

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

March 4th 2011

A0357-01

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

Dear Ms English

With reference to your letter of the 14 of December 2010, please find the following attached:

- 1 Original plus 1 copy of the Rylane Agglomeration (Register No. A0357-01) Regulation 25(c)(ii) Further Information Response.
- 1 CDROM with the Further Information Response in PDF Format.

Yours Sincerely

Noel O'Keeffe
County Engineer and Director of Water Services
Floor 10
Co Hall

Rylane Regulation 25 Further Information Response

Question 1 Assess the likelihood of significant effect 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 and the results of each section recorded. Provide details of the results of this assessment within one month of the date of this notice and provide a reasoned response for the decision. If significant effects are likely then an appropriate assessment must be carried out and a report of this assessment forwarded to the Agency by the date specified below.

You are advised to provide the requested information in accordance with the “Note on Appropriate Assessments for the purposes of the Waste Water Discharge (Authorisation) Regulations, 2007 (S.I. 684 of 2007)”.

Wastewater Discharge Certificate of authorisation: A0357-01
Rylane Agglomeration
Circular L8/08 2 September 2008
Water Services Investment and Rural Water Programmes –
Protection of Natural Heritage and National Monuments

APPENDIX 1

Water Services Schemes - Natural Heritage Checklist for Local Authorities What projects must be screened?

For new projects and significant changes to any existing operations, if the answer is 'yes' to any of the following, the project (i.e. construction, operation and maintenance) must be screened for its impacts:	
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 5 km 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?	yes
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

Habitats Directive Assessment (Screening Report) in respect of Application by Cork County Council to the EPA for Wastewater Discharge License for Rylane Agglomeration.

February 2011

1 Introduction

- 1.1** The village of Rylane is located approximately 25km west of Cork city, 5km north west of Aghabullogue and 10km North west of Coachford. The WWTP was built in 2006 and treats waste to a tertiary treatment standard by treating to UWW treatment conventional aeration and further polishing by discharging the effluent to the Delehinagh River via reed beds.
- 1.2** This document brings together all of the information necessary to make determination as to whether there are likely to be significant impacts arising from the discharge from the WWTP at Rylane on the Salmonoid River Lee.

Based on the preliminary flow chart already carried out, the need for an assessment is solely to assess whether the Rylane discharge has an impact on the salmonoid waters of the Lee. The WWTP discharges into the Delehinagh River which is in the Lower Lee Catchment Area.

2 Appropriate Assessment Screening Matrix

2.1 Description of project	
Location	Rylane WWTP. See Location map – part A original application.
Description of the key components of the project	Rylane WWTP was constructed in 2005. It serves a population of approx 110 and is designed to treat waste for a 450 population equivalent.
Distance from designated sites in potential impact zone	11km from Salmonoid river (River Lee),

2.2 Description of the Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone¹	
Name	None within impact zone.

¹ Natura 2000 sites within the potential impact zone of the proposed development have been identified in accordance with guidance provided in the NPWS circular L8/08.

Site Code	N/A

2.3 Assessment Criteria	
<p>Describe the individual elements of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) likely to give rise to impacts on the Salmonoid River.</p>	<p>Discharge from Rylane WWTP <i>Treated effluent is discharged into the Deleghinagh river. The discharge consists of secondary treated effluent which is treated to Urban Wastewater Directive standards. The quality of the effluent is high with results on average far less than those set down by the directive.</i></p> <p>Other Discharges in the vicinity: Aghabullogue WWTP, Ballinagree WWTP, Coachford WWTP and Dripsey WWTP all discharge either into tributaries of the Lee or directly to the lee downstream of Rylane.</p>
<p>Describe any likely direct, indirect or secondary impacts of the project (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on the Salmonoid river taking into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Size and scale ○ Land-take ○ Distance from the Natura 2000 site or key features of the site: ○ Resource requirements (water abstraction etc.) ○ Emissions (disposal to land, water or air) ○ Excavation Requirements ○ Transportation Requirements ○ Duration of construction, operation, decommissioning ○ Other. 	<p>Discharges could give rise to elevated nutrients entering the river Lee. Increased nutrients could have a negative impact on the fish life in the river.</p> <p style="color: red; transform: rotate(-45deg); opacity: 0.5;">Consent of copyright owner required for any other use. For inspection purposes only.</p>
<p>Describe any likely changes to the site arising as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduction in habitat area ○ Disturbance to key species 	<p>Reduction in habitat area: N/A</p> <p>Disturbance to key species: <i>Increased nutrients in the Deleghinagh river and in turn in the Dripsey river could give rise to elevated nutrients entering the Lee. However there is no evidence to support</i></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Habitat or species fragmentation ○ Reduction in species density ○ Changes in key indicators of conservation value (water quality etc) ○ Climate Change 	<p><i>this.</i></p> <p>Habitat or species fragmentation: <i>No species fragmentation is evident in the Lee.</i></p> <p>Reduction in species density: <i>No evidence to suggest negative impact on salmonoid waters</i></p> <p>Changes in key indicators of conservation value eg water quality:</p> <p><i>The South Western River Basin District have carried out a Water Management Unit Report on the Lower lee/owenaboy Catchment. This includes all the tributaries to the Lee downstream of Macroom. The Dripsey river is classified as having good water quality. The intention of the SWRBD is to preserve this good quality.</i></p> <p><i>The EPA water monitoring sites on the Dripsey river show consistent Q4 values in the Dripsey river upstream and downstream of where the Deleghinagh river flows into the Dripsey thus indicating that the discharge is not having a negative impact on water quality.</i></p> <p><i>As part of the Application process Cork County Council carried out limited sampling of water immediately downstream of the discharge point (depending on safe access)</i></p> <p><i>There is no evidence of deterioration of water quality associated with these results.</i></p>
<p>Describe from the above those elements of the project of plan, or combination of elements, where the above impacts are likely to be significant or where the scale or magnitude of impacts is not known.</p>	<p>No significant impacts are predicted.</p>

3. Finding of No Significant Effects Report Matrix

3.1 Project Description	
Name of project or plan	Rylane WWTP discharge
Name of salmonoid River	River Lee (WWTP discharges into deleghinagh river which is a tributary of Lee via the Dripsey river)

Description of the project or plan	The WWTP treats waste from the Rylane agglomeration and discharges it to the Deleghinagh River.
Is the project or plan directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (provide details)?	No

3.2 The assessment of significance of effects

Describe how the project or plan (alone or in combination) is likely to affect the Natura 2000 Site.	<i>If the discharge from Rylane WWTP is high in nutrients, and in combination with other discharges of poor quality it could possibly have a negative effect on the aquatic life in both the Dripsey and the Lee.</i>
Explain why these effects are not considered significant.	<p>The Lee confluence is 11km downstream of the discharge location.</p> <p>The Dripsey river downstream of Rylane has a consistent Q value of 4 which means the river is not eutrophic. Therefore the discharge cannot be having an impact either on the fish life in the river. If the Dripsey river is unaffected by the discharge it follows that the discharge is not impacting negatively on the Lee river.</p> <p>The effluent quality from the Rylane discharge is of a high standard and is consistently less than the limits set down by the UWW treatment directive.</p>

Data collected to carry out the assessment

Who carried out the assessment	Sources of data	Level of assessment completed	Where can the full results of the assessment be accessed and viewed
Madeleine Healy, Cork County Council	Cork Co Council EPA water quality monitoring data	Desktop review of cited data.	This report.

Question 2 – Please note that the agglomeration boundary shall include all areas serviced by the sewer network and shall include the WWTP. Provide a revised drawing clearly detailing the boundary of the agglomeration to which this application relates, where applicable.

Drawing No O2 submitted with the original application details the agglomeration boundary which is inclusive of the WWTP.

Question 3. - Please provide the name of the agglomeration to which the Waste Water Discharge Licence Application relates.

This Certificate of Authorisation application is for the Rylane agglomeration.

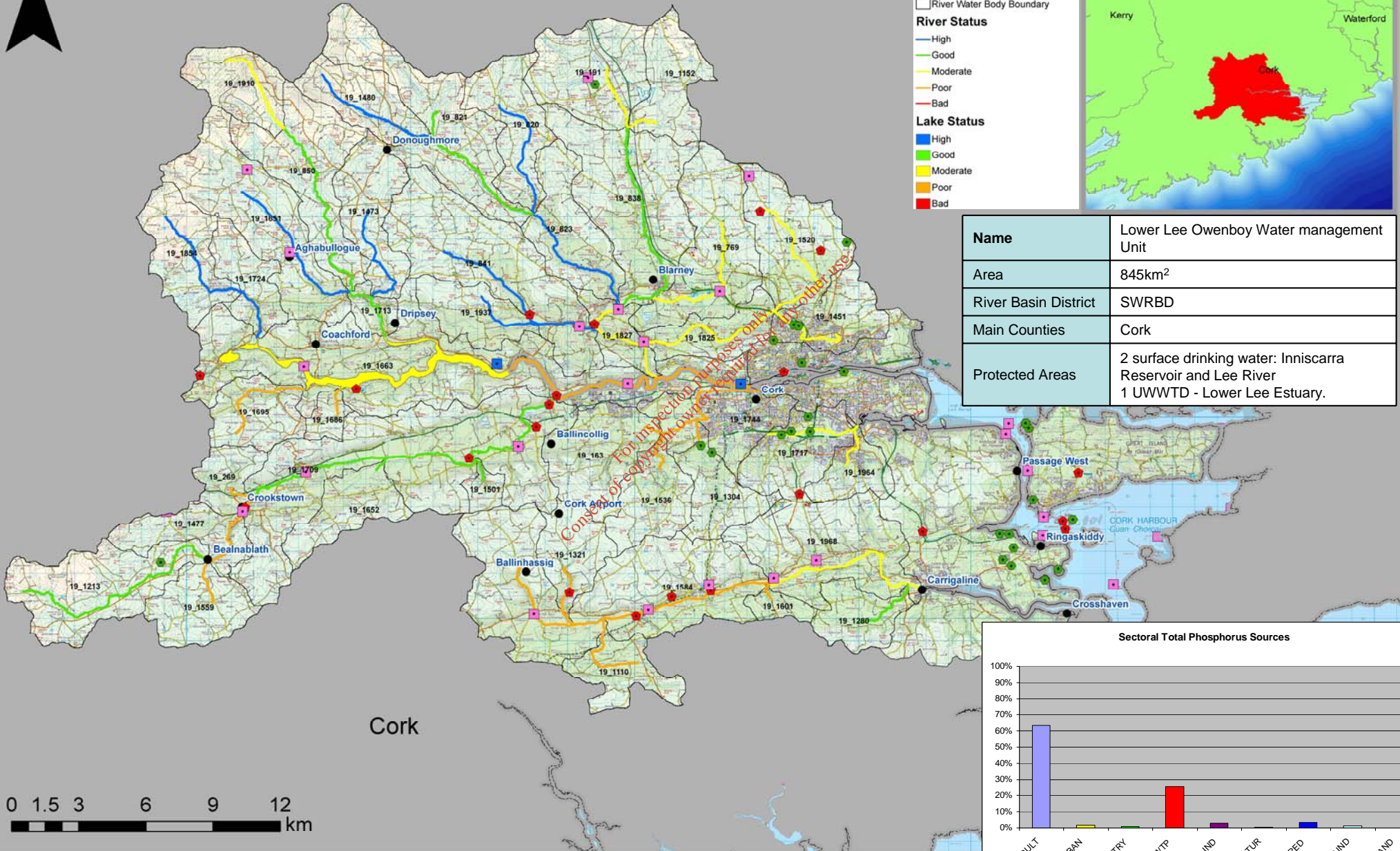
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Lower Lee - Owenboy WMU

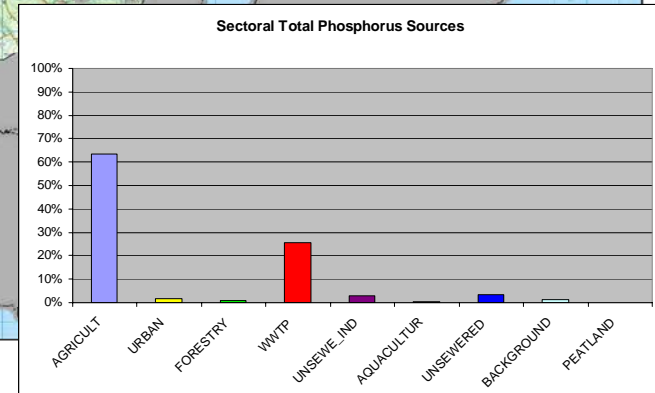


Legend

- Towns and Villages
 - EPA Licensed Facility (IPPC)
 - Local Authority Licensed Discharge
 - Wastewater Treatment Plants
 - Water Treatment Plants
 - County Boundary
 - River Water Body Boundary
- River Status**
- High
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Bad
- Lake Status**
- High
 - Good
 - Moderate
 - Poor
 - Bad



Name	Lower Lee Owenboy Water management Unit
Area	845km ²
River Basin District	SWRBD
Main Counties	Cork
Protected Areas	2 surface drinking water: Inniscarra Reservoir and Lee River 1 UWWTD - Lower Lee Estuary.



Calculated in accordance with OSPAR HARP Guidelines.
 Not an indication of risk, rather an indication of potential to cause risk.
 EPA Export 18-03-2011:13:18:09

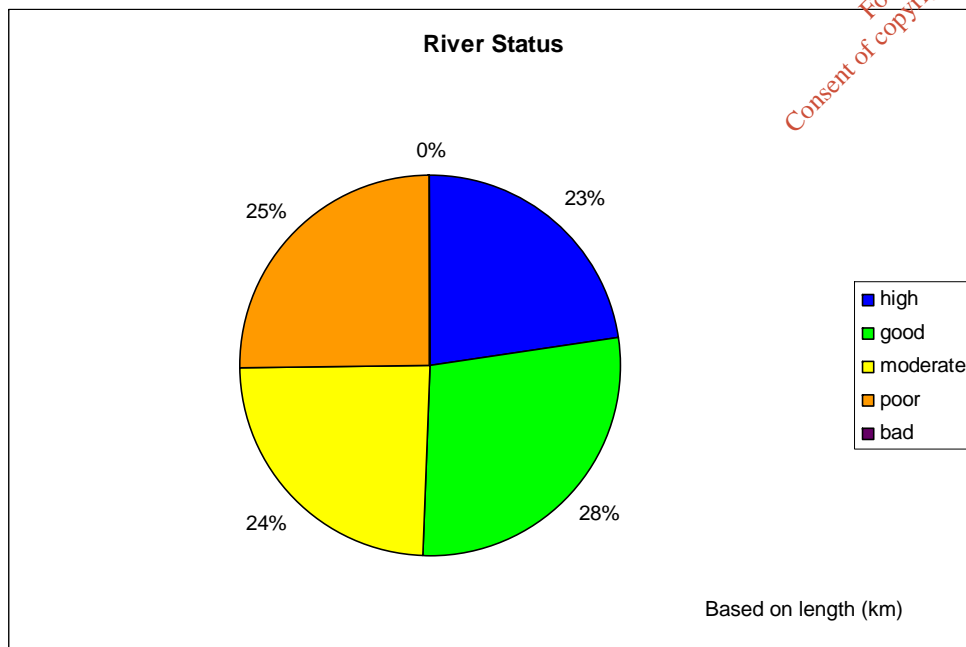
Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan

STATUS/IMPACTS	
Overall status	There are 43 river water bodies in this WMU - 9 High, 9 Good, 11 Moderate, 14 Poor Status.
Status elements	2 Poor water bodies are dictated by Q Score, and 2 are dictated by Fish Status. 3 moderate water bodies are dictated by Q score and 3 are dictated by Physchem. Both Q and Physchem and Good / High for the good/high status water bodies that have been monitored. Lake status is dictated by macrophytes, chlorophyll and fish.
Possible Impacts - EPA Water Quality	<p>AUGHNABOY (CORK) – SW_19_1584 2005 – With deterioration, to slightly polluted condition, recorded at the lowermost location (0300) in August 2005 the overall quality reverted to 1999 status. 2008 – Good ecological quality at the only scheduled sampling location. . Status of WB 2009: Poor status dictated by Q score (physchem high).</p> <p>BLARNEY – SW_19_769 2008 – Good quality recorded in successive surveys - prior to 2005 had been less than satisfactory. . Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by PHYSCHEM.</p> <p>BRIDE (LEE) – SW_19_1213; SW_19_1477; SW_19_1709 2008 – Satisfactory throughout with high ecological quality at three of the sites. Significant improvement was recorded at Crookstown (0610) where high ecological quality was recorded but the hydromorphological condition of the site was only moderate. Some artificial siltation was recorded along right-hand margin of river at the final location (1600) but overall quality was satisfactory. . SW_19_1213 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score. SW_19_1477 Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by physchem status SW_19_1709 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score.</p> <p>SHOURNAGH – SW_19_821; SW_19_823; SW_19_1827 2005 - No change. Continuing mostly satisfactory but again slightly polluted at Tower Bridge 2008 - Satisfactory throughout with high status at two of the locations. SW_19_821 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score. SW_19_823 Status of WB 2009: High status dictated by Q score. SW_19_1827 Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by Q score.</p> <p>DRIPSEY – SW_19_1910; SW_19_850; SW_19_1713 2001 - Satisfactory apart from uppermost location (0010) where large crops of filamentous algae were recorded downstream of forestry plantation. 2005- No change since previous survey. Satisfactory except at upper location (0010) where again slightly polluted. 2008 - No change with good quality at two of the three locations and the uppermost one continuing in high status. SW_19_1910 Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by Q score. SW_19_850 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score SW_19_1713 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score</p> <p>LEE (CORK) – SW_19_1663 2001- No significant change. Satisfactory apart from Inishcarra Bridge (0600) where again highly eutrophic. The protected pearl mussel has apparently become scarce in the river in the past two decades. 2005- Major disruption to fauna at first location, upstream of Gouganebarra Lake (0010), where salmonid parr and other age classes had been killed. The pH of the water was 10.66 on the day, outside the limit of tolerance for these fish, which resulted from concreting work on a small bridge upstream of the sampling site. Further downstream the water quality status was the same as that of the previous survey with highly eutrophic conditions again recorded at Inishcarra Bridge (0600). 2008- Satisfactory apart from at Inishcarra Bridge where again poor ecological quality was recorded. SW_19_1663 Status of WB 2009: Poor status dictated by Q score</p> <p>MARTIN – SW_19_838; SW_19_191 2001 - No change since last survey with the first and final location (0100, 0600) again unsatisfactory due respectively to moderate and slight pollution effects. The sources of the pollution are suspected to be agricultural at the former and domestic (Blarney) at the latter. 2005- Satisfactory throughout, for only the second time since surveys began in 1971, following improvements in condition at the uppermost (0100) and lowermost(0600) locations. 2008 - Satisfactory apart from uppermost location where only moderate status. . SW_19_838 Status of WB 2009: Good status dictated by Q score and physchem SW_19_191 Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by Q score</p> <p>OWENBOY (CORK) – SW_19_1321; SW_19_1584; SW_19_1968 2005 - Deterioration, to moderately polluted conditions, at two locations (0200, 0600) since previous survey in 2003. Continuing slightly polluted at lowermost location (1400). 2008 - Continuing with only moderate ecological quality at final location but otherwise satisfactory with good status. SW_19_1321 Status of WB 2009: Good status, dictated by Q score SW_19_1584 Status of WB 2009: Poor status dictated by Q score SW_19_1968 Status of WB 2009: Moderate status dictated by Q score</p>

Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan

PRESSURES/RISKS	
Nutrient sources	Main source of TP is from unsewered industry (64%) and agriculture (26%).
Point pressures	24 WWTP - ghabullogue, Ballincollig New WWTP, Ballinhassig, Ballygarvan, Blarney/Tower WWTP, Cloghroe WWTP, Cloughduv, Coachford WWTP, Crookstown, Crossbarry, Dripsey WWTP, Five Mile Bridge, Grenagh, Half Way, Kerrypike, Killeens, Kilumney, Rylane, Whitechurch, Carrigrenan, Cobh, North Cobh, Passage/Monkstown, Ringaskiddy; 2 WTP (Inniscarra Pws, Lee Rd. Water Works); 21 Section 4s 26 IPPC's 1 contaminated site
WWTP risks	The following WWTPs are causign risk: Ballincollig New WWTP Ballygarvan Blarney/Tower WWTP Carrigrenan Cloghroe WWTP Coachford WWTP Cobh Crookstown Crossbarry Dripsey WWTP Killeens Passage/Monkstown Ringaskiddy Ringaskiddy Carrigaline Crosshaven Whitechurch

PRESSURES/RISKS	
Quarries, Mines & Landfills	14 quarries and 5 landfills. 3 WB at risk from quarries - SW_19_1663, SW_19_1584, SW_19_1968.
Agriculture	39 WBs at risk - SW_19_1520, SW_19_769, SW_19_1827, SW_19_1709, SW_19_1304, SW_19_1321, SW_19_1110, SW_19_1744, SW_19_1968, SW_19_1601, SW_19_163, SW_19_1451, SW_19_1964, SW_19_1825, SW_19_1717, SW_19_820, SW_19_191, SW_19_1652, SW_19_841, SW_19_1473, SW_19_838, SW_19_1480, SW_19_850, SW_19_823, SW_19_1713, SW_19_1663, SW_19_1213, SW_19_1477, SW_19_821, SW_19_1651, SW_19_1501, SW_19_1536, SW_19_1559, SW_19_269, SW_19_1686, SW_19_1280, SW_19_1584, SW_19_1695, SW_19_1937.
On-site systems	There are 15275 septic tanks in this WMU. 963 of these are located in areas of very high or extreme risk.
Forestry	Significant area of SW_19_1910 is under forestry
Dangerous substances	None at risk
Morphology	3 WBs at risk - SW_19_1663, SW_19_1744, SW_19_1825 - Water Regulation and Impoundments - Inniscarra Reservoir is a HMWB. (the local authority also note some drainage & channelisation of WB 19-1584 in the past particularly between Ballinhassig & Halfway when road was realigned, also some drainage upstream of Halfway in 2006)
Abstractions	1 WB at risk - SW_19_1663
Other	Local authority note possible impact of Bride confluence with Lee upstream of Inniscarra Bridge due to different chemistry of river waters (19-1663)



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Future Pressures and Developments

Throughout the river basin management cycle future pressures and developments will need to be managed to ensure compliance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive and the Programme of Measures will need to be developed to ensure issues associated with these new pressures are addressed.

Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan

SELECTED ACTION PROGRAMME	
NB All relevant basic measures and general supplementary measures/surveys apply	
Point Sources	Section 4 & IPPC licensed facilities – review licenses See below for WWTP action programme.
Diffuse Sources	AGRICULTURE - Good Agricultural Practice Regulations and Enforcement FORESTRY – investigate impact of forestry on SW_19_1910 Septic Tanks: At Risk septic tanks are to be prioritised for inspections. Subsequent upgrade or connection to municipal systems depends on inspection and economic tests.
Other	Protection of drinking water, abstraction control and future licensing. Ensure licensing of quarries under Section 4 of Water Pollution Act 1977. MORPHOLOGY - Investigation into the impact of historical channelisation on morphological and fish status between Ballinhassig & Halfway. Carry out impassable barriers investigation at SW_19_1663, SW_19_1744, SW_19_1825.

Discharge		Measures							Waterbody	
Point Source Discharge	County	Plants Requiring Capital Works	Agglomerations Requiring Further Investigation Prior to Capital Works	Plants Required to Commence Implementation of Pollution Reduction Programmes for Shellfish Waters	Plants Requiring the Implementation of an Appropriate Performance Management System	Plants Requiring the Investigation of CSO's	Plants Required to Ensure Capacity of Treatment Plant is not Exceeded	Extended Timescale for Measure Implementation	Waterbody Code	Extended Deadline to Achieve Waterbody Objective
Ballincollig New WW	Cork South	Yes						No	SW_19_1663	Yes
Ballygarvan	Cork South						Yes	No	SW_19_1968	No
Blarney/Tower WWT	Cork South					Yes	Yes	Yes	SW_19_1827	Yes
Carrigrenan	Cork City	Yes		Yes				Yes	SW_060_0750	Yes
Cloghroe WWTP	Cork South				Yes		Yes	No	SW_19_841	No
Coachford WWTP	Cork South		Yes				Yes	Yes	SW_19_1663	Yes
Cobh	Cork South	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	SW_060_0750	Yes
Crookstown	Cork South		Yes					No	SW_19_1477	No
Crossbarry	Cork South					Yes		No	SW_19_1584	No
Dripsey WWTP	Cork South				Yes			No	SW_19_1713	No
Killeens	Cork South	Yes						No	SW_19_769	No
Passage/Monkstown	Cork South	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	SW_060_0750	Yes
Ringaskiddy	Cork South		Yes					Yes	SW_060_0000	Yes
Ringaskiddy Carrigal	Cork South	Yes	Yes	Yes				Yes	SW_060_0000	Yes
Whitechurch	Cork South						Yes	No	SW_19_1520	No

OBJECTIVES	
Good status 2015	Protect 18 waterbodies.
Alternative Objectives	Restore 25 waterbodies by 2021(SW_19_1110, SW_19_1152, SW_19_1304, SW_19_1321, SW_19_1451, SW_19_1477, SW_19_1520, SW_19_1536, SW_19_1559, SW_19_1584, SW_19_1601, SW_19_163, SW_19_1663, SW_19_1686, SW_19_1695, SW_19_1717, SW_19_1744, SW_19_1825, SW_19_1827, SW_19_191, SW_19_1910, SW_19_1964, SW_19_1968, SW_19_269, SW_19_769) – extended deadline for nitrogen losses to surface water via groundwater. (Two of which are also extended to allow wastewater infrastructure to be put in place (SW_19_1827 and SW_19_1663))

Transitional Status – Refer to separate transitional waters action programme
Groundwater Status – Refer to separate groundwater action programme

Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

IE_SW_LowerLee/Owenboy																	
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements				Supporting Elements				Protected Areas					Objective	Date objective to be achieved
			Macrobenthos (O)	Freshwater Mussel	Fish	Phytoplankton (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants	Physio-chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation	Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Drinking Water		
SW_19_1110	N	SW_19_1584									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1152	N	SW_18_2169									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1213	Y		G								G					GES	2009
SW_19_1280	N	SW_20_1209									G					GES	2009
SW_19_1304	N	SW_19_1536									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1321	Y		P							G	P					GES	2021
SW_19_1451	N	SW_19_755									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1473	N	SW_19_1480									H					HES	2009
SW_19_1477	Y		P								M	P				GES	2021
SW_19_1480	Y				H						H					HES	2009
SW_19_1501	N	SW_19_1709									G					GES	2009
SW_19_1520	N	SW_19_755									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1536	Y				P						P					GES	2021
SW_19_1559	N	SW_19_1875									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1584	Y		P								H	P				GES	2021
SW_19_1601	N	SW_19_1793									P					GES	2021
SW_19_163	N	SW_19_1744									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1651	N	SW_19_1480									H					HES	2009
SW_19_1652	N	SW_20_1209									G					GES	2009
SW_19_1663	Y		P								H	P			Y	GES	2021
SW_19_1686	N	SW_19_1875									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1695	N	SW_19_1875									P					GES	2021
SW_19_1709	Y		G								H	G				GES	2009
SW_19_1713	Y		G								G	G				GES	2009

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Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan - Rivers

IE_SW_LowerLee/Owenboy																	
Member State Code	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Donor Waterbody	Biological Elements				Supporting Elements				Protected Areas					Objective	Date objective to be achieved
			Macroinvertebrates (O)	Freshwater Pearl Mussel	Fish	Phytoplankton (Diatoms)	Morphology	Specific Pollutants	Physio-chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation	Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Drinking Water		
SW_19_1717	N	SW_19_1968									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1724	N	SW_19_1880									H					HES	2009
SW_19_1744	Y				P						P					GES	2021
SW_19_1825	N	SW_19_755									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1827	Y		G							M	M					GES	2021
SW_19_1854	N	SW_19_1880									H					HES	2009
SW_19_191	Y		M							G	M					GES	2021
SW_19_1910	Y		M							G	M					GES	2021
SW_19_1937	N	SW_19_1480									H					HES	2009
SW_19_1964	N	SW_19_1968									M					GES	2021
SW_19_1968	Y		M								H	M				GES	2021
SW_19_269	N	SW_19_1477										P				GES	2021
SW_19_769	Y		G								M	M				GES	2021
SW_19_820	N	SW_19_1480										H				HES	2009
SW_19_821	Y		G									G				GES	2009
SW_19_823	Y		H									H				HES	2009
SW_19_838	Y		G								G	G				GES	2009
SW_19_841	N	SW_19_1480										H				HES	2009
SW_19_850	Y		G									H	G			GES	2009

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Lower Lee Owenboy Water Management Unit Action Plan - Lakes

IE_SW_LowerLee/Owenboy																
Member State Code	Name	Monitored Y (Extrapolated N)	Biological Elements			Supporting Elements				Protected Areas					Objective	Date objective to be achieved
			Macrophytes	Chlorophyll	Fish	Morphology	Nutrient Enrichment	Physico Chemical	Ecological Status	Chemical Status	Special Area of Conservation	Special Protection Area	Nutrient Sensitive Waters	Bathing Water		
SW_19_138	Inniscarra Reservoir	Y	M	M			G	G	M					Y	GEP	2015

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