

The Quality of Bathing Water in Ireland

An Overview for the Year
2010



Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a statutory body responsible for protecting the environment in Ireland. We regulate and police activities that might otherwise cause pollution. We ensure there is solid information on environmental trends so that necessary actions are taken. Our priorities are protecting the Irish environment and ensuring that development is sustainable.

The EPA is an independent public body established in July 1993 under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992. Its sponsor in Government is the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

LICENSING

We license the following to ensure that their emissions do not endanger human health or harm the environment:

- waste facilities (e.g., landfills, incinerators, waste transfer stations);
- large scale industrial activities (e.g., pharmaceutical manufacturing, cement manufacturing, power plants);
- intensive agriculture;
- the contained use and controlled release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
- large petrol storage facilities.
- Waste water discharges

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

- Conducting over 2,000 audits and inspections of EPA licensed facilities every year.
- Overseeing local authorities' environmental protection responsibilities in the areas of - air, noise, waste, waste-water and water quality.
- Working with local authorities and the Gardaí to stamp out illegal waste activity by co-ordinating a national enforcement network, targeting offenders, conducting investigations and overseeing remediation.
- Prosecuting those who flout environmental law and damage the environment as a result of their actions.

MONITORING, ANALYSING AND REPORTING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Monitoring air quality and the quality of rivers, lakes, tidal waters and ground waters; measuring water levels and river flows.
- Independent reporting to inform decision making by national and local government.

REGULATING IRELAND'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Quantifying Ireland's emissions of greenhouse gases in the context of our Kyoto commitments.
- Implementing the Emissions Trading Directive, involving over 100 companies who are major generators of carbon dioxide in Ireland.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Co-ordinating research on environmental issues (including air and water quality, climate change, biodiversity, environmental technologies).

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- Assessing the impact of plans and programmes on the Irish environment (such as waste management and development plans).

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, EDUCATION AND GUIDANCE

- Providing guidance to the public and to industry on various environmental topics (including licence applications, waste prevention and environmental regulations).
- Generating greater environmental awareness (through environmental television programmes and primary and secondary schools' resource packs).

PROACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Promoting waste prevention and minimisation projects through the co-ordination of the National Waste Prevention Programme, including input into the implementation of Producer Responsibility Initiatives.
- Enforcing Regulations such as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Developing a National Hazardous Waste Management Plan to prevent and manage hazardous waste.

MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE EPA

The organisation is managed by a full time Board, consisting of a Director General and four Directors.

The work of the EPA is carried out across four offices:

- Office of Climate, Licensing and Resource Use
- Office of Environmental Enforcement
- Office of Environmental Assessment
- Office of Communications and Corporate Services

The EPA is assisted by an Advisory Committee of twelve members who meet several times a year to discuss issues of concern and offer advice to the Board.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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The collation of data and preparation of this overview report was undertaken by
Annmarie Tuohy and Brigid Flood (EPA).

The report was prepared under the direction of Dr Micheál Lehane, Programme Manager for Environmental Monitoring & Assessment within the Office of Environmental Assessment.

The bathing water information contained in this overview report and the EPA online bathing water system Splash (www.bathingwater.ie) was provided by eighteen local authorities responsible for monitoring the quality of designated bathing waters within their functional areas. The assistance of the following EPA staff who contributed in various ways to the collation and validation of data used in this assessment is acknowledged: Conor Clenaghan, Kirsty Nolan, Deirdre Kirwan, and Una Cullen. Thanks to Aisling McElwain for the preparation of the Bathing Water Quality Map of Ireland 2010 and to Larry Stapleton for the provision of the report cover photograph.

Background

The legislation governing the quality of bathing waters for the 2010 season is set out in the Quality of Bathing Waters Regulations, 1992 (S.I. 155 of 1992) and amendments, which transposed the EU Directive 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water. The purpose is to ensure that bathing water quality is maintained and if necessary improved so that it complies with specified standards designated to protect health and the environment. A total of 131 designated bathing areas were monitored during the bathing season, of which 122 are seawater and nine are freshwater bathing areas on lakes.

The responsibility for sampling (or arranging the sampling) at designated bathing areas lies with the relevant local authorities. Sampling at these bathing areas must be undertaken on a fortnightly basis during the bathing season which traditionally extends from the 1 June until the end of August each year. Monitoring commences two weeks before the start of the season. The minimum number of samples to be taken during the season is seven. The frequency of bathing water sampling may be reduced to a minimum of four times during the bathing season when a bathing area is compliant with at least the EU mandatory bathing water standards for the two previous years and when no new factor likely to lower the quality of the water has arisen.

EU bathing water compliance is currently based on a sub-set of the parameters specified in the EU Directive 76/160/EEC. The five microbiological and physicochemical parameters considered for EU compliance purposes are:

- Total coliforms
- Faecal coliforms
- Mineral oils
- Surface active substances
- Phenols.

The results of water samples analysed are assessed for compliance with two sets of EU bathing water quality standards specified in the Directive: minimum quality standards (EU mandatory values) and more stringent quality targets (EU guide values). Over the bathing season, the water quality at each designated bathing area must comply with the minimum EU mandatory values. In addition, all bathing areas should endeavour to achieve the stricter EU guide values.

Compliance of water quality for the Blue Flag Awards requires that the bathing areas must also comply with the EU guide value for an additional microbiological parameter, faecal streptococci. The compliance status of the bathing areas with the EU guide value for faecal streptococci for the 2010 bathing season is given in Appendix 2.

Local authorities are required to ensure that, when any bathing water sample fails the EU mandatory bathing water values, the public are made aware of this fact by means of information notices posted at the bathing area. Local authorities are required to take the necessary measures to ensure that the standards are complied with. Local Authorities are required to report the results of sampling to the EPA at the end of each bathing season.

The EPA is responsible for compiling the bathing water quality results and submitting this information to the European Commission. The Office of Environmental Enforcement (OEE), within the EPA, follows up on the cause of any bathing area failing the minimum EU mandatory values and the measures being taken by the relevant local authority to bring the bathing area into compliance.

New Bathing Water Legislation

A new Directive on bathing water (Directive 2006/7/EC) came into force on 24 March 2006 and will repeal the existing 1976 Quality of Bathing Waters Directive with effect from 31 December 2014. The 2006 Directive establishes a new classification system for bathing water quality based on four classifications 'poor', 'sufficient', 'good' and 'excellent' and generally requires that a classification of sufficient be achieved by 2015 for all bathing waters.

Transitional measures are in place until the new Bathing Water Quality Regulations 2008 (SI No. 79 of 2008) are fully implemented.

As part of these transitional measures, the 1992 Quality of Bathing Waters Regulations (S.I 155 of 1992) (S.I 155 of 1992) governed the quality of bathing waters for the 2010 season. Reflecting the present period of transition between the two Directives, the format of this overview report relates the new classification system to current EU guide and mandatory standards specified in the 1976 Quality of Bathing Waters Directive (76/160/EEC). The 'good' classification is related to compliance with guide and mandatory values, the 'sufficient' classification is related to compliance with the mandatory values only, whereas the 'poor' classification is non-compliance with mandatory values. Bathing areas are not classified as 'excellent' in this report as the 1976 Directive does not have bathing water standards that equate to an excellent classification.

The new Directive on bathing water (Directive 2006/7/EC) establishes tighter microbiological standards for two new parameters Intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli*. From the 2011 bathing season onwards, these two robust microbiological parameters will be monitored and used to classify bathing waters.

Online Bathing Water System – Splash

In July 2009, the EPA launched a new online map-based website "*Splash*" (www.bathingwater.ie) that provides the public with bathing water quality information for the 131 designated bathing areas around Ireland. The website provides the latest bathing water sampling results for each bathing area during the bathing season and their compliance status with EU bathing water quality standards. It also provides information about the compliance history of these bathing areas from 2003 onwards. In addition, the website provides a description of the beach, aerial and ordinary photography, details of blue flag status and lifeguard availability, as well as current weather and tidal information. The national bathing water report which the EPA previously published annually has now been replaced by Splash, which provides in addition to other items, an overview of bathing water quality status at various levels: national, each relevant local authority, each river basin district and each designated bathing area.

Overview of Bathing Water Quality in 2010

Quality of All Bathing Waters

A total of 131 designated bathing areas, comprising 122 seawater and 9 freshwater, were monitored by local authorities throughout the 2010 bathing season. The results of samples analysed were assessed against two sets of EU standards:

- Compliance with stricter guide values indicating water of **good** quality status
- Compliance with minimum mandatory values indicating water of **sufficient** quality status
- Noncompliance with mandatory values equating to **poor** water quality status.

In 2010, the quality of Ireland's bathing waters remained high with 97 per cent of bathing areas (127 of 131 areas) complying with the minimum EU mandatory values and achieving sufficient water quality status. From 2009 to 2010, the proportion of bathing areas of sufficient water quality increased by four per cent (Table 1). Of the four bathing areas that failed to achieve sufficient water quality status, two were seawater and two were freshwater as follows:

Seawater

- Sutton Burrow Beach (Dublin Fingal)

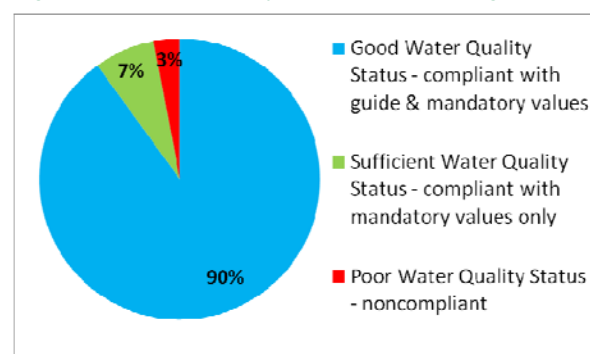
- Clifden beach (Co. Galway)

Freshwater

- Lilliput, Lough Ennel (Co. Westmeath)
- Ballyallia (Co. Clare).

In 2010, 90 per cent of bathing areas (118 of 131 areas) also complied with the stricter guide values and achieved good water quality status. From 2009 to 2010 the proportion of bathing areas of good water quality increased by eight per cent (Table 1).

Fig 1 2010 Water Quality Status of All Bathing Areas



The water quality status of 23 bathing areas changed between 2009 and 2010 as detailed in Table 2. Improvements in water quality were noted at 17 bathing areas which are to be commended. Deteriorations in water quality occurred at six bathing areas.

Table 1 Comparison of Bathing Water Quality Status in 2009 and 2010

	Seawater		Freshwater		Overall	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Number of bathing areas	122	122	9	9	131	131
Number of bathing areas achieving sufficient water quality	114	120	8	7	122	127
Percentage of bathing waters of sufficient water quality	93%	98%	89%	78%	93%	97%
Number of bathing areas achieving good water quality	102	113	6	5	108	118
Percentage of bathing waters of good water quality	84%	93%	67%	55%	82%	90%

Of particular note, all of the designated bathing areas within the following ten local authority areas achieved good water quality status: Donegal County Council, Dublin City Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, Galway City Council, Leitrim County Council, Louth County Council, Mayo County Council, Meath County Council, Sligo County Council and Waterford County Council.

The improvement in overall water quality in 2010 could be at least partly attributed to the drier and sunnier weather during the season, with rainfall totals near normal and sunshine totals above normal everywhere. While the overall level of bathing water quality remains acceptable,

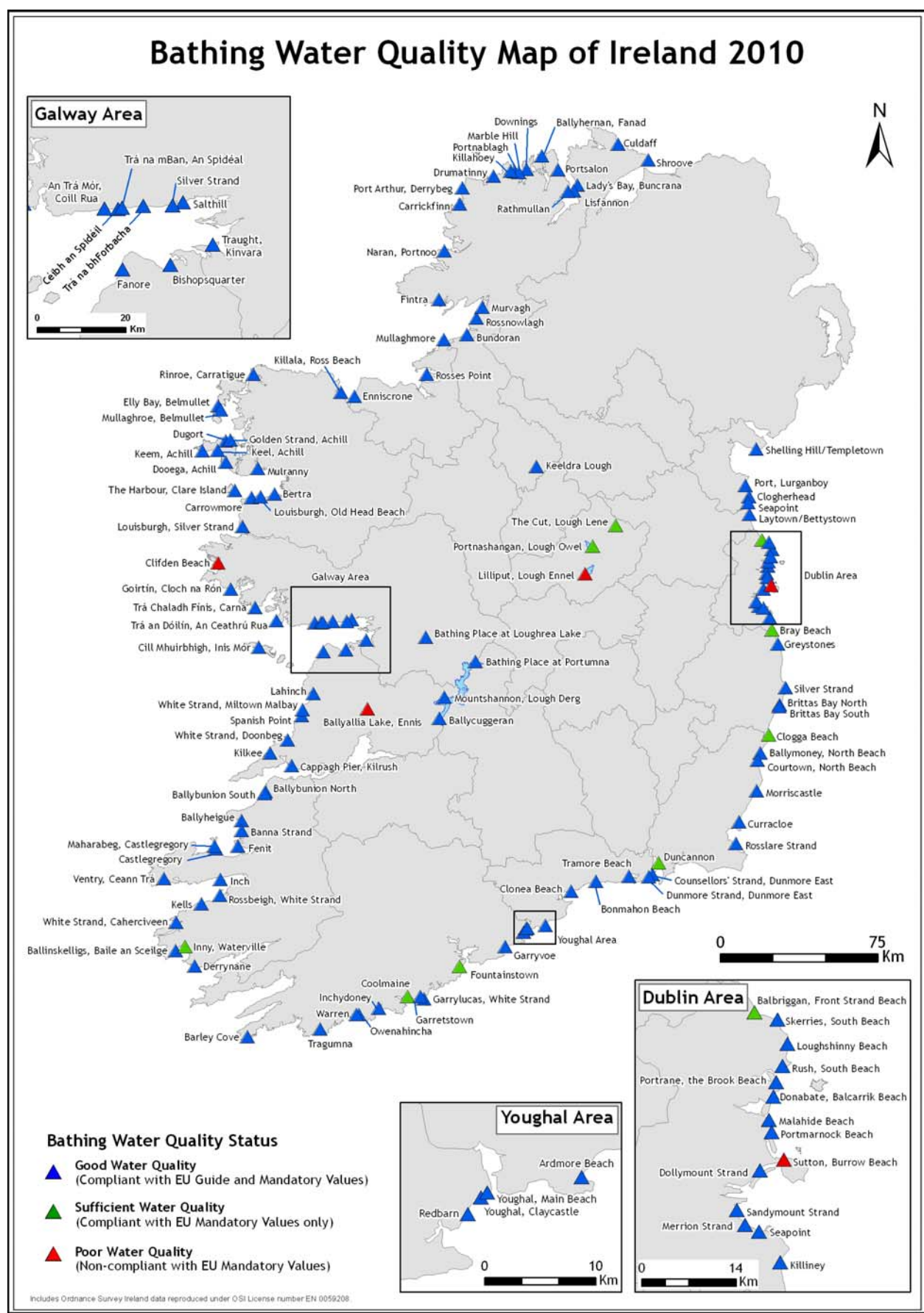
there was a slight decline in the number of freshwater bathing areas achieving sufficient and good status (Table 1). The bathing water Lilliput (Lough Ennel) is of particular concern because it has been classified as poor for the past three years. Adequate measures need to be taken to improve the water quality of the bathing areas that have declined in quality or fail to meet regulatory standards. Furthermore, one seawater bathing area, Clifden, has been classified as poor for the past six years and requires an appropriate waste water treatment facility and other adequate measures if the bathing area is to comply with EU standards.

More information can be found on the Splash website (www.bathingwater.ie).

Table 2 Changes in Water Quality Status of Designated Bathing Areas between 2009 and 2010

Local Authority		Bathing Area		2009	2010	Trend
Clare County		Ballyallia Lake, Ennis		S	P	↓
Cork County		Fountainstown		G	S	↓
		Youghal Main beach		P	G	↑
Dublin Fingal		Balbriggan, Front Strand Beach		P	S	↑
		Donabate, Balcarrick Beach		S	G	↑
		Loughshinny beach		S	G	↑
		Malahide beach		S	G	↑
		Rush, South Beach		S	G	↑
		Skerries, South Beach		P	G	↑
Galway County		Trá na bhForbacha		S	G	↑
Kerry County		Inny, Waterville		G	S	↓
Leitrim County		Keeldra Lough		S	G	↑
Mayo County		Killala, Ross Beach		P	G	↑
		Louisburgh, Old Head Beach		S	G	↑
Sligo County		Enniscrone		S	G	↑
Waterford County		Ardmore		S	G	↑
		Counsellors' Strand, Dunmore East		S	G	↑
		Dunmore Strand, Dunmore East		P	G	↑
Westmeath County		Portnashangan, Lough Owel		G	S	↓
		The Cut, Lough Lene		G	S	↓
Wexford County		Ballymoney		S	G	↑
		Duncannon		P	S	↑
Wicklow County		Clogga Beach		G	S	↓
G	Good Water Quality	S	Sufficient Water Quality	P	Poor Water Quality	

Appendix 1 Bathing Water Quality Map of Ireland 2010



Appendix 2 2010 Compliance & Water Quality Status of Designated Bathing Areas

Responsible Local Authority	Bathing Area	Water Quality Status	Compliance with EU		Compliance with Faecal Streptococci Guide Value
			Mandatory	Guide	
Clare County Council	Ballyallia Lake, Ennis	Poor	X	X	X
	Ballycuggeran	Good	√	√	√
	Bishopsquarter	Good	√	√	√
	Cappagh Pier, Kilrush	Good	√	√	√
	Fanore	Good	√	√	√
	Kilkee	Good	√	√	√
	Lahinch	Good	√	√	√
	Mountshannon, Lough Derg	Good	√	√	√
	Spanish Point	Good	√	√	√
	White Strand, Doonbeg	Good	√	√	√
	White Strand, Miltown Malbay	Good	√	√	√
Cork County Council	Barley Cove	Good	√	√	√
	Youghal, Claycastle	Good	√	√	√
	Coolmaine	Sufficient	√	X	√
	Fountainstown	Sufficient	√	X	√
	Garretstown	Good	√	√	√
	Garrylucas, White Strand	Good	√	√	√
	Garryvoe	Good	√	√	√
	Inchydoney	Good	√	√	√
	Owenahincha	Good	√	√	√
	Redbarn	Good	√	√	√
	Tragumna	Good	√	√	√
	Warren	Good	√	√	√
	Youghal, Main Beach	Good	√	√	√
Donegal County Council	Ballyhernan, Fanad	Good	√	√	√
	Bundoran	Good	√	√	√
	Carrickfinn	Good	√	√	√
	Culdaff	Good	√	√	√
	Downings	Good	√	√	√
	Drumatinn	Good	√	√	√
	Fintra	Good	√	√	√
	Killahoey	Good	√	√	√
	Lady's Bay, Buncrana	Good	√	√	√
	Lisfannon	Good	√	√	√
	Marble Hill	Good	√	√	√
	Murvagh	Good	√	√	√
	Naran, Portnoo	Good	√	√	√
	Port Arthur, Derrybeg	Good	√	√	√
	Portnablagh	Good	√	√	√
	Portsalon	Good	√	√	√
	Rathmullan	Good	√	√	√

Note: Good water quality status – compliant with EU guide & mandatory values; Sufficient water quality status – compliant with EU mandatory values only; Poor water quality status – noncompliant with EU guide and mandatory values. The parameter faecal streptococci is not one of the five parameters used for EU compliance, however, compliance with the guide value for this parameter is considered for Blue Flag Awards.

Responsible Local Authority	Bathing Area	Water Quality Status	Compliance with EU Mandatory Guide		Compliance with Faecal Streptococci Guide Value
Donegal County Council	Rossnowlagh	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Shroove	Good	✓	✓	✓
Dublin City Council	Dollymount Strand	Good	✓	✓	X
	Merrion Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Sandymount Strand	Good	✓	✓	X
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown	Killiney	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Seapoint	Good	✓	✓	✓
Fingal County Council	Balbriggan, Front Strand Beach	Sufficient	✓	X	X
	Donabate, Balcarrik Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Loughshinny beach	Good	✓	✓	X
	Malahide beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Portmarnock beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Portrane, the Brook Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Rush, South Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Skerries, South Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Sutton, Burrow Beach	Poor	X	X	✓
Galway County Council	An Trá Mór, Coill Rua, Indreabhán	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Bathing Place at Loughrea Lake	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Bathing Place at Portumna	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Céibh an Spidéil	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Cill Mhuirbhígh, Inis Mór	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Clifden Beach	Poor	X	X	X
	Goirtín, Cloch Na Rón	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Trá na bhForbacha	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Trá na mBan, An Spidéal	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Trá an Dóilín, An Ceathrú Rua	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Trá Chaladh Fínis, Carna	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Traught, Kinvara	Good	✓	✓	✓
Galway City Council	Salthill	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Silver Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
Kerry County Council	Ballinskelligs, Baile an Sceilge	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Ballybunion North	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Ballybunion South	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Ballyheigue	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Banna Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Castlegregory	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Derrynane	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Fenit	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Inch	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Inny, Waterville	Sufficient	✓	X	✓
	Kells	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Maharabeg, Castlegregory	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Rossbeigh, White Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Ventry, Ceann Trá	Good	✓	✓	✓
	White Strand, Caherciveen	Good	✓	✓	✓

Note: Good water quality status – compliant with EU guide & mandatory values; Sufficient water quality status – compliant with EU mandatory values only; Poor water quality status – noncompliant with EU guide and mandatory values. The parameter faecal streptococci is not one of the five parameters used for EU compliance, however, compliance with the guide value for this parameter is considered for Blue Flag Awards.

Responsible Local Authority	Bathing Area	Water Quality Status	Compliance with EU		Compliance with Faecal Streptococci Guide Value
			Mandatory	Guide	
Louth County Council	Clogherhead	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Port, Lurganboy	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Seapoint	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Shelling Hill/Templetown	Good	✓	✓	✓
Leitrim County Council	Keeldra Lough	Good	✓	✓	✓
Mayo County Council	Bertra	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Carrowmore	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Dugort	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Dooega, Achill	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Elly Bay, Belmullet	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Golden Strand, Achill	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Keel, Achill	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Keem, Achill	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Killala, Ross Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Louisburgh, Old Head Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Louisburgh, Silver Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Mullaghroe, Belmullet	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Mulranny	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Rinroe, Carratigue	Good	✓	✓	✓
	The Harbour, Clare Island	Good	✓	✓	✓
Meath County Council	Laytown/Bettystown	Good	✓	✓	✓
Sligo County Council	Enniscrone	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Mullaghmore	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Rosses Point	Good	✓	✓	✓
Waterford County Council	Ardmore Beach	Good	✓	✓	X
	Bonmahon Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Clonea Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Counsellors' Strand, Dunmore East	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Dunmore Strand, Dunmore East	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Tramore Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
Westmeath County Council	Lilliput, Lough Ennel	Poor	X	X	X
	Portnashangan, Lough Owel	Sufficient	✓	X	✓
	The Cut, Lough Lene	Sufficient	✓	X	✓
Wexford County Council	Ballymoney, North Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Courtown, North Beach	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Curracloe	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Duncannon	Sufficient	✓	X	X
	Morriscastle	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Rosslare Strand	Good	✓	✓	✓
Wicklow County Council	Bray Beach	Sufficient	✓	X	✓
	Brittas Bay North	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Brittas Bay South	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Clogga Beach	Sufficient	✓	X	✓
	Greystones	Good	✓	✓	✓
	Silver Strand	Good	✓	✓	X

Note: Good water quality status – compliant with EU guide & mandatory values; Sufficient water quality status – compliant with EU mandatory values only; Poor water quality status – noncompliant with EU guide and mandatory values. The parameter faecal streptococci is not one of the five parameters used for EU compliance, however, compliance with the guide value for this parameter is considered for Blue Flag Awards.

An Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Is í an Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (EPA) comhlachta reachtúil a chosnaíonn an comhshaol do mhuintir na tíre go léir. Rialaímid agus déanaimid maoirsiú ar ghníomhaíochtaí a d'fhéadfadh truailliú a chruthú murach sin. Cinntímid go bhfuil eolas cruinn ann ar threochtaí comhshaoil ionas go nglactar aon chéim is gá. Is iad na príomh-nithe a bhfuilimid gníomhach leo ná comhshaol na hÉireann a chosaint agus cinntiú go bhfuil forbairt inbhuanaithe.

Is comhlacht poiblí neamhspleách í an Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (EPA) a bunaíodh i mí Iúil 1993 faoin Acht fán nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil 1992. Ó thaobh an Rialtais, is í an Roinn Comhshaoil agus Rialtais Áitiúil a dhéanann urraíocht uirthi.

ÁR bhFREAGRACHTAÍ

CEADÚNÚ

Bíonn ceadúnais á n-eisiúint againn i gcomhair na nithe seo a leanas chun a chinntiú nach mbíonn astuithe uathu ag cur sláinte an phobail ná an comhshaol i mbaol:

- áiseanna dramhaíola (m.sh., líonadh talún, loisceoirí, stáisiúin aistrithe dramhaíola);
- gníomhaíochtaí tionsclaíocha ar scála mór (m.sh., déantúsaíocht cógaisíochta, déantúsaíocht stroighne, stáisiúin chumhachta);
- diantalmhaíocht;
- úsáid faoi shrian agus scaoileadh smachtaithe Orgánach Géinathraithe (GMO);
- mór-áiseanna stórais peitreal.
- Scardadh dramhuisce

FEIDHMIÚ COMHSHAOIL NÁISIÚNTA

- Stiúradh os cionn 2,000 iniúchadh agus cigireacht de áiseanna a fuair ceadúnas ón nGníomhaireacht gach bliain.
- Maoirsiú freagrachtaí cosanta comhshaoil údarás áitiúla thar sé earnáil - aer, fuaim, dramhaíl, dramhuisce agus caighdeán uisce.
- Obair le húdaráis áitiúla agus leis na Gardaí chun stop a chur le gníomhaíocht mhídhleathach dramhaíola trí chomhordú a dhéanamh ar líonra forfheidhmithe náisiúnta, díriú isteach ar chiontóirí, stiúradh fiosrúcháin agus maoirsiú leigheas na bhfadhbanna.
- An dlí a chur orthu siúd a bhriseann dlí comhshaoil agus a dhéanann dochar don chomhshaol mar thoradh ar a ngníomhaíochtaí.

MONATÓIREACHT, ANAILÍS AGUS TUAIRISCIÚ AR AN GCOMHSHAOIL

- Monatóireacht ar chaighdeán aer agus caighdeán aibhneacha, locha, uisce taoide agus uisce talaimh; leibhéil agus sruth aibhneacha a thomhas.
- Tuairisciú neamhspleách chun cabhrú le rialtais náisiúnta agus áitiúla cinntiú a dhéanamh.

RIALÚ ASTUITHE GÁIS CEAPTHA TEASA NA HÉIREANN

- Cainníochtú astuithe gáis ceaptha teasa na hÉireann i gcomhthéacs ár dtiomantas Kyoto.
- Cur i bhfeidhm na Treorach um Thrádáil Astuithe, a bhfuil baint aige le hos cionn 100 cuideachta atá ina mór-ghineadóirí dé-ocsaíd charbóin in Éirinn.

TAIGHDE AGUS FORBAIRT COMHSHAOIL

- Taighde ar shaincheisteanna comhshaoil a chomhordú (cosúil le caighdeán aer agus uisce, athrú aeráide, bithéagsúlacht, teicneolaíochtaí comhshaoil).

MEASÚNÚ STRAITÉISEACH COMHSHAOIL

- Ag déanamh measúnú ar thionchar phleananna agus chláracha ar chomhshaol na hÉireann (cosúil le pleananna bainistíochta dramhaíola agus forbartha).

PLEANÁIL, OIDEACHAS AGUS TREOIR CHOMHSHAOIL

- Treoir a thabhairt don phobal agus do thionscal ar cheisteanna comhshaoil éagsúla (m.sh., iarratais ar cheadúnais, seachaint dramhaíola agus rialacháin chomhshaoil).
- Eolas níos fearr ar an gcomhshaol a scaipeadh (trí cláracha teilifíse comhshaoil agus pacáistí acmhainne do bhunscoileanna agus do mheánscoileanna).

BAINISTÍOCHT DRAMHAÍOLA FHORGHNÍOMHACH

- Cur chun cinn seachaint agus laghdú dramhaíola trí chomhordú An Chláir Náisiúnta um Chosc Dramhaíola, lena n-áirítear cur i bhfeidhm na dTionscnamh Freagrachta Táirgeoirí.
- Cur i bhfeidhm Rialachán ar nós na treoracha maidir le Trealamh Leictreach agus Leictreonach Caite agus le Srianadh Substaintí Guaiseacha agus substaintí a dhéanann ídiú ar an gcrios ózóin.
- Plean Náisiúnta Bainistíochta um Dramhaíl Ghuaiseach a fhorbairt chun dramhaíl ghuaiseach a sheachaint agus a bhainistiú.

STRUCHTÚR NA GNÍOMHAIREACHTA

Bunaíodh an Gníomhaireacht i 1993 chun comhshaol na hÉireann a chosaint. Tá an eagraíocht á bhainistiú ag Bord lánaimseartha, ar a bhfuil Príomhstíúrthóir agus ceithre Stíúrthóir.

Tá obair na Gníomhaireachta ar siúl trí ceithre Oifig:

- An Oifig Aeráide, Ceadúnaithe agus Úsáide Acmhainní
- An Oifig um Fhorfheidhmiúchán Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Measúnacht Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáide

Tá Coiste Comhairleach ag an nGníomhaireacht le cabhrú léi. Tá dáréag ball air agus tagann siad le chéile cúpla uair in aghaidh na bliana le plé a dhéanamh ar cheisteanna ar ábhar imní iad agus le comhairle a thabhairt don Bhord.

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