

Drinking Water Quality in Public Supplies

2025



Environmental Protection Agency

The 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:** Implementing regulation and environmental compliance systems to deliver good environmental outcomes and target those who don't comply.
- **Knowledge:** Providing high-quality, targeted and timely environmental data, information and assessment to inform decision making.
- **Advocacy:** Working with others to advocate for a clean, productive and well-protected environment and for sustainable environmental practices.

Our responsibilities include:

LICENSING

- Large-scale industrial waste and petrol storage activities;
- Urban wastewater discharges;
- The contained use and controlled release of genetically modified organisms;
- Sources of ionising radiation;
- Greenhouse gas emissions from industry and aviation through the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

- Audit and inspection of EPA-licensed facilities;
- Drive the implementation of best practice in regulated activities and facilities;
- Oversee local authority responsibilities for environmental protection;
- Regulate the quality of public drinking water and enforce urban wastewater discharge authorisations;
- Assess and report on public and private drinking water quality;
- Coordinate a network of public service organisations to support action against environmental crime;
- Prosecute those who flout environmental law and damage the environment.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CHEMICALS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

- Implement and enforce waste regulations including national enforcement issues;
- Prepare and publish national waste statistics and the National Hazardous Waste Management Plan;
- Develop and implement the National Waste Prevention Programme;
- Implement and report on legislation on the control of chemicals in the environment.

WATER MANAGEMENT

- Engage with national and regional governance and operational structures to implement the Water Framework Directive;
- Monitor, assess and report on the quality of rivers, lakes, transitional and coastal waters, bathing waters and groundwaters, and measurement of water levels and river flows.

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- Publish Ireland's greenhouse gas emission inventories and projections;
- Provide the Secretariat to the Climate Change Advisory Council and support to the National Dialogue on Climate Action;
- Support National, EU and UN climate science and policy development activities.

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- Design and implement national environmental monitoring systems: technology, data management, analysis and forecasting;
- Produce the State of Ireland's Environment and Indicator Reports;
- Monitor air quality and implement the EU Clean Air for Europe Directive, the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution and the National Emissions Ceiling Directive;
- Oversee the implementation of the Environmental Noise Directive;
- Assess the impact of proposed plans and programmes on the Irish environment.

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- Coordinate and fund national environmental research activity to identify pressures, inform policy and provide solutions;
- Collaborate with national and EU environmental research activity.

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

- Monitoring radiation levels and assess public exposure to ionising radiation and electromagnetic fields;
- Assist in developing national plans for emergencies arising from nuclear accidents;
- Monitor developments abroad relating to nuclear installations and radiological safety;
- Provide, or oversee the provision of, specialist radiation protection services.

GUIDANCE, AWARENESS RAISING, AND ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

- Provide independent evidence-based reporting, advice and guidance to government, industry and the public on environmental and radiological protection topics;
- Promote the link between health and wellbeing, the economy and a clean environment;
- Promote environmental awareness including supporting behaviours for resource efficiency and climate transition;
- Promote radon testing in homes and workplaces and encourage remediation where necessary.

PARTNERSHIP AND NETWORKING

- Work with international and national agencies, regional and local authorities, non-governmental organisations, representative bodies and government departments to deliver environmental and radiological protection, research coordination and science-based decision making.

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 Environmental Sustainability
- Office of Environmental Enforcement
- Office of Evidence and Assessment
- Office of Radiation Protection and Environmental Monitoring
- Office of Communications and Corporate Services

The EPA is assisted by advisory committees who meet regularly to discuss issues of concern and provide advice to the Board.



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Cover photo: EPA audit at an Uisce Éireann drinking water treatment plant.

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Executive Summary

Drinking water is sourced from rivers, lakes, springs, and groundwater and must be treated to make it clean and safe to drink before it is supplied to consumers. The European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023¹ are the basis for drinking water regulation in Ireland. Compliance with the microbiological and chemical standards for drinking water in these regulations remains high at 99.8%², which means the water in our public water supplies is safe to drink. However, drinking water treatment for many supplies is not as resilient as it should be to ensure water supplied to consumers remains safe into the future.

Priority areas in 2025

The EPA's Remedial Action List (RAL) has played a key role since 2008 in identifying public water supplies at risk of or experiencing water quality failures. It lists supplies where additional infrastructure must be provided to ensure adequate treatment. The latest RAL identifies 35 supplies, down from 45 at the end of 2024. These supplies must be upgraded by Uisce Éireann as a matter of priority.

Drinking water challenges in 2025

The main challenges facing drinking water in 2025 were:

Disinfection. The majority of Boil Water Notices (BWN) in place related to inadequate disinfection. Twenty-four supplies had *E. coli* or *Enterococci* failures. This highlights that some water treatment plants (WTP) lack resilience and cannot consistently supply disinfected water to consumers.

Protozoans. *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* was detected in treated water at 9 water treatment plants, highlighting that suitable treatment and controls are not always present in these treatment plants.

Trihalomethanes (THM). 24 supplies had THM failures. Fifteen supplies are on the RAL for persistent THM failures, pointing to a need for treatment upgrades at these supplies.

Effective operation of water treatment plants. There are 14 supplies on the RAL under this category, where failures are persistent or an EPA audit found that inadequate treatment, control or management issues posed a risk to reliable water treatment.

1 [European Union Drinking Water Regulations 2023, S.I 99 of 2023.](#)

2 'If 99% of the analyses undertaken comply, the Member State is considered to be compliant with the DWD for that parameter' "*Drinking water quality in the EU 2017-2019 European Commission*".

Boil Water Notices (BWN) and Water Restriction Notices (WRN). BWN and WRN numbers were 66 and 34 respectively compared to 59 and 25 in 2024. Notices are essential to protect public health when supplies are unsafe to drink and are issued by Uisce Éireann in consultation with the HSE. The number of water restrictions highlights the vulnerability of some supplies.

Reducing Exposure to Lead. 72,000 lead connections were replaced or ruled out as not containing lead by Uisce Éireann, from an estimated 180,000. The EPA welcomes the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and Department of Health commitment to progress work under the National Lead Strategy in 2026, which will require the support of other Government Departments, local authorities and water suppliers.

Leakage. Ireland lost 36% of treated drinking water through leakage in 2024, underlining the need for continued and faster action to reduce losses to safeguard drinking water supplies, minimise environmental impacts and support the sustainable use of water resources.

Key actions

Uisce Éireann must:

- Complete action programmes within the planned timescales for the 35 remaining supplies on the RAL.
- Improve the resilience of treatment systems, to reduce water quality failures and the need for disruptive boil water notices and water restriction notices on some supplies.
- Replace publicly owned lead connections and complete the implementation of the ortho-phosphate dosing.
- Implement actions to expedite the reduction in levels of leakage.

1. Introduction

This report by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides a summary of drinking water quality in public supplies and public group water schemes in Ireland during 2025.

A drinking water supply includes the abstraction, treatment, storage, and distribution of water from the water source to the consumer’s tap. The raw water sources, which are rivers, lakes, springs, and groundwater, can be a source of contaminants if the water is not properly managed and treated at all stages of the process³.

Every day, drinking water is supplied to approximately 4 million people from public supplies. Uisce Éireann is the national water utility responsible for providing this essential service. The EPA is the drinking water quality regulator responsible for enforcing the Drinking Water Regulations. The Regulations require that water supplied meets quality standards and is therefore safe to drink. Failure to meet those standards can put public health at risk. The Health Service Executive (HSE) plays a key statutory role on the safety of drinking water supplies. They must be consulted by Uisce Éireann where there is a risk to health (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Roles of the Relevant Authorities in Public Water Supplies

<p style="text-align: center;">EPA</p> <p>EPA is the drinking water quality regulator.</p> <p>It is responsible for regulatory oversight of Uisce Eireann via enforcement of the Drinking Water Regulations 2023.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Uisce Éireann</p> <p>Uisce Éireann is the national water utility.</p> <p>It is responsible for the provision of safe and secure public drinking water.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Health Service Executive</p> <p>The HSE must be consulted by Uisce Éireann if there could be a public health risk from drinking water.</p> <p>A Boil Water/Restriction Notice may be imposed, if deemed appropriate by the HSE and Uisce Éireann.</p>
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Drinking water must be **safe** for consumers to drink, not just today, but every day. If a supply is meeting the drinking water standards today and is safe to drink, the supply also needs to be **secure** to prevent the risk of water quality failures in the future. The overall resilience of a supply is dependent on the risks to the supply, the adequacy of the water treatment infrastructure, and the management and operational controls in place.

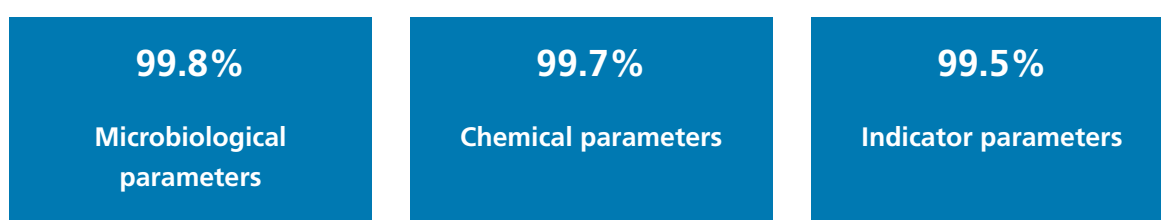
3 This Uisce Éireann video outlines the treatment process <https://youtu.be/iYFwFRWOEho?feature=shared>.

2. Drinking water quality

Water quality in public supplies

Uisce Éireann monitors drinking water quality in public supplies to ensure that it meets the standards set out in the Drinking Water Regulations and is safe to drink. Sample compliance rates remain consistently high year to year, with results for 2025 summarised in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Sample compliance rates in public supplies for 2025



This is based on over 129,000 regulatory parameter results, from approx. 9,500 regulatory samples taken. For each individual parameter, if 99% of the analyses undertaken in a year meet the required standard, the Member State is considered to be compliant for that parameter⁴. A more detailed summary of the regulatory results, with individual parameter compliance can be found in **Appendix B**.

Uisce Éireann also carry out non-regulatory monitoring (investigative and operational monitoring) and if they find failures these must also be notified to the EPA and investigated by Uisce Éireann.

Water quality in public group schemes

Uisce Éireann provides water from some of their water treatment plants to public group schemes, who then control the distribution of this water to group scheme members. Local authorities regulate these supplies and ensure that monitoring is carried out. Local authorities must report the results of monitoring of these schemes to the EPA for reporting purposes. Water quality from public group schemes is high, similar to public supplies. A summary of the regulatory results can be found in **Appendix C**.

⁴ 'Drinking water quality in the EU 2017-2019 – European Commission'.

3. Priorities for Drinking Water Supplies

The Remedial Action List (RAL)

The RAL is a priority list of “at-risk” supplies where significant improvements are needed to protect public health. The EPA adds supplies to the RAL based on audit findings or breaches of standards. RAL categories include four broad priorities:

- disinfection,
- protozoan organisms (*Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*),
- chemical compliance (THM and pesticides), and
- operation of water treatment plants.

A supply can be on the RAL under more than one category. Findings against these four priorities are included in this section, and **Appendix A** shows full details of the RAL categories and timescales for completion of the work.

Uisce Éireann are required to put an action plan in place to fix the issues at each of these supplies. If there is an immediate risk to human health, then consumers are informed by Uisce Éireann (for example by issuing a Boil Water Notice in consultation with the HSE). Otherwise, the water in these supplies is safe to drink. When the EPA verifies that Uisce Éireann has fixed the issue, a supply is removed from the list.

The number of people served by supplies on the RAL in 2025 was approximately 467,000, a reduction from 497,000 in 2024. Ten supplies were removed due to improvement works or rationalisation completed by Uisce Éireann. Thirty-five supplies remain on the RAL (Figure 3.1 and **Appendix A**), the lowest level since it was established in 2008, showing that Uisce Éireann has made good progress in addressing supplies with identified treatment problems. Figure 3.2 shows the locations of the remaining supplies and the reason(s) they are on the RAL.

Figure 3.1. Number of supplies on the RAL 2021 to 2025

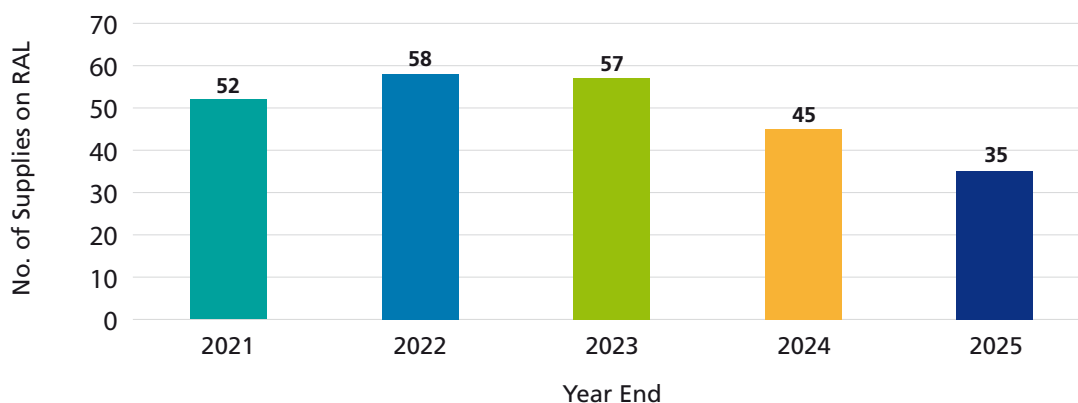
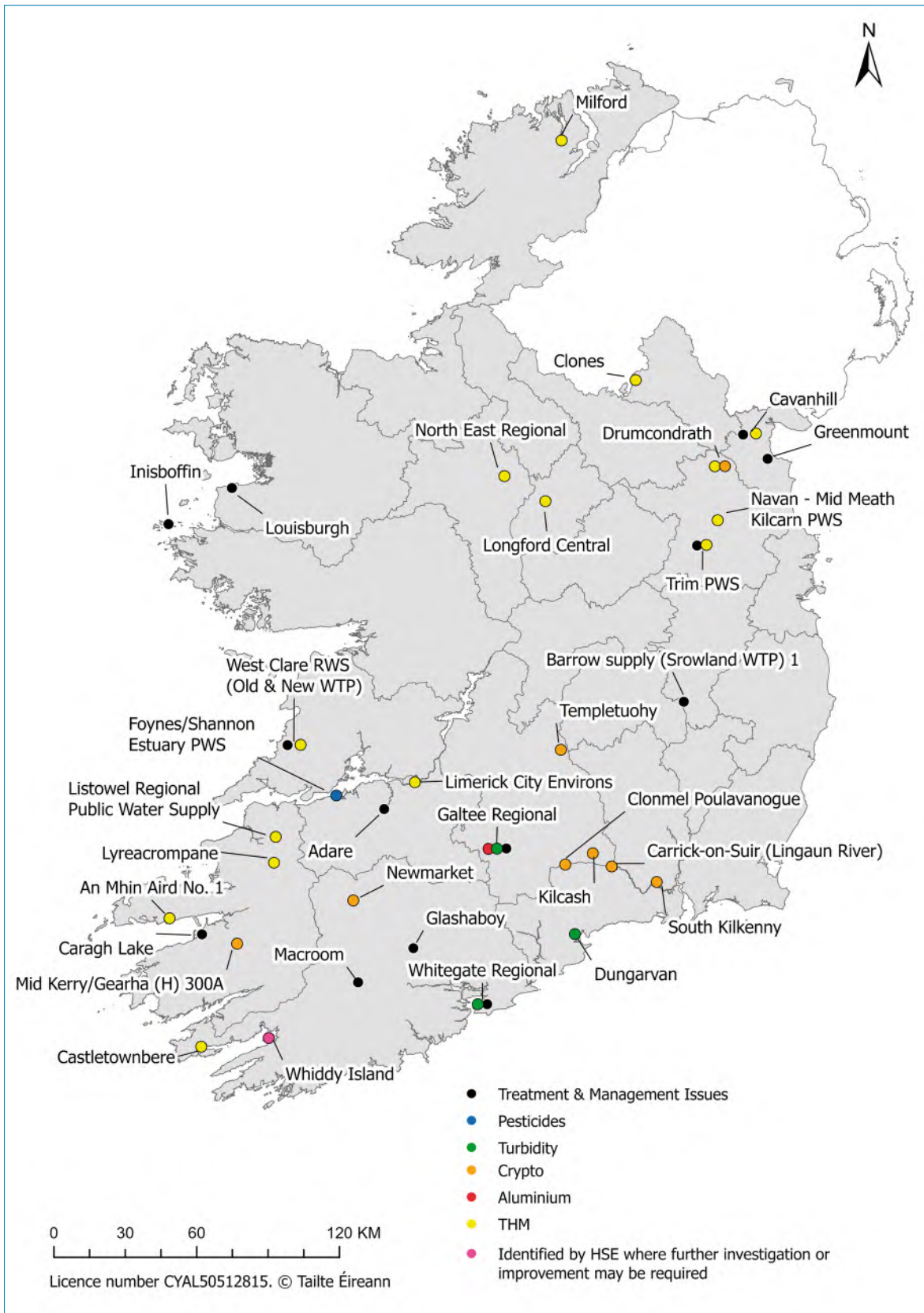


Figure 3.2. Supplies on RAL by category at the end of 2025



Drinking Water Priority 1: Ensure that water is free of bacteria

Disinfection is the most important step of the water treatment process. It keeps our water supplies safe from pathogens such as bacteria, which can cause illness. Disinfection can be carried out using chlorination and/or ultra-violet light, to kill or deactivate pathogens. All Uisce Éireann plants have disinfection treatment before the water is provided to consumers.

Bacterial failures were detected in regulatory monitoring of 24 supplies during 2025. The additional requirement for BWN during 2025 and the outputs of Uisce Éireann's risk assessments, highlight a lack of resilience to contamination by bacteria in some supplies which must be addressed. A summary of the regulatory monitoring for bacteria is given in **Appendix B**. BWN are covered further in **Section 4**.

Drinking Water Priority 2: Ensure that water is free of protozoan organisms (*Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*)

Protozoan organisms such as *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* can cause serious gastro-intestinal illness. To protect against protozoans Uisce Éireann must have appropriate treatment processes (referred to as a 'barrier') in place. Detection of protozoan organisms can occur where there is no or inadequate barrier, or where the barrier is not maintained.

The number of supplies with protozoan detections decreased from 13 in 2024 to 9 supplies in 2025. Eight supplies are on the RAL under this category, with plans in place to upgrade these supplies as shown in **Appendix A**. The EPA issued two Directions during 2025 to resolve protozoan detections.

Drinking Water Priority 3: Ensure that water is free of chemical substances (*trihalomethanes* and *pesticides*)

Trihalomethanes (THM)

THM form when natural organic matter in the water source, such as vegetation, reacts with chlorine used in the disinfection treatment process. To reduce THM formation it is important to remove as much organic matter as possible from the raw water using processes at the water treatment plant. THM is a particular issue in Ireland where about 80% of our drinking water is abstracted from rivers and lakes.

Twenty-four supplies failed the THM limit in regulatory sampling in 2025, with a summary of this monitoring given in **Appendix B**. There are 15 supplies on the RAL for persistent THM. The EPA issued four Directions to resolve persistent THM exceedances in 2025. These directions are listed in **Appendix D**.

While some test results were outside regulatory standards, these standards include built-in safety margins and failures must be consulted with the HSE. The HSE has assessed THM exceedances and determined that no water restrictions are required to protect public health. However, Uisce Éireann must take actions to achieve THM compliance in the shortest possible timeframe. In addition, Uisce Éireann have implemented additional surveillance monitoring at drinking water supplies where there is potential for THM formation.

In 2024, the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled that Ireland had failed to fully implement the Drinking Water Directive in relation to breaches of the legal limit for THM in drinking water in 21 public supplies. Twenty of these public supplies have been resolved with Drumcondrath in Co. Meath the last remaining supply to be resolved. The action programme to develop new groundwater sources and upgrade the water treatment plant in Drumcondrath has an expected completion date of 2026.

For public group schemes, the failure to meet the THM standard may be due to the quality of the water supplied by the parent public supply, or it may be that the THMs were formed in the public group scheme network. In 2025, exceedances of the THM limit were found at 6 public group schemes, an increase from 2 supplies in 2024. Local authorities are the supervisory authorities over public group schemes and have similar enforcement powers to the EPA over the supplies they regulate.

Pesticides

Pesticides are found in drinking water due to their use in the water supply catchment. The term 'pesticides' includes a wide range of products, but in Ireland, herbicides are most commonly identified, especially MCPA, which is primarily used for rush control in grassland.

Uisce Éireann uses a catchment management approach to reduce the risk of pesticides, through the National Pesticides and Drinking Water Action Group coordinated by the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine. This group works with a range of stakeholders such as EPA and Uisce Éireann, the Local Authorities Local Authority Waters Programme and others to support compliance with pesticide limits. Catchment Focus Groups then bring relevant stakeholders together locally with the aim of resolving the issue in the catchment before it reaches the drinking water supply.

Pesticide failures were detected in 24 water supplies⁵ in 2025, compared to 23 water supplies⁶ in 2024. A summary of the regulatory monitoring for pesticides is given in **Appendix B**. There is one supply on the RAL for pesticides, which is being dealt with using the catchment management approach.

Drinking Water Priority 4: Ensure that water treatment plants are operated effectively

Control and management issues at water treatment plants, such as issues with critical alarms and monitors, can result in situations where disinfection, protozoal removal/deactivation, or other processes are not optimised. Water treatment plants may also need additional treatment processes to cope with newer issues such as higher levels of manganese in the raw water.

5 70 individual exceedances notified.

6 68 individual exceedances notified.

A supply may be placed on the RAL if failures are persistent, or if an EPA audit finds that inadequate treatment, control or management issues pose a risk to reliable water treatment. There are 14 supplies on the RAL under this category (Treatment/Management Issues). Timescales for completing work at these supplies are shown in Appendix A.

The EPA carried out 197 audits of drinking water treatment plants in 2025 to assess the operation of water treatment plants. These audits assessed key areas of drinking water plants including:

1. **Alarms, shutdowns and management**
2. **Barriers to *Cryptosporidium***
3. **Disinfection processes**
4. **Reactive audits, responding to issues such as boil water notices and water quality failures**

The EPA audit reports are available at [Audit Reports | Environmental Protection Agency](#) and the corrective actions required to be implemented by Uisce Éireann are listed in each report.



Actions required on drinking water priorities

While the number of supplies on the Remedial Action List has continued to fall, significant work is still needed by Uisce Éireann to ensure supplies continue to supply safe and secure drinking water. Where suitable treatment is in place, Uisce Éireann must operate it effectively to meet drinking water quality standards. Uisce Éireann must address the resilience of supplies, to prevent issues from arising in the future and complete the action plans for the 35 priority supplies. For those supplies where the EPA has issued Directions (**Appendix D1 and D2**), Uisce Éireann must comply with the legally binding deadlines specified in these Directions.

4. Protection of human health

Boil water and water restriction notices

A failure or incident at a supply can put drinking water quality at risk. The HSE must be consulted promptly by Uisce Éireann where a water quality failure or incident could result in a public health risk. A boil water notice (BWN) or a water restriction notice (WRN) may then be imposed by Uisce Éireann as a result of that consultation.

Inadequate action, including not issuing a BWN or WRN where warranted, can significantly impact public health. Insufficiently treated water can cause serious illness, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and those with underlying conditions. While BWN or WRN cause inconvenience to consumers, they are necessary to ensure that members of the public do not consume water that is not fully treated or could make them ill.

Boil water notices

There were 66 BWN issued by Uisce Éireann following consultation with HSE in 2025, affecting 189,000 people, up from 59 in 2024 which affected 95,000 people. The 2025 figures include 9 BWN associated with supplies interrupted by Storm Eowyn. Eleven supplies were subject to more than one BWN during the year. The number of BWN aligns with a lack of resilience at some supplies, such as the inability of a plant to deal with changing raw water conditions. The obligation remains on Uisce Éireann to improve the performance and resilience of plants thereby reducing the need for BWN. Table 4.1 shows the numbers of BWN in place during 2025. The supplies affected by these BWN are listed in **Appendix F, Table 1** and their locations identified in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.1: Boil Water Notices 2021 to 2025⁷

Year	Number of notices in place	In place for > 30 days	Total population affected during year
2021	70	29	211,000
2022	79	25	182,000
2023	91 ⁸	46	254,000
2024	59	33	95,000
2025	66	28	189,000

⁷ BWN and WRN can apply to single properties, or to the whole supply, depending on the scale of the issue.

⁸ 14 due to industrial action.

Water restriction notices

WRN are put in place by Uisce Éireann in consultation with the HSE, for a mix of water quality issues such as nitrate, copper, manganese or iron. Thirty-four were in place in 2025. Twelve of these were due to manganese or iron, which are found naturally in many surface water and groundwater sources. Water passing through iron pipes can result in high iron which can also compromise disinfection. Uisce Éireann needs to take action to address the increase in manganese failures. In some cases additional treatment processes are required to improve the resilience of the supply by removing manganese from the source water. Network maintenance may be required when the exceedances are linked to build up of manganese within the distribution pipework.

Table 4.2 shows the numbers of WRN in place during 2025. The supplies affected by these WRN are listed in **Appendix F, Table 2** and their locations identified in Figure 4.3.

Table 4.2: Water Restriction Notices from 2021 to 2025

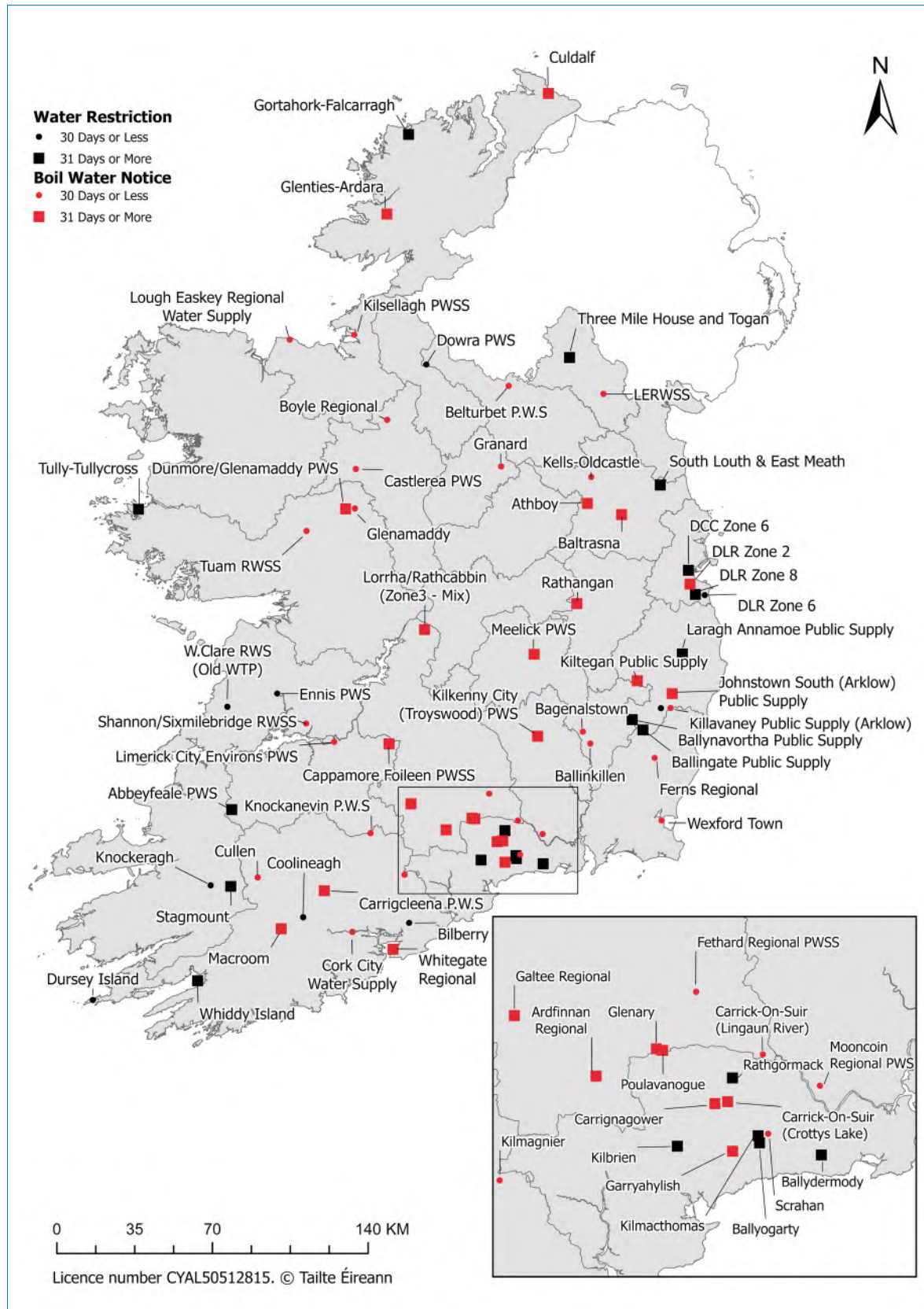
Year	Number of notices in place	In place for > 30 days	Total population affected during year
2021	26	9	17,900
2022	10	7	8,700
2023	12	6	2,500
2024	25	17	21,000
2025	34	23	2,000

Actions required on Boil Water and Water Restriction Notices

Uisce Éireann must:

- Improve the resilience of supplies to reduce the requirement for restrictions, for example by installing automatic shutdowns to prevent untreated water entering supply, or by providing standby generators.
- Take actions to allow boil water notices and water restrictions to be lifted without delay, in particular for operational failures. This can include easy access to spare parts so that a water treatment plant can be returned to service quickly.

Figure 4.1: Supplies with Boil Water/Water Restrictions in place during 2025, with duration



Reducing exposure to lead

Lead was used in pipework and plumbing in buildings up to, and including, the 1970s prior to it being recognised as a health risk. Water in contact with lead, particularly when left standing in a pipe, can dissolve lead into the water. The Drinking Water Regulations include a reduction in the lead limit from 10 µg/l to 5 µg/l in January 2036. Sustained compliance with this limit cannot be guaranteed without the replacement of all lead connections.

Uisce Éireann's Lead in Drinking Water Mitigation Plan⁹ (2017) included a plan for Uisce Éireann to remove an estimated 180,000 public side lead connections by 2026. Uisce Éireann continues to remove lead connections in the public network (public-side) with 72,000 replaced or ruled out as not containing lead by the end of 2025. Investigative sampling and mapping is being carried out by Uisce Éireann to locate the remaining lead connections for replacement.

Uisce Éireann operates ortho-phosphate treatment at 17 supplies, up from 12 in 2024. Ortho-phosphate forms a protective coating inside lead pipes and fittings to help prevent lead from dissolving into drinking water. These supplies serve over 208,500 properties, more than double the coverage provided at the end of 2024, providing an interim reduction in lead exposure before lead replacement is complete.

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the Department of Health are currently gathering information for reporting progress under the [National Lead Strategy](#)¹⁰, with a view to publishing it in 2026. The necessity to publish this report has been highlighted in previous EPA reports.

Local authorities administer applications for the [Lead Remediation Grant Scheme](#), with 340 households availing of the grant to remove lead in 2025 (up from 250 in 2024). Uisce Éireann's Opt-In Scheme provides for replacing lead on the public side where a householder has replaced lead pipework in their house. Take up of this scheme has almost doubled in 2025.

Actions required on lead

- The National Lead Strategy should be progressed by relevant Departments, local authorities and water suppliers, particularly actions on the assessment and removal of lead pipework.
- Uisce Éireann must replace publicly owned lead connections and complete the implementation of ortho-phosphate dosing.
- Local authorities should promote the availability of the lead remediation grant.

9 Available at <https://www.water.ie/projects-plans/our-plans/lead-mitigation-plan/>

10 <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/publications/national-lead-strategy-june-2015/>

5. Leakage

Treated drinking water is lost from the public supply network before it reaches homes and businesses, through leaks in pipes, water mains, reservoirs and service connections. The European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations 2023 required Uisce Éireann to assess levels of leakage and evaluate the potential for reducing leakage in supplies producing greater than 10,000m³ per day in 2024. The leakage assessments are evaluated by the Commission for the Regulation of Utilities (CRU) for economic criteria, and the EPA must address the public health, environmental, and technical criteria. The regulations required the outputs of the assessments and the potential for leakage reduction to be submitted to the European Union by the 31/12/2025. The European Union, through planned implementing legislation to be issued in 2028, will specify a leakage threshold for Member States to achieve.

Uisce Éireann completed a leakage assessment in 2024 and calculated the national water leakage level in Ireland to be 36%. The assessment on their largest 25 public water supplies was 33.7% with the potential for leakage reduction to 26.8% by 2034. This information was submitted to the in European Union December 2025. Based on this submission, the European Union will set a leakage threshold for Ireland.

Reducing leakage is essential to safeguard drinking water supplies, minimise environmental impacts and support the sustainable use of water resources. Uisce Éireann should implement actions to expedite the reduction in levels of leakage.

Concluding remarks

The 2025 findings show continued progress in reducing risks to drinking water quality, with the number of supplies on the Remedial Action List at its lowest level since its introduction. Compliance rates in regulatory monitoring remain high. The frequency of water restrictions, alongside potential risks at some drinking water supplies highlights the need for stronger resilience and faster corrective action by Uisce Éireann. A proactive approach is needed to strengthen the resilience of supplies, with Uisce Éireann responsible for ensuring treatment is robust enough to handle potential challenges and provide safe and secure drinking water to consumers.

Appendix A: Remedial Action List at the end of 2025

County	Supply Name	Population	Date supply put on RAL	Reason/Action proposed	Completion date for action plan	RAL Category ¹¹
Clare	West Clare RWS (New WTP)	9,382	Q3 2017	Process optimisation works, carbon trial, and installation of manganese removal process	June 2030	THM Treatment/ Management Issues
Clare	West Clare RWS (Old WTP)	3,194	Q2 2021	Rationalisation of supply with West Clare (New WTP) when capacity upgrade of New WTP is complete	June 2032	THM Treatment/ Management Issues
Cork	Castletownbere	2,461	Q4 2021	Installation of GAC for removal of organics to minimise THM formation	March 2029	THM
Cork	Glashaboy	25,583	Q1 2020	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2026	Treatment/ Management Issues
Cork	Macroom	4,697	Q4 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	June 2026	Treatment/ Management Issues
Cork	Newmarket	10,602	Q2 2023	Installation of UV disinfection	December 2027	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Cork	Whiddy Island	43	Q2 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	September 2026	Identified by the HSE where further investigation or improvement may be required
Cork	Whitegate Regional	10,291	Q1 2021	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2026	Turbidity Treatment/ Management Issues
Donegal	Milford	3,827	Q4 2021	Upgrade of filtration including GAC	June 2026	THM

11 A supply may be on the RAL for more than one category.

County	Supply Name	Population	Date supply put on RAL	Reason/Action proposed	Completion date for action plan	RAL Category ¹¹
Galway	Inisboffin	185	Q2 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	Complete awaiting verification of the action programme effectiveness	Treatment/ Management Issues
Kerry	An Mhin Aird No. 1	436	Q4 2024	Upgrade of water treatment plant	To be submitted by Uisce Éireann	THM
Kerry	Caragh Lake	1,976	2008	Upgrade of water treatment plant	March 2026	Treatment/ Management Issues
Kerry	Listowel Regional Public Water Supply	15,661	Q2 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2031	THM
Kerry	Lyreacrompane	2,460	Q2 2022	Develop new groundwater sources and upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2029	THM
Kerry	Mid Kerry/Gearha (H) 300A	9,992	Q4 2023	Installation of UV	December 2028	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Kildare	Barrow supply (Srowland WTP) ¹²	76,370	Q2 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2026	Treatment/ Management Issues
Kilkenny	South Kilkenny	6,442	Q2 2023	Installation of UV	December 2026	Cryptosporidium
Limerick	Adare	2,341	Q2 2024	Rationalisation of supply	December 2026	Treatment/ Management Issues
Limerick	Limerick City Environs	126,790	Q2 2022	Identify and implement optimum solution to minimise THM formation	December 2028	THM
Limerick	Foynes/Shannon Estuary PWS	7,141	Q4 2020	Catchment focused measures being undertaken	To be submitted by Uisce Éireann	Pesticides
Longford	Longford Central	18,474	Q1 2020	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2030	THM
Louth	Cavanhill	52,188	Q4 2023	Upgrade water treatment plant for manganese removal and THM precursor removal	June 2032	THM Treatment/ Management Issues

¹² Srowland WTP fully feeds the Barrow supply and partially feeds the Barrow Poulaphouca supply (1400PUB1070).

County	Supply Name	Population	Date supply put on RAL	Reason/Action proposed	Completion date for action plan	RAL Category ¹¹
Louth	Greenmount	4,197	Q2 2019	Upgrade of treatment facilities	September 2028	Treatment/ Management Issues
Mayo	Louisburgh	970	Q3 2021	Abandon source and connect to Westport PWS (via Murrisk Group Water Scheme)	November 2028	Treatment/ Management Issues
Meath	Drumcondrath	1,225	Q3 2015	Develop new groundwater sources and upgrade water treatment plant	June 2026	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> THM
Meath	Navan – MidMeath Kilcarn PWS	12,742	2008	Rationalisation of supply	December 2028	THM
Meath	Trim PWS	12,059	Q4 2021	Upgrade of water treatment plant	December 2026	THM Treatment/ Management Issues
Monaghan	Clones	2,998	Q4 2023	Upgrade of water treatment plant and ancillary works at sources	December 2030	THM
Roscommon	North East Regional	8,759	Q4 2021	Action Programme being defined by Uisce Éireann	To be submitted by Uisce Éireann	THM
Tipperary	Carrick-on-Suir (Lingaun River)	4,171	Q4 2023	Develop new groundwater sources	March 2027	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Tipperary	Clonmel Poulavanogue	2,721	2008	Rationalisation of water treatment plant	December 2026	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Tipperary	Galtee Regional	11,872	Q3 2019	Further upgrade of water treatment plant	March 2029	Aluminium Turbidity Treatment/ Management Issues
Tipperary	Kilcash	214	Q4 2022	Rationalisation of supply	June 2028	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Tipperary	Templetuohy	811	Q4 2022	Upgrade of water treatment plant	March 2026	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Waterford	Dungarvan	13,909	Q3 2020	Construction of new water treatment plant	October 2028	Turbidity

Appendix B: Monitoring and Compliance Summary for public water supplies in 2025¹³

Parameter	No. of Zones Monitored	No. of Zones with Exceedances	% of Zones Complying	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Exceeding	% of Samples Complying
Microbiological						
<i>E. coli</i>	711	10	98.59	8332	11	99.87
<i>Enterococci</i>	711	15	97.89	8189	16	99.80
Chemical						
1,2-dichloroethane	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Acrylamide	528	1	99.81	941	1	99.89
Antimony	686	0	100.00	1130	0	100.00
Arsenic	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Benzene	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Benzo(a)pyrene	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Boron	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Bromate	689	0	100.00	1138	0	100.00
Cadmium	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Chromium	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Copper	689	3	99.56	1139	3	99.74
Cyanide	689	0	100.00	1163	0	100.00
Fluoride	686	0	100.00	1137	0	100.00
Lead	690	27	96.09	1138	30	97.36
Mercury	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Nickel	689	5	99.27	1140	5	99.56
Nitrate	704	3	99.57	1191	3	99.75

13 Appendix B lists regulatory monitoring results only, not investigative or operational.

Parameter	No. of Zones Monitored	No. of Zones with Exceedances	% of Zones Complying	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Exceeding	% of Samples Complying
Nitrite (at tap)	704	0	100.00	1231	0	100.00
PAH	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Pesticides – Total	689	3	99.56	1139	3	99.74
Selenium	689	1	99.85	1139	1	99.91
Tetrachloroethene & Trichloroethene	689	0	100.00	1139	0	100.00
Trihalomethanes (Total)	689	24	96.52	1139	27	97.63
Indicator						
Aluminium	704	21	97.02	6578	29	99.56
Ammonium	704	0	100.00	1231	0	100.00
Chloride	692	1	99.86	1181	1	99.92
Clostridium Perfringens	689	3	99.56	1173	3	99.74
Coliform Bacteria	711	48	93.25	8330	60	99.28
Colony Count @ 22°C	710	60	91.55	7224	92	98.73
Colour	711	40	94.37	8328	47	99.44
Conductivity	711	0	100.00	8329	0	100.00
Iron	711	36	94.94	8330	56	99.33
Manganese	703	11	98.44	1293	14	98.92
Odour	711	0	100.00	7509	0	100.00
pH	711	133	81.29	8329	282	96.61
Sodium	689	5	99.27	1143	5	99.56
Sulphate	689	0	100.00	1173	0	100.00
Taste	711	0	100.00	7507	0	100.00
Total Organic Carbon	682	2	99.71	1135	2	99.82
Turbidity (at tap)	711	9	98.73	8329	10	99.88

Appendix C: Monitoring and Compliance Summary for public group water supplies 2025

Parameter	No. of Zones Monitored	No. of Zones with Exceedances	% of Zones Complying	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Exceeding	% of Samples Complying
Microbiological						
<i>E. coli</i>	360	2	99.44	891	2	99.78
<i>Enterococci</i>	337	5	98.52	861	5	99.42
Chemical						
1,2-dichloroethane	236	0	100.00	238	0	100.00
Acrylamide	206	1	99.51	207	1	99.52
Antimony	243	0	100.00	249	0	100.00
Arsenic	248	0	100.00	259	0	100.00
Benzene	237	0	100.00	239	0	100.00
Benzo(a)pyrene	236	0	100.00	237	0	100.00
Boron	244	0	100.00	250	0	100.00
Bromate	236	0	100.00	237	0	100.00
Cadmium	244	0	100.00	250	0	100.00
Chromium	244	0	100.00	250	0	100.00
Copper	248	0	100.00	259	0	100.00
Cyanide	228	0	100.00	229	0	100.00
Fluoride	237	0	100.00	239	0	100.00
Lead	259	1	99.61	273	1	99.63
Mercury	236	0	100.00	237	0	100.00
Nickel	244	0	100.00	250	0	100.00
Nitrate	253	0	100.00	303	0	100.00
Nitrite (at tap)	278	0	100.00	435	0	100.00

Parameter	No. of Zones Monitored	No. of Zones with Exceedances	% of Zones Complying	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples Exceeding	% of Samples Complying
PAH	225	0	100.00	226	0	100.00
Pesticides – Total	235	9	96.17	237	9	96.20
Selenium	244	0	100.00	250	0	100.00
Tetrachloroethene & Trichloroethene	234	0	100.00	236	0	100.00
Trihalomethanes (Total)	224	6	97.32	234	6	97.44
Indicator						
Aluminium	342	6	98.25	758	7	99.08
Ammonium	267	0	100.00	424	0	100.00
Chloride	244	0	100.00	254	0	100.00
Clostridium Perfringens	245	0	100.00	287	0	100.00
Coliform Bacteria	360	13	96.39	891	18	97.98
Colony Count @ 22°C	350	8	97.71	770	10	98.70
Colour	359	8	97.77	889	8	99.10
Conductivity	359	0	100.00	888	0	100.00
Iron	343	5	98.54	790	6	99.24
Manganese	261	8	96.93	283	8	97.17
Odour	357	0	100.00	911	0	100.00
pH	359	10	97.21	888	18	97.97
Sodium	255	0	100.00	265	0	100.00
Sulphate	244	0	100.00	254	0	100.00
Taste	353	0	100.00	905	0	100.00
Total Organic Carbon	235	2	99.15	236	2	99.15
Turbidity (at tap)	359	0	100.00	889	0	100.00

Appendix D1: Directions issued during 2025

County	Supply Name	Direction Issued	Direction Deadline	Issue
Cork	Castletownbere	17/04/2025	30/09/2029	Trihalomethanes
Cork	Whitegate Regional	17/04/2025	31/07/2027	Turbidity
Kerry	Lyreacrompane RWSS 057E	17/04/2025	30/06/2030	Trihalomethanes
Kilkenny	South Kilkenny Environs PWS	06/08/2025	31/01/2029	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Mayo	Clare Island PWS	06/08/2025	30/09/2026	Trihalomethanes
Meath	Drumcondrath	06/08/2025	30/09/2026	Trihalomethanes
Tipperary	Templetuohy	17/04/2025	31/03/2029	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Waterford	Dungarvan	06/08/2025	30/06/2029	Turbidity

Appendix D2: Other Directions remaining open at the end of 2025

County	Supply Name	Date for compliance with Direction and current status.	Issue
Kerry	Cahersiveen PWS 017H	31/12/2023 Direction closed in early 2026.	Trihalomethanes
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir (Lingaun River)	30/04/2027 Uisce Éireann propose plant upgrade completion by March 2027.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Tipperary	Clonmel Poulavanogue	31/01/2027 Uisce Éireann have begun plant upgrade works with proposed completion date of December 2026.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Wexford	Enniscorthy	31/07/2025 Direction closed in early 2026.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk

County	Supply Name	Date for compliance with Direction and current status.	Issue
Tipperary	Kilcash	31/07/2028 Uisce Éireann propose to connect Kilcash PWS to Templetuohy Water Treatment Plant.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Longford	Longford Central	28/02/2025 Direction closed in 2026.	Trihalomethanes
Kerry	Mid Kerry – Gearha (H) 300A	31/01/2029 Uisce Éireann estimates plant construction upgrade by end of 2026, and mechanical installation in 2027.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Donegal	Milford PUB	30/06/2026 Uisce Éireann have proposed to install GAC filtration.	Trihalomethanes
Meath	Navan-Mid Meath Kilcarn PWS	30/06/2029 Uisce Éireann plan to rationalise to South Louth WSZ by Q4 2028.	Trihalomethanes
Cork	Newmarket	31/01/2028 Uisce Éireann have proposed to have UV disinfection installed by December 2027.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk
Tipperary	Roscrea RWSS (Zone 1 – Mix)	30/04/2027 Direction closed in early 2026.	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> risk

Appendix E: Boil Water and Water Restriction Notices in place during 2025

Table 1: Boil Water Notices in place during 2025

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice ¹⁴
Carlow	Ballinkillen	<i>E. coli</i>	22/09/2025	24/09/2025	101
Carlow	Bagenalstown	<i>E. coli</i>	11/08/2025	13/08/2025	3,124
Cavan	Belturbet P.W.S.	Treatment Process Issues	27/01/2025	04/02/2025	2,159
Clare	Shannon/Sixmilebridge RWSS	<i>E. coli</i>	10/10/2025	12/10/2025	22,681
Cork	Cork City Water Supply	Coliforms	22/12/2025	N/L	65
Cork	Kilmagnier	Turbidity	05/12/2025	N/L	287
Cork	Knockanevin P.W.S.	Inadequate Disinfection Contact Time	01/10/2025	15/10/2025	20
Cork	Macroon	Turbidity	12/09/2025	26/09/2025	4,697
Cork	Macroon	Turbidity	18/07/2025	01/08/2025	-
Cork	Macroon	Turbidity	30/09/2024	10/02/2025	-
Cork	Carrigcleena P.W.S.	Inadequate Disinfection Contact Time	22/08/2025	N/L	45
Cork	Cullen	<i>E. coli</i>	27/06/2025	03/07/2025	9
Cork	Whitegate Regional	Turbidity	18/10/2023	01/08/2025	9,011
Donegal	GLENTIES-ARDARA	Turbidity	15/09/2025	20/10/2025	-
Donegal	Culdaff	Turbidity	18/08/2025	24/09/2025	1,268
Donegal	GLENTIES-ARDARA	Turbidity	24/01/2025	05/02/2025	3,576

14 Note that where multiple notices are issued for the same supply – the population affected is counted only once in total population affected figures to avoid duplication.

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice ¹⁴
Dublin	DLR Zone 2	Coliforms	13/09/2023	N/L	4
Dublin	DLR Zone 2	Coliforms	13/09/2023	15/04/2025	4
Galway	Tuam RWSS	<i>E. coli</i>	04/02/2025	11/02/2025	-
Galway	Tuam RWSS	Power Outages	26/01/2025	04/02/2025	5,502
Galway	Glenamaddy	Deterioration in Raw Water Quality	26/01/2025	10/02/2025	896
Galway	Dunmore/Glenamaddy PWS	Deterioration in Raw Water Quality	26/01/2025	10/02/2025	2,133
Galway	Dunmore/Glenamaddy PWS	Property specific – Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	17/02/2022	N/L	-
Kildare	Rathangan	Coliforms	11/04/2024	03/03/2025	4
Kilkenny	Mooncoin Regional PWS	<i>Giardia</i>	27/08/2025	30/08/2025	6,086
Kilkenny	Kilkenny City (Troyswood) PWS	Property specific – Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	26/07/2024	N/L	6
Laois	Meelick PWS	Coliforms	29/01/2025	04/04/2025	4
Limerick	Limerick City Environs PWS	Chlorine Pump Failure	15/05/2025	16/05/2025	15,501
Limerick	Cappamore Foileen PWSS	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	26/09/2023	09/05/2025	2,321
Longford	Granard	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	03/10/2025	13/10/2025	2,837
Meath	Kells-Oldcastle	Loss of Secondary Disinfection	26/01/2025	31/01/2025	1,860
Meath	Athboy	Property Specific – Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	24/02/2023	N/L	5
Meath	Athboy	Property Specific – Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	24/02/2023	N/L	5

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice ¹⁴
Meath	Athboy	Property Specific – Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	24/02/2023	N/L	5
Meath	Baltrasna	<i>E. coli</i>	22/12/2014	N/L	9
Monaghan	LERWSS	Turbidity	26/01/2025	04/02/2025	11,235
Roscommon	Castlerea PWS	Turbidity	03/10/2025	17/10/2025	-
Roscommon	Castlerea PWS	Turbidity	22/02/2025	06/03/2025	-
Roscommon	Castlerea PWS	Power Outage	26/01/2025	31/01/2025	4,403
Roscommon	Boyle Regional	Power Outage	26/01/2025	01/02/2025	7,565
Sligo	Lough Easkey Regional Water Supply	Turbidity	03/11/2025	14/11/2025	6,474
Sligo	Kilsellagh PWSS	Chlorination Disinfection Failure	31/05/2025	09/06/2025	1,665
Tipperary	Fethard Regional PWSS	Elevated Ammonia in Raw Water	18/12/2025	23/12/2025	7,076
Tipperary	Galtee Regional	Turbidity	13/11/2025	17/11/2025	11,876
Tipperary	Glenary	Turbidity	23/10/2025	22/12/2025	11,038
Tipperary	Glenary	Coagulant Dosing Failure	26/09/2025	13/10/2025	-
Tipperary	Ardfinnan Regional	Turbidity	04/09/2025	29/12/2025	11,477
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir (Lingaun River)	Turbidity	09/06/2025	18/06/2025	4,170
Tipperary	Glenary	Turbidity	29/04/2025	02/05/2025	-
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir (Crottys Lake)	Raw Water Supply with No Treatment	19/12/2024	N/L	-
Tipperary	Lorrha/Rathcabbin (Zone 3 – Mix)	Turbidity	07/04/2025	08/05/2025	1,277

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice ¹⁴
Tipperary	Fethard Regional PWSS	Low Chlorine in Network	27/01/2025	31/01/2025	7,050
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir (Lingaun River)	Ammonia	25/01/2025	01/02/2025	-
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir (Crottys Lake)	Treatment Issues	25/11/2024	11/04/2025	1,937
Tipperary	Galtee Regional	Low Chlorine	09/06/2023	N/L	-
Waterford	Scrahan	Bromate	10/12/2025	N/L	25
Waterford	Poulavanogue	Turbidity	09/07/2025	N/L	84
Waterford	Poulavanogue	Turbidity	15/04/2025	16/05/2025	-
Waterford	Carrignagower	Turbidity	05/01/2025	N/L	32
Waterford	Garryahylish	Inadequate Chlorine Treatment	22/12/2021	22/10/2025	2
Wexford	Wexford Town	Raw Water Entered Supply Network	19/12/2025	23/12/2025	22,371
Wexford	Wexford Town	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	19/02/2025	24/02/2025	-
Wexford	Ferns Regional	Turbidity	05/01/2025	09/01/2025	1,723
Wicklow	Kiltegan Public Supply	<i>Enterococci</i>	25/11/2025	N/L	3
Wicklow	Killavaney Public Supply (Arklow)	Turbidity	10/02/2025	07/03/2025	12
Wicklow	Johnstown South (Arklow) Public Supply	Coliforms	04/06/2015	N/L	6

Table 2: Water Restriction Notices in place during 2025

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice
Cavan	Dowra PWS	Elevated Aluminium and Iron	20/10/2025	08/12/2025	63
Clare	Ennis PWS	Elevated Iron	29/08/2025	N/L	20
Clare	W. Clare RWS (Old WTP)	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	26/07/2024	31/01/2025	3
Cork	Coolineagh	Elevated Nitrate	18/12/2025	N/L	10
Cork	Bilberry	Filters Offsite for Maintenance	21/11/2025	08/12/2025	14
Cork	Knockeragh	Elevated Iron and Manganese	10/10/2025	N/L	38
Cork	Stagmount	Elevated Manganese	13/08/2025	N/L	6
Cork	Dursey Island	Low Water Levels	08/08/2024	N/L	20
Cork	Whiddy Island	Low Water Levels	19/08/2022	N/L	40
Donegal	Gortahork-Falcarragh	Elevated Benzene	20/03/2025	02/09/2025	3
Donegal	Gortahork-Falcarragh	Elevated Benzene	29/01/2025	02/09/2025	3
Donegal	Gortahork-Falcarragh	Elevated Benzene	29/01/2025	02/09/2025	3
Dublin	DLR_ZONE6	High Chlorine Levels	01/08/2025	13/08/2025	6
Dublin	DLR_ZONE6	High Chlorine Levels	01/08/2025	13/08/2025	3
Dublin	DLR_ZONE6	High Chlorine Levels	01/08/2025	13/08/2025	3
Dublin	DLR_ZONE6	High Chlorine Levels	01/08/2025	13/08/2025	3
Dublin	DLR Zone 8	Elevated Iron	10/07/2025	30/09/2025	3
Dublin	DLR Zone 8	Elevated Iron	10/07/2025	30/09/2025	3
Dublin	DCC Zone 6	Elevated Iron	16/12/2024	N/L	1

County	Supply Name	Reason	Date Notice Issued	Date Notice Lifted (N/L = not lifted as of 01/01/2026)	Population Affected by Notice
Galway	Tully-Tullycross	Elevated Manganese	10/10/2025	06/11/2025	-
Galway	Tully-Tullycross	Elevated Manganese	24/07/2025	10/10/2025	400
Limerick	Abbeyfeale PWS	High Iron and Low Chlorine.	31/10/2024	N/L	50
Louth	South Louth & East Meath	Elevated Manganese	27/11/2023	N/L	3
Monaghan	Three Mile House and Togan	Elevated Manganese	10/07/2025	14/07/2025	283
Waterford	Ballyogarty	Arsenic Exceedances	12/09/2025	22/09/2025	576
Waterford	Kilmacthomas	Copper Exceedance	01/07/2025	N/L	100
Waterford	Rathgormack	Copper Exceedance	05/06/2025	N/L	100
Waterford	Kilbrien	Copper Exceedance	08/07/2024	N/L	10
Waterford	Ballydermody	Elevated Nitrate	12/12/2013	N/L	2
Wicklow	Killavaney Public Supply (Arklow)	Elevated Nitrate	12/12/2025	02/01/2026	12
Wicklow	Laragh Annamoe Public Supply	Elevated Sodium and Chloride	10/12/2025	03/03/2026	155
Wicklow	Ballingate Public Supply	Arsenic Exceedances	14/11/2025	18/12/2025	14
Wicklow	Killavaney Public Supply (Arklow)	Elevated Nitrate	05/11/2025	15/11/2025	-
Wicklow	Ballynavortha Public Supply	Elevated Nitrate	08/05/2025	14/07/2025	5

An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Tá an GCC freagrach as an gcomhshaol a chosaint agus a fheabhsú, mar shócmhainn luachmhar do mhuintir na hÉireann. Táimid tiomanta do dhaoine agus don chomhshaol a chosaint ar thionchar díobhálach na radaíochta agus an truailithe.

Is féidir obair na Gníomhaireachta a roinnt ina trí phríomhréimse:

- Rialáil: Rialáil agus córais chomhlíonta comhshaoil éifeachtacha a chur i bhfeidhm, chun dea-thorthaí comhshaoil a bhaint amach agus díriú orthu siúd nach mbíonn ag cloí leo.
- Eolas: Sonraí, eolas agus measúnú ardchaighdeán, spriocdhíríte agus tráthúil a chur ar fáil i leith an chomhshaoil chun bonn eolais a chur faoin gcinnteoireacht.
- Abhcóideacht: Ag obair le daoine eile ar son timpeallachta glaine, táirgiúla agus dea-chosanta agus ar son cleachtas inbhuanaithe i dtaobh an chomhshaoil.

I measc ár gcuid freagrachtaí tá:

CEADÚNÚ

- Gníomhaíochtaí tionscail, dramhaíola agus stórála peitрил ar scála mór;
- Sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbhig;
- Úsáid shrianta agus scaoileadh rialaithe Orgánach Géinmhodhnaithe;
- Foinsí radaíochta ianúcháin;
- Astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa ó thionscal agus ón eitlíocht trí Scéim an AE um Thrádáil Astaíochtaí.

FORFHEIDHMÍÚ NÁISIÚNTA I LEITH CÚRSAÍ COMHSHAOIL

- Iniúchadh agus cigireacht ar shaoráidí a bhfuil ceadúnas acu ón GCC;
- Cur i bhfeidhm an dea-chleachtais a stiúradh i ngníomhaíochtaí agus i saoráidí rialáilte;
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fhreagrachtaí an údarais áitiúil as cosaint an chomhshaoil;
- Caighdeán an uisce óil phoiblí a rialáil agus údaruithe um sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbhig a fhorfheidhmíú
- Caighdeán an uisce óil phoiblí agus phríobháidigh a mheasúnú agus tuairisciú air;
- Comhordú a dhéanamh ar líonra d'eagraíochtaí seirbhíse poiblí chun tacú le gníomhú i gcoinne coireachta comhshaoil;
- An dlí a chur orthu siúd a bhriseann dlí an chomhshaoil agus a dhéanann dochar don chomhshaol.

BAINISTÍOCHT DRAMHAÍOLA AGUS CEIMICEÁIN SA CHOMHSHAOIL

- Rialacháin dramhaíola a chur i bhfeidhm agus a fhorfheidhmíú lena n-áirítear saincheisteanna forfheidhmíthe náisiúnta;
- Staitisticí dramhaíola náisiúnta a ullmhú agus a fhoilsiú chomh maith leis an bPlean Náisiúnta um Bainistíocht Dramhaíola Guaisí;
- An Clár Náisiúnta um Chosc Dramhaíola a fhorbairt agus a chur i bhfeidhm;
- Reachtaíocht ar rialú ceimiceán sa timpeallacht a chur i bhfeidhm agus tuairisciú ar an reachtaíocht sin.

BAINISTÍOCHT UISCE

- Plé le struchtúir náisiúnta agus réigiúnacha rialachais agus oibríúcháin chun an Chreat-treoir Uisce a chur i bhfeidhm;
- Monatóireacht, measúnú agus tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar chaighdeán aibhneacha, lochanna, uiscí idirchreasa agus cósta, uiscí snámha agus screamhuisce chomh maith le tomhas ar leibhéal uisce agus sreabhadh abhann.

EOLAÍOCHT AERÁIDE & ATHRÚ AERÁIDE

- Fardail agus réamh-mheastacháin a fhoilsiú um astaíochtaí gás ceaptha teasa na hÉireann;
- Rúnaíocht a chur ar fáil don Chomhairle Chomhairleach ar Athrú Aeráide agus tacaíocht a thabhairt don Idirphlé Náisiúnta ar Ghníomhú ar son na hAeráide;
- Tacú le gníomhaíochtaí forbartha Náisiúnta, AE agus NA um Eolaíocht agus Beartas Aeráide.

MONATÓIREACHT AGUS MEASÚNÚ AR AN GCOMHSHAOIL

- Córais náisiúnta um monatóireacht an chomhshaoil a cheapadh agus a chur i bhfeidhm: teicneolaíocht, bainistíocht sonraí, anailís agus réamhaisnéisiú;
- Tuairiscí ar Staid Thimpeallacht na hÉireann agus ar Tháscairí a chur ar fáil;
- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar chaighdeán an aeir agus Treoir an AE i leith Aeir Ghlain don Eoraip a chur i bhfeidhm chomh maith leis an gCoinbhinsiún ar Aerthruailliú Fadraoin Trasteorann, agus an Treoir i leith na Teorann Náisiúnta Astaíochtaí;
- Maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur i bhfeidhm na Treorach i leith Torainn Timpeallachta;
- Measúnú a dhéanamh ar thionchar pleananna agus clár beartaithe ar chomhshaol na hÉireann.

TAIGHDE AGUS FORBAIRT COMHSHAOIL

- Comhordú a dhéanamh ar ghníomhaíochtaí taighde comhshaoil agus iad a mhaoiniú chun brú a aithint, bonn eolais a chur faoin mbeartas agus réitigh a chur ar fáil;
- Comhoibriú le gníomhaíocht náisiúnta agus AE um thaighde comhshaoil.

COSAINT RAIDEOLAÍOCH

- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar leibhéal radaíochta agus nochtadh an phobail do radaíocht ianúcháin agus do réimsí leictreamaighnéadacha a mheas;
- 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 um chosaint ar an radaíocht a sholáthar, nó maoirsiú a dhéanamh ar sholáthar na seirbhísí sin.

TREOIR, ARDÚ FEASACHTA AGUS FAISNÉIS INROCHTANA

- Tuairisciú, comhairle agus treoir neamhspleách, fianaisebhunaithe a chur ar fáil don Rialtas, don tionscal agus don phobal ar ábhair maidir le cosaint comhshaoil agus raideolaíoch;
- An nasc idir sláinte agus folláine, an geilleagar agus timpeallacht ghlan a chur chun cinn;
- Feasacht comhshaoil a chur chun cinn lena n-áirítear tacú le hiompraíocht um éifeachtúlacht acmhainní agus aistriú aeráide;
- Tástáil radóin a chur chun cinn i dtithe agus in ionaid oibre agus feabhsúchán a mholadh áit is gá.

COMHPHÁIRTÍOCHT AGUS LÍONRÚ

Oibríú le gníomhaireachtaí idirnáisiúnta agus náisiúnta, údarais réigiúnacha agus áitiúla, eagraíochtaí neamhrialtais, comhlachtaí ionadaíochta agus ranna rialtais chun cosaint comhshaoil agus raideolaíoch a chur ar fáil, chomh maith le taighde, comhordú agus cinnteoireacht bunaithe ar an eolaíocht.

BAINISTÍOCHT AGUS STRUCTÚR NA GNÍOMHAIREACHTA UM CHAOMHNÚ COMHSHAOIL

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

- An Oifig um Inbhuanaitheacht i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Forfheidhmíthe i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Fhianaise agus Measúnú
- An Oifig um Chosaint ar Radaíocht agus Monatóireacht Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáideacha

Tugann coistí comhairleacha cabhair don Ghníomhaireacht 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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