

Environmental Protection Agency

National Inspection Plan 2013

An Interim Review

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a statutory body responsible for protecting the environment in Ireland. We regulate and police activities that might otherwise cause pollution. We ensure there is solid information on environmental trends so that necessary actions are taken. Our priorities are protecting the Irish environment and ensuring that development is sustainable.

The EPA is an independent public body established in July 1993 under the Environmental Protection Agency Act, 1992. Its sponsor in Government is the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

LICENSING

We license the following to ensure that their emissions 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 manufacturing, cement manufacturing, power plants);
- intensive agriculture;
- the contained use and controlled release of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs);
- large petrol storage facilities;
- waste water discharges.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

- Conducting over 2,000 audits and inspections of EPA licensed facilities every year.
- Overseeing local authorities' environmental protection responsibilities in the areas of - air, noise, waste, waste-water and water quality.
- Working with local authorities and the Gardaí to stamp out illegal waste activity by co-ordinating a national enforcement network, targeting offenders, conducting investigations and overseeing remediation.
- Prosecuting those who flout environmental law and damage the environment as a result of their actions.

MONITORING, ANALYSING AND REPORTING ON THE ENVIRONMENT

- Monitoring air quality and the quality of rivers, lakes, tidal waters and ground waters; measuring water levels and river flows.
- Independent reporting to inform decision making by national and local government.

REGULATING IRELAND'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Quantifying Ireland's emissions of greenhouse gases in the context of our Kyoto commitments.
- Implementing the Emissions Trading Directive, involving over 100 companies who are major generators of carbon dioxide in Ireland.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- Co-ordinating research on environmental issues (including air and water quality, climate change, biodiversity, environmental technologies).

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- Assessing the impact of plans and programmes on the Irish environment (such as waste management and development plans).

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, EDUCATION AND GUIDANCE

- Providing guidance to the public and to industry on various environmental topics (including licence applications, waste prevention and environmental regulations).
- Generating greater environmental awareness (through environmental television programmes and primary and secondary schools' resource packs).

PROACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Promoting waste prevention and minimisation projects through the co-ordination of the National Waste Prevention Programme, including input into the implementation of Producer Responsibility Initiatives.
- Enforcing Regulations such as Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) and substances that deplete the ozone layer.
- Developing a National Hazardous Waste Management Plan to prevent and manage hazardous waste.

MANAGEMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE EPA

The organisation is managed by a full time Board, consisting of a Director General and four Directors.

The work of the EPA is carried out across four offices:

- Office of Climate, Licensing and Resource Use
- Office of Environmental Enforcement
- Office of Environmental Assessment
- Office of Communications and Corporate Services

The EPA is assisted by an Advisory Committee of twelve members who meet several times a year to discuss issues of concern and offer advice to the Board.



National Inspection Plan

Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2013

An Interim Review for the Period 1st July to 28th February 2014

Environmental Protection Agency
An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil
Johnstown Castle Estate
Wexford
Ireland

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NATIONAL INSPECTION PLAN
Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2013

An Interim Review for the period 1st July 2013 to 28th February 2014

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Introduction

Domestic waste water, when not managed correctly, may contaminate natural waters causing pollution and endangering human health. The [National Inspection Plan for Domestic Waste Water Treatment Systems 2013](#) (the Plan) was published by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in February 2013. The aim of the Plan is to protect water and human health by using a two-strand approach of locally delivered education and awareness strategies with a risk-based inspection process. The Plan is delivered by Local Authorities and the number of inspections for each county is allocated on a risk basis.



The purpose of this interim review is to assess the progress made by Local Authorities in implementing the Plan during the first eight months of the first cycle of the Plan, i.e. the period from 1st July 2013 to 28th February 2014. This is an interim review and there is another four months to go in this first cycle, ending on June 30th 2014. The EPA will undertake a full review following completion of the first cycle of the Plan.

For more detailed information, please refer to the EPA's [Plan](#).

Implementation Support

The EPA has provided a number of supports to the Local Authority inspectors:

- Training on the implementation of the Plan was held in June 2013.
- An online 'Septic Tank Inspectors Network' page was put in place to allow communication between the EPA and the inspectors and to facilitate discussion among inspectors.
- An online inspection system allows the Local Authorities manage the inspection process and to generate inspection reports, advisory notices and statistics relating to their inspections.
- On-going support in dealing with queries from inspectors.

Engagement Strategies

The Plan requires an initial focus on citizen engagement strategies aimed at advising, educating and assisting the public to take the necessary steps to properly operate and maintain their treatment systems. The EPA oversees the implementation of the citizen engagement strategy by the Local Authorities. Extensive media coverage (approximately 150 newspaper articles) in 2013 contributed to raising awareness, particularly in relation to the need for registration, operation and maintenance, and the inspection regime. The current registration rate for treatment systems is approximately 90%.

National Strategies

The EPA appeared on a segment of the national environmental awareness TV programme 'Ecoeye'. The initial screening (January 2013) and a rerun (September/October 2013) attracted over 750,000 viewers. The programme featured septic tanks and their possible health effects and highlighted the need to register, operate and maintain these systems. The EPA has also maintained and updated the information relating to treatment systems on its website, including a new section called ['Householder Information on septic tanks'](#).

[Literature for homeowners](#) was prepared by a working group established by the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG). These leaflets have been distributed to all Local Authorities, the Health Service Executive, the National Federation of Group Water Schemes and other interested groups. These groups are distributing the leaflets through their normal community networks.

Local Authority Strategies

At the request of the EPA, most Local Authorities have provided details of the engagement strategies employed to date, and a summary is presented in Table 1. The most popular methods have been to distribute the information leaflets from the DECLG, either directly or through other stakeholder groups, and to place information on local authority websites. Some Local Authorities have specifically targeted homeowners in priority catchments (e.g. Sligo Co. Co.).

Some Local Authorities have held public information meetings specifically to provide a forum for this topic (e.g. Galway Co. Co.) and many have taken the opportunity to engage with stakeholders through existing networks, such as community groups (e.g. Cork Co. Co.). Environmental awareness officers visiting schools are bringing the issue to the attention of the younger members of the community (e.g. Mayo Co. Co.).

Attempts to reach the widest possible audience have included the use of advertisements (e.g. Kerry Co. Co.) and environmental awareness programmes (e.g. Leitrim Co. Co.) on local radio.

The use of social media and e-mails to registered homeowners tends to be concentrated in the weeks leading up to commencement of inspections. Some Local Authorities who have not yet begun to carry out inspections are planning publicity campaigns around the commencement of inspections.

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**Table 1: Summary of Engagement strategies by Local Authority for the period up to the 31st December 2013
(Information submitted by the 21st March 2014)**

Local Authority	Article in Newspaper /other publication	Newspaper Advertisement	Radio interview	Radio Advertisement	Stakeholder Meeting	School Visit	Leaflet Distribution	Social media	Local Authority website	Email/letters to registered owners
Carlow	✓						✓		✓	
Cavan	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clare	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Cork					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Donegal							✓		✓	
Dublin County Councils	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Galway		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Galway City									✓	
Kerry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Kildare					✓	✓	✓		✓	
Kilkenny							✓		✓	
Laois					✓		✓	✓	✓	
Leitrim	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Limerick	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
Longford	✓					✓	✓		✓	
Louth					✓		✓			✓
Mayo		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Meath		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓
Monaghan	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓	
Offaly	✓		✓				✓		✓	
Roscommon	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sligo	✓						✓		✓	
Tipperary North	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tipperary South						✓	✓		✓	
Waterford	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Westmeath	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Wexford		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wicklow							✓		✓	✓

Inspections

The *Water Services Act 2007 (Registration and Inspections) Regulations 2012* (S.I. No. 384) sets out the content of an inspection and the requirements for the appointment of inspectors by the EPA. Approximately 130 participants have successfully completed a training course developed and delivered by the Local Authority National Training Group. The EPA has appointed 93 Local Authority inspectors to date. All applications are submitted through the online inspection system.

The purpose of the inspection is to check that the treatment system is fit for purpose and is not giving rise to a risk to public health or the environment. Where issues are identified during an inspection, an advisory notice is issued to the homeowner specifying the measures to be carried out. Only those inspections which were carried out during 01/07/2013 – 28/02/2014 and have been submitted into the online inspection system by the 21st March 2014 are included in this review.

The Plan requires that a minimum of 1,000 inspections are carried out by Local Authorities over a twelve-month period starting in July 2013.

Inspection numbers (see Tables 2 & 3):

The first risk based inspections under the Plan were carried out in August 2013. The number of inspections has been allocated according to risk and the area of the county in each risk zone and should be adhered to.

Local authorities in 22 counties commenced inspections – Carlow, Limerick, Louth, Meath and Westmeath had completed their allocation by the end of February 2014 (see map below). 423 full inspections were carried out in the period from 01/07/2013 to 28/02/2014. One re-inspection has been carried out on foot of an application by the homeowner. 199 systems passed and 224 failed, i.e. a compliance rate of 47%. Five verification inspections were carried out following completion of measures.

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Table 2: Number of inspections carried out per risk category during period 01/07/2013-28/02/2014 (actual) compared to the allocation under the Plan (target)

	Outside catchment areas of sensitive receptors										Inside catchment areas of sensitive receptors							
	Zone 1A Low		Zone 2A Moderate		Zone 3A High		Zone 4A Very High		Zone 1B Low		Zone 2B Moderate		Zone 3B High		Zone 4B Very High			
	Target	Actual ¹	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Carlow	12	12	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	12	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Cavan	48	18	2	0	3	1	5	0	38	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clare	55	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	9	0	10	0	6	0	6	0	16	0
Cork	99	35	13	5	6	1	6	2	18	5	15	6	8	3	9	3	24	10
Donegal	80	0	8	0	4	0	6	0	33	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	17	0
Dublin	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Galway	98	48	8	7	4	6	4	0	25	15	14	3	6	3	8	0	29	14
Kerry	57	26	9	0	5	5	6	3	26	13	6	5	1	0	1	0	3	0
Kildare	25	3	3	3	2	0	2	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kilkenny	31	8	4	4	4	3	4	0	14	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0
Laois	26	9	2	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	5	5	2	0	2	0	6	4
Leitrim	29	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Limerick	50	52	4	4	4	6	7	5	28	28	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	4
Longford	17	8	2	1	2	1	2	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louth	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mayo	47	14	13	7	5	0	5	2	11	4	6	1	2	0	2	0	3	0
Meath	40	42	5	7	3	3	4	4	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Monaghan	33	12	1	2	2	0	4	1	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Offaly	16	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roscommon	33	19	5	5	3	0	4	4	14	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2
Sligo	26	16	4	0	2	0	3	0	12	3	1	8	0	5	1	0	3	0
Tipperary	39	29	12	8	5	3	5	5	12	10	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Waterford	16	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Westmeath	14	22	5	10	2	4	2	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wexford	53	7	3	0	3	2	3	0	32	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	9	0
Wicklow	25	23	4	4	2	3	2	1	8	4	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	4

¹ Data includes all full inspections carried out by the 28th February 2014 and submitted to DWWA by 21st March 2014.

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Table 3: Number of inspections and compliance rate completed by the 28/02/2014 compared to target set in the National Inspection Plan 2013

County	Target number of inspections 01/07/2013 - 31/06/2014	Inspections completed by 28/02/2014 ²	Total No. of Compliant Inspections	Total No. of Non-Compliant Inspections	Comment
Carlow	12	12	8	4	Inspections completed
Cavan	48	18	5	13	
Clare	55	0	0	0	Clare Co Co has confirmed that the specified number of inspections will be completed by Clare County Council within the reference period.
Cork	99	35	17	18	
Donegal	80	0	0	0	Donegal Co Co has indicated that an inspection plan has been developed and 10 homeowners have received notification of the planned inspections.
Dublin	15	1	1	0	
Galway	98	48	41	7	
Kerry	57	26	9	17	
Kildare	25	3	2	1	
Kilkenny	31	8	5	3	
Laois	26	9	4	5	
Leitrim	29	0	0	0	Leitrim Co Co indicated that inspections have not been carried out to date due to the departure of trained staff. Additional staff have now been trained and the sites that are scheduled for inspection have been identified.
Limerick	50	52	11	41	Inspections completed
Longford	17	8	6	2	
Louth	18	18	7	11	Inspections completed
Mayo	47	14	8	6	
Meath	40	42	16	26	Inspections completed
Monaghan	33	12	5	7	
Offaly	16	0	0	0	Offaly Co. Council are required to inspect 16 systems under this programme. All 16 properties have been identified. It is proposed to conduct surveys in April and May.
Roscommon	33	19	4	15	
Sligo	26	16	5	11	
Tipperary	39	29	12	17	
Waterford	16	1	1	0	
Westmeath	14	22	19	3	Inspections completed.
Wexford	53	7	4	3	
Wicklow	25	23	9	14	
Total	1000	423	199	224	

² Data includes all full inspections carried out by the 28th February 2014 and submitted to DWWA by 21st March 2014.

Advisory notice numbers (see Table 4):

224 advisory notices were issued to the owners of non-compliant treatment systems. Of these, 197 notices remain open and 27 have been closed. Advisory notices are closed where improvement measures are put in place, this may take three to six months depending on the nature of the measures. Two requests for time extensions to carry out improvement measures were made and granted. Where a re-inspection was carried out, the failures were confirmed and the advisory notice remains open.

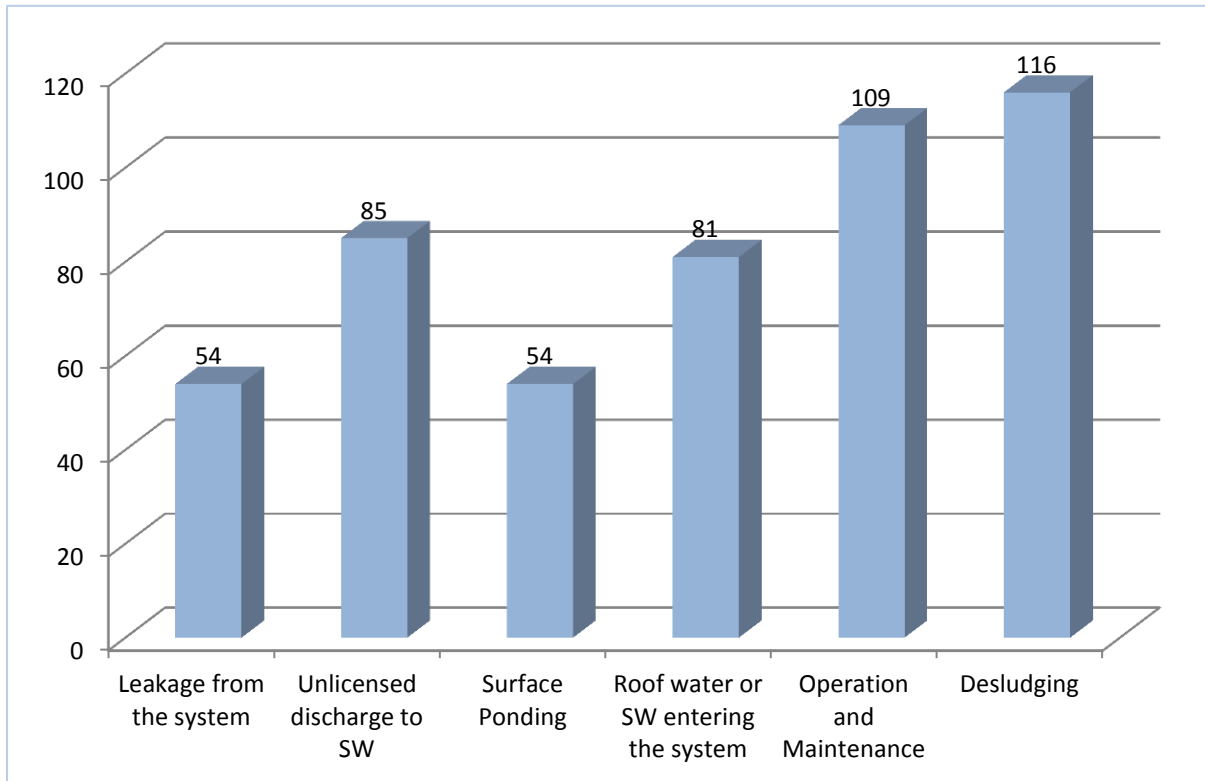
Table 4: Compliance Status of Advisory Notices as a result of inspections carried out from 01/07/2013 to 28/02/2014

	Total # Advisory Notices Submitted	Total # Open Advisory Notices	Total # Closed Advisory Notices
Carlow	4	3	1
Cavan	13	10	3
Cork	18	17	1
Dublin	0	0	0
Galway	7	7	0
Kerry	17	15	2
Kildare	1	1	0
Kilkenny	3	3	0
Laois	5	5	0
Limerick	41	33	8
Longford	2	2	0
Louth	11	2	9
Mayo	6	3	3
Meath	26	26	0
Monaghan	7	7	0
Roscommon	15	15	0
Sligo	11	11	0
Tipperary	17	17	0
Waterford	0	0	0
Westmeath	3	3	0
Wexford	3	3	0
Wicklow	14	14	0
Total	224	197	27

Reasons for treatment system non-compliance (see Table 5):

A number of different types of problem may occur with treatment systems which could give rise to a risk to public health or the environment and lead to the system failing to comply. The figure below shows the number of times each of these problems was identified during the inspections. Not properly operating, maintaining, or desludging a system were the most common problems found.

In 138 cases, it was the opinion of the inspector that the system constituted or was likely to constitute a risk to human health or the environment.



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Table 5: Advisory Notices and reasons for non-compliance as a result of inspections carried out from 01/07/2013 to 28/02/2014

	Total # of Inspections ³	Total # of Advisory Notices	Leakage from the system	Unlicensed discharge to SW	Surface Ponding	Roof water or SW entering the system	Operation and Maintenance	Desludging	Risk to human health or the environment
			Section 2(1)a	Section 2(1)b	Section 2(1)c	Section 2(2)	Section 2(3)	Section 3(1)	Section 70H(4)(b)
Carlow	12	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Cavan	18	13	0	1	1	3	1	13	3
Cork	35	18	6	8	3	5	7	12	10
Galway	48	7	6	5	6	2	6	2	7
Kerry	26	17	3	7	3	6	5	7	8
Kildare	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Kilkenny	8	3	1	0	1	1	2	2	0
Laois	9	5	1	3	1	2	1	2	3
Limerick	52	41	6	15	6	16	19	22	22
Longford	8	2	2	2	0	2	2	3	2
Louth	18	11	1	1	0	6	2	7	9
Mayo	14	6	3	0	1	0	4	6	6
Meath	42	26	1	16	3	7	11	5	19
Monaghan	12	7	1	0	3	3	5	0	3
Roscommon	19	15	15	10	9	7	18	6	14
Sligo	16	11	3	6	7	4	8	11	8
Tipperary	29	17	2	6	3	6	8	10	11
Westmeath	22	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	2
Wexford	7	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
Wicklow	23	14	1	4	4	6	4	6	10
Total	423	224	54	85	54	81	109	116	138

³ Data includes all full inspections submitted to DWWA by the 28th February 2014 and submitted to DWWA by 21st March 2014.

Summary

This interim review finds that implementation of the National Inspection Plan has commenced, with most Local Authorities reporting action to engage with homeowners and having started inspections. While it is too early to draw definitive conclusions on a national scale, it can be seen that not properly operating, maintaining, or desludging a system were the most common problems and this may be putting the environment and the health of those living near such systems at risk.

While the Local Authorities have until the end of June 2014 to complete their inspections, where inspections have not yet commenced, it is important that these are scheduled and completed in a timely manner. Where the target number of inspections has been completed, it should be noted that Local Authorities may continue to carry out inspections under the Plan as they see fit, as further inspections will be required under future cycles of the Plan. Continued engagement is vital to inform homeowners that they can take simple steps to ensure that their systems pass and contribute to protecting their local environment and human health.

The EPA will undertake a full review of the National Inspection Plan following completion of the first cycle of the Plan, i.e. the period from 01/07/2013 to 30/06/2014. The primary purpose of the review will be to ensure that the strategies implemented are successful and effective in protecting human health and the environment. The knowledge gained from the engagement activities and inspections carried out during the first cycle of the Plan will inform this review and any modifications necessary for future cycles of the Plan.

An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil

Is í an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (EPA) comhlachta reachtúil a chosnaíonn an comhshaoil do mhuintir na tíre go léir. Rialaímid agus déanaimid maoirsiú ar ghníomhaíochtaí a d'fhéadfadh truailliú a chruthú murach sin. Cinntímid go bhfuil eolas cruinn ann ar threochtaí comhshaoil ionas go nglactar aon chéim is gá. Is iad na príomhnithe a bhfuilimid gníomhach leo ná comhshaoil na hÉireann a chosaint agus cinntiú go bhfuil forbairt inbhuanaithe.

Is comhlacht poiblí neamhspleách í an Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil (EPA) a bunaíodh i mí Iúil 1993 faoin Acht fán nGníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comhshaoil 1992. Ó thaobh an Rialtais, is í an Roinn Comhshaoil, Pobal agus Rialtais Áitiúil.

ÁR bhFREAGRACHTAÍ

CEADÚNÚ

Bíonn ceadúnais á n-eisiúint againn i gcomhair na nithe seo a leanas chun a chinntiú nach mbíonn astuithe uathu ag cur sláinte an phobail ná an comhshaoil i mbaol:

- áiseanna dramhaíola (m.sh., líonadh talún, loisceoirí, stáisiúin aistriúcháin dramhaíola);
- gníomhaíochtaí tionsclaíocha ar scála mór (m.sh., déantúsaíocht cógaisíochta, déantúsaíocht stroighne, stáisiúin chumhachta);
- diantalmhaíocht;
- úsáid faoi shrian agus scaoileadh smachtaithe Orgánach Géinathraithe (GMO);
- mór-áiseanna stórais peitreal; agus
- scardadh dramhuisce.

FEIDHMIÚ COMHSHAOIL NÁISIÚNTA

- Stiúradh os cionn 2,000 iniúchadh agus cigireacht de áiseanna a fuair ceadúnas ón nGníomhaireacht gach bliain.
- Maoirsiú freagrachtaí cosanta comhshaoil údarás áitiúla thar sé earnáil - aer, fuaim, dramhaíl, dramhuisce agus caighdeán uisce.
- Obair le húdaráis áitiúla agus leis na Gardaí chun stop a chur le gníomhaíocht mhídhleathach dramhaíola trí chomhordú a dhéanamh ar líonra forfheidhmithe náisiúnta, díriú isteach ar chiontóirí, stiúradh fiosrúcháin agus maoirsiú leigheas na bhfadhbanna.
- An dlí a chur orthu siúd a bhriseann dlí comhshaoil agus a dhéanann dochar don chomhshaoil mar thoradh ar a ngníomhaíochtaí.

MONATÓIREACHT, ANAILÍS AGUS TUAIRISCIÚ AR AN GCOMHSHAOIL

- Monatóireacht ar chaighdeán aer agus caighdeáin aibhneacha, locha, uisce taoide agus uisce talaimh; leibhéil agus sruth aibhneacha a thomhas.
- Tuairisciú neamhspleách chun cabhrú le rialtais náisiúnta agus áitiúla cinntiú a dhéanamh.

RIALÚ ASTUITHE GÁIS CEAPTHA TEASA NA HÉIREANN

- Caimníochtú astuithe gáis ceaptha teasa na hÉireann i gcomhthéacs ár dtiomantas Kyoto.
- Cur i bhfeidhm na Treorach um Thrádáil Astuithe, a bhfuil baint aige le hos cionn 100 cuideachta atá ina mór-ghineadóirí dé-ocsaíd charbóin in Éirinn.

TAIGHDE AGUS FORBAIRT COMHSHAOIL

- Taighde ar shaincheisteanna comhshaoil a chomhordú (cosúil le caighdeán aer agus uisce, athrú aeráide, bithéagsúlacht, teicneolaíochtaí comhshaoil).

MEASÚNÚ STRAITÉISEACH COMHSHAOIL

- Ag déanamh measúnú ar thionchar phleananna agus chláracha ar chomhshaoil na hÉireann (cosúil le pleananna bainistíochta dramhaíola agus forbartha).

PLEANÁIL, OIDEACHAS AGUS TREOIR CHOMHSHAOIL

- Treoir a thabhairt don phobal agus do thionscal ar cheisteanna comhshaoil éagsúla (m.sh., iarratais ar cheadúnais, seachaint dramhaíola agus rialacháin chomhshaoil).
- Eolas níos fearr ar an gcomhshaoil a scaipeadh (trí cláracha teilifíse comhshaoil agus pacáistí acmhainne do bhunscoileanna agus do mheánscoileanna).

BAINISTÍOCHT DRAMHAÍOLA FHORGHNÍOMHACH

- Cur chun cinn seachaint agus laghdú dramhaíola trí chomhordú An Chláir Náisiúnta um Chosc Dramhaíola, lena n-áirítear cur i bhfeidhm na dTionscnamh Freagrachta Táirgeoirí.
- Cur i bhfeidhm Rialachán ar nós na treoracha maidir le Trealamh Leictreach agus Leictreonach Caite agus le Srianadh Substaintí Guaiseacha agus substaintí a dhéanann ídiú ar an gcrios ózón.
- Plean Náisiúnta Bainistíochta um Dramhaíl Ghuaiseach a fhorbairt chun dramhaíl ghuaiseach a sheachaint agus a bhainistiú.

STRUCHTÚR NA GNÍOMHAIREACHTA

Bunaíodh an Ghníomhaireacht i 1993 chun comhshaoil na hÉireann a chosaint. Tá an eagraíocht á bhainistiú ag Bord lánaimseartha, ar a bhfuil Príomhstíúrthóir agus ceithre Stíúrthóir.

Tá obair na Ghníomhaireachta ar siúl trí ceithre Oifig:

- An Oifig Aeráide, Ceadúnaithe agus Úsáide Acmhainní
- An Oifig um Fhorfheidhmiúchán Comhshaoil
- An Oifig um Measúnacht Comhshaoil
- An Oifig Cumarsáide agus Seirbhísí Corparáide

Tá Coiste Chomhairleach ag an nGníomhaireacht le cabhrú léi. Tá dáréag ball air agus tagann siad le chéile cúpla uair in aghaidh na bliana le plé a dhéanamh ar cheisteanna ar ábhar imní iad agus le comhairle a thabhairt don Bhord.

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