

Focus on Urban Waste Water Treatment in 2013

A Report for the Year 2013



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for protecting and improving the environment as a valuable asset for the people of Ireland. We are committed to protecting people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation and pollution.

The work of the EPA can be divided into three main areas:

Regulation: *We implement effective regulation and environmental compliance systems to deliver good environmental outcomes and target those who don't comply.*

Knowledge: *We provide high quality, targeted and timely environmental data, information and assessment to inform decision making at all levels.*

Advocacy: *We work with others to advocate for a clean, productive and well protected environment and for sustainable environmental behaviour.*

Our Responsibilities

Licensing

We regulate the following activities so that they 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, cement manufacturing, power plants*);
- intensive agriculture (*e.g. pigs, poultry*);
- the contained use and controlled release of Genetically Modified Organisms (*GMOs*);
- sources of ionising radiation (*e.g. x-ray and radiotherapy equipment, industrial sources*);
- large petrol storage facilities;
- waste water discharges;
- dumping at sea activities.

National Environmental Enforcement

- Conducting an annual programme of audits and inspections of EPA licensed facilities.
- Overseeing local authorities' environmental protection responsibilities.
- Supervising the supply of drinking water by public water suppliers.
- Working with local authorities and other agencies to tackle environmental crime by co-ordinating a national enforcement network, targeting offenders and overseeing remediation.
- Enforcing Regulations such as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Prosecuting those who flout environmental law and damage the environment.

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- Monitoring and reporting on the quality of rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters of Ireland and groundwaters; measuring water levels and river flows.
- National coordination and oversight of the Water Framework Directive.
- Monitoring and reporting on Bathing Water Quality.

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- Monitoring air quality and implementing the EU Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive.
- Independent reporting to inform decision making by national and local government (*e.g. periodic reporting on the State of Ireland's Environment and Indicator Reports*).

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- Funding environmental research to identify pressures, inform policy and provide solutions in the areas of climate, water and sustainability.

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- Assessing the impact of proposed plans and programmes on the Irish environment (*e.g. major development plans*).

Radiological Protection

- Monitoring radiation levels, assessing exposure of people in Ireland to ionising radiation.
- Assisting in developing national plans for emergencies arising from nuclear accidents.
- Monitoring developments abroad relating to nuclear installations and radiological safety.
- Providing, or overseeing the provision of, specialist radiation protection services.

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- Providing advice and guidance to industry and the public on environmental and radiological protection topics.
- Providing timely and easily accessible environmental information to encourage public participation in environmental decision-making (*e.g. My Local Environment, Radon Maps*).
- Advising Government on matters relating to radiological safety and emergency response.
- Developing a National Hazardous Waste Management Plan to prevent and manage hazardous waste.

Awareness Raising and Behavioural Change

- Generating greater environmental awareness and influencing positive behavioural change by supporting businesses, communities and householders to become more resource efficient.
- Promoting radon testing in homes and workplaces and encouraging remediation where necessary.

Management and structure of the EPA

The EPA is managed by a full time Board, consisting of a Director General and five Directors. The work is carried out across five Offices:

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

The EPA is assisted by an Advisory Committee of twelve members who meet regularly to discuss issues of concern and provide advice to the Board.



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Key Findings 2013

Infrastructure

- 9 large urban areas did not meet the European Union Directive requirement to provide secondary treatment.
- 8 large urban areas did not comply with European Union Directive requirements to provide infrastructure to reduce nutrients and did not meet nutrient quality standards.
- Raw sewage discharged from 44 areas during 2013.
- 50% of 350 infrastructural improvements required in EPA licences before the end of 2013 were not completed. Works that were completed include the cessation of 70 discharges and upgrades to 30 waste water treatment plants.

Effluent quality

- 124 of 162 (77%) larger urban areas complied with the mandatory European Union effluent quality and sampling standards.
- 312 of all 441 (71%) secondary treatment plants achieved the European Union effluent quality and sampling standards for the water quality indicator parameters of BOD, COD and suspended solids.
- 16 secondary treatment plants did not return a sufficient number of effluent samples in 2013.

EPA audits & monitoring

- 246 audits were conducted by the EPA.
- 45 audits found that a maintenance programme for plant and equipment was not in place.
- Effluent samples from 189 plants with secondary treatment were monitored by the EPA.
- Effluent samples from 36 plants were non-compliant with licensed effluent quality standards.

Incidents

- 80% of the 759 incidents reported to the EPA related to breaches of discharge quality standards.
- 37% of incidents were attributed to issues surrounding the operation and management of the treatment plant or sewer network
- 35% of incidents were due to insufficient treatment capacity.

Water quality

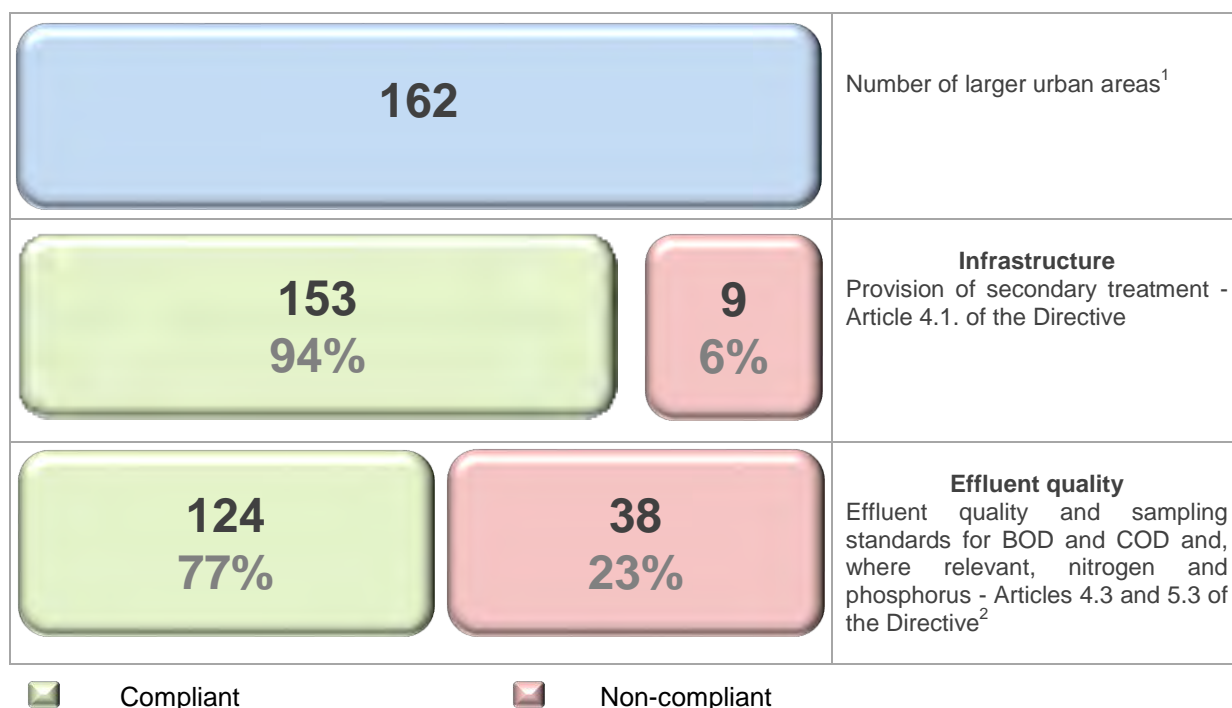
- 49 waste water works were linked with river pollution, down from 56 in 2009.
- 6 seriously polluted river sites where pollution is caused by urban waste water discharges, down from 9 in 2009.
- Waste water discharges contributed to poor water quality status at 4 designated bathing waters in 2013.

EPA priorities

- The following criteria are used to prioritise enforcement of waste water works. If the plant is: causing serious pollution; impacting on bathing waters; there is no treatment or preliminary treatment provided; impacting on pearl mussel waters; impacting on shellfish waters; causing moderate or slight pollution; secondary/tertiary treatment required by the 1991 Directive; risk to drinking water, risk to estuarine or coastal waters and any other environmental pollution risk.

Directive Compliance in 2013

Number and percentage of urban areas complying with key requirements of the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive in 2013



¹ Urban areas with a population equivalent of 10,000 or more and areas with a population equivalent of between 2,000 and 10,000 discharging to freshwater or estuaries. These areas are subject to Article 4 of the Directive.

² Nitrogen and phosphorus standards assessed at 26 urban areas with a population equivalent of greater than 10,000 discharging directly to sensitive areas.

1 Introduction

Waste water must be treated prior to being released back into the environment in order to remove contaminants that could pose an environmental or health risk. This report provides a review of the environmental performance of urban waste water treatment plants and outlines the waste water treatment infrastructure in place in Ireland during 2013³. Local authorities (i.e. 34 city and county councils) were responsible for the management of urban waste water collection and treatment infrastructure for the reporting period of 2013. Responsibility for these assets transferred to Uisce Éireann/Irish Water, the new national water utility, in 2014.

The EPA is the environmental regulator responsible for the authorisation and enforcement of waste water discharges from water services authority waste water works⁴. The purpose of the authorisation system is to prevent and reduce pollution by waste water discharges. All waste water discharge authorisations transferred from the local authorities to Uisce Éireann/Irish Water on 1st January 2014 and Uisce Éireann/Irish Water is now responsible for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the authorisations.

The 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive sets out legislative requirements for the provision of urban waste water collection systems and treatment plants. It also provides for the monitoring of waste water discharges and specifies certain quality standards for the discharges⁵. Where necessary the EPA sets more stringent standards in authorisations than those in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive in order to protect the receiving waters, prevent and reduce environmental pollution and meet requirements of European Directives and domestic water quality objectives.

This report deals mainly with the assessment of waste water discharges against the quality and sampling standards specified in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, using the water services authorities self-monitoring data which was provided to the EPA. In section 4.3 of the report the results from EPA monitoring of waste water discharges are assessed against the standards set in the waste water discharge authorisations.

³ The report relates mainly to discharges from urban areas that are subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme (typically areas with a population equivalent greater than 500).

⁴ In accordance with the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, discharges from urban areas with a population equivalent of 500 or more require a waste water discharge licence from the EPA while discharges from areas below this threshold require a certificate of authorisation from the EPA.

⁵ The Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations 2001-2010 give effect to the requirements of the Directive in Ireland.

2 Waste water treatment infrastructure

Table 2.1 summarises the level of waste water treatment provided at 534 urban areas subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme during 2013⁶.

The treatment provided for the waste water load (by population equivalent) generated across Ireland during 2013 is presented in Table 2.2⁷. Approximately 94% of the national waste water load received at least secondary treatment.

Table 2.1: Summary of the level of waste water treatment provided in 2013 (by urban area)⁸

Size of urban area	Number of areas with no treatment or preliminary treatment	Number of areas with primary treatment	Number of areas with secondary treatment	Number of areas with secondary treatment & nutrient reduction	Total
less than 2,000 p.e.	24	54	151	130	359
from 2,000 to 10,000 p.e.	6	3	49	60	118
Over 10,000 p.e.	5	1	22	29	57
Total	35	58	222	219	534

Table 2.2: Waste water treatment provided for the national waste water load in 2013 (by p.e.)⁹

No treatment or preliminary treatment (%)	Primary treatment (%)	Secondary treatment (%)	Secondary treatment & nutrient reduction (%)
4.6	1.7	67.8	26.0

In accordance with Article 4 of the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (hereinafter referred to as “the Directive”) secondary treatment must be provided at all larger urban areas, i.e. all areas with a population equivalent greater than 10,000, and areas with a population equivalent between 2,000 and 10,000 that discharge to freshwater or estuaries. 153 of the 162 (94%) larger urban areas in Ireland in 2013 complied with this requirement. There were 9 larger urban areas without secondary treatment in 2013 and these are listed in Table 2.3.

The requirements of the Directive in respect of the provision of treatment are summarised in Figure 2.1.

⁶ Where a single waste water discharge licence covers two treatment plants serving two catchment areas and having two separate discharges this is counted as two areas in the summary.

⁷ Waste water load is the organic biodegradable load in the waste water of an urban area expressed in population equivalent. This takes into account the load generated by the resident population, the non-resident population (e.g. tourists) and industries. A population equivalent (p.e.) of 1 is defined as the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand of 60g of oxygen per day.

⁸ Information on the level of treatment provided was supplied to the EPA by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water. Lusk and Bray are licensed but not included in this report as they were connected to, and amalgamated with, Portrane and Shanganagh waste water treatment plants respectively in 2012 and there are no longer primary discharges from Lusk or Bray.

⁹ Figures rounded to the nearest decimal place and do not add up to exactly 100%.

Table 2.3: Areas where secondary treatment required by the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive was not provided at the end of 2013

County	Urban area	Size of urban area (p.e.)	Receiving water	Current treatment	Estimated completion date ¹⁰
<i>Directive requires secondary treatment by 31st December 2000 for discharges from areas with a population equivalent of more than 15,000</i>					
Cork	Ringaskiddy/Crosshaven /Carrigaline	97,556	Coastal	Preliminary	Q4 2016
Donegal	Killybegs ¹¹	17,740	Estuarine	No treatment	Q4 2016
Wicklow	Arklow	16,997	Freshwater	No treatment	Q3 2016
<i>Directive requires secondary treatment by 31st December 2005 for discharges from areas with a population equivalent of between 10,000 and 15,000 and discharges to freshwater and estuaries from areas with a population equivalent between 2,000 and 10,000</i>					
Galway	Clifden ¹¹	11,590	Estuarine	Primary	Q1 2015
Cork	Youghal	9,600	Estuarine	No treatment	Q1 2016
Cork	Cobh	12,000	Coastal	No treatment	Q4 2016
Cork	Passage West/Monkstown	7,600	Estuarine	No treatment	Q4 2016
Donegal	Bundoran ¹¹	10,520	Coastal	Preliminary	Q4 2016
Donegal	Convoy	2,500	Freshwater	Primary	Q1 2017

Article 7 of the Directive requires appropriate treatment at all smaller urban areas, i.e. those below the minimum thresholds outlined previously for larger urban areas¹². 28 smaller urban areas subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme have no treatment or basic preliminary treatment in place and these must be upgraded to provide appropriate treatment. 56 smaller urban areas have primary treatment in place, which may or may not be appropriate depending on site specific conditions and associated risks.

Waste water is discharged without treatment at a further 9 areas subject to the certificate of authorisation programme, i.e. areas with a population equivalent of less than 500 p.e. Appendix B lists all 44 areas where waste water is discharged without treatment.

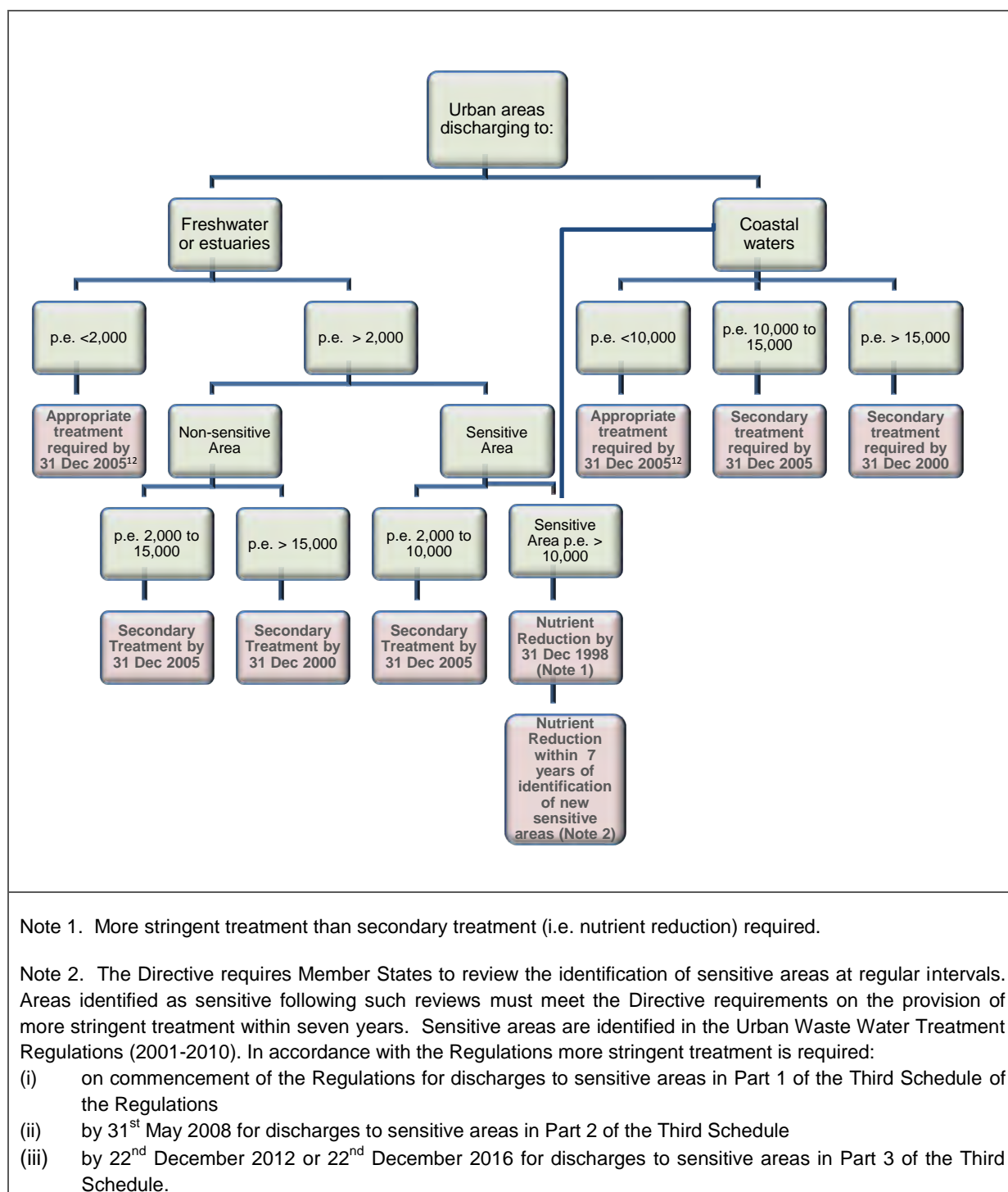
The European Commission issued a letter of formal notice to Ireland during 2013 in relation to alleged failures to collect and treat urban waste water in accordance with the requirements of the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (European Commission case number 2013/2056).

¹⁰ Some dates for provision of secondary treatment listed in previous EPA waste water reports have been revised outwards since the reports were published and the current best estimated dates provided by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water in October 2014 are presented here.

¹¹ The EPA has taken legal action in relation to delays in providing the required treatment at this area.

¹² Appropriate treatment means treatment of urban waste water by any process and/or disposal system which after discharge allows the receiving waters to meet the relevant quality objectives and the relevant provisions of the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and other Community Directives.

Figure 2.1: Summary of waste water treatment infrastructure required by the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive



3 Effluent quality

3.1 Effluent quality at large urban areas

The water quality indicator parameters most commonly used to assess the effectiveness of a waste water treatment plant in removing organic contaminants from waste water are biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and total suspended solids (TSS). In order to set regulated quality standards on treated waste water or effluent reintroduced to the environment from urban areas, the Directive specifies limits on the concentration of these three parameters in the effluent. The Directive also specifies the minimum number of effluent samples to be collected and analysed on an annual basis.

Water services authorities are responsible for effluent sampling, analyses and reporting the results to the EPA¹³. The EPA assesses the results reported on an annual basis against the quality standards and sampling frequencies specified in the Directive, and reports on the findings. Compliance with the quality and sampling standards in the Directive is mandatory for discharges from larger urban areas (i.e. all areas with a population equivalent greater than 10,000, and areas with a population equivalent between 2,000 and 10,000 that discharge to freshwater or estuaries).

There were 162 larger urban areas in Ireland in 2013 (down from 170 in 2012) and these accounted for approximately 92% of the national waste water load. A summary of compliance of urban waste water discharges from these areas with the BOD, COD and TSS effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive is presented in Figure 3.1¹⁴. The rate of compliance at larger urban areas during the years 2009 to 2012 is also shown in this figure. While still well below full compliance with the Directive the recent trend of improving compliance continued in 2013.

The TSS requirement in the Directive is optional¹⁵. The national summary of compliance of urban waste water discharges from the 162 larger urban areas with just the BOD and COD effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive is presented in Figure 3.2.

There was a dramatic drop in compliance of the national waste water load with the BOD and COD standards, down from 92% in 2012 to 53% in 2013. This is due mainly to Ireland's largest waste water treatment plant at Ringsend in Dublin, which serves a population equivalent of over 1.7 million, failing to achieve the standards during 2013¹⁶.

¹³ This responsibility transferred from the local authorities to Uisce Éireann / Irish Water on 1st January 2014.

¹⁴ This refers to the primary discharge from the urban area or treatment plant. Storm water overflows are not included in the assessment.

¹⁵ Refer to footnote 3 in Table 1 of the Directive. European Commission reports on compliance with secondary treatment standards exclude suspended solids results.

¹⁶ 28 of 139 (20%) BOD results and 21 of 249 (8%) COD results from Ringsend exceeded the Directive limits during 2013.

Figure 3.1: Compliance of all 162¹⁷ larger urban areas with the BOD, COD & TSS effluent quality and sampling standards in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive for the period 2009 to 2013

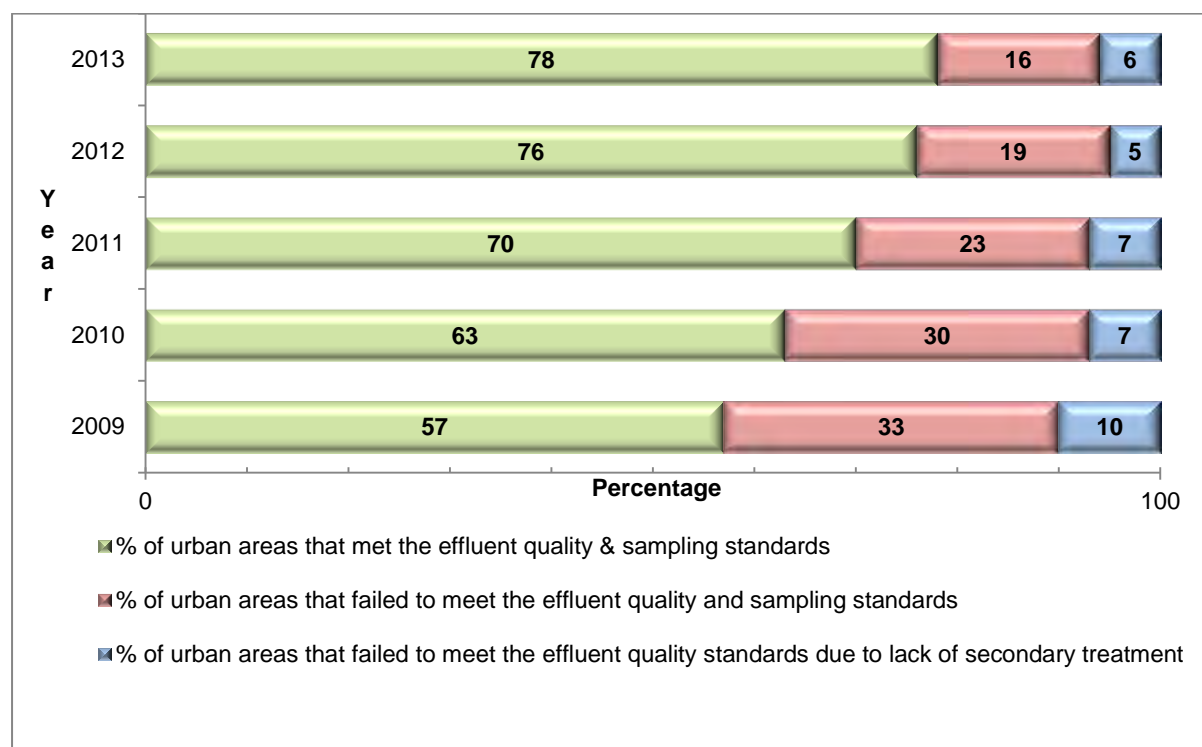
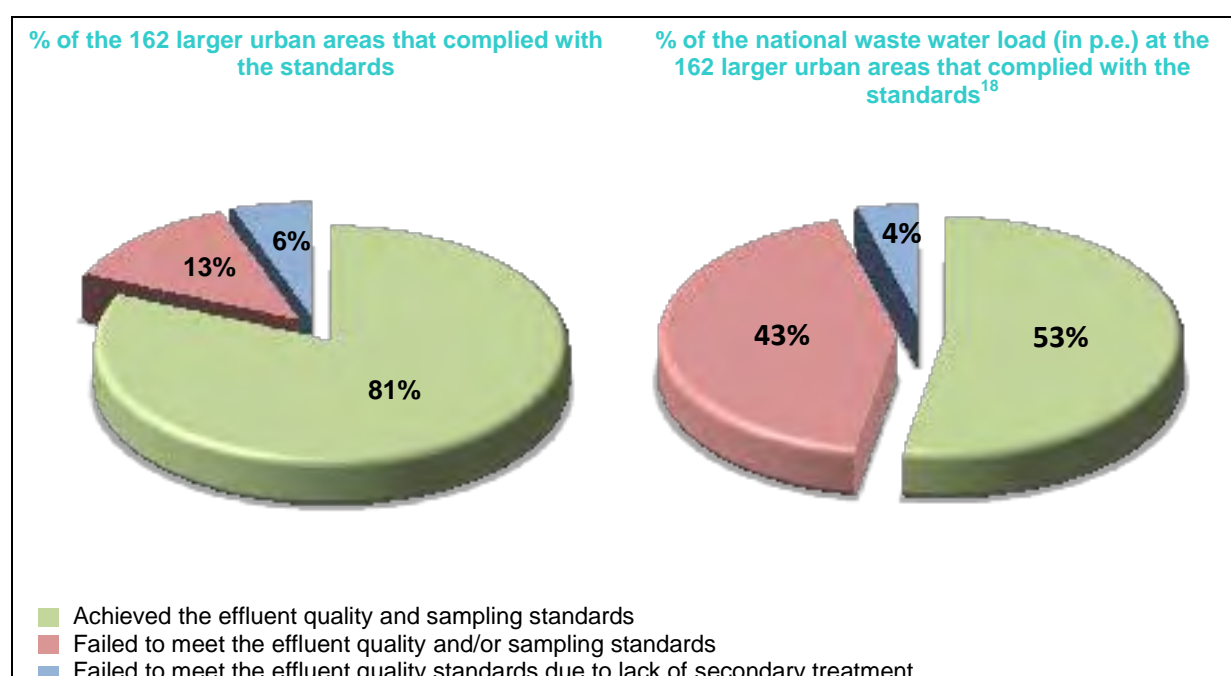


Figure 3.2: Compliance of all 162 larger urban areas in 2013 with the mandatory BOD & COD effluent quality and sampling standards in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive



¹⁷ 162 refers to 2013. The number of larger urban areas (i.e. all areas greater than 10,000 p.e., and areas greater than 2,000 p.e. discharging to freshwater or estuaries) can vary from year to year. The numbers of areas in this category in 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were 170, 165, 169 and 174 respectively.

¹⁸ The European Commission reports national compliance in this format, i.e. by generated waste water load.

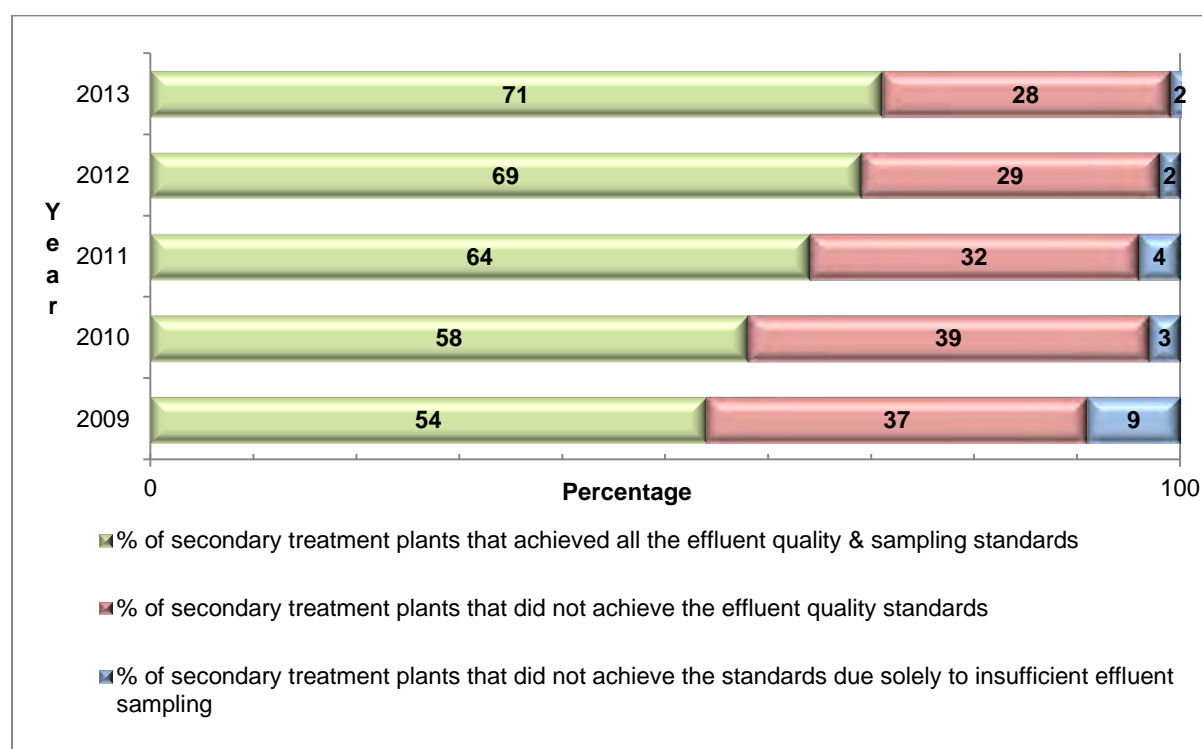
3.2 Effluent quality at all urban areas with secondary waste water treatment

Secondary (biological) treatment was provided at 441 urban areas in 2013 (refer to columns 4 and 5 of Table 2.1). The EPA used the effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive as an indicator guide to assess the performance of these secondary treatment plants during 2013¹⁹. A well performing secondary treatment plant should at a minimum be capable of meeting these standards. A national summary of this assessment is presented in Figure 3.3. The summary for the years 2009 to 2012 is also shown in this figure.

While the national trend of improving performance observed in recent years continued in 2013 a total of 122 secondary treatment plants did not achieve the effluent quality standards.

Monitoring of BOD, COD and TSS at 15 secondary treatment plants listed in Appendix F was inadequate. 7 of these did not achieve the standards in 2013 due solely to providing an insufficient number of effluent sample results. A further 8 that did not achieve the effluent quality standards in 2013 also failed to provide a sufficient number of sampling results.

Figure 3.3: Assessment of discharges from all 441²⁰ secondary treatment plants against the BOD, COD & TSS effluent quality and sampling standards in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive for the period 2009 to 2013²¹



¹⁹ The Directive does not specify the minimum number of samples required per year for treatment plants with a capacity less than 2,000 p.e. The EPA set the minimum number of samples required at these areas at either 6, or the number of samples specified in the Waste Water Discharge Licence if this is less than 6.

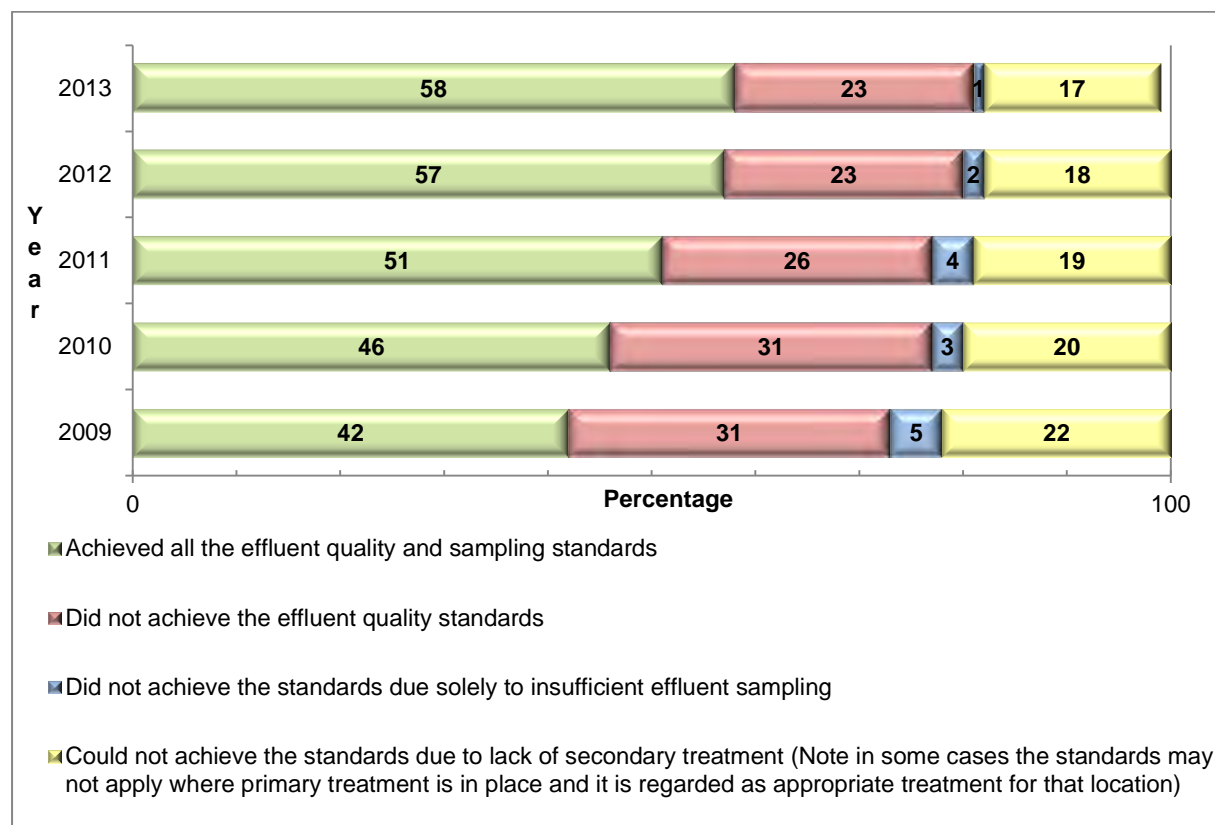
²⁰ This figure refers to 2013 and is made up of 222 secondary treatment plants and 219 plants with secondary treatment and nutrient reduction. The numbers of areas in this category in 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were 443, 438, 432 and 420 respectively.

²¹ Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and do not always add up to 100.

3.3 Effluent quality at all urban areas

Figure 3.4 provides a summary of the quality of effluent discharges from all urban areas subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme. While 441 of these urban areas had secondary treatment in place during 2013 the remaining 93 urban areas (see table 2.1) did not have secondary treatment. Effluent from urban areas with less than secondary treatment is unlikely to achieve the quality standards specified in the Directive.

Figure 3.4: Assessment of discharges from all urban areas against the BOD, COD & TSS effluent quality and sampling standards in the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive for the period 2009 to 2013²²



A summary of urban waste water treatment within each water services authority's functional area in 2013 is provided in Table 3.1. The table includes details on BOD, COD and TSS monitoring results. Nutrient data is not addressed in the table, but is covered in the next chapter of this report. The results of the 2013 compliance assessment for each urban area are summarised in the county pages in Appendix A.

²² The effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive are not a statutory requirement for urban areas <2,000 p.e. discharging to freshwater or estuaries or <10,000 p.e. discharging to coastal water (unless specified in a waste water discharge licence). In the case of the 372 smaller urban areas in 2013 the standards were used by the EPA for comparison purposes as an indicator guide to assess plant performance. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and do not always add up to 100.

Table 3.1. Summary of waste water treatment in 2013 and compliance with BOD, COD and TSS requirements in each water services authority's functional area

Water services authority ²³	Number of urban areas subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme ²⁴	Number of urban areas without secondary treatment ²⁵	Number of urban areas with secondary treatment that did not meet the BOD, COD & TSS standards	Change from 2012 ²⁶
Carlow	11	0	2	☹
Cavan	16	0	8	☹
Clare	23	5	3	☹
Cork City	1	0	0	☹
Cork County	75	19	23	☹
Donegal	39	19	10	😊
Dublin City	1 ²⁷	0	1	☹
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	1	0	0	☹
Fingal	7	2	2	☹
Galway City	1	0	0	☹
Galway	22	7	5	😊
Kerry	25	9	2	☹
Kildare	13	1	1	😊
Kilkenny	20	5	3	😊
Laois	14	0	10	😊
Leitrim	8	0	2	☹
Limerick City	1	0	0	☹
Limerick	25	5	13	☹
Longford	6	2	0	☹
Louth	14	0	1	☹
Mayo	31	3	6	😊
Meath	23	0	6	😊
Monaghan	14	0	3	☹
Offaly	14	0	1	😊
Roscommon	13	0	4	😊
Sligo	16	2	6	☹
Tipperary North	12	0	3	☹
Tipperary South	14	0	2	☹
Waterford City	1	0	0	☹
Waterford	11	6	1	😊
Westmeath	15	0	2	☹
Wexford	27	6	4	😊
Wicklow	20	2	5	☹
Total	534	93	129	

²³ The local authorities were responsible for the waste water works in 2013. Responsibility for these assets transferred to Uisce Éireann / Irish Water in 2014.

²⁴ Where a single waste water discharge licence covers two treatment plants serving two different catchment areas and having two separate discharges this is counted as two areas in the summary table.

²⁵ In some cases smaller agglomerations may not necessarily require secondary treatment but 'appropriate treatment' must be provided; for details refer to footnote 12.

²⁶ The symbols indicate whether the number of areas with secondary treatment that did not meet the standards in 2013 was the same as in 2012 ☹, less than in 2012 😊 or greater than in 2012 ☹.

²⁷ Waste water arising from some towns within Fingal, South Dublin, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown & Meath County Councils' functional areas was also treated and discharged from the Dublin City Council plant at Ringsend.

3.4 Assessment of compliance with standards for phosphorus and nitrogen

Secondary treatment alone may not offer sufficient protection to receiving waters at risk of eutrophication²⁸. In order to protect such waters and to prevent the accumulation of excessive nutrient loads Article 5(2) of the Directive requires a more stringent level of waste water treatment (nutrient reduction) to be provided at larger towns and cities (those with a population equivalent greater than 10,000) discharging directly to sensitive areas²⁹. There were 26 such larger towns and cities in Ireland where the more stringent treatment criteria applied in 2013³⁰.

The Directive sets limits on the concentration of phosphorus and nitrogen in effluent discharged to sensitive areas from larger towns and cities. As the receiving waters may not be equally vulnerable to both phosphorus and nitrogen the Directive specifies that one or both nutrient parameters may apply, depending on the local situation. The EPA is responsible for determining during the waste water discharge licensing process which nutrient parameter(s) shall apply³¹.

The EPA has determined the nutrient parameter(s) that shall apply at 24 of the 26 larger towns and cities discharging to sensitive areas. A determination on the nutrient parameter(s) applicable at the remaining 2 areas has not yet been made and for the purposes of this report a precautionary approach is taken in relation to these areas, whereby both parameters are assumed to apply on a provisional basis pending a final decision by the EPA.

A summary of compliance with the nutrient quality and sampling standards in the Directive is presented in Table 3.2. An urban area was deemed to have failed to comply with the Directive's requirements if the annual mean concentration of a given nutrient (phosphorus or nitrogen) in the effluent exceeded the allowable concentration in the Directive and/or an insufficient number of effluent monitoring results were reported to the EPA. The Directive specifies the minimum annual number of samples required, based on the size of the treatment plant.

16 (62%) of the 26 larger towns and cities achieved all the applicable nutrient quality and sampling standards. Some heavily populated areas did not meet the standards and consequently just 17.5% of the total waste water load (in p.e.) discharged to sensitive areas from the 26 larger towns and cities met all the applicable nutrient quality standards. This is similar to 2012.

Phosphorous requirements applied at 24 of the 26 large urban areas and 18 (75%) of these met the phosphorus standards in 2013. Nitrogen requirements applied at 17 of the 26 large urban areas and 8 (47%) of these met the nitrogen standards in 2013.

²⁸ Eutrophication means the enrichment of water by nutrients, especially compounds of nitrogen and/or phosphorus, causing an accelerated growth of algae and higher forms of plant life to produce an undesirable disturbance to the balance of organisms present in the water and to the quality of the water.

²⁹ Sensitive areas are listed in the Urban Waste Water Treatment (Amendment) Regulations 2010 [S.I. No. 48 of 2010](#). A water body is identified as sensitive if it (i) is eutrophic (ii) may become eutrophic if protective action is not taken or (iii) is intended for abstraction of drinking water and contains more than 50 mg/l of nitrates.

This section covers larger towns and cities reported as discharging directly to sensitive areas. Urban areas discharging to the catchments of sensitive areas, where they may have an impact on those areas, are covered by Article 5(5) of the Directive and these discharges are not addressed in this assessment.

³⁰ Excludes Drogheda and Clonakilty. The receiving waters for discharges from these 2 areas were designated as sensitive areas by S.I. No. 48 of 2010 however the Regulations require nutrient reduction to be provided by 22/12/2016. As they have been given a specific period of time to meet the nutrient reduction requirements they are not included in the 2013 nutrient assessment. 6 urban areas included in this section of the 2012 report dropped below the 10,000 p.e. threshold in 2013 and therefore the nutrient requirements of the Directive did not apply for 2013. These are Fermoy, Mallow, Portarlinton, Longford, Carrickmacross and Thurles.

³¹ The EPA was assigned this responsibility under [S.I. No. 48 of 2010](#).

Table 3.2: Compliance in 2013 with the 1991 Directive's quality and sampling standards for nutrients in waste water discharged to sensitive areas from larger towns and cities (>10,000 p.e.)

Water services authority	Urban area	Reg. No.	Phosphorus pass or fail in 2013	Reason for fail	Nitrogen pass or fail in 2013	Reason for fail
Carlow	Carlow town	D0028-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Cavan	Cavan	D0020-01	Fail	Quality	Fail	Quality
Clare	Ennis North	D0048-01	Pass		Pass	
Cork City	Cork City	D0033-01	Refer to note 32		Fail	Quality
Cork County	Carrigtohill ³³	D0044-01	Fail	Quality	Fail	Quality
Cork County	Midleton	D0056-01	Refer to note 32		Pass	
Donegal	Killybegs ³³	D0011-01	Fail	Quality	Fail	Quality
Dublin City	Greater Dublin	D0034-01	Fail	Quality	Fail	Quality
Fingal	Swords	D0024-01	Pass		Pass	
Kerry	Tralee	D0040-01	Pass		Pass	
Kildare	Athy	D0003-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Kildare	Leixlip	D0004-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Kildare	Osberstown	D0002-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Kilkenny	Kilkenny City	D0018-01	Fail	Quality	Refer to note 32	
Laois	Portlaoise	D0001-01	Fail	Sample no.	Fail	Sample no.
Louth	Dundalk	D0053-01	Pass		Fail	Quality
Mayo	Castlebar	D0047-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Meath	Navan	D0059-01	Pass		Fail	Quality
Offaly	Tullamore	D0039-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Tipperary NR	Nenagh	D0027-01	Pass		Pass	
Tipperary NR	Roscrea	D0025-01	Pass		Fail	Quality
Tipperary SR	Clonmel	D0035-01	Pass		Pass	
Westmeath	Athlone	D0007-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Westmeath	Mullingar	D0008-01	Pass		Refer to note 32	
Wexford	Enniscorthy ³⁴	D0029-01	Pass		Pass	
Wexford	Wexford town	D0030-01	Pass		Pass	

³² In accordance with [S.I. No. 48 of 2010](#), and taking into account the local situation, the EPA determined during the licensing process that this parameter does not apply.

³³ Pending a determination by the EPA on the appropriate nutrient parameter(s) that shall apply a precautionary approach is taken whereby both are assumed to apply on a provisional basis.

³⁴ This refers to the primary discharge (15,350 p.e.). There is also a secondary discharge at Enniscorthy (1,316 p.e.) which did not meet the nutrient quality standards in 2013.

Ten areas, summarised in Table 3.3, failed to meet all the nutrient quality and sampling standards.

Table 3.3: Urban areas that did not meet the nutrient quality and sampling standards in 2013

Urban Area	Nutrient parameter that failed quality or sampling standards	Estimated date for provision of more stringent treatment ³⁵
<i>The Directive required more stringent treatment (i.e. nutrient reduction) in addition to secondary treatment by 31st December 1998 for discharges from areas with a population equivalent of more than 10,000</i>		
Cork City	Nitrogen	Q1 2018
Carrigtwohill	Nitrogen & phosphorus	Q1 2016
Killybegs	Nitrogen & phosphorus	Q3 2016
Greater Dublin – Ringsend	Nitrogen & phosphorus	Q1 2019
Dundalk	Nitrogen	Q2 2016
<i>More stringent treatment for phosphorus in place but more stringent treatment for nitrogen not provided</i>		
Cavan	Nitrogen & phosphorus	Q3 2016
Navan	Nitrogen	Not available ³⁶
Roscrea	Nitrogen	Not available ³⁶
<i>More stringent treatment for phosphorus provided during 2013</i>		
Kilkenny City	Phosphorus	Provided in October 2013
<i>More stringent treatment for nitrogen & phosphorus provided but insufficient samples taken</i>		
Portlaoise ³⁷	Nitrogen & phosphorus	Nutrient reduction in place

The treatment provided at Ennis North, Enniscorthy and Tralee is reported as secondary treatment only. Monitoring data indicates that the existing treatment provided at these plants is achieving the nutrient quality standards specified in the Directive.

While more stringent treatment for nitrogen is not provided at Nenagh and Clonmel the existing treatment is achieving the nitrogen quality standards in the Directive.

3.5 Areas meeting the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive quality and sampling standards

Compliance with the effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive is mandatory for all 162 larger urban areas, however the suspended solids requirement is optional, as outlined in section 3.1 of this report. 124 of the 162 (77%) larger urban areas met the effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive for BOD and COD and, where applicable, nitrogen and phosphorus. The compliance rate is up from 74% in 2012. These areas account for 37% of the total national waste water load (by population equivalent) and 40% of the waste water load from larger urban areas.

A further 198 smaller urban areas, accounting for 4% of the national waste water load, also met the effluent quality standards in the Directive for BOD and COD and the sampling requirements of the Directive and/or the EPA³⁸.

³⁵ Some dates for provision of more stringent treatment listed in the 2012 EPA waste water report have been revised outwards since the report was published and the best estimated dates provided by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water in October 2014 are presented here.

³⁶ The EPA determined during the licensing process that both nutrient parameters (nitrogen and phosphorus) are applicable to discharges from this area. Uisce Éireann / Irish Water considers the nitrogen requirement to be overly stringent and has indicated that it will apply to the EPA for a review of this requirement.

³⁷ Discharges met the nutrient quality standards based on 10 phosphorus results and 9 nitrogen results.

³⁸ Refer to footnotes 19 and 22 for criteria on smaller urban areas.

4 Enforcement of waste water discharge authorisations in 2013

EPA waste water discharge authorisations contain legally binding conditions and compliance with these conditions plays a key role in protecting water resources, human health and the aquatic environment. The EPA has issued 380 waste water discharge licences and 524 certificates of authorisation to date³⁹. This chapter outlines how water services authorities have complied with conditions of their authorisations in 2013.

EPA enforcement activities include auditing of waste water works, sampling and monitoring of waste water discharges, tracking of progress with key infrastructural or operational improvements, dealing with incidents and complaints and following up on significant enforcement matters through compliance investigations and licensee meetings. The EPA also provides guidance and training workshops to help secure and improve licence compliance.

4.1 Progress on infrastructural improvements required by the licence

Waste water discharge licences include a requirement to carry out infrastructural improvements within certain timeframes where they are necessary in order to improve waste water discharges and reduce environmental risks. Such improvements typically include upgrades to the waste water treatment plant, the storm water overflows and/or the waste water collection network and the cessation of certain discharges.

- Over 250 EPA licences have requirements for infrastructural improvements, with more than 830 individual improvement works specified⁴⁰.
- The dates prescribed for completion of the works range between 2009 and 2021, with almost 80% of the improvement works due prior to 2016.
- Approximately 50% of 350 individual improvements due before the end of 2013 were reported as complete, while the remainder were still outstanding at the beginning of 2014.

The works completed by the end of 2013 were at 64 different urban areas and include the cessation of over 70 discharges and upgrades to approximately 30 waste water treatment plants. There is significant non-compliance with statutory timelines in waste water discharge licences issued by the EPA and some important infrastructural works necessary to improve waste water discharges are still overdue. The EPA initiated legal proceedings during 2013 in relation to delays in the provision of infrastructure at three urban areas.



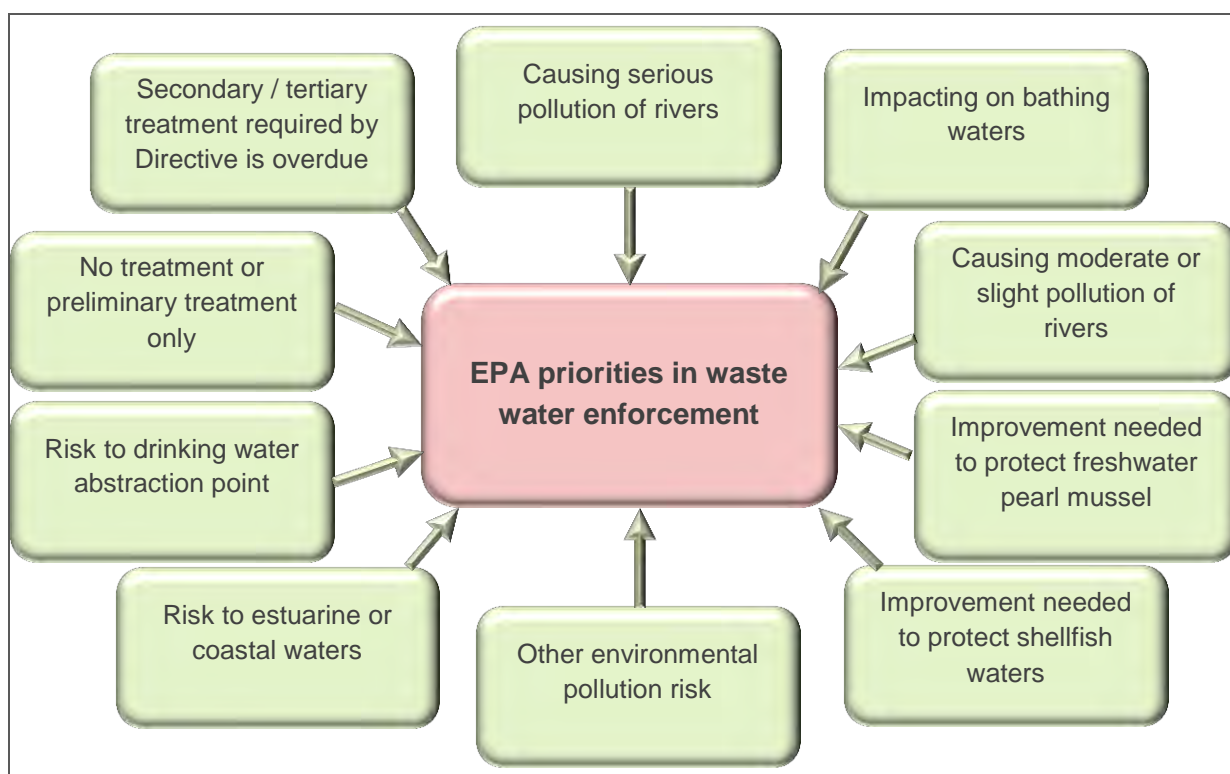
³⁹ As at 10th November 2014. The figures exclude reviews of existing authorisations.

⁴⁰ As at 9th October 2014.

4.2 Identifying and targeting key issues

In order to direct resources where they are most needed the 10 criteria illustrated in Figure 4.1 are used by the EPA to identify waste water works where infrastructure or operational improvements or best practice in the operation of existing infrastructure is required to improve water quality, protect sensitive areas and vulnerable receptors, reduce public health risks from effluent discharges and ensure compliance with the requirements of the Directive.

Figure 4.1: Waste Water Priorities



There are national information gaps that need to be addressed in relation to the design, construction, integrity and maintenance of waste water collection systems in order to assess risks to the environment of leaks or discharges from collection systems.

4.3 EPA monitoring of urban waste water discharges in 2013

Chapter 3 of this report assesses water services authority self-monitoring results for 2013 against the effluent quality and sampling standards in the Directive. This section covers an assessment of EPA monitoring results against the allowable effluent quality limits set in waste water discharge licences. The licence limits may be more stringent than those in the Directive if deemed necessary to protect the receiving waters and/or public health.

The EPA conducts an annual programme of independent monitoring of urban waste water discharges licensed under the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations. Monitoring involves taking a discrete sample of treated waste water or effluent, analysing the sample in a laboratory for various water quality parameters, and comparing the results with the effluent quality standards set in the waste water discharge licence. Compliance with these standards is one of the key drivers to protect waters from the impacts of waste water discharges.

In 2013 the EPA monitoring programme comprised; visits to 189 urban areas and the collection of 198 effluent samples from waste water treatment plants providing at least secondary (biological)

treatment⁴¹. The programme did not include routine monitoring of effluent from plants with less than secondary treatment, as effluent from such plants is unlikely to be of high quality and confirmation of this through independent EPA monitoring is not required⁴².

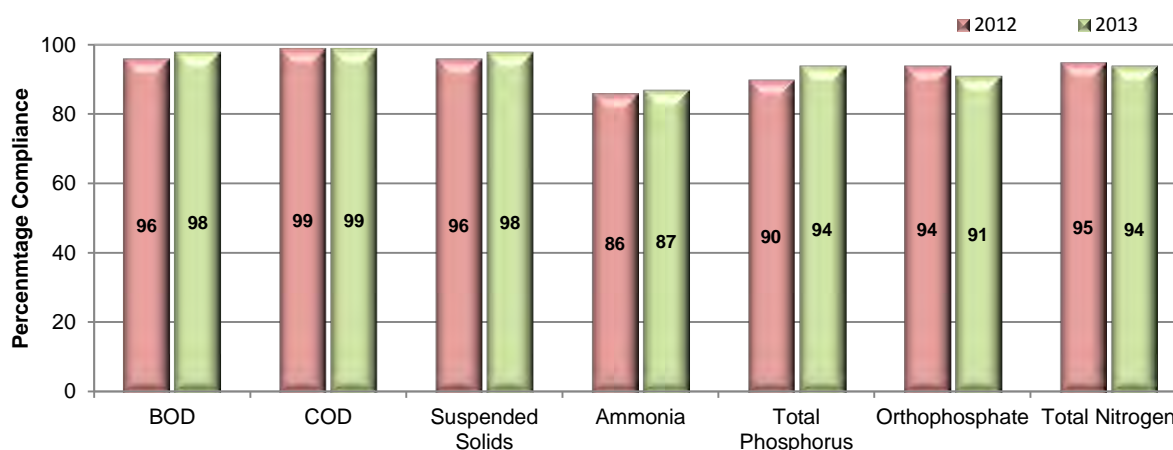
Table 4.1 summarises the monitoring programme. 81% of samples and urban areas met the effluent quality standards, a 1% improvement on 2012.

Table 4.1: Overview of EPA effluent monitoring in 2013 at plants with secondary treatment or more stringent treatment

No. of areas with secondary or more stringent treatment visited	No. of areas that met the effluent quality limits in the licence	No. of effluent samples analysed	No. of samples that met the effluent quality limits in the licence
189	153 (81%)	198	160 (81%)

Compliance with the effluent quality standards set in the licences for the key water quality parameters of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), suspended solids, ammonia, total phosphorus, orthophosphate and total nitrogen is shown in Figure 4.2. Results from 2012 are also included for comparison purposes⁴³. Compliance rates for most parameters improved slightly since 2012, with the exception of orthophosphate and total nitrogen.

Figure 4.2: EPA monitoring results for 2012-2013 showing percentage compliance with allowable licence limits at plants with secondary treatment



In 2013 a total of 961 individual results for these 7 parameters, from 198 effluent samples, were assessed against the effluent quality standards in the licences. 48 parameter results breached the standards. This equates to a 95% compliance rate. In 2012 the compliance rate was 94%. The samples that did not meet the required standard for all key parameters are summarised in Appendix C.

⁴¹ Excludes samples taken at 2 urban areas where the licence specifies a minimum percentage reduction in relation to the influent load, rather than absolute effluent quality standards for parameter concentrations.

⁴² Audits of waste water works with less than secondary treatment are carried out but effluent samples are not routinely taken during such audits.

⁴³ The 2012 assessment was based on 174 samples and the 2013 assessment was based on 198 samples.



Action
needed

20 effluent samples from urban areas on the EPA monitoring programme failed the ammonia standard in 2013, highlighting a need for improvements in the treatment of ammonia.

4.4 Environmental incidents and complaints

An incident is any discharge that does not comply with the requirements of a waste water discharge licence or any occurrence at a waste water works with the potential for environmental contamination or requiring an emergency response by the water services authority. Waste water discharge authorisation holders must report all incidents to the EPA as soon as practicable after occurrence. [Guidance](#) on the types of incidents that must be reported is available on the EPA website.

- In 2013 the EPA received 759 incident notifications in relation to 172 licences and 19 certificates of authorisation⁴⁴.
- 690 (91%) of the incidents were classed as 'minor' i.e. no contamination or localised effects. The remaining 69 (9%) were classed as 'limited' i.e. simple contamination or localised effects of short duration.
- Approximately 80% of incidents relate to effluent discharges that did not meet the relevant quality standards, as identified through licensee self-monitoring. The remainder were primarily spillages or uncontrolled releases, such as storm water overflows and emergency overflows.
- The root causes of all incidents, as reported by the water services authorities, are summarised in Figure 4.3.
- No incidents were reported in 2013 for 96% of the certificates and 41% of the licences.

The EPA escalates enforcement activity and opens compliance investigations to follow up on significant issues or to specify actions required by the licensee to address the incident and avoid recurrence. 550 (72%) of the incidents from 2013 were closed without the need for a compliance investigation. A further 89 (12%) were closed following completion of actions required under compliance investigations. The remaining 120 (16%) are linked with 29 on-going compliance investigations. Most of these compliance investigations relate to a lack of treatment capacity⁴⁵.

The EPA prosecuted Longford County Council in relation to an incident that occurred in 2013, where discharges from Longford Town caused a deterioration in the receiving waters of the River Camlin which resulted in a fish kill. The Council was fined and made a commitment in court to fund Inland Fisheries Ireland to help restock the river.



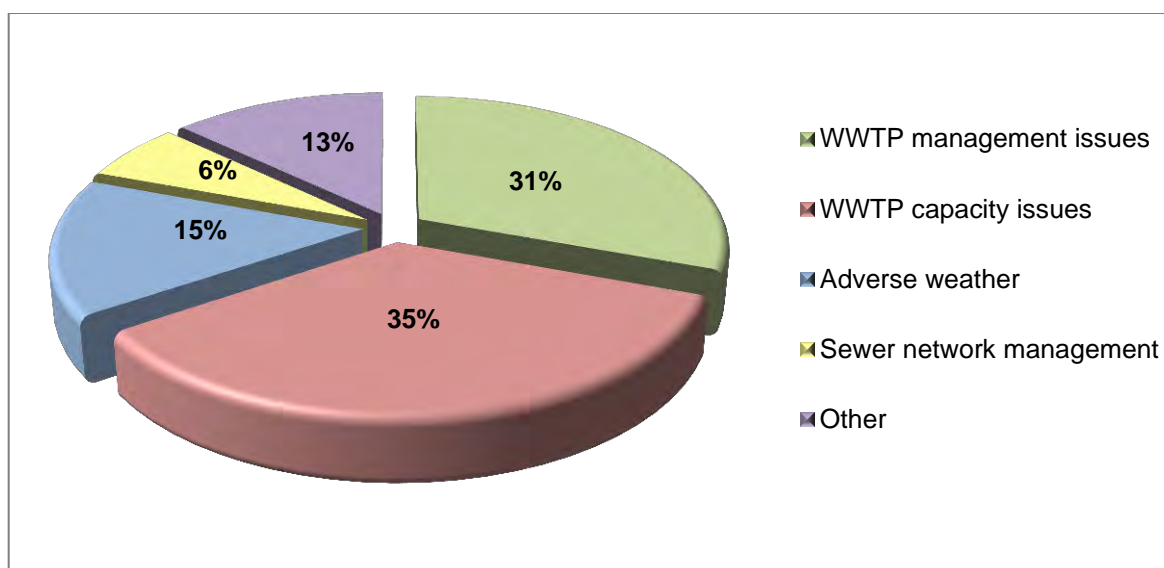
Action
needed

Investment in the provision of waste water treatment infrastructure.
Improvement in the operation and maintenance of existing treatment plants and collection networks in order to optimise performance.
Identification and reporting of all incidents to the EPA in line with the requirements of waste water discharge authorisations and EPA guidance.

⁴⁴ A small number of licences with recurring incidents are not required to report each recurring incident individually to the EPA but must provide regular reports on the incidents and progress in addressing them. Such incidents are not included in these figures.

⁴⁵ The figures in this section are as at 4th September 2014.

Figure 4.3: Causes of incidents reported to the EPA in 2013



In 2013 the EPA received 53 complaints concerning waste water works where a waste water discharge authorisation is in place. The complaints are associated with 19 licensed waste water works and 7 with certificates of authorisation. Almost 70% of the complaints relate to sewage discharges, spills or overflows. Most of the remainder relate to odours, including 10 complaints linked with odours from Shannon Town waste water treatment plant.

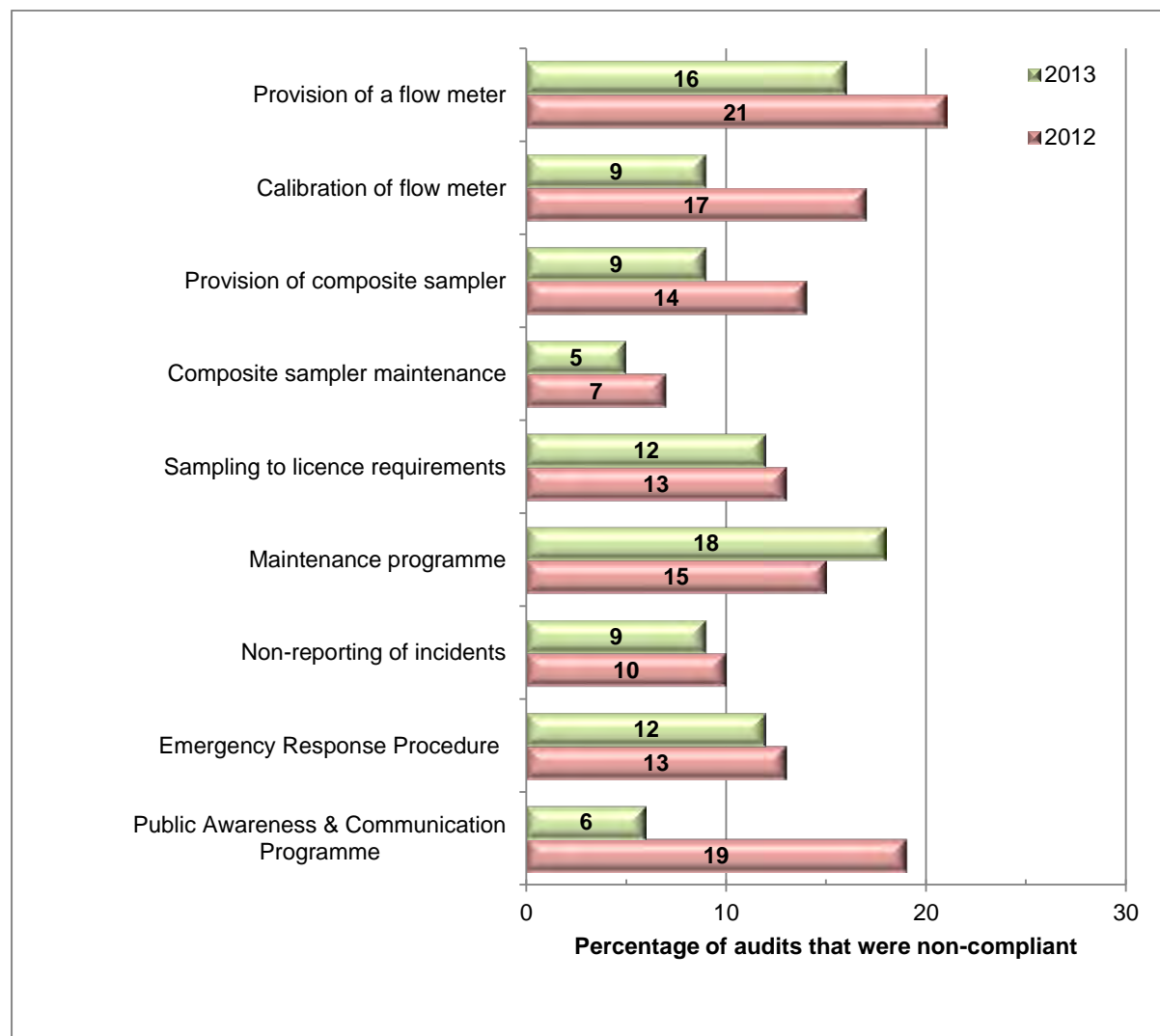
Compliance investigations to address the cause of complaints received in 2013 are on-going at 5 sites⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ As at 9th September 2014.

4.5 EPA audits

The EPA carried out 246 audits in 2013 as part of the enforcement of waste water discharge licences. Non-compliance rates for 9 key requirements assessed during the audits are illustrated in Figure 4.4. Results from the 2012 audit programme are also presented in this figure.

Figure 4.4: Percentage non-compliance with key licence requirements identified during the 2012 and 2013 EPA auditing programmes



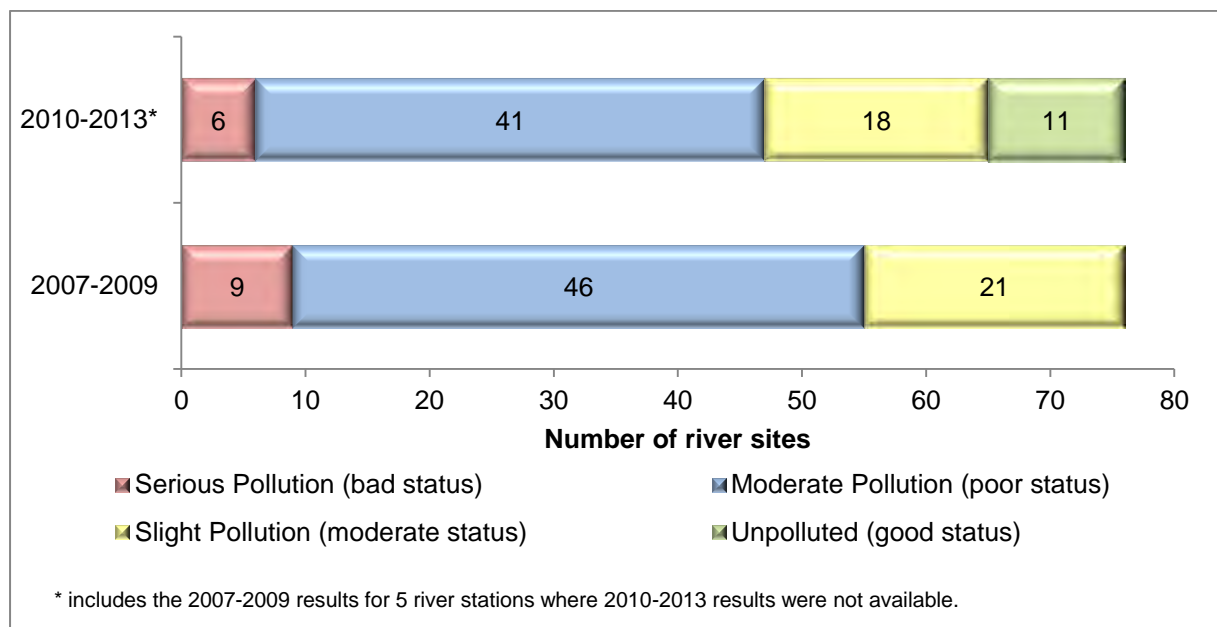
Action
needed

The audits highlight the provision of flow meters and the establishment of maintenance programmes for plant and equipment as key areas requiring improvement.

5 Waste water discharges linked with pollution

The EPA's [Focus on Urban Waste Water Discharges in Ireland](#) report lists 76 polluted river sites, identified during the EPA's 2007-2009 river monitoring programme, where pollution was attributed, with a high degree of probability, to urban waste water discharges. The following section provides an update on water quality at these 76 sites, using the latest biotic indices ('Q values') from the 2010-2013 monitoring period⁴⁷. Figure 5.1 summarises the pollution status of the 76 river sites.

Figure 5.1: Update on the status of 76 river sites where pollution in 2007-2009 was attributed, with a high degree of probability, to urban waste water discharges.



Improvements in water quality

- 11 of 76 (14%) river sites where pollution in 2007-2009 was linked with waste water discharges were classified as unpolluted during 2010-2013.
- 33% decrease in seriously polluted river sites linked with urban waste water discharges between 2007-2009 (9 sites) and 2010-2013 (6 sites).

5.1 Update on seriously polluted river sites

Urban waste water discharges were suspected of causing serious pollution at 9 river sites at the end of the 2007-2009 river monitoring programme. The most recent monitoring results (2011-2013) at these 9 sites found that:

- 5 are still classified as seriously polluted (bad status).
- 3 are classified as moderately polluted (poor status).
- 1 is classified as unpolluted (good status).

⁴⁷ Biotic indices (Q values) reflect average water quality at a river site. They are based primarily on the relative proportions of pollution sensitive to tolerant macroinvertebrates (the young stages of insects primarily but also snails, worms, shrimps etc.) resident at a river site. River sites with a biotic index less than 4 are considered polluted and of less than good status.

The 9 sites are listed in Appendix D.1.

One river site where moderate pollution in 2007-2009 was attributed to urban waste water discharges was classified as seriously polluted following monitoring in 2013. This is identified in Appendix D.2.

5.2 Update on moderately and slightly polluted river sites

Following a review of the EPA's 2007-2009 river monitoring results 46 moderately polluted and 21 slightly polluted river sites were identified where the principle cause of pollution was attributed, with a high degree of probability, to the discharge of urban waste water.

The latest river monitoring results (2010-2013⁴⁸) for these 67 river sites found that:

- 1 is classified as seriously polluted (bad status).
- 38 are classified as moderately polluted (poor status).
- 18 are classified as slightly polluted (moderate status).
- 10 are classified as unpolluted (good status).

These 67 sites are listed in Appendix D.3.

Water quality improved between 2007-2009 and 2010-2013 at 16 of these river stations (highlighted in green in Appendix D.3) while the pollution status deteriorated at 7 of the river stations (highlighted in red in Appendix D.3).

5.3 Waste water works linked with pollution

Following an assessment of the EPA's 2007-2009 river monitoring results 56 waste water works were linked, with a high degree of probability, to pollution at the 76 river sites referred to in this section of the report. The latest river monitoring results (2010-2013) indicate that 7 of these waste water works⁴⁹ were no longer linked with pollution at these river sites at the time of monitoring.

5.4 Waste water works linked with bathing water failures

The EPA's report on [The Quality of Bathing Water in Ireland in 2013](#) identifies 4 designated bathing waters that were assigned a poor water quality status because water samples taken from these bathing waters in 2013 did not comply with mandatory water quality standards. Discharges of urban waste water from the 4 urban areas listed in Appendix E.1 were considered a contributing factor to the poor water quality status of these bathing waters.

Discharges from a further 4 urban areas, listed in Appendix E.2, are identified as posing a significant risk of causing a deterioration in quality of bathing waters.

⁴⁸ Results from 2010-2013 are not available for 5 of the river stations and the 2007-2009 results are used as the latest results for these locations.

⁴⁹ Clonaslee (D0386-01), Convo (D0344-01), Fermoy (D0058-01), Kiltimagh (D0217-01), Newcastle (D0410-01), Newcastle West (D0108-01) and Thomastown (D0151-01).

6 Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge is a by-product of the waste water treatment process and includes biosolids removed from waste water during treatment as well as residual organic matter from the treatment process. The treatment plants covered in this report produced a collective total of 64,546 tonnes of sewage sludge (dry solids) during 2013⁵⁰. Destination routes for the sludge are summarised in Table 6.1.

Most of the sewage sludge produced in 2013 was treated and then reused on agricultural land as a fertiliser or soil enhancer. The disposal of sludge to landfill has reduced considerably over the past decade from 35% in 2003 to 4.4% in 2013.

Table 6.1: Sewage sludge destination routes in 2013.

	Agriculture	Composting	Landfill	Other⁵¹	Total
Quantity (tonnes dry solids)	51,996 (80.6%)	9,340 (14.5%)	2,866 (4.4%)	344 (0.5%)	64,546

The total quantity of sewage sludge produced in 2013 by each water services authority is shown in Appendix G.

⁵⁰ Based on information reported to the EPA by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water.

⁵¹ Includes anaerobic digestion followed by application to energy crops and reuse as a fuel.

7 Recommendations

Urban waste water is one of the principal pressures on water quality in Ireland. Continued financial investment in waste water infrastructure is essential to provide the upgrades and improvements necessary to protect receiving waters and meet obligations under EPA authorisations and European Commission Directives such as the 1991 Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive and the Water Framework Directive. Prioritising the management, operation and maintenance of treatment plants and collection networks also plays a crucial role in optimising the performance of the existing waste water infrastructure and improving effluent quality.

While some of the following recommendations are similar to those in previous reports they are still relevant and should be implemented. The recommendations are aimed at Uisce Éireann / Irish Water as it is now responsible for the treatment of urban waste water in Ireland.

7.1 Infrastructure

- The provision of secondary treatment for the 9 urban areas that do not have the required level of treatment should be progressed as a matter of priority (refer to Table 2.3).
- Nutrient reduction should be provided at the 8 urban areas greater than 10,000 p.e. that failed the nutrient quality standards and continue to discharge to sensitive areas in the absence of the necessary infrastructure for nutrient reduction (refer to Table 3.3).
- The discharge of untreated sewage should be eliminated. Appropriate treatment should be provided at the 28 smaller urban areas and the 9 certificate of authorisation areas where waste water is discharged with either no treatment or preliminary treatment only (Appendix B). It must be determined on a site specific basis, as part of the authorisation process, whether primary treatment is appropriate treatment for the 56 smaller agglomerations where primary treatment is provided.
- The infrastructure improvement programmes specified in waste water discharge licences should be implemented. Infrastructural projects required to address any of the 10 waste water priorities in section 4.2 should be prioritised.
- Key equipment necessary to monitor plant performance such as flow meters, telemetry and alarms should be installed where necessary and maintained.

7.2 Effluent quality

- The operation of waste water works that did not meet the mandatory effluent quality standards in the Directive during 2013 (highlighted in Appendix A) should be reviewed and effective corrective action programmes developed to identify and implement any improvements necessary to ensure discharges meet the Directive's requirements.
- Operation and maintenance programmes should be in place for all plant and equipment to optimise the performance of the waste water works and minimise risks to the receiving environment. This is relevant to all plants, including those awaiting infrastructural upgrades.
- An integrated approach should be taken to improving effluent quality. Controlling inputs to the waste water works (e.g. trade effluent discharges to sewer), optimising the existing treatment processes and, where necessary, upgrading of infrastructure should be examined with the aim of ensuring that the effluent quality standards specified in the Directive and waste water discharge authorisations are consistently achieved.

- Waste water treatment plant operators should undergo appropriate training and up-skilling as necessary in order to improve the management and operation of waste water treatment infrastructure.

7.3 Making a difference to water quality

- Action plans should be put in place at the 49 waste water works (Appendix D) linked with river pollution in order to identify and address the cause of pollution, improve the discharges and assist in restoring the receiving waters to at least good status.
- Discharges of urban waste water that are the principal cause of poor quality bathing water, or which have been identified as posing a significant risk of causing a deterioration in quality of bathing waters, should be addressed to improve discharge quality with the aim of improving the overall status of any affected waters and with no deterioration in existing status. Procedures for interaction between Uisce Éireann / Irish Water and the local authorities in dealing with bathing water incidents should be agreed and documented.
- Discharges from waste water works identified in Pollution Reduction Programmes as key pressures on designated shellfish waters should be managed to ensure they do not adversely affect the aquatic habitat of shellfish within these waters. Ultraviolet or other appropriate disinfection should be installed as necessary, based on the findings of the site specific impact assessments (refer to waste water priorities in section 4.2).
- Ecological assessments of the impact of discharges on freshwater pearl mussels should be carried out in line with waste water discharge authorisation requirements. Any site specific recommendations identified as necessary to protect the freshwater pearl mussel catchments should be implemented (refer to waste water priorities in section 4.2).
- Urban waste water discharges should be managed and controlled in order to minimise risks to any downstream drinking water abstractions.

7.4 Monitoring and reporting

- Flow proportional or time based twenty-four hour samples should be used to monitor compliance with effluent quality standards. Sampling and analyses should be carried out using the methods specified in the waste water discharge licence.
- Failures to carry out sufficient sampling and monitoring of effluent discharges must be eliminated.
- The reporting of incidents to the EPA needs to improve. Effective procedures should be put in place to ensure that all incidents are promptly identified and reported to the EPA by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water, in line with the requirements of waste water discharge authorisations and the guidance provided by the EPA.
- A summary of the assessment of all storm water overflows against national standards and criteria should be completed by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water and submitted to the EPA. Non-compliant storm water overflows should be upgraded or decommissioned in line with the requirements of EPA waste water discharge authorisations.
- A strategy should be developed in line with the requirements of waste water discharge authorisations to assess the integrity of all waste water works and identify any necessary infrastructural improvements. The assessment strategy should have regard to the capacity of the works and any leaks, misconnections and surface water or groundwater infiltration.

Appendix A: County reports

Explanatory note on assessment of compliance with standards for BOD, COD and suspended solids.

The results of the 2013 compliance assessment for discharges from all urban areas that are subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme (i.e. areas with a population equivalent (p.e.) greater than 500⁵²), based on information provided by Uisce Éireann / Irish Water to the EPA, are summarised in this Appendix. The data is organised in alphabetical order, by water services authority⁵³, and contains the following information:

Urban area: The name of the city, town or village where the waste water was generated, or the name of the waste water treatment plant where the waste water was treated.

Reg. No.: The reference number of the waste water discharge licence or application for the urban area. Water services authorities must apply to the EPA for a licence authorising discharges from waste water works serving urban areas with a population equivalent greater than 500. Further information on all licence applications and all licences issued by the EPA can be viewed on the EPA website by clicking [here](#).

Pass or Fail:

Pass – the 2013 results met the standards set in the Directive for effluent quality⁵⁴, and a sufficient number of effluent results were reported to the EPA.

Fail – the 2013 results did not meet the standards set in the Directive for effluent quality and/or an insufficient number of effluent results were reported to the EPA.

*No secondary*⁵⁵ – waste water received no treatment or a basic level of treatment (i.e. preliminary treatment or primary treatment) prior to discharge and consequently the effluent could not achieve the quality standards specified in the Directive.

Reason for failure: This refers to plants with at least secondary treatment that did not meet the standards set in the Directive.

Quality – the discharge did not achieve the quality standards set in Annex I to the Directive for at least one of the following parameters (i) biochemical oxygen demand, (ii) chemical oxygen demand and (iii) total suspended solids. A failure for quality implies that the waste water treatment works did not perform to an acceptable standard on at least one sampling occasion during the year.

Sample no. – an insufficient number of effluent samples was collected, analysed and reported to the EPA. The minimum number of samples required for urban areas with a population equivalent greater than 2,000 is set in Annex 1.D to the Directive. The EPA requires a minimum of 6 samples per year from areas subject to the waste water discharge licensing programme with a population equivalent less than 2,000, or else the number of samples specified in the waste water discharge licence if this is less than 6. If these areas have a treatment plant with a capacity of 2,000 p.e. or greater the EPA set

⁵² In some cases water services authorities applied for a licence for urban areas with a population equivalent below the 500 p.e. threshold in anticipation of future increases in the organic biodegradable load collected within the waste water works. Such areas are included in Appendix A.

⁵³ Responsibility for urban waste water treatment transferred to Uisce Éireann / Irish Water on 1st January 2014.

⁵⁴ Quality standards in this section refer to the standards for BOD, COD & TSS; compliance with quality standards for nutrients is summarised in table 3.2. The quality standards are mandatory for waste water from urban areas >2,000 p.e. discharging to freshwater or estuaries and >10,000 p.e. discharging to coastal waters. In the case of smaller urban areas below the Directive thresholds the EPA applied the standards as an indicator guide to assess the performance of the waste water works.

⁵⁵ Secondary treatment is mandatory for urban areas >2,000 p.e. discharging to freshwater or estuaries and >10,000 p.e. discharging to coastal waters. Smaller urban areas below these thresholds require appropriate treatment, which means treatment by any process and/or disposal system which after discharge allows the receiving waters to meet relevant quality objectives and relevant provisions of European Directives.

the number of samples required as the number specified for that size of treatment plant in the Directive.

Persistent failures: A tick mark indicates that at least half of the effluent samples from a plant with secondary treatment did not achieve all of the relevant quality standards in 2013. This is indicative of poor plant performance or overloading of the treatment plant.

Urban area (p.e.): An estimate by the water services authority of the size of the urban area or the waste water load collected in the waste water works.

WWTP (p.e.): A measure of the organic biodegradable load and the population equivalent that the waste water treatment plant was designed and constructed to deal with.

Level of treatment provided: The level of treatment that the waste water received prior to discharge.

No treatment – waste water was discharged without receiving any treatment.

Preliminary – a basic form of treatment typically designed to remove floating debris, oils, fats, grease, grit, rags and large solids from the raw waste water.

Primary – a physical process that involves the settling out and removal of a proportion of the suspended, generally organic, matter from the raw waste water and a consequential reduction in biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids.

Secondary – takes place after the primary treatment process and involves a biological process whereby organic matter in the waste water is broken down and consumed by microorganisms.

Secondary & P removal / Secondary & N removal / Secondary with N & P removal – in addition to secondary treatment, nutrients such as phosphorous (P) and/or nitrogen (N) are removed from the waste water in order to minimise the risk of eutrophication in waters receiving the final effluent.

UV. Ultraviolet disinfection was provided for the inactivation / destruction of pathogenic organisms.

Receiving water: The type of water body into which the waste water was discharged.

Sensitive area: A tick mark indicates that the primary discharge point is located within a designated sensitive area. The legislation identifying sensitive areas can be viewed in the [Urban Waste Water Treatment \(Amendment\) Regulations](#). Criteria for identifying sensitive areas (e.g. waters that are eutrophic or may become eutrophic unless protected) are set out in Annex II to the Directive.

River Basin District: The River Basin District into which the waste water discharged.

Compliance with quality and sampling standards in the Directive is mandatory for all larger urban areas, however the suspended solids requirement is optional. The 38 larger urban areas that did not meet the standards for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD) and, where applicable, total phosphorus and total nitrogen, are highlighted in red in this Appendix. The number of larger urban areas where effluent quality or sampling was non-compliant decreased from 44 in 2012.

Carlow County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballon	D0247-01	Pass			802	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Borris	D0248-01	Pass			1,200	1,500	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Carlow town	D0028-01	Pass			31,415	36,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Fenagh	D0246-01	Pass			747	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Hacketstown	D0243-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,000	600	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Muinebheag	D0090-01	Pass			5,379	4,500	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Myshal	D0390-01	Pass			400	800	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Palatine	D0391-01	Pass			400	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Rathoe	D0240-01	Pass			350	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Rathvilly	D0237-01	Fail	Quality	✓	802	600	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Tullow	D0091-01	Pass			4,800	4,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern

Cavan County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Arvagh	D0497-01	Fail ⁵⁶	Quality		905	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Bailieborough	D0085-01	Fail	Quality		2,577	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Ballinagh	D0501-01	Fail	Quality		1,483	1,800	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Ballyconnell	D0253-01	Fail ⁵⁶	Quality		1,608	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Ballyhaise	D0496-01	Pass			780	905	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Ballyjamesduff	D0256-01	Pass			1,930	2,200	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Belturbet	D0084-01	Pass			2,266	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Blacklion	D0498-01	Fail	Quality	✓	768	1,025	Secondary & P removal	Lake		N. Western
Cavan	D0020-01	Pass ⁵⁷			28,191	20,565	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	N. Western
Cootehill	D0082-01	Pass			2,072	2,756	Secondary with N & P removal	River		N. Western
Killeshandra	D0499-01	Fail	Quality	✓	922	1,000	Secondary & P removal	Lake		N. Western
Kilnaleck	D0500-01	Fail	Quality	✓	831	650	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Kingscourt	D0083-01	Pass			2,335	2,400	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Mullagh	D0252-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,080	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Shercock	D0495-01	Pass			812	1,000	Secondary & P removal	Lake		N. Western
Virginia	D0255-01	Pass			2,363	2,000	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Eastern

⁵⁶ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁵⁷ Cavan did not meet the mandatory quality standards for nitrogen and phosphorus set in the Directive.

Clare County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballyvaughan	D0327-01	No secondary			650		No treatment	Coastal		Western
Clarecastle	D0322-01	No secondary			1,000		No treatment	Estuarine		Shannon
Corofin	D0434-01	Pass			710	1,725	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Crusheen	D0424-01	Pass			448	1,000	Secondary	River		Shannon
Doonbeg	D0324-01	Fail	Sample no.		1,360	1,500	Secondary & UV	Coastal		Shannon
Ennis North	D0048-01	Pass			20,603	17,000	Secondary	River	✓	Shannon
Ennis South	D0199-01	Pass			3,957	6,000	Secondary	River		Shannon
Ennistymon	D0081-01	Pass			2,330	2,100	Secondary	River		Shannon
Inagh	D0422-01	Pass			448	550	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Kilkee	D0078-01	No secondary			4,808		No treatment	Coastal		Shannon
Kilkishen	D0420-01	Pass			259	750	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Shannon
Kilrush	D0075-01	No secondary			4,640		No treatment	Coastal		Shannon
Lahinch	D0080-01	Pass			1,588	8,400	Secondary	River		Shannon
Liscannor	D0430-01	No secondary			618		No treatment	Coastal		Shannon
Lisdoonvarna	D0077-01	Pass			1,769	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Milltown Malbay	D0321-01	Pass			1,360	1,360	Secondary	River		Shannon
Newmarket on Fergus	D0079-01	Pass			3,500	5,000	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Shannon
Quilty/Kilmurry/Ibrickane	D0536-01	Pass			199	1,365	Secondary & UV	Coastal		Shannon
Quin	D0318-01	Fail	Quality		1,200	740	Secondary	River		Shannon
Scarriff	D0319-01	Pass			1,300	1,400	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Shannon Town	D0045-01	Fail	Quality	✓	12,553	12,500	Secondary	Estuarine		Shannon
Sixmilebridge	D0076-01	Pass			2,552	3,000	Secondary	River		Shannon
Tulla	D0320-01	Pass			433	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon

Cork City Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Cork City	D0033-01	Pass ⁵⁸			276,405	413,000	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	S. Western

Cork County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballincollig	D0049-01	Pass			28,177	31,500	Secondary & N removal	River		S. Western
Ballineen & Enniskeane	D0472-01	Pass			840	660	Secondary	River		S. Western
Ballingeary	D0431-01	No secondary			650	600	Primary	River		S. Western
Ballyclough	D0441-01	Pass			169	800	Secondary	River		S. Western
Ballycotton	D0516-01	No secondary			1,000		No treatment	Coastal		S. Western
Ballydehob	D0467-01	No secondary			560	700	Primary	Coastal		S. Western
Ballygarvan	D0540-01	Fail	Quality	✓	496	634	Secondary	River		S. Western
Ballyhooley	D0432-01	Fail	Quality	✓	554	750	Secondary	River	✓	S. Western
Ballymakeera	D0299-01	No secondary			1,600	1,400	Primary	River		S. Western
Baltimore	D0296-01	Pass			2,835	3,600	Secondary & UV	Estuarine		S. Western
Bandon	D0136-01	Pass			8,200	20,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Banteer	D0448-01	Pass			700	700	Secondary	River		S. Western
Bantry	D0168-01	Pass			5,647	6,000	Secondary with N & P removal & UV	Coastal		S. Western
Belgooley	D0541-01	Pass			1,500	1,000	Secondary & UV	River		S. Western
Blarney	D0043-01	Pass			6,069	13,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River		S. Western
Cloghroe		Fail	Quality	✓	600	600	Secondary	River		

⁵⁸ Cork City did not meet the mandatory quality standard for nitrogen set in the Directive.

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Boherbue	D0437-01	Fail	No results		800	600	Secondary	River	✓	S. Western
Buttevant	D0303-01	Fail	Quality		1,700	3,150	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Bweeng	D0438-01	Fail	Quality		500	500	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Carrignavar	D0517-01	Fail	Quality	✓	593	500	Secondary	River		S. Western
Carrigtohill	D0044-01	Pass ⁵⁹			12,000	8,500	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	S. Western
Castlelyons	D0449-01	Fail ⁶⁰	Quality	✓	202	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Castlemartyr	D0134-01	Pass			1,938	2,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Castletownbere	D0297-01	No secondary			1,300		No treatment	Coastal		S. Western
Castletownroche	D0293-01	Fail ⁶⁰	Quality		950	1,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Castletownshend	D0468-01	No secondary			450		No treatment	Coastal		S. Western
Charleville	D0204-01	Fail	Quality		9,654	7,500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Churchtown	D0444-01	Pass			600	936	Secondary & UV	Ground		S. Western
Clonakilty	D0051-01	Fail	Quality	✓	15,000	15,000	Secondary	Estuarine	✓ ⁶¹	S. Western
Clondulane	D0445-01	Fail	Quality		450	700	Secondary	River	✓	S. Western
Cloughduv	D0330-01	Fail ⁶⁰	Quality	✓	200	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Cloyne	D0298-01	Pass			1,200	1,400	Secondary	River		S. Western
Coachford	D0427-01	No secondary			726	600	Primary	Lake		S. Western
Cobh	D0054-01	No secondary			12,000		No treatment	Coastal		S. Western
Conna	D0439-01	Fail	Quality	✓	510	800	Secondary	River		S. Western
Courtmacsherry	D0294-01	No secondary			1,380	500	Primary	Estuarine		S. Western
Doneraile	D0300-01	Pass			941	1,675	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Drimoleague	D0470-01	Fail	Quality		635	500	Secondary	River		S. Western

⁵⁹ Carrigtohill did not meet the quality standards for phosphorus and nitrogen set in the Directive.

⁶⁰ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁶¹ Designated as a sensitive area by the Urban Waste Water Treatment (Amendment) Regulations 2010. Nutrient reduction required by 22nd December 2016.

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Dripsey	D0426-01	Pass			390	600	Secondary	River		S. Western
Dromahane	D0302-01	Pass			771	1,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Dunmanway	D0160-01	Pass			2,852	3,500	Secondary	River		S. Western
Fermoy	D0058-01	Pass ⁶²			7,762	11,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	S. Western
Glanworth	D0450-01	Fail	Quality	✓	607	800	Secondary	River		S. Western
Glengariff	D0471-01	No secondary			750	1,000	Primary	Coastal		S. Western
Glenville	D0515-01	Fail	Quality	✓	500	500	Secondary	River		S. Western
Innishannon	D0429-01	No secondary			887	833	Primary	River	✓	S. Western
Kanturk	D0203-01	Pass			3,872	3,500	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Kilbrittan	D0425-01	Pass			600	800	Secondary	River		S. Western
Kildorrery	D0442-01	Pass			500	850	Secondary	River		S. Western
Killavullen	D0447-01	Fail	Quality		700	1,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Killeagh	D0301-01	Pass			700	1,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Killeens	D0329-01	Fail	Quality		460	1,200	Secondary	River		S. Western
Kilworth	D0334-01	Pass			1,200	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Kinsale	D0132-01	Pass			8,000	10,000	Secondary with N & P removal & UV	Estuarine	✓	S. Western
Ladysbridge	D0328-01	Pass			650	950	Secondary	River		S. Western
Macroom	D0126-01	Pass			6,600	5,200	Secondary	River		S. Western
Mallow	D0052-01	Pass			8,815	18,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	S. Western
Midleton	D0056-01	Pass			12,375	15,000	Secondary, N removal & UV	Coastal	✓	S. Western
Millstreet	D0332-01	Fail	Quality		2,252	1,600	Secondary	River		S. Western
Mitchelstown	D0202-01	Pass			6,847	7,000	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Newmarket	D0333-01	Pass			1,100	1,500	Secondary	River		S. Western

⁶² There is also a separate secondary discharge in Fermoy which releases combined trade effluent and cooling water discharges from two private industries directly to the receiving waters. This did not meet the effluent quality standards in 2013.

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
North Cobh	D0140-01	Pass			850	4,000	Secondary & P removal	Coastal	✓	S. Western
Passage-Monkstown	D0129-01	No secondary			7,600		No treatment	Estuarine	✓	S. Western
Rathcormac	D0200-01	Fail	Quality	✓	2,500	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Ringaskiddy Village	D0436-01	No secondary			797	797	Preliminary	Coastal		S. Western
Ringaskiddy-Crosshaven-Carrigaline	D0057-01	No secondary			97,556		Preliminary	Coastal		S. Western
Riverstick	D0433-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.	✓	550	550	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Rosscarbery-Owenahincha	D0172-01	No secondary			4,051	5,239	Primary	Coastal		S. Western
Schull	D0295-01	Fail	Quality		2,304	3,000	Secondary	Coastal		S. Western
Skibbereen	D0166-01	Pass			3,000	4,700	Secondary & N removal	Estuarine		S. Western
Timoleague	D0466-01	No secondary			592		No treatment	Estuarine		S. Western
Union Hall	D0469-01	No secondary			634	344	Primary	Estuarine		S. Western
Watergrasshill	D0201-01	Pass			1,286	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Whitegate-Aghada	D0423-01	No secondary			1,953		No treatment	Coastal		S. Western
Youghal	D0139-01	No secondary			9,600		No treatment	Estuarine	✓	S. Western

Mogeely was listed in previous annual assessments but is no longer included as the waste water discharge licence for this area has been withdrawn.

Donegal County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ardara	D0512-01	Fail	Quality		1,353	2,350	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
Ballybofey-Stranorlar	D0120-01	Pass			4,627	4,000	Secondary	River		N. Western
Ballyliffen	D0351-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,200	1,000	Secondary	River		N. Western
Ballyshannon	D0128-01	Pass			2,637	6,100	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
Bridgend	D0532-01	Fail	Quality	✓	670	260	Secondary	River		N. Western
Buncrana	D0125-01	No secondary			7,508	13,500	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Bundoran	D0130-01	No secondary			10,520	9,000	Preliminary	Coastal		N. Western
Burnfoot	D0531-01	Fail	Quality	✓	551	180	Secondary	River		N. Western
Carndonagh	D0113-01	Pass			3,166	5,200	Secondary	River		N. Western
Carrigart	D0523-01	No secondary			700	500	Primary	Estuarine		N. Western
Castlefinn	D0514-01	No secondary			769	600	Primary	River		N. Western
Clonmany	D0533-01	Pass			624	650	Secondary	River		N. Western
Convoy	D0344-01	No secondary			2,500	1,500	Primary	River		N. Western
Creeslough	D0534-01	Fail	Quality	✓	590	300	Secondary	River		N. Western
Donegal Town	D0135-01	Pass			7,721	12,000	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
Downings	D0350-01	No secondary			1,910	1,000	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Dunfanaghy-Portnablagh	D0211-01	No secondary			1,700	900	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Dungloe	D0208-01	No secondary			1,694	1,200	Primary	River		N. Western
Dunkineeley	D0521-01	No secondary			650	1,000	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Fahan	D0535-01	No secondary			938	800	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Falcarragh	D0343-01	No secondary			1,722		No treatment	Estuarine		N. Western
Glenties	D0210-01	No secondary			1,651	1,000	Primary	River		N. Western

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Kilcar	D0520-01	No secondary			550	1,000	Preliminary	Coastal		N. Western
Killea	D0537-01	Fail	Quality	✓	653	800	Secondary	River		N. Western
Killybegs	D0011-01	No secondary ⁶³			17,740		No treatment	Estuarine	✓	N. Western
Killygordon	D0518-01	Pass			1,004	1,700	Secondary	River		N. Western
Kilmacrennan	D0513-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,106	500	Secondary	River		N. Western
Letterkenny	D0009-01	Pass			18,400	40,000	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
Lifford	D0352-01	No secondary			1,860	1,550	Primary	Estuarine		N. Western
Manor-cunningham	D0519-01	Pass			651	1,000	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
Milford	D0342-01	Pass			1,902	920	Secondary	River		N. Western
Mountcharles	D0522-01	Fail	Quality	✓	651	380	Secondary	River		N. Western
Moville	D0212-01	No secondary			1,855		No treatment	River		N. Western
Newtown-cunningham	D0349-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,265	1,000	Secondary	River		N. Western
Ramelton	D0341-01	No secondary			1,448		No treatment	Estuarine		N. Western
Raphoe	D0209-01	Fail	Quality		1,587	800	Secondary	River		N. Western
Rathmullan	D0345-01	No secondary			1,514	650	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Rossnowlagh	D0539-01	Pass			827	1,000	Secondary	Estuarine		N. Western
St Johnston	D0538-01	No secondary			924		No treatment	River		N. Western

⁶³ Killybegs also did not meet the quality standards for phosphorus and nitrogen set in the Directive.

Dublin City Council 2013

(with Fingal County Council, South Dublin County Council, Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council & Meath County Council)

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Greater Dublin (Ringsend)	D0034-01	Fail ⁶⁴	Quality		1,764,745	1,640,000	Secondary & UV ⁶⁵	Estuarine	✓	Eastern

Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Shanganagh	D0038-01	Pass			105,000	186,000	Secondary	Coastal		Eastern

⁶⁴ Ringsend also did not meet the mandatory quality standards for phosphorus and nitrogen set in the Directive.

⁶⁵ Waste water from a population equivalent of approximately 100 at Howth is discharged to coastal water without treatment through a secondary discharge point at Doldrum Bay. This discharge is required to cease.

Fingal County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Balbriggan-Skerries	D0023-01	Pass			36,500	70,000	Secondary & UV	Coastal		Eastern
Loughshinny		No secondary			700	700	Primary			
Malahide	D0021-01	Fail ⁶⁶	Quality		14,007	21,000	Secondary & UV	Estuarine		Eastern
Portrane	D0114-01	Pass			20,000	65,000	Secondary & UV	Coastal		Eastern
Rush	D0119-01	No secondary			7,800		No treatment	Coastal		Eastern
Swords	D0024-01	Pass			62,901	60,000	Secondary with N & P removal	Estuarine	✓	Eastern
Toberburr		Fail	Sample no.		640	500	Secondary	River	✓	

Lusk was listed in previous annual assessments but is no longer included as the discharge ceased permanently in June 2012 and waste water from this catchment is now conveyed to Portrane for treatment.

Galway City Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Galway City	D0050-01	Pass			127,141	91,600	Secondary	Coastal		Western

⁶⁶ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Galway County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ahascragh	D0372-01	No secondary			560	160	Preliminary	River		Shannon
Athenry	D0193-01	Pass			4,921	6,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Ballinasloe	D0032-01	Pass			12,800	13,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Ballygar	D0371-01	Fail	Quality	✓	944	500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Carraroe	D0388-01	No secondary			850		No treatment	Coastal		Western
Clifden	D0198-01	No secondary			11,590	1,200	Primary	Estuarine		Western
Clonbur	D0374-01	Pass			580	700	Secondary	River		Western
Dunmore	D0370-01	Pass			890	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Eyrecourt	D0375-01	No secondary			702	200	Primary	River		Shannon
Glenamaddy	D0379-01	No secondary			952	300	Primary	Lake / turlough		Western
Gort	D0195-01	Pass			4,836	4,310	Secondary	River		Western
Headford	D0197-01	Pass			1,390	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Kinvara	D0276-01	No secondary			1,270		No treatment	Estuarine		Western
Letterfrack	D0399-01	Pass			500	800	Secondary	River		Western
Loughrea	D0194-01	Fail	Quality		10,000	9,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Mountbellew	D0219-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,483	700	Secondary	River		Shannon
Moycullen	D0191-01	Pass			3,237	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Moylough	D0403-01	Fail	Quality	✓	600	600	Secondary	River		Shannon
Oughterard	D0192-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,760	500	Secondary	River		Western
Portumna	D0196-01	Pass			5,833	3,100	Secondary & P removal	Lake	✓	Shannon
Spiddal	D0396-01	No secondary			693		No treatment	Coastal		Western
Tuam	D0031-01	Pass			24,450	24,834	Secondary & P removal	River		Western

Kerry County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Abbeydorney	D0417-01	No secondary			564	350	Primary	River		Shannon
Ardfert	D0282-01	No secondary			900	450	Primary	River		Shannon
Ballybunion	D0183-01	Pass			2,494	8,180	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	Shannon
Ballyduff	D0418-01	No secondary			800	300	Primary	River	✓	Shannon
Ballyheigue	D0186-01	Pass			1,948	4,234	Secondary, N removal, UV	Coastal		Shannon
Ballylongford	D0459-01	No secondary			900		No treatment ⁶⁷	Estuarine		Shannon
Cahersiveen	D0181-01	Pass			3,073	5,600	Secondary	Estuarine		S. Western
Castlegregory	D0461-01	No secondary			750	500	Primary	Coastal		Shannon
Castleisland	D0180-01	Pass			5,468	6,000	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Dingle	D0185-01	Fail	Sample no.		8,000	12,000	Secondary	Coastal		S. Western
Fenit	D0284-01	No secondary			1,300	500	Primary	Coastal		Shannon
Fieries	D0460-01	Pass			850	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Glenbeigh	D0286-01	Pass			1,900	800	Secondary	River		S. Western
Kenmare	D0184-01	Pass			6,041	5,833	Secondary	Estuarine		S. Western
Killarney	D0037-01	Pass			41,836	54,000	Secondary & P removal	River		S. Western
Killorglin	D0182-01	Pass			3,766	5,000	Secondary	River		S. Western
Knightstown	D0421-01	No secondary			1,000	800	Primary	Coastal		S. Western
Listowel	D0179-01	Pass			7,500	12,500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Lixnaw	D0462-01	No secondary			1,100	300	Primary	River		Shannon
Miltown	D0331-01	Pass			1,800	3,500	Secondary	River		S. Western
Rathmore	D0419-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,000	1,500	Secondary	River		S. Western
Sneem	D0285-01	Pass			1,350	2,500	Secondary & P removal	Estuarine		S. Western
Tarbert	D0283-01	No secondary			800	800	Primary	Estuarine		Shannon
Tralee	D0040-01	Pass			35,149	50,333	Secondary & UV	Estuarine	✓	Shannon
Waterville	D0287-01	Commissioning/ Pass			1,500	3,000	Secondary & UV ⁶⁸	Coastal		S. Western

⁶⁷ Ballylongford was previously reported to the EPA as having primary treatment. It was reported to the EPA as having no treatment in 2013.

⁶⁸ A new waste water treatment plant with secondary treatment was commissioned during 2013 to replace the old primary treatment plant. As the plant was commissioned during the year the full complement of samples was not taken, however 11 samples taken from May to November 2013 met the effluent quality standards.

Kildare County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Allenwood	D0493-01	Pass			727	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Athy	D0003-01	Pass			10,800	15,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Ballymore Eustace	D0238-01	No secondary			1,400	500	Primary	River		Eastern
Castledermot	D0236-01	Pass			1,163	2,400	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Coill Dubh	D0242-01	Pass			2,027	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Derrinturn	D0244-01	Pass			1,405	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Kildare Town	D0178-01	Pass			11,000	7,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Kilmeague	D0233-01	Pass			513	700	Secondary	River		Eastern
Leixlip	D0004-01	Pass			61,510	80,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Eastern
Monasterevin	D0177-01	Pass			6,239	9,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Osberstown (Upper Liffey Valley Scheme)	D0002-01	Fail ⁶⁹	Quality		71,633	80,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Eastern
Rathangan	D0175-01	Pass			1,500	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Robertstown	D0234-01	Pass			1,043	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern

⁶⁹ Fail for suspended solids only (2 of 155 results breached the upper limit). The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Kilkenny County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballyhale – Knocktopher	D0530-01	Pass			535	400	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Ballyragget	D0337-01	Pass			1,022	1,920	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Bennettsbridge	D0400-01	No secondary			1,425	610	Primary	River	✓	South Eastern
Callan	D0159-01	Fail	Quality	✓	5,700	4,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Castlecomer	D0149-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,269	2,540	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Clogh-Moneenroe	D0340-01	Pass			1,423	1,740	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Fiddown	D0528-01	No secondary			608	300	Primary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Freshford	D0526-01	No secondary			1,000	400	Primary	River		South Eastern
Goresbridge	D0529-01	No secondary			550	400	Primary	River	✓	South Eastern
Gowran	D0335-01	Pass			602	1,600	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Graiguenamanagh	D0155-01	Pass			1,914	3,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River		South Eastern
Johnstown	D0401-01	No secondary			990	900	Primary	River		South Eastern
Kilkenny City	D0018-01	Pass ⁷⁰			47,000	107,650	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Kilmacow	D0525-01	Pass			700	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Mooncoin	D0145-01	Fail ⁷¹	Quality		1,273	2,800	Secondary & P removal	Estuarine		South Eastern
Paulstown	D0339-01	Pass			783	1,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Piltown	D0157-01	Pass			2,326	1,500	Secondary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Stonyford	D0338-01	Pass			420	500	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Thomastown	D0151-01	Pass			2,347	7,500	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Urlingford	D0336-01	Pass			1,691	1,500	Secondary	River		South Eastern

Mullinavat was listed in previous annual assessments but is no longer included as the waste water discharge licence for this area has been withdrawn.

⁷⁰ Kilkenny City did not meet the quality standard for phosphorus set in the Directive. Phosphorus removal was provided in late 2013.

⁷¹ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Laois County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Abbeyleix	D0156-01	Fail	Quality	✓	2,136	1,300 + 1,000 ⁷²	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Ballinakill	D0384-01	Fail	Quality	✓	850	700	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Ballylinan	D0291-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.	✓	1,681	2,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River		South Eastern
Ballyroan	D0385-01	Fail	Quality	✓	726	600	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Borris-in-Ossory	D0290-01	Pass			897	1,000 + 626 ⁷³	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Castletown	D0387-01	Fail	Quality	✓	515	500	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Clonaslee	D0386-01	Pass			578	1,200	Secondary	River		Shannon
Durrow	D0289-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,215	500	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Mountmellick	D0152-01	Pass			6,300	7,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Mountrath	D0153-01	Fail	Quality	✓	2,069	1,300 + 1,000 ⁷⁴	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Portarlinton	D0158-01	Fail ⁷⁵	Quality	✓	9,190	13,000	Secondary	River	✓	South Eastern
Portlaoise	D0001-01	Pass ⁷⁶			34,567	39,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Rathdowney	D0288-01	Fail	Quality	✓	2,410	1,000 + 500 ⁷⁷	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Stradbally	D0292-01	Fail	Quality ⁷⁸ & sample no.	✓	1,600	2,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern

⁷² Waste water treatment at Abbeyleix is split between 2 secondary treatment plants. Both plants persistently failed to meet the effluent quality standards during 2013.

⁷³ Waste water treatment at Borris-in-Ossory is split between 2 secondary treatment plants. The larger plant, with a capacity of 1,000 p.e., also provides P removal. Both plants met the effluent quality and sampling standards during 2013.

⁷⁴ Waste water treatment at Mountrath is split between 2 secondary treatment plants. Both plants failed to meet the effluent quality standards during 2013 and the smaller plant persistently failed the standards.

⁷⁵ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁷⁶ Portlaoise did not meet the mandatory sampling standards for nitrogen and phosphorus set in the Directive.

⁷⁷ Waste water treatment at Rathdowney is split between 2 secondary treatment plants. Both plants failed to meet the effluent quality standards during 2013.

⁷⁸ The quality fail was for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Leitrim County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballinamore	D0281-01	Pass			1,418	1,800	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Carrick-on-Shannon	D0154-01	Pass			4,846	11,500	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Dromahair	D0279-01	Pass			1,032	2,200	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Drumshanbo	D0144-01	Pass			1,874	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Kinlough	D0280-01	Pass			1,052	2,100	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Leitrim Village	D0278-01	Pass			1,069	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Manorhamilton	D0150-01	Fail	Quality		2,372	3,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Mohill	D0277-01	Fail	Quality		1,691	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon

Limerick City Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Limerick City	D0013-01	Pass			117,800	130,000	Secondary	Estuarine		Shannon

Limerick County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Abbeyfeale	D0115-01	Pass			1,710	2,860	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Adare	D0312-01	Fail	Quality		1,257	2,500	Secondary & P removal	Estuarine		Shannon
Askeaton	D0315-01	No secondary			832	550	Primary	Estuarine		Shannon
Athea	D0508-01	No secondary			738	260	Primary	River		Shannon
Ballingary	D0507-01	Fail	Sample no.		464	500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Bruff	D0313-01	Pass			1,118	2,140	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Bruree	D0506-01	Pass			643	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Cahercomlish	D0308-01	Pass			1,500	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Cappamore	D0310-01	Fail	Quality		588	1,534	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Castletroy	D0019-01	Fail	Quality		27,178	29,477	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Croom	D0307-01	Fail ⁷⁹	Quality		860	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Doon	D0309-01	Pass			309	1,534	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Dromcollagher	D0316-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.	✓	1,280	400	Secondary	River		Shannon
Foynes	D0502-01	No secondary			830	950	Primary	Estuarine		Shannon
Glin	D0504-01	No secondary			1,008	710	Primary	Estuarine		Shannon
Hospital	D0314-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.	✓	1,145	500	Secondary	River		Shannon

⁷⁹ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Kilfinnane	D0305-01	Pass			557	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Kilmallock	D0106-01	Fail	Sample no.		2,300	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Murroe	D0306-01	Fail	Sample no.		1,150	800	Secondary	River		Shannon
Newcastle West	D0108-01	Pass			9,013	9,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Oola	D0505-01	Fail	Quality		442	350	Secondary	River		Shannon
Pallasgreen	D0503-01	Fail	Quality		638	750	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Pallaskenry	D0304-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.		1,170	2,000	Secondary & P removal	Estuarine		Shannon
Patrickswell ⁸⁰	None	No secondary			1,100	350	Primary	River		Shannon
Rathkeale	D0112-01	Fail ⁸¹	Quality		729	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon

Longford County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballymahon	D0096-01	Pass			1,672	2,125	Secondary with N & P removal	River		Shannon
Drumlish	D0489-01	No secondary			882	500	Primary	River		Shannon
Edgeworthstown	D0098-01	Pass			1,277	2,750	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Granard	D0187-01	Pass			1,850	3,200	Secondary with N & P removal	Lake		Shannon
Longford	D0060-01	Pass			9,579	20,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Newtownforbes	D0317-01	No secondary			1,269	500	Primary	River	✓	Shannon

⁸⁰ Patrickswell was connected to Limerick City waste water treatment plant in December 2013.

⁸¹ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Louth County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ardee	D0117-01	Pass			6,300	5,000	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Blackrock	D0188-01	Fail ⁸²	Quality		6,000	6,000	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	Neagh Bann
Carlingford	D0268-01	Pass			1,500	1,500	Secondary	Coastal	✓	Neagh Bann
Castlebellingham	D0269-01	Pass			1,603	1,700	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Clogherhead	D0265-01	Pass			1,700	2,000	Secondary	Coastal		Neagh Bann
Collon	D0261-01	Pass			1,100	1,200	Secondary	River		Eastern
Drogheda	D0041-01	Pass			87,000	101,000	Secondary	Estuarine	✓ ⁸³	Eastern
Dromiskin	D0264-01	Pass			1,600	2,100	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Dundalk	D0053-01	Pass ⁸⁴			90,000	179,000	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	Neagh Bann
Dunleer	D0111-01	Pass			2,500	4,300	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Knockbridge	D0260-01	Pass			500	1,000	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Louth Village	D0263-01	Pass			803	1,200	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Tallanstown	D0270-01	Pass			400	1,000	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Tullyallen	D0266-01	Pass ⁸⁵			1,380	1,800	Secondary	River		Eastern

⁸² Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁸³ Designated as a sensitive area by the Urban Waste Water Treatment (Amendment) Regulations 2010. Nutrient reduction required by 22nd December 2016.

⁸⁴ Dundalk did not meet the mandatory quality standard for nitrogen set in the Directive.

⁸⁵ An extreme BOD result from 19/06/2013 was not taken into consideration in the assessment in accordance with Annex 1.D.5 of the Directive.

Mayo County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Achill Island Central	D0072-01	Pass			2,972	4,000	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Achill Sound	D0511-01	Pass			253	1,200	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Balla	D0216-01	Fail	Quality		502	1,200	Secondary	River		Western
Ballina	D0016-01	Pass			18,659	25,000	Secondary & P removal	Estuarine		Western
Ballindine	D0355-01	Pass			373	700	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Ballinrobe	D0070-01	Pass			8,820	8,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Ballycastle	D0356-01	Pass			32	600	Secondary	River		Western
Ballyhaunis	D0069-01	Pass			5,957	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Bangor Erris	D0215-01	Pass			432	1,080	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Belcarra	D0366-01	Fail	Quality	✓	400	500	Secondary	River		Western
Belmullet	D0074-01	No secondary			800		No treatment	Coastal		Western
Castlebar	D0047-01	Pass			24,003	35,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	Western
Charlestown	D0214-01	Pass			1,356	1,200	Secondary	River		Western
Claremorris	D0071-01	Pass			4,862	5,333	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Cong	D0066-01	Pass			576	2,024	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Western
Crossmolina	D0073-01	Pass			923	3,150	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Doogort	D0367-01	Pass			420	700	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Foxford	D0213-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,700	1,360	Secondary	River		Western
Gweesalia	D0368-01	Fail	Quality	✓	379	700	Secondary	Estuarine		Western
Kilkelly	D0357-01	Pass			500	900	Secondary	River		Western
Killala	D0067-01	No secondary			1,500		No treatment	Coastal		Western
Kilmaine	D0361-01	Pass			122	800	Secondary	River		Western

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Kiltimagh	D0217-01	Pass			1,000	3,333	Secondary with N & P removal	River		Western
Knock	D0065-01	Pass			1,037	6,200	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Lahardane	D0380-01	Fail	Quality	✓	345	500	Secondary	River		Western
Louisborough	D0220-01	Fail	Quality	✓	392	1,000	Secondary	River		Western
Mallaranny	D0218-01	Pass			292	1,017	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Newport	D0224-01	No secondary			408	1,287	Primary	Estuarine		Western
Shrule	D0359-01	Pass			392	600	Secondary	River		Western
Swinford	D0068-01	Pass			3,000	6,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Westport	D0055-01	Pass			15,577	15,042	Secondary with N & P removal	Coastal		Western

Knock Airport and Bohola were listed in previous annual assessments but are no longer included as the waste water discharge licences for these areas have been withdrawn.

Meath County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Athboy	D0124-01	Pass			5,110	5,800	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Ballivor	D0254-01	Pass			1,992	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Carlanstown	D0488-01	Fail	Quality	✓	604	600	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Crossakeel	D0484-01	Pass			275	450	Secondary	River		Eastern
Donore	D0251-01	Pass			726	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Eastern
Drumconrath	D0483-01	Fail	Quality	✓	403	600	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Duleek	D0133-01	Pass			6,282	7,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Dunshaughlin	D0138-01	Pass			5,853	12,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Enfield	D0131-01	Fail	Quality		4,697	3,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Kells	D0127-01	Pass			8,093	8,000	Secondary	River		Eastern
Kentstown	D0479-01	Pass			1,804	600	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Kildalkey	D0486-01	Pass			580	900	Secondary	River		Eastern
Kilmainhamwood	D0481-01	Pass			436	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Longwood	D0250-01	Pass			1,845	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Moynalty	D0491-01	Pass			244	800	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Navan	D0059-01	Pass ⁸⁶			41,800	50,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Eastern
Nobber	D0487-01	Fail	Quality	✓	499	600	Secondary	River		Neagh Bann
Oldcastle	D0258-01	Pass			2,063	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Rathmolyon	D0490-01	Pass			377	800	Secondary	River		Eastern
Slane	D0257-01	Fail	Quality		1,786	2,250	Secondary	River		Eastern
Stamullen	D0262-01	Fail	Quality		2,279	2,300	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Summerhill	D0259-01	Pass			975	3,000	Secondary	River		Eastern
Trim	D0137-01	Pass			8,649	12,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern

⁸⁶ Navan did not meet the mandatory quality standard for nitrogen set in the Directive.

Monaghan County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballinode	D0435-01	Pass			487	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Ballybay	D0207-01	Pass			3,135	7,283	Secondary	River		N. Western
Carrickmacross	D0062-01	Pass			8,556	12,150	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	Neagh Bann
Castleblayney	D0205-01	Pass			9,987	12,960	Secondary	Lake	✓	Neagh Bann
Clones	D0206-01	Fail	Quality		3,100	4,500	Secondary	River		N. Western
Emyvale	D0346-01	Pass			836	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Glaslough	D0347-01	Pass			750	1,750	Secondary with N & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Inniskeen	D0348-01	Pass			607	1,750	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Knockaconny	D0463-01	Pass			220	1,000	Secondary	River	✓	Neagh Bann
Monaghan	D0061-01	Pass			18,500	37,400	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Newbliss	D0458-01	Fail	Quality		325	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Rockorrey	D0454-01	Fail	Quality		550	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		N. Western
Scotstown	D0494-01	Pass			598	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Neagh Bann
Smithboro	D0464-01	Pass			590	750	Secondary	River		N. Western

Offaly County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballinagar	D0362-01	Pass			500	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Banagher	D0141-01	Pass			2,540	2,500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Birr	D0109-01	Pass			10,425	12,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Clara	D0142-01	Pass			5,776	9,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Cloghan	D0369-01	Pass			754	800	Secondary	River		Shannon
Daingean	D0226-01	Pass			1,229	1,200	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Edenderry	D0110-01	Pass			6,516	9,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Ferbane	D0147-01	Pass			1,635	3,184	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Kilcormac	D0225-01	Pass			1,026	2,000	Secondary	River		Shannon
Kinnity	D0363-01	Pass			418	750	Secondary	River		Shannon
Mucklagh	D0364-01	Pass			361	1,100	Secondary	River		Shannon
Rhode	D0227-01	Fail	Quality		846	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Shinrone	D0365-01	Pass			964	1,000	Secondary	River		Shannon
Tullamore	D0039-01	Pass			19,464	45,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon

Roscommon County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballaghderreen	D0123-01	Pass			2,472	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Ballinlough	D0378-01	Pass			675	800	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Shannon
Ballyleague	D0229-01	Pass			981	1,000	Secondary	Lake	✓	Shannon
Boyle	D0121-01	Fail	Quality		4,259	6,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Castlerea	D0118-01	Pass			2,077	4,590	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Elphin	D0230-01	Pass			1,160	800	Secondary	River		Shannon
Frenchpark	D0376-01	Pass			705	500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Hodson Bay	D0377-01	Fail ⁸⁷	Quality		344	800	Secondary	Lake	✓	Shannon
Monksland	D0042-01	Fail	Quality		7,283	14,381	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Roosky	D0408-01	Pass			1,536	2,600	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Roscommon	D0116-01	Pass			5,417	9,550	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Strokestown	D0228-01	Pass			630	2,076	Secondary	River		Shannon
Tarmonbarry	D0524-01	Fail	Quality & Sample no.	✓	385	600	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon

⁸⁷ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Sligo County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballisadare	D0095-01	Pass			2,407	4,500	Secondary	Estuarine		Western
Ballymote	D0094-01	Pass			2,407	3,000	Secondary	River		Western
Carney	D0393-01	Fail ⁸⁸	Quality		387	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Cliffoney	D0394-01	Fail	Quality	✓	600	450	Secondary	River		Western
Collooney	D0093-01	Pass			1,890	1,400	Secondary	River		Western
Coolaney	D0392-01	Pass			1,317	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Easkey	D0373-01	Pass			280	450	Secondary	River		Western
Enniscrone	D0102-01	Pass			2,470	5,000	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Grange	D0381-01	Fail	Quality	✓	844	280	Secondary	River		Western
Gurteen	D0382-01	Pass			318	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Western
Mullaghmore	D0239-01	No secondary			940	320	Primary	Coastal		N. Western
Riverstown	D0383-01	Fail	Quality		357	600	Secondary	River		Western
Rosses Point	D0249-01	No secondary			1,409	1,500	Primary	Coastal		Western
Sligo	D0014-01	Pass			22,369	50,000	Secondary, P removal & UV	Coastal		Western
Strandhill	D0107-01	Fail	Quality	✓	1,833	1,500	Secondary	Coastal		Western
Tubbercurry	D0092-01	Fail	Quality	✓	2,283	1,400	Secondary	River		Western

⁸⁸ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

North Tipperary County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballina-Killaloe	D0189-01	Pass			3,265	4,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Borrisokane	D0326-01	Pass			976	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Borrisoleigh	D0323-01	Pass			1,142	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Cloughjordan	D0475-01	Fail	Quality	✓	300	500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Holycross	D0478-01	Fail	Quality		600	650	Secondary	River	✓	South Eastern
Littleton	D0480-01	Pass			600	1,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Nenagh	D0027-01	Pass			17,959	18,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Newport	D0325-01	Fail ⁸⁹	Quality		3,388	1,900	Secondary	River		Shannon
Roscrea	D0025-01	Pass ⁹⁰			12,240	26,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Templemore	D0190-01	Pass			1,655	6,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Thurles	D0026-01	Pass			9,567	15,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Twomileborris	D0474-01	Pass			600	800	Secondary	River		South Eastern

⁸⁹ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁹⁰ Roscrea did not meet the mandatory quality standard for nitrogen set in the Directive.

South Tipperary County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ardfinnan	D0311-01	Pass			1,199	1,100	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Ballyclerihan	D0455-01	Pass			774	2,000	Secondary, P removal & UV	River	✓	South Eastern
Cahir	D0167-01	Pass			4,931	5,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Cappawhite	D0440-01	Pass			181	1,750	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Carrick-on-Suir	D0148-01	Pass			5,194	11,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Cashel	D0171-01	Pass			6,713	9,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Clogheen	D0453-01	Pass			415	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Clonmel	D0035-01	Pass			30,825	80,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Fethard	D0164-01	Pass			5,665	3,000	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Killenaule	D0443-01	Pass			834	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Kilsheelan	D0452-01	Pass			660	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern
Limerick Junction	D0457-01	Fail	Quality	✓	494	500	Secondary	River		Shannon
Mullinahone	D0456-01	Fail	Quality & sample no.	✓	498	500	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Tipperary	D0146-01	Pass			6,520	9,800	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	South Eastern

Waterford City Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Waterford City	D0022-01	Pass			57,895	190,600	Secondary	Estuarine		South Eastern

Waterford County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ardmore	D0162-01	No secondary			1,250		Preliminary	Coastal		South Eastern
Cappoquin	D0272-01	No secondary			1,459	950	Primary	Estuarine	✓	S. Western
Dungarvan	D0017-01	Pass			19,454	25,000	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern
Dunmore East	D0170-01	No secondary			4,348		No treatment	Coastal		South Eastern
Kilmacthomas	D0275-01	No secondary			1,250	600	Primary	River		South Eastern
Lismore	D0176-01	Pass			1,867	2,161	Secondary	River	✓	S. Western
Portlaoise	D0274-01	Fail ⁹¹	Quality	✓	1,500	1,605	Secondary	River	✓	South Eastern
Ring-Helvick-Baile na nGall	D0358-01	Pass			900	1,600	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern
Stradbally	D0353-01	No secondary			600	240	Primary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Tallow	D0273-01	No secondary			1,427	450	Primary ⁹²	River	✓	S. Western
Tramore	D0015-01	Pass			10,240	20,000	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern

⁹¹ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

⁹² There is also a supplementary plant with secondary treatment at Tallow, which treats waste water from a population equivalent of 250 p.e. This plant did not meet the effluent quality standards during 2013. No effluent was discharging during 3 of the 6 self-monitoring visits to this plant.

Westmeath County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Athlone	D0007-01	Pass			22,333	30,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Ballymore	D0509-01	Pass			307	500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Ballynacarrigy	D0482-01	Pass			441	600	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Castlepollard	D0105-01	Pass			1,132	6,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Clonmellon	D0271-01	Pass			464	1,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Collinstown	D0485-01	Fail	Quality		235	1,200	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Delvin	D0267-01	Pass			700	1,250	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Kilbeggan	D0103-01	Pass			1,420	2,250	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Killucan	D0100-01	Pass			558	2,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Kinnegad	D0104-01	Fail ⁹³	Quality		1,581	4,800	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Moate	D0097-01	Pass			2,678	5,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River		Shannon
Mullingar	D0008-01	Pass			25,072	55,000	Secondary with N & P removal	River	✓	Shannon
Multyfarnham	D0510-01	Pass			540	700	Secondary & P removal	River		Shannon
Rochfortbridge	D0101-01	Pass			1,207	4,500	Secondary with N & P removal	River		Eastern
Tyrellspass	D0099-01	Pass			551	2,000	Secondary & P removal	River	✓	Shannon

⁹³ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Wexford County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Ballaghkeen	D0398-01	Pass			469	500	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Ballycanew	D0402-01	No secondary			840	150	Primary	River		South Eastern
Ballymurn	D0407-01	Pass			661	600	Secondary with N & P removal	River		South Eastern
Blackwater	D0143-01	Pass			962	2,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Bridgetown	D0231-01	Pass			1,058	2,000	Secondary with N & P removal	Estuarine		South Eastern
Bunclody	D0163-01	Pass			4,048	6,500	Secondary & P removal	River		South Eastern
Camolin	D0405-01	No secondary			630	400	Primary	River		South Eastern
Campile	D0409-01	No secondary			639	250	Primary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Castlebridge	D0235-01	Pass			2,241	2,000	Secondary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Clonroche	D0404-01	Pass			650	650	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Coolgreany	D0174-01	Pass			546	2,400	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Courtown	D0046-01	Pass			7,545	12,000	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern
Gorey		Pass			5,000	5,000	Secondary & P removal	River		
Duncannon	D0245-01	No secondary			1,172		No treatment	Coastal		South Eastern
Enniscorthy	D0029-01	Pass			15,350	16,500	Secondary	Estuarine	✓	South Eastern
Kilagoley		Fail	Quality	✓	1,316	850	Secondary	River	✓	
Ferns	D0169-01	Fail	Quality		1,808	2,150	Secondary & P removal ⁹⁴	River		South Eastern
Fethard-on-Sea	D0241-01	No secondary			912	500	Primary	Estuarine		South Eastern

⁹⁴ There is also a primary treatment plant at Ferns catering for a population equivalent of less than 500.

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Kilmore Quay	D0232-01	No secondary			1,386		No treatment	Coastal		South Eastern
Kilmuckridge	D0161-01	Pass			1,686	2,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
New Ross	D0036-01	Pass			9,026	16,000	Secondary	Estuarine		South Eastern
Piercetown	D0406-01	Fail	Quality		785	785	Secondary with N & P removal	River		South Eastern
Rosslare Harbour	D0165-01	Pass			2,500	9,400	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern
Rosslare Strand	D0173-01	Pass			1,260	7,500	Secondary	Coastal		South Eastern
Taghmon	D0389-01	Fail	Quality	✓	980	600	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Tagoat	D0397-01	Pass			750	750	Secondary with N & P removal	River		South Eastern
Wexford Town	D0030-01	Pass			32,842	45,000	Secondary with N & P removal & UV	Estuarine	✓	South Eastern

Wicklow County Council 2013

Urban area	Reg. No.	Pass or Fail	Reason for failure	Persistent failures	Urban area (p.e)	WWTP (p.e.)	Level of treatment provided	Receiving water	Sensitive area	River Basin District
Arklow	D0006-01	No secondary			16,997		No treatment	River		Eastern
Aughrim	D0222-01	Fail	Quality		1,314	1,200	Secondary	River		Eastern
Avoca	D0411-01	No secondary			1,214	500	Primary	River		Eastern
Ballinaclesh	D0412-01	Fail ⁹⁵	Quality		283	600	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Baltinglass	D0089-01	Pass			2,653	3,000	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Blessington	D0063-01	Pass			5,352	6,000	Secondary & P removal	Lake		Eastern
Carnew	D0064-01	Pass			2,938	2,400	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Milltown	D0476-01	Pass	Quality	✓	581	600	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Dunlavin: Logatryna		Fail			1,378	200	Secondary			
Enniskerry	D0088-01	Pass			4,003	6,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Greystones	D0010-01	Pass			28,679	40,000	Secondary	Coastal		Eastern
Kilcoole	D0087-01	Pass			1,721	2,400	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Kilpedder	D0416-01	Pass			380	600	Secondary	River		Eastern
Laragh	D0415-01	Pass			836	1,000	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Newcastle	D0410-01	Fail	Quality		837	1,000	Secondary	River		Eastern
Rathdrum	D0086-01	Pass			1,715	3,500	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Redcross	D0414-01	Pass			800	800	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Roundwood	D0223-01	Pass			1,152	1,600	Secondary & P removal	River		Eastern
Tinahely	D0221-01	Fail	Quality		1,199	1,200	Secondary	River		South Eastern
Wicklow	D0012-01	Pass			18,149	32,000	Secondary	Coastal		Eastern

Bray was listed in previous annual assessments but is no longer included as the discharge ceased permanently in late 2012 and waste water from this catchment is now conveyed to Shanganagh (ref. D0038-01) for treatment.

Shillelagh was listed in previous annual assessments but is no longer included as the waste water discharge licence application for this area has been withdrawn.

⁹⁵ Fail for suspended solids only. The Directive sets a limit for this parameter but notes that the requirement is optional.

Appendix B: Areas with no treatment or preliminary treatment only.

7 larger urban areas, above the Directive thresholds⁹⁶, with no treatment or preliminary treatment only at the end of 2013.

County / Region	Urban area	Licence number
Cork	Cobh	D0054-01
Cork	Passage West / Monkstown	D0129-01
Cork	Ringaskiddy/Crosshaven/Carrigaline	D0057-01
Cork	Youghal	D0139-01
Donegal	Bundoran	D0130-01
Donegal	Killybegs	D0011-01
Wicklow	Arklow	D0006-01

There is also an untreated secondary discharge of approximately 120 p.e. from the Ringsend agglomeration (D0034-01) at Howth.

28 smaller urban areas, in the size range 500 p.e. up to the Directive thresholds⁹⁶, with no treatment or preliminary treatment only in 2013.

County / Region	Urban area	Licence number
Clare	Ballyvaughan	D0327-01
Clare	Clarecastle	D0322-01
Clare	Kilkee	D0078-01
Clare	Kilrush	D0075-01
Clare	Liscannor	D0430-01
Cork	Ballycotton	D0516-01
Cork	Castletownbere	D0297-01
Cork	Castletownshend	D0468-01
Cork	Ringaskiddy Village	D0436-01
Cork	Timoleague	D0466-01
Cork	Whitegate/Aghada	D0423-01
Donegal	Falcarragh	D0343-01
Donegal	Kilcar	D0520-01
Donegal	Moville	D0212-01
Donegal	Ramelton	D0341-01
Donegal	St Johnston	D0538-01
Fingal	Rush	D0119-01
Galway	Ahascragh	D0372-01
Galway	Carraroe	D0388-01
Galway	Kinvara	D0276-01
Galway	Spiddal	D0396-01

⁹⁶ 2,000 p.e. for discharges to freshwater and estuaries, 10,000 p.e. for discharges to coastal waters.

County / Region	Urban area	Licence number
Kerry	Ballylongford ⁹⁷	D0459-01
Mayo	Belmullet	D0074-01
Mayo	Killala	D0067-01
Waterford	Ardmore	D0162-01
Waterford	Dunmore East	D0170-01
Wexford	Duncannon	D0245-01
Wexford	Kilmore Quay	D0232-01

9 certificate of authorisation areas (< 500 p.e.) where waste water was discharged with no treatment.

County / Region	Certificate of authorisation site	Certificate number
Cork	Inchigeelagh ⁹⁸	A0349-01
Cork	Kilmacsimon ⁹⁹	A0360-01
Donegal	Burtonport ¹⁰⁰	A0446-01
Donegal	Coolatee Housing Scheme	A0525-01
Donegal	Kerrykeel ⁹⁹	A0445-01
Galway	Roundstone	A0115-01
Louth	Omeath	A0072-01
Wexford	Arthurstown	A0243-01
Wexford	Ballyhack ⁹⁸	A0242-01

A certificate of authorisation also issued for Courtbrack in Co. Cork (Certificate number A0437-01). There was no treatment plant in place at the time of issue of the certificate and the area was served by private on-site treatment systems. The certificate relates to a proposed new waste water treatment plant.

⁹⁷ Ballylongford was previously reported by the water services authority as receiving primary treatment.

⁹⁸ A portion of the waste water at this area receives primary treatment.

⁹⁹ A portion of the waste water at this area receives secondary treatment.

¹⁰⁰ A portion of the waste water at this area receives primary treatment and a portion receives secondary treatment.

Appendix C: Areas where effluent samples taken by the EPA in 2013 did not comply with the effluent quality standards in the waste water discharge licence.

County	Urban Area	BOD	COD	SS	NH ₃	TP	Ortho P	TN
Carlow	Ballon					✓		
Clare	Ennis South					✓		
Clare	Ennis North				✓			
Clare	Lahinch			✓				
Clare	Shannon Visit 1	✓	✓	✓				
Clare	Shannon Visit 2	✓	✓					
Cork	Ballincollig					✓		
Cork	Banteer				✓			
Cork	Charleville				✓			
Cork	Cloughduv						✓	
Cork	Mitchelstown				✓			
Cork	Watergrasshill						✓	
Donegal	Milford				✓			
Dublin	Ringsend					✓		
Galway	Athenry				✓		✓	
Kildare	Ballymore Eustace				✓			
Kildare	Kilmeague	✓		✓				
Leitrim	Dromahair						✓	
Leitrim	Manorhamilton Visit 1				✓			
Leitrim	Manorhamilton Visit 2				✓			
Leitrim	Mohill	✓						
Limerick	Cappamore				✓			
Limerick	Croom				✓			
Limerick	Kilmallock						✓	
Louth	Dundalk			✓				
Mayo	Ballindine				✓			
Meath	Drumconrath				✓		✓	
Meath	Kentstown				✓		✓	
Monaghan	Smithboro				✓		✓	
North Tipp	Nenagh							✓
North Tipp	Roscrea							✓
Offaly	Tullamore				✓			
Sligo	Collooney				✓			
Waterford	Lismore				✓		✓	
Westmeath	Clonmellon						✓	
Westmeath	Collinstown				✓		✓	
Wicklow	Blessington				✓			
Wicklow	Roundwood				✓			
Total		4	2	4	21	4	11	2

Appendix D: Update on polluted river sites.

Appendix D.1: Update on water quality at the 9 river sites where serious pollution in 2007-2009 was attributed to urban waste water discharges.

Licence Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence issued	County	River	River Code	Serious Pollution	
						2007-2009	2011-2013
D0212-01	Moville		Donegal	Bredagh	40B020400	✓	✓
D0209-01	Raphoe	✓	Donegal	Swilly Burn	01S030200	✓	✓
D0316-01	Dromcollagher	✓	Limerick	Ahavarraga	24A020400	✓	✓
D0116-01	Roscommon	✓	Roscommon	Jiggy (Hind)	26J010090	✓	✓
D0092-01	Tubbercurry	✓	Sligo	Tubbercurry	34T030400	✓	✓
D0092-01	Tubbercurry	✓	Sligo	Tubbercurry	34T020050	✓	No ¹⁰¹
D0193-01	Athenry	✓	Galway	Clarinbridge	29C020300	✓	No ¹⁰¹
D0008-01	Mullingar	✓	Westmeath	Brosna	25B090100	✓	No ¹⁰¹
D0386-01	Clonaslee	✓	Laois	Clodiagh	25C060220	✓	No ¹⁰²

Appendix D.2: River site classified as seriously polluted in 2013 where moderate pollution in 2007-2009 was attributed to urban waste water discharges.

Licence Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence issued	County	River	River Code	Comments
D0020-01	Cavan	✓	Cavan	Cavan	36C020300	Moderately polluted in 2007-2009

The waste water discharge authorisation status on 5th November 2014 is listed in column 3 in this appendix.

¹⁰¹ Classified as moderately polluted during the latest monitoring from 2011-2013.

¹⁰² Classified as unpolluted during the most recent monitoring (2011).

Appendix D.3: Update on water quality at the 67 river sites where moderate or slight pollution in 2007-2009 was attributed, with a high degree of probability, to urban waste water discharges.

Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence / CoA issued	Area where river site is located	River	River Code	2007-2009 pollution status	2010-2013 pollution status ¹⁰³
D0020-01	Cavan	✓	Cavan	Cavan	36C020300	Moderate	Serious
A0091-01	Kilmihil	✓	Clare	Kilmihil Stream	28K020200	Moderate	Moderate
D0077-01	Lisdoonvarna	✓	Clare	Aille (Clare)	28A010300	Slight	Moderate
D0303-01	Buttevant		Cork	Awbeg (Buttevant)	18A050700	Slight	Moderate
D0204-01	Charleville	✓	Cork	Charleville Stream	24C020500	Moderate	Moderate
D0160-01	Dunmanway	✓	Cork	Bandon	20B020300	Slight	Slight
D0058-01	Fermoy	✓	Cork	Blackwater (Munster)	18B022200	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0120-01	Ballybofey Stranorlar	✓	Donegal	Finn (Donegal)	01F010800	Moderate	Slight
D0344-01	Convoy	✓	Donegal	Deele (Donegal)	01D010500	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0513-01	Kilmacrennan	✓	Donegal	Lurgy	39L020300	Moderate	Slight
D0342-01	Milford	✓	Donegal	Maggy's Burn	39M010300	Moderate	Moderate
D0034-01	Ringsend	✓	Dublin City	Tolka	09T011100	Moderate	Moderate
D0034-01	Ringsend	✓	South Dublin	Liffey	09L012360	Slight	Slight
D0034-01	Ringsend	✓	Fingal	Tolka	09T011000	Moderate	Moderate
D0038-01	Shanganagh	✓	DLR	Kill of the Grange	10K020500	Moderate	Moderate
D0038-01	Shanganagh	✓	DLR	Kill of the Grange	10K020200	Moderate	Moderate
D0372-01	Ahascragh		Galway	Ahascragh	26A010400	Moderate	Moderate
D0193-01	Athenry	✓	Galway	Clarinbridge	29C020400	Moderate	Moderate
D0193-01	Athenry	✓	Galway	Clarinbridge	29C020500	Moderate	No result
D0370-01	Dunmore	✓	Galway	Sinking	30S010300	Moderate	Moderate
D0219-01	Mountbellew		Galway	Castlegar	26C030200	Moderate	Moderate
D0191-01	Moycullen	✓	Galway	Ballycuike	30B140100	Moderate	Moderate

¹⁰³ River stations where pollution status improved are highlighted in green. Stations where pollution status deteriorated are shown in red.

Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence / CoA issued	Area where river site is located	River	River Code	2007-2009 pollution status	2010-2013 pollution status
D0037-01	Killarney	✓	Kerry	Flesk (Kerry)	22F020310	Moderate	No result
D0242-01	Coill Dubh	✓	Kildare	Slate	14S010020	Moderate	Moderate
D0178-01	Kildare Town		Kildare	Tully Stream	14T020300	Moderate	Moderate
D0178-01	Kildare Town		Kildare	Tully Stream	14T020390	Moderate	Moderate
D0178-01	Kildare Town		Kildare	Tully Stream	14T020200	Moderate	Moderate
D0002-01	Upper Liffey Valley	✓	Kildare	Liffey	09L011200	Slight	Slight
D0338-01	Stonyford		Kilkenny	King's (Kilkenny)	15K020900	Slight	Slight
D0151-01	Thomastown	✓	Kilkenny	Nore	15N012320	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0001-01	Portlaoise	✓	Laois	Ratheven Stream	14R050300	Moderate	No result
D0144-01	Drumshanbo	✓	Leitrim	Drumshanbo Stream	26D050300	Moderate	Slight
D0108-01	Newcastle West	✓	Limerick	Deel (Newcastlewest)	24D021300	Slight	Unpolluted
D0187-01	Granard		Longford	Rhine	26R040200	Moderate	Moderate
D0216-01	Balla	✓	Mayo	Loughnamino	34L040200	Slight	Moderate
D0355-01	Ballindine	✓	Mayo	Ballindine	30B030200	Slight	Moderate
D0047-01	Castlebar	✓	Mayo	Castlebar	34C010200	Moderate	Moderate
D0047-01	Castlebar	✓	Mayo	Castlebar	34C010180	Moderate	Slight
D0047-01	Castlebar	✓	Mayo	Castlebar	34C010300	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0047-01	Castlebar	✓	Mayo	Castlebar	34C010400	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0071-01	Claremorris	✓	Mayo	Robe	30R010310	Moderate	Slight
D0071-01	Claremorris	✓	Mayo	Robe	30R010400	Slight	Slight
D0357-01	Kilkelly	✓	Mayo	Trimoge	34T010200	Slight	Slight
D0217-01	Kiltimagh		Mayo	Pollagh	34P010260	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0065-01	Knock	✓	Mayo	Yellow (Knock)	34Y020250	Slight	No result
D0252-01	Mullagh		Meath	Mullagh Lough Stream	07M060400	Slight	Slight
D0034-01	Ringsend	✓	Meath	Broadmeadow	08B020500	Moderate	Moderate

Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence / CoA issued	Area where river site is located	River	River Code	2007-2009 pollution status	2010-2013 pollution status
D0062-01	Carrickmacross	✓	Monaghan	Proules	06P010300	Moderate ¹⁰⁴	Moderate
D0061-01	Monaghan	✓	Monaghan	Shambles	03S010500	Moderate	Moderate
D0025-01	Roscrea	✓	Offaly	Little Brosna	25L020400	Slight	Slight
D0116-01	Roscommon	✓	Roscommon	Hind	26H010300	Moderate	Moderate
D0116-01	Roscommon	✓	Roscommon	Hind	26H010400	Moderate	Moderate
D0116-01	Roscommon	✓	Roscommon	Hind	26H010500	Slight	Slight
D0228-01	Strokestown	✓	Roscommon	Strokestown	26S080100	Moderate	Moderate
D0214-01	Charlestown		Sligo	Mullaghanoe	34M030200	Moderate	Unpolluted
D0214-01	Charlestown		Sligo	Charlestown Stream	34C280100	Moderate	Moderate
D0092-01	Tubbercurry	✓	Sligo	Tubbercurry	34T020200	Moderate	Moderate
D0323-01	Borrisoleigh		Tipp North	Borrisoleigh Stream	16B060600	Slight	Moderate
D0190-01	Templemore	✓	Tipp North	Suir	16S020300	Moderate	Slight
D0146-01	Tipperary Town	✓	Tipp South	Ara	16A030440	Slight	Slight
D0275-01	Kilmacthomas	✓	Waterford	Mahon	17M010200	Slight	Moderate
D0008-01	Mullingar	✓	Westmeath	Brosna	25B090040	Moderate	Moderate
D0046-01	Courtown/Gorey	✓	Wexford	Banoge	11B020200	Moderate	Moderate
D0389-01	Taghmon	✓	Wexford	Duncormick	13D010200	Moderate	Moderate
D0410-01	Newcastle	✓	Wicklow	Newcastle (Wicklow)	10N010600	Slight	Unpolluted
D0012-01	Wicklow (Ashford)	✓	Wicklow	Vartry	10V010250	Slight	No result
D0012-01	Wicklow (Ashford)	✓	Wicklow	Vartry	10V010300	Slight	Unpolluted

¹⁰⁴ Moderately polluted in 2006. No result from 2007-2009.

Appendix E: Bathing Waters.

Appendix E.1: Designated bathing waters with poor water quality status in 2013.

Urban waste water discharges were considered a contributing factor to poor water quality status in 2013 at the following designated bathing areas.

Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence / Cert issued	County	Bathing Area
D0198-01	Clifden	✓	Galway	Clifden Beach
D0050-01	Galway City ¹⁰⁵	✓	Galway	Ballyloughane Beach
A0529-01	Lilliput Adventure Centre		Westmeath	Lilliput, Lough Ennel
D0367-01	Doogort		Mayo	Doogort Beach, Achill Island

Appendix E.2: Urban waste water discharges identified as posing a significant risk of causing deterioration in the quality of bathing waters.

Reg. No.	Urban Area	Licence / Cert issued	Region	Bathing Area
D0139-01	Youghal	✓	Cork	Youghal Front Strand
D0023-01	Balbriggan-Skerries	✓	Fingal	Balbriggan and Loughshinny Beaches
D0245-01	Duncannon	✓	Wexford	Duncannon
D0162-01	Ardmore	✓	Waterford	Ardmore Beach

In 2013 the EPA was also alerted by the HSE to a public health risk to bathers at Stradbally Cove, associated with waste water discharges from Stradbally, Co Waterford (D0353-01). While this is not a designated bathing area it is a popular amenity and the local authority placed a notice advising against bathing at the beach.

The waste water discharge authorisation status on 5th November 2014 is listed in column 3 in this appendix.

¹⁰⁵ Discharges from Galway City are also identified as posing a significant risk of causing a deterioration in the quality of the bathing waters at Grattan Road Beach

Appendix F: Areas that did not provide a sufficient number of effluent monitoring results for 2013.

County / Region	Urban Area	Licence Reg. No.
<i>Insufficient results for BOD, COD or TSS</i>		
Clare	*Doonbeg	D0324-01
Cork	*Boherbue	D0437-01
Cork	Riverstick	D0433-01
Fingal	*Toberburr	D0024-01
Kerry	*Dingle	D0185-01
Laois	Ballylynan	D0291-01
Laois	Stradbally	D0292-01
Limerick	*Ballingarry	D0507-01
Limerick	Dromcollogher ¹⁰⁶	D0316-01
Limerick	Hospital	D0314-01
Limerick	*Kilmallock ¹⁰⁷	D0106-01
Limerick	*Murroe	D0306-01
Limerick	Pallaskenry	D0304-01
Roscommon	Tarmonbarry	D0524-01
Tipperary South	Mullinahone	D0456-01
<i>Insufficient results for nitrogen and phosphorus</i>		
Laois	*Portlaoise ¹⁰⁷	D0001-01

*The plants marked with an asterisk had good quality effluent but did not provide a sufficient number of results. Had they taken the correct number of samples, they may have passed the Directive requirements.

¹⁰⁶ Discharges from Dromcollagher are linked with serious pollution of the Ahavarragha Stream.

¹⁰⁷ This is one of the larger agglomerations where the sampling requirements of the Directive are mandatory.

Appendix G: Sewage sludge produced by water services authorities in 2013.

Water services authority	Tonnes dry solids/year
Carlow County Council	875
Cavan County Council	2,519
Clare County Council	1,375.3
Cork City Council	2,905.7
Cork County Council	2,045.4
Donegal County Council	871
Dublin City Council	17,260
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	4,759
Fingal County Council	1,976.2
Galway County Council	1,048.3
Galway City Council	1,966.5
Kerry County Council	899.5
Kildare County Council	3,241.4
Kilkenny County Council	1,623.7
Laois County Council	758
Leitrim County Council	944.8
Limerick City Council & Limerick County Council	2,940.9
Longford County Council	1,858
Louth County Council	1,372.1
Mayo County Council	1,606.3
Meath County Council	1,630.8
Monaghan County Council	830.5
Offaly County Council	914
Roscommon County Council	868.5
Sligo County Council	473
North Tipperary County Council	864.4
South Tipperary County Council	1,232.9
Waterford City Council	726
Waterford County Council	474.6
Westmeath County Council	1,188.1
Wexford County Council	1,441.8
Wicklow County Council	1,055.1

AN GHNÍOMHAIREACHT UM CHAOMHNÚ COMHSHAOIL

Tá an Gníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (GCC) freagrach as an gcomhshaoil a chaomhnú agus a fheabhsú mar shócmhainn luachmhar do mhuintir na hÉireann. Táimid tiomanta do dhaoine agus don chomhshaoil a chosaint ó éifeachtaí díobhálacha na radaíochta agus an truaillithe.

Is féidir obair na Gníomhaireachta a roinnt ina trí phríomhréimse:

Rialú: *Déanaimid córais éifeachtacha rialaithe agus comhlíonta comhshaoil a chur i bhfeidhm chun torthaí maíthe comhshaoil a sholáthar agus chun díriú orthu siúd nach gcloíonn leis na córais sin.*

Eolas: *Soláthraimid sonraí, faisnéis agus measúnú comhshaoil atá ar ardchaighdeán, spriocdhírthe agus tráthúil chun bonn eolais a chur faoin gcinnteoireacht ar gach leibhéal.*

Tacaíocht: *Bimid ag saothrú i gcomhar le grúpaí eile chun tacú le comhshaoil atá glan, táirgiúil agus cosanta go maith, agus le hiompar a chuirfidh le comhshaoil inbhuanaithe.*

Ár bhFreagrachtaí

Ceadúnú

- Déanaimid na gníomhaíochtaí seo a leanas a rialú ionas nach ndéanann siad dochar do shláinte an phobail ná don chomhshaoil:
- saoráidí dramhaíola (m.sh. láithreáin líonta talún, loisceoirí, stáisiúin aistrithe dramhaíola);
- gníomhaíochtaí tionsclaíocha ar scála mór (m.sh. déantúsaíocht cógaisíochta, déantúsaíocht stroighne, stáisiúin chumhachta);
- an diantalmhaíocht (m.sh. muca, éanlaith);
- úsáid shrianta agus scaoileadh rialaithe Orgánach Géinmhodhnaithe (OGM);
- foinsí radaíochta ianúcháin (m.sh. trealamh x-gha agus radaiteiripe, foinsí tionsclaíocha);
- áiseanna móra stórála peitril;
- scardadh dramhuisce;
- gníomhaíochtaí dumpála ar farraige.

Forfheidhmiú Náisiúnta i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil

- Clár náisiúnta iniúchtaí agus cigireachtaí a dhéanamh gach bliain ar shaoráidí a bhfuil ceadúnas ón nGníomhaireacht acu.
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fhreagrachtaí cosanta comhshaoil na n-údarás áitiúil.
- Caighdeán an uisce óil, arna sholáthar ag soláthraithe uisce phoiblí, a mhaoirsiú.
- Obair le húdaráis áitiúla agus le gníomhaireachtaí eile chun dul i ngleic le coireanna comhshaoil trí chomhordú a dhéanamh ar líonra forfheidhmiúcháin náisiúnta, trí dhíríú ar chiontóirí, agus trí mhaoirsiú a dhéanamh ar leasúchán.
- Cur i bhfeidhm rialachán ar nós na Rialachán um Dhrámhthrealamh Leictreach agus Leictreonach (DTLL), um Shrian ar Shubstaintí Guaiseacha agus na Rialachán um rialú ar shubstaintí a ídionn an ciseal ózóin.
- An dlí a chur orthu siúd a bhriseann dlí an chomhshaoil agus a dhéanann dochar don chomhshaoil.

Bainistíocht Uisce

- Monatóireacht agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar cháilíocht aibhneacha, lochanna, uiscí idirchriosacha agus cósta na hÉireann, agus screamhuiscí; leibhéil uisce agus sruthanna aibhneacha a thomhas.
- Comhordú náisiúnta agus maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar an gCreat-Treoir Uisce.
- Monatóireacht agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar Cháilíocht an Uisce Snámha.

Monatóireacht, Anailís agus Tuairisciú ar an gComhshaoil

- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar cháilíocht an aeir agus Treoir an AE maidir le hAer Glan don Eoraip (CAFÉ) a chur chun feidhme.
- Tuairisciú neamhspleách le cabhrú le cinnteoireacht an rialtais náisiúnta agus na n-údarás áitiúil (m.sh. tuairisciú tréimhsiúil ar staid Chomhshaoil na hÉireann agus Tuarascálacha ar Tháscairí).

Rialú Astaíochtaí na nGás Ceaptha Teasa in Éirinn

- Fardail agus réamh-mheastacháin na hÉireann maidir le gáis cheaptha teasa a ullmhú.
- An Treoir maidir le Trádáil Astaíochtaí a chur chun feidhme i gcomhair breis agus 100 de na táirgeoirí dé-ocsaíde carbóin is mó in Éirinn

Taighde agus Forbairt Comhshaoil

- Taighde comhshaoil a chistiú chun brúnna a shainathint, bonn eolais a chur faoi bheartais, agus réitigh a sholáthar i réimsí na haeráide, an uisce agus na hinbhuanaitheachta.

Measúnacht Straitéiseach Timpeallachta

- Measúnacht a dhéanamh ar thionchar pleananna agus clár beartaithe ar an gcomhshaoil in Éirinn (m.sh. mórfheallanna forbartha).

Cosaint Raideolaíoch

- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar leibhéil radaíochta, measúnacht a dhéanamh ar nochtadh mhuintir na hÉireann don radaíocht ianúcháin.
- Cabhrú le pleananna náisiúnta a fhorbairt le haghaidh éigeandálaí ag eascairt as taismí núicléacha.
- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar fhorbairtí thar lear a bhaineann le saoráidí núicléacha agus leis an tsábháilteacht raideolaíochta.
- Sainseirbhísí cosanta ar an radaíocht a sholáthar, nó maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar sholáthar na seirbhísí sin.

Treoir, Faisnéis Inrochtana agus Oideachas

- Comhairle agus treoir a chur ar fáil d'earnáil na tionsclaíochta agus don phobal maidir le hábhair a bhaineann le caomhnú an chomhshaoil agus leis an gcosaint raideolaíoch.
- Faisnéis thráthúil ar an gcomhshaoil ar a bhfuil fáil éasca a chur ar fáil chun rannpháirtíocht an phobail a spreagadh sa chinnteoireacht i ndáil leis an gcomhshaoil (m.sh. Timpeall an Tí, léarscáileanna radóin).
- Comhairle a chur ar fáil don Rialtas maidir le hábhair a bhaineann leis an tsábháilteacht raideolaíoch agus le cúrsaí práinnfhreagartha.
- Plean Náisiúnta Bainistíochta Dramhaíola Guaisí a fhorbairt chun dramhaíl ghuaiseach a chosc agus a bhainistiú.

Múscailt Feasachta agus Athrú Iompraíochta

- Feasacht chomhshaoil níos fearr a ghiniúint agus dul i bhfeidhm ar athrú iompraíochta dearfach trí thacú le gnóthais, le pobail agus le teaghlaigh a bheith níos éifeachtúla ar acmhainní.
- Tástáil le haghaidh radóin a chur chun cinn i dtithe agus in ionaid oibre, agus gníomhartha leasúcháin a spreagadh nuair is gá.

Bainistíocht agus struchtúr na Gníomhaireachta um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Tá an ghníomhaíocht á bainistiú ag Bord lánaimseartha, ar a bhfuil Ard-Stiúrthóir agus cúigear Stiúrthóirí. Déantar an obair ar fud cúig cinn d'Oifigí:

- An Oifig Aeráide, Ceadúnaithe agus Úsáide Acmhainní
- An Oifig Forfheidhmithe i leith cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Measúnú Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Cosaint Raideolaíoch
- An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáideacha

Tá Coiste Comhairleach ag an nGníomhaireacht le cabhrú léi. Tá dáréag comhaltaí air agus tagann siad le chéile go rialta le plé a dhéanamh ar ábhair imní agus le comhairle a chur ar an mBord.



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