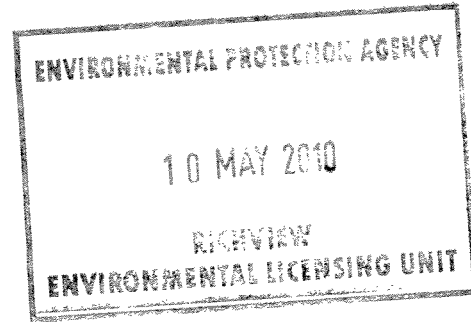
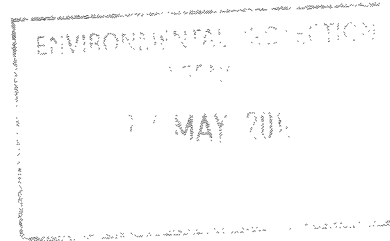




# Monaghan

COUNTY COUNCIL  
COMHAIRLE CONTAE  
MHUINEACHÁIN



Arts  
047 71114

Community &  
Enterprise  
047 30500

10<sup>th</sup> April 2010

County Library  
047 51143

County Museum  
047 82928

Environment  
047 30593

Administration,  
Environmental Licensing Programme,  
Office of Climate, Licensing & Resource Use,  
Environmental Protection Agency,  
Headquarters,  
PO Box 3000,  
Johnston Castle Estate,  
Co. Wexford.

Finance  
047 30589

**Re: Notice in Accordance with Regulation 25(c) (ii) of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007**

Fire/Building Control  
047 30521

A Chara,

Higher Education  
Grants  
047 30550

Further to your correspondence of the 7<sup>th</sup> April 2010, please find enclosed the following documentation and accompanying CD-ROMs relating to our application for nine Waste Water Discharge Certificates of Authorisations (A0020-01, A0029-01, A0031-01, A0032-01, A0033-01, A0034 -01, A0035-01, A0036-01 and A0037-01):

Housing Estate  
Management  
047 30529

- Appropriate Assessment for each agglomeration - Original + 1 copy
- Amended Non-Technical Summary for each agglomeration - Original + 1 copy
- CD-ROM of each Appropriate Assessment & Amended Non-Technical Summary

Housing Loans/Grants  
047 30527

I trust you will find everything in order, however should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Human Resource  
Management  
047 30586

Mise le Meas,

Motor Tax  
047 81175

Mark Johnston

Planning  
047 30532

Senior Executive Engineer.

Register of Electors  
047 30547

Roads  
047 30597

Water Services  
047 30504



Monaghan County Council

**Drum Waste Water Discharge  
Certificate of Authorisation  
(A0035-01)**

**Appropriate Assessment Screening for the  
purposes of the Waste Water Discharge  
(Authorisation) Regulations, 2007  
(S.I. No 684 of 2007)**

Date: May 2010



## Contents

1	Introduction .....	3
1.1	Background.....	3
1.2	Appropriate Assessment Legislation .....	3
1.3	Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007.....	4
1.4	Methodology .....	5
1.4.1	Initial Screening of Projects.....	5
1.4.2	Appropriate Assessment Screening (Stage 1) .....	5
1.4.3	Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2) .....	6
2	Pre Screening .....	8
2.1	Drum WWTW.....	8
2.1.1	Background.....	8
2.1.2	Drum Pre-Screening .....	9
3	Stage 1-Screening .....	11
3.1	Introduction.....	11
3.2	Step 1 Management of the Site .....	11
3.3	Step 2 Description of the Project .....	11
3.3.1	General.....	11
3.3.2	Drum Waste Water Treatment Plant.....	13
3.3.3	In Combination Impacts .....	15
3.4	Step 3 Characteristics of the Site.....	15
3.4.1	General Description.....	15
3.4.2	NHA Qualifying Interest .....	16
3.5	Step 4 Assessment of Significance .....	16
3.6	Conclusion .....	16

## Tables

Table 1: Initial Screening for Waste Water Services Infrastructure Projects. <b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>	
Table 2: The Requirement to Screen the Drum WWTW for Impacts.....	9

## Figures

- Figure 1 - Flow Diagram for Screening Water Services Infrastructure Projects
- Figure 2 - Designated Sites and Drum WWTW
- Figure 3 - Location of WWTW and Receiving River
- Figure 4 - Completed Flow Diagram for Screening Drum Waste Water



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

As required under the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No 684 of 2007), Monaghan County Council submitted nine Certificates of Authorisation applications to the EPA on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2009. The WwTW's concerned are Threemilehouse, Tydavnet, Clontibret, Knockatallon, Oram, Carrickroe, Drum, Magheraclaone and Tyholland.

This report has been produced to support the Waste Water Certificate of Authorisation application for the Drum agglomerations (EPA Application Register Numbers A0035-01) and to form a response to the EPA correspondence of 7<sup>th</sup> April 2010 (in line with Regulation 25 c (ii) of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations 2007) which requested Monaghan County Council to:

*"Assess the likelihood of significant effects of the waste water discharges from the above agglomerations on the relevant European sites by referring to Circular L8/08 "Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes - Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments" issued by the Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government. In particular, the flow diagram in Appendix 1 should be completed within one month of the date of this notice. If significant effects are likely then an appropriate assessment must be carried out and a report of this assessment forwarded to the Agency within one month of the date of this notice".*

## 1.2 Appropriate Assessment Legislation

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora - the "Habitats Directive" - provide legal protection for habitats and species of European importance. The Directives requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of European Community interest, at a favourable conversation status and provides the legislation to protect habitats and species of community interest through the establishment and conservation of an EU-wide network of sites known as Natura 2000 sites.

Natura 2000 sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated under the Habitats Directive and Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated under the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). Articles 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive set out the decision-making tests for plans or projects affecting Natura 2000 sites.



Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Appropriate Assessment:

*Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.*

Article 6(4) of the Directive deals with alternative solutions, the test of "imperative reasons of overriding public interest" (IROPI) and compensatory measures:

*If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.*

### 1.3 Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007

All discharges to the aquatic environment from sewerage systems owned, managed and operated by water service authorities will require a waste water discharge licence or certificate of authorisation from the EPA. The authorities are required to apply to the Agency for a licence or certificate of authorisation by set dates depending on the population equivalent of the area served by the sewer network.

The authorisation process provides for the Agency to place stringent conditions on the operation of such discharges to ensure that potential effects on the receiving water bodies are strictly limited and controlled. In overall terms the aim is to achieve good surface water and ground water status in addition to complying with standards and objectives established for associated protected areas by 2015 at the latest.



## 1.4 Methodology

### 1.4.1 Initial Screening of Projects

In order to identify potential ecological constraints, all water services projects (in this case the Drum Waste Water Treatment Plants and associated discharges), should be subjected to initial screening in accordance with the initial screening checklist in the *Circular L8/08 Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes – Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments (September 2008)* (see **Table 1** below). This process will confirm if the project is required to be screened for impacts (as per Appendix 1 Circular L8/08 DoEHLG Sept 2008).

**Table 1: Initial Screening for Waste Water Services Infrastructure Projects**

Initial Screening (as per DoEHLG Circular L8/08 September 2008)
1. Is the development in or on the boundary of a nature conservation site NHA/SAC/SPA?
2. Will nationally protected species be directly impacted? Wildlife Acts (1976 and 2000), Flora Protection order (S.I. 94 of 1999)?
3. Is the development a surface water discharge or abstraction in the surface water catchment, or immediately downstream of a nature conservation site with water dependant qualifying habitats/ species?
4. Is the development a groundwater discharge or abstraction in the ground water catchment or within 5km of a nature conservation site with water-dependant qualifying habitats/species?
5. Is the development in the surface water or groundwater catchment of salmonid waters?
6. Is the treatment plant in an active or former floodplain or flood zone of a river, lake, etc?
7. Is the development a surface discharge or abstraction to or from marine waters and within 3km of a marine nature conservation site?
8. Will the project in combination with other projects (existing and proposed) or changes to such projects affect the hydrology or water levels of sites of nature conservation interest or the habitats of protected species?

### 1.4.2 Appropriate Assessment Screening (Stage 1)

Where initial screening reveals that a project is required to be screened for impacts, an Appropriate Assessment Screening must be carried out in accordance with the Appendix 1 Flow Diagram of the DoEHLG Circular 08/08 (see **Figure 1** below).



The flow diagram in the DoEHLG Circular 08/08 will be used to screen for impacts. If the conclusion of the screening outlined in this Natura 2000 Screening Protocol is to "Assess Impacts", then Stage 2 Appropriate Assessment will be required to be carried out.

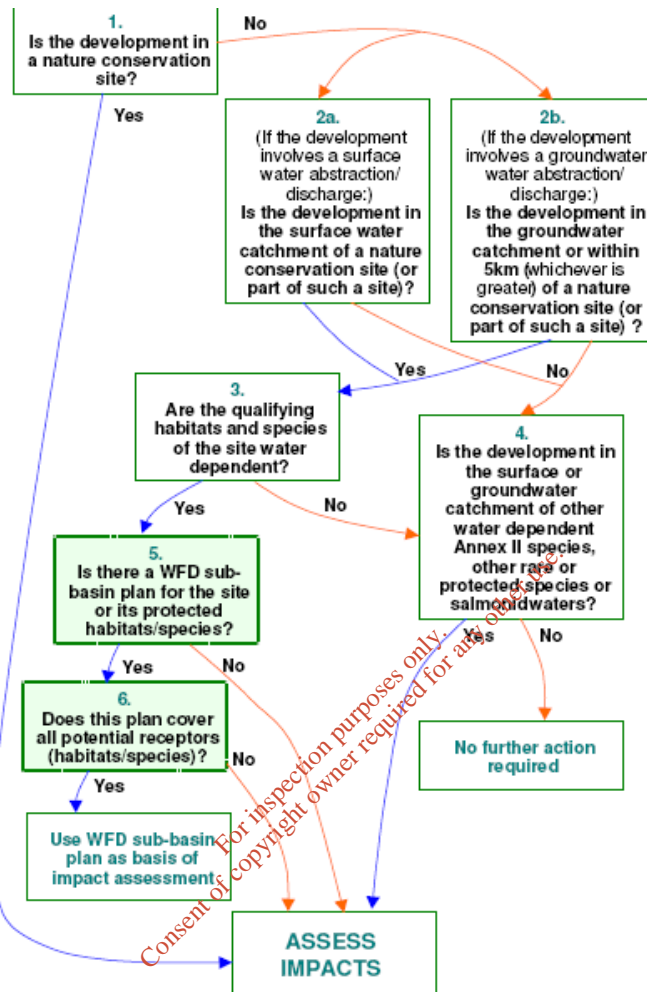
This screening methodology is designed to assist those planning and designing water services solutions when determining whether Appropriate Assessment for Natura 2000/European sites or habitats & species listed in the annexes of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives is necessary or not. It also should also be applied to Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs).

### 1.4.3 Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2)

In Stage 2 of this process, the impact(s) of the project or plan on the integrity of the European Site is considered with respect to the Conservation Objectives of the site.

The impact of the discharges from the WwTW on the integrity of the European Designated Site(s) will be considered with respect to the Conservation Objectives of the site. This involves acquiring adequate information on the project, in this case the WWTWs, predicting the likely effects (direct, indirect, short and long term, isolated, interactive and cumulative) and their impacts on the conservation objectives and status of the European Designated Site. Finally, mitigation measures will need to be identified and assessed against the adverse effects the project is likely to cause.

This Appropriate Assessment process has been prepared in accordance with EPA guidance notes and Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government Circular Letter L8/08 (September 2008) with data from the NPWS, EPA and Water Matters web site, in combination with Monaghan County Council data.



**Figure 1. Flow Diagram for Screening Water Services Infrastructure Projects (Source: DoEHLG Circular L08/08 Sept 2008)**





## 2 Pre Screening

As per the DoEHLG Circular 08/08, pre-screening is required to determine whether water services projects (in this case, Drum Waste Water Treatment Plant Discharge) must be screened for impacts. If the answer is "yes" to any of the pre-screening questions, Stage 1 Appropriate Assessment Screening, must be carried out. If the conclusion of the screening outlined in the Natura 2000 Screening Protocol is to "Assess Impacts", then an Appropriate Assessment must be prepared.

The requirement to screen for impacts will be determined in the sub section below.

### 2.1 Drum WWTW

#### 2.1.1 Background

The Waste Water Works serving the Drum village and immediate environs comprises a network of gravity sewers, and associated rising main and a Waste Water Treatment Works with a design capacity of 150 P.E. The plant is currently serving 78 PE.

The primary discharge of the Waste Water Works is to the Drum River (at National Grid Reference 256192E, 317203N) in the townland of Drum, County Monaghan, Co Monaghan. The associated Waste Water Treatment Plant is located at 256194E 317236N in the townland of Drum, Co. Monaghan.

The outfall from the Drum Waste Water Plant discharges to the Drum River at National Grid Reference 256192E 317203N. The discharge point is downstream of Quarry Lough and upstream of Long Lough. This river eventually flows into the Bunnoe River (through a series of lakes), which is a water body at risk of failing to meet good status in 2015. The water course is situated within the North Western IRBD river basin and Erne River Catchment and is part of the Bunnoe, Trib of Annalee and Erne Sub Basin.

The Drum River and the Bunnoe River are not identified as a "sensitive" waterway under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations S.I. 254 2001 nor are they classified as a "salmonid river" under S.I. 293 of 1988.

Further information on the Drum Waste Water agglomeration is contained in Monaghan County Council's Waste Water Certificate of Authorisation application (Ref: A0035-01).



2.1.2 Drum Pre-Screening

**Table 2. The Requirement to Screen the Drum WwTW for Impacts**

Drum WwTW	Answer
1. Is the development in or on the boundary of a nature conservation site NHA/SAC/SPA?	No
2. Will nationally protected species be directly impacted? Wildlife Acts (1976 and 2000), Flora Protection order (S.I. 94 of 1999)?	No
3. Is the development a surface water discharge or abstraction in the surface water catchment or immediately downstream of a nature conservation site with water dependant qualifying habitats/ species?	No
4. Is the development a groundwater discharge or abstraction in the ground water catchment or within 5km of a nature conservation site with water-dependant qualifying habitats/species?	No
5. Is the development in the surface water or groundwater catchment of salmonid waters?	No
6. Is the treatment plant in an active or former floodplain or flood zone of a river, lake, etc.?	No
7. Is the development a surface discharge or abstraction to or from marine waters and within 3km of a marine nature conservation site?	No
8. Will the project in combination with other projects (existing and proposed) or changes to such projects affect the hydrology or water levels of sites of nature conservation interest or the habitats of protected species?	No

The Drum WWTW is not in or on the boundary of an NHA, SAC or SPA (**Figure 2**). The discharge is not immediately downstream or upstream of a nature conservation sites with water dependent habitats or species. The nearest designated site is Drumgole Lough pNHA, which is located approximately 3.5km north east of the discharge point and Dromore Lakes NHA which are located approximately 4km south east of the discharge location (see **Figure 2**).

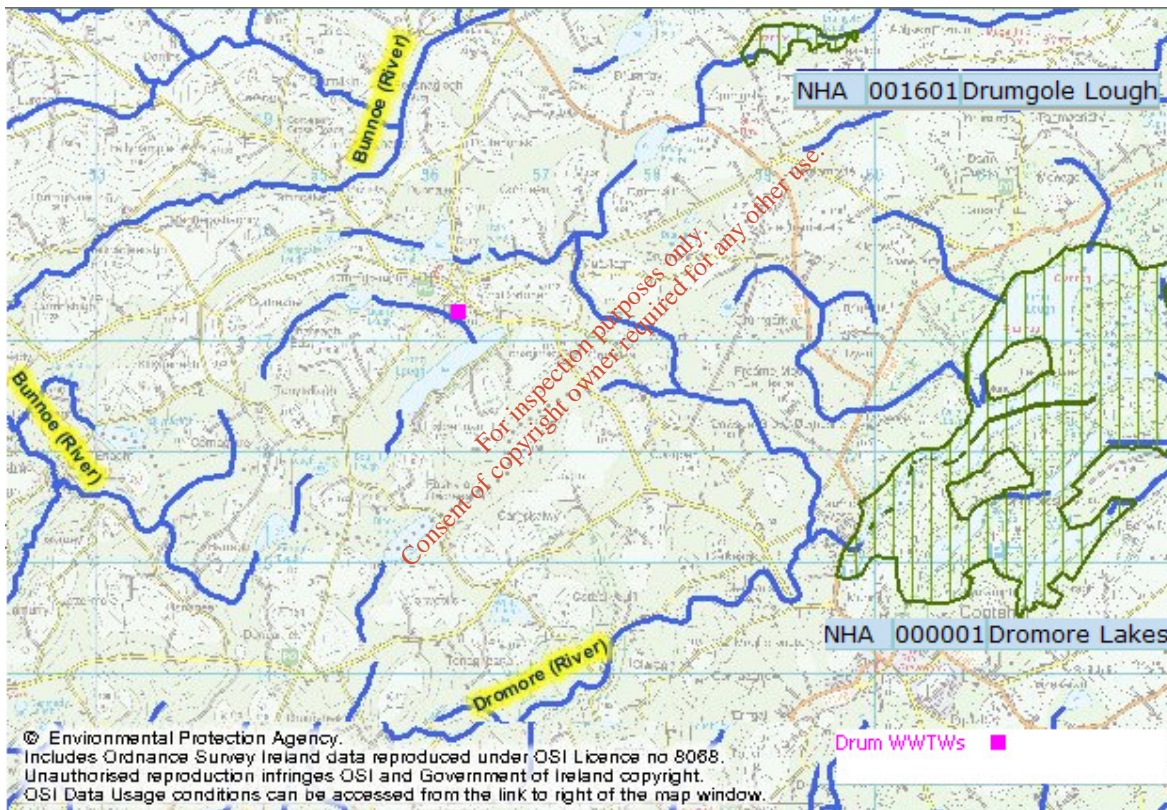
**Drumgole Lough NHA** is surrounded by rolling pastoral countryside and is so designated for its extensive water margin habitats which include reedswamps and wet grasslands and birdlife.

**Dromore Lakes NHA** comprises a series of approximately ten inter drumlin lakes together with some smaller water bodies stretching along the River Dromore between Cotehill and Ballybay. The interest in this site, from an ecological standpoint, was originally derived from the Bellamont Demesne and adjacent lakes although this is now not included in the NHA as it has been largely replanted with conifers. Some



areas in the demesne contain regenerated small woodlands featuring native species. Marsh and wet grassland are among the habitat types here and the lake is especially recognised for its wintering waterfowl population. Species include Whooper Swan, Wigeon, Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant and Grey Heron.

As the answer to **all** of the questions is 'no', the Screening Stage 1 of the Appropriate Assessment process is not required. However, in order to comply with the letter from the EPA dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2010 which states that "in particular, the flow diagram in Appendix 1 should be completed and the results of each section recorded", the Screening Stage 1 and the Appendix 1 Flow Diagram of Circular L8/08 have been completed for this project.



**Figure 2 Drum WWTW and Designated sites (Source: EPA ENVision)**



## 3 Stage 1-Screening

### 3.1 Introduction

As noted in Section 1.3.2, where initial screening reveals that a project is required to be screened for impacts, an Appropriate Assessment Screening must be carried out in accordance with the Appendix 1 Flow Diagram of the DoEHLG Circular 08/08. However, as noted in Section 2.1.2, Screening Stage 1 is not required as a result of the pre-screening stage, but it has been completed in this instance, in order to comply with the EPA letter dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2010.

This Screening exercise will identify the likely impacts (if any) from the Drum waste water discharge effluent on the Drumgole Lough NHA and Dromore Lakes NHA and will consider whether these effects are likely to be significant.

### 3.2 Step 1 Management of the Site

The Drum agglomeration and its discharge are neither directly connected to nor necessary to the management of the Drumgole Lough NHA and Dromore Lakes NHA.

### 3.3 Step 2 Description of the Project

#### 3.3.1 General

A brief description of the WwTW and associated discharge is given in this section. Further information is contained within the Waste Water Discharge Certificate of Authorisation application File Ref A0035-01.

The Waste Water Works serving the Drum village and immediate environs comprises a network of gravity sewers, and associated rising main and a Waste Water Treatment Works with a design capacity of 150 P.E. The plant is currently serving 78 PE.

The primary discharge of the Waste Water Works is to the Drum River (at National Grid Reference 256192E, 317203N) in the townland of Drum, County Monaghan, Co Monaghan (see **Figure 3**). The

**Monaghan County Council  
Drum Waste Water Certificate of Authorisation Application  
Appropriate Assessment Screening  
Register No: A0035-01**



associated Waste Water Treatment Plant is located at 256194E 317236N in the townland of Drum, Co. Monaghan.

The effluent discharges to the Drum River downstream of Quarry Lough and upstream of Long Lough. This river eventually flows into the Bunnoe River (through a series of lakes), which is a water body at risk of failing to meet good status in 2015. The water course is situated within the North Western IRBD river basin and Erne River Catchment and is part of the Bunnoe, Trib of Annalee and Erne Sub Basin.

The Drum River and the Bunnoe River are not identified as a "sensitive" waterway under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations S.I. 254 2001 nor is it classified as a "salmonid river" under S.I. 293 of 1988.

The overall River Water Framework Directive status for the Bunnoe, Trib of Annalee and Erne sub basin is 2a, hence at risk of failing to meet good status in 2015.

The treated effluent has an average BOD concentration of 2.3mg/l and average suspended solids concentration of 6.6mg/l. Average concentrations of nutrients are as follows; Ammonia 0.11mg/l (N), orthophosphate 1.56 mg/l (P), Total Phosphorus 1.5 mg/l (P) and Total Nitrogen 8.22mg/l (N). At present the existing waste water treatment plant is meeting the required standards as set out in the Urban Waste Water Regulations 2001 (S.I 254 of 2001) for the limits set on BOD, COD and suspended solids.



**Figure 3 Location of WWTW and Receiving River (Source: EPA ENVision Mapping)**



### 3.3.2 Drum Waste Water Treatment Plant

The waste water treatment plant, which provides treatment for a design load of 150 population equivalent, comprises settlement, followed by a rotating biological contactor and clarification by Reed Beds. Sludge from the Drum Waste Water Treatment plant is tankered to Monaghan Town WWTP for treatment.

#### **Inlet Works**

Flow through the works is by gravity and is screened. The inlet works comprises of screen (15mm bar screen, manually cleaned by rake – see Photograph 1 below) and a flume. Level measurement is available but not operational.



**Photograph 1 Inlet Works**

#### **Treatment**

Flow passes by gravity from the inlet works and is split between two parallel primary settling tanks. Floated sludge is trapped by an underflow baffle, preventing it from entering the zone of the v-notched weir.



**Photograph 2 Treatment Plant**

Following primary settlement, flow passes to a rotating biological contactor (RBC). The RBC is rotated slowly by a small electric motor and is arranged so that a proportion of the media is submerged in the effluent at any time. As the RBC rotates, the media is subjected alternately to wastewater and air, encouraging an aerobic, biologically active film of biomass to establish on the media sheets, oxidising the pollutants in the sewage.

The flow passes from the RBC to a humus tank. Flows enters the humus tank through a diffuser drum ensuring the flow is directed evenly toward the v-notched weir.



**Photograph 3 Humus Tank**

Effluent passes over the v-notched weir, is collected in a channel and piped to a reed bed which operates as a polishing filter to reduce nutrient contents further prior to the effluent discharging to surface water.



A pumped sludge return is provided to the inlet of the primary settling tank.

### **Sludge**

The settling tanks are de-sludged by tanker every two months. The sludge is transported to Monaghan Town WWTP for further treatment.

#### 3.3.3 In Combination Impacts

This AA screening process only relates to Drum WWTW discharge. The discharge has the potential to only have an effect on the aquatic environment, hence it can be inferred that in combination effects need only apply to other plans and projects that have an impact on the aquatic environment. Based on the above and a review of industrial and municipal discharges in the vicinity and the fact that the NHA's are located approximately 3.5km north east (Drumgole Lough) and 4km south east (Dromore Lakes) of the discharge location, no combination effects are predicted.

#### 3.4 Step 3 Characteristics of the Site

##### 3.4.1 General Description

##### **Dromore Lakes**

Dromore Lakes NHA comprises a series of approximately ten inter drumlin lakes together with some smaller water bodies stretching along the River Dromore between Cootehill and Ballybay. The interest in this site, from an ecological standpoint, was originally derived from the Bellamont Demesne and adjacent lakes although this is now not included in the NHA as it has been largely replanted with conifers. Some areas in the demesne contain regenerated small woodlands featuring native species. Marsh and wet grassland are among the habitat types here and the lake is especially recognised for its wintering waterfowl population. Species include Whooper Swan, Wigeon, Great Crested Grebe, Cormorant and Grey Heron.

##### **Drumgole Lough**

Drumgole Lough NHA is surrounded by rolling pastoral countryside and is so designated for its extensive water margin habitats which include reedswamps and wet grasslands and birdlife.





### 3.4.2 NHA Qualifying Interest

The Dromore Lakes NHA site is of special interest for its wintering waterfowl population. The water area is of great importance, holding food supplies for a large number of wildfowl. Nesting cover exists practically all around the lakeshore where grebes, coot, mallard, teal and tufted duck breed.

The Drumgole Lough NHA qualifying interest is its extensive water margin habitats which include reedswamps and wet grasslands and birdlife.

Some of qualifying interests for which the NHA's are designated are water dependent, however the NHA sites are not located with the discharge receiving water catchment and are a significant distance from the discharge location, hence no significant effects are likely no further Assessment is required.

### 3.5 Step 4 Assessment of Significance

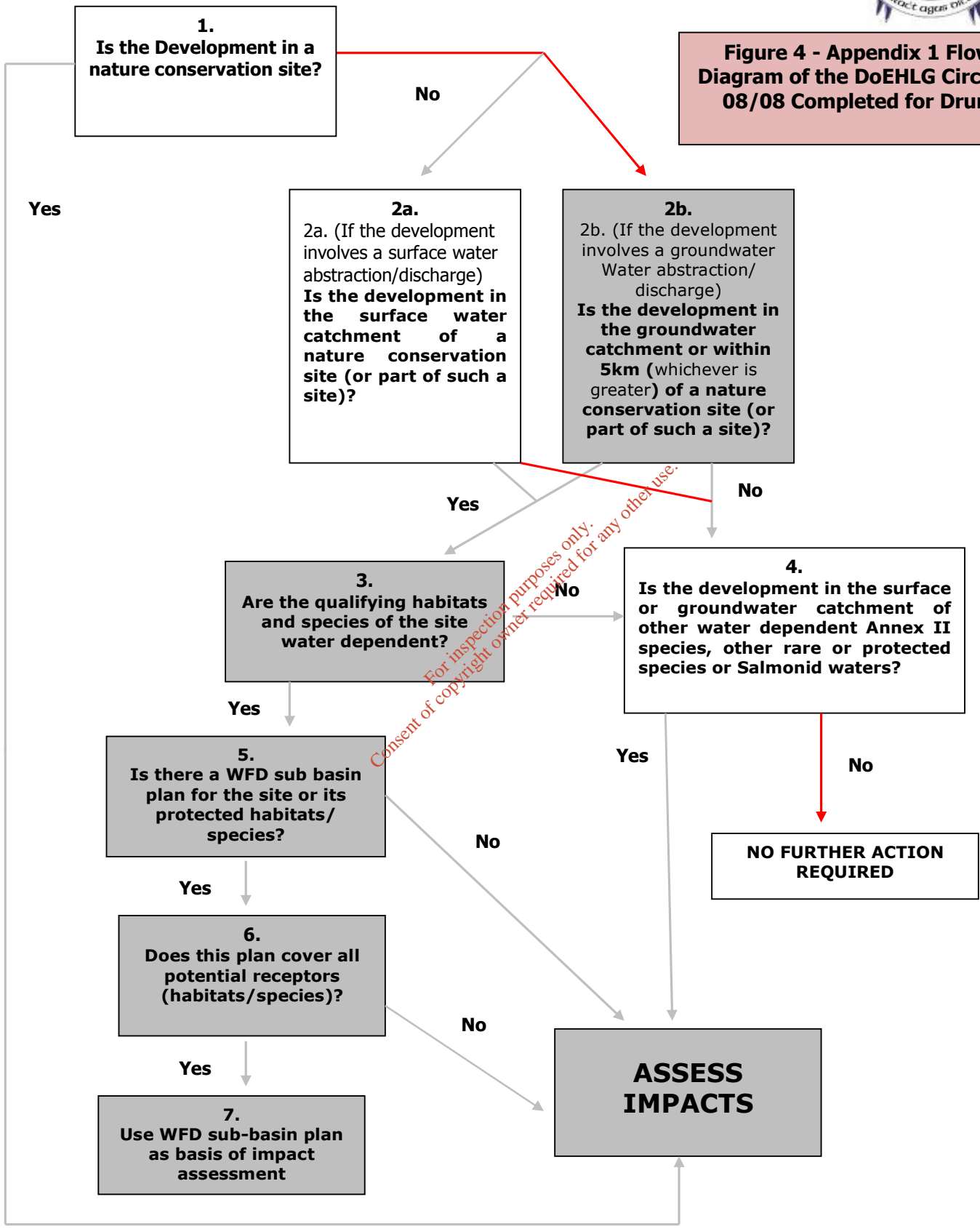
As per Circular L8/08 Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes - Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments issued by the DoEHLG, this section displays the outcome of the Appendix 1 Flow Diagram which was used to screen for impacts. It should be noted that the red line indicates the project-specific outcomes.

### 3.6 Conclusion

The discharge from the Drum WWTW will not have any significant adverse impacts on the conservation objectives or integrity of the Drumgole Lough NHA and Dromore Lakes NHA. Therefore, Stage 2 of the Appropriate Assessment process is not required.



**Figure 4 - Appendix 1 Flow Diagram of the DoEHLG Circular 08/08 Completed for Drum**





# **DRUM WASTE WATER TREATMENT WORKS**

## **WASTE WATER DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISATION**

### **Revised Non Technical Summary**

**Monaghan County Council  
County Offices  
The Glen  
Co. Monaghan**

**May 2010**



## **Drum - Revised Non Technical Summary**

Monaghan County Council is making an application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a Waste Water Discharge Certificate of Authorisation for the Drum Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and agglomeration in compliance with the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. No. 684 of 2007).

Under Schedule 2 of the above regulations, the prescribed date for submission of Waste Water Discharge Licence Applications for agglomerations (with discharges with a population equivalent of less than 500 PE) is 22nd December 2009. The WWTP at Drum falls under this category, having an agglomeration with a design PE of 150 and a current estimated PE of 78.

The primary discharge of the Waste Water Works is to the Drum River (at National Grid Reference 256192E, 317203N) in the townland of Drum, County Monaghan, Co Monaghan. The associated Waste Water Treatment Plant is located at 256194E 317236N in the townland of Drum, Co. Monaghan.

The waste water treatment plant comprises settlement, followed by a rotating biological contactor and clarification by reed beds. Sludge from the Drum Waste Water Treatment plant is tankered to Monaghan Town WWTP for treatment.

The plant is supervised/manned for approximately two hours Monday to Friday, giving a total of approximately ten hours a week.

The treated effluent has an average BOD concentration of 2.3mg/l and average suspended solids concentration of 6.6mg/l. Average concentrations of nutrients are as follows; Ammonia 0.11mg/l (N), orthophosphate 1.56 mg/l (P), Total Phosphorus 1.5 mg/l (P) and Total Nitrogen 8.22mg/l (N). At present the existing waste water treatment plant is meeting the required standards as set out in the Urban Waste Water Regulations 2001 (S.I 254 of 2001) for the limits set on BOD, COD and suspended solids.

The effluent discharges to the Drum River downstream of Quarry Lough and upstream of Long Lough. This river eventually flows into the Bunroe River (through a series of lakes), which is a water body at risk of failing to meet good status in 2015. The water course is situated within the North

**Monaghan County Council**  
**Drum Waste Water Certificate of Authorisation Application**  
**Revised Non Technical Summary May 2010**  
**Register No: A0035-01**



Western IRBD river basin and Erne River Catchment and is part of the Bunnoe, Trib of Annalee and Erne Sub Basin.

The Drum River and the Bunnoe River are not identified as a "sensitive" waterway under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations S.I. 254 2001 nor is it classified as a "salmonid river" under S.I. 293 of 1988.

The overall River Water Framework Directive status for the Bunnoe, Trib of Annalee and Erne sub basin is 2a, hence at risk of failing to meet good status in 2015.

The primary discharge point, receiving waters and agglomeration, are not located within a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or a Special Protected Area (SPA). Furthermore, the Plant and Agglomeration are not within a National Heritage Area (NHA). There are no Natura 2000 sites within the vicinity or downstream of the discharge point. The nearest designated sites are the Drumgole Lough NHA, which is located approximately 3.5km north east of the discharge point and the Dromore Lakes NHA which are located approximately 4km south east of the discharge location

Taking cognisance of the DoEHLG Circular LS/08 "Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes - Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments", a pre-screening and Appropriate Assessment Screening was carried out to determine the likely impacts on the Drumgole Lough NHA and Dromore Lakes NHA of the Drum waste water discharge and to consider whether these effects are likely to be significant. It was concluded that the discharge from the Drum WWTW will not significant adverse impacts on the conservation objectives or integrity of the Drumgole Lough NHA and Dromore Lakes NHA and therefore, Stage 2 of the Appropriate Assessment process was not required.

There is no EPA monitoring site or hydrometric station upstream or downstream of the discharge point. The nearest monitoring sites are on the Bunnoe River (Code 36B050500 and 36B050700). Both have a Q value 3-4.

Monaghan Co. Co. monitored the river both upstream and downstream of the discharge from the Waste Water Works in October 2009. Monaghan County Councils upstream monitoring results on 7/10/2009 indicate relatively good water quality in the river with an orthophosphate of 0.109 mg/l P recorded, ammonia levels of 0.043 mg/l NH<sub>3</sub>-N, BOD of <2 mg/l, TP of 0.252mg/l, TN of 4.48mg/l N and suspended solids of <2mg/l. Dangerous substances concentrations were below detection level for

**Monaghan County Council  
Drum Waste Water Certificate of Authorisation Application  
Revised Non Technical Summary May 2010  
Register No: A0035-01**



15 of the 19 parameters tested in April 2009. No levels exceeded the standards as outlined in the Water Quality (Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2001.

Results from the downstream monitoring site (7/10/2009) indicate generally good water quality with orthophosphate level of 0.106mg/l P, ammonia 0.157mg/l NH<sub>3</sub>-N, BOD of <2mg/l, TP of 0.301mg/l, TN of 1.69mg/l N and suspended solids of <2 mg/l. Dangerous substances concentrations were below detection level for 15 of the 19 parameters tested in October 2009. No levels exceeded the standards as outlined in the Water Quality (Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2001.

There is no hydrometric station nearby the discharge point. Assimilative calculations were unable to be performed. However, physiochemical data would suggest that the discharges from the works are not having a significant detrimental impact on the receiving environment.

*For inspection purposes only.  
Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.*