NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

of

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

for

Internal Works & Change in Activity

at

Abbvie Ireland, NL B.V.
Ballytivnan, Sligo

prepared for

on behalf of

by

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1. BACKGROUND

Abbvie Ireland, NL B.V. (hereafter referred to as Abbvie) intends to apply for permission for a development within its existing manufacturing facility at a site at Ballytivnan Co. Sligo.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT (EIAR)

Planning Regulations require that certain types of projects be subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment as part of the planning consent process. The report on this assessment is called an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR). The purpose of an EIAR is to publicly provide information about the effects of the project on the environment *before* any decision is made.

An EIAR is usually prepared during the design stage of a project. This allows environmental experts to advise the designers about how to improve the project by avoiding future problems. Experience has shown that it is much better to try to avoid environmental problems at the design stage than to try to reduce or fix them after the project has been built.

An EIAR is prepared on behalf of the developer and must follow the legislation that sets out all of the information that needs to be contained in the EIAR. The legislation also sets out how the information is to be presented – so that all aspects of the environment are covered and so that the full effects of the project can be clearly understood.

It has been recognised that an EIAR can become quite large and complex in order to satisfy these legal requirements. This can make people feel unable to easily understand what the effects of the project will be. To try to address this problem, the regulations also require the preparation of a summary, in non-technical language, of the main content and findings of the EIAR.

The following pages provide a summary of the main information that is contained in this EIAR. It is laid out in the same order and using the same headings as the EIAR. If you feel that you need to know more about any topic that is summarised here you can look it up under the same heading in the main EIAR.

Here are explanations of a couple of key terms that are used and may need some clarification:

EIAR	**E**nvironmental **I**mpact **A**ssessment **R**eport This is the document that shows the development will effect environment, describes the impacts
Mitigation Measures	Steps taken to avoid, reduce or remedy unwanted effects

3. THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

See Section 4 of the EIAR for full details

Descriptions of the proposed building development are contained in Section 4 of the EIAR as well as in the Planning Application Report that accompanies this application and on the Site Notices. These contain full details including dimensions.

The key elements of the proposed development are:

- Internal alterations to accommodate an integrated Bio-Chemical manufacturing facility sized 3,476 square metres (m^2), within the existing Abbvie Ballytivnan building.
- New roof-mounted plant and Penthouse Louvres 1.8 m high and removal of existing roof-mounted equipment .
- The construction of additional plant room internal mezzanines, sized 645 m^2 within the existing building and an external single storey extension sized 20 m^2 and 9.6 m high, located to the North of the existing facility.
- A revised yard layout, located to the North of the existing facility, including a new single storey electrical room extension sized 155 m^2 and 7.1 m high.
- The enclosure of an existing walled yard area with a new roof and cladding, sized 150 m^2, to house chillers.
- The addition of 4 no. new boiler flues, 17.5 m high above ground level and 500 mm diameter.
- 2 no. new above-ground bunded waste water holding tanks , housed in a building sized 110 m^2 and 9 m high, and associated tanker un-loading area.
- 2 no. bunded underground tanks housed in a building sized 75 m^2 and 4 m high.
- 3 no. cooling towers 9 m high. A nitrogen tank sized 8 m high and 2 m diameter, and an emergency generator and its associated diesel tank and its 10 m high stack.
- Site works include revised road and car parking layouts, additional temporary contractor related car parking for 109 cars located to the East of the existing electrical substation. Underground and over-ground utilities, landscaping and a landscaped berm. A single storey sprinkler pumphouse sized 24 m^2 and 6 m high. New sprinkler tank and site fencing.

The description included in Section 4 of this EIAR describes the proposal in more detail and the further details are included in the planning application documents and drawings which accompany this EIAR in the application for planning permission to Sligo County Council.

It is envisaged that the construction of the facilities will take approximately 16 months including internal works. An outline Construction Environmental Management Plan is separately included in the planning application document set and this provides information of the key elements of the construction stage including environmental controls.

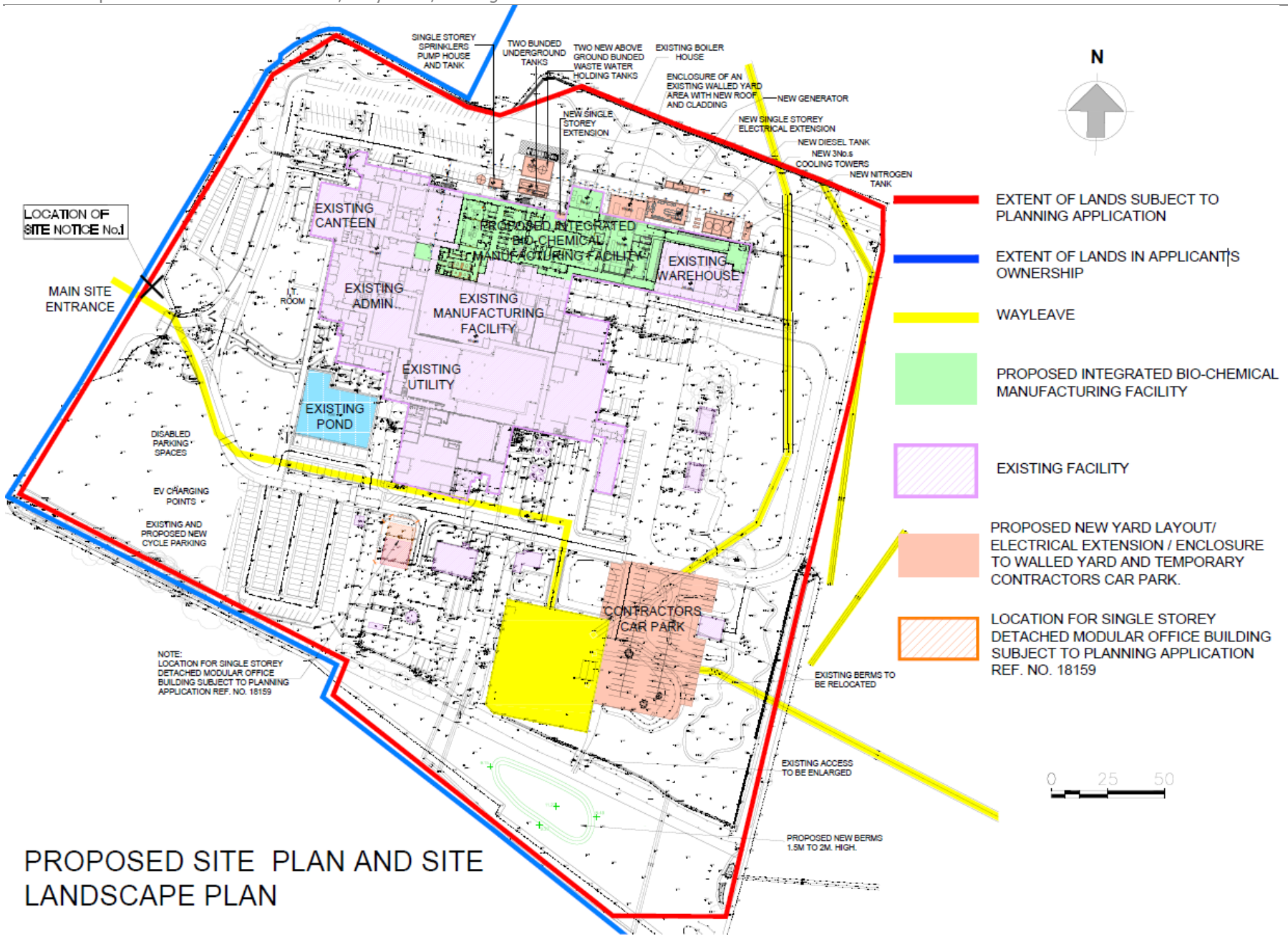

Figure 1 Site Layout Plan

4. ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

The following headings provide a summary of the findings about each of the environmental topics that are examined in the EIAR.

5. POPULATION & HUMAN HEALTH

See Section 5 of the EIAR for full details

The project will create new jobs – both on the site and in other existing businesses in the locality and region. This will have a positive long term impact by ensuring that the economic and social benefits associated with the site will continue into the future.

The findings of each specialist section on water, air, and traffic were examined to see if there could be any effects on human health – both during building and day-to-day operations - and none were found.

The project will cause no significant adverse impacts on the population or on human health.

6. BIODIVERSITY (FLORA AND FAUNA)

See Section 6 of the EIAR for full details

This topic examines the effect on animals and plants and the places that they need to live (habitats) on the site and in the surrounding area – both during building and day-to-day operations.

The site has low ecological value given the current site usage. The site itself and its vicinity have been determined to have low ecological value both at landscape and local scales. A stream at the South East of the site flows into Sligo Bay approximately 1.4km to the West of the site. Sligo Bay is a protected ecological site. Potential effects on this site are addressed in both the EIAR and in the accompanying Appropriate Assessment (screening) report and it is shown that no effects will occur.

Given the low ecological value of the receiving environment and the current site usage, the potential impacts to ecological processes are negligible. Following the management measures detailed in the project description and within the Outline CEMP, potential impacts to the biodiversity of the existing environment are foreseen to be very low.

In summary, there will be no significant impacts on biodiversity.

7. LAND, SOILS, GEOLOGY & HYDROGEOLOGY

See Section 7 of the EIAR for full details

This topic examines the effects on the land, soils, geology and hydrogeology – both during construction and day-to-day operations.

These were assessed using records of drilling and testing wells on the site. There is no evidence of contamination. The test results were used to estimate whether building or operating the project could affect water under or near the site.

In summary, the assessment found that, once properly built and managed, then both the construction and the day-to-day operations of the development will not cause any risks to land, soils, geology or hydrogeology.

8. WATER & HYDROLOGY

See Section 8 of the EIAR for full details

This section examines the effects of the project on all aspects of water quality in local streams and rivers – both during construction and day-to-day operations. It also examines the effects of the waste water that will be generated by the development.

A small stream called the Shannon Eighter flows adjacent to the South-Eastern site boundary and this flows into Sligo Bay approximately 1.4 km to the South-West of the site. The proposal has been carefully planned to avoid potential effects on this watercourse during the construction or operational phases.

A flood risk assessment was also carried out and it found that due to the development being primarily being within an existing building on site with minimal increases in hard surfaces, the project poses no flooding risk.

In summary, the assessment found that, once properly built and managed, then both the construction and the day-to-day operations of the development will not cause any risks to water quality or risk of flooding.

9. AIR QUALITY & CLIMATE

See Section 9 of the EIAR for full details

Existing air quality is generally well within the National and European Union (EU) air quality standards.

Calculations were made about emissions to air, mainly from new vents, based on the design and layout of the project.

In terms of the existing air quality environment, baseline data and data available from similar environments indicates that levels of nitrogen dioxide are generally well below the National and European Union (EU) ambient air quality standards.

Construction dust emissions have the greatest potential to impact air quality during the construction phase. A series of mitigation measures have been suggested and outlined in the CEMP. Once these are implemented fugitive emissions of dust from the site will be imperceptible, temporary and reversible, posing no nuisance at nearby receptors.

The impact to climate as a result of vehicle and machinery emissions during the construction stage are predicted to be short-term and imperceptible. The indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the developments electricity requirements during the operational stage may have an impact on climate but it is predicted that it will be long-term and imperceptible

As demonstrated by the dispersion modelling results, pollutant concentrations arising from the proposed development operational are compliant with all National and EU ambient air quality limit values and, therefore, will not result in a significant impact on human health.

The results of the air quality & climate assessment show that the effects of the proposed development on air quality & climate will be insignificant.

10. NOISE & VIBRATION

See Section 10 of the EIAR for full details

This section examines the effects of noise and vibration on the surrounding area. It examines both the construction phase (which will happen for about 16 months) as well as the day to day noise and vibration of the project.

Calculations were made based on the design and layout of the project – taking account of the results of the surveys of existing noise levels.

The assessment found that the day-to-day operations will not impact on local noise sensitive locations sufficiently so as to be likely to cause a disturbance.

The assessment also found that once the construction phase is properly managed, then construction noise and vibration will not cause any significant impacts.

In summary, once properly built and managed, then neither the building phase nor the day-to-day operations will cause any risks due to noise or vibration.

11. LANDSCAPE & VISUAL

See Section 11 of the EIAR for full details

The proposed development has no significant visibility on account of distance from viewing points, combined with existing layers of mature planting. On the basis of the analysis there is no potential for any of the proposed development to give rise to any significant effects on the appearance or character of the surrounding landscape, nor will it be visible from any views from any public roads.

There is no likelihood of adverse effects on the appearance or character of the landscape, nor will it be visible from any views from any public roads, as a result no mitigation measures are required. However, to ensure that the existing mitigation factors are sustained, the development will be carried out in accordance with the design and detail submitted with this application, new materials and finishes will be similar to those already used on the site and the existing mature tree and shrubs at the site boundaries will be retained and replaced as required.

12. MATERIAL ASSETS

See Section 12 of the EIAR for full details

Material Assets is generally taken to refer to the built infrastructure. Most such impacts are dealt with under the other headings of this EIAR – such as water services and traffic which are addressed in Sections 8 and 14.

Provision of water supply, waste water, electricity, telecoms, will not cause any significant environmental effects.

13. TRAFFIC & TRANSPORTATION

See Section 13 of the EIAR for full details

During the building of the project, it is predicted that there will be a temporary increase in traffic levels during the 16 month construction period. A Construction Traffic Management Plan to be agreed with Sligo County Council, will help to mitigate traffic impacts and ensure that the majority of HGV deliveries can take place at off-peak parts of the day.

The day-to-day effects have also been assessed and it has been found that as the traffic distributes from the Abbvie site entrance on the Old Bundoran Road through the traffic network, the impact decreases and the overall impact is considered low.

It is considered that the predicted increases in network traffic as a result of construction and operation of the development will be of negligible impact and therefore no intervention or physical mitigation is required. A Mobility Management Plan has been developed and will encourage workers to make use of the walking, cycling and public transport opportunities around the site.

In summary, once properly built and managed, then neither the construction phase nor the day-to-day operations will cause any significant effects on traffic.

14. WASTE MANAGEMENT

See Section 14 of the EIAR for full details

This topic examines the effects of waste that arises during the construction and the operation of the project.

The proposed development is located within the Local Authority area of Sligo County Council (SCC) and the Council is responsible for setting and administering waste management activities in the area. This is governed primarily by the *Connacht-Ulster Region Waste Management Plan 2015 – 2021*.

Waste materials expected to be generated at the site during the construction and demolition phase include off-cuts from cladding, timber, concrete, some asbestos as well as waste packaging. Excavation at the site is also likely to produce a small volume of hardstanding, made ground and subsoil, which will be required to be removed off site.

During the operational phase, the typical non-process waste material generated on a daily basis will comprise non-hazardous wastes such as dry mixed recyclables, mixed non-recyclables and organic (food) waste. Less frequent waste types will include batteries (hazardous and non-hazardous), WEEE (hazardous and non-hazardous) and fluorescent tubes. All non-process waste will be appropriately segregated. Process waste will consist of hazardous and non-hazardous waste streams and all process wastes will be appropriately segregated into these individual waste streams.

On-site segregation of waste materials, where possible, during the construction and demolition and operational phases of the proposed development will minimise the potential for on- and off-site impacts on the environment from waste materials. Segregation will increase the reuse, recycle and recovery potential of waste materials generated and minimise the quantity of waste which may need to be disposed of at landfill.

All waste materials generated at the site will be transported off site by an approved waste contractor holding a current and valid waste collection permit. All waste arisings requiring reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal off site will be brought to facilities holding the appropriate Certificate of Registration (COR), permit or licence, as required.

The careful management of waste during the construction and demolition phase by a competent contractor and overseen by a dedicated waste manager will ensure there are no residual effects on the site or surrounding area. These activities will be carried out in accordance with the project C&D Waste Management Plan and the Construction Management Plan.

The implementation of the above plans will ensure that all waste generated during construction and demolition will be appropriately managed. During daily operation of the site waste, compliance with site specific waste management procedures will ensure waste will be minimised and, where generated, will be managed according to the waste hierarchy, relevant legislation and the facility's future IED Licence.

15. ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

See Section 15 of the EIAR for full details

This topic assesses whether archaeological material on the site or any significant cultural heritage could be affected.

No recorded archaeological monuments, as listed in the Record of Monuments and Places are located within the proposed development site boundary and no above ground previously unrecorded sites have been noted within the proposed development area. The nearest recorded protected structures to the proposed development are that of Fort Louis, built c.1740, located approximately 94 m to the North-West. There is also a triple-span stone road-over-river bridge built c. 1750, located approximately 132 m to the North-West of the proposed site.

The predicted impacts on the known recorded archaeological, architectural & cultural heritage are regarded as being low with no direct impacts on the recorded archaeological resource and a slight-negligible indirect (visual) impact on the nearest recorded monument outside the proposed development site boundary.

In summary, the potential impacts of the development on cultural heritage are likely to negligible

16. INTERACTIONS & CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

See Section 16 of the EIAR for full details

This section of the EIAR describes the interactions between the various impacts identified in the previous sections - during both the construction and operational phases of the proposed development. Where such interactions are likely to arise then these have been considered under each relevant heading in the EIAR as indicated in Section 16.

This section also describes where any combination of effects arising from this proposal in-combination with effects arising from other permitted developments have been found to be significant and where these have been addressed in the EIAR.