

## Discharges to Sewer

### Guidance to the Applicant

# Local Authority Services National Training Group (WSTG)

August 2011

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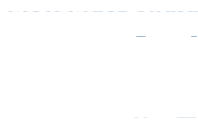


Comhshaol, Pobal agus Rialtas Áitiúil  
Environment, Community and Local Government





# Licensing of discharges to sewer by Local Authorities



Local Authority Services National Training Group

August 2011

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The complete set of documents in support of the Guidance, Procedures and Training on the Licensing of Discharges to Surface Waters, Groundwater and to Sewer for Local Authorities consists of two volumes as follows:

**Volume 1 – Technical Guidance Manual:**

Provides guidance to local Authorities on the licensing of discharges to surface waters, groundwaters, and to sewers in accordance with the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 - 2007.

**Volume 2 – Application Forms & Applicant Guidance:**

- Provides a template application form to be used when applying for a licence to discharge to surface waters;
- Provides guidance to an applicant on applying for a licence to discharge to surface waters;
- Provides a template application form to be used when applying for a licence to discharge to groundwater;
- Provides guidance to an applicant on applying for a licence to discharge to groundwater;
- Provides a template application form to be used when applying for a licence to discharge to sewer;
- Provides guidance to an applicant on applying for a licence to discharge to sewer;

**This document is Volume 2 of the guidance documents.**

Electronic copies of the Application forms are available to download from <http://www.wsntg.ie/publications/index.asp>



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# Glossary of Terms

The following provides a glossary of terms used in this document. The definitions therein are not to be taken as comprehensive but solely as an aid to the non-technical reader.

## ***Abstraction***

In relation to water contained in any source of water, means the doing of anything whereby any of that water is removed from that source of water, whether temporarily or permanently, including anything whereby the water is so removed for the purpose of being transferred to another source of water (*Source: Water Services Act, 2007*)

## ***Agreed Limit of Detection***

The lowest concentration or quantity of a substance that can be distinguished from the absence of that substance. It should be agreed between the regulator and the applicant.

## ***Appropriate Assessment***

In accordance with Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), an Appropriate Assessment is an evaluation of the potential impacts of a plan or project on the conservation objectives of a Natura 2000 site (European network of special areas of conservation and special protection areas), and the development, where necessary, of mitigation or avoidance measures to mitigate negative effects.

## ***Aquifer***

A subsurface layer or layers of rock, or other geological strata, of sufficient porosity and permeability to allow either a significant flow of groundwater or the abstraction of significant quantities of groundwater (Groundwater Regulations, 2010).

## ***Attenuation***

A decrease in pollutant concentrations, flux, or toxicity as a function of physical, chemical and/or biological processes, individually or in combination, in the subsurface environment. Attenuation processes include dilution, dispersion, filtration, sorption, decay, and retardation.

## ***Authorised person***

A person appointed in writing by the Minister or by a Water Services Authority / Local Authority for the purposes of enforcing the legislation under which they have been appointed.

## ***Capacity***

A measure of the ability of groundwater to assimilate or absorb pollutants whilst still maintaining acceptable water quality in relation to applicable groundwater quality standards. The term relates primarily to the chemical status of a groundwater body.

## ***Coastal Water***

The area of surface water on the landward side of a line, every point of which is at a distance of one nautical mile on the seaward side from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of territorial waters is measured, extending where appropriate to the outer limit of transitional waters.

## ***Compliance Point***

The point (location, depth) at which a compliance value should be met. Generally it is represented by a borehole or monitoring well from which representative groundwater samples can be obtained



**Compliance Value**

The concentration of a substance and associated compliance regime that, when not exceeded at the compliance point, will prevent pollution and/or achieve water quality objectives at the receptor.

**Conceptual Hydrogeological Model**

A simplified representation or working description of how a real hydrogeological system is believed to behave on the basis of qualitative analysis of desk study information, field observations and field data. A quantitative conceptual model includes preliminary calculations of water balances, including groundwater flow.

**Conservative Pollutants**

Pollutants which do not readily or easily react or biodegrade in the subsurface environment.

**Contaminant (Chemical) Load**

The volume and concentrations of chemical substances (pollutants) discharged to soil or groundwater.

**Diffuse Sources**

Diffuse sources of pollution are spread over wider geographical areas rather than at individual point locations. Diffuse sources include general land use activities and landspreading of industrial, municipal wastes and agricultural organic and inorganic fertilisers.

**Direct Input**

An input to groundwater that bypasses the unsaturated zone (e.g. direct injection through a borehole) or is directly in contact with the groundwater table in an aquifer either year round or seasonally.

**Domestic Waste Water**

Waste water of a composition and concentration (biological and chemical) normally discharged by a household, and which originates predominantly from the human metabolism or from day to day domestic type human activities, including washing and sanitation, but does not include fats, oils, grease or food particles discharged from a premises in the course of, or in preparation for, providing a related service or carrying on a related trade. (Water Services Act, 2007).

**Downgradient**

The direction of decreasing groundwater levels, i.e. flow direction. Opposite of upgradient.

**Dry Weather Flow (Effluent)**

For a waste water treatment plant, the Dry Weather Flow is the average daily flow to the plant without any contribution from stormwater inflow or infiltration of groundwater into the waste water collection system.

**Dry Weather Flow (Receiving Water)**

The Dry Weather Flow of a stream or river is the annual minimum daily mean flow rate with a return period of 50 years. The Dry Weather Flow is a statistical measure of low flow and usually requires reliable long term low flow data or sufficient information that would allow the estimation of the Dry Weather Flow.

**Environmental Quality Standard (EQS)**

The concentration of a particular pollutant or group of pollutants in a receiving water which should not be exceeded in order to protect human health and the environment.

**Good Groundwater Chemical Status**

The chemical status of a body of groundwater which meets all the conditions for good chemical status set out in Groundwater Regulations 2010, regulations 39 to 43.

***Good Groundwater Status***

Achieved when both the quantitative and chemical status of a groundwater body are good.

***Good Surface Water Chemical Status***

The chemical status of a body of groundwater which meets all the conditions for good chemical status set out in the Surface Water Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 272 of 2009.

***Good Surface Water Status***

Achieved when both the quantitative and chemical status of a surface water body are good.

***Groundwater***

All water which is below the surface of the ground in the saturation zone and in direct contact with the ground or subsoil (Groundwater Regulations, 2010). The EPA interpretation of the settings in which groundwater can occur is presented in Section 3.2.1.

***Groundwater Body (GWB)***

A volume of groundwater defined as a groundwater management unit for the purposes of reporting to the European Commission under the Water Framework Directive. Groundwater bodies are defined by aquifers capable of providing more than 10 m<sup>3</sup> per day, on average, or serving more than 50 persons.

***Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems (GWDTEs)***

These are groundwater dependent wetlands, whereby the dependency is either on groundwater flow, level or chemistry as the controlling factors or qualifying interests of associated habitats. Examples are raised bogs, alkaline fens and turloughs. Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems are listed on the EPA's register of protected areas in accordance with Regulation 8 of the Water Policy Regulations, 2003.

***Groundwater Protection Scheme (GWPS)***

A scheme comprising two principal components: a land surface zoning map which encompasses the hydrogeological elements of risk (of pollution); and a groundwater protection response matrix for different potentially polluting activities (DELG/EPA/GSI, 1999).

***Groundwater Protection Responses (GWPR)***

Control measures, conditions or precautions recommended as a response to the acceptability of an activity within a groundwater protection zone.

***Groundwater Protection Zone (GPZ)***

A zone delineated by integrating aquifer categories or source protection areas and associated vulnerability ratings. The zones are shown on a map, each zone being identified by a code, e.g. SO/H (outer source area with a high vulnerability) or Rk/E (regionally important karstified aquifer with an extreme vulnerability). Groundwater protection responses are assigned to these zones for different potentially polluting activities.

***Groundwater Recharge***

Two definitions: a) the process of rainwater or surface water infiltrating to the groundwater table; b) the volume (amount) of water added to a groundwater system.

***Groundwater Resource***

An aquifer capable of providing a groundwater supply of more than 10 m<sup>3</sup> a day as an average or serving more than 50 persons.

***Hazardous Substances***

Substances or groups of substances that are toxic, persistent and liable to bio-accumulate, and other substances or groups of substances which give rise to an equivalent level of concern. A list of hazardous substances has been published by the EPA (2010a).

***Hydraulic Conductivity***

The rate at which water can move through a unit volume of geological medium under a potential unit hydraulic gradient. The hydraulic conductivity can be influenced by the properties of the fluid, including its density, viscosity and temperature, as well as by the properties of the soil or rock.

***Hydraulic Gradient***

The change in total head of water with distance; the slope of the groundwater table or the piezometric surface.

***Indirect Input***

An input to groundwater where the pollutants infiltrate through soil, subsoil and/or bedrock to the groundwater table.

***Input***

The direct or indirect introduction of pollutants into groundwater as a result of human activity.

***Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICWs)***

Constructed wetlands are artificially constructed or modified wetland systems supporting vegetation, which provide secondary treatment, by physical and biological means, to effluent from a primary treatment step. Constructed wetlands may also be used for tertiary treatment (EPA, 2009a). "Integrated constructed wetlands" have been developed in Ireland to integrate water quality, management of landscape-fit towards improving site aesthetics and enhancement of biodiversity. ICWs can primarily treat domestic waste water and farmyard soiled water. Guidance (DEHLG, 2010) is available that outlines the ICW concept, and provides information on site assessment, design, construction, operation, maintenance and monitoring.

***Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Licence***

A licence for industrial and other activities issued by the EPA under the Environmental Protection Agency Acts, 1992 to 2011.

***Karst***

A distinctive landform characterised by features such as surface collapses, sinking streams, swallow holes, caves, turloughs and dry valleys, and a distinctive groundwater flow regime where drainage is largely underground in solutionally enlarged fissures and conduits.

***Lake***

A body of surface water, which may be artificial or natural.

***Landfill***

A waste disposal site or facility used for the deposit of waste onto or under land.

***Licence Application***

An application to a Local Authority or a Water Services Authority for a licence to discharge trade or sewage effluent to waters or to sewer

**Licensing Authority**

Includes the Water Services Authority (as defined in the Water Services Act, 2007) and the Local Authority (as defined in the Local Government Act, 2001) which includes County Councils and City Councils.

**Limit Objective**

This objective requires the implementation of all measures necessary to limit inputs of non-hazardous substances, into groundwater to ensure that such inputs do not cause deterioration in status or significant and sustained upward trends in their concentrations in groundwater.

**Limit Value**

The mass, expressed in terms of a specific parameter, concentration or level of an emission, or both a specific concentration and level of an emission, that may not be exceeded during one or more periods of time. In this guidance, when not exceeded at the source, the limit value will prevent an unacceptable release to groundwater.

**Minimum Reporting Value (MRV)**

The lowest concentration of a substance that can be determined with a given degree of confidence using commonly available analytical methods, primarily used in the context of hazardous substances. MRVs are not necessarily equivalent to limits of detection.

**Non-hazardous Substances**

Pollutants listed in Schedule 2 of the Groundwater Regulations 2010 that are not considered hazardous, as well as any other non-hazardous pollutants not listed in Schedule 2 but presenting an existing or potential risk of pollution. Non-hazardous substances are listed in a document by the EPA (2010a).

**On-site Waste Water Treatment Systems (OSWTSs)**

A generic term for small-scale waste water treatment systems associated with single houses and small communities or facilities, and mostly associated with septic tanks and intermittent filter systems offering secondary treatment of raw waste water effluent.

**Pathway**

The route which a particle of water and/or chemical or biological substance takes through the environment from a source to a receptor location. Pathways are determined by natural hydrogeological characteristics and the nature of the contaminant, but can also be influenced by the presence of features resulting from human activities (e.g., abandoned ungrouted boreholes which can direct surface water and associated pollutants preferentially to groundwater).

**Permeability**

A measure of a soil or rock's ability or capacity to transmit water under a potential hydraulic gradient (synonymous with hydraulic conductivity).

**Point Source**

Any discernible, confined or discrete conveyance from which pollutants are or may be discharged. These may exist in the form of pipes, ditches, channels, tunnels, conduits, containers, and sheds, or may exist as distinct percolation areas, integrated constructed wetlands, or other surface application of pollutants at individual locations. Examples are discharges from waste water works and effluent discharges from industry.

**Polluting Matter**

Any substance liable to cause pollution, and, for the purpose of this definition, 'substance' includes bacteria and other pathogens, where relevant, and the expression "polluting matter" shall be

construed accordingly. (Source *European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009*).

**Pollution**

The direct or indirect introduction, as a result of human activity, of substances or heat into the air, water or land which may be harmful to human health or the quality of aquatic ecosystems or terrestrial ecosystems directly depending on aquatic ecosystems which result in damage to material property, or which impair or interfere with amenities and other legitimate uses of the environment (Groundwater Regulations, 2010).

**Poorly Productive Aquifers (PPAs)**

Low-yielding bedrock aquifers that are generally not regarded as important sources of water for public water supply but that nonetheless may be important in terms of providing domestic and small community water supplies and of delivering water and associated pollutants to rivers and lakes via shallow groundwater pathways.

**Population Equivalent (p.e.)**

A conversion value which aims at evaluating non-domestic pollution in reference to domestic pollution fixed by EEC directive (Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC) at 60 g/day BOD<sub>5</sub>.

**Pore water**

Water that occupies void spaces between mineral grains in unlithified (uncemented) sediments.

**Preferential Flow**

A generic term used to describe water movement along favoured pathways through a geological medium, bypassing other parts of the medium. Examples include pores formed by soil fauna, plant root channels, weathering cracks, fissures and/or fractures.

**Prevent Objective**

Taking all measures necessary and reasonable to avoid the entry of hazardous substances into groundwater and to avoid any significant increase in their concentration in groundwater.

**Priority Substances**

Those substances or groups of substances, identified by the Commission in accordance with Article 16(2) of the Water Framework Directive and listed in Tables 11 and 12 of Schedule 6 of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009 that have been prioritised for action by the setting of environmental quality standards at Community level.

**Priority Hazardous Substances**

Those substances or groups of substances forming a subset of priority substances identified by the Commission in accordance with Article 16(3) of the Water Framework Directive and for which measures have to be taken to cease or phase-out discharges, losses and emissions and which are listed in Table 12 of Schedule 6 of the European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009.

**Receptor-based Water Quality Standards**

Standards developed to protect receptors, which include drinking water standards, environmental quality standards for surface waters and minimum reporting values. They are used to develop compliance values for assessing inputs to groundwater.

**Receptors**

Receptors are existing and potential future groundwater resources, drinking water supplies (e.g. springs and abstraction wells), surface water bodies into which groundwater discharges (e.g. streams) and groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems (GWDTEs).

**Regulator**

In this document, the EPA or the relevant local authority depending on the type of discharge licence and location.

**River**

A body of inland water flowing for the most part on the surface of the land but which may flow underground for part of its course (Groundwater Regulations, 2010). Upland rivers are generally fast flowing and lowland rivers are generally slow flowing and meandering.

**River Basin**

The area of land from which all surface water run-off flows, through a sequence of streams, rivers and lakes, into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta.

**River Basin District (RBD)**

A group of river basins formally defined by Water Policy (2003) for the purposes of reporting Water Framework Directive requirements to the European Commission.

**River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)**

A detailed document describing the characteristics of a river basin district, the environmental objectives that need to be achieved, and the pollution control measures required to achieve these objectives through a specified work programme.

**Saturated Zone**

The zone below the water table in an aquifer in which all pores and fissures and fractures are filled with water at a pressure that is greater than atmospheric.

**Section 4 Licence**

A licence to discharge to waters, given by local authorities under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 to 1990.

**Section 16 Licence**

A licence to discharge to sewer, given by local authorities under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts 1977 to 1990.

**Sewer**

Drainage pipes and sewers of every description, including storm water sewers, owned by, vested in or controlled by a water services authority, an authorised provider of water services or a person providing water services jointly with or on behalf of a water services authority or an authorised provider of water services, but does not include a drain or service connection (*Source: Water Services Act, 2007*)

**Sewage Effluent**

Effluent from any works, apparatus, plant or drainage pipe used for the disposal to waters of sewage, whether treated or untreated (*Source: Local Government (Water Pollution) Act 1977*)

**Significant and Sustained Upward Trend**

Any statistically and environmentally significant increase in concentration of a pollutant, group of pollutants, or indicator of pollution in groundwater (EPA, 2010b).

**Soil (topsoil)**

The uppermost layer of soil in which plants grow.

**Source Pathway Receptor (SPR) Model**

A SPR model involves identifying whether and how pollution sources are connected to a receptor via a pathway. A conceptual model provides an understanding of all the relationships between SPR factors in a particular hydrogeological setting.

**Source Protection Area**

The catchment area around a groundwater source which contributes water to that source (Zone of Contribution), divided into two areas; the Inner Protection Area (SI) and the Outer Protection Area (SO). The SI is designed to protect the source against the effects of human activities that may have an immediate effect on the source, particularly in relation to microbiological pollution. It is defined by a 100-day time of travel (TOT) from any point below the water table to the source. The SO covers the remainder of the zone of contribution of the groundwater source.

**Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)**

Areas selected and designated under the Natural Habitats Regulations, 1997 (as amended in 1998 and 2005) for the protection of certain habitats and species.

**Storm Water**

Runoff of rainwater mainly in urban settings during high intensity rainfall events. Stormwater may enter and discharge to groundwater or other receptors through storm drains.

**Subsoil**

Unlithified (uncemented) geological strata or materials beneath the topsoil and above bedrock.

**Surface Water**

A discrete and significant element of surface water such as a lake, reservoir, stream, river or canal, part of a stream, river or canal, a transitional water or a stretch of coastal water. (*European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009*)

**Surface Water Bodies**

Inland waters, except groundwater, which are on the land surface (such as reservoirs, lakes, rivers, transitional waters, coastal waters and, under some circumstances, territorial waters) and which occur within a WFD River Basin District.

**Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)**

Generic term used to describe conveyance systems and control structures designed to intercept, manage, and dispose of surface drainage and stormwater in urban settings and the built environment. Components of SuDS may include drains, ponds, soakaways, recharge basins, and porous pavements.

**Threshold Values (TVs)**

Chemical concentration values for substances listed in Schedule 5 of the Groundwater Regulations (2010), which are used for the purpose of chemical status classification of groundwater bodies.

**Trade Effluent**

Effluent from any works, apparatus, plant or drainage pipe used for the disposal to a waste water works of any liquid (whether treated or untreated), either with or without particles of matter in suspension therein, which is discharged from premises used for carrying on any trade or industry (including mining), but does not include domestic waste water or storm water (Water Services Act, 2007).

***Transitional Waters***

Bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to saline coastal waters, and which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.

***Trigger Level***

A parameter value specified in a licence or authorisation, the achievement or exceedance of which requires certain actions to be taken by the licensee.

***UK TAG***

The United Kingdom Technical Advisory Group, a partnership of UK environment and conservation agencies set up to interpret and support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. The EPA is an invited member of the UK TAG.

***Unacceptable Input to Groundwater***

An input of hazardous substances to groundwater, or pollution resulting from an input of non-hazardous substances to groundwater, where these inputs are not exempted by the provisions of Regulation 14 of the Groundwater Regulations (2010).

***Unsaturated Zone***

The zone between the land surface and the water table, in which pores, fractures and fissures are only partially filled with water. Also known as the vadose zone.

***Vulnerability***

The intrinsic geological and hydrogeological characteristics that determine the ease with which groundwater may be contaminated by human activities (Fitzsimmons et al, 2003).

***Waste Licence***

A licence for activities in the waste sector given by the EPA under the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2010.

***Waste Water Effluent***

Any quantity or volume of waste water generated from a domestic, industrial, or commercial facility. Typically disposed of via an onsite waste water treatment system or a specially designed treatment facility such as a waste water treatment plant.

***Waste Water Discharge Licence or Certificate of Authorisation***

Issued by the EPA to sanitary authorities under the Waste water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007 and 2011.

***Water Body***

A WFD management unit. It refers to all types of waters, including surface water bodies, transitional and coastal water bodies, as well as groundwater bodies.

***Water Table***

The uppermost level of saturation in an aquifer at which the pressure is atmospheric.

***Water Pollution***

The discharge by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy into the aquatic environment, the results of which are such as to cause hazards to human health, harm to living resources and to aquatic ecosystems, damage to amenities or interference with other legitimate uses of water.



***Water Services Authority***

Includes a County Council or a City Council as defined in the Local Government Act, 2001, (sanitary authority or local authority).

***Zone of Contribution (ZOC)***

The area surrounding a pumped well or spring that encompasses all areas or features that supply groundwater to the well or spring. It is defined as the area required to support an abstraction and/or overflow (in the case of springs) from long-term groundwater recharge

# Guidance to the Applicant – Discharge to Sewer

**THESE GUIDANCE NOTES MUST BE READ IN FULL BEFORE THE APPLICATION FORM MAY BE COMPLETED**

## **‘GUIDANCE ON APPLYING FOR A DISCHARGE LICENCE’**

### **Application for a Licence to Discharge to Sewer**

The Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts, 1977 & 1990  
and  
The Water Services Act, 2007

**THESE GUIDANCE NOTES MUST BE READ IN FULL BEFORE THE APPLICATION FORM MAY BE COMPLETED**

# 1. About the Guidance Notes

These guidance notes have been prepared to assist persons in the preparation of an application for a licence to **discharge effluent to sewer**. The document should be read with reference to the Application Form available from the licensing authority.

The information contained herein is for guidance only and should not be interpreted as definitive as regards the information a Licensing Authority may seek in respect of a licence application.

Guidance is provided on the following matters:

- Legal obligations to obtain a licence;
- General procedures for processing a licence application;
- Information to be submitted concerning the characteristics of the effluent;
- Information required concerning prior treatments;
- Information concerning the impact on the sewer;

**Section 2** identifies discharges for which a licence to discharge must be held. A licence to discharge to sewer is required under Sections 16 of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977. The full implementation of the provisions of the Water Services Act, 2007 will replace Section 16 of the 1977 Act and henceforth a licence to discharge to sewer will be required in accordance with the requirements of the Water Services Act, 2007.

This guidance refers to the Licensing Authority. In respect of licenses to discharge to sewer the licensing authority is the local authority in whose functional area the discharge is located. This reference is to be interpreted as a sanitary authority in respect of licences to discharge under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 or a Water Service Authority for licenses to discharge under the Water Services Act, 2007.

**Section 3** provides details of the process involved in making an application to the licensing authority for a licence to discharge effluent to sewer. The Applicant's responsibilities in terms of completing the application form and in terms of taking actions as prescribed in legislation are also outlined in this section.

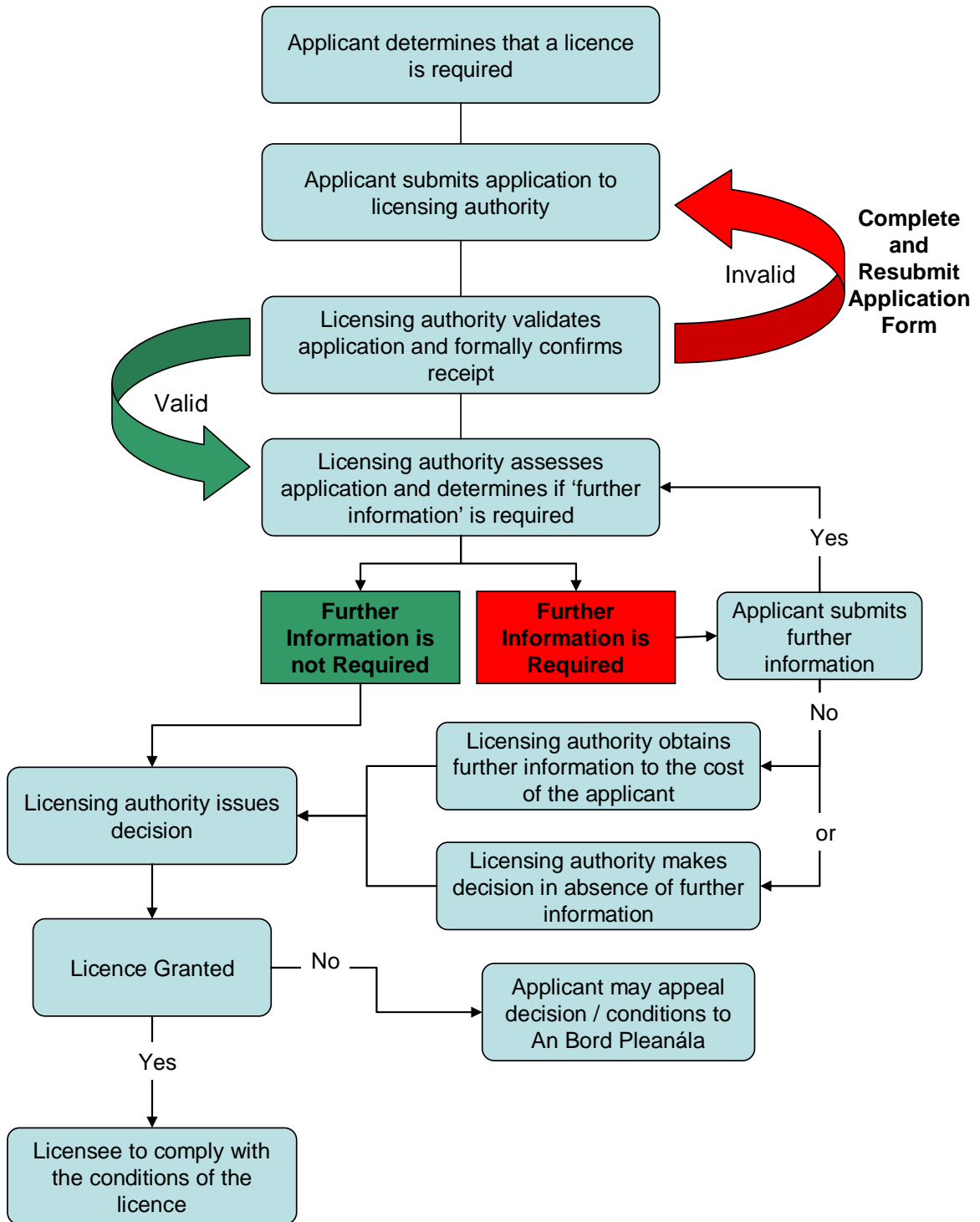
**Section 4** provides guidance on the completion of the various parts of the application form and on the information to form part of the application. Technical guidance is also provided to assist the applicant in determining the potential impact of the proposed discharge on the environment.

**Section 5** refers to the next steps that take place following the making of an application.

Please note that this document does not purport to be and should not be considered a legal interpretation of the provisions and requirements of the Local Government (Water pollution) Acts, 1977 and 1990 and the Water Services Act, 2007 and all associated Regulations.

An overview of the procedure involved in licensing of discharges to sewer is provided hereunder.

## Process for Licensing Discharges to Sewer



## 2. Requirement for a Discharge Licence

### 2.1. Licence from the Local Authority

Local Authorities and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have legal responsibility for the control of pollution through the regulation of emissions to the environment. Effluent discharges to sewer can be regulated by the EPA or local authorities through licensing.

It is an offence to cause or permit the discharge of any trade effluent or other matter (other than domestic sewage or storm water) to a sewer, except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the appropriate regulatory authority. The EPA and local authority may prescribe conditions in a licence for the preservation and protection of the environment.

The type and scale of the activity will determine the regulatory authority responsible for licensing of effluent discharges.

1. Activities which are listed in the First Schedule of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (as amended by the Protection of the Environment Act, 2003), are licensable by the EPA.
2. Local authorities are responsible for licensing discharges to air and water from activities which fall below the thresholds specified in the First Schedule of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (as amended).

A copy of the First Schedule of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (as amended) is included in Appendix A of this document. Applicants for a licence to discharge to sewer must first determine the appropriate regulatory authority for licensing of the activity causing the discharge.

### 2.2. Discharges to Sewer

Local authorities are given powers under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts, 1977 & 1990 to control the discharge of effluent to sewer.

It should be noted that the Water Services Act, 2007 which is yet to be fully implemented, will become the primary piece of legislation concerning the licensing of discharges to **sewer** following the publication of a Commencement Order for Section 63 of the Act.

If the activity causing the discharge does not fall under the remit of the First Schedule of the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (as amended by the Protection of the Environment Act, 2003) an application for a licence must be made to the local authority in whose functional area the discharge is to occur.

Effluent discharges for which **a discharge licence must be obtained** under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 are as follows:

- All domestic wastewater discharges to surface water;
- All trade effluent discharges to surface water;
- All discharges of domestic wastewater greater than 5m<sup>3</sup> in any period of 24 hours which is discharged to an aquifer (groundwater) from a septic tank or other disposal unit by means of a percolation area, soakage pit or other method;
- All trade effluent discharges to groundwater;
- All trade effluent discharges to sewer;

The following discharges are **exempt from having to hold a discharge licence** under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977:

- Discharges to tidal waters from vessels or marine structures;
- Discharges from a sewer owned by, vested in or controlled by a Water Services Authority;
- Discharges exempted from licensing under Regulations made by the Minister in accordance with Section 4(10) of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977;
- Trade effluent discharged by a Water Services Authority in the course of the performance of its powers and duties, other than from a sewer;
- Domestic sewage not exceeding in volume 5m<sup>3</sup> in any period of 24 hours which is discharged to an aquifer from a septic tank or other disposal unit by means of a percolation area, soakage pit or other method (including ICW);
- The discharge of domestic-type effluent only to sewer;
- The discharge of storm water only to sewer;
- Discharges subject to IPPC licensing by the EPA. Such activities are identified in the First Schedule to the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 - 2007

# 3. Application Procedure

## 3.1. Pre-Application

### *Initial Consultation with the Licensing Authority*

Although not mandatory, it is advisable that applicants make contact with the licensing authority prior to submitting an application for discharges to sewer. Prior consultation has the following advantages:

- confirmation can be given as to the appropriate licensing authority;
- information to be submitted with the application can be clarified which may avoid the possibility of a request for further information and resulting delays in the determination of the licence application;
- advice can be sought on any amendments necessary to the existing proposals to allow an application to be processed ( e.g. the level treatment proposed may not be sufficient);
- advice on the source of information necessary to complete the application form.

Arrangements for prior consultations should be made by contacting the licensing authority in advance. Contact details are provided on the Application Form.

## 3.2. Completing the Application Form

An application for a licence to discharge to sewer must be made using an application form available from the licensing authority in whose functional area the discharge is proposed.

Multiple discharges from the one premises may require multiple applications. Advice on this matter can be obtained from the licensing authority.

Application forms must be signed and dated by the appropriate person(s) as required in the relevant parts of the form. Failure to provide such signatures will result in the application being deemed incomplete and the licensing authority will be unable to process the application further until such time as the appropriate signatures are provided.

Where any part of the application form does not provide sufficient space to supply the information required additional sheets may be attached to the form. A template for additional sheets is provided in Appendix B of this document.

All relevant supporting information must be included with the application form. Such supporting information may include an associated environmental impact statement, the results of any investigations carried out, etc. All additional documentation must be complete and include a table of contents. Where the supporting information is related to a particular Part or Section of the application form, this must be referenced on the cover page to the supporting information.

A Checklist is included as part of the application form to ensure that all required information is included with the application.

An application for a licence to discharge to sewer will be deemed invalid where the applicant fails to provide appropriate signatures or fails to provide the appropriate fee in support of the application.

In all other circumstances where a licensing authority identifies that sections of the form have not been completed appropriately, the licensing authority may request further information in accordance with Section 17(3) of the 1978 Regulations.

### 3.3. Documentation / Information to Support the Application

The Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations, 1978 require that licence applications must be accompanied by particular information as follows.

1. Plans and other particulars to describe the premises, drainage system and any works, apparatus or plant from which the effluent is to be discharged;
2. Particulars of the nature, chemical composition, anticipated temperature, volume and rate of discharge;
3. Details of the proposed method of any treatment of the effluent and the period or periods during which the effluent is to be discharged;
4. A general description of the process or activity giving rise to the discharge;
5. The results of any investigation made into the impact of the discharge on the sewerage system;
6. Identify the point of discharge;

The application form includes sections for the insertion of the aforementioned information.

The licensing authority may, in accordance with Section 17(3) of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations, 1978 request further information as may be reasonably requested to assist them in making a determination on the application. Such information may include:

1. Toxicity testing of the effluent;
2. Details of proposals for dealing with sludge.

The Regulations require that additional information requested by the licensing authority should be provided within 3 months of the request. If an applicant fails to submit the requested information within this timeframe the licensing authority may carry out investigations necessary to gather the information requested, the cost of which may be charged to the applicant. Alternatively, the licensing authority may proceed to make a determination of the application in the absence of such information.

### 3.4. Submitting the Application

Applicants for a licence to discharge effluent to **sewer** are required to submit *one original* hard copy of the application form and any additional sheets *plus one hard copy* and *one electronic copy* to the licensing authority (*Note where an electronic copy cannot be provided, one additional hard copy of the application should be provided*).



The completed application form, accompanied by all relevant information and payment, is to be sent to the address given on the application form and clearly labelled as follows:

**“Application for a licence under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 to discharge to sewer”**

*Note: this will be replaced by “Application for a licence under the Water Services Act, 2007, to discharge to sewer” once section 63 of the Act is commenced.*

### 3.5. Application Fee

Applications must be accompanied by an application fee. The amount of the fee is prescribed in the Local Government (Water Pollution) (Fees) Regulations, 2001 and currently stands at €80. This fee may be revised at any time by the Minister through the introduction of amendment legislation.

The application will not be processed unless the correct fee has been included.

Payment is to be made by cheque or bank draft made payable to the appropriate licensing authority.

## 4. The Application Form

### **Part I – Declaration & Signatures**

This part of the application form is to be completed by all applicants for a licence to discharge to any sewer. Declarations and signatures are required from the Applicant confirming that they are aware of their legal obligations under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Acts to implement the conditions of any licence granted in terms of the discharge identified in their application.

### **Part II – General Details**

This part is to be completed by all applicants for a licence to discharge to any sewer. This part of the form requires that contact details of the Applicant (and as applicable the Agent making the application on behalf of the Applicant) are provided. Details about the premises and activity from which the effluent discharge relates are also to be provided in this part of the application form.

### **Part III – Effluent Details**

This part is to be completed by all applicants for a licence to discharge to any sewer. Details on the effluent quality and volume must be provided in this part of the application form. Any proposed effluent treatment and pollution control measures are also to be detailed in this part.

### **Part IV – Discharges to Sewer**

This part is to be completed where it is proposed to discharge trade effluent to sewer. Details of the sewer to which it is proposed to discharge must be provided. The licensing authority may require that additional information regarding the potential impact of the discharge on the sewerage system be provided.

The applicant is advised to read the entire application form plus these guidance notes before commencing to complete the form. The applicant should first complete **Part II** through to **Part IV** before providing the signatures of the applicant and responsible person in **Part I**.

#### 4.1. Part I – Declaration & Signatures

##### **PART I - Section 1**

This section of the application form requires that the signatures of the Applicant and, where applicable, the Agent making the application on behalf of the Applicant.

**The Applicant and, where appropriate the Agent must attach duly authorised signatures confirming their respective responsibilities for the preparation of the licence and in respect of the Applicant that they are aware of the legal obligations attaching to compliance with licence conditions.**

### ***Definitions***

<b>Applicant</b>	The ‘Applicant’ can be an individual, group of individuals or corporate body whose activities are responsible for the discharge. The Applicant is legally responsible for ensuring compliance with the licence conditions where it is granted.
<b>Agent</b>	The ‘Agent’ is nominated by the Applicant to act on their behalf for the purposes of completing the application form. The Agent has no responsibility relating to the implementation of the licence where it is granted.

**Where signatures of the Applicant are sought, they must be provided as follows:**

- **Where the Applicant is an individual – the signature of the individual is required;**
- **Where the Applicant is a group of individuals – the signature of one individual in the group is required;**
- **Where the Applicant is a Company – the signature of a duly authorised person within that Company is required e.g. Director of the Company.**

**Where a licence is granted, the legal responsibility for ensuring compliance with the licence will rest with the legal entity itself i.e. the individual, Group or Company as the case may be.**

### ***Class of Discharge***

Applicants are required to provide information as to the class of discharge to which the application relates, whether the discharge is a trade effluent, domestic effluent or a combination of both. (Refer to the Glossary of this guidance for definitions of each).

### ***Compliance with Terms of Licence***

The Applicant is required to declare that it is fully aware of the legal obligations under the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 to abide by the conditions of the licence (where it is granted) and acknowledge that they may be subject to criminal liability whereby the terms of the licence are not complied with.

## **PART I - Section 2**

Section 2 outlines the legal obligations imposed on the local authority (licensing authority) to make licence applications available for inspection by third parties.

### ***Disclosure of Information***

Under the Freedom of Information Act, 1997 (as amended) the local authority must make any records held by them available to the public. This includes licences granted under the Local Government (Water Pollution) 1977 and associated documentation which may include the completed application form.

The Applicant, and where applicable, the Agent are asked to sign a declaration to confirm that they have made themselves aware of the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act and that they understand that there is a legal obligation on the licensing authority to make the discharge licence application available for inspection by third parties.

### ***Confidentiality***

When completing an application form, any information which is considered as confidential must be clearly identified. The grounds for which the information is considered confidential must also be clearly stated.

Circumstances under which confidentiality may apply include where the information is commercially sensitive or includes matters of National security for example:

- trade secrets of a person;
- financial, commercial, scientific or technical or other information whose disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in a material financial loss or gain to the person to whom the information relates, or could prejudice the competitive position of that person in the conduct of his or her profession or business or otherwise in his or her occupation;
- data whose disclosure could prejudice the conduct or outcome of contractual or other negotiations of the person to whom the information relates;
- data on State security or international relations;

Where information is deemed confidential, the licensing authority will remove the information from the application form and/or licence before making the documentation available for inspection by third parties. For this reason it is requested that where feasible, information that is considered to be confidential should be submitted in a manner that will allow it to be easily removed e.g. on an additional sheet. All such information should be clearly marked as 'Confidential'. The licensing authority will mark in the public file where confidential information has been removed.

**The Applicant and as appropriate the Agent acting on behalf of the Applicant are required to sign a declaration acknowledging the obligations of the Licensing Authority in respect of the disclosure of information and confidentiality.**

#### ***False or Misleading Information***

Article 6 of the *Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977* states that it is an offence to knowingly or deliberately provide false or misleading information in a licence application. The Applicant is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine. Any licence granted on the basis of such false information shall be revoked.

**The Applicant (and where applicable the Agent acting on behalf of the Applicant) is required to sign a declaration that the information is accurate and true to the best knowledge of the Applicant and the Agent.**

## 4.2. Part II – General Details

### **PART II - Section 1**

Part II, Section 1 of the application form requires contact details for the Applicant (whose activities are causing the discharge and where applicable the Agent (the person or persons who have prepared the application on behalf of the Applicant)).

Both the applicant and (where applicable) the agent will be communicated with during the processing and determination of the licence application. When a licence is granted, further communications will be to the Applicant (who then becomes the licensee).

### ***A. Details of the Applicant***

Details **must be provided** of the Applicant including a named person to whom all correspondence subsequent to the issuance of the licence should be addressed. (Principal Contact).

If a licence is granted it will be granted in the name of the Applicant (which may be an individual, group of individuals or a Company).

**Note:** Were the Applicant is a group, such as a management group or residents association, and such group ceases to exist or the Principal Contact changes, details should be submitted to the Licensing Authority immediately. Where the Applicant is a Company, any changes in the structure of Company that would result in a change in the principal contact or any sale of the Company must be notified to the Licensing Authority immediately.

**Where the Applicant is a Company a Certificate of Incorporation must be included with the application listing the names of Directors.**

### ***B. Details of the Agent***

Where an Agent is making the application on behalf of the Applicant, details must be provided of the Agent including a named person to whom all correspondence concerning the licence application should be addressed (Principal Contact).

## **PART II - Section 2**

Section 2 of Part II requires details about the premises from which the effluent is generated.

### ***A (i) Site Details***

Details must be provided concerning the address of the premises from which it is proposed to discharge effluent. A grid reference (Irish Transverse Mercator) for the site must also be provided. This shall comprise six-digit Easting and Northing coordinates. The grid reference should represent the centre point of the site.

<b>Where do I get co-ordinates from?</b>	The OSI have developed an interactive mapping system which gives the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) co-ordinates i.e. the grid reference.  <a href="http://ims0.osiemaps.ie/website/publicviewer/main.aspx">http://ims0.osiemaps.ie/website/publicviewer/main.aspx</a>  Provide six digit easting and northing co-ordinates.
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### ***Existing Permissions/Licenses***

Information is to be provided of any existing planning permission and/or discharge licenses that are in place for the premises to which the licence application relates. Reference numbers must be provided.

### ***Site Maps/Drawings***

Applications must be accompanied by a site location map, site layout map and site drainage drawings. The following requirements apply:-

- All maps and drawings must be to scale and must indicate the scale on the map/drawing. The scale must be appropriate to the information presented in the map/drawing.
- All maps and drawings are to be printed on paper which is not below A3 size or above A0 size.
- All maps and drawings must be uniquely numbered and labelled. The map/drawing label must identify what is shown on the map/drawing.
- All maps and drawings must refer to the Part of the application form to which they relate e.g. in this case, the site location map relates to Part II – Section 2.
- All maps and drawings must have a north arrow.
- All maps must indicate the relevant Ordnance Survey Ireland licence number and sheet number.
- All maps/drawings must show the date of production.

The specific details to be provided in each map are outlined below:

#### 1. Site Location Map

- Show clearly, on a Discovery Series Map, the location of the premises from which it is proposed to discharge.
- Clearly identify the Townland(s) in which the site is located.
- Show clearly the boundaries of the site from which the discharge is generated.
- Identify clearly the sewer to which it is proposed to discharge indicating the point of discharge.
- Identify clearly any waterbodies in the area.
- Identify any surface water or groundwater abstractions in the area.
- Provide the map at a scale of not less than 1:10000.

#### 2. Site Layout Map

- Show clearly the boundaries of the site from which the discharge is generated.
- Where the discharge relates to an existing development, provide a footprint of all existing over-ground and underground buildings / structures located within the boundary of the site.
- Where the discharge relates to a proposed development, provide a footprint of all proposed over-ground and underground buildings / structures located within the boundary of the site. Identify also any existing structures located within the site boundary.
- Where effluent treatment is provided prior to discharge, clearly identify the footprint of the treatment system and all associated facilities e.g. storage tanks, soakaway areas, outfall pipe etc.
- Clearly identify the discharge point location(s) on the map i.e. the point(s) at which the discharge enters the sewer.
- Clearly identify the location(s) of any effluent sampling chambers.
- Clearly identify areas on the site where raw materials, products and wastes are stored.
- Provide the map at a scale of not less than 1:2500.

### 3. Site Drainage System Drawings

- Show clearly the boundaries of the site from which the discharge is generated.
- Clearly identify and annotate the existing and proposed foul water and storm water drainage on the site. Indicate the location of any emergency overflows.
- Show the location of any existing and proposed treatment facility on site and the location of all effluent outfalls.
- Provide the map at a scale of not less than 1:500.

#### ***Outfall Details***

Information is to be provided concerning the details of the outfall design and should include:

- Details of the outfall design criteria;
- Details of the pipe diameter and construction material;
- Details on the design of the outfall at the point of discharge e.g. is it open ended etc.;
- Details on how the pipe will be constructed;
- Detail on whether the outfall is a new or existing structure;
- Detail on whether the discharge is the only flow through the outfall or are a number of discharges piped through the one outfall;

Scaled drawings of the outfall pipe are to be provided.

#### **A (ii) Type of Premises**

Information must be provided to identify the sector from which the discharge will be generated e.g. from an industrial activity, commercial activity etc. This information will provide the licensing authority with a general indication of the effluent characteristics likely to be encountered at the premises e.g. effluent generated from a facility involved in food preparation is likely to have a greater fats, oils and greases content than a domestic discharge.

#### **A (iii) Activities Carried Out on Site**

Details are to be provided of the activities carried out on site in order to provide the licensing authority with information on the potentially polluting material stored, produced and discharged from the site.

#### ***Operational Information:***

Where the effluent is generated from a commercial or industrial activity a brief overview of the primary processes / activities carried out on site is to be provided. This overview should include a schematic process flow diagram of each unit operation and a brief description detailing its purpose. Identify all elements of the process where aqueous emissions to the environment are generated. Identify any sources of contaminated wash water or contaminated drainage from the site.

#### ***Process Materials, Products & Waste Disposal:***

Where effluent is generated from a commercial or industrial activity **Appendix A** and **Appendix B** of the application form are to be completed.

Appendix A requires that a list of raw materials used/stored on site be provided. This is also to include any cleaning products, any fuels and any thermal control products used/stored on site. Where known, the material's EC number and classification under the *European Communities (Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) Regulations, 1994* should be included. Material Safety Data Sheets should also be provided.

Appendix B requires details of all wastes generated on site. Applicants are required to identify how these wastes are removed from site. Refer to the European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List published by the EPA for more information on the European Waste Catalogue Number.

#### 4.3. Part III – Effluent Details

##### **PART III - Section 1**

Section 1 of Part III of the application form requires details of the effluent to be discharged.

Where an application refers to a new discharge information must be provided to show how the volume and characteristics of the discharge were determined. If the application refers to an existing discharge the volume and characteristics should be derived from monitoring data.

##### ***A. Effluent Details***

###### ***Type of effluent***

The type of effluent must be defined as domestic, trade or a combination of both. Definitions of domestic and trade effluents are provided in the Glossary of Terms provided at the start of this guidance document.

It is recognised that the discharge of domestic-type effluent to sewer does not require a discharge licence however it is requested that, where available, information on domestic effluent flows and loads be provided.

###### ***Population Equivalent***

The pollution loading should be characterised by measurements or estimates for the various physical and chemical parameters of the effluent.

The pollution loading from domestic effluents should be expressed in terms of the pollution loading generated by an equivalent domestic population, referred to as the population equivalent (p.e.). One population equivalent has a five day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) of 60 grams of oxygen per day. Therefore, if the BOD component of the pollution loading is known (kg/day) the p.e. can be calculated by dividing by 60 and multiplying by 1000. Similarly, if the population responsible for a domestic effluent discharge is 500, the p.e. is 500 and the pollution loading is 30kg/BOD/day (500x60/1000).

For a proposed new discharge, the BOD load in the effluent may be estimated using population data. For an existing discharge, the BOD load in the effluent should be measured based on flow proportional composite sampling.

###### ***Dry Weather Flow***

Applicants must provide information on the rate and volume of the discharge. For domestic effluents flow is expressed in terms of dry weather flow (DWF). DWF is expressed as litres/person/day and can range typically from 110 litres to 180 litres /person/day (typically taken as 150 l/h/d). Allowance needs to be made for infiltration.

For an existing discharge measured flow monitoring data should be provided.

Applications must include information on the method used to determine the p.e. and the methodology used in establishing DWF.



*Note: Flow rates and organic pollution load of domestic effluent from commercial and institutional premises will vary from that of residential premises depending on the activities carried out on the premises. Information on typical flows and loads from different types of commercial premises may be sourced from the EPA Wastewater Treatment Manuals.*

**Trade Effluent – Flow Data:**

Trade effluent flows are often influenced by the process / activity from which the effluent is generated. Information on daily variations and seasonal variations must be provided.

Where the effluent discharges from the premises consists of a combination of trade and domestic effluent, the contribution from both categories of effluent must be addressed separately in the sections provided in the application form.

**Effluent Characteristics**

Information must be provided on the characteristics of waste waters / effluents before treatment (where it is provided) and as discharged. The information is to be provided in **Appendix C** and **Appendix D** of the application Form.

**Appendix C:**

Details of the physical, chemical and bacteriological components of the effluent are to be identified in Appendix C.

For trade effluents all sections of Appendix C must be completed. The characteristics of effluents will be largely determined by the raw materials and the processes that result in effluent discharges. Where treatment is provided prior to discharge the characteristics prior to treatment and as discharged must be provided. Where a parameter is not applicable to the effluent this must be indicated by insertion of **N/A** in the columns in Appendix C under ‘As discharged’. Failure to indicate thus may result in a request for additional information.

It is the responsibility of the Applicant to provide complete information on the full characteristic of the effluent which are known to the Applicant and could be inferred for the raw materials and processes which result in the discharge.

For an existing discharge the characteristics of the effluent shall be determined from monitoring and sampling based on 24-hour composite flow proportional samples.

**Appendix D:**

Details of dangerous substances stored on the site or used in any industrial / commercial activity shall be provided in Appendix D. In addition, information should be provided concerning the recovery and disposal of dangerous substances, for example:-

- empty drums which contained dangerous substances are returned to the suppliers for disposal;
- washings of vessels or containers containing dangerous substances;
- stillings, sludges or residuals from processes.

***Effluent Variability:***

Variations in the volume or characteristics of the effluent should be described. Such variability may be related to *inter alia*:

- seasonal activities such as effluents from the manufacture of milk products such as cheese making, discharge of ullage from brewing operations, etc.;
- batch manufacturing processes resulting in varying effluent types on different days/weeks/ months;
- changes in activities carried out within the boundary of the site to which the discharge relates;

***Fats, Oils & Greases:***

Food preparation activities tend to produce effluents with higher fats, oils and greases (FOG) content than would be expected in a domestic-type effluent discharge only. The typical concentration of FOG in domestic waste water is in the range of 50mg/l to 100mg/l. High FOG concentrations can cause problems in sewers and downstream treatment processes. If the effluent results either wholly or partially through food preparation activities or other such activities which produces an effluent with elevated FOG e.g. dairy process, information must be provided on proposals for recovery, treatment, removal and disposal of FOG prior to discharge.

***Food Waste Management:***

The Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations, 2009 require that major generators of food waste make provisions for source segregation of food waste and to keep such material separate from non-biodegradable materials, other waste and contaminants for separate disposal. Schedule 1 of the regulations identify the classes of premises to which the Regulations apply (a copy of the Schedule is provided in Appendix D).

The regulations prescribe that where source segregation is to be provided, the producer must not use purpose built mechanical devices to shred or hydrate or otherwise alter the structure of food waste for the purposes of facilitating its discharge in waste water to a service connection, drain or sewer.

A licensing authority may require an applicant to provide evidence of food waste segregation in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

***Other Discharges:***

Information should be provided of any other discharges from the site which are already subject to a licence or don't require a licence and which are not the subject of the licence application. Such discharges include storm water. The locations and particulars of other discharges should be provided. Where there are none, this should be stated on the application form.

***Water Supply:***

The source of all water supplies to the site e.g. from a well, public mains, private scheme etc. must be provided including estimations or measurements of the volume of water used per day.

## **PART III - Section 2**

Section 2 of Part III refers to on-site treatment facilities. Where effluents are treated prior to discharge details are to be provided concerning the type of treatment and operational arrangements. Where the treatment system is operated and maintained by a third party contact details must be provided.

### ***Waste Water Treatment System Overview***

The particulars of the treatment system proposed must be provided. Details to be submitted should include but are not limited to the following:

- Level of treatment e.g. primary, secondary, tertiary etc.
- Type of treatment e.g. lamella type primary settlement, activated sludge secondary treatment, chemical addition for phosphorus removal, sludge thickening and dewatering, etc.
- Details of the treatment works such as the treatment works capacity, size of the various unit processes, facilities for expansion, etc.
- Schematic process flow diagram.
- Where the works are a package plant, the type and model are to be detailed and the manufacturer's technical information is to be submitted.
- Site drawing at an appropriate scale identifying points at which the licensing authority can have access for sampling purposes.
- Performance guarantees for the various treatment processes e.g. level of reduction of a parameter (% removal), treated effluent concentrations, limits (ph 6.5 -8.5), etc.

### ***Maintenance:***

Where the effluent is to undergo treatment prior to discharge, details must be provided concerning the arrangements that have been put in place for maintaining the treatment system. Such details should include:

- Arrangements for undertaking maintenance required in the manufacturer's technical documents;
- Details of the person/company responsible for the maintenance of the treatment system;
- Details of any proposed maintenance programme;
- Details of any spare parts to be held on site;

### ***Plant Failure:***

Information is to be provided concerning measures in place to detect any failure of the treatment system. Such measures may include:

- The provision of an alarm call-out system or telemetry system;
- Arrangements for inspections and monitoring.

### ***Sludge:***

Where sludge is a by-product of the effluent treatment, information must be provided concerning sludge disposal. Such information may comprise:

- A copy of a sludge management plan where one has been developed;
- Details of the volumes of sludge that will be generated;
- Details of any sludge treatment proposed before removal from site e.g. dewatering;

- Details of volumes of sludge and where the sludge is to be sent e.g. to agricultural lands or to a waste recovery / disposal facility;
- Details the person / company authorised to collect such waste from the premises (waste collection permit holder);

### **PART III - Section 3**

Section 3 of Part III seeks information on proposals for monitoring the discharge and proposals for controlling accidental discharges and details of emergency procedures.

#### ***A. Effluent Monitoring***

Information should be provided concerning any proposals to carry out monitoring of effluent volumes and characteristics. Any proposals for providing access to the effluent for the purposes on monitoring must also be provided.

Such information may include the following:

- Type of flow equipment to be used;
- Location of flow monitoring equipment;
- Number of sampling events to be undertaken per year and frequency of same;
- Parameters to be analysed;
- Location of sampling point e.g. *sample to be taken from manhole located 1m upstream of the discharge point*;
- Details of sampling equipment to be used e.g. permanent / temporary, time or flow proportional, composite or grab, make and model of equipment (if any);
- Accreditation details (if any) of the laboratory undertaking the effluent analysis;

The licensing authority may require access to the site for the purposes of compliance monitoring. Information should be provided concerning arrangements in place to allow for monitoring by the licensing authority. Precise details should be provided including a description of the monitoring point with coordinates defining the location.

#### ***B. Pollution Control***

Information is required on any arrangements that are in place to prevent accidental discharges and any arrangements to be put in place for emergency responses. Some examples of measures to prevent the accidental discharge of effluent are provided below:

- The control of the movement of material on site;
- Bunding of areas used for the storage of potentially polluting matter;
- Alarm system in the event of plant failure;
- Provision of storage tanks to hold the effluent where the effluent treatment plant fails;

Contact details are to be provided of the person to be contacted by the licensing authority in the event of an accidental discharge or other event for which the licensing authority may require urgent actions to be taken by the licensee.

#### 4.4. Part IV – Discharges to Sewer

##### **PART IV - Section 1**

Part IV of the application requires information to assist the licensing authority in determining the impact of the discharge on the sewer.

##### **A. General Details**

###### ***Location of Discharge***

The coordinates of the discharge are to be provided i.e. the point at which the discharge pipe is to connect to the sewer. Where an application refers to multiple discharges (which must firstly be discussed with the licensing authority) each discharge point must be given an individual identification code e.g. point 1, point 2 etc. and an associated grid reference.

The discharge location must be indicated clearly on a 1-2500 OS Map.

##### **B. Impact of Discharge**

The impact of the effluent discharge on the sewer and downstream waste water treatment plant will be dependant on the characteristics of the effluent and on the method of discharge. A licensing authority may seek additional information on the discharge to allow an assessment on the receiving sewerage system to be made.

Such additional information may include details on the effluent treatment proposals, discharge pipe details, details of any proposals to control the discharge flow.

Part III, Section 1B of the application form must be completed where the licensing authority asks that the applicant provides such other particulars as may be required to determine the impact of the discharge on the sewerage system. This may include toxicity testing, bioaccumulation testing or biodegradation testing of the effluent to determine impact on the sewerage system.

###### ***Effluent Treatment***

It is important that the applicant includes details on any proposals for effluent treatment in Part III, Section 2 of the application form. Such proposals may include pH correction, proposals for the minimisation / reduction of corrosive / toxic / explosive gas generation in the sewer etc.

###### ***Discharge Pipe Details***

The applicant is required to provide details on the discharge pipe to be connected to the sewer. Details of the pipe diameter and invert level must be provided. Details of the connection to be made to the sewer must be provided e.g. construction of manhole / direct connection. Details of the sewer connection design and proposals for construction must be provided and drawing(s) of the proposed connection details must be provided at an appropriate scale.

***Details of Proposals to Control Effluent Flow***

The applicant must include details of any proposals to control the effluent flow to sewer. This may include proposals to balance the flow before discharge, details of pumped flows etc.

***Proposals to Reduce / Eliminate Impact***

Any proposals to limit the impact of the discharge on the sewer should be included in this section e.g. sulphide removal to limit generation of sulphuric acid.

**PART IV - Section 2**

The application checklist is provided for the convenience of the applicant. It should be used to ensure all information required of the application form and guidance has been provided

## 5. Next Steps

### 5.1. Licence Application Validation by Licensing Authority

The Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations, 1978 sets out the steps to be taken by the applicant when submitting a licence application. As part of an initial licence application validation, the licensing authority must, as a first measure, confirm or otherwise that an application has been submitted in accordance with the Regulations e.g. the application has been accompanied by the appropriate fee, the required information has been submitted, etc.

On completion of the validation of the licence application the licensing authority will confirm in writing receipt of the application. Where a licence application is considered not to be a valid application the licensing authority will advise the applicant as to the corrective actions that are required. Circumstances under which a licence will be deemed invalid are:

- Where an appropriate fee does not accompany the application.
- Where the Applicant and/or Responsible Body has failed to sign and date the appropriate sections of the application form.

If the application is valid the licensing authority will proceed to determine the application. During this process a request for additional information may be made by the licensing authority. Circumstances where the licensing authority may request additional information may include where adequate information has not been provided by the applicant to allow the licensing authority to determine impact, insufficient data is available regarding the toxicity of a parameter in the effluent etc.

If requested information is not submitted by the applicant within three months the licensing authority may carry out the investigation necessary to attain the information the cost of which may be charged to the applicant.

### 5.2. Public Inspection of the Application

The Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 - 1990 does not require that an application for a licence to discharge to sewer be made available for public inspection. However the application must be made available upon request under the Freedom of Information Act.

### 5.3. Notice of Grant or Refusal

Article 19A of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations 1978 as inserted by the 1992 regulations, requires that a determination to grant or refuse a licence must be made by the licensing authority within two months from the date of all necessary information being provided to the licensing authority.

The licensing authority may attach conditions to a licence (where it is granted) which may relate to, *inter alia*, emission limit values for the discharge, monitoring requirements, annual charges, management of the site etc.

#### 5.4. Right to Appeal a Decision

The Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations, 1992 states that:

- The person to whom a licence to discharge to sewer has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, may appeal the decision to An Bord Pleanála within one month of the making of the decision by the licensing authority.

Procedural matters relating to the making of an appeal are given under Part IV of the Local Government (Water Pollution) Regulations, 1992.



# Appendix A - First Schedule of Environmental Protection Agency Act

## First Schedule of Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992 (As Amended)

List sorted by Class of Activity Class	Type of Activity
<b>1.</b>	<b>Minerals and Other Materials</b>
1.1.1	The production of asbestos.
1.1.2	The extraction, production and processing of raw asbestos, not included in paragraph 1.1.1.
1.2	The extraction of aluminium oxide from an ore, not included in paragraph 5.13.
1.3	The extraction and processing (including size reduction, grading and heating) of minerals within the meaning of the Minerals Development Acts 1940 to 1999, where an activity involves- <i>(a)</i> a metalliferous operation, or <i>(b)</i> any other operation where either the level of extracted or processed minerals is greater than 200,000 tonnes per annum or the total operational yield is greater than 1,000,000 tonnes, and storage of related mineral waste.
1.4	The extraction of peat in the course of business which involves an area exceeding 50 hectares
<b>2.</b>	<b>Energy</b>
2.1	The operation of combustion installations with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 50 MW.
<b>3.</b>	<b>Metals</b>
3.1.1	The production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting, with a capacity exceeding 2.5 tonnes per hour.
3.1.2	The initial melting or production of iron or steel, not included in paragraph 3.1.1.
3.2.1	The processing of ferrous metals: <i>(a)</i> hot-rolling mills with a capacity exceeding 20 tones of crude steel per hour, <i>(b)</i> smitheries with hammers the energy of which exceeds 50 kilojoule per hammer, where the calorific power used exceeds 20 MW,

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
	(c) application of protective fused metal coats with an input exceeding 2 tonnes of crude steel per hour.
3.2.2	The processing of iron and steel in forges, drawing plants and rolling mills where the production area exceeds 500 square metres, not included in paragraph 3.2.1
3.3.1	The operation of ferrous metal foundries with a production capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.
3.3.2	The production, recovery, processing or use of ferrous metals in foundries having melting installations with a total capacity exceeding 5 tonnes, not included in paragraph 3.3.1.
3.4.1	The- (a) production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes, (b) smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, including recovered products, (refining, foundry casting, etc.) with a melting capacity exceeding 4 tonnes per day for lead and cadmium or 20 tonnes per day for all other metals.
3.4.2	The production, recovery or processing of non-ferrous metals, their compounds or other alloys including antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, lead, magnesium, manganese, phosphorus, selenium, cadmium or mercury, by thermal, chemical or electrolytic means in installations with a batch capacity exceeding 0.5 tonnes, not included in paragraph 3.4.1.
3.5	The reaction of aluminium or its alloys with chlorine or its compounds, not included in paragraph 5.13.
3.6.1	The roasting or sintering of metal ore (including sulphide ore).
3.6.2	The calcining of metallic ores in plants with a capacity exceeding 1,000 tonnes per year.
3.7	Swaging by explosives where the production area exceeds 100 square metres.
3.8	The pressing, drawing and stamping of large castings where the production area exceeds 500 square metres.
3.9	Boiler making and the manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet metal containers where the production area exceeds 500 square metres.
<b>4</b>	<b>Mineral Fibres and Glass</b>
4.1	The processing of asbestos, and the manufacture and processing of asbestos-based products.
4.2.1	The melting of mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres with a melting capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.
4.2.2	The manufacture of glass fibre or mineral fibre, not included in paragraph 4.2.1 or 4.3.

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
4.3	The manufacture of glass including glass fibre with a melting capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day or 5,000 tonnes per year.
4.4	The production of industrial diamonds.
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>
Production, for the purposes of the activities mentioned in paragraph 5.12 to 5.17, means the production on an industrial scale by chemical processing of substances or groups of substances mentioned in any of those paragraphs.	
5.1	The manufacture of chemicals in an integrated chemical installation, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.2	The manufacture of olefins and their derivatives or of monomers and polymers including styrene and vinyl chloride, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17
5.3	The manufacture, by way of chemical reaction processes, of organic or organo-metallic chemical products other than those specified in paragraph 5.2 and not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.4	The manufacture of inorganic chemicals, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.5	The manufacture of artificial fertilisers, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.6	The manufacture of pesticides, pharmaceutical or veterinary products and their intermediates, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.7	The manufacture of paints, varnishes, resins, inks, dyes, pigments or elastomers where the production capacity exceeds 1,000 litres per week, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.8	The formulation of pesticides, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.9	The chemical manufacture of glues, bonding agents and adhesives, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.10	The manufacture of vitamins involving the use of heavy metals, not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17.
5.11	The storage, in quantities exceeding the values shown, of any one or more of the following chemicals (others than as part of any other activity) not included in paragraphs 5.12 to 5.17 - methyl acrylate (20 tonnes); acrylonitrile (20 tonnes); toluene di-isocyanate (20 tonnes); anhydrous ammonia (100 tonnes); anhydrous hydrogen flouride (1 tonne).

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
5.12	<p>The production of basic organic chemicals, such as:</p> <p>(a) simple hydrocarbons (linear or cyclic, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic or aromatic),</p> <p>(b) oxygen-containing hydrocarbons such as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, acetates, ethers, peroxides, epoxy resins,</p> <p>(c) sulphurous hydrocarbons,</p> <p>(d) nitrogenous hydrocarbons such as amines, amides, nitrous compounds, nitro compounds or nitrate compounds, nitriles, cyanates, isocyanates,</p> <p>(e) phosphorus-containing hydrocarbons,</p> <p>(f) halogenic hydrocarbons,</p> <p>(g) organometallic compounds,</p> <p>(h) basic plastic materials (polymers, synthetic fibres and cellulose-based fibres),</p> <p>(i) synthetic rubbers,</p> <p>(J) dyes and pigments,</p> <p>(k) surface-active agents and surfactants.</p>
5.13	<p>The production of basic inorganic chemicals, such as:</p> <p>(a) gases, such as ammonia, chlorine or hydrogen chloride, fluorine or hydrogen fluoride, carbon oxides, sulphur compounds, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, carbonyl chloride,</p> <p>(b) acids, such as chromic acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, oleum, sulphurous acids,</p> <p>(c) bases, such as ammonium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide,</p> <p>(d) salts, such as ammonium chloride, potassium chlorate, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, perborate, silver nitrate,</p> <p>(e) non-metals, metal oxides or other inorganic compounds such as calcium carbide, silicon, silicon carbide.</p>
5.14	The production of phosphorous-based, nitrogen-based or potassium-based fertilisers (simple or compound fertilisers).
5.15	The production of basic plant health products and of biocides.
5.16	The use of a chemical or biological process for the production of basic pharmaceutical products.
5.17	The production of explosives.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Intensive Agriculture</b>
6.1	The rearing of poultry in installations, whether within the same complex or within 100 metres of the same complex, where the capacity exceeds 40,000 places.

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
6.2	<p>The rearing of pigs in installations, whether within the same complex or within 100 metres of the same complex, where the capacity exceeds-</p> <p>750 places for sows in a breeding unit, or  285 places for sows in an integrated unit, or  2,000 places for production pigs.</p> <p>In this paragraph-</p> <p>'breeding unit' means a piggery in which pigs are bred and reared up to 30kg in weight;</p> <p>'integrated unit' means a piggery in which pigs are bred and reared for slaughter;</p> <p>'production pig' means any pig over 30kg in weight which is being fattened for slaughter;</p> <p>'sow' means a female pig after its first farrowing.</p>
<b>7</b>	<b>Food and Drink</b>
7.1	The manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats where the capacity for processing raw materials exceeds 40 tonnes per day, not included in paragraph 7.8.
7.2.1	The treatment and processing of milk, the quantity of milk received being greater than 200 tonnes per day (average value on a yearly basis).
7.2.2	The manufacture of dairy products where the processing capacity exceeds 50 million gallons of milk equivalent per year, not included in paragraph 7.2.1
7.3.1	Brewing (including cider and perry production) in installations where the production capacity exceeds 25 million litres per year, not included in paragraph 7.8.
7.3.2	Distilling in installations where the production capacity exceeds the equivalent of 1,500 tonnes per year measured as pure alcohol, not included in paragraph 7.8.
7.3.3	Malting in installations where the production capacity exceeds 100,000 tonnes per year, not included in paragraph 7.8.
7.4.1	The operation of slaughterhouses with a carcass production capacity greater than 50 tones per day.
7.4.2	<p>The slaughter of animals in installations where the daily capacity exceeds 1,500 units and where units have the following equivalents-</p> <p>1 sheep = 1 unit  1 pig = 2 units  1 head of cattle = 5 units</p>

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
	and not included in paragraph 7.4.1.
7.5	The manufacture of fish-meal and fish-oil, not included in paragraph 7.8.
7.6	The manufacture of sugar, not included in paragraph 7.8
7.7.1	The disposal or recycling of animal carcasses and animal waste with a treatment capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day.
7.7.2	The processing (including rendering) of animal carcasses and by-products, not included in paragraph 7.7.1.
7.8	Treatments or processes for the purposes of the production of food products from- (a) animal raw materials (other than milk) with a finished product production capacity greater than 75 tonnes per day, (b) vegetable raw materials with a finished product production capacity greater than 300 tonnes per day (average value on a quarterly basis).
<b>8</b>	<b>Wood, Paper, Textiles and Leather</b>
8.1	The production of paper pulp, paper or board (including fibre-board, particle board and plywood) with a production capacity exceeding 20 tonnes per day.
8.2	The production of pulp from timber or other fibrous materials.
8.3	The treatment or protection of wood, involving the use of preservatives, with a capacity exceeding 10 tonnes of wood per day.
8.4	The manufacture of synthetic fibres, not included in paragraph 5.12
8.5.1	The pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles where the treatment capacity exceeds 10 tonnes per day.
8.5.2	The dyeing, treatment or finishing (including moth-proofing and fireproofing) of fibres or textiles (including carpet) where the capacity exceeds 1 tonne per day of fibre, yarn or textile material, not included in paragraph 8.5.1.
8.6.1	The tanning of hides and skins where the treatment capacity exceeds 12 tonnes of finished products per day.
8.6.2	The fell-mongering of hides and tanning of leather in installations where the capacity exceeds 100 skins per day, not included in paragraph 8.6.1.
<b>9</b>	<b>Fossils Fuels</b>
9.1	The extraction, other than offshore extraction, of petroleum, natural gas, coal or bituminous shale.
9.2	The handling or storage of crude petroleum, not included in paragraph 9.3.1 or 9.3.2.
9.3.1	The operation of mineral oil and gas refineries.
9.3.2	The refining of petroleum or gas, not included in paragraph 9.3.1.
9.4.1	The operation of coke ovens.

<b>List sorted by Class of Activity Class</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>
9.4.2	The operation of coal gasification and liquefaction plants.
9.4.3	The production of carbon (hard-burnt coal) or electrographite by means of incineration or graphitization.
9.4	The pyrolysis, carbonisation, gasification, liquefaction, dry distillation, partial oxidation or heat treatment of coal, lignite, oil or bituminous shale, other carbonaceous materials or mixtures of any of these in installations with a processing capacity exceeding 500 tonnes per day, not included in paragraph 9.4.1 or 9.4.3.
<b>10</b>	<b>Cement</b>
10.1	The production of cement.
<b>11</b>	<b>Waste</b>
11.1	The recovery or disposal of waste in a facility, within the meaning of the Act of 1996, which facility is connected or associated with another activity specified in this Schedule in respect of which a licence or revised licence under Part IV is in force or in respect of which a licence under the said Part is or will be required.
<b>12</b>	<b>Surface Coatings</b>
12.1	Operations involving coating with organo-tin compounds, not included in paragraph 12.2.1 or 12.2.2.
12.2.1	The surface treatment of substances, objects or products using organic solvents, in particular for dressing, printing, coating, degreasing, waterproofing, sizing, painting, cleaning or impregnating, with a consumption capacity of more than 150 kg per hour or more than 200 tonnes per year.
12.2.2	The manufacture or use of coating materials in processes with a capacity to make or use at least 10 tonnes per year of organic solvents, and powder coating manufacture with a capacity to produce at least 50 tonnes per year, not included in paragraph 12.2.1.
12.3	The surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process where the volume of the treatment vats exceeds 30 m <sup>3</sup> .
<b>13</b>	<b>Other Activities</b>
13.1	The testing of engines, turbines or reactors where the floor area exceeds 500 square metres.
13.2	The manufacture of integrated circuits and printed circuit boards.
13.3	The production of lime in a kiln
13.4.1	The manufacture of ceramic products by firing, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain, with a production capacity exceeding 4 m <sup>3</sup> and a setting density per kiln exceeding 300 kg/m <sup>3</sup> .
13.4.2	The manufacture of coarse ceramics including refractory bricks, stoneware pipes, facing and floor bricks and roof tiles, not included in paragraph 13.4.1."

# Appendix B – Template for Additional Sheets

## Template for Additional Sheets

**Name of Applicant:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Name of Premises to which Discharge Relates:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Additional Sheets Relate to Part \_\_\_\_\_, Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Application Form.**

**Total Number of Additional Sheets:** \_\_\_\_\_.

*(Sequential page Numbering Must be Included).*

**Where Additional Sheets are Maps / Drawings:**

**Map/Drawing Number \_\_\_\_\_, Map/Drawing Title \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Map/Drawing Number \_\_\_\_\_, Map/Drawing Title \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Map/Drawing Number \_\_\_\_\_, Map/Drawing Title \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Map/Drawing Number \_\_\_\_\_, Map/Drawing Title \_\_\_\_\_.**

*(Add Additional Rows as Necessary)*



# Appendix C - Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations

## Schedule 1 of the Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009

### SCHEDULE 1 CLASSES OF PREMISES WHERE PRODUCERS OF FOOD WASTE ARE SUBJECT TO REGULATIONS 6 TO 14

- Class 1** Premises used for the supply of hot food for consumption both on and off the premises, including premises where the supply of such food is subsidiary to any other commercial or retail activity, (including events prescribed under section 230 of the Act of 2000 but excluding other premises located at any fair, funfair, bazaar, circus or any local event of a religious, cultural, educational, political, social, recreational or sporting character where the use for such purposes does not exceed, as the case may be, a period of 10 days continuously or an aggregate of 20 days in any one year). Mobile food outlets, such as vans and caravans, located outside the curtilage of premises so obligated shall be exempted from the requirements of these Regulations.
- Class 2** A public house where food is supplied, which has been prepared in a kitchen or catering facility engaged in the preparation of food for the purposes of supply.
- Class 3** Premises where food is supplied to employees or prepared on the premises for the purposes of supply to employees, including premises which are used for carrying on any industrial, commercial or trade activities as well as office buildings and mixed-use premises.
- Class 4** A guest house, hostel or hotel providing overnight guest accommodation, excluding premises comprising not more than four bedrooms which are used for the purposes of overnight guest accommodation.
- Class 5** A shop or supermarket involved in the sale of food to the public, including premises for the sale of sandwiches or hot food where the sale of such food is subsidiary to the main retail use.
- Class 6** A restaurant, café, bistro, wine bar or other similar premises where food is prepared on the premises.
- Class 7** A hospital, nursing home or other premises for the long term residential accommodation of people in need of care where food is prepared on the premises.
- Class 8** An institution providing adult, continuing or further education, a school, college or training centre, or a university or any other third-level or higher-level institution, whether or not

supported by public funds, where food is prepared on the premises.

- Class 9** State buildings where food is prepared on the premises, including:— (a) Garda stations and other buildings; (b) Prisons and other places of detention; (c) Barracks, other buildings and other installations (including airfields and naval yards) used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the operation of the Defence Forces; (d) Office buildings or other premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the business of Uachtarán na h-Éireann, Dáil Éireann, Seanad Éireann, the Department of the Taoiseach, the Office of the Tánaiste, the Department of Defence and other Government Departments;(e) Office premises and other buildings used by local authorities.
- Class 10** Canteen services where food is supplied to employees or prepared on the premises for the purposes of supply to employees, which—(a) is situated on the site of construction, development or refurbishment works, and (b) where the duration of such works exceeds a period of 9 months.
- Class 11** Stations, Airports, Ports, Harbours and Marinas where trains, planes, and boats which engage in the supply of food to the public (other than food waste originating from means of transport operating internationally) unload food waste from the transportation medium.

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