



**NOTIFICATION TO ATTEND MEETING OF
THE CLIMATE ACTION, ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY SPC
TO BE HELD IN THE ONLINE VIA MICROSOFT TEAMS
ON WEDNESDAY 5 MAY 2021 AT 11.30 AM**

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AGENDA

WEDNESDAY 5 MAY 2021

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That this Climate Action Environment and Energy SPC call on the CEO, Mr Owen Keegan, and DCC, to withdraw their application for the burning of another 90,000 tons at the Waste to Energy facility in Dublin Bay and instead to put all the energies of Dublin City Council into protecting the environment at Dublin Bay by ensuring better air and water quality and a better managed waste disposal program which includes a major emphasis and education programs on recycling.

Every single DCC councillor was opposed to this Covanta facility over the long period it took. Communities campaigned for years against this environmental

injustice. Not to mention the scandals of financial oversight and the huge financial resources that went into this, Dublin City Council executive pursued this madness and are now adding insult to injury by telling us that there will be no increase in pollutants, no increase in traffic, and that more or less the burning of thousands of tons of waste is good for us and sustainable. Everybody should read Professor Joe McCarthy's independent report on this facility and indeed its threat to the environment and local communities. (Please see document attached).

6 Question tabled at the March meeting of the City Council for consideration

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7 AOB

Waste Management Services

March 2021

Textile Service Review

Waste Management Services recently undertook a review of the textile recycling service currently provided. The purpose of the review was twofold:

- 1. Identify problematic locations and suggest how the problem might be addressed.**
- 2. Develop a more effective and efficient collection service.**

Illegal dumping continues to be problematic at on-street recycling facilities citywide. Where textile banks are present - particularly in and around parks, green spaces and residential areas - items are regularly removed from the banks, illegally dumped bags ripped open and clothes littered around the vicinity.



Textile Service Review

Solutions

- ▶ Textile banks are an integral part of the City Council's recycling infrastructure.
- ▶ Removal of textile banks can only be considered when the level of illegal dumping at that location is very significant.
- ▶ The removal of a textile bank can only be considered when sufficient capacity for textile recycling can be ensured within a reasonably close proximity enabling continued opportunity for citizens to recycle responsibly.
- ▶ Textile banks should be located within or close to Council premises (Bring Centres, depots, offices) and monitored by CCTV wherever possible.
- ▶ Multi bank combo units should be introduced to larger Bring Centres where feasible.
- ▶ Additional capacity should be introduced at locations where demand exists and no alternative site is available.
- ▶ Consideration should be given to consolidation of textile banks in close proximity.
- ▶ Removal of banks from the most problematic locations should be considered as a last resort.

Textile Service Review

- ▶ In order to deal with the issues identified a phased approach has been adopted.
- ▶ Phase 1 – Introduction of additional capacity to Bring Centres
- ▶ Service provider Textile Recycling Ltd (TRL) have recently taken a number of steps to address their service levels. The first improvement was introducing twelve-bank combo units to their fleet, capable of holding up to one tonne of textiles. Each bank hosts an individual wheeled storage bin enabling vastly reduced service times while also reducing the frequency of collections needed.



Textile Service Review

- ▶ To date, combo units have been installed at Oscar Traynor Road, Windmill Road and Collins Avenue Bring Centres. Another will soon be installed at Gullistan Terrace Bring Centre.
- ▶ Grangegorman does not have sufficient space for a combo unit, however two additional clothing banks have recently been installed here.
- ▶ TRL have begun to replace single unit on-street textile banks with new receptacles capable of hosting wheeled storage bins, subject to finances and availability. This will enable them to deliver a more effective service as wheeled clothes bins can be removed and replaced in a matter of minutes and sorting of items will no longer take place while emptying the banks.



Textile Service Review

- ▶ Phase 2 will begin this month and will see the removal of a number of clothing banks from around the city, coupled with the introduction of additional capacity at alternative sites where feasible and required.
- ▶ Textile banks identified for removal:
- ▶ Ballymun Library, Whitehall Car Park, Sundrive Road, St. Vincent Street, Milltown Car Park, Newmarket Square.
- ▶ Phase 3 - A further removal phase will take place once alternative locations have been identified and agreed with the relevant Area Office.
- ▶ High volumes of illegal dumping occur at all on-street recycling facilities throughout Finglas. This will be addressed in Phase 3, subject to agreement with the North West Area Office.
- ▶ The textile bank at Grattan Crescent overflows on a regular basis. However, we are obliged to remove the recycling facilities at nearby St. Michael's Parish Centre to facilitate the development of Emmet Road. Despite several attempts to source a suitable alternative location, none has become apparent as yet. This will be addressed in Phase 3, subject to agreement with the Area Office.

Housing Waste Recycling Project

- In 2019, a Waste Management Services/Housing Maintenance project team was put in place to introduce segregated waste collection at all council housing complexes.
- South East Area was selected for the pilot scheme.
- Unique signage was created which makes it easier for residents to identify which items go in which bin. While the designs are mainly visual, text on wall signs is in English and text on stickers is in Irish.
- Best practice recycling workshops are delivered by a recycling ambassador from the environmental charity *Voice Ireland*. Residents have an opportunity to ask questions.
- 47 (1,100 Ltr) green bins and 59 (240 Ltr) brown bins have been introduced to housing complexes to date.



Housing Waste Recycling Project

Challenges

- ▶ **Progress:** While significant cost savings were made by removing general waste bins and re-introducing them as green recycle bins, the process was very time consuming.
- ▶ **Unsuitable bin storage areas:** In many complexes, bins are packed into the bin area which can leave very little room for a resident to walk safely in the bin area. Unfortunately there is a lack of acknowledgement that appropriate space needs to be allocated to ensure adequate room for residents to access all bins.
- ▶ **Turnout:** While workshop attendance was poor in the pilot area, workshops are the most efficient and cost effective way of reaching out to a lot of people at one venue. Poor turnout at workshops was not reflected in the uptake in segregated recycling in the pilot area.
- ▶ **Illegal dumping:** Many bin areas are easily accessible to members of the public, which results in large scale illegal dumping and contamination of recycle bins, undoing the good work by residents. Secure bin sheds were introduced to address the issue of illegal dumping at Whitefriar Gardens, which also led to a 50% reduction in general waste.

Housing Waste Recycling Project

- **Monitoring of pilot scheme:** There has been a very limited amount of contaminations in both the recycling and organic bins. The vast majority of tenants are using organic bins as they should, although some tenants are disposing of organic waste in the bins in non-compostable bags.

Phase 2 – South Central Area

- ▶ South Central Area was selected for Phase 2 of the Housing Waste Recycling Project. Unfortunately with the arrival of Covid 19, very little progress was made in 2020 and 2021 to date. Sporadic attempts were made to restart the program during the brief respite in social restrictions with inspections taking place in the South West Inner City in early December 2020. The program is currently paused.

Dog Foul Initiative

- ▶ An anti-dog fouling campaign was launched in March 2020 consisting of radio adverts, a social media video campaign and a poster campaign.
- ▶ Due to the Covid 19 pandemic DCC's assets were used by HSE for signage so the message got somewhat lost.
- ▶ Phase 2 of the campaign was scheduled to begin in Autumn 2020, but the continuing pandemic prevented this from taking place.
- ▶ People have continued to walk dogs within 5k of their homes and ownership of dogs has risen, suggesting that it is now timely to re-run the 2020 campaign and later roll out phase 2.



**DEAL WITH YOUR DOG'S
WASTE SO NO ONE
ELSE HAS TO**

**IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS
DOG POO: BAG IT & BIN IT**

Dog Foul Initiative

April 2021 Reinforcement campaign:

- ▶ Repeat radio campaign on all Dublin stations.
- ▶ Repeat social media video campaign.
- ▶ Install signage on Big Belly Bins and bins in public parks.
- ▶ Install audio deterrent system on lamp posts. There has been an 80% reduction in dog fouling at locations where the audio system has been installed.
- ▶ Use DCC assets to advertise message, targeting blackspots areas, i.e. JC Decaux digital panels.
- ▶ Investigate the possibility of using indoor digital panels in shops such as Spar, Centra etc. to advertise message.

Dog Foul Initiative

Ongoing action:

- A poster competition will be arranged for schools when the current Development Plan poster competition is complete.
- Working with Local Authorities in Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Laois to produce an animated video.
- When society opens up, engage with citizens at local level with activities in parks and green spaces. These activities can be organised with Tidy Towns/City Neighbourhoods groups through the area offices.



**YOUR DOG'S WASTE
AFFECTS YOUR WHOLE
COMMUNITY**

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Dublin City Council/Hubbub - Recycling on the Go

- ▶ 25 bins installed since October 2020.
- ▶ Currently planning for phase 2 installation within City Centre.
- ▶ Baseline data and 1st Waste Characterisation study completed by December 2020.
- ▶ Project engagement with Hubbub/Voice Ireland currently paused. This is due to the impact of repeated Covid 19 related restrictions implemented during the project both immediately following launch and then again towards Christmas 2020.
- ▶ Reengagement due once Covid restrictions begin to ease.



Dublin City Council/Hubbub - Recycling on the Go

- ▶ Excellent feedback on quality of recycling material received from Authorised Waste Facility.
- ▶ No loads rejected due to contamination levels.

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Waste Audit Summary

- ▶ By volume: 86% of the material captured was plastic bottles and cans, 14% contamination
- ▶ Analysis: Volume collected is very high, demonstrating how well people are understanding the message. Weight values are higher as contamination is made of liquid and other higher density waste streams.

Dublin City Council/Hubbub - Recycling on the Go

- ▶ During auditing, both recycling bins and adjacent general waste bins are being surveyed giving an indication of the proportion of target material in each bin.
- ▶ The audit has revealed that in the bins audited, **2.6 and 2.9 times more plastic bottles and cans were in the recycling bin than the general waste.** Future audits will allow us a more accurate way of reporting on this.
- ▶ This remains early stage analysis. Further audits have been delayed due to Covid restrictions.
- ▶ Future waste audits will provide data to establish any trends in usage, the success of the project and issues with contamination or incorrect usage that may be required to be addressed through the project communications and activations.



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Re: Waste Management Projects Update

Dear Councillor,

This report will detail the current position of the Housing Waste Recycling Project, Dog Foul Initiative and Dublin City Council/Hubbub's Recycling on the Go Project.

Housing Waste Recycling Project

Dublin City Council is committed to ensuring all waste is disposed of in the correct manner at all council owned complexes. At the beginning of 2019, a project team was put in place to introduce both green (mixed dry recyclables) and brown (food waste) bins at all complexes on a phased basis. The South East Area was selected for the pilot scheme.

Unique recycling designs specific for this project were created which make it easier for residents to identify what items can be recycled. At each complex, these designs are put onto large wall signs in the bin area and on stickers placed on green and brown bins. While the designs are mainly visual, text on wall signs is in English and text on stickers is in Irish.



When the bins arrive at each complex, residents are invited to a recycling workshop held at a convenient nearby location. Workshops are delivered by a recycling ambassador from the environmental charity *Voice Ireland*. At these workshops, best practice recycling is explained and residents have an opportunity to ask questions. Reusable recycling bags, a 10 Ltr food caddy and a roll of compostable bags are given to each resident at the workshop and available on request thereafter for residents unable to attend a workshop.

47 (1,100 Ltr) green bins have been introduced to date and 59 (240 Ltr) brown bins. While all brown bins were purchased, only 11 green bins needed to be purchased. This is due to resident's engagement with green bins which resulted in less waste going to general waste bins. 31 (1,100 Ltr) general waste bins were removed from complexes, cleaned & sprayed and re-introduced as green recycle bins.

Challenges

Progress: While significant cost savings were made by removing general waste bins and re-introducing them as green recycle bins, the process was very time consuming.

Unsuitable bin storage areas: In many complexes, bins are packed into the bin area which can leave very little room for a resident to walk safely in the bin area. Unfortunately there is a lack of acknowledgement that appropriate space needs to be allocated to ensure adequate room for residents to access all bins. Redevelopment plans for Markievicz House did not give the bin areas the attention they required and had to be revised.

Turnout: While workshop attendance was poor in the pilot area, workshops are the most efficient and cost effective way of reaching out to a lot of people at one venue. The only alternative identified is to hold workshops onsite at each complex but this would incur a far greater cost.

Illegal dumping: Many bin areas are easily accessible to members of the public who drive into a complex and throw their bags of refuse into communal bins. In addition, people illegally dumping at a DCC complex will not be concerned what bin they throw their bags into, which will contaminate recycle bins, undoing the good work by residents at that complex.

Secure bin sheds were introduced to address the issue of illegal dumping at Whitefriar Gardens. Each resident has their own key and sufficient room is provided which allows people to walk in safety to the bin they require. Since their introduction, general waste collected at this complex has reduced by 50%. It is recommended to introduce similar secure bin sheds to all DCC complexes.



Monitoring of pilot scheme: There has been a very limited amount of contaminations in both the recycling and organic bins. The vast majority of tenants are using organic bins as they

should, although some tenants are disposing of organic waste in the bins in non-compostable bags.

Phase 2 – South Central Area

South Central Area was selected for Phase 2 of the Housing Waste Recycling Project. Unfortunately with the arrival of Covid 19, very little progress was made in 2020 and 2021 to date. Sporadic attempts were made to restart the program during the brief respite in social restrictions with inspections taking place in the South West Inner City in early December 2020. The program is currently paused.

Dog Foul Initiative

An anti-dog fouling campaign was launched in March 2020 consisting of radio adverts, a social media video campaign and a poster campaign. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic Dublin City Council’s assets were used by HSE for signage so the message got somewhat lost. Phase 2 of the campaign was scheduled to begin in Autumn 2020, but the continuing pandemic prevented this from taking place.

People have continued to walk dogs within 5k of their homes and ownership of dogs has risen, suggesting that it is now timely to re-run the 2020 campaign and later roll out phase 2.



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April 2021 Reinforcement campaign:

- ▶ Repeat radio campaign on all Dublin stations.
- ▶ Repeat social media video campaign - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ejs1XwllRnU>
- ▶ Install signage on Big Belly Bins and bins in public parks.
- ▶ Install audio deterrent system on lamp posts. There has been an 80% reduction in dog fouling at locations where the audio system has been installed.
- ▶ Use DCC assets to advertise message targeting blackspots areas, e.g. JC Decaux digital panels.
- ▶ Investigate the potential for use of indoor digital panels in shops such as Spar, Centra etc. to advertise message.

Ongoing action:

A poster competition will be arranged for schools when the current Development Plan poster competition is complete.

Waste Management Services are working with Local Authorities in Dublin, Meath, Wicklow and Laois to produce an animated video.

When society opens up, Waste Management Services will engage with citizens at local level with activities in parks and green spaces. These activities will be organised with Tidy Towns/City Neighbourhoods groups through the Area offices.

Dublin City Council/Hubbub – Circle City: Recycling on the Go

The Circle City recycling on the go initiative was launched in October 2020. Phase one of this project is focused on the introduction of a successful city centre project and includes the ongoing monitoring and assessment of the quality and quantity of recyclable material disposed of in the recycling bins provided in the city centre.



25 recycling bins have been installed in the city centre since October 2020. Planning for phase 2 expansion within the city centre is currently underway. A baseline data and waste characterisation study was completed in December 2020.

Feedback from the Authorised Waste Facility on the quality of recycling material received has been excellent. No loads have been rejected due to contamination levels.

Project engagement with Hubbub/Voice Ireland is currently paused due to the impact of repeated Covid 19 related restrictions implemented during the project both immediately following the launch and then again towards Christmas 2020. Re-engagement is due once Covid restrictions begin to ease.

The future of the initiative will be examined following confirmation that the current project has been successful and is sustainable within the city centre. Following this consideration will be given to how the initiative can be expanded further, and based on the experience and results of the city centre project, in which locations successful implementation can be achieved.

Waste Audit Summary

86% of the material captured was plastic bottles and cans, 14% contamination. The volume of materials collected is very high, demonstrating how well people are understanding the message. Weight values are higher as contamination consists of liquids and other higher density waste streams.

During auditing, both recycling bins and adjacent general waste bins are being surveyed giving an indication of the proportion of target material in each bin. The audit has revealed that in the bins audited, **2.6 and 2.9 times more plastic bottles and cans were in the recycling bin than the general waste**. Future audits will allow us a more accurate way of reporting on this.

This remains early stage analysis. Further audits have been delayed due to Covid restrictions. Future waste audits will provide data to establish any trends in usage, the success of the project and issues with contamination or incorrect usage that may be required to be addressed through the project communications and activations

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Re: Textile Recycling Service

Dear Councillor,

Waste Management Services recently undertook a review of the textile recycling service currently provided. The purpose of the review was twofold:

- 1. Identify problematic locations and suggest how the problem might be addressed.**
- 2. Develop a more effective and efficient collection service.**

Dublin City Council's network of textile banks currently consists of 105 individual banks located at 49 on-street locations, 8 Bring Centres and 2 Civic Amenity Sites. The service is provided by Textile Recycling Ltd (TRL) T/A Clothes Pod.

Problems

Illegal dumping continues to be problematic at on-street recycling facilities citywide. Where textile banks are present - particularly in and around parks, green spaces and residential areas - items are regularly removed from the banks, illegally dumped bags ripped open and clothes littered around the vicinity. Well-meaning people also contribute by leaving items and bags at more likely than not full textile banks in the belief that they will be recycled, when in fact items removed by DCC staff are, for the most part, processed as general waste. The ongoing poor condition of these sites reflects badly on the good work being carried out by Waste Management Services in dealing with this problem.



St. Vincent Street



Whitehall Car Park

In relation to servicing of clothes banks, service provider TRL reported staffing issues at the beginning of COVID restrictions and were unable to provide a service for the first 4-6 weeks of the initial lockdown. Their staffing levels returned to normal in April/May 2020 but reduced again during Level 5 restrictions in October/November and in January 2021.

Solutions

There are frequent requests for the removal of textile banks, but they are an integral part of the City Council's recycling infrastructure and this option can only be considered when the level of illegal dumping at that location is very significant and all other measures to address the problem have resulted in no improvement. Furthermore, the removal of a textile bank can only be considered when sufficient capacity for textile recycling can be ensured within a reasonably close proximity enabling continued opportunity for citizens to recycle responsibly.

Ideally, textile banks should be located within or close to Council premises (Bring Centres, depots, offices) and monitored by CCTV wherever possible. Multi bank combo units should be introduced to larger bring centres where feasible. Additional capacity should be introduced at locations where demand exists and no alternative site is available. Consideration should be given to consolidation of textile banks in close proximity. Removal of banks from the most problematic locations should be considered as a last resort.

In order to deal with the issues identified a phased approach has been adopted. Phase one is the introduction of additional capacity to Bring Centres. TRL have recently taken a number of steps to address their service levels. The first improvement was introducing twelve-bank combo units to their fleet, with six receptacles on each side of the container. These units are capable of holding up to one tonne of textiles, and each of the twelve banks hosts an individual wheeled storage bin enabling vastly reduced service times while also reducing the frequency of collections needed. One such unit was installed on a trial basis at Oscar Traynor Road (OTR) Bring Centre in October 2020, reducing service levels there from approximately three hours to 20 minutes. Staff at OTR report less disruption to patrons and to other services as a result. Combo units have also been installed at Windmill Road and Collins Avenue Bring Centres, another is on order for Gullistan Terrace and will be delivered this month. Grangegorman does not have sufficient space for a combo unit, however two additional clothing banks have recently been installed here.

TRL have also begun to replace single unit on-street textile banks with new receptacles capable of hosting wheeled storage bins, subject to finances and availability. This will enable them to deliver a more effective service as wheeled clothes bins can be removed and replaced in a matter of minutes and sorting of items will no longer take place while emptying the banks. Containers of this nature have to date been installed at Crumlin Shopping Centre, Terenure Car Park and Marrowbone Lane.



Combo unit, Collins Avenue BC



Double Units (x2), Marrowbone Lane

Phase 2 will begin this month and will see the removal of a number of clothing banks from around the city, coupled with the introduction of additional capacity at alternative sites where feasible and required. A further removal phase will take place once alternative locations have been identified and agreed with the relevant Area Office.

North West Area

Ballymun Library is a problematic location. Locals are very happy with the animation of bottle banks here, but illegal dumping of textiles is extraordinary. Collins Avenue BC is within walking distance of Ballymun Library. The recent introduction of a multi-bank combo unit at Collins Avenue can easily facilitate the volume of textiles retrieved from the library site.

High volumes of illegal dumping occur at all on-street recycling facilities throughout Finglas. This will be addressed in Phase 3, subject to agreement with the NW Area Office.

North Central Area

The recycling facilities at **Whitehall Car Park** are a constant source of complaints. In addition to an alarming level of textile dumping, this site also attracts dumping of all manner of household appliances and furniture. Additionally, the recently reintroduced height barriers prevent TRL from gaining access to the site. The newly installed combo unit at Collins Avenue Bring Centre can easily facilitate the volume of textiles retrieved from Whitehall Car Park. While not technically in the North Central Area, Collins Avenue BC is closer to Whitehall Car Park than Oscar Traynor Road. Oscar Traynor Road BC is the Council's highest volume textile recycling location but can also facilitate any additional textiles that may be deposited there as a result of the removal of banks from Whitehall.

The **Alfie Byrne Road** site is very problematic. Clontarf All-Weather pitches car park is close by and produces a medium yield. These sites will be consolidated and the banks removed from Alfie Byrne Road. A textile recycling service is also available close to Alfie Byrne Road at Shamrock Terrace Civic Amenity Site.

South East Area

Recycling facilities at **Sundrive Road** have been the source of resident complaints and representations from local councillors for a number of years. The surrounding area contains a relatively high number of other DCC textile recycling facilities – Eamonn Ceannt and Windmill Road BCs and Dolphins Barn Fire Station as well as several facilities located at nearby shopping

centres. Textile recycling was removed from Sundrive Road in December 2020 and an alternative site was sourced at **Crumlin Shopping Centre**, where two prototype wheeled single units have now been installed.

The textile bank at **St. Vincent Street** is one of the most abused recycling facilities in the city. Sufficient capacity exists close by at Eamonn Ceannt Park Bring Centre and Marrowbone Lane. Additional capacity can also be introduced at Dolphin's Barn Fire Station if necessary.

Milltown Car Park is another highly problematic site and is the source of regular complaints from local councillors, residents and community groups. While the closest textile recycling facility at Herzog Park is approximately 3km away, there are also a number of other larger recycling facilities in the South East Area at Gullistan Terrace and Pigeon House Road.

South Central Area

Marrowbone Lane textile bank is well used and well serviced, however demand exceeds capacity here and the bank tends to fill within hours of servicing resulting in regular illegal dumping. Additional capacity has now been introduced here, which will also facilitate the removal of the problematic textile banks at **Newmarket Square** and **Vincent St.**

The textile bank at **Grattan Crescent** overflows on a regular basis. However, we are obliged to remove the recycling facilities at nearby **St. Michael's Parish Centre** to facilitate the development of Emmet Road. Despite several attempts to source a suitable alternative location, none has become apparent as yet. This will be addressed in Phase 3, subject to agreement with the Area Office.

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05th May 2021.

To Each Member of the Climate Action, Environment and Energy Strategic Policy Committee

Report on the Dublin District Heating Project

1 Introduction:

The Dublin District Heating System (DDHS) will be a thermal energy network that uses energy from waste heat and distributes it as hot water through insulated dual (supply and return) pipe lines to homes and business for space heating, hot water and industrial purposes.

District Heating (DH) systems offer advantages in terms of higher energy efficiencies and reduced consumption of energy resources. They are fully compatible with European and National policies and objectives for carbon dioxide (CO₂) reduction, energy efficiency, security of energy supply, sustainability and competitiveness. DH can also offer capital cost savings and reduced operating and maintenance costs to customers, ensuring a just transition to a low-carbon heat energy solution. DH is the most 'appropriate energy source' to heat a home.

2 Irish Government Policy Position in respect of District Heating and the drivers for change.

2.1 National Policy and Programme for Government

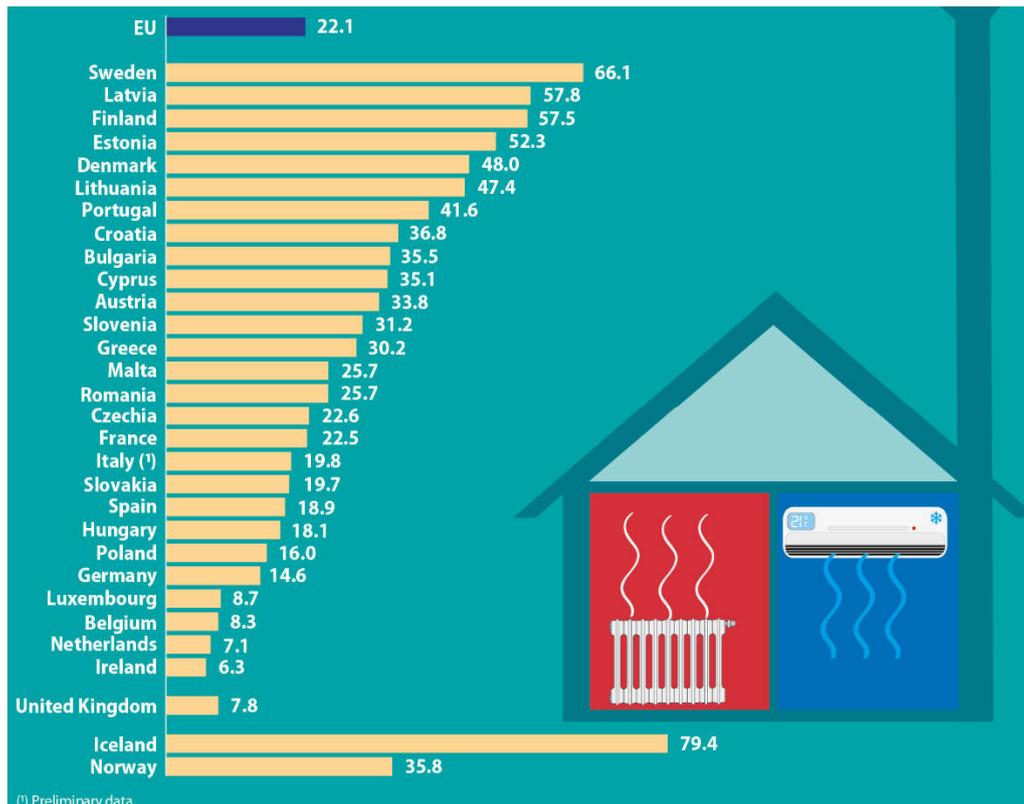
The Programme for Government has committed to an average 7% per annum reduction in overall greenhouse gas emissions from 2021 to 2030 and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The Climate Action Plan to Tackle Climate Breakdown, highlights the role of district heating in achieving this goal and in particular through the use of renewable and waste heat and has also identified the Dublin District Heating System (DDHS) as a key project to achieve these targets.



Further, while EirGrid’s commitment to reach 70% renewable generation on the transmission network by 2030 is an important step, the Climate Change Advisory Council in its Annual Report 2020 recommends investment in infrastructure to support renewable penetration, as well as diversification of energy sources and innovation. DH is a low carbon alternative that can contribute to the transition away from fossil fuels for heating in residential and commercial buildings.

2.2 Ireland’s use of renewable heat, by comparison to our European Neighbours:

According to Eurostat, Ireland has the lowest share of energy from renewable sources for heating and cooling compared to other EU member states¹.

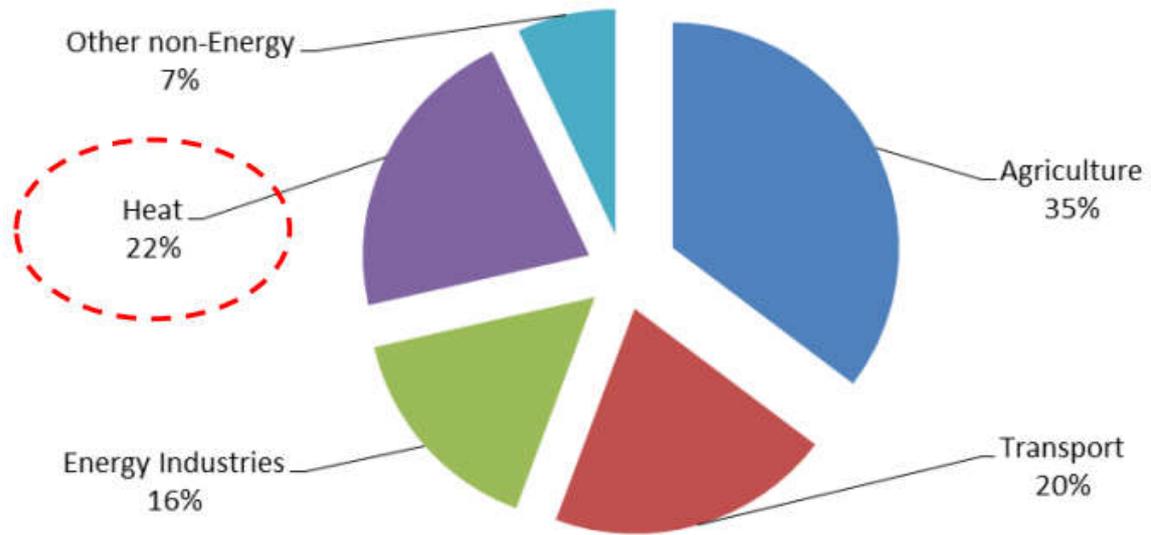


2.3 Ireland’s Green House Gas emissions by sector:

The heating sector currently contributes to approximately 22% of Ireland’s greenhouse gas emissions:

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/-/ddn-20201229-1?redirect=%2Feurostat%2Fnews%2Fwhats-new>

Greenhouse Gas Emissions



**Source: Ireland's Provisional Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2019 (EPA, November 2022); Heat category includes residential, manufacturing combustion, commercial services and public services; Other non-Energy includes industrial processes, F-gases and waste.*

3 District Heating in Dublin City Council Plans and Policy's:

Dublin City Council and the State has committed to progressing the DDHS, focusing on supplying district heating to residential and commercial buildings in the Dublin Docklands and Poolbeg Peninsula. The strategic importance of the DDHS is recognized and support by key policies at national, regional and local levels, namely:

- National Development Plan 2018 - 2027
- Dublin City Development Plan 2016 – 2022
- North Lotts and Grand Canal Dock Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme 2014
- Poolbeg West Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Planning Scheme 2019
- Dublin City Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024.

4 The District Heating Opportunity in Dublin

Codema, Dublin's Energy Agency has undertaken a number feasibility and analysis studies in respect of delivering DH within Dublin City Council's functional area and they have identified that 75% of the city is considered suitable for district heating, utilising Scandinavian standards. They have further identified that there are enough heat sources to cover double the heat demand of the city. When

excluding environmental sources there is enough wasted heat in the city to potentially supply about 175% of the city's heating needs.

5 The Dublin District Heating Scheme:

5.1 Project Description

Building on the Dublin City Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024, Dublin City Council is

"committed to safeguarding the environment and increasing the City's capacity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of Climate Change, in order to increase economic competitiveness and attract inward investment."

Dublin City Council has identified the Dublin Waste to Energy (DWtE) Facility as the primary heat source for the network. The Facility is currently managing 600,000 tonnes of non-hazardous residual and industrial waste and export approximately 60 MW of electricity to the national grid. The boilers, turbine and condensers installed at the Facility have been designed to operate as a high efficient combined heat and power facility with the ability to export up to 90MW of thermal energy to heat buildings. Additionally, it is envisaged that the network will be developed with a thermal energy storage capacity to optimise the efficient use of any primary heat source, and allowing us to develop potential storage capacity for the renewable electricity sector, in the form of heat.

Dublin City Council has a long-term goal to expand district heating throughout the City and Dublin area. The objective of Dublin City Council in relation to the Project is to develop a highly efficient district heating system which minimises carbon emissions, improves air quality, reduces dependence on imported fossil fuels and is accessible to as many customers in the Dublin City Area as possible.

5.2 The initial Project Phase

The initial project phase is focused on the, Poolbeg West, North Lotts and Grand Canal Dock SDZ's as set out in the map presented in Appendix 1. In order to service this area, it will require the installation of about 14.6Km of pipework, 7.3 km of flow and 7.3 km of return, so the trench length is about 7.3km. Pipe designs are similar to a water main, having a design pressure of 16bar, but a working pressure of between 1 to 14 bar.

The area encompasses approximately, 120 development blocks consisting of roughly 10,000 apartments, & 1,000,000m² of commercial space, at a minimum. This area will utilise circa 2/3 of the 90MW available from the DWtE, so we are actively investigating potential other areas of Dublin where we can supply heat to.

The initial project has the potential to reduce Carbon (CO₂) emission by approximately 16,000 tonnes per annum, with an almost 80% reduction in emissions in Poolbeg, Ringsend, Docklands and wider catchment when the project is fully realised.

5.3 Implementation Period

The Project is expected to take up to five years (between 2021 and 2026) to install and commission the initial network, with customer connection and realisation of the benefits being delivered on a phased basis, over the next ten years in line with development within the catchment areas.

5.4 Project Structure and Investment Requirements

Dublin City Council intend to develop the DDHS through the establishment of a Joint Venture company with a Private Partner. The Joint Venture Company will be responsible for designing, building, funding, operating and retailing the district heating scheme.

The project has an overall estimated capital investment of approximately €73m, which will be invested in the development of the distribution network, Energy Center customer connections and training and upskilling of staff within the traditional energy sector for this new utility in Ireland.

The funding is anticipated to be a combination of a loan secured by Dublin City Council of €43m, an equity investment by a private partner of potentially €10m and the €20m CAF grant. It is envisaged that Dublin City Council will retain full ownership over the distribution network, given the level of investment and that the loan will be fully repaid in due course from project generated revenues.

- The procurement process for the JV Partner, will commence in Q3 2021, it is anticipated that the procurement will take 18 to 24 months to complete,
- In parallel with procuring the project partner, Dublin City Council will obtain the necessary statutory approvals, including planning for the project,
- It is anticipated that the DH network will be operational in late 2024, early 2025 in line with completion of the Poolbeg West Development.

5.5 Government Support

The DDHS is the first city wide district heating scheme of scale to be developed in the Irish market. The Project faces a number of challenges as follows: scale of project, uncertainty of project revenues, unregulated market, new utility, and development timescales:

There are government and local authority initiatives underway which could assist in meeting these challenges an allowing the project to proceed at pace:

- **Regulation:** Department of Environment, Climate and Communications (“DECC”) are currently undertaking a review of regulation requirements for the sector to support the development of district heating to ensure developers opt-in to the use of district heating in their developments and are reviewing initiatives to encourage end users to switch to district heating.
- **Funding:** DECC Climate Action Fund (to date €20m has been allocated under the DECC Climate Action Fund).
- **Securing long term demand:** Dublin City Council have entered into discussions to secure long term demand from a hospital campus. Additionally, the planning authority has placed a planning obligation on a large new development located in the target market area to ensure the development is district heating enabled.

5.6 Job Creation

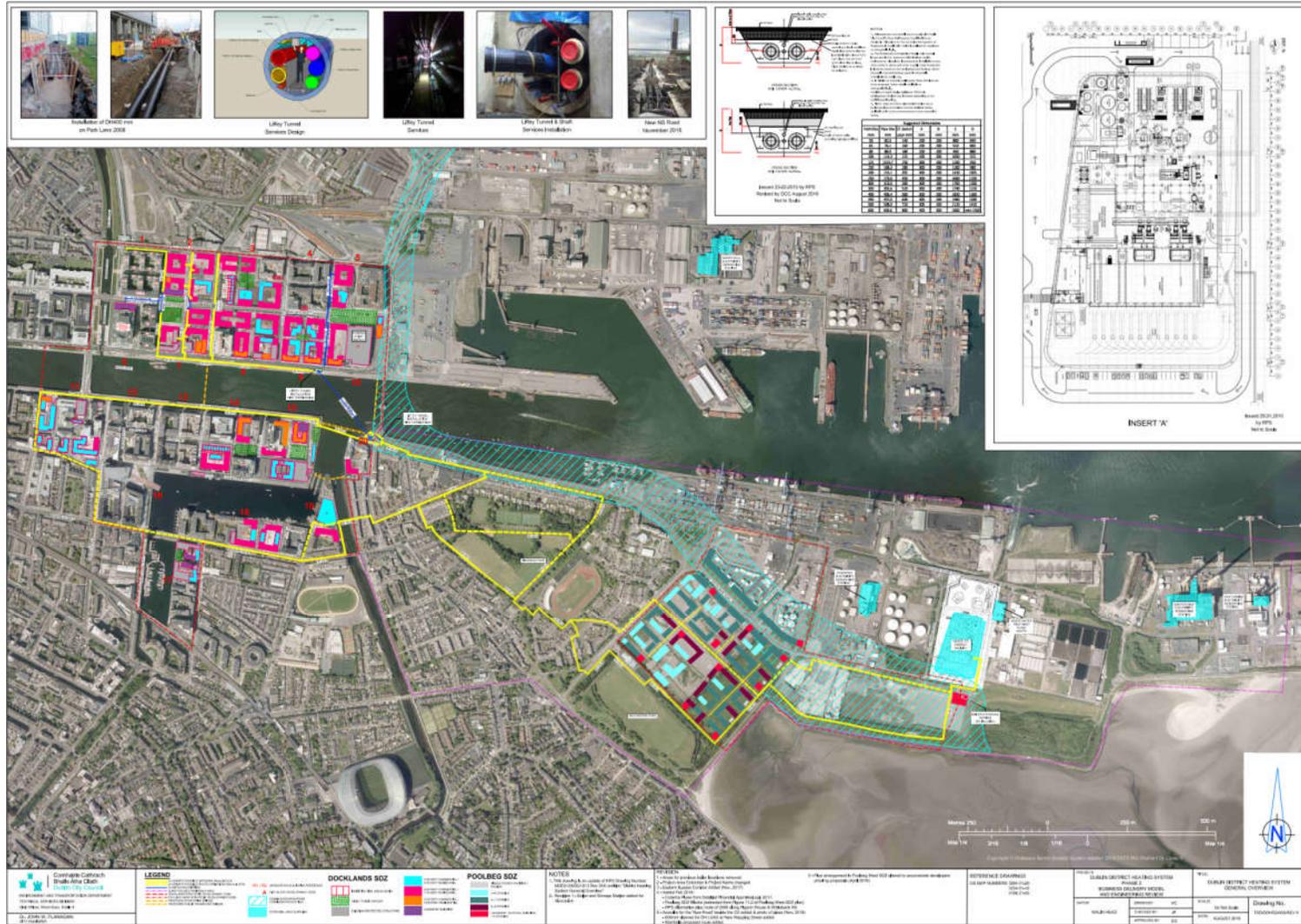
The construction of the Dublin District Heating System will create between 100-150 jobs, requiring significant specialised labour during the construction period. This construction would also support further employment in ancillary services which are required for a project like this. Associated employment in the local area and expenditure in local business is also expected while the construction works are taking place.

It is also expected the project will generate job creation through:

- Operation and maintenance of the network
- Retail & Billing
- Operation and management of the new utility company

Employment for these areas would be enduring jobs over the lifetime of the network, expected to be in excess of 50 years. The operation/monitoring and maintenance elements are highly skilled jobs, requiring a high degree of specialisation and knowledge of district heating systems. In addition, the new utility company will have a number of specialised and highly skilled employees to manage the company with responsibility for contract management.

Appendix 1



Draft Terms of reference – Waste remunicipalisation

Purpose

The Waste Remunicipalisation subcommittee aims to produce policy recommendations to advance the project of a remunicipalised waste service in Dublin City. This would include, inter alia:

- Research with a third-level institute to develop a roadmap to a public waste management system for Dublin City
- Examining the challenges facing this project, such as labour, legal and financial matters.
- Recommendations for the Dublin City Development plan
- Recommendations for pilot programmes, including a shared urban composting scheme in each administrative area of the city

Membership

The membership of the subcommittee shall be open, in keeping with its initial ethos, but shall initially consist of:

- Cllr. Daithi Doolan
- Cllr. Tina MacVeigh
- Cllr. Sophie Nicoullaud
- Cllr. Tom Brabazon
- Cllr. Cieran Perry
- Cllr. Kevin Donoghue
- Cllr. Ray McAdam
- Cllr. Gary Gannon
- Cllr. Michael Pidgeon (as SPC chair)
- Peter Nolan (Fórsa representative)
- Brendan O'Brien (SIPTU representative)

Meetings & reporting

The taskforce should aim to meet at least every 2 months on a day to be determined that does not conflict with other Committees of the Council, but may meet more frequently by agreement of its members. It shall report to the Climate Action, Energy and Environment SPC at every second meeting.

Tenure of subcommittee

The subcommittee will aim to produce a report by September 2021 and can set out recommendations to the SPC on whether it should continue after that.

Quorum

The quorum for meetings of the subcommittee will be 4.



MINUTES OF THE CORPORATE POLICY GROUP MEETING

HELD ON FRIDAY 28 FEBRUARY 2020

1 **Minutes of the Meeting of 13th December**

Minutes agreed.

2 **Matters Arising**

There were no matters arising.

3 **Updates from SPC Chairs**

Finance: Councillor Séamas McGrattan updated members from the Finance SPC meeting that took place on 16th January. Work is ongoing jointly with the Housing SPC in lobbying the Minister regarding deducting rent and rent arrears from Social Welfare. The SPC is also looking at areas such as Crowd Funding and a Transient Visitor Levy.

John Flanagan to prepare a report on Regional Roads Funding for the March Finance SPC meeting.

Housing: Councillor Alison Gilliland informed the group that there are two working groups, one on defining public housing (due to meet next week) and the other examining rents and the rents structure.

Cllr. Ray McAdam requested that a report be circulated on the supervisory and staffing structure within the Community Development Section. Agreed.

Planning & Urban Form: Councillor Ray McAdam updated members on a recent presentation by the Office of the Planning regulator to the SPC earlier this week. The next two Planning SPC meetings would be focusing on the Review of the Development Plan and he encouraged Members to attend and familiarise themselves with the process. He informed Members that they are accountable to the Office of the Planning Regulator and that Members should be conscious that DCC will need to provide clear evidence of how targets will be met in the Development Plan.

Traffic & Transport SPC: Councillor Christy Burke reminded members that as a result of Dublin Town becoming a member of the Traffic and Transport SPC that there are two vacancies for Councillors that are due to be filled at the Council meeting on Monday. He informed members of the two subcommittees – Walking & Cycling Sub-Committee and a Public Transport Sub-Committee. Work is also ongoing to extend the 30 km speed limit.

Councillor Michael Pidgeon requested further clarification on the budget for cycling facilities. John Flanagan to provide further information.

Arts, Culture, Leisure & Recreation SPC: Anthony Flynn, Executive Manager provided an update on the Arts, Culture, Leisure & Recreation SPC. He confirmed that the Commemorations and Naming Committee has been extended to include up to two members from each of the five Area Committees. Updates were also given in relation to Euro 2020, an Audit of Artists Workspaces, Review of Arts Grants and a report on the Financing of the City Library. He also spoke about Sculpture Dublin, an initiative looking at new sculptures in parks and public spaces citywide.

Economic Development & Enterprise: Councillor Claire O'Connor updated members on the meeting of the Economic and Enterprise SPC that was held on 11th February. The SPC intends establishing two working groups on Tourism & City Markets including the Night Time Economy and International Relations and European Affairs. Both groups hope to develop their terms of reference before the next meeting of the CPG. She advised the group that Local Enterprise Week would be focusing on the Green Economy 2020. Councillor Sophie Nicoulaud had proposed a motion on the City Markets that did not reach a vote.

Climate Change, Environment & Energy SPC : Councillor Pidgeon reminded members that the decision to allow the Amendment to the Council Waste Management Byelaws to go to public consultation would go before the Council at the next meeting.

4 **SPC Subgroups**

Housing SPC

Cllr. Alison Gilliland circulated a terms of reference for a sub group to be established on Services for Older People. All councillors will be invited to participate on this group. The terms of reference and establishment of the group was agreed.

Climate Change, Environment and Energy SPC

Cllr. Michael Pidgeon circulated terms of reference for the establishment of the following subcommittees:

- I. Remunicipalisation of Waste Collection Service Subcommittee.
Agreed subject to the inclusion of a representative from the Waste Management Industry / Waste Management Association. Cllr. Pidgeon to advise members that meeting should be postponed until new member included
- II. Air Quality subcommittee
Agreed
- III. Climate Action subcommittee
Agreed

5 **Draft Dublin City Age Friendly Programme Strategy 2020-2025 - Cllr Alison Gilliland**

Councillor Alison Gilliland encouraged members to input to the Age Friendly City strategy. It was suggested that the strategy should be circulated to all SPCs.

6 **Any Other Business:**

Liffey Cycle Route: It was noted that the report was due to go before the City Council meeting on Monday to Trial the Liffey Cycle Route. It was agreed that there should be a Special meeting of the Traffic and Transport SPC to discuss issues regarding implementation.

7 **Date of Next Meeting - April 24th @ 2:30pm**

Lord Mayor Tom Brabazon
Chairperson
Friday 28 February 2020

Attendance:

Members:

Cllr. Tom Brabazon
Cllr. Alison Gilliland
Cllr. Claire O'Connor

Members:

Cllr. Ray McAdam
Cllr. Michael Pidgeon

Members:

Cllr. Séamas McGrattan

Officers

Ruth Dowling
Samantha Gill
Kathy Quinn

John Flanagan
Owen P. Keegan

Anthony Flynn
Brendan Kenny

Carbon in Waste

**Environment Strategic Policy Committee
Dublin City Council
1st May 2019**

- EPA Waste Characterisation Reports
- CO₂ from Poolbeg
- Electricity from Poolbeg
- Carbon Burden of Poolbeg

- EPA Waste Characterisation Reports
 - Household MSW
 - Non-household MSW

- Amount of waste

- Amount of Carbon
 - Biogenic
 - Fossil

EPA Waste Report Tables

Table 6.1 - National Profile Kerbside Collected Household Waste 2016 Page 31

Primary Waste Categories	MRW (t)	MDR (t)	OW (t)	2016 National Profile (t)	% Wet weight
Plastics	126,428	49,341	4,300	180,069	17.2%
Papers	68,624	86,950	4,562	160,137	15.3%
Organic waste (non-garden)	92,817	5,802	31,716	130,335	12.5%
Cardboards	26,193	63,088	10	89,292	8.5%
Fines (<20mm)	78,362	4,877	7,158	90,397	8.6%
Organic waste (garden)	16,902	144	62,659	79,704	7.6%
Textiles Excl. Nappies	70,478	8,334	520	79,332	7.6%
Nappies	68,491	839	524	69,854	6.7%
Metals	32,059	11,741	298	44,099	4.2%
Unclassified Combustibles	37,804	7,123	266	45,193	4.3%
Glass	21,660	5,239	69	26,969	2.6%
Unclassified Incombustibles	15,663	2,015	255	17,932	1.7%
Haz. Municipal Waste (Excl. WEEE & Tubes)	8,382	1,425	12	9,819	0.9%
Composite beverage cartons	3,779	4,235	10	8,025	0.8%
Wood	7,502	1,145	72	8,719	0.8%
WEEE & Tubes	5,884	1,028	32	6,943	0.7%
Total	681,027	253,328	112,464	1,046,819	100.00%

Table 21: National Profile for kerbside collected Non-Household Waste Page 49

Primary Waste Categories	MRW (t)	MDR (t)	OW (t)	National Profile (t)	% Wet weight
Organic waste	162,062	14,875	66,201	243,139	34.0%
Paper	114,497	47,282	2,015	163,793	22.9%
Plastic	84,889	37,925	785	123,600	17.3%
Cardboard	26,888	28,319	141	55,348	7.7%
Textiles	27,474	1,321	0	28,795	4.0%
Metal	16,876	5,464	0	22,340	3.1%
Composites	14,506	3,239	218	17,963	2.5%
Unclassified combustibles	13,714	2,866	0	16,580	2.3%
Compostables	10,128	2,263	914	13,305	1.9%
Unclassified incombustibles	9,845	266	0	10,112	1.4%
Glass	5,994	1,571	20	7,584	1.1%
Wood	4,089	1,032	0	5,121	0.7%
Fines	3,850	637	0	4,487	0.6%
Haz. Municipal Waste	2,857	204	0	3,061	0.4%
Total	497,668	147,265	70,293	715,227	100%

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Combine Household and Non-Household

Household		Non-Household		Both	
Cardboards	26,193	Cardboard	26,888	Cardboard	53,081 4.5%
Composite beverage cartons	3,779	Composites	14,506	Composites	18,285 1.6%
		Compostables	10,128	Compostables	10,128 0.9%
Fines (<20mm)	78,362	Fines	3,850	Fines	82,212 7.0%
Glass	21,660	Glass	5,994	Glass	27,654 2.3%
Haz. Municipal Waste (Excl. WEEE & Tubes)	8,382	Haz. Municipal Waste	2,857	Haz. Municipal Waste	11,239 1.0%
Metals	32,059	Metal	16,876	Metal	48,935 4.2%
Nappies	68,491			Nappies	68,491 5.8%
Organic waste (garden)	16,902			Organic waste (garden)	16,902 1.4%
Organic waste (non-garden)	92,817	Organic waste	162,062	Organic waste	254,879 21.6%
Papers	68,624	Paper	114,497	Paper	183,121 15.5%
Plastics	126,428	Plastic	84,889	Plastic	211,317 17.9%
Textiles Excl. Nappies	70,478	Textiles	27,474	Textiles	97,952 8.3%
Unclassified Combustibles	37,804	Unclassified combustibles	13,714	Unclassified combustibles	51,518 4.4%
Unclassified Incombustibles	15,663	Unclassified incombustibles	9,845	Unclassified incombustible	25,508 2.2%
WEEE & Tubes	5,884			WEEE & Tubes	5,884 0.5%
Wood	7,502	Wood	4,089	Wood	11,591 1.0%
Total	681,027	Total	497,668		1,178,695 100.0%

Consolidated Waste Categories

Consolidated categories for comparison to 2007 EIS									EPA waste fraction
Paper	15.5%	Cardboard	4.5%					Paper	20.0%
Glass	2.3%							Glass	2.3%
Plastic	17.9%							Plastic	17.9%
Metal	4.2%							Metal	4.2%
Nappies	5.8%							Nappies	5.8%
Textiles	8.3%							Textiles	8.3%
Organic waste	21.6%	Organic waste (garden)	1.4%	Compostables	0.9%			Organic waste	23.9%
WEEE & Tubes	0.5%	Haz. Municipal Waste	1.0%					WEEE & Tubes	1.5%
Wood	1.0%							Wood	1.0%
Fines	7.0%	Unclassified combustibles	4.4%	Unclassified incombustibles	2.2%	Composites	1.6%	Fines	15.1%
								Total	100.0%

Poolbeg Carbon

Fossil Carbon Calculation

	EPA waste fraction	Tonnes	CCW (wet)	Total carbon	Total CO ₂	FCF	Fossil Carbon	Fossil CO ₂
	a	b = a * 600k	c	d = b * c	d * 44 / 12	e	f = d * e	f * 44 / 12
Paper	20.0%	120,236	33%	39,678	145,485	0%	0	
Glass	2.3%	14,077	0%					
Plastic	17.9%	107,568	61%	65,617	240,594	100%	65,617	240,594
Metal	4.2%	24,910	0%					
Nappies	5.8%	34,864	24%	8,367	30,681	10%	837	3,068
Textiles	8.3%	49,861	39%	19,446	71,302	50%	9,723	35,651
Organic waste	23.9%	143,502	19%	27,265	99,973	0.2%	55	200
WEEE & Tubes	1.5%	8,716	0%					
Wood	1.0%	5,900	42.5%	2,508	9,195	0%	0	
Fines	15.1%	90,366	24%	21,688	79,522	29%	6,289	23,061
Total	100.0%	600,001		184,569	676,752		82,520	302,575
From Ringaskiddy EIS by Arup:			CCW = Carbon Content of Waste			FCF = Fossil Carbon Fraction		

302,575

tonnes of fossil CO₂ per annum

- HZI Performance Test Report
- Covanta SEC filing
- Press Release - electricity produced

Poolbeg Electricity

1 CDM Smith

Report on Performance Demonstration Tests

24 May 2018 Page 7



Page 51

2 Covanta 2018 10-K page 12

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

Project	Location	Design Capacity	
		Waste Processing (Metric TPD)	Gross Electric (MW)
1. Dublin ^{(1) (2)}	Ireland	1,800	58.0

3 DWtE Press Release 26 March 2019
One millionth tonne
700,000 MW hours

One tonne produces 0.7 MW hr
70 tonnes per hour **49 MW**

Poolbeg Electricity Exported

MW Generated	MW Exported	Hours	MWhrs
58	52	8,000	416,000

416,000

Megawatt hours per annum

Poolbeg Emission Intensity

Poolbeg

$$\frac{302,575 \text{ tonnes}}{416,000 \text{ MWh}} = 0.73 \text{ t / MWh Fossil}$$

$$\frac{676,752 \text{ tonnes}}{416,000 \text{ MWh}} = 1.63 \text{ t / MWh Total}$$

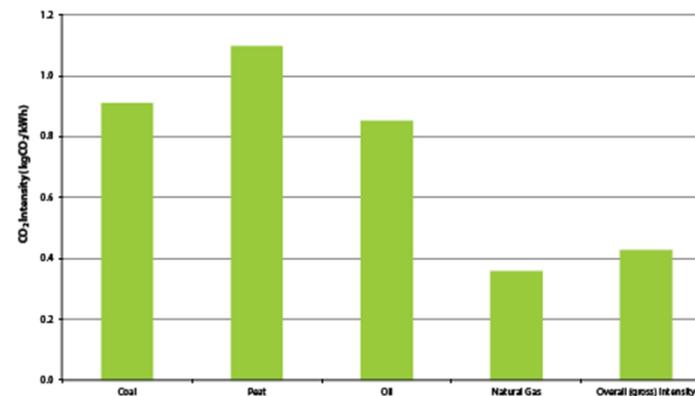
Page 53

SEAI Emissions Intensity of different Fuels

ENERGY-RELATED CO₂ EMISSIONS IN IRELAND 2005-2016
2018 Report Page 24

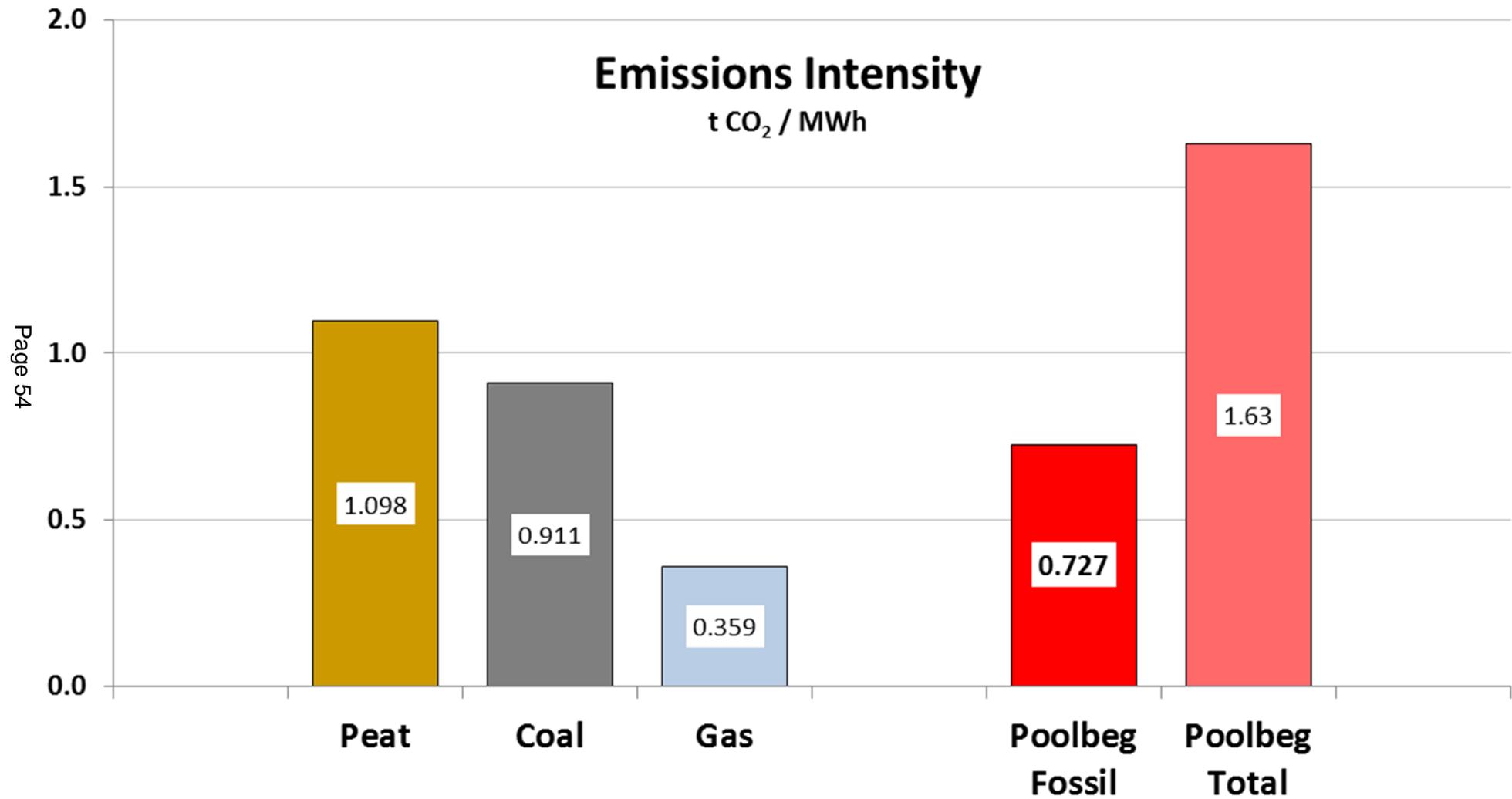
Figure 19 shows the relative emissions intensity of electricity generation from different fuels in 2016. Emissions from peat are the highest, at 1,098 gCO₂/kWh, followed by coal at 911 gCO₂/kWh. Electricity generated from oil was 854 gCO₂/kWh but oil generation only made up 1% of the electricity generated in 2016. The emissions intensity of natural gas generation was 359 gCO₂/kWh in 2016 and the overall figure (on a gross basis) was 428 gCO₂/kWh.

Figure 19: Gross Emissions Intensity of Electricity Generation by Fuel in 2016



Source: SEAI

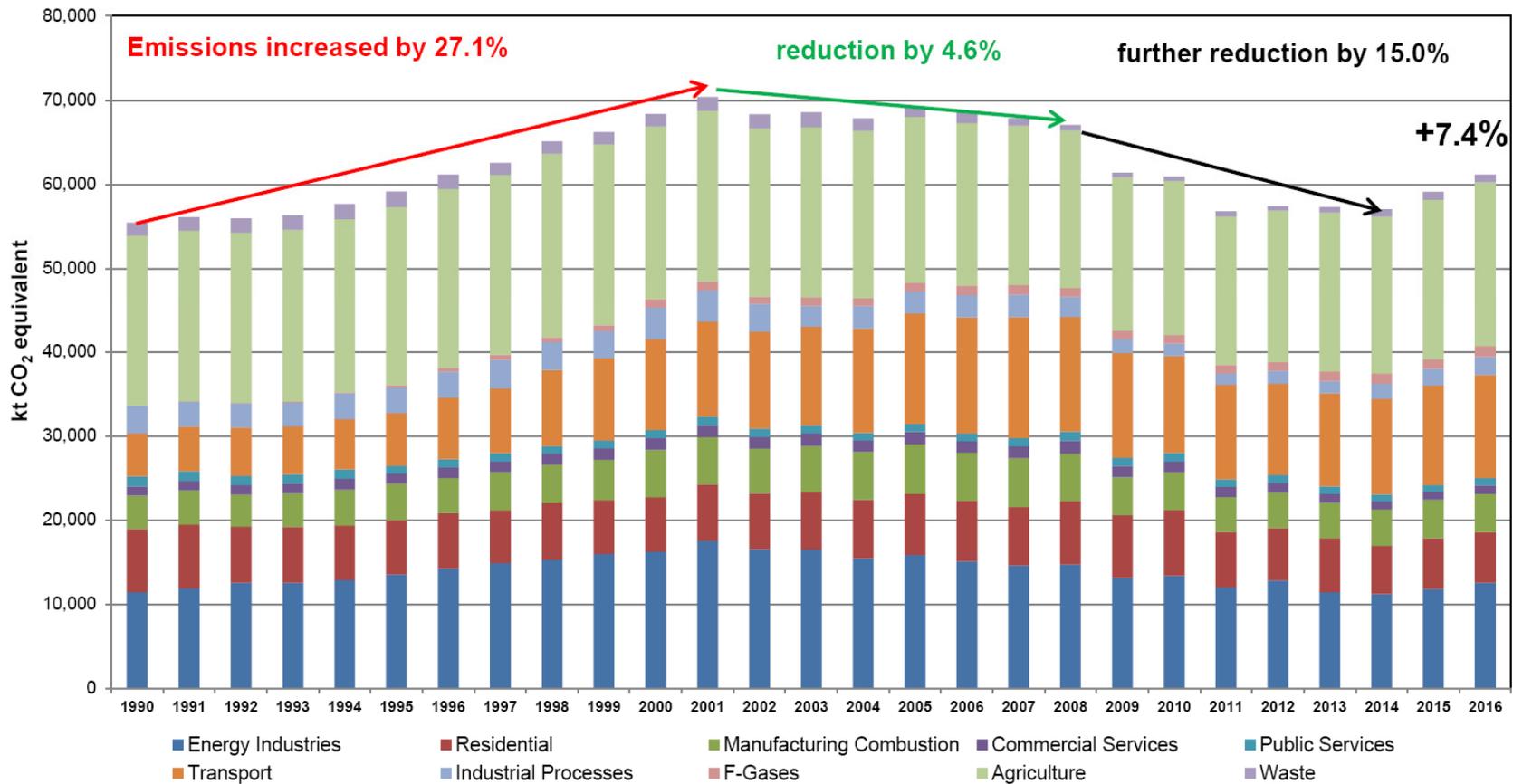
Poolbeg Emission Comparison



Actual GHG



GHG emissions 1990-2016

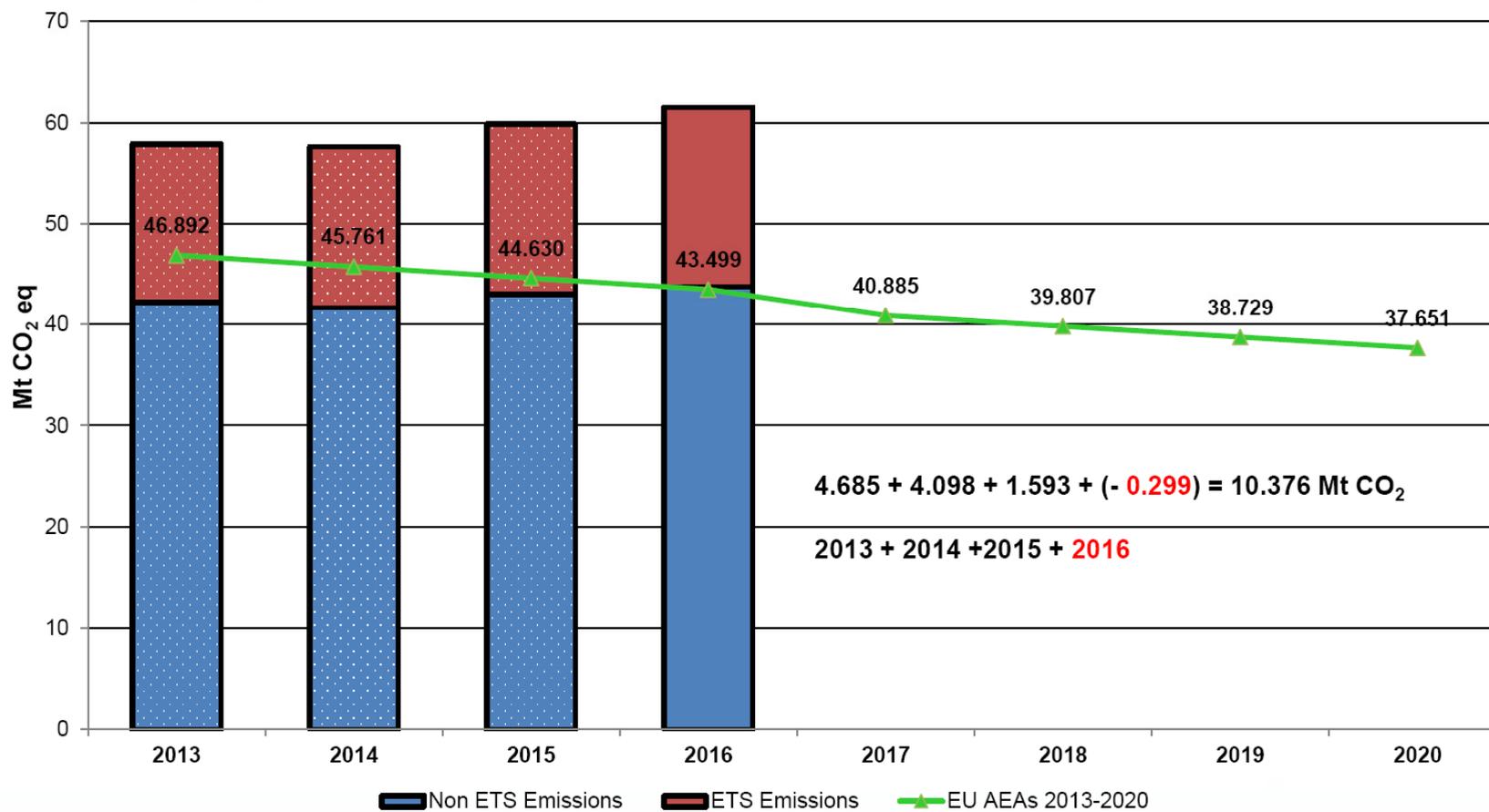


Overall emissions in 2016 are 10.9% above 1990 levels

Target 2020



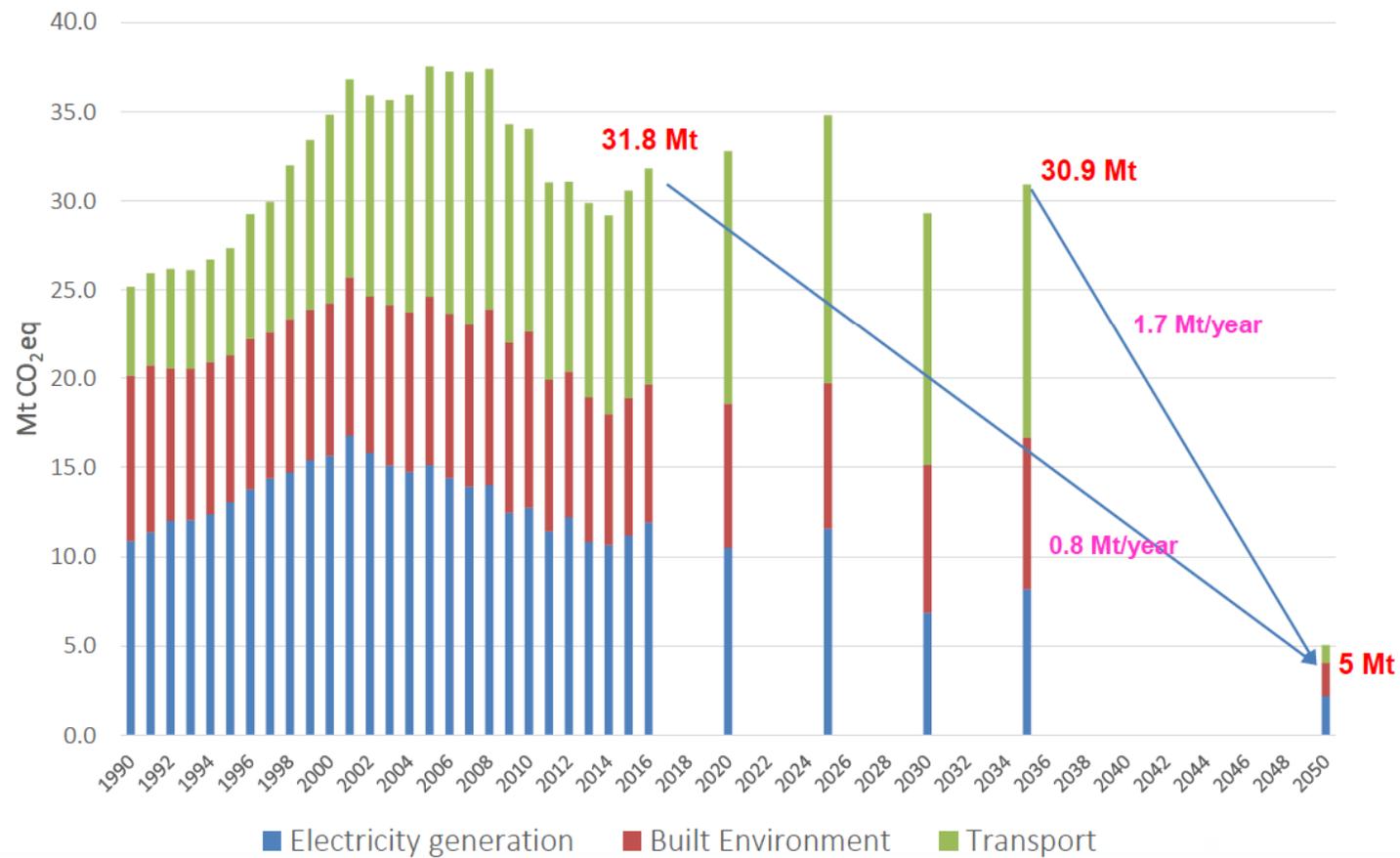
Effort Sharing Decision compliance 2013-2020



Target 2050



Electricity Generation, Built Environment and Transport – 2018 Projections v 2050 policy trajectory



National Totals

	2020	2030	2050
Non-ETS Targets	37,651,000	31,000,000	7,500,000
Poolbeg Fossil CO ₂	302,575	302,575	302,575
	0.8%	1%	4%

Cost of Carbon

Report of the Joint Committee on Climate Action

- Climate Change: A Cross-Party Consensus for Action
- March 2019

The Committee recommends increasing the existing carbon tax from:

Page 4

- € 20 now
- € 80 per tonne by 2030

This will require all public projects to price any future GHG emissions at the estimated costs that society will have to bear in reaching climate change targets. The Department is proposing a shadow cost of carbon that will reach:

Page 39

- € 32 per tonne by 2020
- € 100 per tonne by 2030
- € 265 per tonne by 2050

Cost to Poolbeg Incinerator

- Cost of CO₂
- € 80 per tonne 2030
- € 265 per tonne 2050

€ 24,206,000

€ 80,182,375

Corrections to Poolbeg EIS

EIS Claim is now disproven

8.4.37. The contribution of the Waste-to-Energy Facility to total greenhouse gas emissions in Ireland is equivalent to a **net positive impact** of 0.11% of total emissions in 2012, when energy recovery is taken into account.

DUBLIN WASTE TO ENERGY PROJECT
Chapter 8 – Air quality and climate

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
Page 8-28 of 8-33

Inspector's Report

The assessments of the impact of the development on climate change and CO2 emissions carried out by Dr. Porter and Mr. McCarthy and the assessment of same carried out by Dr. Broderick indicates that the result one obtains essentially depends on the assumptions one makes in the calculations.

An essential difference in the calculations given by Dr. Porter and those given by Mr. McCarthy relates to the electrical output from the plant.

I am **sceptical whether the energy efficiency** suggested by Dublin City Council can be obtained.

PL29S.CH2061/ An Bord Pleanála
PL29S.EF2022

Page 129 of 165

Actual Figures

Fossil CO2 emitted	305,000 tonnes per annum
Electricity produced	416,000 Megawatt hours per annum
Emissions Intensity	0.73 t CO₂ / MWh

Conclusion

The Poolbeg Incinerator

- Not a renewable generator of electricity
- Causing significant greenhouse gas emissions
- No increase in capacity

Q.97 COUNCILLOR CAROLINE CONROY

E&T To ask the Chief Executive can a heading of Climate Action be added to our monthly agenda. Dublin City Council made a commitment through the Climate Action Plan to tackle the climate crisis through all its work. It would be good to hear what steps have been taken each month to tackle this crisis.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPLY:

The City Council's Climate Action Plan 2019 -2024 features a range of actions across five key Areas - Energy & Buildings, Resource Management, Transportation, Flood Resilience and Nature Based Solutions.

The Climate Action, Environment and Energy Strategic Policy Committee has a programme of works that provides for the detailed examination on the progress of the actions agreed in the Plan. Each meeting of the Committee deals with one of the Action Areas. This is underpinned by the work of the Climate Action Subcommittee.

The question raised will be placed on the Agenda of the Climate Action, Environment and Energy Strategic Policy Committee at the meeting to be held on 31st March 2020 and any decision made will be forwarded to the Corporate Policy Group for consideration.

Contact: Ciarán McGoldrick, Senior Staff Officer, Environment & Transportation Department

Tel; 01-2226182

Email: ciaran.mcgoldrick@dublincity.ie

