Carbon	180	400		

Table 4: Recycled Aggregate (Output) - Physical Contaminant Limit Values

Physical Contaminants	Percentage by mass	Test Method
Total	1%	I.S. EN 933-11: Test for Geometrical properties of aggregate - Part 1: Classification test for the constituents of coarse recycled aggregate
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	1%	
Soils (including topsoil, clay and sediment)	1%	
Gypsum	1%	
Glass	1%	
Wood	1%	
Plastic	1%	
Rubber	1%	
Bituminous materials	1%	
Asbestos	"No Asbestos Detected"	Visual inspection for asbestos fibres as per HSG 248 Second edition (2021)

Part 4. Sampling & testing

4.1	<p>A verification sample shall be collected and tested for each batch of the recycled aggregate produced, or every 2,000 tonnes produced, whichever is the lesser. The sample shall be tested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. at an accredited laboratory, using accredited test methods, where available, for all parameters specified in Table 2 and Table 3; and ii. in accordance with relevant test methods as specified in Tables 2 to 4. 	<p>The laboratory selected shall be able to achieve detection limits for each parameter below the PLVs specified in Tables 2 to 3.</p> <p>Laboratory analysis shall be undertaken in accordance with I.S. EN ISO-IEC 17025: General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories</p> <p>Samples shall be collected by a qualified person.</p>
4.2	<p>Where contaminants of concern have been identified under Part 1.8, a verification sample (of outputs) shall be collected and tested for all contaminants of concern identified under Part 1.8. Testing shall be undertaken at an accredited laboratory, using accredited test methods, where available. Testing shall be undertaken for each batch of the recycled aggregate produced, or every 2,000 tonnes produced, whichever is the lesser.</p>	<p>A sample shall comprise a composite of a minimum of 3 no. sub-samples and be collected in accordance with ISO 18400-104: Soil quality Sampling Part 104: Strategies.</p>

Part 5. Storage

5.1	<p>Recycled aggregates pending the results of testing shall be identified and physically separated into individual stockpiles per representative sample.</p>	<p>A storage and labelling plan shall be established and maintained. Qualified staff shall regularly monitor storage and labelling plans and records and undertake a review thereof bi-annually.</p>
5.2	<p>Prior to dispatch or use, recycled aggregate that fulfils the criteria shall be kept in designated areas, separate from any other products or waste.</p>	<p>Any recycled aggregate stored greater than 24 months shall be re-classified as waste and managed accordingly until classified otherwise.</p>
5.3	<p>The recycled aggregate shall not be stored for a period greater than 24 months. Products that exceed the time limit for storage of a period of 24 months shall be deemed a waste unless otherwise demonstrated by re-testing as per Part 3.4 and Part 3.5 and any geotechnical testing that is required to comply with part 3.2.</p>	
5.4	<p>Stockpiles of recycled aggregates compliant with these criteria shall be identified and physically separated according to the results of the environmental testing and geotechnical testing and/or specified uses. As a minimum, they shall be segregated according to the results of environmental testing ('general use' or 'low permeability use').</p>	

ANNEX II

Specific use & restrictions on use

1. Specific uses

1.1 The recycled aggregate that is produced in compliance with these criteria shall only be suitable for the following specific uses:

i. unbound uses:

- (a) road construction, excluding any form of structure or fill to structures;
- (b) railway ballast;
- (c) other linear feature construction or maintenance less than 50m in width;
- (d) temporary or permanent areas of hardstandings or groundcover;
- (e) general fill in uses such as void filling, raising ground levels, berm construction;
- (f) piling mats;
- (g) pipe-bedding, haunching or surrounding materials;
- (h) any other similar uses as agreed by the Agency.

ii. bound uses:

- (a) non-structural concrete;
- (b) bituminous mixtures;
- (c) large interlocking non-structural concrete blocks for use as division of storage bays and barriers.

2. Restrictions on use

2.1 For the purpose of environmental and human health protection, recycled aggregate that is produced in compliance with these criteria is not suitable for use:

- i. in contact with groundwater or surface waters;
- ii. within 25m of a groundwater abstraction;
- iii. within 10m of a natural surface water feature, spring, lake, turlough likely to flood, or cavernous or karstified limestone features;
- iv. as pipe bedding, haunching or surrounding materials around perforate pipe or in drainage construction (i.e. parts/systems that may be in direct contact with water);
- v. for the purpose of infilling of any former quarry, pit or mineral excavation related to mining;
- vi. as growth medium in areas used for food production or livestock grazing;
- vii. as ground cover in areas where protected species or habitats are present;
- viii. in an area greater than or equal to 100m width x 100m length or in an area greater than 50m in width when used in linear features;
- ix. within 25m of another area(s) of recycled aggregate where the combined area is greater than 100m in width for square or rectangular applications;
- x. any other restrictions as may be prescribed by the Agency.

2.2 To safeguard structures, recycled aggregate that is produced in compliance with these criteria is not suitable for use:

- i. In structural concrete or mortar or other bound applications for structural use;
- ii. in concrete blocks or other masonry other than those specified in 1.1 (ii) (c);
- iii. in building structures, including beneath the structure or within its fabric, foundations, or curtilage (within 1m);
- iv. footpaths adjacent to building structures;
- v. in civil engineering structures, excluding linear features, including beneath the structure or within its fabric, foundations or supports;
- vi. as unbound granular fill (hardcore) for use under concrete floors and footpaths adjacent to building structures;
- vii. any other restrictions as may be prescribed by the Agency.

2.3 The recycled aggregate is limited to sale and use in Ireland and in any other destination country where approval has been attained from the country's relevant competent authority that the recovered material is recognised by the competent authority in that jurisdiction as a non-waste prior to the material being placed on that market.

2.4 In the event of the material being exported, the National Transfrontier Shipments Office shall be contacted, and confirmation attained that they recognise this approval from another jurisdiction prior to the material being placed on an export market.

ANNEX III

Statement of conformity with the end-of-waste criteria referred to in Section 5.1

1.	<p><u>Producer of the recycled aggregate</u> Producer Organisation Name: Registered Company Address: Waste Authorisation Ref. No.: Address & Eircode of Production: Contact Tel: Contact E-mail: Date of production:</p>
2.	Quantity of the consignment in kg:
3.	<p><u>Classification/ specification & suitability for use</u> (a) The material in this consignment is only suitable for the following specified use(s): <i>Specify applicable suitable uses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>Delete this item as appropriate</i> [The material in this consignment is only suitable for use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i beneath a hydraulically or bituminous bound layer; and/or ii above a low permeability subsoil (e.g. clay) or drift.] <p>(b) Name, grade or classification of recycled aggregate category, in accordance with an industry specification or standard (as specified in Part 4 below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
4.	The recycled aggregate in this consignment complies with the customer specification, industry specification or standard listed below:
5.	<p><u>Restrictions on use</u> The material in this consignment is <u>not suitable</u> for use in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Delete this item as appropriate</i>- [exposed areas (e.g. at ground surface without an overlying hardstanding layer (such as concrete or macadam) when present over high permeability subsoils.) ii. <i>Delete this item as appropriate</i>- [residential settings.] iii. in contact with groundwater or surface waters; iv. within 25m of a groundwater abstraction; v. within 10m of a natural surface water feature, spring, lake, turlough likely to flood, or cavernous or karstified limestone features; vi. as pipe bedding, haunching or surrounding materials around perforate pipe or in drainage construction (i.e. parts/ systems that may be in direct contact with water); vii. for the purpose of infilling of any former quarry, pit or mineral excavation related to mining; viii. as growth medium in areas used for food production or livestock grazing; ix. as ground cover in areas where protected species or habitats are present; x. in an area greater than or equal to 100m width x 100m length or in an area greater than 50m in width when used in linear features; xi. within 25m of another area(s) of recycled aggregate where the combined area is greater than 100m in width for square or rectangular applications; xii. in structural concrete or mortar or other bound applications for structural use; xiii. in concrete blocks or other masonry other than large interlocking non-structural concrete blocks for use as division of storage bays and barriers; xiv. in building structures, including beneath the structure or within its fabric, foundations, or curtilage (within 1m); xv. footpaths adjacent to building structures; xvi. in civil engineering structures, excluding linear features, including beneath the structure or within its fabric, foundations or supports; xvii. as unbound granular fill (hardcore) for use under concrete floors and footpaths adjacent to building structures; xviii. any other restrictions as may be prescribed by the Agency. <p>NOTE: Any use under these scenarios is taken at the liability of the user and may be subject to enforcement action.</p>

6.	The recycled aggregate in this consignment meets the criteria specified in National End-of-Waste Decision EoW-N001/2023 for recycled aggregate.
7.	The producer of recycled aggregate in this consignment applies a management system certified by a Management System Certification Body accredited by the Irish National Accreditation Board, or equivalent European accreditation body.
8.	Declaration of the producer of recycled aggregate in this consignment: I certify that the above information is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge: Name: Date: Signature:
9.	<p><u>Chain of custody</u></p> <p>Producer As per Item 1. Date of transfer to next holder:</p> <hr/> <p>Haulier (where applicable) Organisation Name: Contact Tel: Contact E-mail: Date of transfer to next holder:</p> <hr/> <p>Any other holder (where applicable) Organisation Name: Contact Tel: Contact E-mail: Date of transfer to next holder:</p> <hr/> <p>User Organisation Name (if applicable): Name: Contact Tel: Contact E-mail: Use Location:</p> <hr/> <p>NOTE: it is the responsibility of the holder who transfers the recycled aggregate to the next holder to ensure the chain of custody has been completed to include details of the next holder. Failure to do so may be subject to enforcement action.</p>

Appendix II

Fergal

From: customerservices@meathcoco.ie
Sent: Tuesday 22 April 2025 16:42
To: Fergal O'Byrne
Subject: Meath County Council Customer Acknowledgement [CASE:328224] Environment - Air & Noise Pollution - Air Pollution Complaints - Smell from Knockharley Landfill

Comhairle Chontae na Mí

Teach Buvinda, Bóthar Átha Cliath, An Uaimh,
Contae na Mí, C15 Y291

Fón: 046 – 9097000/Fax: 046 – 9097001

E-phost: customerservice@meathcoco.ie

Gréasán: www.meath.ie

Uimhir Chláraithe: 00172770



Meath County Council

Buvinda House, Dublin Road, Navan,
Co. Meath, C15 Y291

Tel: 046 – 9097000/Fax: 046 – 9097001

E-mail: customerservice@meathcoco.ie

Web: www.meath.ie

Registration No.: 00172770

Customer Service

Case Reference: 328224

Date: 22nd April 2025

Re: Environment - Air & Noise Pollution - Air Pollution Complaints - Smell from Knockharley Landfill

Dear Fergal,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your query by Email dated 22/04/2025 in relation to the above.

I wish to confirm that this matter has been referred to our **Environment Department** for attention.

If you wish to make further contact, please reply directly to this email and use the **Case Reference: 328224**.

Yours faithfully,

Customer Service

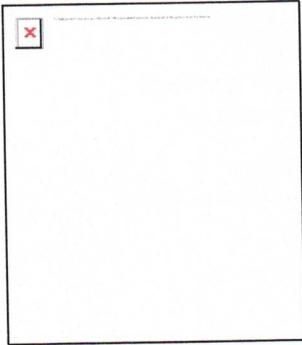
Meath County Council

www.meath.ie

The personal information (data) provided by you, (which may include sensitive personal data) is collected for the purpose of dealing with your request and any data collected is subject to Meath County Council's privacy statement which can be found at <http://www.meath.ie/Data Protection/>

MakeltMeath.com

[#MakeltMeath](https://twitter.com/MakeltMeath)



Email Disclaimer: <http://www.meath.ie/EmailDisclaimer/>

**Meath County Council's new corporate headquarters are:
Buvinda House,
Dublin Road,
Navan,
Co. Meath, C15 Y291**

Fergal

From: Meath.ie <sioconnor@meathcoco.ie> on behalf of Customer Service at Meath County Council <customerservice@meathcoco.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 April 2025 15:22
To: Fergalobyne2@gmail.com
Subject: Webform submission from: Contact Customer Service > Structured Content Section

**Thank you for contacting Meath County Council.
We have received your query and will respond in due course.**

Submitted on Tue, 04/22/2025 - 15:22

Submitted values are:

Select a Department

Environment

Select an Environment Service

Landfill Operation & Aftercare

First Name

Fergal

Last Name

O'Byrne

Address

Painestown, Beauparc
Beauparc

Phone Number

0872891749

Your Email Address

Fergalobyne2@gmail.com

Message

Smell/ odour coming from Knockharley Landfill Dump on Friday 11th of March and Tuesday the 22nd of March 2025. I have written to complain to the EPA also. I live immediately North of the Dump.

I consent to the information submitted being retained and used in line with Meath County Council's Data Protection Policy

Yes

Fergal

From: noreply <noreply@epa.ie>
Sent: Tuesday 22 April 2025 09:43
To: Fergal O'Byrne
Subject: Environmental Protection Agency Acknowledgment of Complaint (COM020736)
EPA043733

Thank you for your correspondence.

Your complaint reference number is COM020736.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will assess your complaint and revert to you as soon as possible.

For background details on how the EPA deals with environmental complaints and what you can do to help resolve environmental problems please refer to the See Something? Say Something? guidance which is available on the EPA website: <http://www.epa.ie/enforcement/report/>

If you require further information, please contact the Office of Environmental Enforcement at the nearest regional office.

Wexford regional office: +353 53 916 0600
Dublin regional office: +353 1 268 0100
Cork regional office: +353 21 487 5540
Castlebar regional office: +353 94 904 8400
Kilkenny regional office : +353 56 779 6700

