POLLUTION PREVENTION NOTES:

1. Site management proposals are intended to ensure protection against surface water and groundwater pollution, siltation and erosion.
2. Suitable drainage control measures should be in place at all times to prevent conveyance of significant volumes of silt to off site receiving watercourses.
3. Silty water can arise from dewatering excavations, erosion of exposed/disturbed ground, temporary stockpiles, plant and wheel wash, site roads/tracks, and disturbance of existing field drains and ditches.

Discharges

4. Water containing silt will not be pumped directly to any natural watercourse. All discharges to be made over open ground or into existing field drain with silt trap at a minimum of 20m from nearest watercourse unless otherwise stated.
5. No excavated material is to be stored within any surface water buffer zone.
6. Pumped water will be directed into collector drains and treated in settlement ponds and vegetation swales prior to overland discharge.
7. Pumping of clean water from excavations / or over-pumping in drains/ditches/streams will be completed in a manner that does not cause scour or erosion at the point of release/discharge. This will be done by reducing the flow velocities or by use of splash plates, and/or other similar discharge controls.
8. Vegetation (where present) will NOT be stripped from existing drains/ditches unless absolutely necessary.

Excavations

9. Where deep excavations (>2.5m) are proposed, cut-off drains will be use to reduce the amount of surface water entering the excavation. This will be the case around turbine base excavations.

Exposed Ground & Stockpiles

10. During the construction phase, the amount of exposed ground and temporary stockpiles open at any one time will be minimised, as far as practicable.

Site Tracks

11. Use of track side collector drains with check dams, and/or filtration check dams will reduce silt in runoff water as required.
12. Where used, check dams are to be inspected and cleaned regularly.

Refueling

13. Refuelling of mobile plant will be completed in designated refueling areas only, preferably on an impermeable surface and away from field drains / main drains and outside of watercourse buffers.
14. Spill kits and drip trays will be available on site for use as required.

Concrete

15. Care will be taken when completing concrete works on site to ensure no discharges occur.
16. Concrete wash water, and waste concrete will be managed appropriately on site. Temporary concrete wash out area will be provided where deemed necessary for larger pours

IF WATER POLLUTION IS IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING STEPS WOULD BE ADHERED TO:

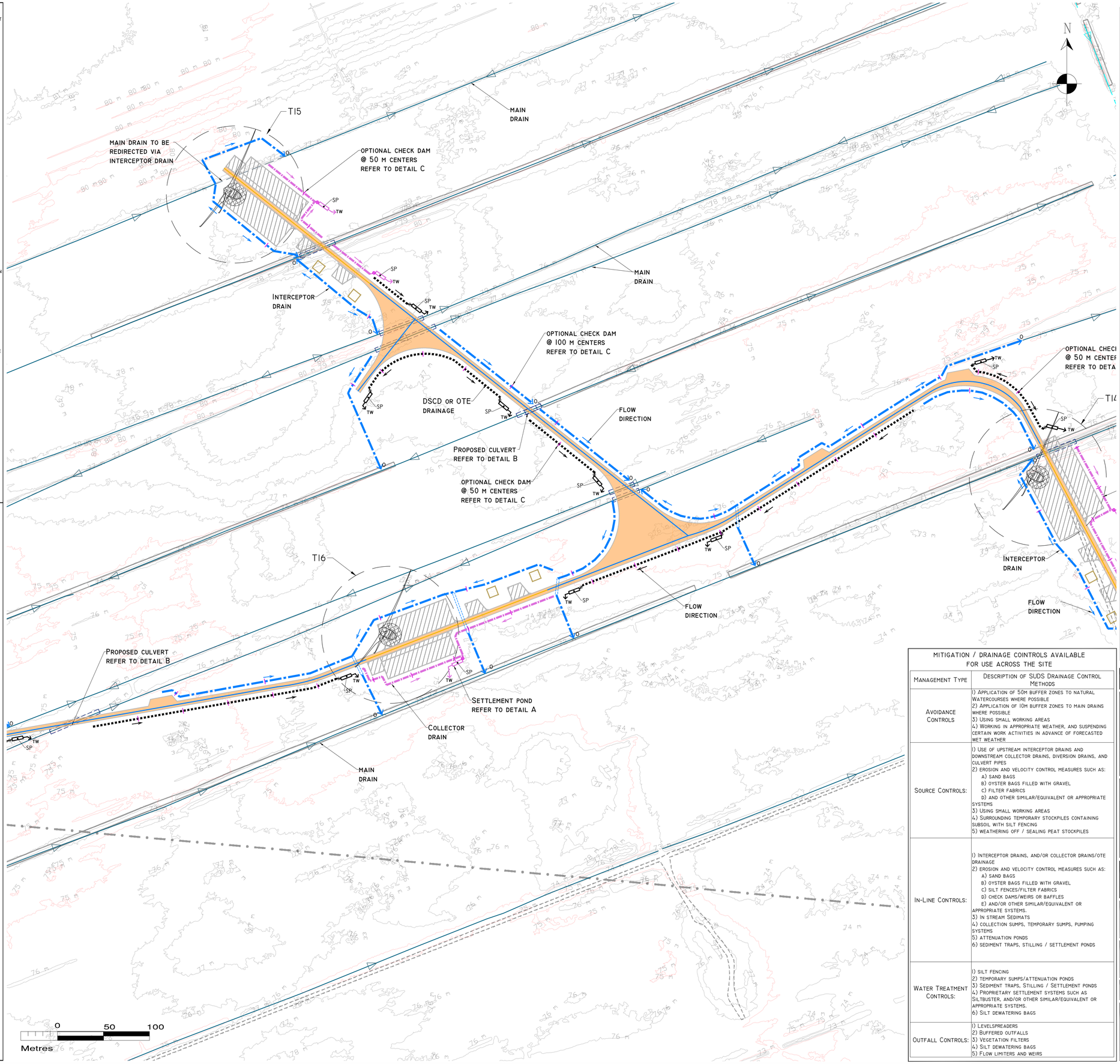
STOP - work in the immediate area should be stopped and the source of the pollution identified.

CONTAIN - the source of the pollution should be bunded using a suitable method. Main drains and outfall routes to natural watercourses should be temporarily diverted around the source of pollution.

NOTIFY - The relevant authorities (Site Manager / Fisheries / NPWS / Local Authority etc.) should be notified immediately to ensure that measures can be implemented downstream to protect fisheries and other sensitive areas.

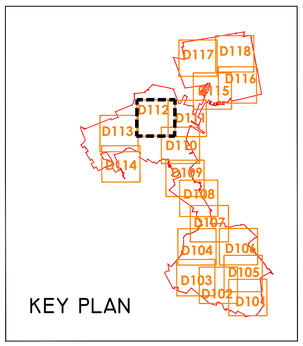
DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. Access track surfacing design and construction to Engineer's Specification (i.e. by others).
2. Spare silt fencing/ or similar, to be stored on site. The level of silt in runoff during construction is to be monitored visually and excessive silt levels in any area to be temporarily managed by placing silt fences, check dams / or similar or additional check dams at the problem areas. Where required, mobile siltbuster system to be available on-site for use.
3. SUDS system to be constructed prior to, or at the same time as the access tracks. Interim measures such as the placement of straw bales/silt fencing/or similar approved method or additional check dams and silt fences to be employed in all instances where work carried out to construct the access tracks is likely to cause adverse environmental effects through increased silt loadings being generated during the construction phase.
4. Suitable prevention measures should be in place at all times to prevent the conveyance of significant volumes of silt to main drains and drainage routes to receiving watercourses. See notes on pollution prevention.
5. Interceptor drains to be used to collect and redistribute upstream surface water flows. Regular cross drains / discharge to field drains will be required to transfer / discharge surface water in interceptor drains to suitable field drain outfall points.
6. Where required, cross drains are to be located along access tracks to prevent excessive volumes of water collecting in low points. Locations of cross drains to be agreed with the Engineer on site. Surface water will not be allowed to discharge directly into existing watercourses.
7. Where possible, a buffer zone of >20m to any existing watercourse will be required where over land discharges are proposed from access track drains.
8. Batters of all proposed drains to have a slope of between 1 : 1.5 to 1 : 2 depending upon depth of drain and will be left as cut to re-vegetate with local species.
9. Track side drains to be shallow with moderate gradients to prevent erosion/scour. In steep areas check dams should be installed to reduce flow velocities and provide source control of silt containment. Where necessary these have been designated in conjunction with settlement ponds and silt traps, prior to discharge.
10. Wind farm Settlement ponds to be constructed for silt removal at turbine bases and hard stand areas. Pond sizes depends on catchment area served. Sample pond sizes shown on Drawing D501.
11. Silt fences or similar, to be used also around subsoil spoil heaps to mitigate silt runoff. silt fences may be removed when suitable vegetation cover is established.
12. silt fences to be provided along edge of existing main drains / watercourse where works comes within <15m of edge of any main drain / ephemeral channels.
13. Slopes of the drains to be vegetated or protected from erosion until vegetation has been established. Stripped vegetative layer (peat 'sod' or 'scraw') from excavations to be stored locally for reuse during landscaping of stockpiles.
14. Areas stripped of vegetation should be kept to a minimum.
15. Clean stone flow control check dams to be made of locally won / geologically similar well graded stone. Aggregate size for stone check dams to be typically 20- 40mm clean stone. On sloping sections of the access tracks, 40mm check dams to be protected from washing away through the placement of 100m stone on the downhill face of the check dam and by wrapping in geotextile.
16. Build up of silt levels at check dams to be removed and disposed of appropriately. Silt levels at check dams to be visually inspected as part of an ongoing drainage maintenance programme during the construction phase. Where check dams become clogged with silt or vegetation, stone check dam to be removed and replaced subsequent to the removal of silt.
17. Spacing and frequency of check dams will be dependent upon longitudinal gradient of the drain.
18. Location of filtration check dams (if required) to be agreed on site with Engineer. Wind farm settlement ponds to be constructed in a manner where they may be easily infilled at a later date (post completion of the turbine base and hardstand construction). Only suitable materials excavated from the pond to be used to form part of the embankment around the pond.
19. Oils/fuels should be stored within bunded containment structures.
20. Silt bags will be used on site at field drain discharge locations, as necessary.



Drawing Legend :

- Existing Drainage
  - Rivers/Streams
  - Rivers/Streams 50m buffer
  - Stream flow direction
  - Drains
  - Existing main drains
  - Redirected main drains
  - Existing piped drains
  - Existing SMP settlement ponds
- Proposed Drainage
  - Upstream Interceptor Drain
  - Downstream Collector Drain (DSCD)
  - DSCD or Over The Edge (OTE)
  - Indicative Direction of Flow
  - Silt Fences
  - WF Settlement Pond
  - Level Spreader
  - Optional Check Dam 'Type A'
  - Check Dam 'Type B'
  - Proposed culverts/Bridges
  - Interceptor Drain Culvert
  - Collector Drain Culvert
  - O Overland Flow Discharge
  - TW Treated Water Discharge
  - SP WF Settlement Pond
- Planning Application Boundary
- Existing ground surface intermediate contour (5 m interval)
- Existing ground surface minor contour (1 m interval)
- Turbine and swept area
- Turbine foundation
- Crane platform/hardstand
- Temporary road
- Proposed WF road
- Floating road
- Road type C (excavate & replace)
- Borrow pit
- Substation
- Construction compound
- Met mast
- Permanent car park



KEY PLAN

Drawing Notes

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MITIGATION / DRAINAGE COINTROLS AVAILABLE FOR USE ACROSS THE SITE

Management Type	Description of SUDS Drainage Control Methods
Avoidance Controls	1) Application of 50m buffer zones to natural Watercourses where possible 2) Application of 10m buffer zones to main drains where possible 3) Using small working areas 4) Working in appropriate weather, and suspending certain work activities in advance of forecasted wet weather
Source Controls:	1) Use of upstream interceptor drains and downstream collector drains, diversion drains, and culvert pipes 2) erosion and velocity control measures such as: A) sand bags B) oyster bags filled with gravel C) filter fabrics D) and other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems 3) Using small working areas 4) Surrounding temporary stockpiles containing subsoil with silt fencing 5) weathering off / sealing peat stockpiles
In-Line Controls:	1) interceptor drains, and/or collector drains/ote drainage 2) erosion and velocity control measures such as: A) sand bags B) oyster bags filled with gravel C) silt fences/filter fabrics D) check dams/weirs or baffles E) and/or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. 3) In stream Sedimats 4) collection sumps, temporary sumps, pumping systems 5) attenuation ponds 6) sediment traps, stilling / settlement ponds
Water Treatment Controls:	1) silt fencing 2) temporary sumps/attenuation ponds 3) Sediment traps, Stilling / Settlement ponds 4) Proprietary settlement systems such as Siltbuster, and/or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. 6) Silt dewatering bags
Outfall Controls:	1) Levelspreaders 2) Buffered outfalls 3) Vegetation filters 4) Silt dewatering bags 5) Flow limiters and weirs

Date	Description	Chkd	Signed

Revisions

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Client: Bord na Mona Powergen Ltd

Job: Ballivor Wind Farm, Co. Westmeath/Meath

Title: Proposed Drainage Layout

Figure No: DII2

Drawing No: P1510-0-0323-A1-D112-00A	
Sheet Size: A1	Project No.: P1510-0
Scale: 1:2,000 (A1)	Drawn By: GD
Date: 27/03/2023	Checked By: MG