ORS

9 Air, Odour and Climate

9.1 Introduction

This air quality chapter describes the outcomes of the air quality, odour and climate impact assessment that was carried out to assess the possible impacts from the Construction and Operational stages of the Proposed Development with respect to relevant guidelines.

The likely impacts on air quality and climate from the construction phase of the planned development have been qualitatively evaluated. The outcomes of this assessment were used to suggest appropriate mitigation measures to be employed during the construction phase to reduce potential impacts.

With regard to the operational phase, air dispersion modelling was completed to assess the impact of emissions from the planned air and odour emissions points associated with the Anaerobic Digestion Facility to local ambient air quality pollutant concentrations. The location and highest of the worst-case ground level concentrations for each pollutant were also identified.

The Proposed Development of an Anaerobic Digestion Facility on a site of *ca.* 5.12 hectares is located in the townland of Ballyvass, Co. Kildare. The Proposed Development will accept and treat 90,000 tonnes per annum of locally sourced agricultural manures, slurries, food processing residues and crop-based feedstocks to produce grid quality biomethane (renewable natural gas) suitable for direct injection into GNI's distribution network. The renewable natural gas (RNG) produced at the facility will be used as a direct replacement for conventional natural gas and in doing so contribute towards the Government's aspiration to develop 5.7TWh of indigenous biomethane production. In addition to RNG, the facility will produce a nutrient rich biobased fertiliser which can be used as a direct replacement for fossil fuel derived fertiliser. The facility will also be specified to allow the recovery of biogenic carbon dioxide (CO_2). The proposed supporting infrastructure to be developed includes:

- Construction of 2 no. primary digesters (with an overall height of c. 9.1m), a digestate storage tank (with a height of c. 11.3m), a pump house (with a gross floor area (GFA) of c. 362 sq.m), 2 no. post digester tanks (with an overall height of c. 9.1m), and a safety flare (c. 11.3m in height), located in the southeastern section of the site.
- Construction of 2 no. prepits (c. 4.3m in height), a pasteurisation buffer tank (c. 4.3m in height), and a pasteurisation unit (with a maximum height of c. 4.2m), located to the west of the primary digesters, within the southern section of the site.
- Construction of digestate treatment and feedstock reception building and odour abatement system (with a GFA of c. 2,797 sq.m and a height of c. 12.1m and c. 16.2m to top of odour abatement stack) located within the southwestern section of the site.
- Construction of roofed silage clamps (with a GFA of 2,424 sq.m and a height of c. 8.7m) and a fuel storage tank (c. 2m in height), located within the western section of the site.
- Construction of a combined heat and power (CHP) unit (with a GFA of c. 39 sq.m and a height of c. 2.6m and c. 5.6m to top of flue), a biogas boiler (c. 2.6m in height and c. 5.6m in height to top of flue), a backup boiler (c. 2.6m in height), located within the northern section of the site.
- Construction of a gas treatment unit (c. 4.2m in height), a grid injection unit (with a GFA of c. 22 sq.m and a height of c. 2.8m), and a CO2 liquefactor (with an overall height of c. 10.7m to top of storage vessels) a propane tank compound accommodating 2 no. propane

tanks (c. 1.6m in height), and an ESB substation (with a GFA of c. 24 sq.m and a height of c. 3.4m), located within the northern section of the site.

- Construction of a two-storey ancillary administration building (with a GFA of c. 327 sq.m and a height of c. 11m) within the northern section of the site, adjacent to the site entrance.
- Alterations to the adjacent local road and site access road, including junction improvement and widening and site entrance and access arrangements.
- Associated and ancillary works including parking (9 no. standard, 2 no. EV and 1 no. accessible parking spaces, and bike storage for 10 no. bikes), site entrance and gate, a weighbridge, solar PV arrays at roof level, wastewater treatment equipment, bunding and surface treatments, boundary treatments, lighting, services, lightning protection masts, drainage, landscaping and tree planting, and all associated and ancillary works.

9.2 Consultation

ORS have been commissioned to assess the potential effects of the Proposed Development in terms of air quality/climate and odour during the construction and operational phases.

The principal members of the ORS EIA team involved in this assessment include the following persons:

- **Project Scientist and Lead-Author:** Andrew Evans – B.A. (Geography & Economics), MSc. (Sustainable Energy & Green Technologies). Current Role: Environmental Consultant. Experience *ca.* 7 years.
- **Project Consultant and Co-Author:** Christopher Carr (Irwin Carr) – B.Sc. (Environmental Health), Post-Grad Diploma (Acoustics & Noise Control), MIAQM, MIEnvSc. Current Role: Consultant. Experience *ca.* 11 years.
- **Project Scientist & Reviewer:** Neil Kelly – B.Sc. (Environmental Science), MCERTs, MIAQM. Current Role: Senior Environmental Consultant. Experience *ca.* 8 years.
- **Project Lead & Reviewer:** Oisín Doherty – B.Sc. (Geography with Environmental Science), MSc. (Environmental Management), CEnv, MIEnvSc. Current Role: Chartered Environmental Consultant. Experience ca. 15 years.

Consultation between ORS and other members of the planning/design team was undertaken in order to obtain information required to assess the potential construction and operational phase effects on local air quality and climate.

9.3 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

9.3.1 Desktop Study

A desk-based assessment method was used to assess baseline air quality for the receiving environment of the proposed site. The baseline information that is detailed in this section of the assessment was obtained from publicly available sources.

The following documents and sources were referenced:

- EPA Ambient Air Monitoring Station Data (EPA web page)
- Air Quality in Ireland Reports 2017 – 2023 (EPA web page)
- Meteorological Data 2017 – 2024 (Met Éireann)

- Composting and Anaerobic Digestion Association of Ireland (CRÉ)
- Local Terrain Data (OSI)
- Government of Ireland (2024) Climate Action Plan 2024
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (2011) Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes (DoEHLG)
- Other Maps and plans published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI)
- UK Highways Agency (2007) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 - HA207/07 (Document and Calculation Spreadsheet)
- World Health Organisation (2006) Air Quality Guidelines - Global Update 2005 (and previous Air Quality Guideline Reports 1999 and 2000)
- Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2024) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction Version 2.2
- Reports, maps and data published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Hanrahan, P (1999a) The Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method for Determining NO2/NOX Ratios in Modelling – Part 1: Methodology J. Air and Waste Management Assoc. 49 1324-1331
- Hanrahan, P (1999b). The Plume Volume Molar Ratio Method for Determining NO2/NOX Ratios in Modelling – Part 21: Evaluation Studies J. Air and Waste Management Assoc. 49 1332-1338
- UN Economic and Social Council, Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/2007/3
- Kildare County Development Plan 2022 - 2029

9.3.2 Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria

This chapter was prepared using the following guidance documents:

- Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2024) Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction Version 2.2.
- Biosurf - S. Majer, K. Oehmichen and F. Kirchmeyr (2016) D5.3 Calculation of GHG Emission Caused by Biomethane.
- EPA, (2022) Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- EPA, (2024) Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Projections.
- Economic Assessment of Biogas and Biomethane in Ireland, SEAI.
- EPA, (2022). Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports.
- EPA (2020) Air Dispersion Modelling from Industrial Installations Guidance Note (AG4).
- EPA (2019) Odour Emissions Guidance Note (AG9).
- EPA (2021) Air Guidance Note 5 (AG5) Odour Impact Assessment Guidance for EPA Licensed Sites.
- EPA (2019) Odour Emissions Guidance Note (Air Guidance Note AG9).
- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (2011) Guidelines for the Treatment of Air Quality During the Planning and Construction of National Road Schemes.
- UK DEFRA (2018) Part IV of the Environment Act 1995: Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) Technical Guidance (TG16).
- UK DEFRA (2016a) Part IV of the Environment Act 1995: Local Air Quality Management (LAQM). Policy Guidance (PG16).
- UK Highways Agency (2024) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA105 Air Quality, Version 0.1.0- (Document and Calculation Spreadsheet).

- Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ) Directive 2008/50/EC.
- S.I. No.180 of 2011, Air Quality Standards (AQS) Regulations 2011.
- UK Dep. BEIS Combined Heat and Power – Environmental A detailed guide for CHP developers – Part 3.
- EPA (2024) Licence Application Instruction Note 2 (IN2) (DRAFT) Assessing the Impact of Ammonia Emissions to Air and Nitrogen Deposition from EPA licensable activities on European Sites.

Detailed legislation and standards relating to air quality and odour relevant to the evaluation are addressed in the sections below.

The significance criteria used throughout this assessment to rate the impacts to air quality, odour and climate are based on those outlined within the EPA Guidance document Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports (2022).

Construction Emissions – Applicable Limit Values for Dust and Dust Deposition

The EU ambient air quality standards outlined in **Table 9.1** have set ambient air quality limit values for PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ dust particles which are less than 10 microns and are of greatest concern when considering human health.

In relation to larger dust particles fractions that can give rise to unwanted dust spoiling, there are no statutory guidelines regarding the maximum dust deposition levels that may be generated during the construction phase of a development in Ireland.

Generally, the German TA-Luft standard for dust deposition (non-hazardous dust) (German VDI, 2002) is applied and states a maximum permissible emission level for dust deposition of 350 mg/m^2/day averaged over a one-year period at any receptors outside the site boundary.

Recommendations from the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG, 2004) apply the Bergerhoff limit of 350 mg/m^2/day to the site boundary of quarries. This limit value can be applied with regard to dust impacts from construction of the development.

Construction Emissions – Methodology for Assessing Ambient Air Impacts

During the construction stage of the Proposed Development the most likely effect on air quality will be from construction dust emissions (nuisance dust and PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ emissions) associated with activities such as excavations, infilling materials, stock piling and movement of vehicles. For the purposes of this assessment the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) construction dust guidance (IAQM, 2024) was utilized.

To assess the potential effects accordingly, construction activities are divided into 4 categories:

- Demolition (not required in this assessment).
- Earthworks.
- Construction; and

- Trackout (described as the transport of dust and dirt from the construction / demolition sites onto public road network, where it may be deposited and then re-suspended by vehicles using the network).

A qualitative assessment of construction dust has been undertaken in line with the IAQM 2024 guidance. The study area for this assessment was 250m from the Proposed Development boundary and or within 50m of the roads used by construction vehicles on the public road up to 250m from the site entrance.

The first stage is to assess the requirement for an evaluation. The requirement for an assessment is based on distances of human and/or ecological receptors of the site.

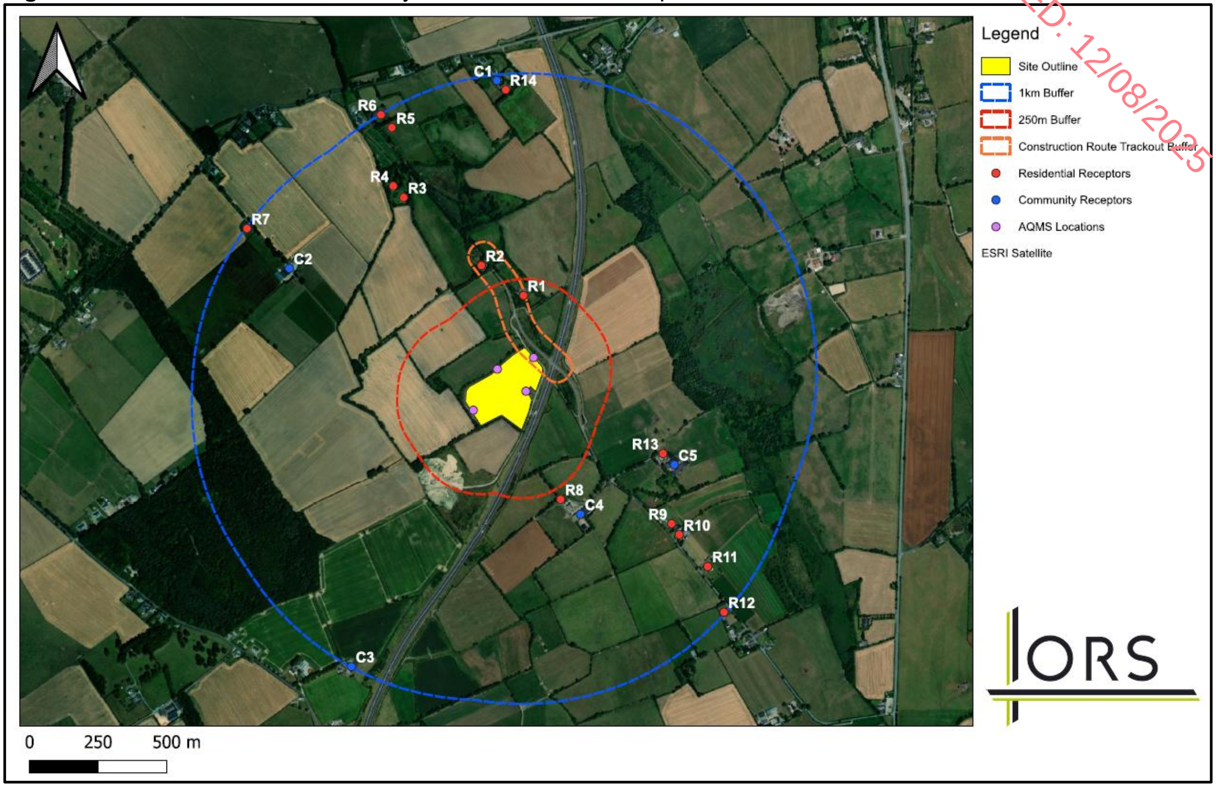
There is 1 no. sensitive receptor within 250 meters of the site boundary and 2 no. sensitive receptors within 50 metres of the applicable construction routes, consequently, construction dust does have the potential to cause an effect on these receptors. No designated ecological receptors are within 50m of the trackout route or site boundary therefore, construction dust will not have the potential to affect adversely ecological receptors.

Human receptors are largely residential houses located to the Southeast and Northwest of the site.

The nearest human and residential receptor to the site is a residential house located approximately 190m North of the proposed site boundary. Dust will be created during the construction of the Proposed Development which may have adverse effects on local sensitive receptors e.g., residents living nearby.

The construction dust assessment study area including identified receptors is included as part of **Figure 9.1.**

Figure 9.1: Site construction boundary, buffer zones and receptor locations.



The construction on site effect has been assessed qualitatively to evaluate the risk of dust effects and decide suitable mitigation measures to control risk appropriately. The degree of mitigation advised for each activity is then established, being proportionate with the associated risk (Low, Medium or High risk). In accordance with the IAQM construction dust guidance, mitigation is advised for all risk levels.

Construction phase traffic also has the potential to affect air quality and climate. The UK DMRB guidance (UK Highways Agency, 2024), states that the following traffic scoping criteria shall be used to determine whether the air quality impacts of a project can be scoped out or require an assessment based on the changes between the do something traffic (with the project) compared to the do minimum traffic (without the project) in the opening year:

- Annual average daily traffic (AADT) ≥ 1,000; or
- Heavy duty vehicle (HDV) AADT ≥ 200; or
- A change in speed band; or
- A change in carriageway alignment by ≥ 5m.

The construction stage traffic will not increase current levels by 1,000 AADT or 200 HDV AADT and therefore does not meet the above scoping criteria. Consequently, a detailed air assessment of construction stage traffic emissions has been scoped out from any further assessment as there is no potential for significant effects to air quality.

The use of the UK guidance is recommended by the TII (2011) in the absence of specific Irish guidance. This approach is considered best practice and can be applied to any development that causes a change in traffic.

Odour Emissions

Appendix 9.4 gives background on odour as a nuisance and describes how the possibility for odour occurrences were evaluated for this EIAR. Dispersion modelling has been employed to calculate the impacts of the Proposed Development on the neighbouring environment with respect to odour and the assessment has been completed with reference to the EPA guidance document titled EPA Air Dispersion Modelling Guidance Note (AG4), (EPA, 2020). Dispersion modelling information regarding input and methodology are described in **Section 9.3.4**.

A full description of the odour abatement system can be found in **Chapter 2 Section 2.2.10.**

The UK Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 2011 and adapted for Irish EPA use) has published detailed guidance on appropriate odour threshold levels based in part on the offensiveness of the odour. Odour was assessed with guidance from the EPA Odour Emissions Guidance Note (AG9) (EPA, 2019). Specific exposure criteria with respect to the "annoyance potential" which is described as "the likelihood that a specific odorous mixture will give reasonable cause for annoyance in an exposed population". Three categories are used to rank industrial sources with regard to their offensiveness, these are "low", "medium" and "high" with exposure criteria linked to each category. Exposure criteria range from 1.5OUE/m^3 for highly offensive sources, 3.0 OUE/m^3 for moderately offensive sources to 6.0 OUE/m^3 for the least offensive sources. There are no details with regard to an anaerobic digestion facility and affiliated odour treatment system covered, however, it is expected to be of medium to high offensiveness, therefore the exposure criteria are classified as worst case at 1.5 OUE/m^3.

Process Emissions

Carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (as NO_2) and odour will be emitted from the development during the operational stage and have been included as part of the ambient baseline monitoring and air dispersion modelling. Sulphur dioxide (SO_2), VOCs, hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ were not modelled and only included in the baseline modelling as there are no emissions expected of these pollutants. This will be covered in more detail in **Section 9.3.4**.

Details with respect to ambient air quality pollutants are covered below, these sections also cover the assessment for the potential for ambient air quality impacts. Ambient air quality impacts from the Proposed Development on the local environment have been determined using air dispersion modelling, this modelling has been completed in conjunction and compliance with Air Dispersion Modelling from Industrial Installations Guidance Note (AG4), (EPA, 2020).

Ambient Air Quality Standards

National and European statutory bodies have established limit values in ambient air for a variety of pollutants to safeguard and minimise the risk to human health. These limit values are referred to as "Air Quality Standards" and are derived from health and environmental factors. Refer to **Table 9.1** and **Table 9.2** below.

Suitable standards or limit values are applied in terms of compliance to gauge air quality significance criteria. The relevant standards which apply to Ireland include the Air Quality

Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No 180 of 2011), which transposed the requirements of Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe which outlines limit values for the pollutants NO_2, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Directive 2008/50/EC merges the previous Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) and its successive daughter directives (including 1999/30/EC and 2000/69/EC) and includes ambient limit values describing $PM_{2.5}$.

With regard to VOCs, the limit for benzene has been used for the purpose of this project and a worst-case assumption made that all VOCs released are benzene. In reality, there will be a variety of VOCs within the process emissions, not limited to benzene. The limit value for benzene has been employed as it is the only VOC with a legislated ambient air quality standard (**see Table 9.1**), the limit value is also quite stringent which makes this approach extremely conservative and robust and grossly overestimates the effect and significance of VOCs.

Table 9.1: Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (based on EU Council Directive 2008/50/EC).

Pollutant	Regulation (Note 1)	Limit Type	Value
Nitrogen Dioxide	2008/50/EC	Hourly limit for protection of human health - not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year	200 µg/m³ NO_2
		Annual limit for protection of human health	40 µg/m³ NO_2
		Critical limit for protection of vegetation	30 µg/m³ NO + NO_2
Sulphur dioxide	2008/50/EC	Hourly limit for protection of human health - not to be exceeded more than 24 times/year	350 µg/m³
		Daily limit for protection of human health - not to be exceeded more than 3 times/year	125 µg/m³
		Annual and Winter critical level for the protection of ecosystems	20 µg/m³
Carbon Monoxide	2008/50/EC	8-hour limit (on a rolling basis) for protection of human health	10 mg/m³ (8.6 ppm)
Benzene*	2008/50/EC	Annual Limit Value for protection of human health	5 µg/m³
Particulate Matter (as PM_{10})	2008/50/EC	24-hour limit for protection of human health - not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year	50 µg/m³ PM10
		Annual limit for protection of human health	40 µg/m³ PM10
$PM_{2.5}$	2008/50/EC	Annual limit for protection of human health	25 µg/m³ PM2.5

* Expressed as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) in this assessment for worst case analysis.

Table 9.2: EA, UN and EPA Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Pollutant	Guidance	Limit Type	Value
Ammonia*	EA, UK H1 Part 2	1-hour average 100%ile	< 2,500 µg/m^3
		Annual average	< 180 µg/m^3
	UNECE	Annual average for protection of sensitive lichens / bryophytes	< 1 µg/m^3
		Annual average for the protection of woodland / heath lands	< 3 µg/m^3
Hydrogen sulphide	EA, UK H1 Part 2	1-hour average 100%ile	< 140 µg/m^3
		Annual average	< 150 µg/m^3
Odour	Irish EPA AG4 & AG9	Expressed as 1 hr average at the 98%ile	< 1.50 OuE/m^3

* Source UN Economic and Social Council, Executive Body for the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, ECE/EB.AIR/WG.5/2007/3

Methodology for Assessing Ambient Air Effects – Operational Traffic Emissions

The evaluation of air quality affects from traffic (both operational and construction) was considered utilising methodology proposed by the UK DEFRA (2016b). This approach involves modelling by way of the UK DMRB Screening Model (Version 1.03c, July 2007), the NOx to NO_2 Conversion Spreadsheet (Version 6.1, October 2017) (UK DEFRA, 2017), and following guidance issued by the TII (2011), UK Highways Agency (2007), UK DEFRA (2016a; 2016b; UK DETR 1998) and the EPA (2015; 2017).

The TII guidance (2011) states that the air quality assessment must progress to detailed modelling if:

- Concentrations exceed 90% of the air quality limit values when assessed by the screening method; or
- Sensitive receptors exist within 50m of a complex road layout (e.g. grade separated junctions, hills etc).

The UK DMRB guidance – UK Highways (LA 105, 2019 and 2007 guidance), on which the TII guidance (2011) is based, states that road links meeting one or more of the following criteria can be defined as being 'affected' by a Proposed Development and should be included in the local air quality assessment:

- Road alignment changes of 5 metres or more.
- Daily traffic flow changes by 1,000 AADT or more.
- HGV flows change by 200 vehicles per day or more.
- Daily average speed changes by 10 km/h or more; or
- Peak hour speed changes by 20 km/h or more.

Guidance from Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII, 2011) advises the use of the UK Highways Agency DMRB spreadsheet tool for evaluating the air quality effects from road schemes. The DMRB spreadsheet tool was last reviewed in 2007 and allows for modelled years up to 2025. Vehicle emission standards up to Euro V are contained but since 2017, Euro 6d standards are appropriate for the new fleet. In addition, the model does not allow for electric or hybrid vehicle use. Therefore, this is a slightly outdated assessment tool. The LA 105 guidance document states that the DMRB spreadsheet tool may still be used for simple air quality assessments where the possibility of exceeding the air quality standards is low. Due to its use of a “dirtier” fleet, vehicle emissions would be higher than more modern models and therefore any results will be robust in nature and will deliver a worst-case assessment.

The modelling assessment determined that the change in emissions of NO_2 and PM_{10} at the nearby sensitive receptor road link because of the Proposed Development will be imperceptible. Therefore, the operational phase effect to air quality is **long-term, localised, neutral and imperceptible** (see **Section 9.3.4** for more detail).

9.3.3 Field Survey

Onsite monitoring (and subsequent lab analysis as necessary) was carried out for the below parameters to evaluate background levels for the site. Sampling was undertaken using diffusion tubes which passively intake the ambient air. The diffusion tubes include a mesh disc coated in a reagent to absorb the gases to be monitored. The diffusion tubes were placed at approx. 2m above the ground at 4 no. locations. Locations can be seen in **Appendix 3, Figure 9.3.1**. Following the sampling period the tubes were tested in a lab using ION Chromatography and U.V. Spectrophotometry.

To remain as conservative and robust as possible figures obtained from EPA monitoring were utilised, as per AG4, which are greater than results obtained from the onsite monitoring. Onsite results for NH_3 and H_2S were utilised in the absence of data generated from EPA monitoring locations. Data from the Birr monitoring station was utilised for the Carbon Monoxide values and data from the Edenderry monitoring station was utilised for the $PM_{10/2.5}$ values. There are other monitoring stations in closer proximity that measure $PM_{10/2.5}$, however they are located in Air Zone C and would not be representative of the site therefore Edenderry was utilised due to the similar air quality characteristics at this location. Fieldwork was completed 31st October and 06th December 2024 and consisted of the following elements:

- $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10} Monitoring (EPA Monitoring Station).
- NO, NO_2 and NOx Monitoring.
- SO_2 Monitoring.
- H_2S Monitoring.
- NH_3 Monitoring.
- CO Monitoring (EPA Monitoring Station).

Table 9.3: Baseline Air Quality Monitoring Data in the Vicinity of Proposed Plant.

Compound	Site specific baseline monitoring 31st Oct 23 to 06th Dec 24
Carbon Monoxide 8-hr (Annual Mean) (1 Location) (Taken from Birr station readings)	0.30 (Below LOD of Monitoring Unit) (mg/m³)
Oxides of Nitrogen (Annual Mean) (4 locations)	Avg. 5.50 (Min 4.40 - Max 6.30) (µg/m³)
Sulphur Dioxide (Annual Mean) (4 locations)	Avg. < 1.23 (Min/Max < 1.23 (LOD)) (µg/m³)
Particulate matter as PM_{10} (Annual Mean) (1 Location) (Taken from Edenderry station readings)	Avg. 21.57 (Min 1.29 - Max 170.30) (µg/m³)
Particulate matter as $PM_{2.5}$ (Annual Mean) (1 Location) (Taken from Edenderry station readings)	Avg. 19.64 (Min 0.90 - Max 138.91) (µg/m³)
Ammonia (Annual Mean) (4 locations)	Avg 3.70 (Min 2.39 - Max 5.27) (µg/m³)
Hydrogen Sulphide (Annual Mean) (4 locations)	Avg 0.10 (Min 0.08 (LOD) - Max 0.11) (µg/m³)

* Values represent the average, minimum and maximum values from 4 individual monitoring locations taken onsite. Monitoring was performed for the month of Oct/Nov/Dec 2024. All analysis was performed in a UKAS certified laboratory for such analytes.

Site walkover surveys were conducted by ORS consultants on the 31st of October 2024 and 6th of December 2024 to identify and assess features on site including:

- Site Terrain.
- Current Site Odour (Sniff Test according to AG5 EPA Assessment – not used as input as per AG4 guidelines, for evaluation and information purposes only).
- Site receptors.

Please refer to **Appendix 9.2 and 9.3** for details of monitoring locations and a further breakdown of monitoring data collected from onsite monitoring.

9.3.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

This section describes criteria applied to the assessment of air quality and odour receptors.

Methodology for Assessing Ambient Air Impacts from Process Emissions

AERMOD is an USEPA model which relies on steady-state Gaussian plume theory and is used to evaluate odour and pollutant concentrations linked to industrial emissions. AERMOD is a step up from the Industrial Source Complex-Short Term 3 (ISCST3) model which has been extensively utilised for industrial emissions. Simulation of dispersion in the boundary layer has been improved significantly with AERMOD resulting in a more exact representation of real-world scenarios and therefore increase the precision of the model with respect to maximum ambient concentrations.

EPA Guidance document “Air Dispersion Modelling from Industrial Installations Guidance Note 2020 (AG4)” recommends AERMOD as an applicable model for gauging the impact of odour and air industrial emissions. The dispersion modelling project comprised of the below steps:

- Evaluation of applicable emission data and other related material to run the modelling software.
- Review of background/baseline sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO) etc. concentrations.

- Running the air dispersion model with regard to odour and specified pollutants under maximum/worst case emission setting.
- Reporting of modelled ground level concentrations.
- Review of the impact of the modelled concentrations with respect to relevant air quality limit values.

The modelling project has been undertaken using biomethane/natural gas as a fuel source for the CHP and boiler. These have been inputted within the model to operate at maximum concentrations and volumetric flow rates. The abatement stack emission point regarding odour is also based on maximum concentrations and volumetric flow rates. It was also assumed within the model that the CHP, biomethane boiler and odour abatement stack emission points in the plant would be operating 24 hrs per day, 365 days per year.

The model created was used to evaluate concentrations of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (as NO_2) and odour outside the site boundary and how this may affect air quality at various receptor locations.

Model input data relied on details with respect to the physical environment (i.e. terrain, buildings etc.), design details of all industrial emission points situated on site and meteorological data. The model was then able to project odour and ambient air pollutants outside the limits of the site boundary. As this model adopted a robust approach where input parameters have been overestimated (as per AG4 guidance), this will lead to an over-approximation of actual ambient air levels that will occur.

AERMOD Dispersion Modelling Data

The inputs for the dispersion modelling assessment are described in detail in this Section. The site layout, including the nearest residential properties, is shown in **Appendix 9.2**.

AERMOD Dispersion Modelling Package Description

The AMS.EPA Regulatory Model (AERMOD) is the current US EPA regulatory model used to predict pollutant concentrations from a wide range of sources that are present at typical industrial facilities.

The model accepts hourly meteorological data to define the conditions for plume rise, transport, diffusion and deposition. It estimates the concentration or deposition value for each source and receptor combination for each hour of input meteorology and calculates user-selected short-term averages. The model also takes into account the local terrain surrounding the facility. Since most air quality standards are stipulated as averages or percentiles, AERMOD allows further analysis of the results for comparison purposes.

Percentile analysis for emissions is calculated for the maximum averages using the AERMOD-percent post-processing utility. This utility calculates the maximum concentration of a pollutant from all receptors at a specific percentile, for a specific period. Employing the percentile facilitates the omission of unusual short-term meteorological events that may cause elevated pollutant concentrations and hence a more accurate representation of the likely average pollutant concentrations over an averaging period.

The following information was input into the model for the prediction of maximum ground level ambient pollutant concentrations from the proposed renewable facility.

Input Parameters

The site layout map, building plans and elevations were used as a template for all sources, relevant structures and the boundary of the facility. Below are general details of the proposed facility.

Odour Emissions

The main source of emissions from the proposed site have been confirmed as:

- Reception Hall.
- Solid Digestate Storage Building.
- Liquid Feed Tanks.
- Pasteurisation Tanks.

It has also been confirmed that the emissions from each of these potential sources will pass through a proposed Odour Treatment System. The total odour emissions from the Odour Treatment System are based on the maximum odour concentration from the system, as well as the total volume of air passing through the system, as summarised below:

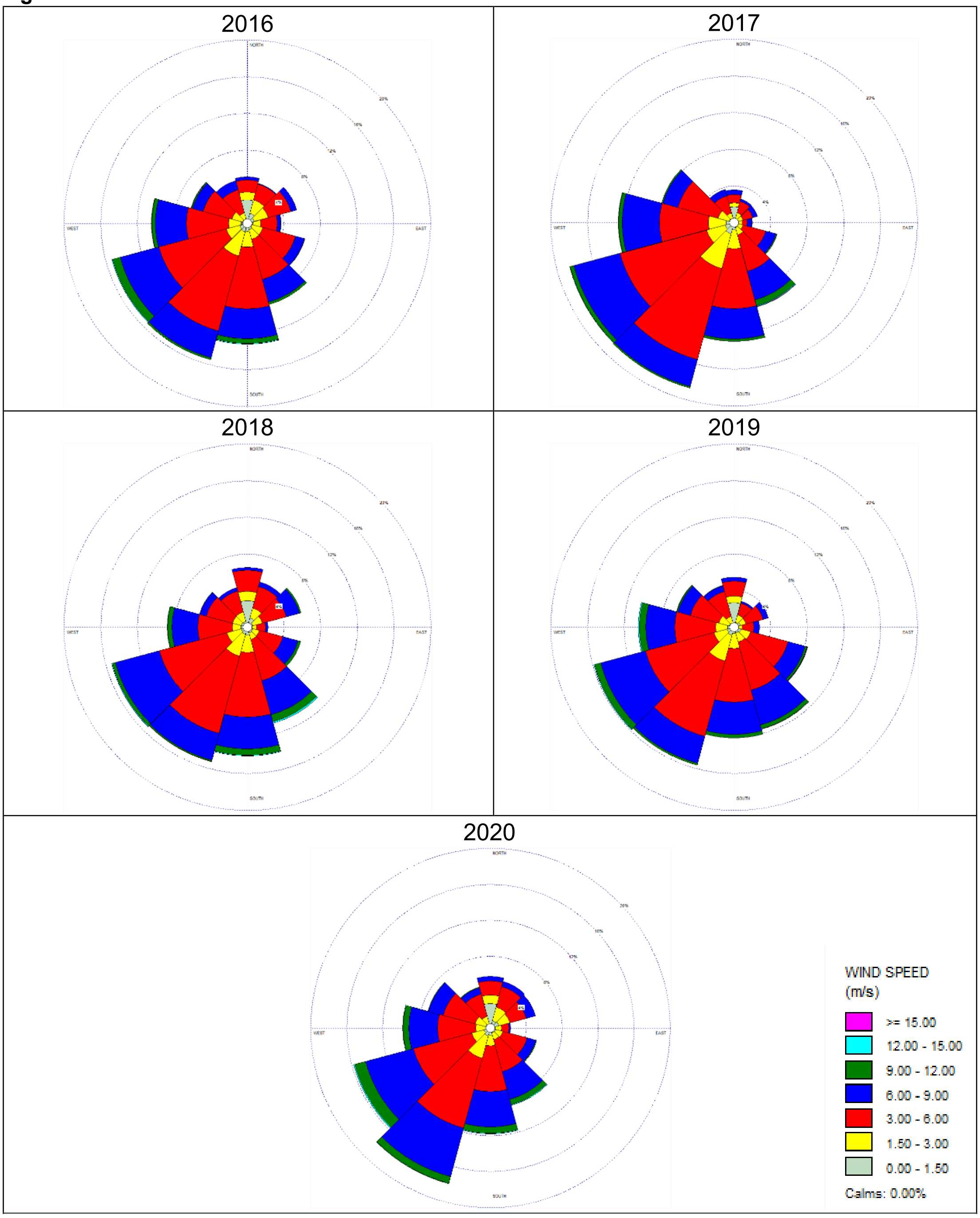
- The maximum odour concentration from the Odour Treatment System is 1,000ou/m^3.
- The Reception Hall has a volume of approx. 17,200m^3 and the Solid Digestate Storage building has a volume of approx. 13,000m^3, which corresponds to a total volume of 30,200m^3.
- The ventilation and Odour Treatment System will be designed to achieve a minimum 2no. air changes per hour which corresponds to a flowrate of 61,000m^3/hour, providing adequate air changes in accordance with BAT.
- The Odour Treatment System will be designed to treat 60,000-70,000m^3/hour providing an overcapacity of approx. 10-12% and an odour destruction efficiency of 95-99.5%.

Meteorological Data

Five years of hourly sequential meteorological data (2016 – 2020) was used for the AERMOD dispersion modelling assessment.

Gurteen has been selected as an appropriate weather station for the installation. The closest weather station to the proposed site is Oak Park, Carlow, however in line with 6.1.1 of the EPA AG4 Guidance and given that Gurteen weather station is within 1m/s of the Oak Park Station, it was deemed representative of the average wind in the vicinity of the site. This allowed for the determination of the predicted overall average impact of emissions from the facility. Gurteen station can be identified on Figure 6.1 of the EPA's AG4 Guidance Note and has an annual mean wind speed of 4.3m/s. The windrose data for each individual year is presented in **Figure 9.2** below.

Figure 9.2: Annual Windrose Data – Gurteen.



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Building Downwash

When one or more buildings in the vicinity of a point source interrupt wind flow, an area of turbulence known as a building wake is created. Pollutants emitted from a relatively low level can be caught in this turbulence, affecting their dispersion. This phenomenon is called building downwash. In order to conduct an analysis of downwash effects of the point sources created to mimic the release of air from the facility, the dimensions/ heights of the proposed buildings on-site were obtained from drawings.

Digital Terrain Data

AERMOD contains a terrain data pre-processor called AERMAP. Receptor and source elevation data from AERMAP output is formatted for direct insertion into an AERMOD control file. The elevation data are used by AERMOD when calculating air pollutant concentrations.

Regulatory dispersion models applicable for simple to complex terrain situations require information about the surrounding terrain. With the assumption that terrain will affect air quality concentrations at individual receptors, AERMAP first determines the base elevation at each receptor and source. For complex terrain situations, AERMOD captures the essential physics of dispersion in complex terrain and therefore needs elevation data that convey the features of the surrounding terrain. In response to this need, AERMAP searches for the terrain height and location that has the greatest influence on dispersion for each individual receptor. This height is then referred to as the hill height scale. Both the base elevation and hill height scale data are produced by AERMAP as a file or files which can be directly inserted into an AERMOD input control file.

A baseline survey was completed at the proposed site location for selected priority pollutants, the current impact of pollutants from other sources in the vicinity of the planned site have therefore been evaluated as part of this input data (i.e. any other emission source facilities in the locality). To remain as robust and conservative as possible the CHP and odour abatement stack were assumed to be in constant operation, in reality there will need to be down time for maintenance, which could be 5 - 7% of the operating year. The CHP, biomethane boiler and odour abatement stack emissions are considered the worst-case results as the flare will only operate for a short duration throughout the full year and will never operate simultaneously.

Process Emissions Data

AERMOD has been utilised to evaluate the air quality impact from the planned odour abatement emission source and also from the two combustion sources positioned onsite i.e. the CHP and biomethane boiler.

There is also the possibility of emissions to air being generated from the planned gas upgrading plant, planned pressure relief valves, digestor vents at the site however, due to the nature and / or the infrequent use of these emission sources air dispersion modelling was not required to evaluate the possible impact from these sources. Digestor membrane vents contain air only and are used to control the pressure within the double membrane of the dome. There is no release of biogas through the digestor air vents. Pressure relief valves are not intended for routine use onsite. The PRV are only used in the event of all other gas outlets being simultaneously out of service.

The Biogas Upgrading Unit, CO_2 Liquefaction and Grid Injection Unit (GIU) have been scoped out of the air dispersion modelling as they are designed to be gas tight with no risk of emissions.

The total odour from the Odour Treatment System is detailed in **Table 9.4** below.

Table 9.4: Odour Emission Rate from Odour Treatment System.

Stack	Odour Concentration (ou/m^3)	Total Volume (m^3/hour)	Total Volume (m^3/second)	Total Odour Emission Rate (ou/s)
Odour Treatment System	1,000	61,000	16.94	16,944

It can be seen from the table above that the total odour emission rate from the Odour Treatment System is 16,944ou/s, which has been included as part of the odour model.

Pollutant Emissions

The two main identified sources of atmospheric emissions are the CHP and gas boiler proposed on site.

Table 9.5 details the normalised volume flow (Nm^3/s) for each of the emission points associated with the proposed site.

Table 9.5: Normalised Flow Rates from Stacks.

Stack	Actual Volume Flow (m^3/hr)	Normalised Volume Flow (Nm^3/hr) *	Normalised Volume Flow (Nm^3/s)
CHP	7,756	4,675	1.30
Boiler	365	260	0.07

**Normalised volume flow of both stacks is based on 273.15K, 101.3kPa and 5% 0_2*

The suppliers have provided information which details the expected level of pollutants from the identified sources.

Table 9.6: Expected Emission Levels from CHP and Gas Boiler (data given by supplier).

Pollutant	Unit	CHP	Boiler
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x)	mg/Nm^3	250	93
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	mg/Nm^3	1,000	N/A

Table 9.7 below relates to the emission concentrations values through the flues associated with the CHP unit and gas boiler on the proposed site, based on the expected emission levels detailed in the **Table 9.6** above.

Table 9.7: Emission Concentrations values through the flues associated with the CHP unit and gas boiler, based on expected emission levels as provider by supplier.

Pollutant	CHP Emission Concentration Values (mg/Nm^3)	Boiler Emission Concentration Values (mg/Nm^3)	Stack Emissions (g/s)	
			CHP Engine (1.30 Nm^3/s)	Boiler (0.07 Nm^3/s)
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)	250	93	**0.325**	**0.007**
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1,000	N/A	**1.30**	**N/A**

In line with EPA AG4 Guidance, further assessment of the site has been undertaken to account for the stack emissions operating at 75%, rather than at a maximum which is reflected above. This additional assessment is included in **Appendix 9.5**.

Ammonia Emissions

The ammonia emissions on site are associated with manures, slurries, and chicken litter that will be stored in the Reception Building, the emissions of which will be through the Odour Treatment System (OTS).

The total ammonia from the OTS is detailed in **Table 9.8** below.

Table 9.8: Odour Emission Rate from Odour Treatment System.

Stack	Ammonia Concentration (mg/m^3)	Total Volume (m^3/hour)	Total Volume (m^3/second)	Total Ammonia Emission Rate (g/s)
OTS	0.35*	61,000	**16.94**	**0.0059**

**The applicant has advised that this rise is the ammonia concentration 'pre-scrubber', so a maximum reduction of 95% would then be applied to the concentration. In order to ensure a conservative assessment, no reduction as a result of the scrubber has been applied as part of this assessment.*

It can be seen from the table above that the total ammonia emission rate from the Odour Treatment System is 0.0059g/s, which has been included as part of the ammonia model.

Detailed dispersion modelling was carried out for NO_2 and CO. SO_2 has not been modelled for these sources as it has been shown that there is no sulphur content in the fuel of natural gas which is structurally identical to biomethane. The emissions for SO_2 using these systems are therefore negligible (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, UK. 2021: Combined Heat and Power – Environmental A detailed guide for CHP developers – Part 3).

Table 9.9: Sources scoped in/out of modelling.

Potential Source	Modelled	Justification
CHP	Yes	Will be emitting to air
Boiler	Yes	Will be emitting to air
Odour Abatement	Yes	Will be emitting to air
Biogas Upgrading Unit	No	Designed to be gas tight – no risk of emissions
CO_2 Liquefaction	No	Designed to be gas tight – no risk of emissions
Grid Injection Unit (GIU)	No	Designed to be gas tight – no risk of emissions

Stack Emission

Table 9.10 below shows the ventilation rates of the stacks relied upon in the assessment.

Table 9.10: Ventilation Rates from Odour & Pollutant Emission Stacks.

Parameter	Odour Treatment System	CHP 1	CHP 2	Boiler
X – coordinate	276754	276917	276919	276924
Y – coordinate	188136	188280	188278	188277
Stack Height (m)	11	6	6	5.6
Stack tip diameter (m)	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Actual Volume Flow (m^3/hr)	61, 000	7,756	7, 756	365
Flue Gas Temp (K)	283	453	453	383
Efflux Velocity (m/s)	14.99	30.49	30.49	3.23

Potential and Fugitive Emission Points

The biogas flare will have a capacity of 110% of the estimated maximum hourly biogas produced and will safeguard the secure and complete combustion of biogas where necessary. The usage of this emergency flare is envisaged to be infrequent and would operate only in the unlikely event that both CHP and gas upgrader are not operational. Planned preventative maintenance will ensure that these two units are staggered in maintenance downtime, backup power supplies will be installed on site to mitigate for a power cut I.e. and even that could affect both units simultaneously.

Operational Traffic Emissions

LA105 DMRB guidance gives details for assessing significance of air quality effects of a development in relation to nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and particulate matter (PM_{10}). **Table 9.11** below describes the corresponding terms used to describe the level of significance from the DMRB in conjunction with EPA EIAR guidance.

Table 9.11 Traffic air quality effects (Operational Stage).

Magnitude of change in annual mean NO_2 or PM_{10} (µg/m^3)	Magnitude (DMRB)	Significance (EPA)
>4 (>10%)	Large	Significant, Very Significant, Profound
>2 (>5%)	Medium	Moderate
>0.4 (>1%)	Small	Slight
0.4 (<1%)	Negligible	Not significant, Imperceptible

The DMRB Screening Method spreadsheet was used to forecast pollution concentrations at a receptor position. A robust and conservative approach was utilized when assuming background concentrations (i.e. 11.3 µg/m3 for NO2 and 9.9 µg/m3 for PM10 – highest values taken from **Table 9.13** locations below). **Table 9.12** (shown below) shows the results of "Do Minimum" (DM) and "Do Something" scenarios for 2025 assuming (as a worst-case scenario), receptors are 3m away from road links.

Table 9.12 Projected NO_2 and PM_{10} traffic concentrations for "Do-minimum (DM)" and "Do-something (DS)" scenarios.

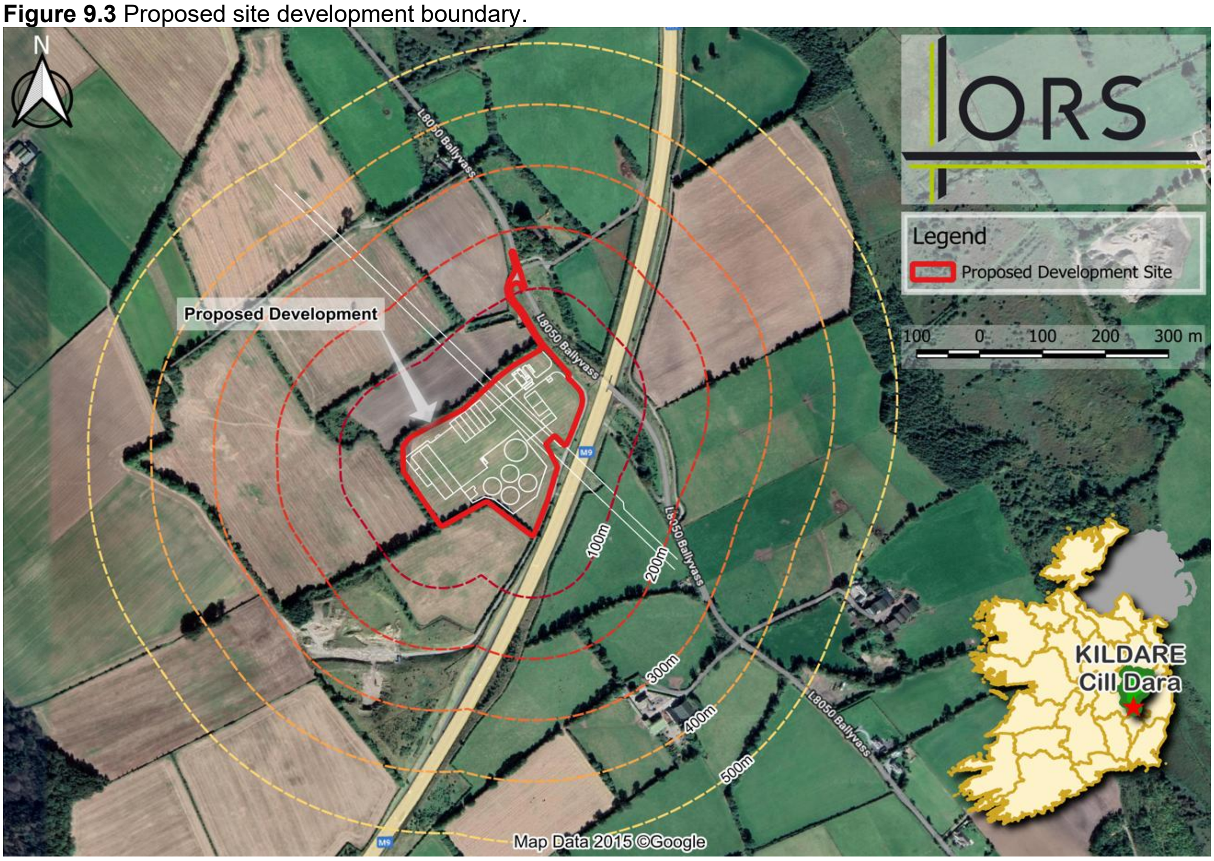
Receptor	NO_2				PM_{10}			
	DM (µg/m3)	DS (µg/m3)	Change (µg/m3)	Magnitude	DM (µg/m3)	DS (µg/m3)	Change (µg/m3)	Magnitude
R1	5.5	5.6	0.1	Negligible	21.6	21.6	0.00	Negligible

9.4 Description of the Receiving Environment

9.4.1 Background

This section of the chapter provides the baseline information in relation to air quality and odour that exists in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The subject site occupies a total area of *ca.* 5.12 ha and is situated in the townland of Ballyvass, Co. Kildare. The site is approximately 3.3km northeast of the town of Castledermot, Co. Kildare and approximately 10km southwest of Athy, Co. Kildare and 12km northeast of Carlow Town. The approximate grid reference location for the centre of the site is S 76846 88213, ITM: 676790, 688242.

Figure 9.3 Proposed site development boundary.



Air quality monitoring programs are routinely undertaken by the EPA and Local Authorities. The most recent annual report on air quality "Air Quality in Ireland Report 2023" (EPA 2024), details the range and scope of monitoring undertaken throughout Ireland. As part of the implementation of the Framework Directive on Air Quality (1996/62/EC), four air quality zones have been defined in Ireland for air quality management and assessment purposes (EPA 2021), see **Figure 9.4** below. Dublin is defined as Zone A and Cork as Zone B. Zone C is composed of 23 towns with a population of greater than 15,000. The remainder of the country, which represents rural Ireland but also includes all towns with a population of less than 15,000 is defined as Zone D. In terms of air monitoring, the location of the Proposed Development is categorised as Zone D (EPA 2021). The development site was assessed as Zone D.

The typical baseline air quality data outlined below in **Table 9.13** is based on a review of the Air Quality Monitoring Report 2022 (EPA, 2023).

Table 9.13: Typical Air Quality Monitoring Data Representative of EPA Zone D Monitoring Sites

Pollutant	Zone D Monitoring Stations	EPA Baseline Monitoring Data Annual Mean 2023 (µg/m³)	Average (µg/m³)	Relevant Limit Value
NO_2	Emo Court	2.3	8.1	NO_2 annual mean limit for the protection of human health = 40 µg/m³
	Birr	11.3		
	Castlebar	6.6		
	Carrick-on-Shannon	10.0		
	Kilkitt	1.7		
	Edenderry	8.6		
	Briarhill	16.1		
NO_X	Emo Court	4.1	16.3	NO_x annual mean limit for the protection of human health = 30 µg/m³
	Birr	26.4		
	Castlebar	9.5		
	Carrick-on-Shannon	21.0		
	Kilkitt	2.5		
	Edenderry	13.5		
	Briarhill	36.7		
CO	Birr	0.6	0.6	CO maximum daily 8–hour mean value = 10 mg/m³
PM_{10}	Castlebar	9.9	8.4	PM_{10} annual mean limit for the protection of human health = 40 µg/m³
	Kilkitt	7.1		
	Claremorris	8.1		
	Askeaton	8.4		

It can be seen from **Table 9.13** above that the annual mean concentrations for all pollutants are below the relevant limit values for the protection of human health as outlined in the Air quality standards regulations 2011 (**Figure 9.1**) which are based on EU Council Directive 2008/50/EC.

The background concentrations utilised within this assessment represent an average of the above values.

As per AG4 guidance monitoring of background odours is inappropriate and cannot be added to modelled odour concentrations.

In summary, existing baseline levels of the pollutants based on extensive long-term data from the EPA are below ambient air quality limit values in the vicinity of the Proposed Development. This indicates there is a relatively good level of air quality in the area of the Proposed Development.

9.4.2 Climate and Regional Air Quality

Applicable Agreements and Emissions Ceilings

Ireland ratified the Gothenburg Protocol at the 1979 UN Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution. The European Union directive on ambient air quality assessment and management came into effect in September 1996, 96/62/EC and describes the policy framework for 12 air pollutants identified to have harmful effects on human health and the environment. Air quality limit levels (i.e. ambient pollutant concentrations not to be breached), for the pollutants are described through a series of daughter directives. The first daughter directive, 1990/30/EC, sets limit values for NO_2, amongst other pollutants, in ambient air. Following the daughter directives, EU council directive 2008/50/EC came into effect in June 2008, combining the existing air quality legislation. Directive 2008/50/EC was transposed into Irish national legislation in 2011 through the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011. The directive consolidated the four daughter directives and one council decision into a single directive on air quality. The new directive also introduced a new limit value for fine particulate matter, $PM_{2.5}$, but does not alter the existing air quality standards.

National emission reduction obligations defined targets for the main air pollutants to be attained in 2020 and into the future and to also contain emission reduction obligations for $PM_{2.5}$. In relation to Ireland, 2020 emission targets are 25 kt for SO_2 (65% below 2005 levels), 65 kt for NO_X (49% reduction), 43 kt for VOCs (25% reduction), 108 kt for NH_3 (1% reduction) and 10 kt for $PM_{2.5}$ (18% reduction). The National Emissions Ceiling Directive (NECD - European Commission Directive 2001/81/EC) also proposed the same limit values as the Gothenburg Protocol (1999).

On a national level, the Air Pollution Act (1987) is the main legislation concerning air quality in Ireland and defines the process by which local authorities can take steps which are deemed necessary to manage air pollution appropriately.

As described above, the Air Quality Standards Regulations Transpose Directive 2008/50/EC into Irish law. Limit values for various pollutants in ambient air are described in these regulations. With regard to this project/development the ambient background pollutant levels deemed applicable for human health and the environment in terms of annual mean are described in **Table 9.1 and 9.2.**

It is also important to note that 4 air quality zones have been established in Ireland for evaluation and management purposes. These zones are illustrated in **Figure 9.4** overleaf.

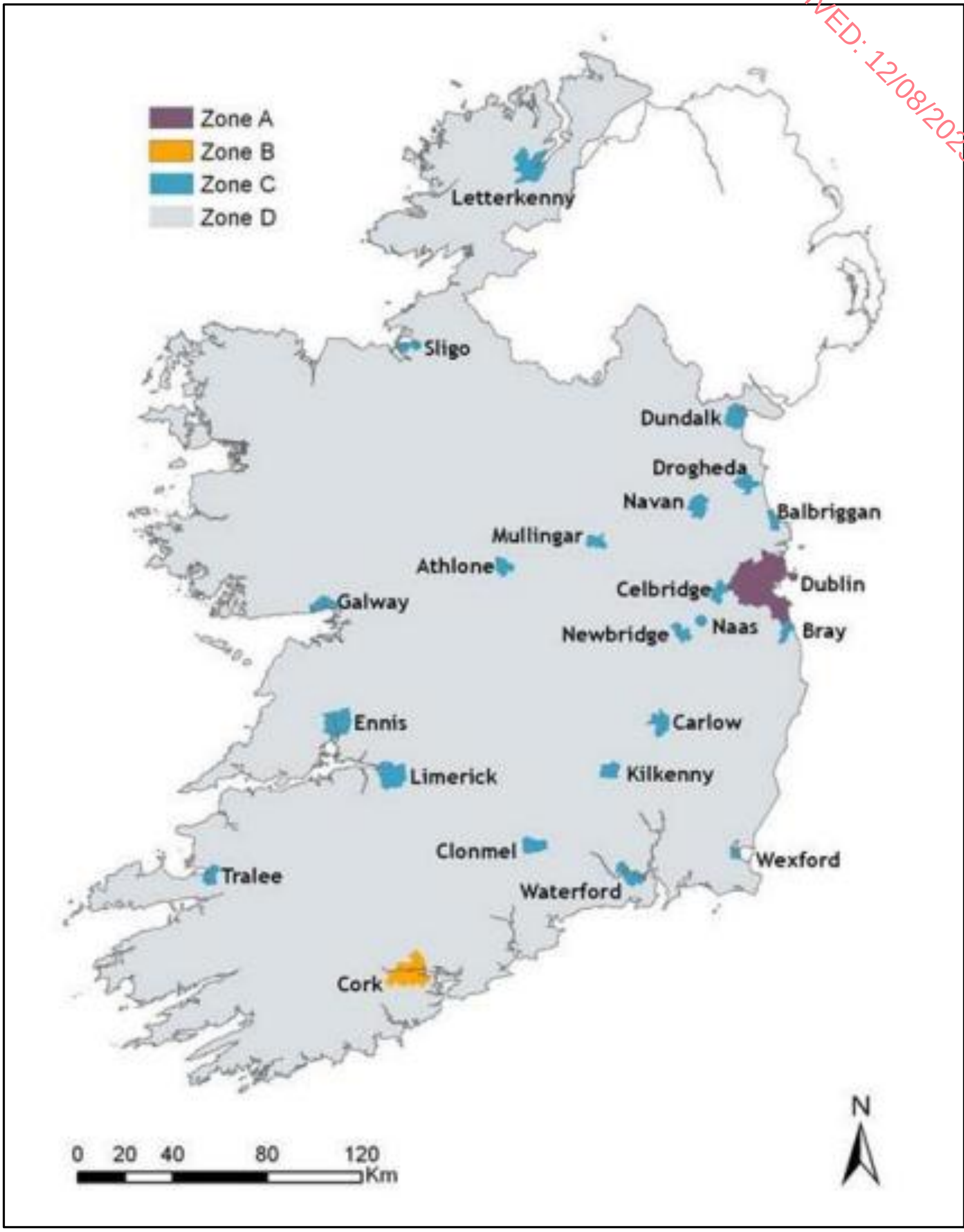


Figure 9.4: Air Framework Directive Zones (EPA, Air Quality in Ireland Report 2016).

ORS

Climate Agreements

Ireland ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in April 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol in principle in 1997 and formally in May 2002. For the purposes of the European Union burden sharing agreement under Article 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, in June 1998, Ireland agreed to limit the net growth of the six Greenhouse Gases under the Kyoto Protocol to 13% above the 1990 level over the period 2008 to 2012.

The UNFCCC is continuing detailed negotiations in relation to GHGs reductions and in relation to technical issues such as Emission Trading and burden sharing. The most recent Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP29) took place in Baku, Azerbaijan from 11th to the 22nd of November 2024, and focused on accelerating global climate action through enhanced finance, stronger commitments, and inclusive solutions. A key component was the establishment of a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) for climate finance, aiming to mobilize at least $300 billion annually by 2035, to support developing nations in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change. COP29 emphasized the importance of updating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to align with the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C target. The Paris Agreement was established at COP21 in Paris in 2015 and is an important milestone in terms of international climate change agreements. The "Paris Agreement", agreed by 200 nations, has a stated aim of limiting global temperature increases to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels with efforts to limit this rise to 1.5°C. The aim is to limit global GHG emissions to 40 gigatonnes as soon as possible whilst acknowledging that peaking of GHG emissions will take longer for developing countries. Contributions to greenhouse gas emissions will be based on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) which will form the foundation for climate action post 2020. The conference emphasized the need for transparency in climate actions. Countries were encouraged to submit their first biennial transparency reports. These reports are crucial for tracking the progress and informing future climate policies.

The EU, on the 23rd/24th of October 2014, agreed the "2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework". The European Council endorsed a binding EU target of at least a 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990. The target will be delivered collectively by the EU in the most cost-effective manner possible, with the reductions in the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) and non-ETS sectors amounting to 43% and 30% by 2030 compared to 2005, respectively. Secondly, it was agreed that all Member States will participate in this effort, balancing considerations of fairness and solidarity. The policy also outlines, under "Renewables and Energy Efficiency", an EU binding target of at least 27% for the share of renewable energy consumed in the EU in 2030.

The Climate Action and Low Carbon Development Act 2015 identifies plans to be drafted and accepted by the Government in relation to climate change for the purpose of a transition to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy. The act required the establishment of the Climate Change Advisory Council and the establishment and approval by the government of a National Mitigation Plan (to be published every five years), National Adaptation Framework and an Annual Transition Statement. The first National Mitigation Plan for Ireland was published in July 2017 and defines the central roles of the key Ministers accountable for the sectors covered by the Plan – Electricity Generation, the Built Environment, Transport and Agriculture. This first Plan defines the initial foundations to be implemented to transition Ireland to a low carbon, climate resilient and environmentally sustainable economy by 2050. The Plan also includes over 100 individual actions for various Ministers and public bodies to take forward.

In addition to the publication of the National Mitigation Plan (DCCAE, 2017), the government also publishes a Climate Action Plan, i.e. Climate Action Plan 2024 (Government of Ireland, 2024).

The Climate Action Plan outlines the current status across key sectors including Electricity, Transport, Built Environment, Industry and Agriculture and outlines the various broadscale measures required for each sector to achieve ambitious decarbonisation targets. The Climate Action Plan also details the required governance arrangements for implementation including an increased level of involvement from local government.

The national policy position for Climate Change establishes a vision for Ireland of low carbon by 2050 (80% reduction on 1990 emissions) across the electricity generation, built environment and transport sectors; and in parallel, an approach to carbon neutrality in the agriculture and land use sectors, including forestry.

Regional Policy Objectives

A review of the Kildare County Development Plan (2022 – 2029) was carried out to determine the policies and objectives relevant to climate action throughout the region. It is noted in the vision of the plan that sustainable development through a proactive approach will be taken by the Council.

Applicable policy objectives in relation to climate are found below.

Climate Change Policy Objectives Applicable:

CS 02 – Ensure that the future growth and spatial development of County Kildare provides for a county that is resilient to climate change, enables the decarbonisation of the county's economy and reduces the county's carbon footprint in support of national targets for climate mitigation and adaption objectives as well as targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

CS 08 – Support the implementation of Kildare's Climate Change Adaptation Plan in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders.

RE 074 – Support the growth of business in the green and circular economy and use the European Green Deal as a roadmap, which promotes a sustainable framework for economic transition and development.

RE 075 – Promote net zero-carbon and carbon reduction in economic development though innovative design, low-carbon technology, use of Combine Heat and Power (CHP) and roll out of district heating and other renewable energy projects. All these actions are outlines within the National Climate Action Plan 2021.

RE 078 – Support and promote sustainable rural based enterprises particularly those that help in achieving climate action goals, and to move away from fossil fuels in favour of low and zero-carbon sources including renewable energy and secondary heat sources and to support the development of green technologies.

Renewable Energy

EC P8 – Facilitate and support the development of projects that convert biomass to gas or electricity subject to national and regional policy.

EC 041 – Promote the circular economy in terms of waste planning and management by promoting the development of local biodigesters subject to the prior grant of an Industrial Emissions License from the EPA.

EC 089 – Support and facilitate the production of low carbon or renewable gases such as hydrogen produced using renewable electricity, and biomethane, produced largely from agricultural organic matter, and food waste, that can be injected into the national gas network, subject to appropriate environmental assessments.

9.4.3 Future Climate Conditions

An EPA report, High-resolution Climate Projections for Ireland – A Multimodel Ensemble Approach, Report No. 339 details projected future baseline conditions. The report indicates that mid-century mean annual temperatures are predicted to rise by 1.3 – 1.6°C under worse case scenarios and incidences of heatwaves are expected to rise by the middle of the century. The coldest 5% of daily minimum temperatures are projected to rise by 1–2.4°C. Incidences of intense precipitation occurrences are predicted to increase over the year as a whole and in the winter and autumn months, with "likely" predicted increases of 5–19%. The number of extended dry periods (defined as at least 5 consecutive days for which the daily precipitation is less than 1mm) is also projected to increase substantially by the middle of the century over the full year and for all seasons except spring. The projected increases in dry periods are largest for summer.

9.4.4 Methodology for Assessing Impacts on Climate and Regional Air Quality

The quantity of carbon emitted from natural cycles through the earth's atmosphere, waters, soils and biota is much greater than the quantity added by anthropogenic GHG sources. However, the focus of bodies such as the UNFCCC and the IPCC is on anthropogenic emissions because it is these emissions that have the potential to alter the climate by disrupting the natural balances in carbon's biogeochemical cycle and altering the atmosphere's heat-trapping ability.

Construction Phase

Construction traffic and embodied energy of construction materials are likely to be a possible cause of greenhouse gas emissions because of construction related to the Proposed Development. Construction plant and machinery will lead to CO_2 and NO_2 emissions during construction of the planned development. Due to the period, nature and scale of construction, CO_2 and NO_2 emissions from construction plant, machinery and embodied energy of construction resources will have a short-term and imperceptible impact on climate.

Operational Phase

Ireland's (EU - Effort Sharing Regulation) ESR emissions annual limit for 2022 is 42.63 Mt CO2eq. Ireland's provisional 2022 greenhouse gas ESR emissions are 46.08 Mt CO2eq, this is 3.72 Mt CO2eq more than the annual limit for 2022. This value is the national total emissions less emissions generated by stationary combustion and aviation operators that are within the EU's emissions trading scheme. This indicates that Ireland is not in compliance with its 2022 Effort Sharing Regulation annual limit, exceeding the allocation by 1.82 Mt CO2eq after using the ETS flexibility and 0.99Mt CO_2eq after using both ETS and LULUCF flexibilities. Agriculture and Transport accounted for 75.7% of total ESR emissions in 2022.

Biomethane production and use as a fuel is considered CO_2 neutral and therefore does not add GHGs to the atmosphere if efficiently recovered and combusted for heat and/or electricity usage as it replaces the requirement for fossil fuels. The CO_2 component of biomethane is also considered carbon neutral, as the feedstock whether grass or animal waste has drawn the CO_2 from the atmosphere. This contrasts with conventional fossil fuel gases, which release additional CO_2 into the atmosphere from existing carbon sinks. It is also important to note that biomethane can be injected directly into existing gas networks, displacing the need for natural gas.

Given that a large portion of the feedstock for the Proposed Development will be animal waste such as manures and slurries, the methane from this feedstock will be captured, optimized, and utilized instead of being released into the atmosphere during traditional land spreading. The EU commissioned study (Biosurf, 2016) on the GHG emissions related to different methods of producing biomethane from different feedstocks was considered. This study was compared with various common scenarios. One of the scenarios studied compared the production of biogas from the biodegradable fraction of Municipal Solid Waste with landfilling of that same feedstock. This gives us indicative values only as animal manures would not be disposed to landfill. It found that a saving of 3.377 tonnes CO_2eq per ton of feedstock were made compared with landfilling. This included the emissions saved compared with the burning of virgin gas, on-site energy production, any emissions from the process and spreading of digestate as well as emissions avoided by diverting the feedstock from landfill. Given that the Proposed Development will use up to 90,000 tonnes of biodegradable feedstock per year there is a potential GHG emissions saving of 303,930 tonnes of CO_2eq. This equates to approximately 0.5% of Ireland's 60.76 million tonnes CO_2eq GHG emissions in 2022 (1990-2022 EPA Inventory data (updated June 2023).

Due to the production of ca. 510-580 Nm^3 of biomethane per hour which will be exported and used as an alternative fuel to fossil fuels for regional energy and heat production, the net effect of the Proposed Development during the operational phase will be a slight, positive, long-term impact on climate and regional air quality. The (Gas Network Ireland) GNI predict that by achieving a net zero carbon gas network by 2050, at least 18.7 Mt per annum of CO_2 emissions would be saved which equates to circa 31% of Ireland's current emissions.

The Proposed Development will therefore have a slight positive impact on Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Climate Action Plan (Government of Ireland, 2024) and therefore the climate. The SEAI estimates that carbon savings of 0.7 Mt CO_2 equivalent per annum by 2030 could be achieved through the displacement of fossil fuels with biomethane however this will only be achievable if developments such as the Proposed Development are constructed.

9.5 Likely Significant Effects

The assessment focuses on predicted effects in relation to air quality and climate. The assessment relates to effects occurring during both the construction and operational phases of the development.

9.5.1 Do-Nothing Scenario

The Do-Nothing scenario relates to the preservation of the current site with no planned development occurring. In this situation, air quality will continue as per the baseline levels described in **Section 9.4.1** and will alter with respect to changes in the local and wider area (this includes but is not limited to: affects from new potential developments, road layout /

traffic patterns, upgrades/developments to vehicle technology etc.).

9.5.2 Receptor Sensitivity

Construction

Regarding the construction stage of the planned development the most likely effect on air quality will be from construction dust emissions (nuisance dust and PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ emissions) associated with activities such as excavations, infilling materials, stock piling and movement of vehicles.

The Proposed Development is deemed large in scale and nature and is classified as such with respect to "Potential for Construction Dust Effects (TII, 2011)" therefore there is the potential for significant dust soiling 100m from the construction source (TII 2011) (**Table 9.14**).

Construction dust usually deposits within 200m of a construction area, however the bulk of this deposition will occur within the first 50m. There are no sensitive receptors (residential receptors) within 50m of the site. Therefore, the surrounding area can be classified as low risk with respect to construction dust effect in this regard. Emission effects from planned construction are finite and short-term, mitigation measures (outlined in **Section 9.6**) will also be in place through this stage, leading to air quality effects that will temporary, negligible and short-range.

Table 9.14: Potential for Construction Dust Effects (TII, 2011).

Source		Potential Distance for Significant Effects (Distance from Source)		
Scale	**Description**	**Soiling**	**PM_{10}**	**Vegetation Effects**
Major	Large construction sites, with high use of haul roads	100m	25m	25m
Moderate	Moderate sized construction sites, with moderate use of haul roads	50m	15m	15m
Minor	Minor construction sites, with limited use of haul roads	25m	10m	10m

IAQM (2024) conditions described in **Appendix 9.1** were also considered, these detail how the estimation of dust emission magnitudes (prior to mitigation) for earthworks, construction and track out actions which are shown in **Table 9.14** were completed.

Table 9.15 Summary of Dust Emissions Magnitudes (Before Mitigation).

Activity	IAQM Criteria	Dust Emission Magnitude
Earthworks	Total site area where earthworks may occur is >10,000m^2 Undeveloped land –soil type may include potentially dusty soil The number of heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time is estimated to be approximately 5-10 The height of bunds on site will be 4-8m The total material to be moved is estimated to be >20,000 tonnes Earthworks may occur in both wet and dry months.	Large

Construction	Total building volume will approximately be <31,000m^3. Construction materials are expected to be potentially dusty. On-site concrete batching is not expected to be proposed.	Medium
Trackout	Number of heavy vehicles per day out of the site is estimated to be 10-50 Vehicle may travel on unpaved roads 50-100m The surface type of the site has the potential to be dusty	Large

According to IAQM construction dust guidance the following factors are considered with regard to sensitivity of an area:

- The specific sensitivities of receptors in the area.
- The proximity and number of those receptors.
- In the case of PM_{10}, the local background concentration; and
- Site-specific factors, such as whether there are natural shelters, such as trees, to reduce the risk of wind-blown dust.

Human and ecological receptors are assessed against the potential effect from the associated construction of the development and HGV routes which could generate trackout. It is expected that site traffic will access/egress the site via L8050 to the north of the site.

Table 9.16 describes the established sensitivity of the locality with the factors specified that guided the assessment (please refer to **Appendix 9.1** for more information). Construction activities are applicable up to 250m from the planned development site boundary, however trackout actions are only deemed applicable 50m from the periphery of the route, in accordance with IAQM construction dust guidance. Online NPWS (National Parks and Wildlife Services) databases were used to locate sensitive ecological receptors in the vicinity of the planned development. Human receptors were determined by referring to online satellite imagery (see **Figure 9.1**).

Table 9.16 Sensitivity of the area.

Potential Effect		**Sensitivity of the surrounding area**		
		Earthworks	**Construction**	**Trackout**
Dust soiling	Receptor sensitivity	High	High	High
	Number of receptors	1-10	1-10	1-10
	Distance from the source	<250m	<250m	<250m
	Overall Sensitivity of the Area	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
Human health	Receptor sensitivity	High	High	High
	Number of receptors	1-10	1-10	1-10
	Distance from the source	<250m	<250m	<250m
	Overall Sensitivity of the Area	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
Ecological	Receptor sensitivity	**NA**		

According to the National Parks and Wildlife Services website (https://www.npws.ie/) there are no ecologically designated sites (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation or Natural Heritage Areas) within 50m of the site boundary or potential routes along which track out could arise. Construction relating to the gas pipeline and discharge pipeline also fall into these routes and effects from these will be insignificant compared to the construction dust arising from rest of the site, therefore construction dust would not have an effect on any ecological receptors.

Construction - Risk of Effects

The dust emission magnitude described in **Table 9.15** has been merged with the sensitivity of the area in **Table 9.16** to establish the risk of effects of construction activities before mitigation. These have been assessed considering risk categories of each activity in **Appendix 9.1**.

Dust risk effects from construction activities are classified as low risk, as is shown in **Table 9.17**. Mitigation measures to decrease construction phase effects are defined based on this assessment in **Section 9.6**.

Table 9.17 Summary of Dust Risk from Construction Activities.

Potential Impact	Dust Risk Impact		
	Earthworks	Construction	Trackout
Dust soiling	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk
Human health	Low risk	Low risk	Low risk

Operational

Sensitive receptors within 1km of Proposed Development and its access road were selected for inclusion within the odour and air dispersion modelling assessments. The sensitive receptors modelled represent residential and amenity (i.e. schools, churches etc.) within the vicinity of the Proposed Development and were chosen due to their proximity to the Proposed Development. Designated sites up to 15km away were also considered within the evaluation, the model extents were that of a 1km radius for residential and community receptors and 15km radius for designated sites - therefore any points beyond this used representative locations within the scope of the model.

Details of the receptor locations are provided in **Table 9.18, 9.19** and **9.20**. In addition to predicting the worst-case impact beyond the site boundary, the predicted impact at the worst-case sensitive receptor will also be reported for the dispersion modelling results (see **Section 9.5.4**).

Table 9.18 Residential Sensitive Receptors within 1km of Subject Site.

Receptor Identity	Receptor Description	X Coordinate ING	Y Coordinate ING	Direction from application area	Approx. distance from site boundary (m)
R1	Residential Property	276931	188548	N	190
R2	Residential Property	276777	188657	N	338
R3	Residential Property	276494	188905	N	699
R4	Residential Property	276455	188947	N	755
R5	Residential Property	276451	189160	N	937

R6	Residential Property	276411	189207	N	998
R7	Residential Property	275922	188792	NW	995
R8	Residential Property	277066	187804	S	291
R9	Residential Property	277471	187715	SE	645
R10	Residential Property	277499	187675	SE	690
R11	Residential Property	277603	187559	SE	842
R12	Residential Property	277663	187392	SE	994
R13	Residential Property	277440	187972	SE	513
R14	Residential Property	276866	189297	N	942

Table 9.19 Commercial, Education, Religious, Community Etc. Sensitive Receptors within 1km of Subject Site.

Receptor Identity	Receptor Description	X Coordinate ING	Y Coordinate ING	Direction from application area	Approx. distance from centre of subject site (m)
C1	Garage Stables	276833	189331	N	978
C2	Farmyard	276077	188647	NW	785
C3	Farmyard	276303	187194	SW	997
C4	Farmyard	277139	187749	S	375
C5	Farmyard	277481	187930	SW	565

Table 9.20 European Designated Sites within a 15 km Radius of the Subject Site.

Receptor Identity	Designated Site	Citation	X Coordinate ING	Y Coordinate (m) UTM	Direction from application area	Approx. distance from centre of subject site (m)
DS1	River Barrow and River Nore	SAC	278364	186863	SE	2000
DS2	Slaney River Valley	SAC	286581	188900	E	9650
DS3	Holdenstown Bog	SAC	288144	185109	E	11600

9.5.3 Point Sources - Operational Phase

The information relating to the operational phase impacts of the Proposed Development is drawn from the operation of the AERMOD model. It is important to note that emissions are overestimated where possible in terms of input i.e. emission rates, background concentration, operating hours, location of concentrations, ambient air limit values, worst case locations, modelled years results considered etc.

9.5.4 Receptor Results

__Odour__

Odour modelling was carried out for each individual year with the results at the nearest sensitive locations presented in **Table 9.21** overleaf. All results are the odour concentration in (ou_E/m^3).

Table 9.21: 98th Percentile of the Max 1-hr odour levels at sensitive properties (odour concentrations in (ou_E/m^3))

Location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
R1	1.44	1.45	1.41	1.40	1.42	1.44
R2	1.11	1.31	1.22	1.18	0.99	1.16
R3	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.44	0.37	0.40
R4	0.33	0.46	0.34	0.40	0.37	0.38
R5	0.27	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.31
R6	0.25	0.31	0.26	0.31	0.25	0.27
R7	0.14	0.09	0.13	0.25	0.13	0.15
R8	0.23	0.25	0.20	0.21	0.31	0.24
R9	0.14	0.20	0.09	0.12	0.21	0.15
R10	0.10	0.16	0.08	0.10	0.18	0.12
R11	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.12	0.08
R12	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05
R13	0.33	0.57	0.19	0.35	0.46	0.38
R14	0.57	0.67	0.66	0.55	0.50	0.59
C1	0.53	0.65	0.60	0.54	0.48	0.56
C2	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.33	0.16	0.20
C3	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.04
C4	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.18
C5	0.30	0.55	0.19	0.33	0.46	0.37

For the proposed site layout, all approved or existing dwellings are below the 1.5 ou_E/m^3 when considered as individual years and as a 5-year average of the 98th percentile.

Odour Significance

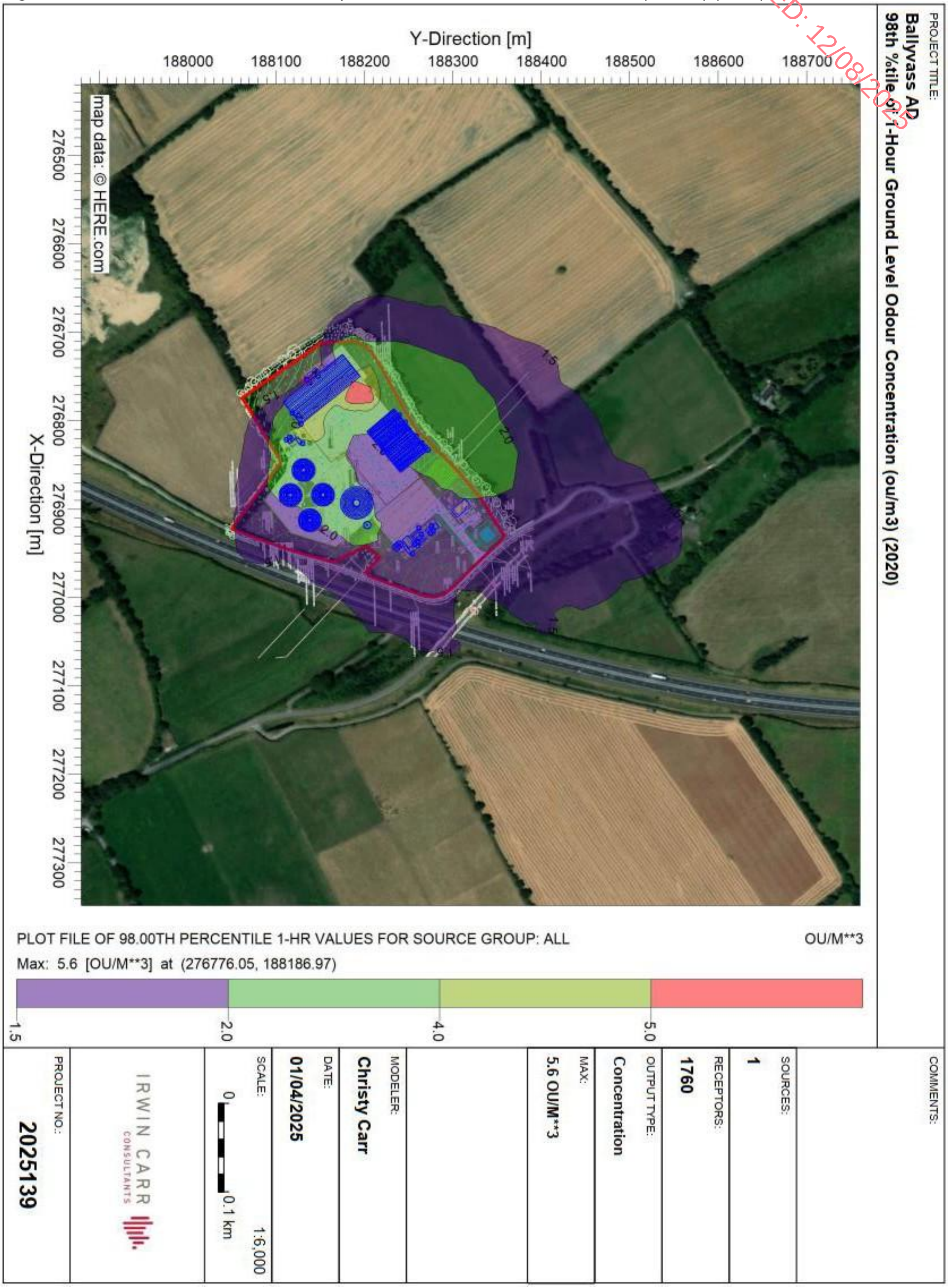
An assessment of the significance of the odour impact at each receptor using the specified criterion within the AG5 odour guidance and dispersion modelling results (see **Table 9.21**) has been made in **Table 9.22** below.

Table 9.22: Significance of Estimated Odour Emissions at Considered Receptors considering max reading from the five-year model.

Receptor ID		Maximum Annual 98th Percentile Hourly Mean Concentration (ou_E/m^3)		Receptor Sensitivity	Impact Descriptor
R1	Dwelling to the N	1.45	2017	High	Negligible
R2	Dwelling to the N	1.31	2017	High	Negligible
R3	Dwelling to the N	0.45	2017	High	Negligible
R4	Dwelling to the N	0.46	2017	High	Negligible
R5	Dwelling to the N	0.35	2019	High	Negligible
R6	Dwelling to the N	0.31	2019	High	Negligible
R7	Dwelling to the NW	0.25	2019	High	Negligible
R8	Dwelling to the S	0.31	2020	High	Negligible
R9	Dwelling to the SE	0.21	2020	High	Negligible
R10	Dwelling to the SE	0.18	2020	High	Negligible
R11	Dwelling to the SE	0.12	2020	High	Negligible
R12	Dwelling to the SE	0.08	2020	High	Negligible
R13	Dwelling to the SE	0.57	2017	High	Negligible
R14	Dwelling to the N	0.67	2017	High	Negligible
C1	Garage Stables to the N	0.65	2017	High	Negligible
C2	Farmyard to the NW	0.33	2019	High	Negligible
C3	Farmyard to the SW	0.06	2018	High	Negligible
C4	Farmyard to the S	0.25	2020	High	Negligible
C5	Farmyard to the SW	0.55	2017	High	Negligible

As indicated in **Table 9.22**, the significance of odour impacts has been predicted to be no worse than 'Negligible' at all receptors. The AG5 guidance states that only if the impact is greater than slight, the effect is considered significant. As such, the impact at all the receptors is considered not significant, in accordance with the stated methodology. **Figure 9.5** overleaf illustrates the modelled 98th percentile hourly ground level odour concentration for 2020.

Figure 9.5: Modelled 98th Percentile Hourly Ground Level Odour Concentration (ou_E/m^3) (2020).



NO$_2$

For the purposes of this assessment the emissions of oxides of nitrogen have been recorded as nitrogen dioxide in the risk assessment (as nitrogen oxide converts to nitrogen dioxide over time) as follows:

- For short-term PCs and PECs, assume only 50% of emissions of oxides of nitrogen convert to nitrogen dioxide in the environment.
- For long-term PCs and PECs, assume all oxides of nitrogen convert to nitrogen dioxide.

NO_2 modelling was carried out for each individual year with the results at the nearest sensitive locations presented in **Table 9.23** and **9.24** below. All results are the NO_2 concentration in µg/m^3.

Table 9.23: Annual Average NO_2 concentrations at nearest residential locations (units in µg/m^3).

Location	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
R1	1.28	1.21	1.31	1.23	1.28	1.26
R2	0.70	0.73	0.83	0.84	0.88	0.80
R3	0.37	0.40	0.50	0.46	0.36	0.42
R4	0.35	0.38	0.48	0.45	0.34	0.40
R5	0.31	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.33	0.36
R6	0.30	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.31	0.34
R7	0.14	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.12	0.15
R8	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.23	0.21	0.20
R9	0.14	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.19	0.15
R10	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.14
R11	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.12
R12	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.10
R13	0.26	0.33	0.23	0.26	0.32	0.28
R14	0.40	0.38	0.44	0.38	0.41	0.40
C1	0.39	0.37	0.43	0.37	0.41	0.39
C2	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.20	0.13	0.16
C3	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.07	0.14	0.11
C4	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.18
C5	0.22	0.28	0.19	0.23	0.28	0.24
Limit	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**

Table 9.24 overleaf details the 99.8% of Max 1-Hour NO_2 concentration at each of the sensitive receptors for the MET Data 2016 – 2020.

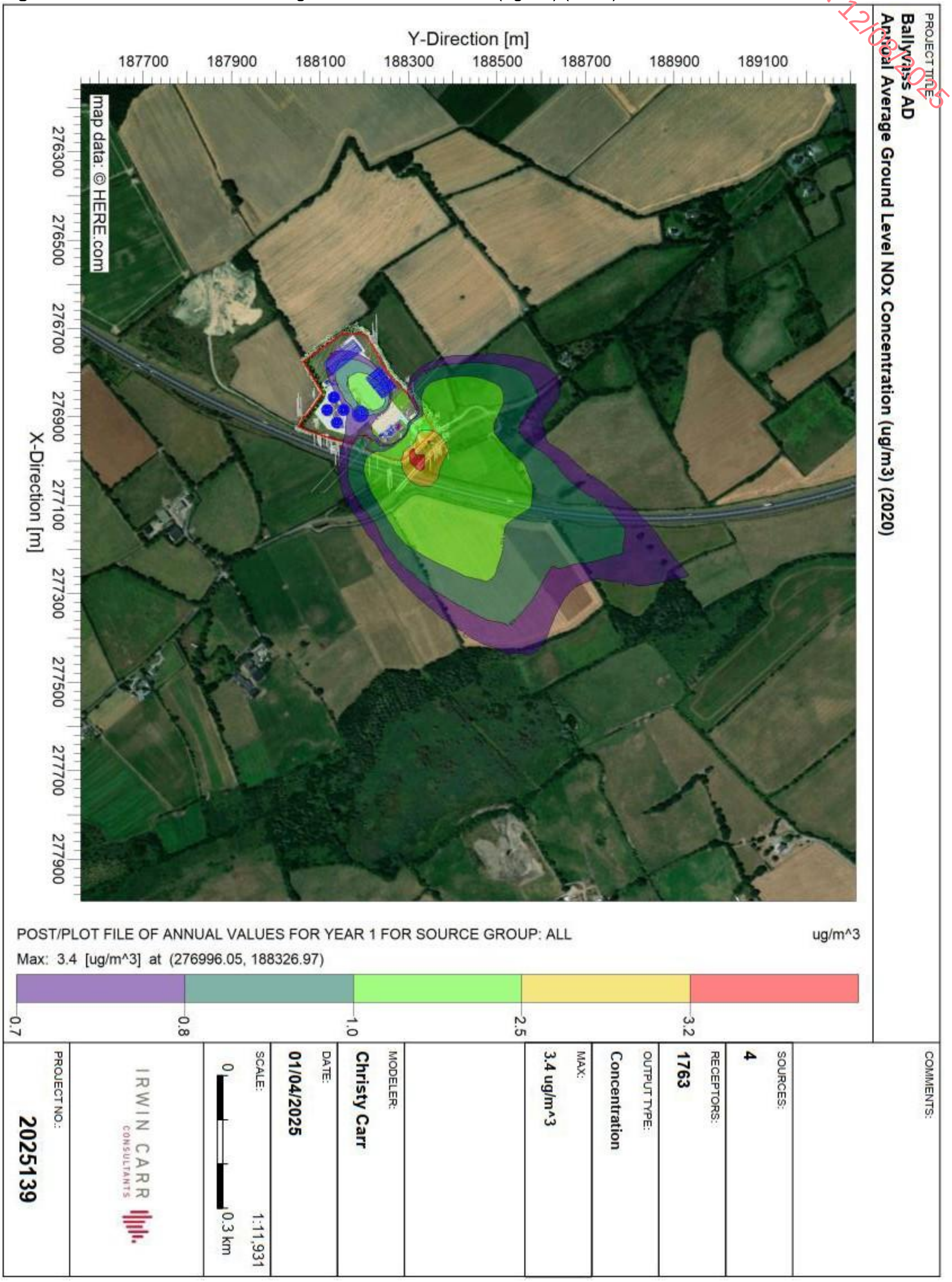
Table 9.24: Short Term NO_2 concentrations at nearest residential locations (units in µg/m³).

Location	99.8% of Max 1-Hour
R1	22.9
R2	15.5
R3	9.2
R4	9.2
R5	8.7
R6	8.4
R7	6.6
R8	4.9
R9	5.3
R10	5.2
R11	5.0
R12	4.7
R13	7.5
R14	9.0
C1	8.8
C2	6.4
C3	5.9
C4	4.7
C5	7.0
Limit	**200**

The results above have assumed that 50% of short-term emissions of oxides of nitrogen convert to nitrogen dioxide. **Figure 9.6** overleaf illustrates the modelled annual average NO_x concentration for 2020.

ORS

Figure 9.6: Modelled Annual Average NOx Concentrations (ug/m^3) (2020).



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CO

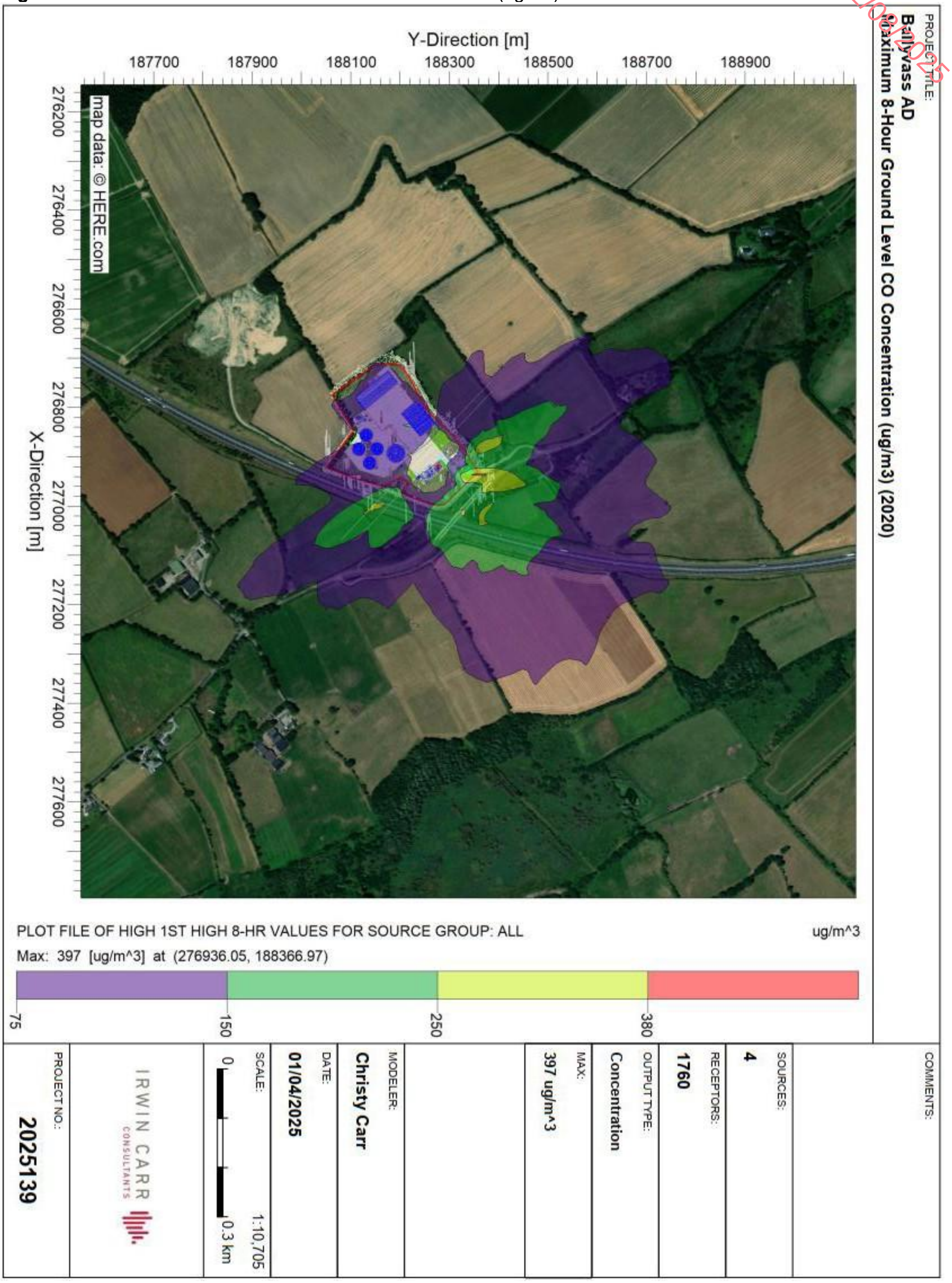
CO modelling was carried out for each individual year with the results at the nearest sensitive location presented in **Table 9.25** below. All results are the CO concentration in µg/m³.

Table 9.25: Maximum Daily 8-Hour Mean CO concentration at nearest residential locations (units in µg/m³).

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
R1	120.2	111.8	134.8	145.9	97.6	122.0
R2	91.8	67.6	93.9	83.2	90.3	85.3
R3	51.2	43.6	43.5	49.6	37.2	45.0
R4	46.6	41.5	45.2	54.1	36.1	44.7
R5	31.1	42.9	38.2	42.8	34.1	37.8
R6	29.9	41.3	36.3	41.3	31.9	36.1
R7	23.2	39.0	27.6	37.4	27.7	31.0
R8	49.7	20.9	19.2	25.3	33.5	29.7
R9	25.9	39.4	18.8	39.7	31.8	31.1
R10	24.9	37.4	16.9	36.4	29.1	28.9
R11	22.3	30.3	17.6	31.4	24.7	25.3
R12	21.0	25.1	23.7	24.7	21.5	23.2
R13	34.6	27.0	23.8	41.8	48.0	35.0
R14	56.1	53.4	50.3	35.6	36.6	46.4
C1	51.0	44.3	47.5	30.3	35.3	41.7
C2	22.0	34.2	29.9	29.4	24.0	27.9
C3	14.7	27.3	36.4	19.6	28.6	25.3
C4	41.2	15.2	18.4	24.9	30.8	26.1
C5	29.1	26.9	21.5	38.9	43.1	31.9
Limit	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**

The predicted 8-hour ground level CO concentrations in each year, as well as the 5-year average are significantly below the limit values. **Figure 9.7** overleaf illustrates the modelled maximum 8-hour concentrations of CO in 2020.

Figure 9.7: Modelled Maximum 8-Hour CO Concentrations (ug/m^3).



Ammonia

In addition to residential receptors included in **Table 9.18**, ammonia levels were also assessed in areas of specific in relation to the protection of human health and vegetation. All designated areas within approximately 15km of the site are outlined in **Table 9.26**. There were three designated sites located within approx. 15km of the proposed facility.

Table 9.26: Designated areas in vicinity of the site

	Description	Designation	Approx. distance to site (km)	ING Grid Co-ordinates	
E1	River Barrow and River Nore	SAC	2.0	278364	186863
E2	Slaney River Valley	SAC	9.7	286581	188900
E3	Holdenstown Bog	SAC	11.6	288144	185109

Ammonia modelling was caried out for each individual year with the results at the nearest sensitive locations presented in **Table 9.27** below. All results are the ammonia concentration in (μg/m^3).

Table 9.27: Annual Average Ground Level Ammonia Concentration (units in μg/m^3).

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
R1	0.037	0.045	0.038	0.038	0.042	0.040
R2	0.025	0.027	0.028	0.024	0.021	0.025
R3	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.009	0.010
R4	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.008	0.009
R5	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.008
R6	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.007
R7	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.007	0.005	0.005
R8	0.009	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.010	0.008
R9	0.006	0.007	0.004	0.006	0.007	0.006
R10	0.005	0.006	0.004	0.006	0.006	0.005
R11	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.004
R12	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003
R13	0.009	0.012	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010
R14	0.012	0.013	0.013	0.011	0.009	0.011
C1	0.010	0.013	0.012	0.010	0.008	0.011
C2	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.009	0.007	0.006
C3	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.003
C4	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.006	0.009	0.007
C5	0.008	0.011	0.007	0.009	0.009	0.009

E1	0.0020	0.0019	0.0017	0.0016	0.0022	0.0019
E2	0.0004	0.0006	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004
E3	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003	0.0003

All the modelled Ground Level Concentrations of ammonia detailed in the **Table 9.27** above are significantly below the limit values as provided in **Table 9.1** in relation to the protection of human health and vegetation. EA, UK H1 Part 2 guidance sets a limit of <180 µg/m^3 and UNECE guidance sets a limit of <1 µg/m^3 for the protection of sensitive lichens/ bryophytes and <3 µg/m^3 for the protection of woodland/ heathlands.

Table 9.28 below details the maximum 1-hour concentration at each of the sensitive receptors for the MET data 2019-2023.

Table 9.28: Ammonia concentrations at residential and identified locations.

Location	99.8% of Max 1-Hour
R1	0.8
R2	0.7
R3	0.7
R4	0.7
R5	0.6
R6	0.6
R7	0.6
R8	0.9
R9	0.8
R10	0.8
R11	0.7
R12	0.7
R13	0.6
R14	0.5
C1	0.5
C2	0.7
C3	0.5
C4	0.9
C5	0.7
Limit	**2,500**

The background ammonia level is provided in the SCAIL website which is based on a 3-year average. The grid references provided in **Table 9.20** were searched, with background ammonia level given in **Table 9.29** overleaf.

Table 9.29 compares the highest annual average predicted levels at the designated areas where:

- The Process Contribution (PC), the maximum modelled concentration of the substance due to process emissions alone.
- Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) – that is, the maximum modelled concentration (of ammonia) due to the process emissions combined with estimated baseline concentrations.
- PC and PEC as a percentage of the objective or guideline.

Table 9.29: Ammonia concentrations at designated ecologically sensitive locations.

Location		Guideline (µg/m³)*	Background (µg/m³)	Highest PC (µg/m³)	PEC (µg/m³)	PC/ Guideline level (%)	PEC/ Guideline level (%)
E1	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	1	2.70	0.0022	2.70	0.22	270
E2	Slaney River Valley SAC	1	2.44	0.0006	2.44	0.06	244
E3	Holdenstown Bog SAC	1	2.53	0.0004	2.53	0.04	253

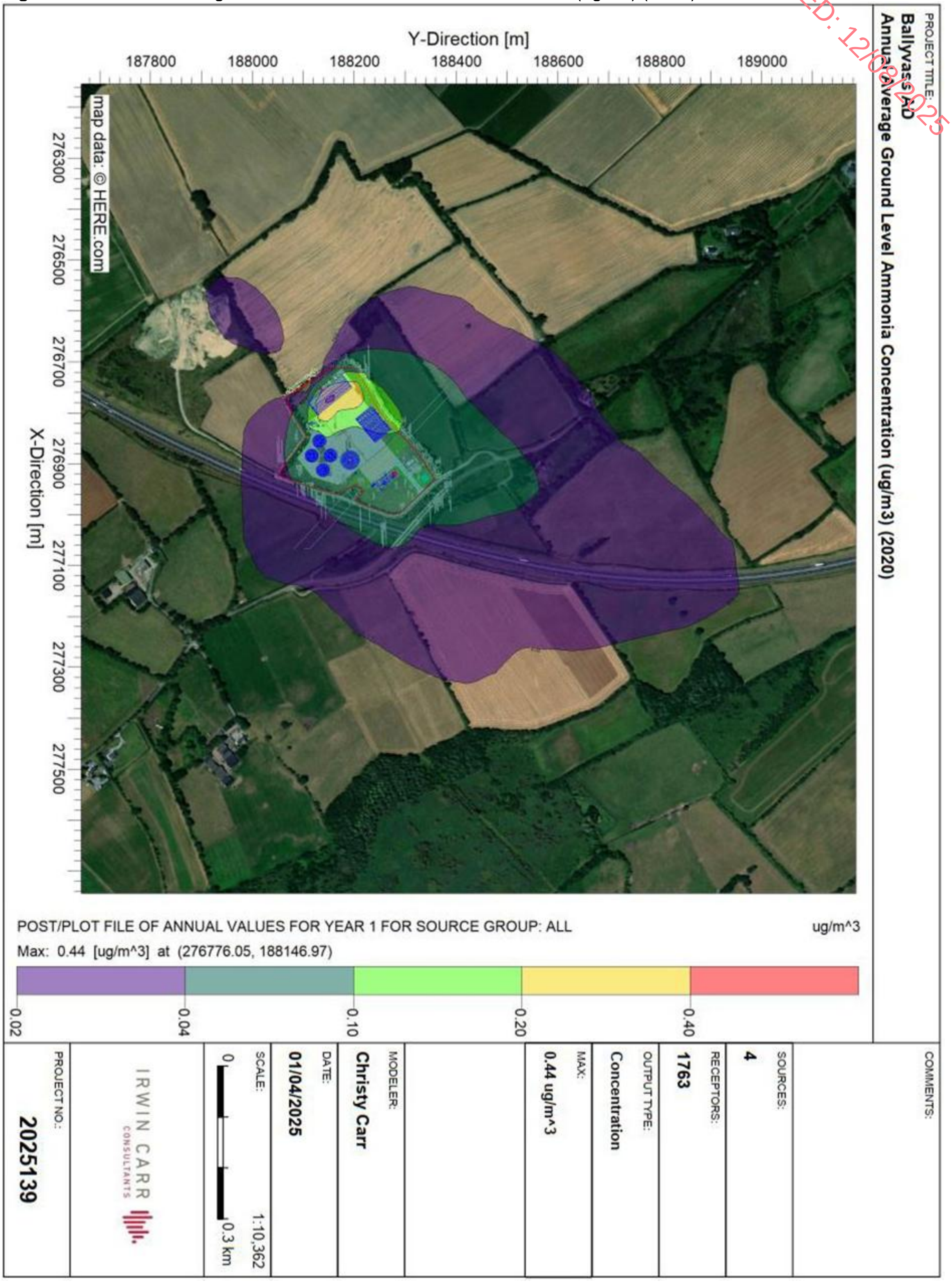
**Conservatively, Guideline Values for all designated sites were assumed to be 1 µg/m³.*

The ammonia concentrations at the sites are dominated by the background concentrations, which are approximately 244 – 270% of the air quality guideline for ammonia.

At all locations, the Critical Level of ammonia is exceeded, however the PC of the proposed site is significantly <1%, and as a result considered insignificant for the purposes of this assessment.

Figure 9.8 overleaf illustrates the modelled annual average ground level ammonia concentrations for 2020.

Figure 9.8: Annual Average Ground Level Ammonia Concentrations (ug/m^3) (2020).



Receptor Summary

Table 9.30 below compares the highest annual average predicted levels at the residential receptors where:

- The Process contribution (PC)- the maximum modelled concentration of the substance due to process emissions alone
- Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) – that is, the maximum modelled concentration due to process emissions combined with estimated baseline concentrations.
- PC and PEC as a percentage of the objective or guideline.

In accordance with A3.195 of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002 Part III Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance IAQM TG (09) February 2009,

"For the assessment of annual mean concentrations, the annual mean contribution of the process can be added to the annual mean estimate for background."

In relation to the predicted short-term peak 1-hr concentrations, twice the background concentration level was added to the predicted environmental concentration (PEC) (UK Environment Agency).

Table 9.30: Air Quality Summary.

Pollutant	Limit Type	Value (µg/m³)	Baseline (µg/m³)	Max Level (µg/m³)	PEC (µg/m³)	PC of limit (%)	PEC of Limit (%)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	99.8% max 1-hr	200	14.6	22.9	37.5	11.5	18.8
	Annual Avg	40	7.3	1.31	8.6	3.3	21.5
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8-hr mean	10,000	0.3	145.9	146.2	1.5	1.5
Odour	98th %tile of 1-Hour	1.5	0	1.45	1.45	96.1	96.1
Ammonia	Max 1-Hour	2,500	5.52	0.89	6.41	0.04	0.3
	Annual Average	180	2.76	0.045	2.80	0.02	1.6

**The maximum annual average levels for Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and Ammonia are predicted for when the volume flow from the proposed facility is at 100%, rather than 75%. Full details of the assessment undertaken at 75% volume flow are included in Appendix 9.5.*

It can be seen that the worst case predicted level at any residential locations in the vicinity of the development do not exceed the limit level when considered as a PC or PEC.

It should also be noted that the PC under maximum operations does not exceed 75% of the ambient air quality standards, based on the maximum emission limits of the stacks.

9.5.5 Critical Levels and Critical Loads for Designated Ecological Sites

A review has been completed with regard to emissions from the Proposed Development on critical levels and loads for designated sites within 15 km of site, shown in **Table 9.20**.

Nitrogen Conversion

In terms of nitrogen deposition reference was made to draft document "Licence Application Instruction Note 2 (IN2) (EPA, 2019). IN2 provides a framework for assessing whether ammonia and nitrogen oxide emissions from licensable activities pose significant risks to nearby European sites. A key assessment requirement is that if a facility's emissions are within 250m of a European Site of exceed 1% of the critical levels or loads, an AA is required. As can be seen in **Table 9.31** and **9.32** the process contribution (PC) is well below 1% at the nearest designated sites.

The Critical Load specifies the annual nitrogen that can be deposited for a given area per year. Below this level, sensitive habitat should not be affected. The dry deposition flux (µg/m$^{2/}$s of NO_2) was calculated using AQTAG06 (Technical Guidance on Detailed Modelling Approach for an Appropriate Assessment for Emissions to Air), where the predicted ground level of NO_2 (in µg/m^3) was multiplied by the relevant deposition velocity.

The dry deposition was then multiplied by the conversion factor provided in the guidance to convert to the levels of kg. N/ha/yr. The conversion factors are provided in Table 8.1 and 8.2 of the AQTAG06 as presented in the **Table 9.31** below.

Table 9.31: Conversion Factors

Pollutant	NH_3 Deposition Velocity (m/s)	Conversion Factor
NO_2 to N	0.0015 (short vegetation)	95.9

Table 9.32 below converts the highest Process Contribution in µg/m^{-3} to kg.N/ha/yr, using the conversion factors detailed in **Table 9.30** above.

Table 9.32: Conversion of Highest NO_2 Results

Location	Pollutant	Highest PC (µg/m^{-3})*	$N0_2$ Deposition Velocity (m/s)	Conversion Factor	Highest PC (kg. N/ha/yr)
E1		0.086			0.0124
E2	NO_2 to N	0.058	0.0015 (short vegetation)	95.9	0.0083
E3		0.035			0.0050

**The highest PC at all locations is predicted when the volume flow from the facility is at 100%, rather than at 75%. Full details of the assessment undertaken at 75% are included in Appendix 9.5.*

It should be noted that the worst-case results presented in **Table 9.32** above take account of the additional assessment undertaken, which accounts for the facility at 75% volume flow rather than maximum capacity.

Using similar methodology to the assessment undertaken in **Section 9.5.4** above the PC and PEC can be seen in **Table 9.33**.

Table 9.33: Nitrogen concentration at designated ecologically sensitive locations.

Location		Critical Load (kg N/ha/yr)	Background (kg N/ha/yr)	Highest PC (kg.N/ha/yr)	PEC (kg N/ha/yr)	PC/ Guideline level (%)	PEC/ Guideline level (%)
DS1	River Barrow and River Nore SAC	10	6.61	0.0124	6.62	0.12	66
DS2	Slaney River Valley SAC	10	7.15	0.0083	7.16	0.08	72
DS3	Holdenstown Bog SAC	10	6.94	0.0050	6.95	0.05	69

The PC at all locations is less than 0. 3kg.N/ha/yr, and as a result would be considered negligible for the purposes of the Nitrogen assessment.

In addition, it can be seen that the maximum predicted Nitrogen deposition is significantly <1% at all the locations assessed, and the Critical Level of Nitrogen is not exceeded at any location.

9.5.6 Human Health

Air dispersion modelling was completed to evaluate the potential effects of the planned development regarding EU ambient air quality standards which were established on the grounds of protecting human health. As shown by the models results, projected ambient concentrations including background levels fall within all National and EU ambient air quality limit values and, thus, will not cause a significant impact on human health.

Conservative and robust assumptions were made defining the input data for the air dispersion model, this methodology results in an over-estimation of actual real-world levels that are likely to be generated.

9.5.7 Impact from other Potential Emissions Points

The 1no. flare will operate infrequently therefore it is envisaged that this emission point will have an insignificant effect on local air quality beyond the site boundary. The effect to air quality and climate from the flare is classed as negligible.

The proposed pressure relief valves and digestor vents also have the potential to release emissions to the atmosphere however due to the infrequent extent of these emissions, small scale nature and mitigation features included as part of plant design these emissions are considered not significant as a source for possible impacts to local air quality and odour. A review of associated mitigation features with regard to process emissions to the atmosphere can be viewed in **Section 9.6.2**.

Another possible source of nuisance emission is fugitive odour emissions from transfer and handling of feedstock arriving to site. A review of intended abatement measures associated with this type of odour emissions can be found in **Section 9.6.2**.

9.5.8 Traffic

The volume of traffic associated with the planned development will not be significant during both operational and construction stages. Quantitative evaluation of ambient air quality and climate impacts was not required under the criteria from the TII guidelines (2011) (see **Section 9.3.2**). During site operation the planned development will cause an extra 30 HGV/day during the site's busiest periods to the neighbouring road network and is below the 200HGV level for change in traffic volumes which requires a quantitative assessment. Therefore, the influence from traffic linked to the planned development with regard to climate will be long term and not significant.

9.5.9 Climate

Producing biogas for use as a fuel source is deemed CO_2 positive and consequently does not add GHGs to the environment as long as efficient recovery and combustion for heat and/or power as it substitutes the need for fossil fuels.

The generation of *ca* 510-580 Nm^3 of biomethane per hour which will be distributed to the gas network for use as an alternative to conventional fossil fuels. The outcome of the Proposed Development once in operation will be a slight, positive, long-term effect on climate and regional air quality. Therefore, the Proposed Development will have a slight positive impact on reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions in County Kildare and national greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the Climate Action Plan (Government of Ireland, 2024).

The planned development will be self-reliant with regard to heat and power production as the CHP and biomethane boiler onsite will both run on the biomethane generated at the plant.

9.5.10 Decommissioning Phase

The decommissioning stage climate and air quality impacts will be similar to those defined for the construction stage of the planned development.

9.5.11 Risks of Accidents and Disasters

The planned development will be licenced under the Industrial Emissions (IE) Directive; therefore, the site will conform with all appropriate legislation and will apply all risk reduction processes as specified within the relevant IE licence in order to avoid off-site impacts. Additionally, the Proposed Development will conform with all appropriate health and safety guidelines and legislation.

Applying the aggregate calculation method outlined in Seveso III/COMAH Directive, the proposed facility, when operating at full capacity i.e. assuming biogas in the digester headspaces, biomethane in pipework, LPG gas and diesel for fuelling machinery, remains below the lower-tier threshold for COMAH. Thus, this specific regulation does not apply (see **Section 2.3.3**, **Chapter 2** for further details).

The proposed development has been designed in line with good industry practice, and, as such, mitigation against the risk of accidents/injuries is embedded through the design and in accordance with planning and legislative requirements and the risk management legislation in place. Regarding the construction stage of the development, the contractor will ensure that the construction area is compliant with all relevant health and safety guidelines and legislation.

9.5.12 Installation of Gas Pipeline

The proposed gas pipeline connection to the existing Gas Networks Ireland pipeline is within the proposed site. The final pipeline will be designed, consented and delivered by Gas Networks Ireland.

Installation of the pipeline will involve temporary excavation work and will result in disturbance of the underlying soil and subsoil. Land stripping / earth-moving works throughout periods of high winds and dry weather conditions can be a significant cause of dust.

9.6 Mitigation Measures and Monitoring

9.6.1 Construction Phase

The continuous management of fugitive dust will reduce significant dust emissions and mitigate once it has been created. The assigned contractor will be responsible for the control and ongoing monitoring of the dust management plan throughout the entire construction period. The aim of dust management is to safeguard against significant dust nuisance. To achieve a transparent and regulated approach, the following managed plan has been developed, this is guided by best practice from Ireland, the UK (IAQM 2024, BRE 2003, Scottish Office 1996 and UK ODPM 2002). and the USA (USEPA 1997).

Site Dust Management Plan

The aim is to provide appropriate site supervision by inhibiting dust to develop to unsuitable airborne levels at source. This is to be accomplished by appropriate site strategy and well known/established control procedures.

Throughout the construction planning stage, the location of activities and storage piles will acknowledge and recognise nearby sensitive receptors/locations and existing prevailing winds to inhibit the chance of significant dust nuisance/soiling (see **Figure 9.2** for Windrose for Gurteen Meteorological Station).

The prevailing wind is mainly south-westerly therefore construction compounds and storage piles should be located downwind of sensitive receptors/locations to decrease the likelihood for nuisance dust to affect/occur at sensitive receptors.

Suitable site supervision will involve the capacity to respond to unfavourable weather conditions by restricting construction activities on-site or by immediate effective control measures prior to the likelihood of nuisance incidences.

Throughout periods where rainfall is greater than 0.2mm/day, dust generation is generally suppressed (BRE 2003, UK ODPM 2002). The likelihood of significant dust incidences is also connected to threshold wind speeds greater than 10 m/s (19.4 knots) (at 7m above ground) to displace loose material from storage piles and other exposed materials (USEPA 1986). Due care should be practiced during site works during periods of high wind as these are times where the possibility for significant dust emissions is highest. The prevailing meteorological conditions in the site locality are favourable for dust suppression on average for much of an average meteorological year. However, there will be instances where due diligence will be necessary to ensure dust nuisance events are not experienced. Below details examples of the methods that shall be used during periods of unfavourable meteorological events:

- Contractors shall have good site management procedures throughout the construction works to avoid the creation of airborne dust. Contractors are obliged to guarantee that sufficient preventive measures to limit dust generation are employed through suitable method statements, accounting for the risks and mitigation measures described in the CEMP.
- Throughout working hours, dust control procedures will be assessed as appropriate, subject to the prevailing meteorological conditions.
- The name and contact details of an appropriate person to contact concerning air quality and dust issues shall be exhibited on the site boundary, this notice board should also detail head/regional office contact details.
- It is advisable that community engagement commence before works begin on site describing the nature and duration of the works to residents and businesses.
- Where complaints are received concerning dust, records will be maintained including likely causes and suitable action taken to alleviate any issues as a result of the construction. Management of any complaints will be done in conjunction with a suitable Complaints Procedure.
- During activities which pose a high probability of dust production and/or during periods of adverse weather conditions the rate of site inspections should be increased.
- Site inspections will be completed frequently to monitor compliance with dust control strategies set out in the CEMP and the results recorded of these inspections, including nil returns.
- The dust reduction strategies should be evaluated at regular intervals during the project to preserve the effectiveness of the techniques employed and to safeguard the minimisation of dust using best practice and procedures. In the event of dust spoiling/nuisance occurring beyond the boundary of the site, site activities will be assessed, and suitable measures utilized to negate the nuisance. Outlined dust mitigation measures to be employed are described below.
- Fully enclose or cover certain operations, where possible, when there is a high possibility for dust generation.
- Prevent site runoff of water or mud.
- Keep site barriers and fencing clean using watering procedures.
- Remove materials that have the capability to produce dust from site as soon as practicable, unless being reused on site.
- Select mains or battery powered equipment in preference to diesel or petrol powered generators where practicable.
- Use cutting or grinding equipment fitted with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction.
- Make certain an adequate water supply is available on the site for effective dust/particulate matter suppression/mitigation.
- Use enclosed chutes and conveyors and covered skips.
- Reduce drop heights from conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment and use fine water sprays on such equipment wherever possible.
- Make certain equipment is readily available on site to clean any dry spillages and clean up spillages as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.
- Strictly no bonfires or burning of waste materials on site.

Site Roads / Haulage Route

Construction HGV/truck activities on site roads (especially unpaved roads) can be a substantial source of fugitive dust if suitable control measures have not been applied. The use of speed restrictions is commonly the most effective way of suppressing dust on unpaved haul roads. Various studies have proven that this method can have an effectiveness varying from 25 to 80% (UK ODPM 2002):

- A speed limit of 15km/hr will be applied as an effective control measure for dust for on-site vehicles utilising unpaved road surfaces.
- Entrance gates should be located at a minimum 10m from local sensitive receptors as much as is reasonably practical/possible.
- Watering of the site will be utilised during periods of prolonged dry weather to ensure unpaved surfaces or areas associated with problematic dust are kept moist. Frequency of watering will be dependent on weather conditions, vehicle activity and soil type, dust suppression such as sprinklers, bowsers etc. should be available during the construction phase.
- A road sweeper will be applied as required to control mud and dust on the site access roads.
- All vehicles must switch off engines once stationery i.e. no idling vehicles on site.
- Vehicles entering and leaving sites must be covered to prevent dusty emissions from materials during transport.
- Document all inspections of haul roads and any follow-up action in a site logbook.
- Employ a wheel washing system with rumble grids to remove collected dust and mud prior to leaving the site where reasonable.
- Sand and other aggregates must be stored in bunded areas and are not allowed to dry out and become airborne, unless this is required, in which case ensure that appropriate additional control measures are in place.
- Bulk cement and other fine powder materials must be delivered in covered tankers and stored in silos with suitable control systems to negate escape from material and overfilling during delivery.

Land Stripping / Earth Moving

Land stripping / earth-moving works throughout periods of high winds and dry weather conditions can be a significant cause of dust.

- Throughout dry and windy periods, and when there is a possibility of dust nuisance, watering shall be performed to ensure moisture content of materials being relocated is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust.
- During times of very high winds (gales), actions likely to generate significant dust emissions should be rescheduled until the gale has receded.
- Revegetate earthworks and exposed areas/soil stockpiles to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable
- Use hessian mulches where it is not possible to revegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as is practicable
- Only remove covers in small areas during work and not all at once.

Storage Piles

The position and moisture content of storage piles are key factors which determine their capacity for dust emissions. The below measures shall be utilised to minimise fugitive dust formation from storage piles:

- Overburden material shall be shielded from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered regions of the site. Where possible storage piles should be positioned downwind of sensitive receptors.
- Adequate watering will take place to ensure the moisture content is high enough to suppress dust. The watering of stockpiles has been found to have an 80% control efficiency (UK ODPM 2002).
- Plan site layout so that machinery and dust causing activities including stockpiling are located away from receptors, as far as is possible.
- Erect solid screens or barriers around dusty activities or the site boundary which are at least as high as any stockpiles on site.

Site Traffic on Public Roads

Escape of debris, aggregates and fine material onto public roads should be decreased to a minimum by utilising the following measures:

- Vehicles delivering or collecting material with capacity for dust emissions shall be covered with tarp, to limit the blow-off of dust.
- A wheel wash facility should be installed near the entrance of the construction site, where feasible. All trucks leaving the site must pass through the wheel wash. In addition, public roads outside the site shall be regularly inspected for cleanliness, as a minimum daily, and cleaned as necessary.

Summary of Dust Mitigation Measures

The constant control of fugitive dust will maintain the prevention of significant emissions, instead of an inefficient attempt to manage them once they have been released. The main elements with respect to control of dust will be:

- The design of a site policy on dust and the allocation of the site management responsibilities for dust management.
- The creation of a documented system for managing site practices regarding dust control.
- The development of a method by which the functionality of the dust control plan can be consistently monitored and assessed; and
- The requirement of effective procedures to handle any complaints.

These procedures will be strictly monitored and assessed continuously throughout the construction stage. In the occurrence of dust nuisance outside the site boundary, activities likely to cause dust would be restricted and adequate procedures applied to resolve the problem before the recommencement of construction operations.

Climate and Regional Air Quality

Various site-specific mitigation methods can be applied throughout the construction stage of the Proposed Development to support emissions reduction - such as the restriction of on-site or delivery vehicles from leaving engines idling, even over brief periods. Reducing waste of materials due to inadequate timing or over stocking of materials on site will assist to minimise the carbon footprint of the site.

Traffic

Traffic emissions associated with site have been projected as not significant therefore no detailed mitigation/remediation related to air and climate emissions from traffic have been described.

9.6.2 Operational Phase

Odour Emissions

The stack height of the proposed odour abatement system has been designed in an iterative fashion to ensure that an adequate height was selected to aid dispersion of the emissions and achieve compliance with indicative odour standards at all off-site locations. It has been determined that a minimum stack height of 11.0m would provide adequate dispersion to achieve compliance with the odour guideline value at all locations at or beyond the site boundary.

A variety of mitigation technologies has been integrated within the Proposed Development to reduce and minimise possible emission odour. Further detail of the variety and scale of proposed technologies can be found in **Chapter 2: Project Description**.

Process management and supervision are key when limiting generation of odour at a source. Emissions to the atmosphere are controlled and managed by end of process mitigation equipment and a stack height that is suitable to disperse the exhausted plume accordingly.

The odour treatment proposed for the plant will consist of an odour abatement system and carbon filters with a high range of efficiency to remove compounds such as hydrogen sulphide, ammonia and siloxanes in the exhaust gas to avert odour impacts of significance beyond the site boundary**.**

The planned biogas upgrading plant will include active sensors for CH_4, CO_2, H_2S and the gas will be recirculated back through the scrubbing process if it does not meet the required levels. H_2S will be trapped on activated carbon, water vapour will be emitted to the atmosphere. All CO_2 will be captured and liquified. There will be no CH_4 emissions from the proposed biogas upgrading plant.

The following odour abatement measures have been integrated into the design of the plant:

- The reception hall has been constructed to accommodate multiple trucks to unload at any one time. This will significantly reduce the number of trucks waiting outside of the building and therefore minimising fugitive odour emissions on-site.
- The proposed Reception Hall will be designed and constructed to be maintained under negative air pressure.
- All feedstock handling activities at the facility will be carried out within a ventilated building which will be extracted to an odour abatement system using ammonia scrubbing, UV treatment and active carbon filtration to remove odorous compounds. The building will operate under negative pressure with a minimum of 2 air changes per hour. Ventilation pipe work installed in the headspace of the building will be connected to a

high-volume medium-pressure fan that will draw off the warm, buoyant building air that will be generated by a combination of emissions from the feedstock materials in the intake area and from fugitive emissions from the movement of the material to the pre-treatment and digesters.
- The main entrances to the reception building will be fitted with rapid response roller shutter doors. A closed-door management strategy will be enforced.
- Treated emissions from the odour control plant in the reception building will be discharged via a 11.0m stack to enhance dispersion. The proposed location of the odour abatement system emission point within the site footprint was also designed to ensure that the distance between the emission point and the nearest sensitive receptors was maximised, thereby aiding dispersion.

The following additional mitigation measures will be adopted for the management of the Proposed Development:

- Vehicles exiting the reception building will be subjected to cleaning procedures in accordance with the DAFM Conditions Document in a designated cleaning area located outside of this door.
- Where there is a potential for odours from deliveries of feedstock, these will be delivered in covered or sealed containers.
- Feedstock delivery times will be controlled to minimise truck weighting times outside of the reception building and therefore minimising fugitive odour emissions on-site.
- Biobased fertiliser will be stabilised and pasteurised before storage and removal from the site to minimise odour generation.
- An odour management plan will be prepared for the operational phase of the site to ensure that all odour control methods applied are sufficient and assessed at regular intervals. The plan will also outline a procedure for addressing any odour complaints.

As described previously, the Proposed Development will be licenced by the EPA under the Industrial Emissions Directive and will therefore need to comply to all associated processes and conditions as directed by the IE licence to avoid significant impacts to local odour, climate and air quality on an ongoing basis.

Process Emissions

The proposed stack height for the CHP has been designed in an adaptive manner to guarantee that an acceptable height has been incorporated into site layout to support effective dispersion of emissions and comply with applicable EU ambient air quality standards at all offsite locations.

As a result of the air dispersion modelling evaluation, mitigation measures designed into site and planned supervision of the proposed AD facility (as described within this chapter and in Chapter 2), no supplementary abatement measures are planned for the CHP, flare and biomethane boiler stack during the operational stage of the development.

9.7 Cumulative Effects

9.7.1 Construction Phase

There is potential for cumulative dust effects at adjacent site receptors should the construction stage of the planned development overlap with the construction of any other authorised development within 250m of the site. Dust alleviation measures described in **Section 9.6.1** shall be employed during the construction stage of the planned development preventing significant cumulative effects on air quality. Due to suitable mitigation measures in position, any cumulative impacts on air quality and climate linked with the construction stage of the planned development are considered short-term and not significant.

9.7.2 Operational Phase

Cumulative impacts are unlikely, in terms of odour or air quality due to the fact there are no other developments nearby. Any existing sources of emissions to air have been included by way of background air quality data during the air dispersion modelling phase.

9.7.3 Indirect Impacts

Ammonia emissions into the air occur from slurry and chicken manure spreading with the use of nitrogen fertilisers. Ammonia can create particulate matter in the atmosphere which can have adverse effects on human health.

Ammonia is one of the key air pollutants monitored and reported under the National Emissions Ceiling Directive (2016/2284/EU) which was ratified to give effect to the landmark UNECE Gothenburg Protocol under the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution in 1999. Under this directive Ireland's ceiling for ammonia is 116 Kt per annum, with an obligation to decrease ammonia emissions to 107.5 Kt by 2030 or by *ca.* 10%. In 2017 Ireland infringed its ammonia ceiling emitting 118.4 KT of ammonia.

Using slurry/chicken manure as a feedstock for the AD process instead of land spreading will reduce ammonia emissions to air. Also, the use of digestate as a biobased fertiliser instead of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer will further reduce ammonia emissions.

The digestate produced will meet prescribed standards for digestive quality respiration activity, metals, pathogenic organisms, impurities, organic matter and maturity. Digestate storage tanks will be covered to prevent rainwater ingress and as they will contain spent digestate there will be a lower odour potential from the digested storage tanks. The digestate will be spent by the time it is sent to the digestate storage tanks because of the digestion process; by which time all biomethane will have been extracted. The digestate will also have undergone pasteurisation during the process. Therefore, the potential for odour will have reduced at this stage.

Therefore, the Proposed Development will have a long-term slight positive indirect effect on air quality.

9.8 Residual Impacts

According to Environmental Protection Agency guidelines, Residual Impact is described as 'the degree of environmental change that will occur after the proposed mitigation measures have taken place.' The mitigation strategy above recommends actions which can be taken to reduce or offset the scale, significance and duration of the impacts on the surrounding odour, air quality or climate.

The purpose of this assessment is to specify mitigation measures where appropriate to minimise the 'risk factor' to all aspects of air quality such as to minimize the potential for odours to be generated, air quality limits to be exceeded etc. This 'risk factor' is reduced or offset by recommending the implementation of a mitigation strategy in each area of the study. On the implementation of this mitigation strategy, the potential for impact will be lessened.

A site-specific Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be devised and implemented throughout the duration of the construction phase. This document will contain all the necessary procedures required to prevent and minimise any environmental risks posed by the project on the surrounding environment.

9.8.1 Construction Phase

A summary of the predicted impacts associated with the construction phase in terms of quality, significance, and duration, along with the proposed mitigation measures and resulting residual impacts are summarised in **Table 9.33**.

The overall impact anticipated by the construction phase of the project following the implementation of suitable mitigation measures is considered to be negative, imperceptible to moderate, and temporary.

9.8.2 Operational Phase

A summary of the predicted impacts associated with the operational phase in terms of quality, significance, and duration, along with the proposed mitigation measures and resulting residual impacts are summarised in **Table 9.34.**

There is a slight positive long-term impact at national scale in terms of climate due to the development being self-reliant and giving the grid an alternative to conventional fossil fuels. There is a slight negative long-term impact at local level with regards to vehicle movements associated with the operating plant. The overall impact anticipated by the operational phase of the project following the implementation of suitable mitigation measures is considered to be neutral to negative, imperceptible to slight, and temporary to long term.

Table 9.33: Summary of predicted construction phase impacts, mitigation measures and residual impact.

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
Fuel Storage	Site personnel/local environment/ local receptors	Fumes released to the environment	Negative	Slight	Temporary	• Temporary Fuels used during construction will be stored in sealed containers.	Negative, Imperceptible, Temporary
Stockpiling	Site personnel/local environment/ local receptors	Dust from stockpile leaving site boundary into nearby properties/amenities or local roads	Negative	Significant	Temporary	• At the construction planning stage, the siting of activities and storage piles will take note of the location of sensitive receptors and prevailing wind directions in order to minimise the potential for significant dust nuisance. • During dry and windy periods, and when there is a likelihood of dust nuisance, watering shall be conducted to ensure moisture content of materials being moved is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust	Negative Slight, Temporary
Use of heavy plant / multiple plant use	Site personnel, air pollution, local receptors	Air emissions	Negative	Slight	Temporary	• The Contractor must monitor performance of plant and machinery to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are implemented, and that dust effects and nuisance are minimised. • The prevention of on-site or delivery vehicles from leaving engines idling, even over short periods.	Neutral, Not significant Temporary
Topsoil stripping	Site personnel/local environment/ local receptors	Dust leaving site boundary into nearby local receptors/amenities	Negative	Significant	Temporary	• During working hours, dust control methods will be monitored as appropriate, depending on the • prevailing meteorological conditions. During periods of very high winds (gales), activities likely to generate significant dust emissions should be postponed until the gale has subsided. • Overburden material shall be protected from exposure to wind by storing the material in sheltered regions of the site.	Negative, Moderate, Temporary

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						Where possible storage piles should be located downwind of sensitive receptors. • Sufficient watering will take place to ensure the moisture content is high enough to suppress dust.	
Construction and operation of compound buildings and amenities	Site personnel/local environment/ local receptors	Dust leaving site boundary into nearby local receptors/amenities	Negative	Slight	Temporary	• Implementation of Construction Environmental Management Plan. • The specification of a site policy on dust and the identification of the site management responsibilities for dust issues. • The development of a documented system for managing site practices with regard to dust control. • The development of a means by which the performance of the dust minimisation plan can be regularly monitored and assessed. • The specification of effective measures to deal with any complaints received. • The name and contact details of a person to contact regarding environmental issues shall be displayed on the site boundary, this notice board should also include head/regional office contact details site. • A complaints register will be kept on site detailing all telephone calls and letters of complaint received in connection with dust nuisance or air quality concerns, together with details of any remedial actions carried out. • At all times, the procedures put in place will be strictly monitored and assessed. • The dust minimisation measures shall be reviewed at regular intervals during the works to ensure the effectiveness of the procedures in place and to maintain	Negative, Not significant Temporary

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						the goal of minimisation of dust using best practice and procedures. • Record any exceptional incidents that cause dust and/or air emissions, either on or off site and the action taken to resolve the situation in a dedicated logbook.	

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
Constructing and operating site access roads	Local receptors, roads and environment	Site and delivery vehicles travelling on unsealed roads	Negative	Moderate	Temporary	• A speed restriction of 15 km/hr will be applied as an effective control measure for dust for onsite vehicles using unpaved site roads. • Access gates to the site shall be located at least 10m from sensitive receptors, where possible • Watering shall be conducted during sustained dry periods to ensure that unpaved areas are kept moist. • Any hard surface roads will be swept to remove mud and aggregate materials from their surface while any unsurfaced roads shall be restricted to essential site traffic only. • Vehicles delivering or collecting material with potential for dust emissions shall be enclosed or covered with tarpaulin at all times to restrict the escape of dust. • A wheel wash facility shall be installed if feasible. All trucks leaving the site must pass through the wheel wash. • Public roads outside the site shall be regularly inspected for cleanliness, as a minimum daily, and cleaned as necessary.	Negative, Slight Temporary

Table 9.34: Summary of predicted Operational phase impacts, mitigation measures and residual impact.

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
Biogas Release	Local receptors, Environment	Air Emissions	Negative	Moderate	Temporary	• The flare stack will have an operational capacity of 110% of the expected maximum hourly biogas production and will ensure the safe and complete combustion of the biogas where necessary.	Neutral, Imperceptible, Long-term
Odour Release (Various)	Local receptors, Environment	Odour Emissions	Negative	Moderate	Long-term	• The odour abatement proposed for the facility will consist of odour treatment system and carbon filters with a high level of efficiency to remove impurities such as hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, bioaerosols, siloxanes etc. in the exhaust gas to prevent odour impacts of significance beyond the site boundary. • H2S will be trapped on activated carbon; CO2 and water vapour will be emitted to the atmosphere. • The reception hall has been designed to allow for multiple trucks to unload at any one time. This will significantly reduce the number of trucks waiting outside of the building and therefore minimising fugitive odour emissions on-site. • The proposed reception building will be sealed to prevent fugitive emissions from this building • All waste activities at the facility will be carried out within a ventilated building which will be extracted to an odour abatement system using carbon filtration and / or UV methodologies to remove odorous compounds. • The building will operate under negative pressure with up to 2 air changes per hour. Ventilation pipe work installed in the headspace of the building will be	Neutral, Imperceptible, Long-term

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						connected to an industrial centrifugal fan that will draw off the warm, buoyant building air that will be generated by a combination of emissions from the feedstock materials in the intake area and from fugitive emissions from the movement of the material to the pre-treatment and digesters. • The main entrances to the reception building will be fitted with rapid response roller shutter doors. A closed-door management strategy will be enforced. • Treated emissions from the odour control plant in the reception building will be discharged via an 11.0m stack to enhance dispersion. The proposed location of the odour abatement system emission point within the site footprint was also designed to ensure that the distance between the emission point and the nearest sensitive receptors was maximised, thereby aiding dispersion. • All feedstocks will be delivered in covered or sealed containers. • Feedstock delivery times will be controlled in order to minimise truck waiting times outside of the reception building and therefore minimising fugitive odour emissions on-site. • Digestate will be stabilised before storage and removal from the site in order to minimise odour generation. • As part of the company ISO14001 standard EMS, an odour management plan will be prepared for the operational phase of the site to ensure that all odour control methods applied are sufficient and assessed at regular intervals. The	

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						plan will also outline a procedure for addressing any odour complaints.	
Combustion Process (Various)	Local receptors, Environment	Air quality	Negative	Moderate	Long-term	• The proposed biogas upgrading plant will include in line sensors for CH4, CO2, H_2S and the gas will be recirculated back through the scrubbing process if it does not meet the required levels. • The stack height proposed for the CHP emission point emission point has been designed in an iterative fashion to ensure that an adequate height was selected to aid dispersion of the emissions and achieve compliance with the EU ambient air quality standards at all off-site locations (including background concentrations for air pollutants).	Negative, Imperceptible, Long-Term
Dust Nuisance	Local receptors, Environment	Air quality/dust nuisance	Negative	Moderate	Long-Term	• Vehicles exiting the reception hall will be subjected to cleaning procedures in accordance with the DAFM Conditions Document in a designated cleaning area.	Negative, Imperceptible, Long-Term
Fugitive Methane Emissions	Local receptors, Environment	Air Emissions	Negative	Moderate	Long-Term	• The facility will adhere to BAT principles in both its design and operational phases to enhance environmental performance. • All anaerobic digestion (AD) tanks will be sealed, fitted with covers, and connected to an integrated biogas collection system to prevent methane escape. • All feedstocks will be managed within a dedicated Feedstock Reception Building equipped with air handling and odour treatment systems, minimising potential emissions. • Biogas storage membranes will typically be maintained at 50% capacity to	

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						provide a storage buffer under standard operating conditions. • The facility will operate under a SCADA system, ensuring continuous 24/7 monitoring and control of all critical processes. • To reduce residual biomethane content in digestate, the AD system will maximise hydraulic retention time, maintaining a standard HRT of 60 days. • All digestate will undergo pasteurisation prior to dispatch, effectively neutralising anaerobic bacteria. This treatment ensures any subsequent breakdown of organic material is aerobic, producing CO_2 rather than methane. • Methane Detection Survey: Commissioning Survey: A comprehensive methane detection survey will be conducted during commissioning to identify and address any potential leaks before full operations commence. Annual Surveys: Methane detection surveys will be performed annually to locate any emissions. Any identified leaks will be prioritised for immediate repair. • The applicant's lifecycle maintenance budget will include provisions for the replacement of gas domes on a 7–10 year cycle to maintain integrity. • Emergency flare and PRV's will be included in the facility's routine Planned Preventative Maintenance (PPM) Plan to ensure reliable and efficient operation. • Biobased fertiliser applications will follow best practices to minimise atmospheric nitrogen emissions,	

Potential Source	Environmental Receptor	Effect Description	Quality	Significance	Duration	Mitigation	Residual Effect
						contributing to environmental protection. • When market conditions allow, the applicant will begin capturing and marketing biogenic CO_2 emissions, enhancing the facility's carbon management strategy.	

ORS

9.9 Monitoring

Construction Phase

Dust deposition monitoring will be carried out at selected areas along the extent of the site boundary during the construction stage of the Proposed Development. As much as reasonably practical/possible monitoring should begin a minimum of 1 month prior to any site work beginning to capture baseline dust levels. The siting of dust monitoring locations will be considered based on representative monitoring with respect to sensitive receptors and prevailing wind direction. The German Standard VDI 2119 (Bergerhoff Method) will be employed where dust gauges consisting of a collection vessel and dust stand will be positioned at representatively important dust locations.

The collection vessel is fixed to the stand with the opening of the collection vessel located approximately 2m above ground level. The applicable limit value is the TA Luft limit value of 350 mg/m^2/day for a monitoring period of between 28 - 32 days.

Operational Phase

The Proposed Development will be a licenced facility under the Industrial Emissions Directive and will therefore be required to conduct "sniff surveys" in accordance with AG5 at regular intervals to demonstrate that mitigation measures are sufficient to prevent odour nuisance at sensitive off-site locations. Stack monitoring of the odour abatement system exhaust will also be required at regular intervals under the conditions of the IE Licence.

Emissions monitoring of selected point sources will also be carried out in accordance with conditions of the future IE license. Typically, this monitoring would be carried out for the CHP and odour abatement stack due to their continuous nature and being the primary point sources onsite.

9.10 Summary of Significant Impacts

The receptors for this assessment are considered to be local residences, amenities and designated sites. Whilst the development proposals have the potential to cause effects to the sensitive receptors identified, the recommended mitigation measures will ensure that the risk of potential impacts are reduced to negligible.

9.11 Statement of Significance

A worst-case assessment was utilised throughout the air quality impact study to assess any risk associated with the proposed operation of the plant. The scheduled emission points for the proposed anaerobic digester plant will be controlled through the EPA licensing process, requiring that air quality levels must be maintained. The air quality impact assessment has demonstrated that the emissions will result in an acceptable air quality impact in accordance with the air quality standard regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011).

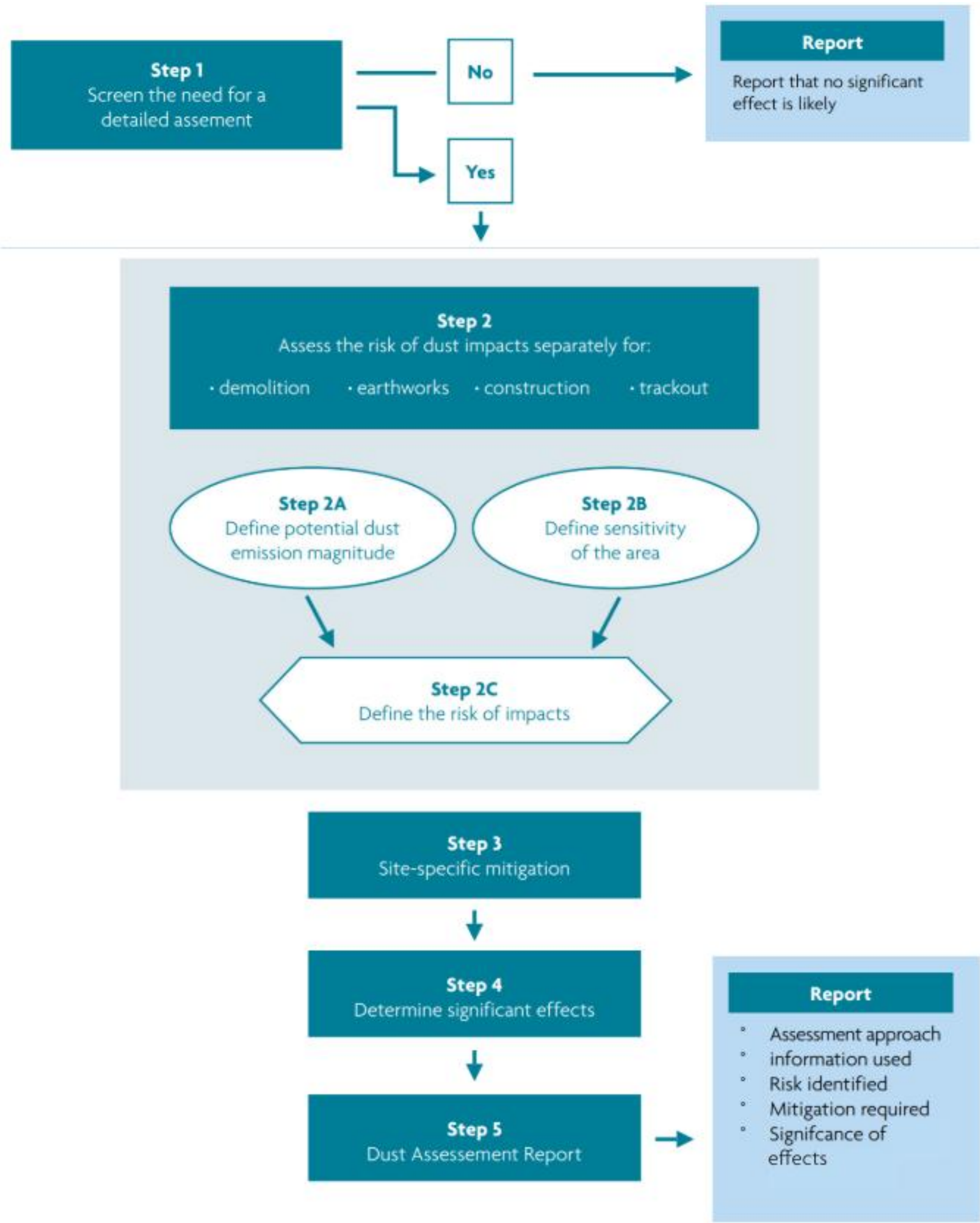
Typical ambient air emission targets, based on EPA Environment Agency criteria relevant to negating potentially high offensive odours and nuisance pollutants will be achieved at the surrounding sensitive receptors. The dispersion modelling indicates that, based on worst case emission concentrations the existing dispersion experienced in the vicinity of the site allows for the sites emissions to fall within the stringent ambient air target values.

Where a potential impact has been identified, mitigation measures have been provided which when implemented reduces the impact of significance to ***' negligible'.*** The mitigation steps are presented in **Section 9.7**.

APPENDIX 9.1

Methodology for construction dust assessment to evaluate the potential impacts, construction activities are divided into demolition, earthworks, construction and track out. The factors are based upon the IAQM construction dust guidance. The assessment follows the steps proposed in the guidance as per **Appendix Figure 9.1.1** below.

Appendix Figure 9.1.1: Steps to Perform a Dust Assessment (IAQM, 2024)



Step 1 and Step 2 methods from the IAQM construction dust guidance are defined below to assign dust risk categories for each of the different construction actions.

Step 1: Screen the requirement for assessment

Step 1 is to screen out the necessity for construction dust assessment at all, this is usually a somewhat conservative level of screening. An assessment is usually necessary where there is;

A human receptor within;

- 250 m of the boundary of the site or
- 50m of the route used by construction vehicles on the public highway, up to 250 m from the site entrances.

An ecological receptor;

- 50m off the site boundary
- 50m of the routes used by construction vehicles on the public highway, up to 250 m from the site entrances.

Step 2A: Defining the potential dust emission magnitude

Demolition

The dust emission magnitude classification for demolition is different for each site in terms of timing, building type, time period and size. Examples of the potential dust emission classes are provided in the guidance are as follows;

Large: total building volume > 75,000 m³, potentially dusty construction material, on-site crushing and screening, demolition activities > 12m above ground level;.

Medium: total building volume 12,000 m³ to 75,000 m³, potentially dust creating construction material, demolition activities 6m to 12m above ground level

Small: total building volume < 12,000 m³, construction material with low potential for dust release, demolition activities less than 6 meters above ground, demolition during wetter months.

Earthworks

The dust emission magnitude classification for earthworks is different for each site in terms of timing, geology, topography and time-scale. Examples of the potential dust emission classes are provided in the guidance as follows;

Large: total site area > 110,000m², potentially dusty soil type e.g. clay, greater than 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds greater than 6m in height.

Medium: total site area 18,000 to 110,000 m^2, moderately dusty soil type e.g. silt, 5 to 10 heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds 3 to 6m in height.

Small: total sight area less than 18,000 m^2, soil type with large grain size e.g. sand, less than five heavy earth moving vehicles active at any one time, formation of bunds < 3 meters in height.

Construction

The dust emission magnitude classification for construction is varied for each site in terms of timing, building type, duration, and scale. Examples of the potential dust emissions classes are provided in the guidance as follows:

Large: total building volume > 75,000 m^3, piling, on site concrete batching, sandblasting;

Medium: Total building volume 12,000 to 75,000 m^3, potentially dusty construction material e.g. on site concrete batching;

Small: total building volume less than 12,000 m^3, construction material with low potential for dust release e.g. metal cladding or timber.

Track out

Considerations which determine the dust emission magnitude class of trackout activities are vehicle size, vehicle speed, vehicle number, geology and duration. Examples of the potential dust emissions classes are provided in the guidance as follows;

Large: >50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, potentially dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length >100 m;

Medium: 20-50 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, moderately dusty surface material (e.g. high clay content), unpaved road length 50 m – 100 m; and

Small: <20 HDV (>3.5t) outward movements in any one day, surface material with low potential for dust release, unpaved road length <50m.

Step 2B; Defining the sensitivity of the area

The sensitivity of the area is specified for dust soiling, human health and ecosystems. The sensitivity of the area takes into account the following considerations;

- the specific sensitivities of receptors in the area
- the proximity and number of those receptors
- in the case of PM_{10}, the local background concentration; and
- site specific factors, such as weather there are natural shelters such as trees, to reduce the risk of windblown dust.

Appendix Table 9.1.1 has been used to describe the sensitivity of varying types of receptors, dust soiling, health effects and ecological effects.

Appendix Table 9.1.1: Sensitivity of the Locality

Sensitivity	Dust Soiling	Human Receptors	Ecological Receptors
High	• Users can reasonably expect enjoyment of a high level of amenity; or • the appearance, aesthetics or value of their property would be diminished by soiling; and • the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present continuously, or at least regularly for extended periods, as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. • indicative examples include dwellings, museums and other culturally important collections, medium and long term car parks and car showrooms.	• locations where members of the public are exposed over a period relevant to the air quality objective for PM10 (in the case of the 24-hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). • Indicative examples include residential properties. Hospitals, schools and residential care homes should also be considered as having equal sensitivity to residential areas for the purposes of this assessment.	• locations with an international or national designation and the designated features may be affected by dust soiling; or • locations where there is a community of a particularly dust sensitive species such as vascular species included in the Red Data List For Great Britain. • indicative examples include a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated for acid heathlands or a local site designated for lichens adjacent to the demolition of a large site containing concrete (alkali) buildings.
Medium	• users would expect to enjoy a reasonable level of amenity, but would not reasonably expect to enjoy the same level of amenity as in their home; or • the appearance, aesthetics or value of their property could be diminished by soiling; or • the people or property wouldn't reasonably be expected to be present here continuously or regularly for extended periods as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. • indicative examples include parks and places of work.	• locations where the people exposed are workers, and exposure is over a time relevant to the air quality • objective for PM10 (in the case of the 24-hour objectives, a relevant location would be one where individuals may be exposed for eight hours or more in a day). • Indicative examples include office and shop workers, but will generally not include workers occupationally exposed to PM10, as protection is covered by Health and Safety at Work legislation.	• locations where there is a particularly important plant species, where its dust sensitivity is uncertain or unknown; or • locations with a national designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. • indicative example is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) with dust sensitive features.
Low	• the enjoyment of amenity would not reasonably be expected; or • property would not reasonably be expected to be	• locations where human exposure is transient. • indicative examples include public footpaths, playing	• locations with a local designation where the features may be affected by dust deposition. • indicative example is a local Nature

	diminished in appearance, aesthetics or value by soiling; or • there is transient exposure, where the people or property would reasonably be expected to be present only for limited periods of time as part of the normal pattern of use of the land. • Indicative examples include playing fields, farmland (unless commercially-sensitive horticultural), footpaths, short term car parksb and roads.	fields, parks and shopping streets.	Reserve with dust sensitive features.

Regarding the sensitivities assigned of the different types of receptors surrounding the site and numbers of receptors within certain distances of the site, a sensitivity classification for the area can be defined for each. **Appendix Table 9.1.2** to **Appendix Table 9.1.4** indicate the method used to determine the sensitivity of the area for dust soiling, human health and ecological impacts, respectively.

For trackout, as per the guidance, it is only considered necessary consider trackout impacts up to 50m from the edge of the road.

Appendix Table 9.1.2: Sensitivity of the Area to Dust Soiling Effects on People and Property

Receptor Sensitivity	Number of Receptors	Distance from the Source (m)			
		<20	<50	<100	<250
High	**>100**	**High**	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**
	10-100	**High**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Low**
	1-10	**Medium**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
Medium	**>1**	**Medium**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**
Low	**>1**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**	**Low**

Appendix Table 9.1.3: IAQM 2024 Sensitivity of the area to Human Health

Receptor Sensitivity	Annual Mean PM10 concentration	Number of Receptors	Distance from the Source (m)			
			<20	<50	<100	<250
High	>32 µg/m3 (>18 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>100	High	High	High	Medium
		10-100	High	High	Medium	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	28-32 µg/m3 (16-18 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>100	High	High	Medium	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1-10	High	Medium	Low	Low
	24-28 µg/m3 (14-16 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		10-100	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	<24 µg/m3 (<14 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>100	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		10-100	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Medium	>32 µg/m3 (>18 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>10	High	Medium	Low	Low
		1-10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
	28-32 µg/m3 (16-18 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>10	Medium	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	24-28 µg/m3 (14-16 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low
	<24 µg/m3 (<14 µg/m3 in Scotland)	>10	Low	Low	Low	Low
		1-10	Low	Low	Low	Low
Low	-	≥1	Low	Low	Low	Low

Appendix Table 9.1.4: IAQM 2024 Sensitivity of the area to Ecological Impacts

Receptor Sensitivity	Distance from the Source (m)	
	<20	<50
High	High	Medium
Medium	Medium	Low
Low	Low	Low

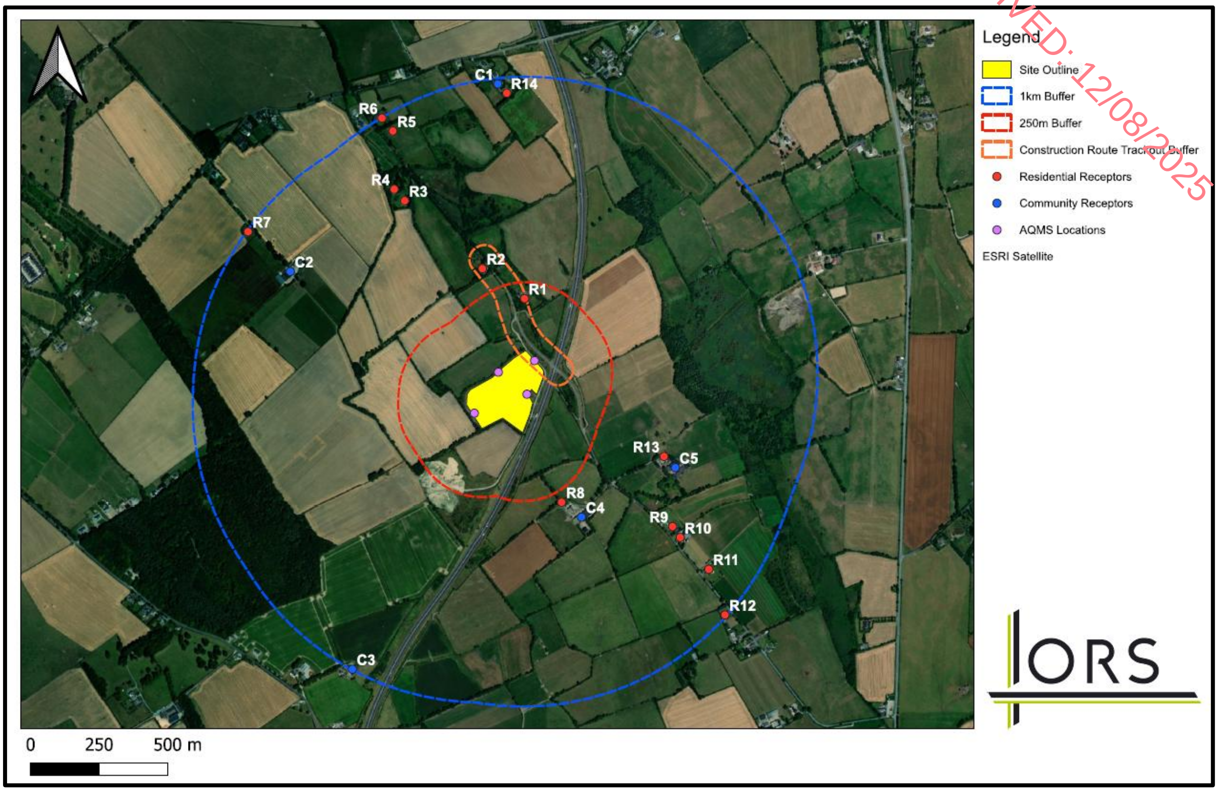
The final step is to use both the dust emission magnitude classification with the sensitivity of the area, to establish a potential risk of effects for each construction activity, before the use of mitigation. **Appendix Table 9.1.5** shows the method used to assign the level of risk for each construction activity.

Appendix Table 9.1.5: IAQM 2024 Risk of Dust Impacts from Earthworks/Construction/Trackout

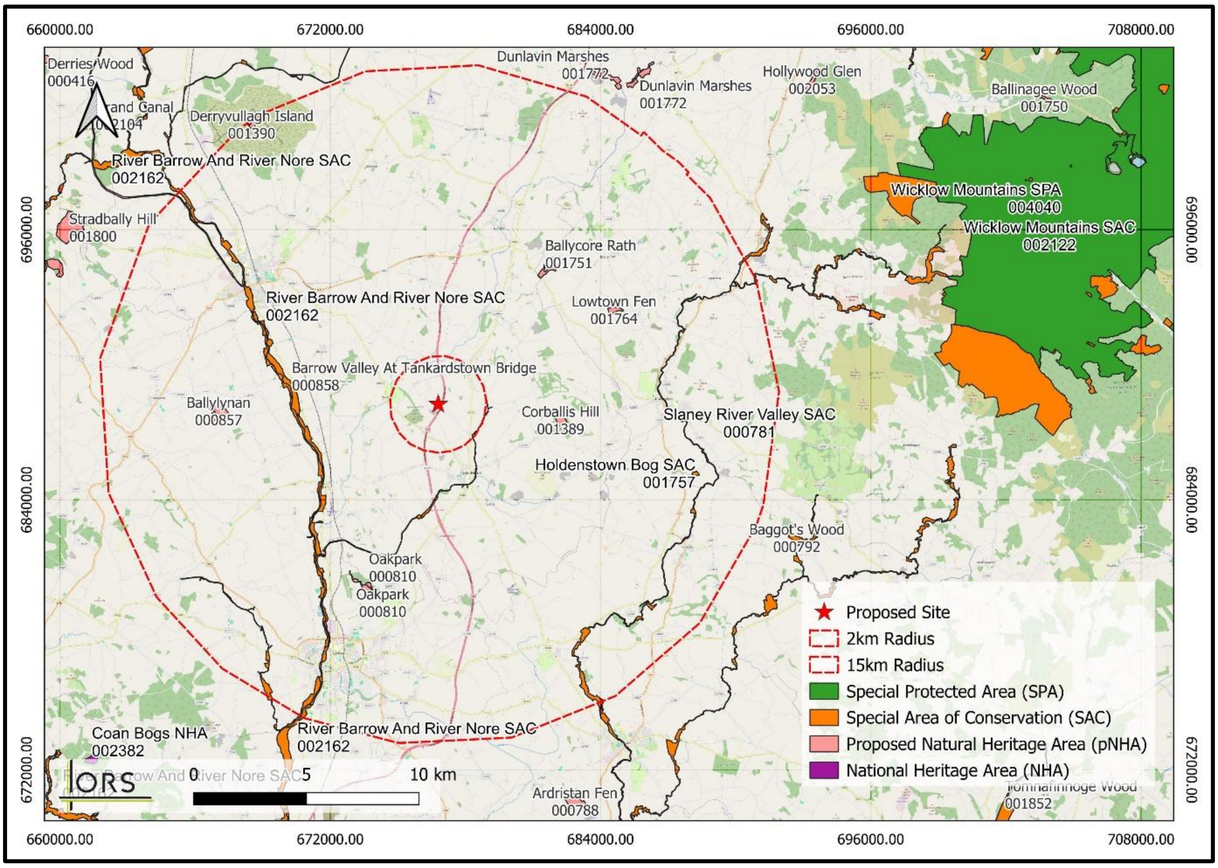
Sensitivity of Area	Dust Emission Magnitude		
	Large	Medium	Small
High	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Medium	Medium Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk
Low	Low Risk	Low Risk	Negligible

APPENDIX 9.2

Appendix Figure 9.3.1: Receptor and AQMS Locations



Appendix Figure 9.3.2: Designated Site Locations



APPENDIX 9.3

Appendix Table 9.3.1: Onsite Monitoring Gaseous Compounds

AQMS Location Reference	Location Description	Grid Reference (ITM)	NO (µg/m³)	NO_2 (µg/m³)	NOx (µg/m³)	H2S (µg/m³)	NH3 (µg/m³)	SO2 (µg/m³)	CO (mg/m³)	PM10 (µg/m³)	PM/2.5 (µg/m³)
AM01			1.00	6.00	6.00	0.10	5.27	1.23	-	-	-
AM02			1.00	6.30	6.30	0.09	3.18	1.23	-	-	-
AM03			1.00	4.40	4.40	0.11	2.39	1.23	-	-	-
AM04			1.00	5.40	5.40	0.08	3.97	1.23	-	-	-
Birr Monitoring Station	Birr	606121, 704883	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30	-	-
Edenderry Monitoring Station	Edenderry Library	663428, 732897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.57	19.64
		Average	**1.00**	**5.53**	**5.53**	**0.10**	**3.70**	**1.23**	**0.30**	**21.57**	**19.64**
Values at LOD											

Appendix Table 9.3.2: Onsite Sniff Test

Location	Odour Intensity	Odour Persistence	Location Sensitivity	Odour Descriptor
Day 1 Sniff Survey – 31/10/2024				
AM01	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM02	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM03	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM04	0	0	0	No detectable odour
Day 2 Sniff Survey – 06/12/2024				
AM01	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM02	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM03	0	0	0	No detectable odour
AM04	0	0	0	No detectable odour

Appendix Figure 9.3.1: AQMS Locations

APPENDIX 9.4

Defining & Describing Odour

Odours are sensations resulting from the reception of a stimulus by the olfactory sensory system, which consists of two separate subsystems: the olfactory epithelium and the trigeminal nerve. The olfactory epithelium, located in the nose, is capable of detecting and discriminating between many thousands of different odours and can detect some of them in concentrations lower than those detectable by currently available analytical instruments (Water Environment Federation, 1995). The function of the trigeminal nerve is to trigger a reflex action that produces a painful sensation. It can initiate protective reflexes such as sneezing to interrupt inhalation. The olfactory system is extremely complex and peoples' responses to odours can be variable. This variability is the result of differences in the ability to detect odour; subjective acceptance or rejection of an odour due to past experience; circumstances under which the odour is detected; and the age, health and attitudes of the human receptor.

Odour Intensity & Threshold

The measure of strength of an odour sensation is called odour intensity and is linked to the odour concentration. The minimum concentration of an odorous substance that causes an olfactory sensation is the odour threshold. Odour thresholds are usually defined by an odour panel. Odour threshold is not a precisely defined value as it depends on the odour panellists involved and the method & means of introducing the odour sensation to the panel. Odour detection concerns the minimum odorous substance concentration necessary to observe the presence of the stimulus however an odour recognition threshold concerns the minimum odorous substance concentration necessary to recognise the nature of the stimulus. Typically, the recognition threshold exceeds the detection threshold by a factor of 2 to 10 (Water Environment Federation, 1995).

Odour Character

The nature of an odour characterizes it from another odour of equal intensity. Odours are identified based on odour descriptor terms (e.g. earthy, chemical etc.). Odour character is assessed by contrast with other odours.

Hedonic Tone

Hedonic tone of an odour concerns its pleasantness or unpleasantness. When an odour is assessed in a test house for its hedonic tone in the neutral context of an olfactometric presentation, the panel is exposed to a stimulus of controlled intensity and duration. The degree of pleasantness or unpleasantness is determined by each panel member's experience and associations. The responses among panel members may differ depending on odour nature; an odour pleasant to some may be found highly unpleasant by others.

Relevant Odour Standards

Exposure of the public to a specific odour comprises of two factors; the concentration & the duration that the public may perceive the odour. The recognition threshold is generally 5 OUE/m3 and the ambient concentration at which the odour may be deemed a nuisance is between 5 and 10 OUE/m3 based on hydrogen sulphide (H2S) (Warren Spring Laboratory, 1980).

The recognition threshold is generally about five times this concentration (5 OUE/m^3) and the ambient concentration at which the odour may be considered a nuisance is between 5 and 10 OUE/m^3 based on hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) (Warren Spring Laboratory, 1980). Clarkson and Misslebrook (1991) proposed that a "faint odour" was an acceptable threshold criteria for the assessment of odour as a nuisance. Historically, it has been generally accepted that ambient odour concentrations of between 5 and 10 OUE/m^3 would give rise to a faint odour only, and that only a distinct odour (ambient concentration of >10 OUE/m^3) could give rise to a nuisance (McGovern & Clarkson, 1994). However, this criteria has generally been based on waste water treatment plants where the source of the odour is generally hydrogen sulphide. In 1990, a survey of the populations surrounding 200 industrial odour sources in the Netherlands showed that there were no justifiable complaints when 98%ile compliance with an odour exposure standard of a "faint odour" (5 - 10 OUE/m^3) was achieved (McGovern & Clarkson, 1994).