Environmental Protection Agency
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Environmental Inspection Plan

Inspection Plan for Industrial Emissions Directive, Integrated Pollution Control, and Waste Licensed Installations

2026-2029

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.

CLIMATE SCIENCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & ASSESSMENT

- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- 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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Published February 2026

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ISBN 978-1-80009-333-1 February 2026 Website

1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for granting and enforcing licences for waste and industrial installations under the following legislation:

- Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU, as amended;
- EPA Act 1992, as amended – industrial activities not controlled under the IED; such licences are referred to as Integrated Pollution Control (IPC) licences;
- Waste Management Act 1996, as amended – waste activities not controlled under the IED.

Whether or not an installation needs a licence depends on the activities being carried out on the site and the scale of those activities. The activities and thresholds are defined in the legislation; full details of these are available at www.epa.ie/licensing/.

Figure 1: Aerial image of meat processing installation

These licences are enforced by the Office of Environmental Enforcement (OEE) of the EPA. EPA inspectors carry out environmental inspections which cover all aspects of the environmental performance of the installations licensed by the Agency. Such inspections are an essential tool to ensure compliance.

Article 3 of the IED defines an environmental inspection as "…all actions (including site visits, monitoring of emissions and checks of internal reports and follow-up documents, verification of self-monitoring, checking of the techniques used and adequacy of the environment management of the installation) undertaken by or on behalf of the competent authority to check and promote compliance of installations with their permit conditions and, where necessary, to monitor their environmental impact."

Under Article 23 of the IED, an Environmental Inspection Plan is required to consider and contain a number of elements:

a. A general assessment of relevant significant environmental issues;

b. The geographical area covered by the inspection plan;

c. A register of the installations covered by the plan;

d. Procedures for drawing up programmes for routine environmental inspections;

e. Procedures for non-routine environmental inspections;

f. Where necessary, provisions on the co-operation between different inspection authorities.

This document outlines the EPA's Environmental Inspection Plan for IED, IPC and Waste Licensed installations. It provides the overall framework in which inspections are planned and take place.

2.0 Context

2.1 EPA's enforcement objective

The EPA's objective is to ensure that IE, IPC and Waste licensees carry on their activities in accordance with their licences. These objectives are advanced through a combination of promoting compliance; guidance and assistance; monitoring compliance; onsite inspections and sampling, and taking enforcement actions where necessary.

The EPA's enforcement approach is underpinned by the principles of our Compliance and Enforcement Policy (see EPA's Compliance and Enforcement Policy | Environmental Protection Agency).

The inspection activities carried out by OEE are a crucial part of the EPA's enforcement activities and the Environmental Inspection Plan provides the framework in which this is achieved.

2.2 Information that informs the Environmental Inspection Plan and the Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections

This Environmental Inspection Plan is prepared in accordance with IED requirements and with reference to best practice as outlined by relevant IMPEL[1] guidance FR-2018-17-Tool-Combined-guidance-DTRT-IED.pdf. The Plan is reviewed every 4 years.

The Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections for IED, IPC and Waste licensed sites is drafted annually in accordance with the process outlined in this Environmental Inspection Plan.

The Inspection Plan and the Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections are prepared with consideration of the following:

- The requirements of the IED, the EPA Act 1992 as amended, and the Waste Management Act as amended;
- The EPA's Strategic plan, which sets out how the EPA will deliver its mission Governance | Environmental Protection Agency;
- The EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Policy which sets out the policy that the EPA applies when enforcing environmental legislation to promote compliance: EPA's Compliance and Enforcement Policy | Environmental Protection Agency;
- The internal EPA and OEE Annual Work Programmes;

1 IMPEL – European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement for Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the European Union Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the EU, EEA and EFTA countries and potential candidates to join the European Community. It supports and promotes effective application of environmental legislation through projects, capacity building, peer review, exchange of information and experiences and international enforcement collaboration. See About IMPEL.

- A risk-based approach to establish the frequency of visits required at sites (see section 3.5(a) below), which takes into account the sites location and receiving environment, the complexity of the operation and the licensee's enforcement history;
- Current sectoral and environmental priorities (see sections 3.4 and 3.5 below), and
- Available resources.

2.3 Ongoing Governance

The OEE has a dedicated Standards unit which monitors the successful completion of the Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections and adherence to the overall Environmental Inspection Plan. The status of compliance with the IED is reported to the Board of the EPA and procedural changes are made as required to strengthen ongoing compliance with IED requirements.

The OEE publishes information on the enforcement of industrial and waste licensed facilities. This includes the number and type of site visits carried out, complaints received, Compliance Investigations opened, incidents, non-compliances and details of the National Priority Sites. The most recent data is published quarterly on the EPA website: Latest industrial and waste compliance information | Environmental Protection Agency.

Figure 2: EPA Inspection of waste transfer facility

3.0 Environmental Inspection Plan

3.1 Time Period

This Inspection Plan relates to the period 2026 to 2029. The Plan will be reviewed at the end of this period.

3.2 Register of Installations

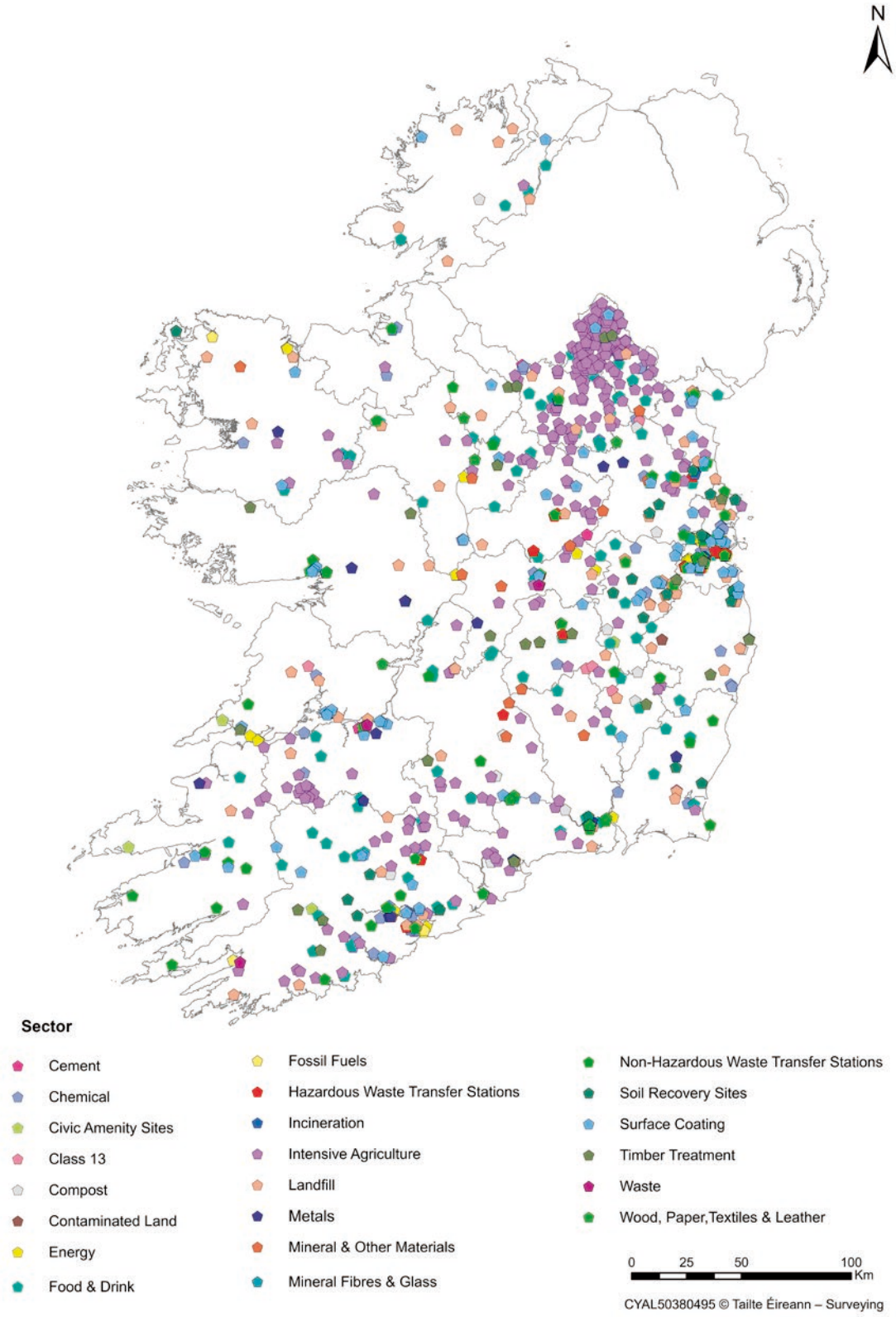
The EPA maintains a database for all licensed installations. This database contains detailed information about each licensed installation which is used to inform the inspection plan. There are currently over 800 licensed installations in operation, and the public can access a register of these through the EPA website at Search for a Licence/Permit | Environmental Protection Agency.

The EPA provides access to the enforcement correspondence and inspection activities for all licensed sites, through an electronic Licence Enforcement Access Portal (LEAP). Information on prosecutions taken by the EPA is also available through the EPA's website Prosecutions and Penalties | Environmental Protection Agency.

3.3 Geographical Area

The inspection plan covers all the counties in the Republic of Ireland. Enforcement is carried out by staff located at regional inspectorates in Dublin, Cork, the South East (Wexford and Kilkenny offices) and Castlebar.

Figure 3: Locations of EPA Licensed facilities/installations



3.4 Identification of Environmental and Sectoral Issues

In addition to the Regional Enforcement Teams, the EPA monitors developments across the main sectoral areas.

Each year, the EPA identifies the priority environmental issues across sectors and develops a targeted enforcement plan, consisting of both project and site inspection work.

Figure 4: Examples of issues which have been highlighted for attention through targeted enforcement plans

Sector	Issue
Intensive agriculture	Management of stormwater drainage systems
Food and drink	Wastewater Treatment Plant operation, stormwater management and odour
Metals	Prevention of stormwater contamination
Energy, incineration and co-incineration	Air and waste monitoring
Pharma-chem and solvents	Quality of air and water monitoring, management of risks to stormwater
Waste	Improved design and operation of anaerobic digestion plants, aftercare at closed landfills, fire risk at transfer stations and odour

Working groups are established as needed to pursue sectoral projects identified by the EPA and drive good environmental and regulatory outcomes. These working groups identify priority issues and prepare and implement a plan of action which is supported by appropriate resources.

Figure 5: Summary of the sectoral enforcement approach

There is a wide community of stakeholders with interest in potential issues arising from the regulated industrial and waste sectors. The EPA regularly engages with other regulators and external groups on sectoral issues and members of the public on site specific issues and wider areas of concern. These engagements provide important intelligence which informs our prioritisation process and inspection planning. During the period of this inspection plan, the EPA will continue to engage proactively with our stakeholders in this regard.

3.5 Procedure for Developing the Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections

The annual programme of environmental inspections covers all industrial and waste installations licensed by the Agency. This programme is drawn up at national level and implemented by the regional inspectorates.

The EPA's inspection activities encompass a number of assessment tools, such as:

- Site visits
- Desk-based assessments
- Water sampling and analysis
- Air emissions monitoring
- Odour/Noise assessments/monitoring
- Specialist investigations, e.g. drone surveys
- Landfill gas monitoring
- Remote compliance assessments

The EPA uses these tools to determine compliance with licences and to monitor environmental impact. Part of this work involves on-going desktop assessment and verification of the monitoring and investigation reports submitted by the licensee to the EPA. These reports may arise from routine monitoring and reporting requirements specified in the relevant licence or they may arise on foot of incidents or complaints. Reactive site visits and additional targeted site visits also form part of the inspection process.

Planned Site Visits

The programme of planned site visits is based on several criteria:

a. A systematic appraisal of the environmental risks of each installation is carried out as described in the following document: EPA Revised RBME Risk Model 2022.pdf

   This appraisal system looks at the complexity of the activity on site, the location of the site (its proximity to a sensitive receptor or protected area and the vulnerability of the any aquifer present), the site's enforcement history over the previous 12 months and whether the site has accredited EMAS status.

   This assessment results in sites being categorised into one of twelve "Enforcement Categories": A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3, D1, D2 and D3, with A1 incorporating the highest-risk sites.

   The minimum frequency of site visits required to installations within each category is set as follows:

   - A sites: Site visit every year;
   - B sites: Site visit every 2 years;
   - C and D sites: Site visit every 3 years.

b. The EPA has developed a National Priority Sites system which allows the EPA to identify those industrial and waste licensed sites which should be prioritised for enforcement based on their recent environmental performance.

   Each site is given a score based on its licence compliance in the previous six months. The system has four key scoring components: Compliance Investigations[2], Complaints, Incidents and Non-Compliances. The higher the score, the poorer the compliance is at a site. Further details of the system and how the scores are allocated can be found at: National priority sites list | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie).

   Where a site is designated as a National Priority Site for enforcement, a Site-Specific Enforcement Plan (SSEP) may be developed. Such a plan might include a schedule for additional site visits, identify site specific investigations or reports to be completed and/or identify any further enforcement or legal actions considered necessary.

c. Additional inspection requirements may be planned for various sectors based on identified priority issues within the sector (see section 3 above). This may include project work or additional site visits.

d. Routine monitoring is also carried out:

   - Aqueous emissions and groundwater monitoring are conducted by EPA staff to assess compliance with the emission limit values (ELVs) set in the licences.
   - Air Emissions monitoring is conducted by third party contractors appointed by the EPA, for the purposes of collecting emission samples for verification of compliance with the emission limit values (ELVs) set in the licences. The frequency and scope of these visits is risk based and considers criteria such as the likely emissions from the activity, the range and potential impact of pollutants emitted and previous compliance history based on EPA monitoring data and licensee self-monitoring data.

Non-Routine (Unplanned or reactive) Site Visits

Non-Routine (Unplanned or reactive) Site Visits are conducted in the following situations:

a. Where serious environmental complaints, incidents, accidents or non-compliances occur. Subsequent investigations remain open until corrective and preventative actions have been taken which are to the satisfaction of the Agency.

b. Where a significant case of non-compliance has been identified, an additional site visit is scheduled.

c. To investigate complaints about licensed sites.

2 "A "Compliance Investigation" or "CI" may be initiated by the EPA where a non-compliant situation is encountered in relation to a licensed site, which in the Agency's view creates a potential for environmental risk.

A CI typically directs the licensee to take specified corrective and preventative actions to ensure compliance with the licence and to provide evidence to demonstrate that the prescribed measures have been completed.

3.6 Provision for Co-Operation with Other Authorities

The EPA coordinates a network of enforcement authorities in Ireland, which is called the Network for Ireland's Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (NIECE) NIECE Network | Environmental Protection Agency. The key objective of the network is to foster co-operation between the various public service bodies involved in the enforcement of environmental legislation, so that a higher and more consistent standard of enforcement is achieved throughout the country.

In pursuit of this objective, the functions of the Network are to:

- Ensure more effective co-ordination in the implementation of environmental enforcement activities;
- Provide a framework for a co-ordinated approach to special investigations/actions;
- Develop a consistent approach to the enforcement of environmental legislation;
- Promote the exchange of information and experience in the implementation, application and enforcement of environmental legislation;
- Provide assistance to local authorities and other relevant agencies in the development of best practice; and
- Provide a mechanism for feedback to policy makers and legislators on the practical implementation of policies and regulations.

The EPA also maintains specific written agreements with relevant statutory bodies in relation to how the bodies will co-operate to assist each other in achieving their objectives. For further information, please see Memoranda of understanding | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie).

4.0 Conclusion

This Environmental Inspection Plan is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 23 of the Industrial Emissions Directive. The Annual Programme of Environmental Inspections is prepared in accordance with this Plan and is carefully monitored and governed to ensure that IED requirements are adhered to. OEE reports on its inspection and enforcement activities biannually to the Board of the EPA and also publishes regular reports for industry and the public, which are available to view at: What's Happening? | Environmental Protection Agency (epa.ie).

The Plan will be reviewed and updated every four years to incorporate changing environmental, sectoral and strategic priorities and to ensure that enforcement resources are always targeted where they are most needed.

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 truaillithe.

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 ardchaighdeáin, spriocdhírithe 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 peitril ar scála mór;
- Sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbigh;
- 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.

FORFHEIDHMIÚ 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 údaráis áitiúil as cosaint an chomhshaoil;
- Caighdeán an uisce óil phoiblí a rialáil agus údaruithe um sceitheadh fuíolluisce uirbigh a fhorfheidhmiú
- 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 CHOMHSHAOL

- Rialacháin dramhaíola a chur i bhfeidhm agus a fhorfheidhmiú lena n-áirítear saincheisteanna forfheidhmithe 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 oibriúcháin 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 leibhéil 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 GCOMHSHAOL

- 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 leibhéil 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, fianaise-bhunaithe 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

Oibriú le gníomhaireachtaí idirnáisiúnta agus náisiúnta, údaráis réigiúnacha agus áitiúla, eagraíochtaí neamhrialtais, comhlachtaí ionadaíocha agus ranna rialtais chun cosaint chomhshaoil agus raideolaíoch a chur ar fáil, chomh maith le taighde, comhordú agus cinnteoireacht bunaithe ar an eolaíocht.

BAINISTÍOCHT AGUS STRUCHTÚR NA GNÍOMHAIREACHTA UM CHAOMHNÚ COMHSHAOIL

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

- An Oifig um Inbhunaitheacht i leith Cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Forfheidhmithe 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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