



2017

EPA Industrial and Waste Licence Enforcement

## 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 visits 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 coordinating 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.

### Water Management

- 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.

### Monitoring, Analysing and Reporting on the Environment

- 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*).

### Regulating Ireland's Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Preparing Ireland's greenhouse gas inventories and projections.
- Implementing the Emissions Trading Directive, for over 100 of the largest producers of carbon dioxide in Ireland.

### Environmental Research and Development

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

### Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 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.

### Guidance, Accessible Information and Education

- 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 Environmental Sustainability
- Office of Environmental Enforcement
- Office of Evidence and Assessment
- Office of Radiological Protection and Environmental Monitoring
- 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.



# Industrial and Waste Licence Enforcement

# 2017

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Published by the Environmental Protection Agency, Ireland

July 2018

ISBN:

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# 2017 at a glance

>€374,000



Total fines, costs and charitable donations from EPA prosecutions

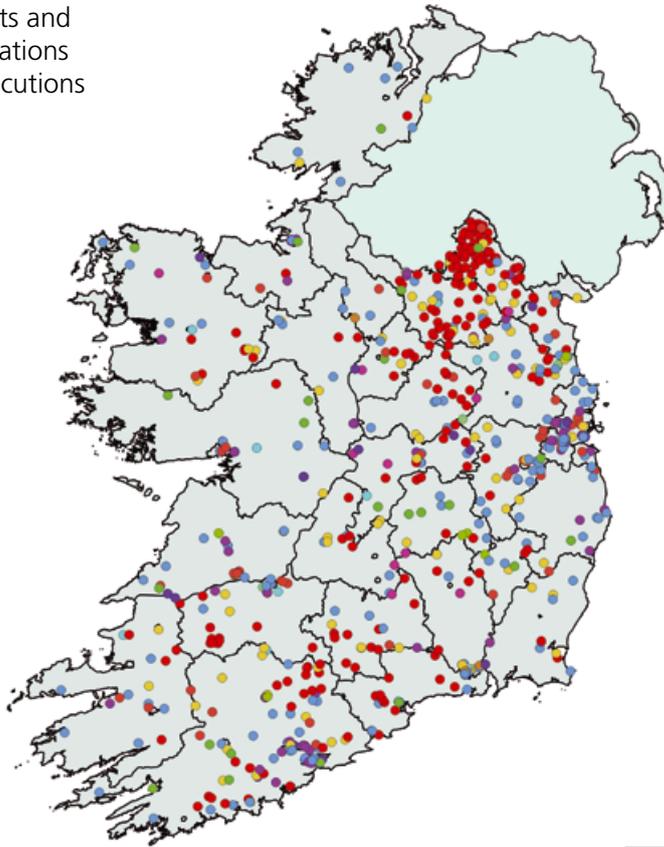


73% of all complaints received related to odour & noise

1522



1522 EPA site visits were carried out



Sites from the Food and Drink sector appeared on the National Priority List more than any other sector

91%



91% of EPA site visits were unannounced

## Top 7



7 of the top 10 most visited sites (EPA visits) were in the waste sector

## 1. Introduction

This report focuses on the enforcement of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Industrial and Waste licensed facilities in 2017 by the EPA’s Office of Environmental Enforcement (OEE).

The EPA is the competent authority for granting and enforcing Industrial and Waste licences. In summary, the categories of industry coming within the scope of the EPA’s licensing regime are provided in Table 1 below. Waste disposal and recovery activities in Ireland are required to hold an authorisation in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996 as amended. Operators of larger waste facilities are required to hold a waste licence from the EPA.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Minerals and Other Materials.</li> <li>▲ Energy.</li> <li>▲ Metals.</li> <li>▲ Mineral Fibres and Glass.</li> <li>▲ Chemicals.</li> <li>▲ Intensive Agriculture (poultry and pigs).</li> <li>▲ Food and Drink.</li> <li>▲ Wood, Paper, Textiles and Leather.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▲ Fossil Fuels.</li> <li>▲ Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide</li> <li>▲ Waste</li> <li>▲ Surface Coatings</li> <li>▲ Other Activities (includes testing of engines, manufacture of printed circuit boards, production of lime, the manufacture of ceramic products, the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> streams and treatment of waste water).</li> </ul>
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**Table 1 - EPA Licensed activities.**

### 1.1 The EPA’s Enforcement Strategy

The EPA’s overall enforcement strategy is underpinned by the principles of

- ▲ Proportionality in the application of environmental law and in securing compliance
- ▲ Consistency of approach
- ▲ Transparency about how the EPA operates
- ▲ Targeting of enforcement action where it is needed, and
- ▲ Implementation of the polluter pays principle.

In applying this policy in respect of licensed activities, the EPA aims to ensure that operators deliver on their responsibilities to carry on their activities in accordance with their EPA licences. These objectives are advanced through a combination of promoting compliance through guidance and assistance, the monitoring of compliance and the taking of enforcement sanctions where necessary (Figure 1).



Figure 1 - Types of enforcement actions which the EPA can use.

## 1.2 Industrial and Waste Licence Enforcement

Industrial and Waste Licences are enforced by the EPA's Office of Environmental Enforcement (OEE). The EPA assesses compliance with licences on an ongoing basis and it carries out its enforcement role using a number of compliance assessment tools as shown in Figure 2.

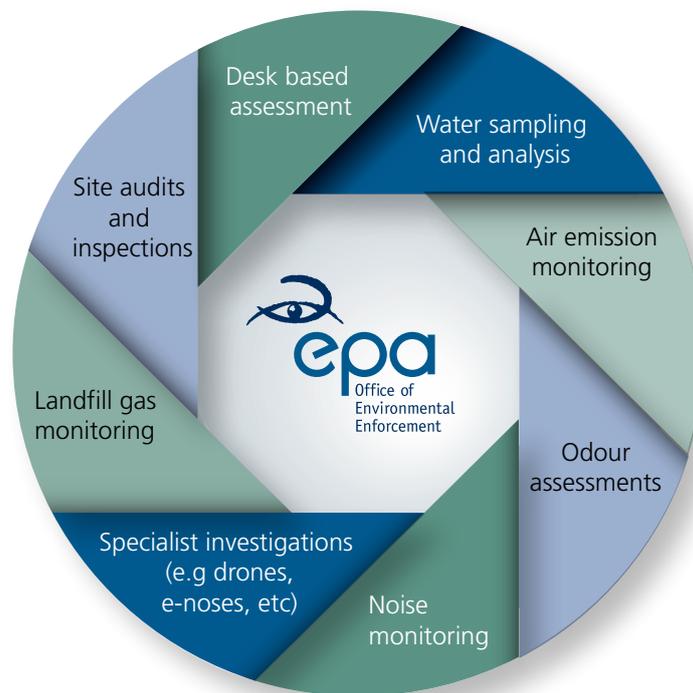
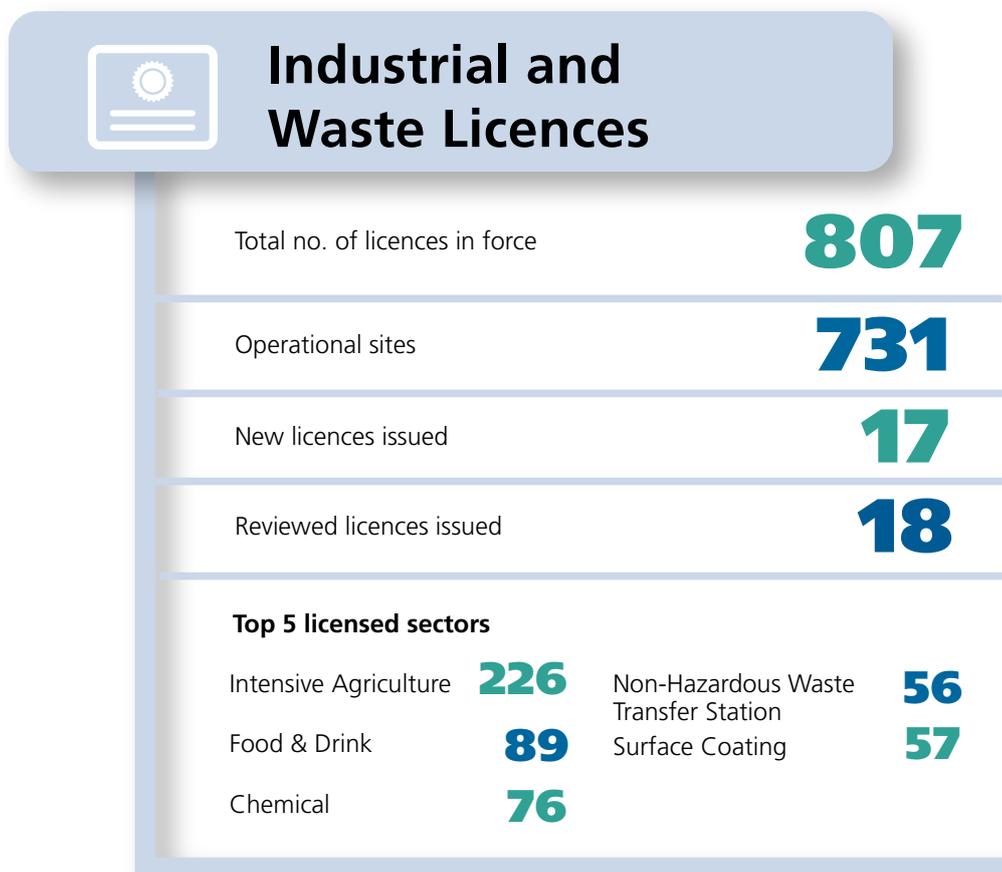


Figure 2 - Compliance assessment tools used by the EPA.

### 1.3 Licensed Industrial and waste management in 2017

The total number of Industrial and Waste licences in force in 2017 together with the number of operational sites and the sectoral breakdown is provided in Figure 3 below.



**Figure 3 - Summary details on EPA licensed Industrial and Waste sites in 2017.**

The location of all Industrial and Waste licensed sites regulated by the EPA in 2017 is shown in Figure 4.

2017 sites by Sector

- Cement Sector
- Chemical Sector
- Energy Sector
- Food & Drink Sector
- Fossil Fuels Sector
- Intensive Agriculture Sector
- Metals Sector
- Mineral & Other Materials Sector
- Others
- Surface Coating Sector
- Timber Treatment
- Waste
- Wood, Paper, Textiles & Leather Sector

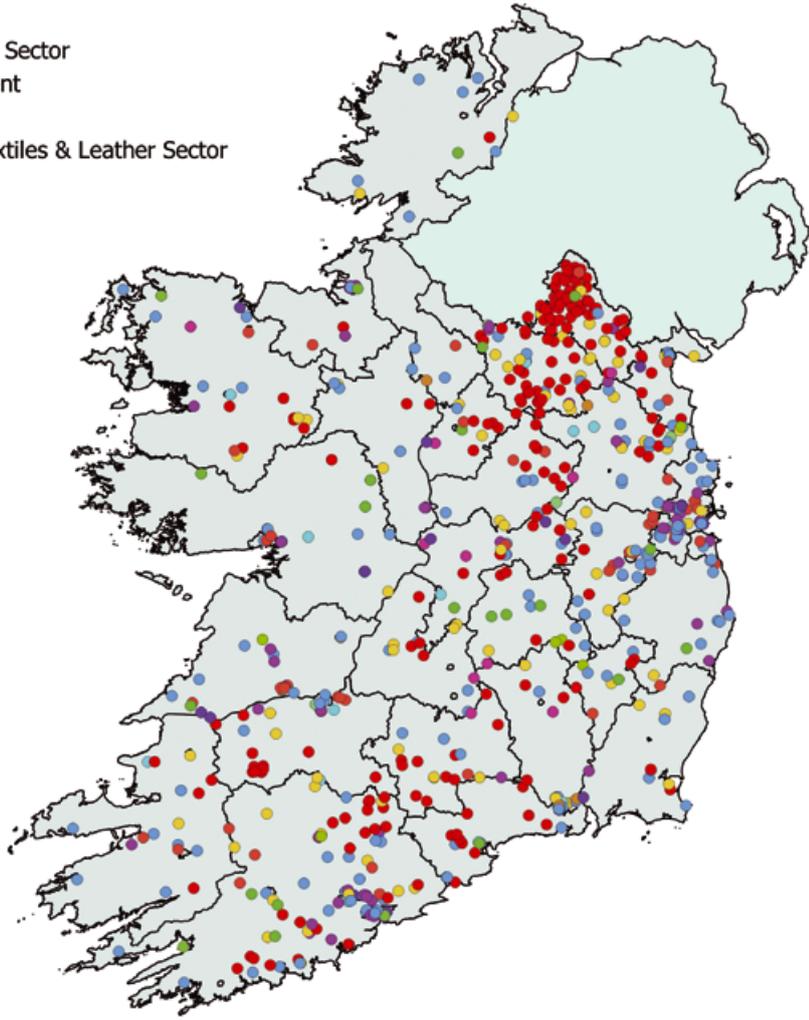


Figure 4 - Location of EPA licensed Industrial and Waste facilities in 2017.

## 2. COMMUNICATION AND COLLATION OF ENFORCEMENT DATA

In January 2013, the EPA introduced a new paper free means of communicating with licensed facilities entitled the 'Licensing, Enforcement, Monitoring Application (LEMA)'. It is a web-based system that is used for communicating with and storing licence related information for each of the EPA's Industrial and Waste Licensed sites.

Each EPA licensed site is provided with access to an online portal for communicating with the EPA and they submit any returns, incidents and proposals via this portal.

The public files are maintained in electronic format and members of the public can access the electronic public files at any of the EPA offices. The public files are maintained in electronic format and members of the public can access the electronic public files at any of the EPA offices. Information on the EPAs enforcement of each licence is also available on the EPA website ([www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie))

### 3. ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

Licencees are obliged to comply with a range of conditions which are set out in their licence and, when compliance issues are detected, the EPA has a range of enforcement tools available to it. These include, but are not limited to one or more of the following:

#### 3.1 Non-compliances

The detection and recording of a non-compliance is often the first step in the escalation of enforcement action by the EPA. This may result in the opening of a Compliance Investigation or prosecution. Summary information on non-compliances issued by the EPA in 2017 together with a list of the top 20 sites are provided in Figures 5 and 6 below.

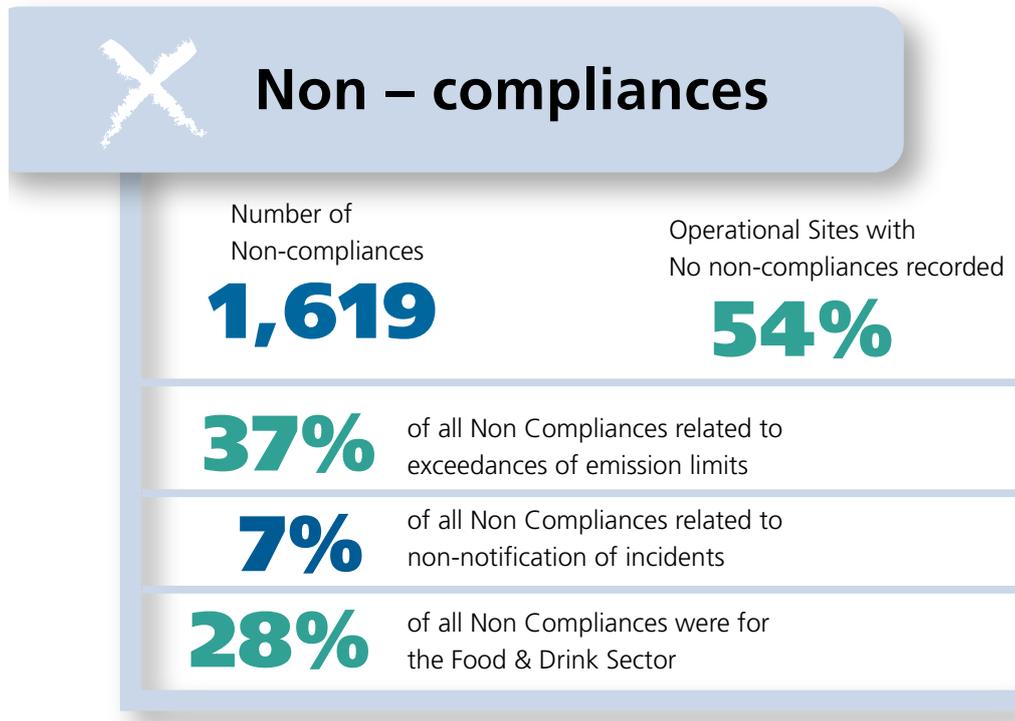
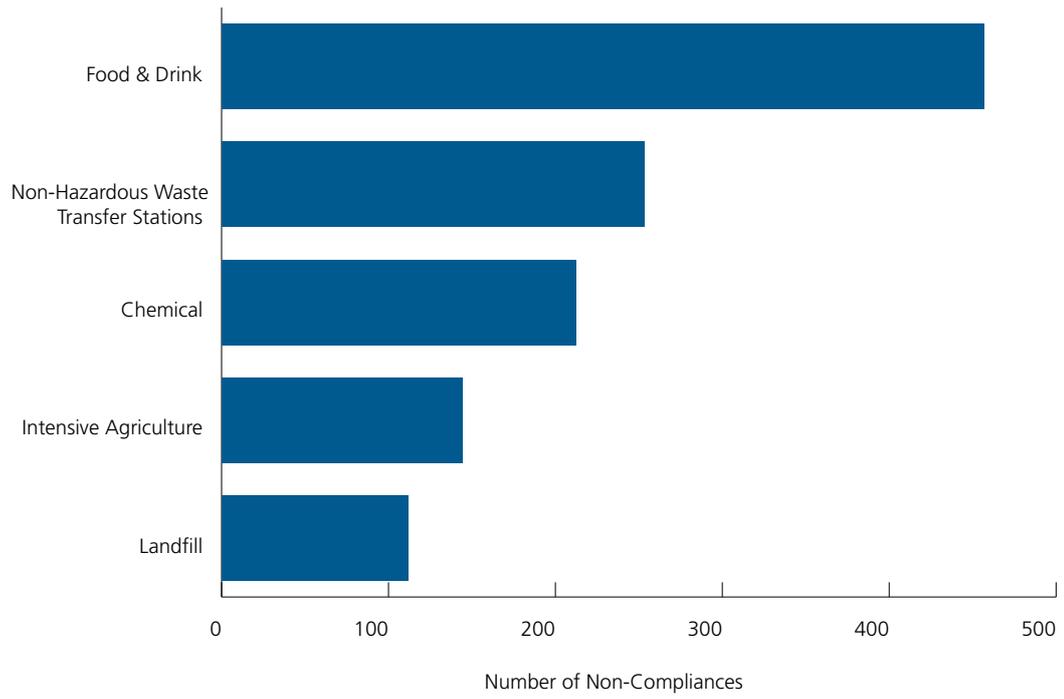


Figure 5 - Information on Non-compliances in 2017.



**Figure 6 - Non-compliances - Top 5 Sectors 2017.**

### 3.2 Compliance Investigations

A Compliance Investigation (CI) is opened by the EPA where it deems further information and/or action is required in relation to a compliance related issue at a licensed site. The CI may contain a number of items for the licensee to address and will remain in place until the causative issue has been fully addressed by the licensee. Summary data on CI's for 2017 is provided in Figure 7 below.

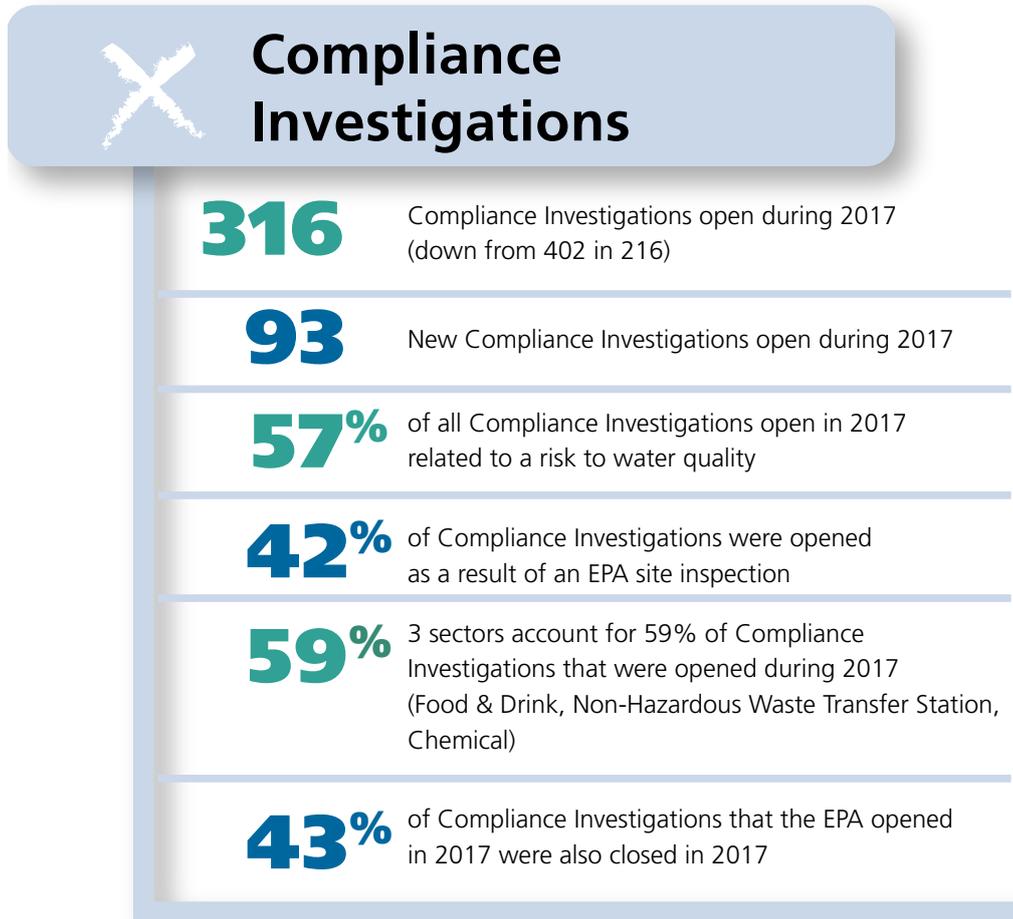


Figure 7 - Summary Details on Compliance Investigations in 2017.

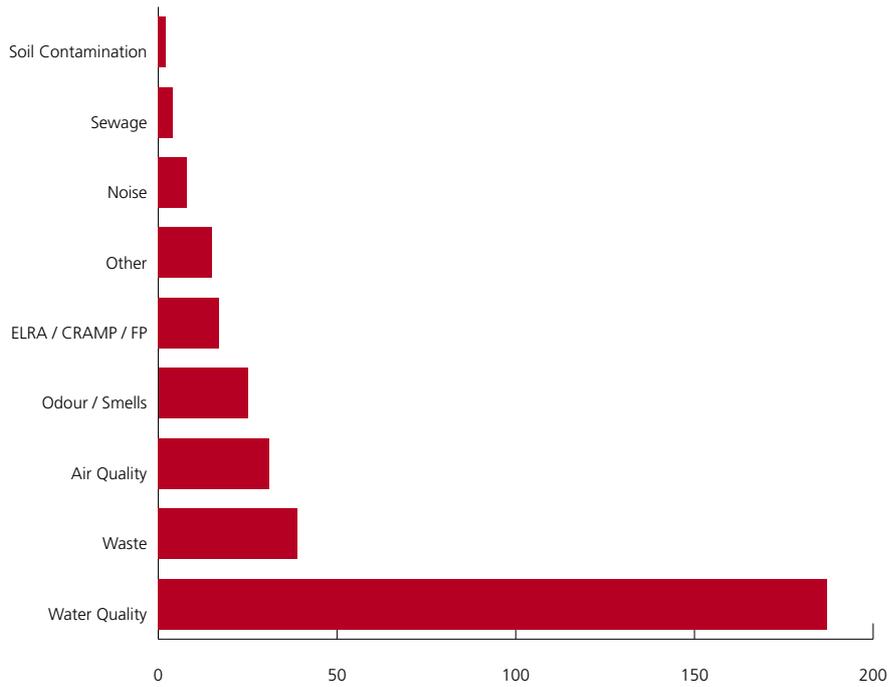


Figure 8 - Compliance Investigations open during 2017 by Issue

### 3.3 Prosecutions

Prosecutions are a means of bringing to justice those who commit offences where the conditions of a licence have not been complied with and where other enforcement actions have not resulted in improved compliance. Based on non-compliance with licence conditions and having consideration of the OEE’s Enforcement Policy the EPA can initiate legal proceedings where deemed necessary. The issues to which prosecutions related to in 2017 include breach of emission limit values, causing nuisance/impairment of the environment, incident notification, infrastructural issues, documentation and records, bunding and waste management. Prosecutions taken by the EPA typically bring about the desired outcome of compliance with the licence conditions.

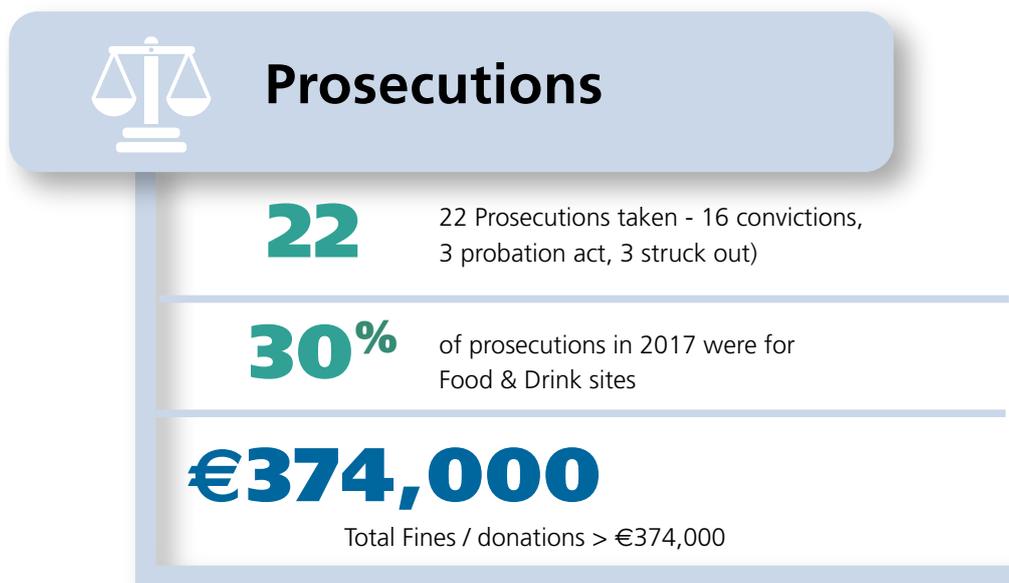


Figure 9 - Summary details of EPA Prosecutions in 2017

The prosecutions taken by the EPA in 2017, together with the facility name and fines/costs imposed are summarised in the Table 2 below.

Reg. No.	Respondents	Location	Total Fines & Costs Imposed
P0250-01	Manders PIC Limited & Manders Coatings and Inks Ireland Limited	Dublin	€22,000
P0402-02	P Carney Limited	Meath	€8,670
P0811-01	Dunbia (Slane) Ltd	Meath	€11,170
P0170-01	Kildare Chilling Company	Kildare	€30,060
W0195-02	Padraig Thornton Waste Disposal Limited	Westmeath	€11,950
P0422-02	Silver Hill Foods	Monaghan	€7,750
W0205-01	DPP v Greyhound Recycling and Recovery	5 Locations	€75,000
P0037-02	College Proteins	Meath	€7,680
P0481-01	A Pig Farmer	Longford	€2,500
P0499-01	Bord Na Mona Fuels Limited	Tipperary	€11,740
W0020-01	Monaghan County Council (Scotch Corner Landfill)	Monaghan	€17,000
P0605-02	ESB Moneypoint	Clare	€22,130
P0791-02	Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Limited	Tipperary	€15,960
P0821-01	A Pig Farmer	Longford	€2,250
P0023-03	Howmedica International S. de R.L Trading as: Stryker Orthopaedics	Limerick	€8,480
P0181-01	Rosderra Irish Meats Group (Roscrea)	Tipperary	€18,560

**Note:** An additional €104,000 of costs and charitable donations were awarded by the courts in cases where the charges were struck out or the Probation Act was applied.

**Table 2 - Prosecutions taken by the EPA in 2017.**

## 4. SITE VISITS

The EPA carries out different types of visits to licensed facilities to assess compliance and the overall environmental performance. The visits can involve monitoring of emissions to air, emissions to water, noise emissions and/or an assessment of compliance with licence conditions. The EPA prepares and issues a site visit report for each visit and these visit reports are made available on the EPA’s website ([www.epa.ie](http://www.epa.ie)).

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) sets out a framework for the frequency of site visits and the EPA uses this framework as a minimum standard for visiting facilities. The period between two site visits must be based on a systematic appraisal of environmental risks and must not exceed 1 year for high risk sites and 3 years for low risk sites.

An Annual Inspection Plan is prepared each year and this is based on the minimum requirements of the IED. In the last 3-year cycle (2015-2017 inclusive) all site visits required under IED were completed (i.e. 100% compliance for IED visits). In reality, the EPA carries out a lot more visits than those planned in the Annual Inspection Plan and many of the additional visits are carried out in response to pollution related incidents, complaint investigation and other such unplanned events.

40% of all site visits carried out by the EPA to licensed facilities during 2017 were monitoring visits. The primary aim of these visits was to collect air or water/effluent samples and in order assess compliance with the licence discharge limits. Almost 500 site visits were completed where water/effluent samples were collected with 116 site visits carried out in order to monitor/assess air emissions. A total of 1637 individual samples of water/effluent were collected and analysed by the EPA at licensed sites during 2017. The data collected by the EPA laboratory staff was used in supporting eight successful prosecutions taken by EPA in 2017.

Figures 10, 11 and 12 below provide general information on EPA site visits to Industrial and Waste sites in 2017, the reasons for the visits and details of the sites which were visited greater than 10 times by the EPA during the year.

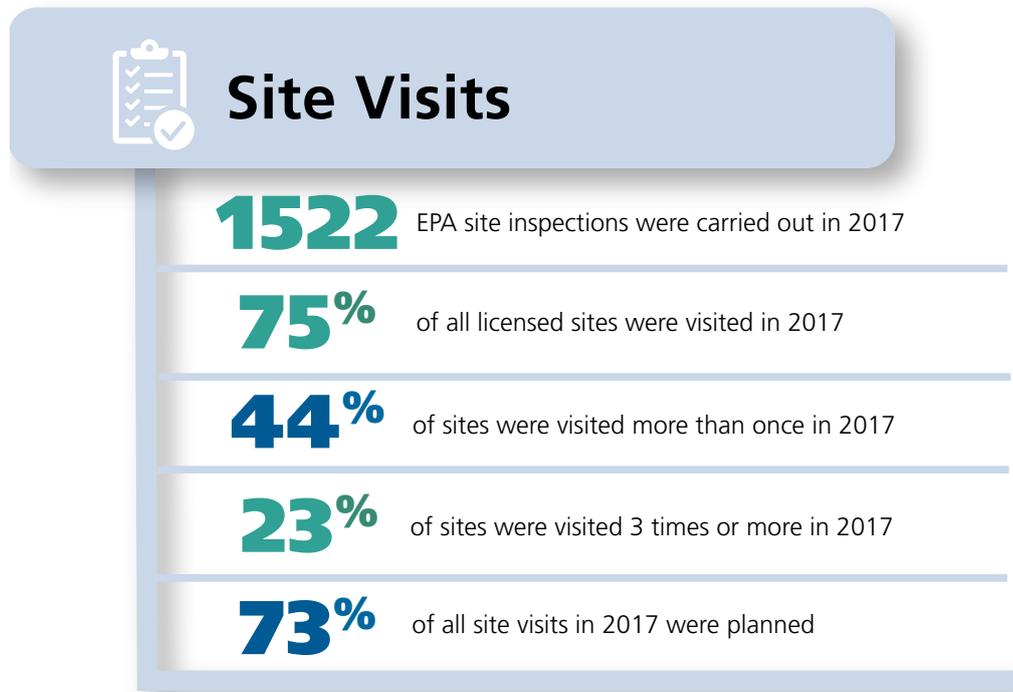


Figure 10 - Details of EPA Site Visits to Industrial & Waste facilities in 2017.

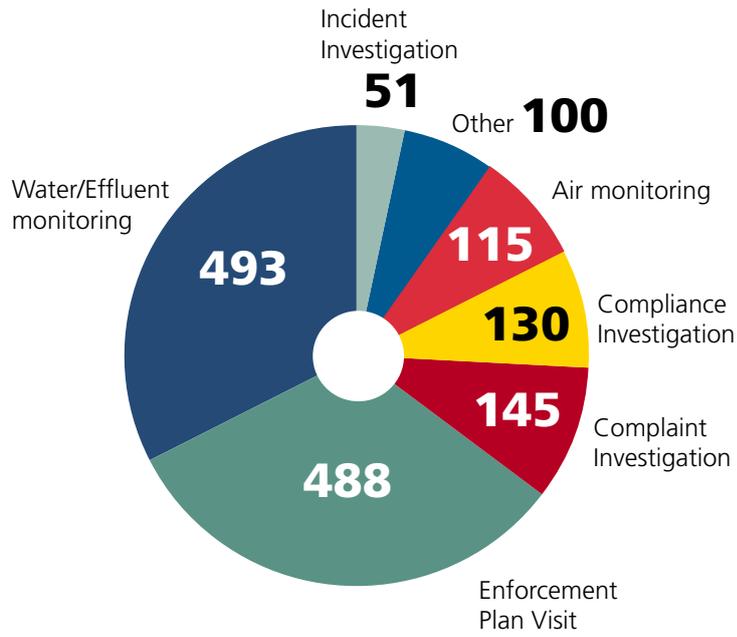


Figure 11 - Number of EPA site visits by reason in 2017.

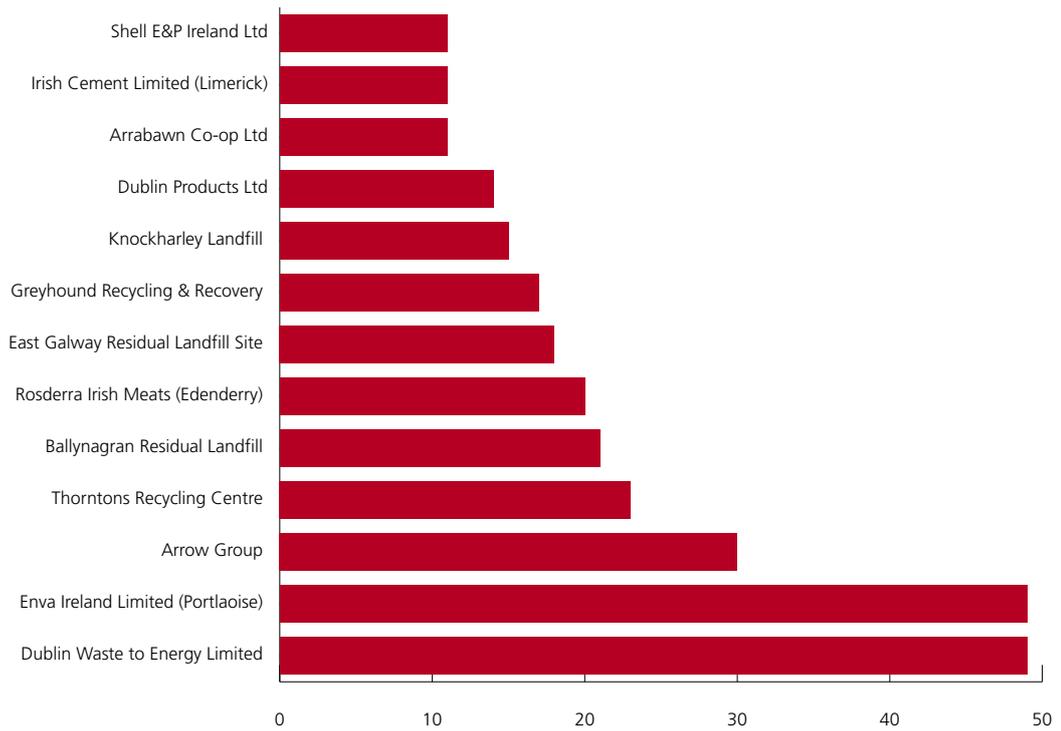


Figure 12 - Sites visited by the EPA greater than 10 times in 2017.

## 5. NATIONAL PRIORITY SITES

The EPA employs a system (National Priority Sites) for the identification of licensed sites which are considered a national enforcement priority. The National Priority Sites system has four key components: Compliance Investigations (CIs), Complaints, Incidents and Non Compliances.

Each licensee receives a score based on the status of their compliance against the 4 key criteria above. Licensees with a score of greater than 30 points and who have a Compliance Investigation score of greater than or equal to 10 are considered to be a National Priority Site while sites with a score of between 20 and 30 points are a Candidate National Priority Site. The National Priority Sites were launched on the EPA website in July 2017 and a further update provided in September 2017 to coincide with the Environment Ireland conference. During 2018 the National Priority Sites update was published by the EPA in January and April 2018.

Summary information on the National Priority Sites in 2017 is given in Figures 13 and 14 below.



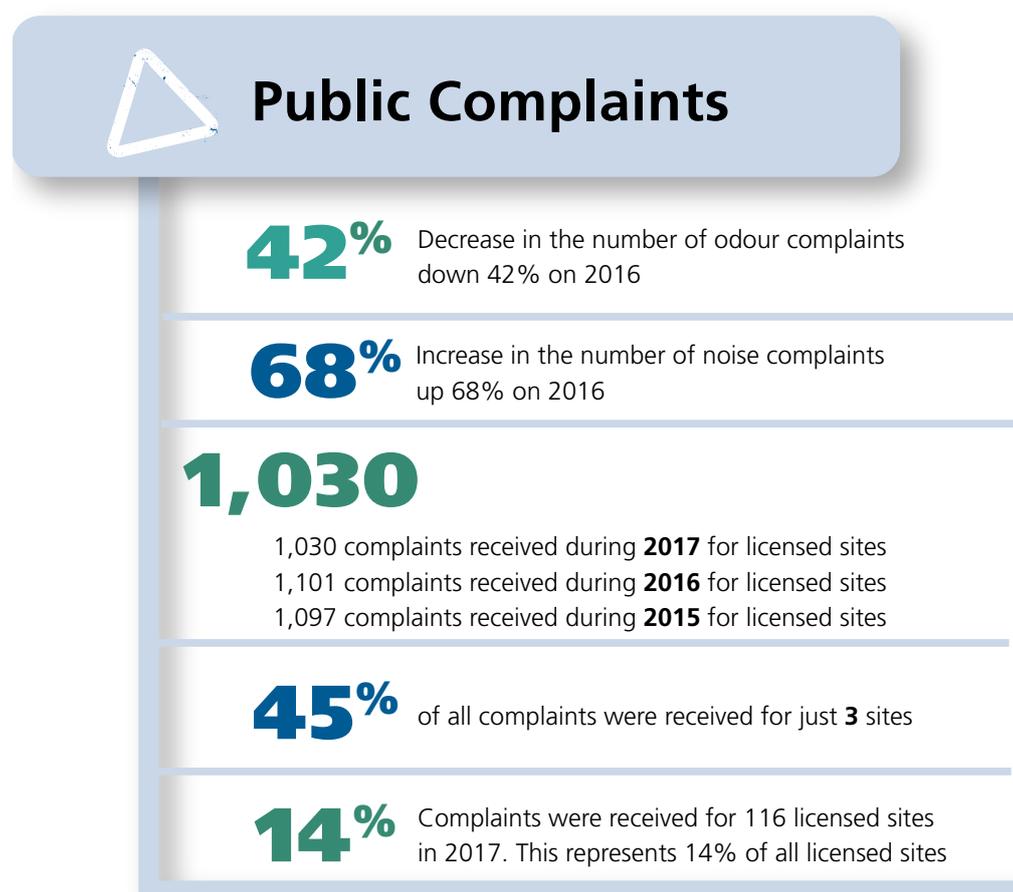
Figure 13 - National Priority Sites summary details.



Figure 14 - Summary of National Priority Sites enforcement in 2017.

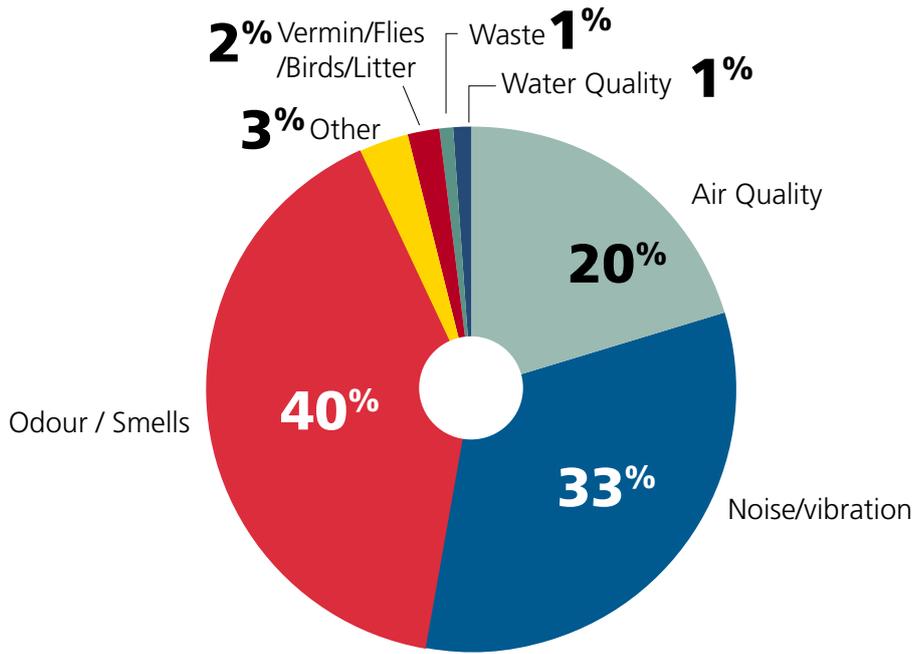
## 6. PUBLIC COMPLAINTS AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The EPA receives complaints from members of the public on an ongoing basis in relation to licensed facilities. Each complaint is recorded and investigated and some may require a visit to the site in question. 25% of all site visits carried out by the EPA in 2017 were in relation to complaints. Summary details on complaints received by the EPA in 2017 in relation to Industrial and Waste licensed sites are provided in Figure 15 below.



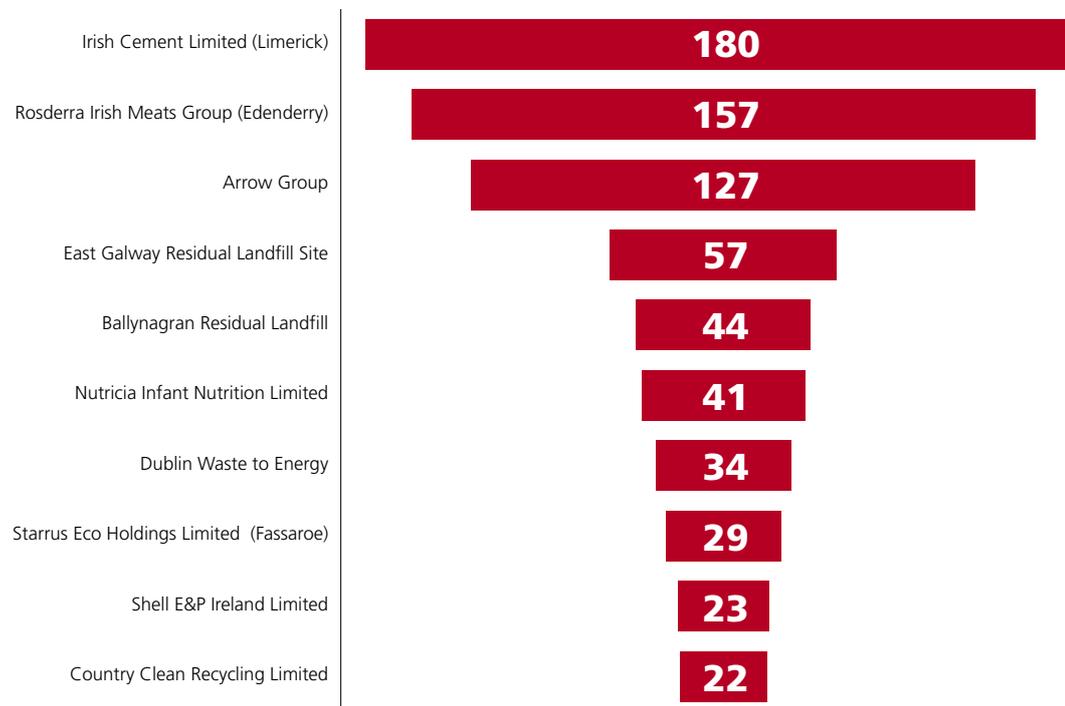
**Figure 15 - Details of complaints received by the EPA in 2017.**

Odour complaints have been the single biggest type of complaint received by the EPA over recent years and the EPA has invested significant resources in tackling odour issues at licensed sites. Improved odour abatement technology and practices as well as the implementation of odour management plans at problematic sites has significantly improved the situation. Odour, noise/vibration and air quality were the most complained about issues received by the EPA in 2017 accounting for 93% of all complaints received (Figure 16).



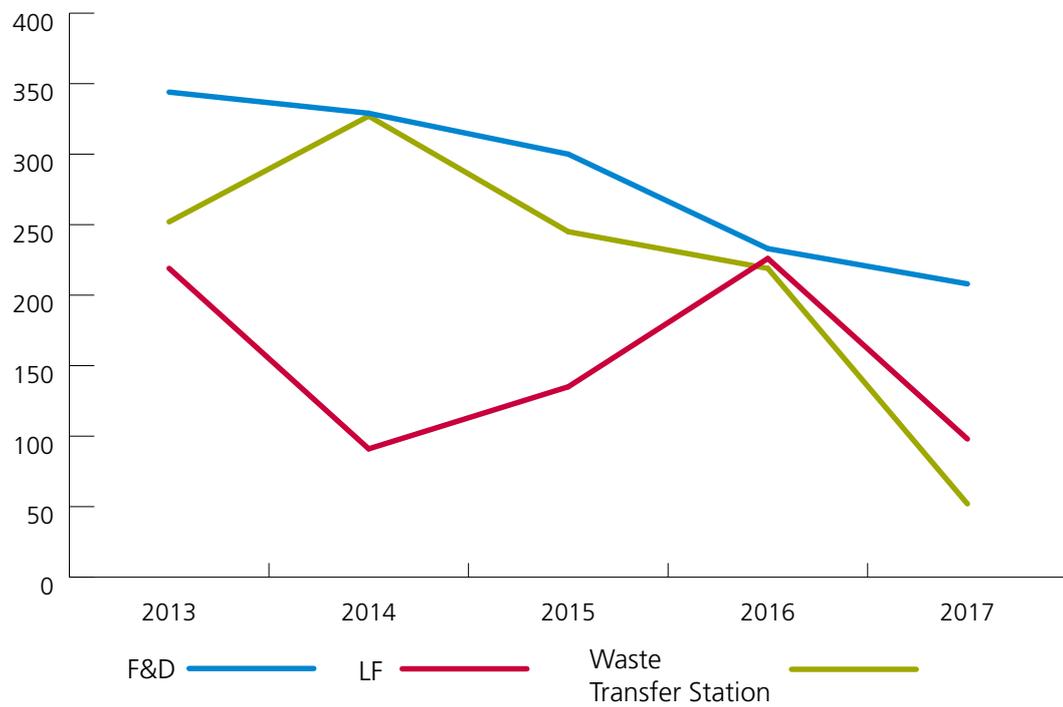
**Figure 16 - Type of complaints received by the EPA in 2017.**

The top ten most complained about facilities are shown in Figure 17 below. The EPA received the largest number of complaints from the public in relation to Irish Cement Ltd (Limerick).



**Figure 17 - Top 10 most complained about sites in 2017.**

The EPA collects and interrogates data in many ways. One example of this is the trending of information over time and Figure 18 highlights the reduction in complaints received by the EPA for 3 major sectors (Food & Drink, Landfill, Waste Transfer) over the period 2013-2017.



**Figure 18** - Odour complaints received by the EPA for Landfill, Food & Drink and Waste Transfer Sectors (2013-2017).

## 7. FINANCIAL PROVISION

In recent years, the EPA has made significant progress in requiring licensees to put in place Financial Provisions (FP) for environmental liabilities at licensed sites. Financial Provisions are set aside in order to pay for future site remediation and any potential clean-up that may be required. It is important to ensure that there is adequate financial provision in place to manage environmental risks, protect the environment and minimise the exposure of the State to the cost of remediating environmental damage and pollution when persons carrying out licenced activities fail to do so. Figure 19 below gives summary details in relation to FP for Industrial and Waste sites for 2017. The EPA has continued to focus on the small number of licensed sites which are at a significant risk of being abandoned and consequently left to the state.



### Financial Provisions

**€545m**

of Financial Provisions are in place for priority facilities by the end of 2017

**€775m**

The total costs agreed for FP increased to €775m in 2017

Figure 19 - Summary details of Financial Provisions in 2017.

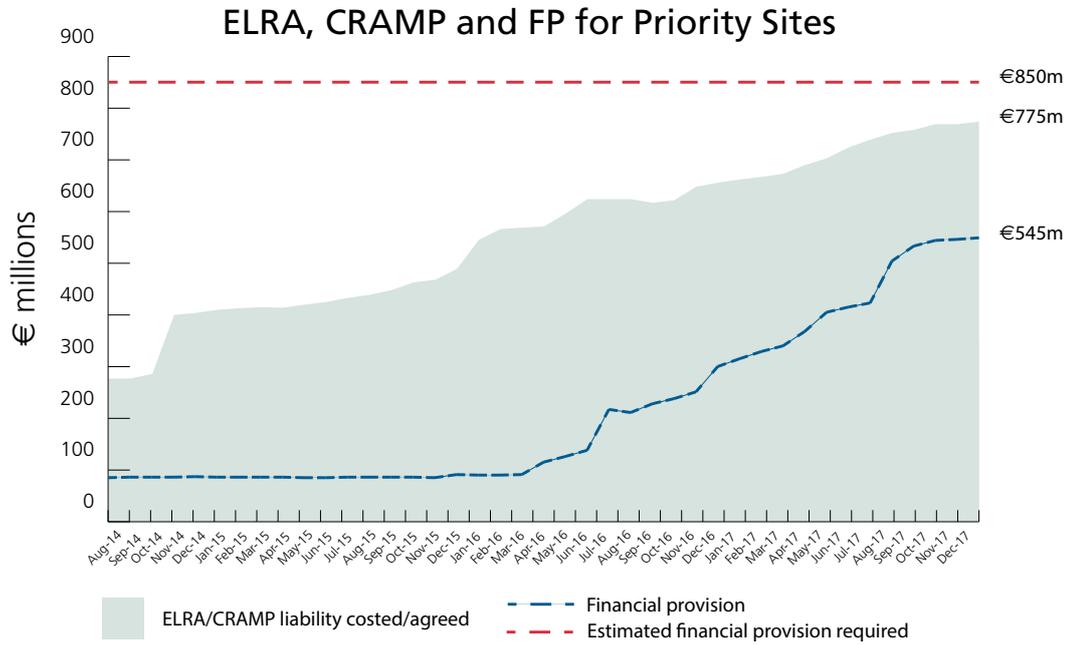


Figure 20 - Financial Provision in place at end of 2017.

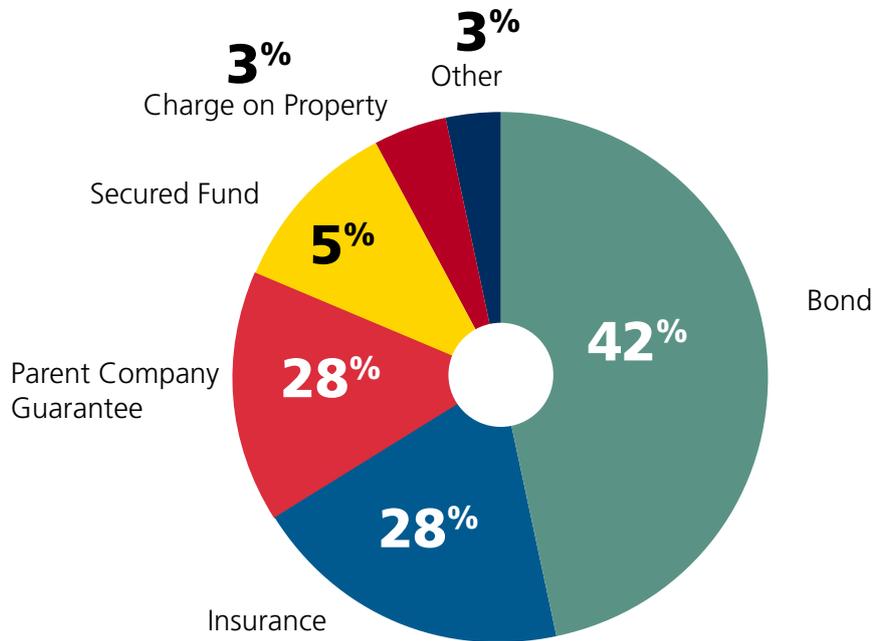


Figure 21 - Types of financial provision in place at end of 2017.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report provides information on the EPA's regulation of industrial and waste sites together with details on compliance with licences issued by the EPA for such activities.

### 8.1 Positive findings:

- ▲ 54% of industrial and waste sites in operation in 2017 were compliant with their licence – up from 45% in 2016. This improved compliance is due to a combination of a number of factors including an increasing commitment from licensees to comply with their licence but also as a result of the EPA targeting its resources to where they are needed most.
- ▲ The EPA visited 75% of all operational industrial and waste sites in 2017 – up from 72% in 2016. 23% of all sites were visited on more than three occasions during the year and two sites (Dublin Waste to Energy, ENVA Ireland Ltd Portlaoise) received 49 visits by EPA staff.
- ▲ The EPA's National Priority Sites system has continued to drive improvements at EPA licensed sites. Only 3% of all operational industry and waste sites were a National Priority Site. It is evident that the EPA's publication of the National Priority Sites list has put the spotlight on the small number of licensees who have significant environmental issues at their sites and is resulting in improved licensee compliance.
- ▲ While the number of complaints received from the public in relation to licensed sites has remained consistent over the past three years, odour complaints have reduced significantly – down 42% from 2016 levels. This is due to improved practices at EPA licensed sites as a result of increased enforcement action from the EPA. Market factors, particularly in waste management and the increased incineration capacity, are also likely to have played a part.
- ▲ The amount of clean-up costs and Financial Provision secured by the EPA at those sites which are considered to be of significant risk increased by €264 million in 2017. Further work is required by licensees to set aside the financial provisions required to cover the necessary closure/aftercare plans and also ongoing environmental liabilities.
- ▲ In 2017, the EPA were awarded greater than €374,000 in fines and costs arising from legal proceeding taken against non compliant licensees. The EPA will continue to use all its enforcement powers in targeting and taking action against those licensees who operate outside the conditions of their licence.

## 8.2 Improvements required

- ▲ While the Food and Drink sector has showed some improvements in 2017 in dealing with the major issues at sites, further work is required from licensees within this sector in 2018 and beyond to bring about resolution of key problems.
- ▲ The protection of water bodies and the improvement of the water quality within these water bodies is an issue of national importance. Many of the compliance related issues detected by the EPA during 2017 (57% of CIs) related to the risk of water pollution. Whilst there have been improvements in some areas by licensees, the issue of water protection remains a key issue for the EPA and the licensed community.
- ▲ The EPA continues to receive a significant number of complaints (>1000) each year in relation to licensed sites and noise was the most complained about issue in 2017. Licensed sites need to continue to invest in maintaining licence compliance as well as maintaining positive community relations.





# AN GHNÍOMHAIREACTH 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 maithe comhshaoil a sholáthar agus chun díriú orthu siúd nach gcloíonn leis na córais sin.

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

**Tacaíocht:** Bímid 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 aistriúcháin dramhaíola*);
- gníomhaíochtaí tionsclaíoch 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 tionsclaíoch*);
- áiseanna móra stórála peitрил;
- 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 dhírí 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, uisce idirchríosacha agus cósta na hÉireann, agus screamhuiscí; leibhéal 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 tréimhsíúil 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 gás 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 shainaitheint, 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. mórphleananna forbartha*).

## Cosaint Raideolaíoch

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

- An Oifig um Inmharthanacht Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Forfheidhmithe i leith cúrsaí Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Fianaise is Measúnú
- Oifig um Chosaint Radaíochta agus Monatóireachta Comhshaoil
- 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 inní agus le comhairle a chur ar an mBord.



Environmental Protection Agency  
*An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhú Comhshaoil*

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