

Appendix 2. Project Description

2.10. Construction Environmental Management Plan (AR, 2026)

AtkinsRéalis



Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

Bord Gáis Energy Ltd.

February 2026

CASHLA PEAKER PLANT

Notice

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List of Acronyms

The following list of abbreviations have been used within this document:

AIS – Air Insulated Substations

BGE – Bord Gáis Energy

BRE - Building Research Establishment

BS – British Standard

CIRIA – Construction Industry Research and Information Association

ECP - Environmental Control Plans

EIAR – Environmental Impact Assessment Report

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

ESBN – Electricity Supply Board Networks

EU – European Union

GCC – Galway County Council

GSI – Geological Survey of Ireland

kV – Kilovolts

MSDS – Material Safety Data sheet

MW - Megawatts

NMS – National Monument Service

NIAH – National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

NIS – Natura Impact Statement

OHL – Overhead Line

OPW – Office of Public Works

SAC – Special Area of Conservation

SMR – Sites and Monuments Record

SPA – Special Area of Conservation

TMP – Traffic Management Plan



1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by AtkinsRéalis Ireland, on behalf of Bord Gáis Energy Ltd. (BGE), as part of the supporting documents required for a planning application for a proposed project (i.e. gas-fired power plant named 'Cashla Peaker Plant') at Rathmorrissy/Pollnagroagh, Co. Galway, as presented in Figure 1-1. The proposed project lands are hereafter referred to as 'the Site,' or the 'Proposed Project'.

1.2 Purpose of Construction Environment Management Plan

The purpose of this CEMP is to provide recommended measures to avoid, minimise and control potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project. The CEMP will document BGE's commitment to safeguarding the environment through the identification, avoidance, and mitigation of the potential negative environmental effects associated with the Proposed Project. The works Contractor(s) will undertake the works in accordance with the provisions of the CEMP. This may be added to, to address other detailed construction matters. The CEMP will be updated by the Contractor(s) to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the Proposed Project.

The CEMP aims to define good practice as well as specific actions required to implement mitigation measures, as identified in the following environmental reports and documents, submitted to support the Proposed Project:

- AtkinsRéalis. 2026. Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment (FRA);
- AtkinsRéalis. 2026. Natura Impact Statement (NIS);
- AtkinsRéalis. 2026. Engineering Planning Report;
- AtkinsRéalis. 2026. Construction Stage Traffic Management Plan (CTMP).
- AtkinsRealis 2025. Outdoor Lighting Plan.
- AtkinsRéalis, 2026. Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR, Volume 1 to 3).

The party responsible for the preparation of the CEMP is likely to change over the life of a project. In the absence of Irish guidelines, the UK guidelines LA 120 Environmental management, March 2020 for CEMP were followed.

1.3 Structure

This CEMP has been structured as follows:

- Section 1 outlines the purpose of the CEMP and introduces the Proposed Project;
- Section 2 describes in detail the Proposed Project;
- Section 3 outlines the minimum standards, legislation and guidance required by the Contractor during the development of the CEMP;
- Section 4 identifies the relevant roles and responsibilities for developing, implementing, maintaining, and monitoring environmental management;
- Section 5 sets out the mechanisms through which environmental requirements will be managed;
- Section 6 sets out the general requirements of this CEMP;
- Section 7 a summary of minimum requirements that should be implemented by the Contractor; and,
- Section 8 sets out the procedures for the Emergency Response Plan.





Figure 1-1 – Site Location Map



2. The Proposed Project

2.1 Site Location and Surrounding Land Use

The Proposed Project boundary is presented in Figure 1-1, which includes a gas fired power plant (named Cashla Peaker Plant), as detailed further below, as well as the construction of an ESB substation compound within the Peaker Plant site, and associated infrastructure, the construction of approximately 8.1 kilometres (km) of an underground grid connection route and laying of cable from the proposed ESB Substation (in the Cashla Peaker Plant Site) to the Cashla 220 kV Substation, along the L7109, L71093, L7108 and L3103 roads. The construction methodology includes three horizontal directional drilling (HDD) operations beneath the M6 and M17 motorways to minimise surface disruption.

2.2 Proposed Project

The following provides a summary description of the project assessed as part of the EIAR. The overall project is subject to two separate planning applications: one for the proposed Cashla Peaker Plant and one for the electricity transmission infrastructure. The project will function as a balancing asset, operating intermittently during periods of low renewable energy generation and high electricity demand. Notwithstanding the dual consenting approach, the developments constitute a single, integrated project, whereby the peaker plant will generate electricity for supply to the national grid. The submission of separate planning applications arises solely from planning legislation requirements, which necessitate distinct applications for Strategic Infrastructure Development (SID).

Each application will seek a 10-year permission and detail on the relevant statutory development description is set out in the planning application form.

The proposed operational life is up to and including the 31st of December 2050, which is tied to Ireland's Climate Action Plan 2025.

The project site is approximately 19.17 hectares. This is broken down into the 'Cashla Peaker Plant Site' which is approximately 11.54 hectares and is located within the townlands of Pollnagroagh and Rathmorrissy, Athenry, Co. Galway. The balance, 7.63 hectares, relates to the grid connection and substation and is located across the townlands of Rathmorrissy, Pollnagroagh, Moanbaun, Castlelambert, Knocknacreeva, Caraunduff, Caherbriskaun, Lisheenkyle East, Barrettspark, Cashla, Athenry, Co. Galway. The grid connection route traverses approximately 8.1km including along the L7109, L71093, L7108 and L3103 roads.

The project comprises the following infrastructure:

- a) The construction of an open-cycle gas turbine (OCGT) and generator with ancillary equipment including a 30m high stack and emissions monitoring unit, fuel storage and supply systems, cooling and air systems, compressed air and gas handling skids, a grid step-up transformer within a bund, an auxiliary transformer, a generator circuit breaker and an emergency diesel generator. The construction of ten buildings on-site including one single-storey administration building (approximately 390sqm), one single storey ESB Substation building (approximately 32.5sqm), one single-storey workshop building (approximately 750.5sqm), one single storey water treatment plant building (approximately 104sqm), fuel forwarding and unloading area (approximately 104sqm), one single-storey electrical control building (approximately 243.5sqm), one single storey gas analyser kiosk (approximately 6.25sqm), one single-storey boiler house kiosk (approximately 37sqm), one single-storey ancillary pressure reduction kiosk (approximately 26sqm) and a single-storey electrical and instrumentation kiosk (approximately 19sqm). The installation of five above-ground tanks including two bunded fuel tanks (approximately 11.1m high), one fire and service water tank (approximately 13m high), one demineralised water tank (approximately 15.4m high) and one demineralised waste tank (approximately 5m high).



- b) The construction of a Gas Networks Ireland (GNI) above ground pressure regulating installation, known as an Above Ground Installation (AGI). The AGI (named Rathmorrissy AGI) will connect to the mains transmission gas network which exists within the site. The AGI infrastructure will occupy an enclosed area of approximately 2,500 sq.m. It encompasses five single-storey buildings: the gas analyser kiosk (approximately 6.25 sqm), the boiler house kiosk (approximately 37 sqm) including 10 no boiler flues approximately 5.67 m above ground level and emergency generator, two pressure reduction kiosks – main (approximately 72 sqm) including approximately 5.24 m high vents, and ancillary (approximately 21.7 sqm) including approximately 3.72 high vents – and the electrical and instrumentation kiosk (approximately 19 sqm). Ancillary infrastructure will include a gas meter, filters, heat exchangers, and above-ground pipework.

The compound will include lighting, 3 no. parking spaces, internal access routes, concrete bases to support the infrastructure, and stone-chipped surfacing. It will be secured by an approximately 2.4 m high fence with an access gate.

It is noted that the connection to the existing mains gas network (Mayo–Galway pipeline (BGE/85)) will be undertaken via a new transmission pipeline (named GNI146). The GNI146 gas pipeline is subject to Section 39A Consent under the Gas Act 1976, as amended.

- c) Ancillary works including the provision of a new gated vehicular entrance off the L3103, the construction of an access road from the proposed Cashla Peaker Plant Site entrance to the new entrance off the L3103, the demolition of one farm outbuilding (in ruin), construction of internal access roads, hardstanding, security fencing (2.4m high), CCTV and gates, provision of a wastewater treatment system and associated underground wastewater storage tanks, drainage (foul and storm), soakaway retention pond, propane tank, construction of underground firewater retention tanks, provision of parking (12 no. spaces including mobility and EV Parking) and laydown area, 20 no. cycle parking spaces, landscaping and all ancillary on-site development works.
- d) The electricity transmission infrastructure comprises the construction of an ESB substation compound within the Cashla Peaker Plant site. The infrastructure will include a 4-bay 220 kV substation incorporating a single-storey Air-Insulated Switchgear (AIS) substation building (approximately 388sqm) and access road; a 36m high telecommunications mast; a shunt reactor, ancillary works including lighting, security fencing (2.4m high), internal tracks, and 4 no. carparking spaces. It also consists of the construction of approximately 8.1 kilometres of an underground grid connection route and laying of cable from the proposed ESB Substation in the Cashla Peaker Plant Site to the Cashla 220kV Substation. The construction methodology includes three horizontal directional drilling (HDD) operations beneath the M6 and M17 motorways to minimise surface disruption.

The Cashla Peaker Plant involves an activity that will require an Industrial Emission (IE) Licence from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This ensures that the project meets all necessary environmental standards related to emissions and other factors impacting the surrounding area. This does not apply to the electricity transmission infrastructure.

Additionally, the Cashla Peaker Plant includes the establishment of a facility where safety measures under the Major Accident Directive (Seveso) will apply. These regulations are designed to prevent and limit the consequences of potential industrial accidents, ensuring the project is both safe and compliant with industry best practices. This does not apply to the electricity transmission infrastructure.

2.3 Key Stages

The proposed project will involve the following key work phases:

- Tender Stage;
- Procurement and Appointment of the Contractor;
- Detailed Design Stage;
- Site preparatory works including the preparation of all required Detailed Safety and Health, and Environmental Management documents;
- Site mobilisation;
- Demolition Stage;



- Construction Stage;
- Commissioning Stage;
- Operational Stage; and,
- Decommissioning Stage.

Details of machinery to be used are likely to be standard site equipment including articulated trucks, excavators, 360° tracked excavators (13 ton normally, 22 ton for rock breaker), tracked dumpers/ tractors and trailers, tracked cranes and hoists, HDD Drilling rig, and general site equipment.

Construction of the Cashla Peaker Plant is expected to commence in Q2-2027 and last approximately 18 months, while the construction of UGC Route is estimated to take nine months and some of the elements may happen concurrently if necessary.

Table 2-1 - Estimated Construction Phasing Program

Milestones	Timeframe^[1]
Submission of planning application	Q1 2026
ACP Planning Application decision	Q1 2027 (Q1 2028)
Civil, Mechanical, Electrical Design, Site Survey works & Mobilisation start. EPA licence application	Q1 2027 -Q2 2027 (Q1 2028-Q2 2028)
Construction and Installation	Q2 2027-Q3 2028 (Q2 2028-Q3 2029)
Commissioning	Q3 2028 (Q3 2029)
Commercial Operational Date	Q4 2028 (Q4 2029)

^[1] These timelines are estimated at this juncture, and assume that there will be no significant delays to the overall delivery programme through the planning, detailed design, mobilisation, construction / installation and commissioning phases.

2.4 Environmental Constraints

This section summaries the main environmental constraints related to the construction phase. Refer also to the full EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026), Volume 2. It is also noted that during the pre-application phase considerable consultation and engagement has been undertaken with relevant stakeholders and statutory consultees. Baseline surveys have also been undertaken, as presented in detail in Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.1 Noise and Vibration

The Proposed Project is located on a greenfield site adjacent to the junction of M6 and M18 Motorways. There are isolated dwellings at the north, west and south at varying distances from the Proposed Project.

2.4.1.1 Noise Sensitive Locations

In the first instance it is considered appropriate to define a Noise Sensitive Location (NSL). In this context, it is considered prudent to adopt the definition supplied by the EPA which states the following in NG4 Appendix I: *NSL – any dwelling house, hotel or hostel, health building, educational establishment, place of worship or entertainment, or any other facility or other area of high amenity which for its proper enjoyment*



requires the absence of noise at nuisance levels. Figure 2-1 highlights the nearest NSLs to the Proposed Project. Refer to Chapter 9 Noise & Vibration, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).



Figure 2-1 - Noise Sensitive Locations

2.4.2 Air Quality

Air quality monitoring programs have been undertaken in recent years by the EPA. The most recent annual report on air quality in Ireland is “*Air Quality in Ireland 2024*” (EPA, 2025). The EPA website details the range and scope of monitoring undertaken throughout Ireland and provides both monitoring data and the results of previous air quality assessments.

As part of the implementation of the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2022 (S.I. No. 739 of 2022) four air quality zones have been defined in Ireland for air quality management and assessment purposes (EPA, 2025). Dublin is defined as Zone A and Cork as Zone B. Zone C is composed of 23 towns with a population of greater than 15,000. The remainder of the country, which represents rural Ireland but also includes all towns with a population of less than 15,000, is defined as Zone D.

A background concentration is added to the modelled process contribution to account for emission sources not included in the dispersion model. The background concentration accounts for all emission sources in the vicinity of the Proposed Project (e.g. natural sources, industry, traffic, home heating etc.). The long-term monitoring data available from the EPA (EPA, 2025) has been used to determine background concentrations for the key pollutants in the region of the Proposed Project.

In terms of air monitoring and assessment, the Proposed Project site is within Zone D (EPA, 2025) and this has been taken into account when estimating the background concentrations in the area. The Proposed Project site is located in a rural area and is predominantly surrounded by agricultural land. Rural background monitoring sites are therefore considered most representative of the Proposed Project site. However, due to the proximity of the Proposed Project to the M6-M18 interchange, background concentrations from Zone D suburban traffic locations (the monitoring sites heavily influenced by traffic emissions in Zone D) have also factored into the estimation of an appropriate background concentration representative of the Proposed Project. Refer to Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.3 Soils and Geology

Teagasc soils underlying the Peaker Plant Site consist of Karstified bedrock outcrop or subcrop (RckCa). The proposed underground cable (UGC) route is primarily underlain by limestone-derived tills (TLs). The existing Cashla substation is underlain by made ground (GSI, 2026).

The primary superficial / quaternary sediments underlying the Peaker Plant site comprise karstified bedrock outcrop or subcrop (KaRck) and till derived from limestones. There is a small portion of eskers comprised of gravels of basic reaction (BasEsk) along the proposed access road (GSI, 2026). The UGC route and Cashla Substation site are underlain by tills derived from limestone with small scattered pockets of karstified bedrock (GSI, 2026).

The underlying bedrock geology (source: GSI 100k scale mapping) is pale grey clean skeletal limestone of the Burren formation (GSI, 2026). Minor portions of bedrock outcrops are present throughout the Proposed Project, including the northern section of the Cashla Peaker Plant Site, along the proposed access road, the UGC route and at the existing Cashla substation site (GSI, 2026). The bedrock geology 500k underlying the Proposed Project is composed of marine shelf facies; limestone & calcareous shale. There are no classified geological heritage sites located at this Site. The closest geological heritage site is 'Caherateemore M17 Road Cut', located beneath the M17, ca. 3.3km north of the Site (GSI, 2026).

Refer to Chapter 11 Land Soils and Geology, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.4 Hydrogeology

The Proposed Project is underlain by a regionally important 'karstified' aquifer with areas of Locally Important Aquifer – bedrock which is moderately productive only in local zones to the immediate north and south of the Proposed Project (GSI, 2026). Groundwater vulnerability category is predominantly 'Rock at or near Surface or Karst' underlying the site, with sections of 'Moderate', 'High', and 'Extreme' along the access track and underground cable route (GSI, 2026). A karst protocol will be implemented during the Construction and Demolition works, as detailed within Chapter 11 Land Soils and Geology, Volume 2 of the EIAR.

There are no Group Water Schemes or Public Supply Source Protection Areas within the Site. The closest Groundwater Scheme is the Carheenlea GWS (Code: IE_GSI_ZOC_53) located ca. 4.4km north of the Proposed Project (GSI, 2026).

The Site is within the Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems Galway Bay Complex Fens (IE_WE_G_0087) and Clarinbridge (IE_WE_G_0008) ground waterbodies. Both waterbodies are classed as having a 'good' WFD 2019-2024 waterbody status and are 'not at risk' of failing to meet 'good' WFD status by 2027 (EPA, 2026). Refer to Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.5 Hydrology

The Site is located within the Galway Bay South East Water Framework Directive (WFD) Catchment area (Catchment ID: 29) and the Carrowmoneash[Oranmore]_SC_010 sub catchment area (EPA, 2026).

There are no surface waterbodies within a 1km radius of the Site. The closest is Clarin River, within the Clarinbridge_030 river waterbody; located ca. 2.8km south east of the Site. The WFD Status of this river waterbody is classed as 'moderate' for the 2019-2024 monitoring period and it is listed as being 'At risk' of failing to meet 'good' WFD Status by 2027 (EPA, 2026). Refer to Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.6 Flood Risk

A Stage 1 Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) was completed (AtkinsRealis, 2026) in accordance with *The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities*.



The following conclusions were made:

- No historic record of flooding is identified in the Proposed Project site;
- Alluvium deposits were not identified on the Site; and
- The OPW Floodmaps and the general viewer indicate that the Site is in Floodzone C.

The assessment concludes that *the flood risk study will not need a stage 2 Initial flood risk assessment as the proposed site is not at risk of flooding*. A copy of the FRA is presented in Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.7 Ecology

The European sites in Galway Bay with which a potential hydrogeological pathway exists with the Proposed Project are:

- Galway Bay Complex SAC (000268),
- Inner Galway Bay SPA (004031),
- Cregganna Marsh SPA (004142).

It should be noted that other European sites, namely Lough Corrib SAC and Black Head – Poulsallagh Complex SAC (000020) are also located within Galway Bay. However, their distance from the discharge points of groundwater in Oranmore Bay is over 7.5km. Given the tidal nature of these waters, any potential pollutants associated with the construction or operation of the Proposed Project, were they to enter Galway Bay, would be imperceptible in these European sites. This rationale is applied to any European sites further afield, by proxy.

During the construction phase of the project works will involve the exposure of highly sensitive groundwater to potential contamination, and therefore, there is the possibility for contaminated groundwater to flow and ultimately discharge into Oranmore Bay and/or Dunbulcaun Bay (located near the village of Clarinbridge). Although the distance via groundwater to the nearest relevant surface waterbody is significant (>6km), the precautionary principle has been applied and as such the potential for impacts on the QI/SCI species and habitats present in Galway Bay Complex SAC, Cregganna Marsh SPA and Inner Galway Bay SPA have been screened in, for further assessment via a Natura Impact Statement (NIS) (AtkinsRealis, 2026), submitted as part of this planning application. The NIS has examined the potential impacts of the proposed project on the integrity of these three sites, alone and in combination with other plans and projects, considering the site's structure, function and conservation objectives. Following a comprehensive evaluation of the potential direct, indirect and in-combination impacts on the qualifying interests of Galway Bay Complex SAC, Cregganna Marsh SPA and Inner Galway Bay SPA and the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures (as detailed within this CEMP), it has been concluded that there will be no residual impacts and the Proposed Project, alone or in combination with other plans and projects, will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of these, or any other, European sites. Refer to the NIS (AtkinsRealis, 2026), for further details.

The main habitat present on site is improved agricultural grassland (GA1), which occupies the main site of the Proposed Project, as well as the surrounding lands to the north and east. The Proposed Project site is bounded by a stone wall (BL1) to the north and east; the most northern section is further bounded by a treeline (WL2), and the eastern section by hedgerow (WL1) atop the wall. There is a small structure (BL3) within the Proposed Project boundary. In the surrounding lands there are four ponds (FL3), areas of scrub (WS1) and an exposed calcareous rock/calcareous spring (ER2/FP1) habitat. Immediately east of the Proposed Project site there is a small area of scrub (WS1) and immature woodland (WS2). In the field to the north, and slightly overlapping with the proposed access road, is a small area which is an exposed sand, gravel till (ED1) habitat. Full habitat descriptions can be found in the accompanying EIAR Biodiversity Chapter 5 of the EIAR. The grid connection route is predominantly along road (BL3) with occasional areas of low-quality dry meadows and grassy verges (GS2) located at the motorway crossing points HDD points.

The site of the Proposed Project was surveyed for invasive plant species listed on the third schedule of the EC (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations 2011 S.I. No. 477/ 2011. Invasive alien species (IAS) locations



were mapped and photographed, if present. No IAS were recorded on the Site. Refer to Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.8 Landscape and Visual Amenity

Galway County Council Landscape Character Assessment, June 2022 is included in Appendix 4 of the Galway Development Plan 2022-2028 and defines two Landscape Character Types and one Landscape Character Unit coinciding with the study area: Central Galway Complex Landscape Type, Urban Environs Landscape Type and 6b Southern River Clare Basin Landscape Character Unit.

The Landscape Type Central Galway Complex Landscape is described within the Galway County Council Landscape Character Assessment as follows:

'Most of Galway's settlement and agriculture, with associated roads and infrastructure, occur within this busy working landscape. Each period of history has attracted farming and settlement to the fertile, level soils of this landscape. Ringforts, tower-houses, field walls and parklands occur throughout this area, as evidence of these past uses. Today, the rural housing, with associated roads, schools, powerlines, clubs and signposts that create the domesticated landscape character in the environs of towns, villages and smaller settlements that recurs throughout this landscape. The appearance and character of the majority of this landscape type remains dominated by grass-based agriculture. Fields generally have low enclosure, with limestone walls evident in many areas. The wider landscape is punctuated by stands of large mature trees – often remains of parkland landscapes that surrounded large 17th – 19th estate residences. In some areas there are large blocks of commercial forestry that further subdivide these grasslands. Though largely level, roads along occasional low ridges provide long-distance vistas that extend to distant horizons in other counties.'

Galway County Council Landscape Character Assessment, June 2022 identifies Protected Views and Scenic Routes. There are no Protected Views and Scenic Routes within the study area. Athenry Town Centre is located within an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA). Athenry Town Centre is located outside of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), Visual Buffers calculation of the proposals due to existing intervening vegetation and built development which screens views of the Proposed Project from the town centre,

From a field survey it was noted that the landscape in the area is generally in good condition, with intact characteristics such as undulating pasture, hedgerows, trees, historic field patterns and stone walls contributing to character. There are some detracting features including overhead powerlines and motorway infrastructure. There are no local, regional or national landscape designations coinciding with the rural parts of the study area. The landscape is of local importance. The value of the landscape within the study area is judged to be Low.

Key visual receptors include: users of public roads near the site, residents of the nearest settlement areas, workers and visitors to commercial/ industrial property, public buildings, and railway. Refer to Chapter 6 Landscape & Visual Impact, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.9 Cultural Heritage

The archaeological assessment has identified 70 sites of archaeological, and/or cultural heritage significance within the study area. These comprise 28 sites listed in Record of Monument and Places (RMPs) and eight sites listed in the Sites and Monument Record (SMRs). None of these monuments are located within the proposed application boundary of the Peaker Plant.

The proposed 220kV Underground Cable (UGC) crosses the Zone of Notification for two RMPs, a castle (CH019/ GA084-096001-) and an earthwork (CH020/ GA084-096002-) located adjacent to the north. There is a single Protected Structure (CH037/ RPS No. RPS. 130), which is also listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) registrations register (Reg. No. 30408407).

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) within the study area but the closest ACA is Athenry Town Centre. The project is located c.2km west of Athenry. The excavation database produced nine previous excavations (CH047–CH055) within the study area. Examination of the cartographic record identified five undesignated cultural heritage sites identified within the application boundary of the proposed

UGC. The Proposed Peaker Plant and UGC crosses a single townland boundary (CH046) while the proposed cable route crossed an additional eight townland boundaries (CH062–CH069). There is a single area of archaeological potential (CH056) based on natural features identified within the proposed development boundary of the Peaker Plant. Refer to Chapter 13 Cultural Heritage, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.10 Traffic and Transportation

The greenfield site in Pollnagroagh, Athenry is located approximately 14 km east of Galway City and 2 km west of Athenry. The Proposed Project site, with an area circa. 19.17 hectares is positioned between the northern and eastern arms of the M6/M18 interchange. Access to the site will be provided via a newly proposed 1.15 km long access road connecting to the L3103, approximately 1 km east of the M17 motorway.

Baseline traffic data for the nearest local road, L3103, was obtained from an Automatic Traffic Counter (ATC) survey conducted 50 m east of the junction with Moanbaun on 13 February 2025. Based on the data, the two-way traffic flow along the L3103 is summarised below. The peak hours identified were:

- AM Peak: 8 to 9 am (around 280 passenger car units (pcu))
- PM Peak: 5 to 6 pm (around 230 pcu).

It is noted that the baseline traffic conditions are likely to remain unchanged throughout the project. This is based on the lack of background development on the surrounding road network.

A *Construction Stage Traffic Management Plan (CTMP)* has been prepared by AtkinsRéalis. It states that existing traffic volumes on the road network are currently low and have capacity for additional traffic. The only phase of the Proposed Project expected to generate any perceptible level of traffic is the construction phase, where traffic is expected from material deliveries, construction equipment and staff (AtkinsRéalis, 2026). Refer to Chapter 10 Traffic & Transportation, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.11 Material Assets (Utilities)

The proposed project site is generally currently undeveloped and lacks public utilities. The project will introduce new infrastructure including:

- Water Supply: A new watermain will be installed from Athenry. Uisce Éireann has confirmed this connection is feasible.
- Foul Drainage: A small wastewater treatment system will be installed to manage domestic wastewater from staff facilities. Waste will be stored and removed weekly by tanker.
- Stormwater Drainage: Rainwater will be managed using sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), including filter drains and an infiltration pond. These systems are designed to handle extreme weather events.
- Electricity and Telecoms: The site will connect to ESB and eir networks. Existing services in the area have been mapped and will be protected during construction.
- Gas Supply: A high-pressure gas pipeline runs through the site. All works near this pipeline will follow strict safety protocols.
- Lighting: Outdoor lighting will be installed in line with environmental guidelines, including measures to protect local bat populations.

Refer to Chapter 14 Material Assets, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

2.4.12 Population and Human Health

The Study Area is located within County Galway, west of the town of Athenry and east of Galway City. The area is rural, the majority of land is agricultural, so the majority of properties are detached and accessed via a limited network of rural roads including the L3103, Lisheenkyle East Road and the L7109. The majority of residents within the Study Area live in scattered settlements including Castlélambert, Knockancreeva and Lisheenkyle with linear settlement patterns centred around the local road network. There are no residential

properties located within the Proposed Project site boundary; however, the following residential receptors have been identified within the Study Area:

- L3103 – approximately 10no. detached properties east of the M17 bridge. A further 15no. properties are located on the L3103 within the Study Area west of the M17 bridge.
- Castlambert – approximately 26no. properties located on an Lisheenkyle East Road.
- Knockancreeva/ Caraunduff (north of the M6) – approximately 11no. properties at Lisheenkyle East Road which continues south from Castlambert. A further 3no. detached properties are located within the Study Area, accessed northwest of the local road.
- Lisheenkyle East (L7109) (south of the M6) – approximately 16no. properties at the Proposed Project boundary. There are a further 27no. detached properties south west of the Proposed Project within the Study Area.
- Lisheenkyle East/ Barretts Park L7109 (northwest of the M6) – approximately 6no. properties adjacent to the Proposed Project boundary, and a further 5no. properties north of Cashla Substation within the Study Area.
- Moanbaun – One detached property on Moanbaun north of the Site, accessed north off the L3103 east of the M17 bridge.

The Proposed Project Site is located ca. 2km west of Athenry. The 2022 population census revealed a population of 4,603.¹ Sensitive receptors in Athenry include Presentation College, Clarin College, Athenry Mart, Athenry Shopping Centre, Athenry OPW Depot and a large number of residential areas. Other sensitive receptors within 2km of the Site include An Teagasc Animal and Grassland Research Centre (EPA, 2025). Refer to Chapter 4 Population & Human Health, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).

¹ <https://www.citypopulation.de/en/ireland/towns/>



3. Legislation and Guidance

All parties, contractors and consultants working on this project shall be subject to the laws of Ireland and the various international/regional protocols and agreements to which Ireland is a party. In the event that legislation is updated the latest version shall be followed. All relevant new legislation will be followed as appropriate. This document outlines most current legislation at the date of issue. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that they are up to date with the details of the latest iterations of legislation relevant to the project throughout the duration of the contract.

The Designer should be aware of all key environmental risks and associated measures set out within this CEMP, and the final detailed design should take due cognisance of these.

The Contractor should set out the detailed CEMP in a clear format and should address all key environmental risks and associated measures. The Contractor must be aware of and comply with the legislation and guidance set out in this document, any specific planning conditions which may be associated with the proposed project, and other relevant documentation as prescribed by the Employer and planning authority.

3.1 Legislation

It should be noted that the appointed Contractor will be required to be aware of their obligations under legislation. Such legislation, includes, but is not restricted, to:

- Planning and Development Act and subsequent amendments, 2000- 2025;
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001 to 2025;
- The Birds Directive: Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC);
- The Birds Directive: Council Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds;
- The Habitats Directive: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora;
- The European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations, 2011 (S.I. 477 of 2011), as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 355 of 2015), 2021 (S.I. No. 293 of 2021);
- Water Framework Directive (WFD): Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and Council establishing a framework for Community Action in the field of water policy, as amended;
- European Communities Environmental Objectives (Surface Waters) Regulations, 2009, S.I. No. 272 of 2009, as amended, 2012 (S.I. No. 327 of 2012), 2015 (S.I. No. 386 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 77 of 2019), 2021 (S.I. No. 659 of 2021), 2022 (S.I. No. 288 of 2022), 2023 (S.I. No. 410 of 2023), 2025 (S.I. No. 50 of 2025);
- European Communities Environmental Objectives (Groundwater) Regulations 2010, S.I. No. 9 of 2010, as amended, 2016 (S.I. No. 366 of 2016), 2022 (S.I. No. 287 of 2022);
- European Communities (Environmental Liability) Regulations, 2008, S.I. No. 547 of 2008, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 307 of 2011), 2015 (S.I. No. 293 of 2015);
- European Communities (Shipments of Hazardous Waste Exclusively within Ireland) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No 324 of 2011);
- European Communities (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1994 (S.I. No. 121 of 1994);
- European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014), as amended 2019 (S.I. No. 233 of 2019);
- European Union (Drinking Water) Regulations, 2014, S.I. No. 122 of 2014, as amended 2017 (S.I. No. 464 of 2017), as amended (S.I. No. 286 of 2022), 2023 (S.I. No. 99 of 2023);
- Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and Council on waste, as amended 2018 (S.I. No. 851 of 2018);



- Waste Management Acts of 1996 to 2024;
- The Water Pollution Acts of 1977 & 1998;
- Water Framework Directive (WFD): Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and Council establishing a framework for Community Action in the field of water policy, as amended;
- The Wildlife Acts 1976 to 2023;
- Water Policy Regulations 2003, S.I. No. 722 of 2003, as amended, 2005 (S.I. No. 413 of 2005), 2008 (S.I. No. 219 of 2008), 2010 (S.I. No. 93 of 2010) and Amendment (No. 2) Regulations, (S.I. 326 of 2010) & EU Water Policy Regulations 2014 (S.I. 350 of 2014), 2018 (S.I. No. 261 of 2018), 2022 (S.I. No. 166 of 2022), 2025 (S.I. No. 52 of 2025);
- Water Conservation Regulations 2008, S.I. No. 527 of 2008;
- Guidelines on protection of fisheries during construction works in and adjacent to waters (IFI, 2016);
- Litter Pollution Act of 1997, as amended, 2017 (Bill 58 of 2017);
- Litter Pollution Regulations 1999 (S.I. No. 359 of 1999);
- Waste Management (Facility Permit and Registration) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 821 of 2007, as amended, 2008 (S.I. No. 86 of 2008), 2015 (S.I. No. 198 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 250 of 2019), 2023 (S.I. No. 471 of 2023);
- Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 820 of 2007, as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 197 of 2015), 2016 (S.I. No. 24 of 2016), 2023 (S.I. No. 63 of 2023 & S.I. No. 104 of 2023);
- Waste Management (Licensing) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 395 of 2004) as amended 2010 (S.I. No. 350 of 2010);
- Environment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011, as amended 2015;
- Waste Management (Landfill Levy) Regulations 2008, S.I. No. 199 of 2008, as amended 2009, (S.I. No. 550 of 2009), 2010 (S.I. No. 31 of 2010), 2012 (S.I. No. 221 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 194 of 2013), 2015 (S.I. No. 189 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 182 of 2019), 2023 (S.I. No. 398 of 2023), 2024 (S.I. No. 442 of 2024);
- Waste Management (Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998, as amended, 2000 (S.I. No. 73 of 2000);
- Waste Management (Shipment of Waste) Regulations 2007, S.I. No. 419 of 2007;
- Waste Management (Movement of Hazardous Waste) Regulations, 1998 (S.I. No. 147 of 1998);
- Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations 1998, as amended, 2014 (S.I. No. 861 of 2014);
- Waste Management (Tyres and Waste Tyres) Regulations 2007 (S.I. No. 664 of 2007), 2017, as amended (S.I. No. 400 of 2017) and 2018 (S.I. No. 96/2018);
- European Union Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2014, S.I. No. 283 of 2014, as amended, 2014 (S.I. No. 349 of 2014), 2015 (S.I. No. 347 of 2015);
- Waste Management (Registration of Brokers and Dealers) Regulations 2008, SI No. 113 of 2008;
- Waste Management (Prohibition of Material Disposal by burning) Regulations 2009, S.I. No. 286 of 2009, as amended 2013 (S.I. No. 504 of 2013), 2017 (S.I. No. 599 of 2017), 2019 (S.I. No. 684 of 2019), 2022 (S.I. No. 51 of 2022), and 2023 (S.I. No. 16 of 2023);
- European Communities (Waste Directive) Regulations 2020 (S.I. No. 323 of 2020), as amended 2025 (S.I. No. 166 of 2025);
- European Waste Catalogue (EWC) and Hazardous Waste List 2002, 2015 and 2018;
- Waste Management (Food Waste) Regulations 2009, S.I. No 508 of 2009, as amended, 2015 (S.I. No. 430 of 2015), 2024 (S.I. No. 294 of 2024);
- Protection of the Environment Act 2003;
- European Union (Properties of Waste Which Render It Hazardous) Regulations 2015, S.I. No. 233 of 2015, as amended, 2018 (S.I. No. 383 of 2018);



- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 1987, as amended, 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002), 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011), 2016 (S.I. No. 659 of 2016), 2022 (S.I. No. 739 of 2022);
- Air Pollution Act, 1987 (Emission Limit Values for use of Asbestos) Regulations, 1990 (S.I. No. 28 of 1990);
- European Communities (Control of Emissions of Gaseous & Particulate Pollutants from Non-Road Mobile Machinery) Regulations 2007, S.I. No.147 of 2007, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 263 of 2011), 2012 (S.I. No. 407 of 2012), 2013 (S.I. No. 417 of 2013);
- The EU Regulation 2037/2000 (CFC's, HCFC's, Halons) - Ozone Depleting Substances. Control of Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Regulations 2006, S.I. No 281 of 2006, as amended, 2011 (S.I. No. 465 of 2011);
- European Communities 2008/50/EC -Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (CAFE) Directive, 2008;
- Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011, S.I. No. 180 of 2011.
- EU Directive 2008/50/EC – Ambient air quality Directive European Communities (Ambient Air Quality Standards Regulations), 2022 (S.I. No. 739 of 2022);
- EU F Gas Regulations 2006, as amended, 2014, S.I. No. 517 of 2014, 2019 (S.I. No. 367 of 2019);
- Environmental Protection Agency Act 1992 (Noise) Regulations, 1994 S.I. 174 of 1994;
- Environmental Noise Regulations 2006, S.I. No. 140 of 2006, as amended 2018 (S.I. No. 549 of 2018), 2021 (S.I. No. 663 of 2021);
- European Communities (Noise Emission by Equipment for use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001, S.I. No. 632 of 2001, as amended, 2006 (S.I. No. 241 of 2006);
- European Communities (Construction Plant and Equipment) (Permissible Noise Levels) Amendment Regulations 1996 (S.I. No. 359 of 1996);
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 1963 (S.I. No. 28 of 1963), as amended 1993 (S.I. No. 12 of 1993);
- European Communities Conservation of Wild Bird Regulations 1985 (S.I. No. 291 of 1985), as amended, 1986 to 2021;
- Noxious Weed Order, 2025 (S.I. No. 191 of 2025);
- Flora (Protection) Order, 2022 (S.I. No. 235 of 2022);
- The Forestry Act 2014 (S.I. No. 31 of 2014);
- Forestry Regulations, S.I. No. 191 of 2017, as amended 2020 (S.I. No. 31 of 2020, S.I. No. 39 of 2020 & S.I. No. 416 of 2020), 2023 (S.I. No. 445 of 2023);
- The National Monuments Act 1930, S.I. No. 2 of 1930, as amended, 2004 (S.I. No. 22 of 2004);
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats) (Section 181 of the Planning and Development Act 2000) Regulations, 2013 (S.I. No. 403 of 2013), 2015 (S.I. No. 301 of 2015), 2019 (S.I. No. 418 of 2019);
- European Union (Environmental Impact Assessment and Habitats) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2018, S.I. No. 296 of 2018; and,
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos)(Amendment) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No. 386 of 2006), 2010 (S.I. No. 589 of 2010).

3.2 Industry Guidance

The Contractor should take due consideration of, and incorporate best practice guidance, including but not limited to the following:

- BS 5837/2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction;



- BS 3998; 2010. Tree Work. Recommendations;
- BS 5228 – 1:2009 + A1:2014: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise & Part 2: Vibration;
- CIRIA (2001). C532. Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors;
- CIRIA (2006). C648. Control of water pollution from linear construction projects. Technical Guidance;
- CIRIA (2008). C679. Invasive species management for infrastructure managers and the construction industry.;
- CIRIA (2015). C741. Environmental Good Practice on Site;
- CIRIA (2015). C753. The SuDS Manual;
- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. 2020. The Planning System and Flood Risk Management – Guidelines for Planning Authorities.
- Environmental Protection Agency (2021). 'Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of resources & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects'
- Galway County Heritage and Biodiversity Plan, 2024-2030; and,
- Galway County Development Plan, 2022 – 2028;
- Invasive Species Ireland (2016). Best Practice Management Guidelines. Japanese knotweed;
- The Institute of Air Quality Management. IQAM. 2024. 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction'.



4. Project Roles and Responsibilities

For the purposes of clarity, the roles and responsibilities of the project team for the proposed project should be determined at the very outset of the Construction Stage of this Proposed Project. Key roles are listed below. These are typically performed by the Client, Engineer, and Contractor as presented below. Specific details will be determined upon the Detailed Design and Contract Stage.

Table 4-1 - Roles and Responsibilities

Employer		Planning Agents	
The Client:	Bord Gáis Energy Ltd.	The Planner:	TBC
Contact:	TBC	Contact:	TBC
Tel:	TBC	Tel:	TBC
Employers Representative		Civil, Structural and Environmental Team	
The Engineer:	TBC	Consultant:	TBC
Contact:	TBC	Contact:	TBC
Tel:	TBC	Tel:	TBC
Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP)		Contractor	
The Engineer:	TBC	The Contractor:	TBC
Contact:	TBC	Contact:	TBC
Tel:	TBC	Tel:	TBC
Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)		Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW)	
The Contractor:	TBC	The Contractor:	TBC
Contact:	TBC	Contact:	TBC
Tel:	TBC	Tel:	TBC
Environmental Manager (EM)		Resource Manager (RM)	
The Contractor:	TBC	The Contractor:	TBC
Contact:	TBC	Contact:	TBC
Tel:	TBC	Tel:	TBC



4.1 The Client/Employer

Bord Gáis Energy Ltd. will be responsible for ensuring that competent parties are appointed to undertake the construction and that sufficient resources are made available to facilitate the appropriate management of risks to the environment.

4.2 Environmental Manager

An Environmental Manager (who will also act as the Resource Manager as stipulated within the RWMP (Appendix 2-5, Volume 3 of the EIAR)) will be appointed by the Contractor to ensure that the CEMP is effectively implemented. The Environmental Manager will be a suitably qualified, competent and experienced professional that would perform the necessary tasks, review environmental procedures and consult with the members of the construction team and stakeholders as required.

The Environmental Manager will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that the CEMP and all relevant documents such as environmental control plans are developed, implemented and maintained on site;
- Updating the CEMP to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the Proposed Project;
- Ensuring compliance with the Conditions of the Planning Permission and any other relevant permits/consents required;
- Ensuring that construction occurs in accordance with the relevant environmental requirements and that such compliance is adequately recorded and documented;
- Conducting regular environmental inspections and compiling an environmental compliance report on a monthly basis;
- Attending site and stakeholder meetings as required;
- Keeping up-to-date with relevant environmental best practice and legislative changes;
- Ensuring all staff have undertaken adequate environmental inductions, awareness briefings and training;
- Dealing with environmental complaints; and,
- Managing and responding to environmental incidents and ensuring that all incidents are recorded and reported in an appropriate manner.

4.3 Construction Director

The Construction Director will be responsible for the overall execution and organisation of all relevant environmental related activities. The responsibilities of the Construction Director will comprise the following:

- Overall responsibility for the implementation of the CEMP;
- Allocating the correct resources in order to ensure the successful implementation of the CEMP; and,
- Assisting in the management review of the CEMP for suitability and effectiveness.

4.4 Construction Manager

The Construction Manager is directly responsible to the Construction Director in assisting with the successful execution of the Proposed Project. The responsibilities of the Construction Manager in respect of the CEMP comprise the following:



- To report to the Construction Director on the on-going performance and development of the CEMP;
- To discharge his/her responsibilities as per the CEMP; and,
- To support and augment the Construction Management Team through the provision of adequate resources and facilities for the duration of the implementation of the CEMP.



5. Environmental Management Procedures

5.1 General

The Contractor will be required to have a recognised environmental management system such as ISO 14001:2015 or to demonstrate that their systems are aligned to ISO 14001:2015.

The Contractor will undertake the works in accordance with the provisions of the CEMP. The CEMP will be updated by the Contractor to address any subsequent planning conditions relevant to the Proposed Project and will be reviewed by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Contractor will review and update the CEMP as appropriate and shall issue an updated CEMP. A record of the review and any recommendations will also provide (for review and approval by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative) Environmental Control Plans (ECPs), which will be maintained and updated in accordance with the CEMP. ECPs will include (if applicable), but will not be restricted to:

- Air Quality Control Plan;
- Climate Control Plan;
- Construction Noise and Vibration Control Plan;
- Pollution Prevention Control Plan;
- Water Resources and Energy Use Control Plan;
- Ecological Control Plan;
- Light Pollution Control Plan;
- Archaeological and Cultural Control Plan;
- Traffic Management Control Plan;
- Contamination Land Control Plan;
- Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan; and,
- Material Assets Control Plan.

Guidance on the development of the Control Plans is located in Section 7 of this document.

5.2 Environmental Policy

Contractors shall have an environmental policy dated and signed by the most senior person in the company. The policy shall:

- Be appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of the organisations activities, products and services;
- Include a commitment to continual improvement in environmental performance;
- Include a commitment to comply with all applicable legislation and with other requirements to which the organisation subscribes which relate to its environmental aspects;
- Provide a framework for setting and reviewing objectives and targets;
- Be documented, implemented and maintained;
- Be communicated to all persons working for or on behalf of the organisation; and,
- Be available to the public (as requested).



5.3 Environmental Aspects

Contractors are expected to use a qualitative approach to identify and evaluate potential environmental aspects along with any controls to prevent or mitigate environmental damage. A simple risk matrix (see Table 5-1) facilitates quick reference and assignment of risk levels for each environmental aspect:

- Extreme/serious risk;
- High risk;
- Moderate risk; and,
- Low risk.

All environmental aspects rated as 'High' or 'Extreme/Serious' will be classified as significant and will require control or mitigation measures to manage the risk. All environmental aspects covered by a legal requirement, for example a condition of planning permission, will also be classified as significant even if the risk is low or moderate.

Table 5-1 - Example of Qualitative Risk Matrix

					Probability				
Severity	People	Assets	Environment	Reputation	Impossible	Improbable	Probable	Very Likely / Often	Certainty/
Catastrophic	Multiple fatalities or permanent total disabilities	Extensive damage	Massive effects	International impact				Extreme / Serious Risk	
Severe / Major	Single fatality or permanent total disability	Major damage	Major effect	National impact		High Risk			
Critical / Moderate	Major injury or health effects	Local damage	Localized effect	Considerable impact					
Marginal / Minor	Minor injury or health effects	Minor damage	Minor effect	Minor impact		Moderate Risk			
Negligible / Insignificant	Slight injury or health effects	Slight damage	Slight effect	Slight impact	Low Risk				

The Contractor shall record the results of the qualitative risk analysis in an Aspects and Impacts Register (see Table 5-2).



Table 5-2 - Example of Aspects and Impacts Register

Environmental Aspect	Environmental Impact	Risk Rating	Control/ Mitigation Measures	Risk Rating After Control
Use of fuel storage tanks on site	Potential contamination of water and land	High Risk	Double skinned tank, 110% bunding, location on hard standing, emergency spill procedure and equipment and training	Moderate Risk

5.4 Training, Awareness and Competence

The Contractor (and their sub-contractors) would be selected with due consideration of relevant qualifications and experience. The Contractor will be required to employ construction staff with appropriate skills, qualifications and experience appropriate to the needs of the works to be carried out during construction.

A site induction will be provided to all construction staff before they commence work on site. Where appropriate, the Contractor will identify specific training needs for the construction workforce and will ensure that appropriate training requirements are fulfilled. A baseline level of environmental awareness will be established through the site induction programme.

Site inductions will cover the following as a minimum:

- Introduction to the Environmental Manager;
- The requirements of the CEMP and consequences of non-compliance;
- The requirements of due diligence and duty of care;
- Identification of environmental constraints and potential impacts of the work;
- Procedures associated with incident notification and reporting including procedures for dealing with damage to the environment; and,
- The benefits of improved environmental and sustainability performance; and the potential consequences of departure from specified procedures, work instructions and method statements.

5.5 Meetings

The Environmental Manager will be responsible for arranging and holding monthly meetings with the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative. The Environmental Manager will develop and distribute minutes on monthly meetings accordingly.



5.6 Monitoring and Inspections

For the duration of the contract, the environmental performance of the Contractor will be monitored through site inspections and audits. The programme for monitoring, inspections and audits shall be specified in the contract. The Contractor shall develop, implement and maintain an Environmental Inspections and Monitoring Plan.

Record of all inspections carried out should be recorded and all actions should be closed out in a reasonable time. If additional monitoring and inspections are required due to any subsequent planning conditions, these will be added to the CEMP.

5.6.1 Monitoring

Mitigation and monitoring will be carried out so that construction activities are undertaken in a manner that does not give rise to significant negative effects.

The results of all environmental monitoring activities will be reviewed by the Environmental Manager on an ongoing basis to enable trends or exceedance of criteria to be identified and corrective actions to be implemented as necessary.

5.6.2 Inspections

Inspections of construction activities will be carried out by the Environmental Manager on a daily basis to ensure all necessary environmental measures relevant to the construction activities are being effectively implemented by construction staff, ensuring legal and contractual conformity.

Daily Inspections

The daily inspections should include, but not be limited to, checking that:

- The site boundary is marked out and respected;
- All waste is appropriately stored and segregated;
- Waste skips are covered to prevent wind-blown litter;
- Drip trays are in place for all stored equipment and plant;
- Ensure that there is sufficient quantities of spill absorbent material is available;
- All chemicals/fuels are stored with appropriate containment/bunds/cover;
- Construction noise is within permitted limits and does not create a nuisance;
- Dust does not create a nuisance; and,
- Fencing/hoarding is secure.

Weekly Inspections

The inspections should include, but not be limited to confirming that:

- Daily checklists have been completed;
- Waste storage areas have been checked and there is no build-up of waste materials;
- All waste records are recorded and stored;
- Spill kits have been checked and contain all relevant materials;
- The performance of all pollution control equipment has been checked and the equipment is working effectively;
- Noise reduction/monitoring equipment has been checked and is operating effectively;
- Temporary welfare facilities are not overfull; and,
- Special control measures identified in Permit/Planning Conditions and CEMP are adhered to.



5.7 Nonconformity and Corrective and Preventative Action

The Contractor shall establish, implement and maintain procedures to deal with actual and potential non-conformities and for taking corrective and preventative action.

Non-conformities may be identified through:

- Internal contractor audits;
- Audits by the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative;
- Audits undertaken by external certification bodies;
- Audits undertaken by regulatory authorities; and,
- General observations.

The Contractor procedures shall define the requirements for:

- Identifying and correcting non-conformities;
- Mitigating the environmental impacts of non-conformities;
- Investigating non-conformities including identify root causes and implementing appropriate actions to avoid their reoccurrence;
- Evaluating the need for actions to prevent non-conformities and implementing appropriate actions designed to avoid their reoccurrence;
- Setting realistic timeframes for undertaking effective corrective and preventative actions;
- Recording the results of corrective and preventative actions taken; and,
- Reviewing the effectiveness of corrective and preventative actions.

All actions identified should be appropriate to the nature and magnitude of the issue and the environmental impacts encountered.

5.8 Reporting

The Contractor will be required to submit a report, the frequency to be agreed with the Contractor and Employer and/or the Employer's Representative to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative for review and approval.

The report shall address the following as minimum:

- Summary of compliance with the CEMP including identification of any non-conformances;
- Interpretation of the results of any ongoing monitoring;
- Detailed description of any issues and/or non-conformances identified during inspections and/or audits;
- Record of incidents and corrective actions (including Corrective Actions Reports as appropriate);
- Synopsis of environmental complaints received/queries raised by stakeholders; and,
- Records of environmental training undertaken (as appropriate).

5.9 Environmental Records

The Contractor shall maintain records of all environmental documentation including monitoring, test results, method statements and plans. All records will be kept up-to-date and be made available for audits, inspections and periodical reporting. The Contractor will maintain the following environmental records (as a minimum) that will be made available for inspection to the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative and the relevant authorities, if required:

- Management plans;



- Records of environmental incidents;
- Environmental reports;
- Records of environmental training;
- Register of environmental complaints;
- Corrective Action Reports;
- Environmental inspection and audit reports;
- All monitoring data;
- Waste and chemical inventories; and,
- Health and Safety records.



6. General Requirements

The Contractor will be legally required to ensure compliance and to avoid and/or reduce significant adverse effects that have been identified where practicable. Where the Contractor intends to vary the methodologies and working areas outlined herein and/or defined in the granted planning consent and associated conditions that may be granted, it would be the responsibility of the Contractor to obtain the relevant licenses, permits and consents prior to implementing any such changes.

6.1 Good Housekeeping

The Contractor will employ a 'good housekeeping' policy at all times. This will include, but not be restricted, to the following:

- General maintenance of working areas and cleanliness of welfare facilities and storage areas;
- Provision of site layout map showing key areas such as first aid posts, material and waste storage, spill kits, welfare facilities etc;
- Maintain all plant, material and equipment required to complete the construction work in good order, clean and tidy;
- Keep construction compounds, access routes and designated parking areas free and clear of excess dirt, rubbish piles, scrap wood, etc. at all times;
- Details of site managers, contact numbers (including out of hours) and public information signs (including warning signs) will be provided at the boundaries of the working areas;
- Provision of adequate welfare facilities for site personnel;
- Installation of appropriate security, lighting, fencing and hoarding;
- Effective prevention of oil, grease or other objectionable matter being discharged from the working area;
- Provision of appropriate waste management at each working area and regular collections to be arranged;
- Excavated material generated during construction will be reused on site as far as practicable and surplus materials/soils shall be recovered or disposed of to a suitably authorised waste facility site;
- Effective prevention of infestation from pests or vermin;
- No discharge of site run-off or water discharge without agreement of the relevant authorities; and,
- Maintenance of public rights of way, diversions and entry/exit areas around working areas for pedestrians and cyclists where practicable and to achieve inclusive access.

6.2 Site Compound

A Construction compound will be established on site and will include:

- Welfare facilities (e.g., toilets, canteens, drying rooms);
- Site offices for construction management and staff;
- Own individual security fencing which will be removed at the end of the construction process; and,
- Temporary Heras fencing or solid hoarding 2.4m high.

An indicative location for the construction compound (with parking) is presented in Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2. The final location of the construction compound will be determined by the contractor and included as part of the final CEMP submitted to the planning authority for agreement in advance of site commencement.

Site access for all personnel and visitors will be strictly controlled and all visitors will report to the site compound prior to entering the construction area. The site compound will be fenced to keep the public out of the working area and will be secured. Regular inspections of the hoarding will be undertaken to ensure that the safety of any vehicles or personal are not compromised.



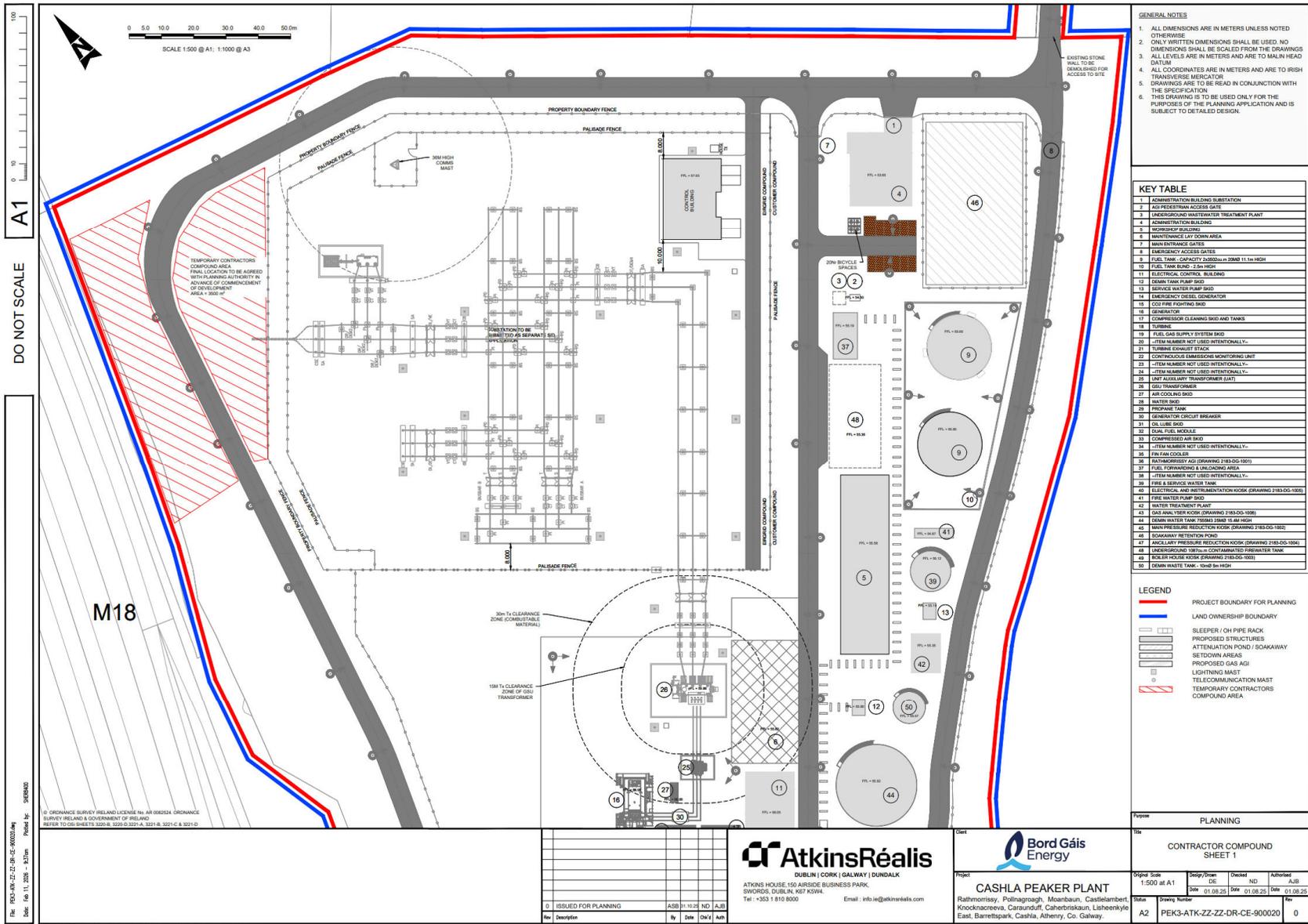


Figure 6-1 – Proposed Construction Compound Locations – Indicative (see red hatching) – Sheet 1

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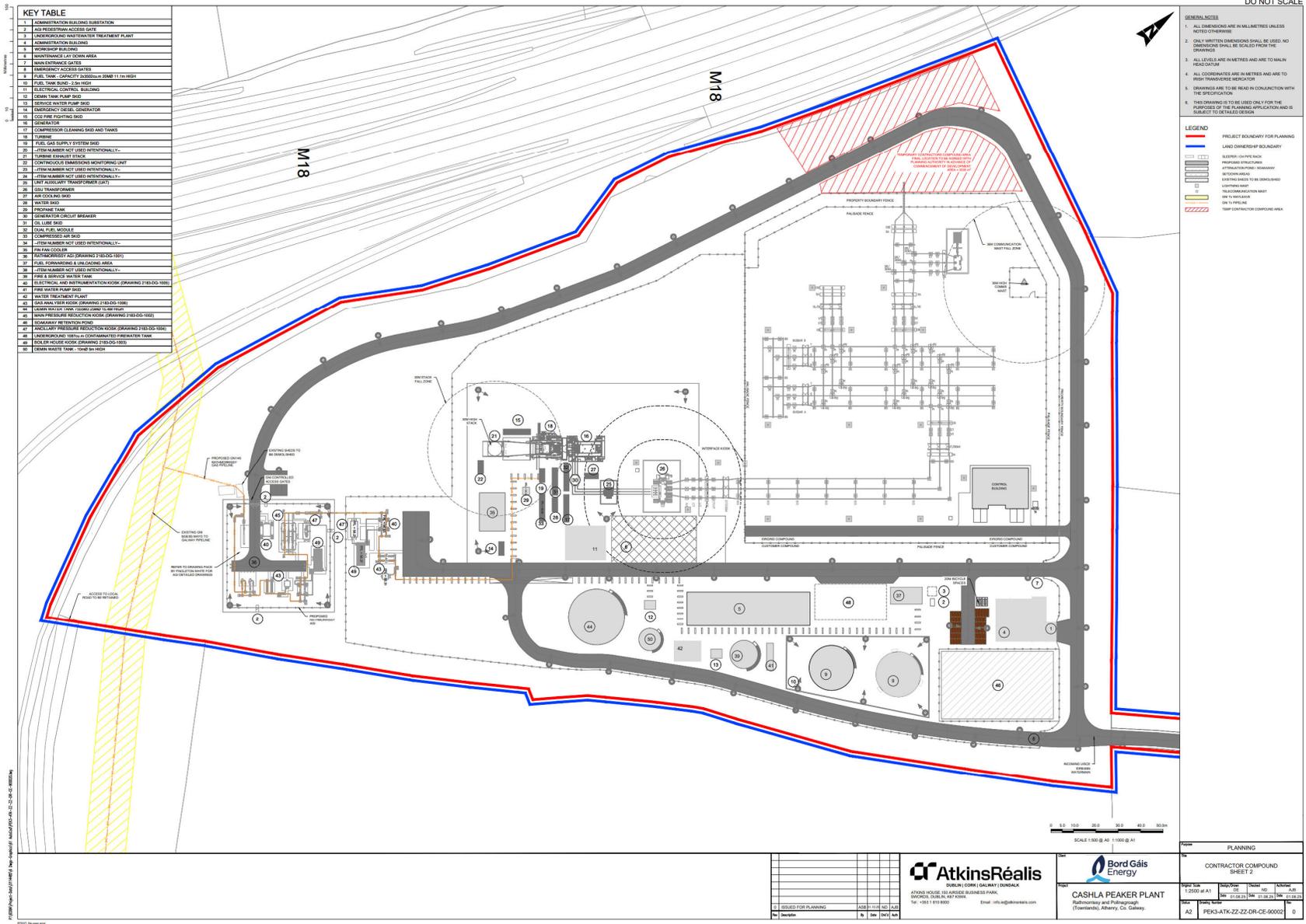


Figure 6-2 – Proposed Construction Compound Locations – Indicative (see red hatching) – Sheet 2



6.3 Hours of Working

6.3.1 Core Working Hours

The timing of construction activities, core working hours and the rate of progress of construction works are a balance between efficiency of construction and minimising nuisance and significant defects. The following is noted:

- **Working Hours and Flexibility:** While standard working hours will be observed, flexibility in scheduling is required to ensure the efficient delivery of the project.
- **Extended Hours:** On certain occasions, work may need to be undertaken outside of the typical working day to expedite progress, meet critical milestones, or address unforeseen circumstances that could impact the programme, however all such works would be carried out following prior consultation and agreement with Galway County Council.
- **Minimising Disruption:** Where work is scheduled beyond standard hours, measures will be implemented to minimise disturbance to the local community, including noise, lighting, and traffic management controls (refer to Chapter 4 – Population and Human Health; Chapter 9 – Noise and Vibration, and Chapter 10 – Traffic and Transportation, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026)).
- **Communication:** Stakeholders (including local authorities and nearby residents where relevant) will be informed in advance of any planned out-of-hours activities, and appropriate lines of communication will be maintained to address concerns.
- **Out of hours working** would only be needed in an emergency.
The standard working hours are provided in the table below:

Time Period	Peaker Plant	UGC Installation	AGI
Weekdays: Mon - Fri	07h00 – 18h00	07h00 – 18h00	07h00 – 18h00
Saturdays	07h00 – 14h00	No Work	07h00 – 14h00
Sundays, Bank Holidays and Public Holidays	No Work	No Work	No Work

6.3.2 Start-up and Shutdown

Activities permitted may include deliveries and unloading of materials, movement of staff to their place of work, maintenance and general preparation works. The use of plant machinery likely to cause disturbance, will not be permitted outside of the core working hours.

6.3.3 Additional working hours

It is noted that on certain occasions, work may need to be undertaken outside of the typical working day to expedite progress, meet critical milestones, or address unforeseen circumstances that could impact the programme. Any construction outside of the construction core working hours will be agreed by the Client in

advance with Galway County Council and scheduling of such works shall have regard to nearby sensitive receptors.

In the case of work required in an emergency or which if not completed would be unsafe or harmful to workers, the public or local environment and Galway County Council will be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the reasons and likely duration and timing (outside of the core working hours).

6.4 Security

Security will be the responsibility of the Contractor who will provide adequate security to prevent unauthorised entry to or from the site. The following measures may be used to prevent unauthorised access:

- Install CCTV and security systems where required;
- Consult with neighbouring properties and local crime prevention officers including Galway County Council and An Garda Síochána on site security matters where required;
- Prevent access to restricted areas and neighbouring properties by securing equipment on site such as ladders and scaffolding; and,
- When there is no site activity, close and lock site gates and set appropriate site security provisions as required.

6.5 Hoarding and Fencing

A site boundary in the form of hoarding or fencing will be established around each of the working areas before any significant construction activities commences in that working area. The hoarding/fencing shall provide a secure boundary to what can be a dangerous environment for those that have not received the proper training and are unfamiliar with construction operations.

Site hoarding also performs an important function in relation to minimising nuisance and effects including:

- Noise emissions (by providing a buffer);
- Visual impact (by screening the working areas, plant and equipment); and,
- Dust minimisation (by providing a buffer).

6.6 Services and Utility

Working areas will be powered by mains supplies or diesel generators where an electrical supply is not available.

The Contractor will be responsible for undertaking their own surveys to establish full extent of underground services prior to the commencement of construction to support any surveys already undertaken as part of early design work and statutory consent applications.

6.7 Lighting

Site lighting has been designed in accordance with ILP Guidance Note 08/23. LED luminaries will be used within the Site (AtkinsRealis, 2025). The LED Luminaires will:

- Be used with sharp cut-off, lower intensity, good colour rendition and dimming capability;
- Have a warm white light source (2700Kelvin) adopted to reduce blue light component; and,
- Be mounted horizontally, with no light output above 90° and/or no upward tilt.



Additionally:

- All perimeter luminaires to be installed with baffles to minimise the amount of backward light spill;
- Luminaires have a negligible or zero Upward Light Ratio; and,
- Where work is scheduled beyond standard hours, measures will be implemented to minimise disturbance to the local community, including lighting controls.

To minimise light disturbance to bats during the Construction Phase, no construction activities will take place after dark where possible. Where construction works require lighting during evening time, directional lighting will be used to direct light away from trees and hedgerows used by bats (it is noted that no bat roosts were recorded within the Proposed Project area, as discussed in detail in Chapter 5 – Biodiversity, Volume 2 of the EIAR).

6.8 Welfare Facilities

Welfare facilities will be provided, as appropriate for construction staff and site personnel such as locker rooms, toilets, showers, etc.

6.9 Reinstatement of Working Areas on Completion

The Contractor will reinstate all working areas as work proceeds during construction. All plant, equipment, materials, temporary infrastructure and vehicles will be removed at the earliest opportunity and the surface of the ground restored as near as practicable to its original condition.

On completion of construction works the Contractor will ensure that all waste and polluting material is removed from the site and is disposed of using appropriately authorised contractors. The Contractor shall, as appropriate, undertake visual and ecological rehabilitation of site compound and other areas no longer to be used by the Contractor. Following site clearance and rehabilitation the Employer or Employer's Representative will undertake a final inspection of the site. Any environmental issues identified during the final inspection will be raised with the Contractor. Mitigation measures and timeframes for completion will be agreed between the Contractor and the Employer's Representative in line with agreed procedures prior to final sign off.

6.10 Health and Safety

The Contractor will ensure all relevant health and safety, fire safety and security requirements are in place prior to the commencement of construction and in accordance with the relevant legislation requirements in addition to the specifications of Galway County Council.

Relevant Irish and EU health and safety legislation would be complied with at all times by all construction staff and personnel during construction. Further, the Contractors would also have to ensure that all aspects of their works comply with good industry practice and all necessary consents, licenses and authorisations have been put in place for the proposed project.

7. Environmental Management and Controls

It should be noted that this section provides a summary of minimum requirements that should be developed by the Contractor when preparing a Detailed CEMP. Refer also to the EIAR Volume 1 to 3 (AtkinsRéalis, 2026) submitted for the proposed project.

7.1 Waste Management

Construction activities produce a broad range of wastes, which will be clearly set out in the Resource and Waste Management Plan (RWMP) which will be prepared by the appointed Contractor for the demolition and construction phases, and will be informed by the RWMP (refer to Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR) submitted for the proposed project.

This section identifies the potential types of waste which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management, control and disposal of waste.

7.1.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative waste management risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example assessment is shown in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1 - Example of Waste Management Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark up on a site plan with the location of all adjacent housing/commercial centres, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as waste storage areas.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources that may result in waste production and waste storage, segregation and disposal requirements.	These could include excavations, chemical and materials use, waste storage and bulking areas etc.
03	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage waste: Prevent — Do not generate the waste in the first place. Re-use – Can you re-use without treatment?



Recycle – Make sure that wastes are properly segregated to aid recycling.
 Disposal with energy recovery.
 Disposal without energy recovery.

7.1.2 Waste Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Resource Waste Management Plan that is in compliance with Galway County Development Plan 2022-2028, and EPA (2021) ‘Best Practice Guidelines for the preparation of resource & waste management plans for construction & demolition projects’. A RWMP has been submitted as part of the planning application for this Project (AtkinsRealis, 2026). The Detailed RWMP which will be prepared by the appointed Contractor for the demolition and construction phases, will be informed by the RWMP (refer to Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIA) submitted for the proposed project. The Detailed RWMP will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-2).

Table 7-2 - Waste Management Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>An approved person, such as a site/contract/resource manager, will be given responsibility for good site practices and control, arrangements for collection and effective disposal to an appropriate facility, of all wastes generated at the Site.</p> <p>Contractors will apply the waste prevention principles of the waste management hierarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Prevent – Do not generate the waste in the first place. ▫ Re-use – Can you re-use without treatment? ▫ Recycle – Make sure that wastes are properly segregated to aid recycling. ▫ Disposal with energy recovery. ▫ Disposal without energy recovery. <p>The Contractor will ensure that all construction staff are trained in good waste management practice and chemical handling procedures.</p>
Collection and Storage of Waste	<p>Contractors will provide designated waste storage areas for the storage of waste prior to removal off-site. A site plan showing the designated site will be provided and approved by the Construction Manager.</p> <p>Only appropriately authorised contractors and sites will be used for the transport and disposal of waste.</p> <p>The Contractor will provide adequate facilities for the collection and storage of waste material including wheelie bins and waste skips.</p> <p>Waste containers/skips/bins will be provided with nets or lids to prevent waste being carried around by scavengers or by the wind.</p> <p>Waste containers will not be overfilled.</p> <p>Appropriate measures will be employed to minimise windblown litter and dust during transportation of waste by either covering trucks or by transporting wastes in enclosed containers.</p> <p>Industrial and construction waste including redundant hazardous equipment, tyres, used oil cans/drums etc will be separated and put into segregated bins for removal and disposal by an appropriately authorised contractor.</p>

<p>Waste Reduction and Sustainability</p>	<p>Good management and control can prevent the generation of significant amounts of waste. Waste reduction is best achieved at the planning and design stage, as well as by ensuring the implementation of good site practices.</p> <p>Purchase materials in the quantity required for the project to minimise unused leftovers.</p> <p>Scheduling and planning the delivery of materials will be carried out on an 'as needed' basis to limit any surplus materials.</p> <p>Purchase materials that do not use excessive amounts of packaging to minimise the quantity of used packaging for subsequent disposal/processing.</p> <p>Segregate and store different types of waste in different containers, skips or stockpiles to enhance reuse or recycling of materials and their proper disposal.</p> <p>Collect and segregate waste metals including redundant plant and equipment, metal construction materials and cans.</p> <p>Recycle unused chemicals or those with remaining functional capacity.</p> <p>Material choices and quantities will be reviewed during detailed design, to identify and implement any lower embodied carbon options, where feasible.</p>
<p>Disposal of Wastes</p>	<p>All waste will be disposed of at approved sites using appropriately approved contractors - The Contractor must provide copies of valid EPA Waste licenses and Local Authority Waste Permits (including those relating to their subcontractors or brokers, where applicable) for collection and waste treatment/disposal/export facilities.</p> <p>Records of waste disposal, recycling and recovery will be maintained.</p> <p>The contractor will provide sufficient secure waste disposal points and regular collection for disposal.</p> <p>No waste will be disposed of or buried on site.</p> <p>Dumping of waste, including roadside dumping and filling on land not within a registered landfill area is prohibited.</p> <p>Works that involve onsite filling with material other than virgin excavated natural material is encouraged where material is potentially suitable.</p> <p>Burning any waste on site is prohibited.</p> <p>Divert construction, demolition and land clearing debris from landfill disposal. Redirect recyclable recovered resources back to source suppliers. Redirect reusable materials to appropriate sites.</p> <p>Waste will be segregated in onsite and those components that are recyclable sent to appropriate facilities.</p> <p>Consider recycling cardboard, metal, brick, acoustic tile, concrete, plastic, clean wood, glass, gypsum wallboard, carpet and insulation.</p> <p>Identify approved haulers and recyclers to handle the designated materials.</p> <p>All non-recyclable waste will be disposed of by an appropriately authorised waste contractor.</p>



	<p>The contractor will follow approved procedures for the classification, sampling, transport and disposal of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Disposal of surface water in excavations during construction will be by captured in sumps, tested and disposed to ground via infiltration by pumping to proposed temporary lagoons. This will allow slow seepage of the surface water runoff to ground with the benefit of filtration as the water percolates to ground in the lagoon.</p>
<p>Storage and Stocking of Material</p>	<p>Temporary stockpiling of native soils and imported materials onsite will require careful management in order to prevent the release of sediment into drainage ditches (and receiving water courses, and any temporarily exposed groundwater (in the event that groundwater is encountered).</p> <p>Stockpiled materials will not be located immediately adjacent to or onsite drainage ditches, or any temporarily exposed groundwater (in the event that groundwater is encountered).</p> <p>Stockpiled materials will be covered as required to prevent it spilling over/blowing onto areas of environmental interest or semi-natural vegetation outside the agreed lands.</p> <p>Stockpile of materials will be kept to an absolute minimum, and where possible, stockpiled for as short a time as possible prior to use.</p> <p>Any stockpiled materials will be stored in low mounds where possible.</p> <p>Slopes of material will be stable, and the side slopes compacted down and stabilised, with regular checks by the Contractor;</p> <p>The Contractor will examine the risk arising from storage areas and identify as appropriate the need for mitigation measures at the toe of slopes to reduce silt transport from areas of stockpiled material.</p> <p>Stockpiles of materials not suitable for onsite re-use will be removed as soon as is practicable in accordance with applicable waste management legislation.</p> <p>The Contractor will comply with best practice when sourcing imported materials for site works.</p> <p>Imported material will be from a reputable source who can confirm that it has been screened for potential presence of invasive species.</p>
<p>Land, Soil and Geology (Chapter 11, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis 2026))</p>	<p>The excavation of material will be minimised as much as possible to reduce the impact on land, soils and geology. Where possible, and if suitable with certainty for use, excavated material will be re-used as part of earthworks and as backfill. Topsoil and subsoil that has been stripped as part of the construction works will be reinstated as part of landscaping works, where possible.</p> <p>Where soil material is unsuitable for use or where excess soil is generated with no certainty for use, soils (including Made Ground) will be appropriately sampled and tested prior to offsite removal. Soils will be classified in accordance with the EPA Guidance Document 'Waste Classification, List of Waste & Determining if Waste is Hazardous or Non-Hazardous' (2015). It will be the contractors responsibility to ensure that all waste soils are classified correctly and managed, transported and disposed of offsite in accordance with the requirements of the Waste</p>



Management Act 1996, as amended, the Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and Council on waste and any relevant subsequent waste management legislation.

All waste products (general waste, plastic, timber, etc.) arising during the construction phase will be managed and disposed of under the provisions of the Waste Management Act 1996 and associated amendments and regulations. All waste material will be disposed of at a fully licensed disposal / recovery facility.

It will be the contractors responsibility to ensure that a project specific Detailed Resource and Waste Management Plan (developed in accordance with relevant 2021 EPA Guidance) is fully implemented onsite for the duration of the project.

Material
Assets –
Construction
Waste
(Chapter 14,
Volume 2 of
the EIAR
(AtkinsRealis
2026))

The following mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase:

- All waste management procedures implemented onsite during the construction phase will be in accordance with the RWMP (AtkinsRéalis, 2026) presented in Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR. In advance of commencement onsite, the Contractor will prepare a project specific detailed RWMP which will further develop this plan, and will provide specific details in terms of proposed permitted haulage contractors, and permitted / licenced waste disposal / recovery facilities;
- All waste materials will be segregated onsite into the various waste streams, via dedicated skips and storage areas. All waste will be removed from Site by one or more waste haulage contractor(s) who hold a current valid waste collection permit issued by the National Waste Collection Permit Office (NWCPO). All waste materials generated during the construction phase will be removed offsite to an appropriately permitted or licenced waste disposal / recovery facility. All waste removed offsite will be appropriately characterised (under the correct LoW / EWC code), transported and disposed of in accordance with relevant waste management legislation (including but not limited to the Waste Management Act of 1996, 2001 and 2003 and all subsequent waste management regulations as amended). All waste management and disposal / recovery records will be maintained onsite throughout the project and will be made available for viewing by the Client, Employer's Representative and statutory consultees (GCC, EPA) as required.
- Waste arising from the site clearance, primary infrastructure and earthworks is expected to comprise made ground/topsoil, gravels and clay/silt material, and would be either re-used onsite or removed offsite for appropriate reuse, recovery and/or disposal as required.
- Any contaminated excavated material found on site will be removed by licensed waste carriers and disposed of at appropriately licensed facilities.
- Disposal of surface water in excavations during construction will be by captured in sumps, tested and disposed to ground via infiltration by pumping to proposed temporary lagoons. This will allow slow seepage of the surface water runoff to ground with the benefit of filtration as the water percolates to ground in the lagoon.

- Scheduling and planning the delivery of materials will be carried out on an 'as needed' basis to limit any surplus materials;
- Materials will be ordered in sufficient dimensions so as to optimise the use of these materials onsite, and will be carefully handled and stored so as to limit the potential for any damage;
- Where feasible, sub-contractors will be responsible for the provision of any materials they require onsite in order to help reduce any surplus waste;
- All loaded trucks entering and exiting the Site will be appropriately secured and covered; and,
- Dust will be controlled at entry and exits to the Site using wheel washes (as required) and/or road sweepers, and tools and plant will be washed out and cleaned in designated areas. Wheel / road sweeper washings will be contained and treated prior to discharge.

The Construction RWMP (AtkinsRéalis, 2026) presented in Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIA states the Contractor will be responsible for maintaining waste records and documentation for the full duration of the construction phase. The Contractor will track and monitor all waste volumes transported offsite. All waste records will be maintained onsite throughout the project and will be made available for viewing by the Client, Employer's Representative and statutory consultees (GCC, EPA) as required.

Reinstatement
Post
Construction
(Chapter 11
Land, Soils &
Geology,
Volume 2 of
the EIA
(AtkinsRéalis
2026))

All temporary construction compounds and site entrances will be removed upon completion of the construction phase. Such areas will be reinstated in accordance with the landscape site layout plan and engineer's drawings. All construction waste and / or scrapped building materials will be removed from site on completion of the construction phase. Oil, fuel etc. storage areas will be decommissioned on completion of the construction phase. Any remaining liquids will be removed from site and disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste facility.

7.2 Air Quality

Construction activities have the potential to impact on air quality through the creation of dust and emissions to air from vehicles and plant, along with activities including infilling of soil, excavation of trenches, stockpiling and movement of materials which may all contribute to generating ambient dust. This section identifies the potential causes of air pollution which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control of emissions from site.

7.2.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-3.



Table 7-3 - Example of Air Quality Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all adjacent housing/commercial centres, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as material storage areas, re-fuelling points and haul routes.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may result in emissions to air.	These could include excavations, concrete use, transport, materials storage, traffic management etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities resulting in emissions to air.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution. Assess the significance of the harm pollution would cause to a particular receptor. For example, the impact of dust in a populated urban area would be significantly greater than dust in an unpopulated rural area.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, covers for storage areas). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing and covering for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain emissions, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.2.2 Air Quality and Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain an Air Quality Management Plan. The plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-4).

Table 7-4 - Air Quality Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	Air quality significance criteria are assessed on the basis of compliance with the appropriate standards or limit values. The applicable standards in Ireland are set out in Directive (EU) 2024/2881 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2024 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe.

Standard measures should be taken which will minimise dust from demolition and construction activities, at a minimum adhering to standard good practice which includes the Building Research Establishment (BRE) document entitled 'Control of Dust from Construction and Demolition Activities' and Institute of Air Quality Management document 'Guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction' (IAQM, 2024)

The mitigation measures draw on best practice guidance from Ireland (DLRCC, 2022; DCC, 2018), the UK (IAQM (2024), BRE (2003), The Scottish Office (1996), UK ODPM (2002)) and the USA (USEPA, 1997). These measures will be incorporated into the overall Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) prepared for the site. The measures are divided into different categories for different activities.

Communications
(Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

An Environmental Manager (EM) will be assigned by the appointed contractor. The EM will be responsible for co-ordinating the day-to-day management of environmental impacts during the Construction Phase. The EM will be responsible for performing inspections as deemed necessary and manage responses to environmental incidents. The name and contact details of the EM will be responsible for construction dust management and air quality issues will be displayed at the construction compound/site boundary hoarding, as well as head/regional office contact details.

A complaints register will be kept by the appointed contractor detailing all telephone calls and letters of complaint received in connection with dust nuisance or air quality concerns, together with details of any remedial actions carried out. Any complaints will be brought to the attention of BGE.

Previously established community engagement with neighbouring business will continue for the remainder of the construction works.

Construction Works Area Management
(Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

Construction compounds will be laid out so that machinery and dust causing activities such as stockpiles are located away from receptors, as far as is practicable.

The appointed contractor will provide a site hoarding of 2.4m height along noise sensitive boundaries, at a minimum, at the Construction Compounds, which will assist in minimising the potential for dust impacts off-site. Construction works area fencing, barriers and scaffolding will be kept clean using wet methods.

Stockpiles will be covered to prevent wind whipping and any chutes and conveyors will be enclosed and skips will be covered.

Drop heights from any conveyors, loading shovels, hoppers and other loading or handling equipment will be minimised. Fine water sprays will be used on such equipment where visible dust plumes are generated.

Cutting, grinding or sawing equipment will be fitted with or used in conjunction with suitable dust suppression techniques such as water sprays or local extraction, e.g. suitable local exhaust ventilation systems.

Equipment will be readily available in the construction works areas site to clean any dry spillages. Spillages will be cleaned

	<p>up as soon as reasonably practicable after the event using wet cleaning methods.</p> <p>An adequate water supply for effective dust or particulate matter suppression and mitigation will be ensured, and non-potable water will be used where possible and appropriate.</p> <p>Construction works area runoff of water or mud will be managed as per the Pollution Prevention Management Plan (Section 7.5, Chapter 7, Volume 2 of EIAR).</p>
<p>Operating Vehicles / Machinery (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Engines of all vehicles will be switched off when stationary - idling vehicles are not permitted.</p> <p>The use of diesel- or petrol-powered generators will be limited and mains electricity or battery powered equipment will be used where practicable.</p> <p>A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) has been developed as part of the CEMP to minimise use of the Local Road Network (refer to Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR). The CTMP will be adhered to by the appointed contractor.</p> <p>The appointed contractor will promote the use of public transport, cycling and walking by personnel. Private parking at the Construction Compounds will be limited. Vehicle-sharing will be encouraged, subject to public health guidelines, where travel by private vehicle is a necessity (e.g. for transporting heavy equipment).</p>
<p>Demolition Activities (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Works will be carried out by a competent demolition contractor under the supervision of the PSDP and PSCS in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations. Demolition will be conducted using hand and mechanical methods appropriate to the scale of the structures.</p> <p>During the demolition process, any cutting, grinding or sawing equipment will be fitted or used in conjunction with a suitable dust suppression technique such as water sprays or local extraction.</p>
<p>Earthworks Activities (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Materials with the potential to produce dust, such as excavated material, will be removed from the construction works area as soon as possible, unless being re-used within the construction works area.</p> <p>Areas exposed by earthworks will be re-vegetated to stabilise surfaces as soon as practicable. Hessian, mulches or tackifiers will be used where it is not possible to re-vegetate or cover with topsoil, as soon as practicable. Cover will only be removed in small areas during work and not all at once.</p> <p>During dry and windy periods and when there is a likelihood of dust nuisance (defined under "Monitoring" measures below), water-based dust suppression (e.g. bowser) will operate to ensure soil moisture content is high enough to increase the stability of the soil and thus suppress dust.</p>
<p>Construction Activities (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Sand and other aggregates will be stored in bunded areas and will not be allowed to dry out, unless this is required for a particular process.</p> <p>Smaller supplies of fine power materials bags will be sealed after use and stored appropriately to prevent dust escaping.</p>



Measures specific to track out (from the construction works areas onto the public road network) (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

A speed restriction of 15 kph will be applied as an effective control measure for dust for on-site vehicles.

Vehicles transporting loose materials (e.g. spoil or sand) entering and leaving the proposed project works areas and construction compounds will be covered with tarpaulin to prevent escape of materials during transport. Before entrance onto public roads, trucks will be checked to ensure the tarpaulins are properly in place.

Where construction work area or construction compound conditions result in large amounts of mud building up on truck wheels, wheel washing will be carried out for trucks before they use the public road network.

Water-assisted dust sweeper(s) will be used at the access points to a construction compound and the immediate adjoining local road, to remove, as necessary, any material tracked out of the compound.

Any on-site haul routes will be inspected for integrity and necessary repairs to the surface will be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable.

Monitoring (Chapter 7 Air Quality, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

To determine if any short-term dust impacts will occur, a minimum of daily visual inspections for dust soiling of receptors (including roads, and surfaces such as street furniture, cars and windowsills) adjoining the construction works areas will be undertaken. Inspection results will be recorded in the site inspection log. Cleaning will be provided if necessary, such as in the event of a dust complaint resulting from the Proposed Scheme construction works.

The potential for dust generation increases when rainfall is less than 0.2 mm/day and at wind speeds of greater than 10 m/s. To determine if these conditions are likely to affect the site, the weather forecast will be consulted daily, specifically the hourly forecasts for wind speeds as well as 12 hour rainfall radar showing anticipated amounts of precipitation in mm.

The frequency of site inspections by the Environmental Manager responsible for dust management will be increased to a minimum of twice daily during the above conditions. The effectiveness of dust control methods will be monitored via visual inspections and work that would generate dust (e.g. moving materials from stockpiles, or transferring loose dry materials from trucks) will be limited in so far as is practicable during these weather conditions.

Monitoring of construction dust deposition along the site boundary to nearby sensitive receptors during the construction phase of the proposed project will be carried out amended to ensure mitigation measures are working satisfactorily. This can be carried out using the Bergerhoff method in accordance with the requirements of the German Standard VDI 2119. The Bergerhoff Gauge consists of a collecting vessel and a stand with a protecting gauge. The collecting vessel is secured to the stand with the opening of the collecting vessel located approximately 2m above ground level. The TA Luft limit value is 350 mg/m²/day during the monitoring period of 30 days (+/- 2 days).

7.3 Construction Noise and Vibration

Construction activities can produce a significant amount of noise and vibration with the potential to impact adversely on a range of receptors. This section identifies the potential causes of noise and vibration which may arise from construction and provides guidance on management and control.

7.3.1 Risk Identification

An example of a noise and vibration risk assessment is shown in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 - Example of Noise and Vibration Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark up on a site plan the location of all nursing homes, housing/commercial centres, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for noisy activities or activities likely to cause vibration such as generators, compressors, haul routes and drilling.</p>
02	Identify the construction activities that may affect the receptors identified.	These could include excavations, dewatering, traffic movements, warning sirens, use of machinery and plant etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities impact on receptors.	<p>Assess the likelihood of an activity causing noise pollution.</p> <p>Assess the significance of the noise impact on particular receptors. For example, the impact of noise from construction activities adjacent to housing would be significantly greater than the impact of noise in an uninhabited rural area.</p>
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods, substitution of materials for less noisy options). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate baffling). 3. Protect the receptor using noise barriers, screening etc. 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.3.2 Noise and Vibration Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Noise and Vibration Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-6)

Table 7-6 - Noise and Vibration Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>The contractor shall comply with the contents and recommendations of BS 5228 – 1:2009 + A1:2014: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Part 1: Noise & Part 2: Vibration.</p> <p>The contractor should comply with allowable construction noise levels given in the grant of planning for the Proposed Project.</p> <p>The contractor shall also comply with the contents and recommendations of BS 6471:2008: Guide to Evaluation of Human Exposure to Vibration in Building, Part 1: Vibration Sources other than Blasting.</p> <p>The contractor shall ensure that each item of equipment complies with the noise limits quoted in the European Commission Directive 2000/14/EC.</p> <p>BGE will ensure that the local community is kept informed and up to date on key milestones as the project progresses, via the project website.</p> <p>Access roads to the site will be positioned such that vehicular movements cause minimum disturbances to any residential properties (if possible).</p> <p>Replace noisy plant with less noisy alternatives, shield/screen noise making plant especially during the evening and night periods or provide plant which is specifically designed with noise inhibitors such as generators and compressors with silencers and muffled jack-hammers.</p> <p>Construct a solid barrier around the generators if required.</p> <p>Use plant in accordance with manufacturer's specifications.</p> <p>Orientate machinery away from noise sensitive residential areas.</p> <p>Where machines are fitted with engine covers these shall be kept closed.</p> <p>Ensure all stationary and mobile equipment, construction plant, machinery and vehicles are well maintained on a regular basis, and in good working order.</p> <p>Delivery routes used by trucks and lorries should avoid developed (via. ribbon development) areas to prevent likely vibration impacts from construction traffic to and from the site.</p> <p>Complaints will be notified to BGE and responded to ASAP, and no later than within 24 hours and mitigation measures implemented ASAP.</p> <p>Should a noise complaint be received, a review will be undertaken to determine the noise source. If</p>



	<p>necessary, appropriate noise mitigation measures, such as noise barriers, will be implemented</p> <p>As the nearest sensitive location is at least 450 m away from the project and the calculated noise levels are sufficiently below the relevant limits, monitoring is not required.</p>
<p>.Construction (Chapter 9 Noise & Vibration, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>A specific construction noise mitigation measure which will be implemented is the installation of a temporary noise barrier at the HDD3 location, for the duration of the HDD works.</p> <p>The following comments are made in relation to construction noise mitigation:</p> <p>With regard to construction activities, BS5228 Parts 1 and 2, which offer detailed guidance on the control of noise and vibration from demolition and construction activities, will be followed.</p> <p>All Construction Equipment will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Correctly operated and maintained to minimize ground-borne vibration and noise. ▪ Located away from noise-sensitive receptors where practicable. ▪ Selected for low noise/vibration potential where possible ▪ Switched off when not in use ▪ Maintenance records for equipment will be kept on-site. Compliance with the following regulations is mandatory: ▪ In accordance with European Communities (Noise Emission by Equipment For Use Outdoors) Regulations, 2001 SI No. 632 of 2001 & SI No. 241 of 2006 (Outdoor Equipment Noise Emissions) <p>Measures that will be implemented to reduce impulsive noise consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimizing material drop heights. ▪ Restricting hammering and rock breaking to morning hours. ▪ Site access roads will be kept even to reduce vibration from HGVs
<p>Karst (Chapter 11 Land, Soils & Geology), Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will include specific provisions for vibration monitoring, setting appropriate threshold values based on site-specific conditions and relevant standards. The construction methodology and vibration management measures will ensure that any areas identified as being of higher karst sensitivity are subject to appropriate controls, such as the use of low vibration piling (if needed) techniques, controlled excavation, and enhanced monitoring and alert systems will enable immediate action should vibration levels approach the agreed limits. This approach ensures that karst conditions will be fully managed prior to construction, allowing targeted and effective vibration management measures to be applied</p>



7.4 Prevention of Climate Impacts

Construction activities have the potential to result in impacts to the Climate. This section identifies the potential causes of pollution which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control.

7.4.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-7.

Table 7-7 - Example of Climate Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all adjacent housing/commercial centres, schools and educational establishments, agricultural land and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as material storage areas, re-fuelling points and haul routes.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may result in emissions to air.	These could include excavations, concrete use, transport, materials storage, traffic management etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities resulting in emissions to air.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution. Assess the significance of the harm pollution would cause to a particular receptor. Refer to Chapter 8 Climate, Volume 2 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, covers for storage areas). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing and covering for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain emissions, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.4.2 Climate Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Climate Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-8).

Table 7-8 - Climate Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Construction Phase (Chapter 8 Climate, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRéalis, 2026))	<p data-bbox="619 409 1401 504">During the construction phase the following best practice measures will be implemented on site to minimise GHG emissions and reduce impacts to climate:</p> <ul data-bbox="571 510 1401 1093" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="571 510 1401 571">▪ Prevention of on-site or delivery vehicles from leaving engines idling, even over short periods. <li data-bbox="571 577 1401 638">▪ Ensure all plant and machinery are well maintained and inspected regularly. <li data-bbox="571 645 1401 896">▪ Minimising waste of materials due to poor timing or over ordering on site will aid to minimise the embodied carbon footprint of the site. A construction waste management plan will be implemented to minimise construction waste sent to landfills. Recycling of materials will be promoted to and reduce the environmental footprint of the site. The majority of excavated material will be reused on site, which represents emissions savings of approx. 363 tCO₂e. <li data-bbox="571 902 1401 996">▪ Sourcing materials locally will be prioritised. This will help to reduce transport related CO₂ emissions and helps support local suppliers, further promoting economic sustainability. <li data-bbox="571 1003 1401 1093">▪ Material choices and quantities will be reviewed during detailed design, to identify and implement any lower embodied carbon options, where feasible. <p data-bbox="619 1099 1401 1489">In terms of impact on the proposed project due to climate change, during construction the Contractor will prepare site risk assessments and method statements prior to commencement of works which will assess the risk of extreme rainfall/flooding, extreme wind/storms, temperature extremes, fog, lightning and hail to the construction works areas, which will set out how the works will be carried out to avoid or minimise any of the risks identified in the risk assessment. Temperatures can affect the performance of some materials, and this will require consideration during construction. All materials used during construction will be accompanied by certified datasheets which will set out the limiting operating temperatures</p>

7.5 Prevention of Soil and Water Pollution

Construction activities have the potential to cause pollution to groundwater and/or soils and surface water. This section identifies the potential causes of pollution which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control.

7.5.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative pollution risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is presented in Table 7-9.



Table 7-9 - Example of Soil and Water Pollution Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	<p>Mark up on a site plan with the location of all water courses, surface water features, boreholes, field drains, ecologically sensitive areas, surface and foul drainage systems and other potential receptors.</p> <p>This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as chemical/fuel storage areas, refuelling points, haul routes and wash out areas.</p>
02	Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works. For example water courses, ecologically sensitive areas.	Undertake baseline assessment of water, ground and surface water quality prior to construction. Establish monitoring regime during construction as appropriate. Refer also to Chapter 11 and Chapter 12, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026).
03	Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may affect the water receptors identified.	These could include excavations, dewatering, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff, chemical/fuel storage, fuelling areas and concrete use.
04	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified water receptors.	<p>Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution.</p> <p>Assess the significance of the harm pollution would cause to a particular water receptor. For example the impact of polluting a water receptor used for potable water would be significantly greater than the pollution of a foul water system.</p>
05	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (change location, modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for fuel and other storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control,



- contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place).
4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.5.2 Pollution Prevention Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Pollution Prevention Management Plan. The plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-10).

Table 7-10 - Soil and Water Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Ensure that appropriate permits/consents are in place prior to commencing any dewatering activities (if required).</p> <p>Carry out regular inspections/audits of hazardous materials usage, handling and storage areas and regular/thorough maintenance of vehicles and hydraulic systems and sanitary/welfare facilities.</p> <p>Avoid impacting adjacent sites by ensuring all contractors activities, equipment and waste storage is confined to the approved site boundary.</p> <p>Where waste waters do not meet approved quality criteria they will be contained and disposed of via an approved disposal route.</p> <p>Ensure regular and controlled disposal of waste using appropriately authorised contractors.</p> <p>A suitably experienced and qualified Environmental Manager will have a presence onsite during the construction and demolition phases.</p>
Prevention of soil / bedrock contamination during construction (Chapter 11 Land, Soils & Geology, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and safety risk assessments, method statements (RAMS) and appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); ▪ Temporary onsite groundwater monitoring wells will be either suitably protected for the duration of the works and / or appropriately decommissioned in accordance with best practice guidance (SEPA guidance document “Good Practice for Decommissioning Redundant Boreholes and Wells”). ▪ Earthworks / piling plant and vehicles delivering construction materials to site will be confined to predetermined haul routes around the site for each phase of the Proposed Project; ▪ The need for vehicle wheel wash facilities will be assessed by the Contractor depending on the phasing of works and onsite activity and will be installed as needed, near any site entrances and road sweeping implemented as necessary to maintain the road network in the immediate vicinity of the site; ▪ Dust suppression measures (e.g., dampening down) will be implemented as necessary during dry periods; ▪ All excavated materials will be stored away from the excavations / immediate works area, in an appropriate manner at a safe and stable location. The maximum height of temporary stockpiles will be 3m; ▪ A comprehensive monitoring and supervisory regime including monitoring of all excavations and stability

assessments as required will be put in place to ensure that the proposed construction works do not constitute a risk to the stability of the site;

- In the unlikely event that ground contamination is encountered beneath the site during the construction works, all works will cease. Advice will be sought from an experienced contaminated land specialist and a phased environmental risk assessment (specifically to assess any associated potential environmental and/ or human health risks) will be undertaken in accordance with relevant EPA guidance 'Guidance On The Management Of Contaminated Land And Groundwater At EPA Licensed Sites' (EPA, 2013) and UK Environment Agency Guidance 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)' (UK EA, 2025);
- The employment of good construction management practices will serve to minimise the risk of pollution from construction activities at the Proposed Project in line with the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) publication entitled, Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites, Guidance for Consultants and Contractors, CIRIA - C532 (2001) which are also detailed in Chapter 12– Water, Volume 2 of the EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026);
- All fill material imported to the site for the Proposed Project will be clean, uncontaminated, suitable engineering grade fill material;
- Specifically, regarding pollution control measures, the following will be adhered to; - Fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids for equipment used on the construction site, as well as any solvents, oils, and paints will be carefully handled to avoid spillage, properly secured against unauthorised access or vandalism, and provided with spill containment according to best codes of practice;
- Waste oils and hydraulic fluids to be managed in accordance with best practice requirements and pollution measures as detailed in the CEMP;
- Strict supervision of contractors will be adhered to in order to ensure that all plant and equipment utilised on-site is in good working condition. Any equipment not meeting the required standard will not be permitted for use within the site. This will minimise the risk of soils and bedrock becoming contaminated through site activity; and,
- The highest standards of site management will be maintained and utmost care and vigilance followed to prevent accidental contamination or unnecessary disturbance to the site and surrounding environment during construction. A named person will be given the task of overseeing the pollution prevention measures agreed for the site to ensure that they are operating safely and effectively.

Karst
Protocol
(Chapter 11
Land, Soils &
Geology,
Volume 2 of
EIAR

A robust **karst protocol** will be adapted during foundation construction comprising the following:

- Soil strip across each foundation footprint to expose the bedrock surface.
- Targeted closely spaced proof coring to confirm the presence of any possible Karst within 15 to 20m of the bedrock surface.



(AtkinsRealis,
2026))

If no significant voids or Karst features are encountered during the proof coring process then Foundation Solution 1 will be adapted.

If a significant Karst feature is encountered during the proof coring process then Foundation Solution 2 will be adapted

Foundation Solution 1

In the event the targeted proof coring confirms no significant Karst features are present it is envisaged that traditional reinforced concrete raft and strip foundations (founded directly on the limestone bedrock) will be adequate for the proposed plant and single storey buildings. For the single storey buildings a traditional reinforced concrete strip foundation will be founded directly on the weathered bedrock. For the heavier items of plant / tanks we expect the top surface of weathered bedrock will be 'ripped' down to unweathered bedrock with the reinforced concrete foundations founded on this unweathered rock. These reinforced foundations will be designed to span over any minor surface karst fissures encountered at the bedrock formation level (exposed as part of the local soil strip at the foundation locations).

Foundation Solution 2

In the event that the abovementioned targeted proof coring exercise identifies a Karst feature under the footprint of a heavy item of plant it is envisaged that a piled foundation solution will be required locally at the karst feature. This piled foundation solution will comprise cased Odex drilled piles. The piles will be cased to mitigate the risk of grout loss and negate the risk of aquifer contamination. In terms of piling plant, an Odex piling rig is typically used for piling through karst. A reinforced concrete pile cap or ground beams (located just below ground level) will be built on top of the piles to support the plant or building above. In terms of reinforced concrete foundation footprint (on plan), Solution 1 and Solution 2 will be virtually identical with the only varying item being the introduction of local piling at any karst voids encountered.

Site Access Road

The site access road construction will typically comprise granular 6F2 capping material (founded on competent subgrade confirmed via on-site California Bearing Ratio (CBR) testing) with a Clause 804 granular sub-base and hot-trolled asphalt wearing and surface courses as is typical for standard road construction. The access road crosses a suspected karst feature identified as part of the site investigation work and again a robust karst protocol shall be adapted here as follows.

- The formations in the vicinity of the suspected karst feature will be proof rolled and observed for signs of weakness with CBRs taken to confirm capacity. In any areas of low CBRs the top soil and overburden clay will be removed to expose the weathered rock surface. Any dips in the limestone rock surface will be infilled with granular 6F2 capping material laid and compacted in accordance with the TII specification for roadworks. The road construction above any karst features will incorporate a high strength geotextile. This geotextile shall have a 100-year design life. The above measures hence present a robust engineering solution to mitigate any risks associated with the presence of karst (AtkinsRealis, 2026).



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In the event that subsurface karst features (caverns, caves etc.) are identified during the construction phase, the onsite Environmental Manager will be notified immediately and will ensure the above karst protocol is implemented, in consultation with the Engineer, Site Manager and Client.
<p>Horizontal Directional Drilling (Chapter 11 Land, Soils & Geology, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures will be undertaken specifically with regard to horizontal directional drilling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A geotechnical assessment shall be carried out prior to horizontal directional drilling and drilling shall only be carried out at locations where conditions are suitable for the control of drilling materials. ▪ All works will be supervised by a qualified environmental engineer. ▪ Stockpiling of construction materials, refuelling of machinery and overnight parking will take place elsewhere in the temporary compound on the proposed Peaker Plant site. ▪ The area around the bentonite batching, pumping, and recycling plants shall be bunded using terram and sandbags in order to contain any spillages. ▪ Silt fencing will be erected 5m from the reception and launch pits used for directional drilling. ▪ Horizontal directional drilling works shall not take place at periods of high rainfall and shall be scaled back or suspended if heavy rain is forecast.
<p>Horizontal Drilling – Water Management (Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Mitigation measures undertaken specifically with regard to horizontal directional drilling relevant to the Water Chapter are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A geotechnical assessment shall be carried out prior to horizontal directional drilling and drilling shall only be carried out at locations where conditions are suitable for the control of drilling materials. ▪ The drilling process will be constantly monitored to detect any possible leaking of bentonite into the surrounding geology and possible breakout. This will be gauged by monitoring pumping rates and pressures as well as observing for a bentonite plume. If any of these signs appear, then drilling and bentonite pumping will be stopped immediately, and an attempt made to bypass the affected section by using a higher viscosity bentonite mix. If this fails, then an alternative crossing alignment or an alternative crossing method will be considered. This will only arise in cases where the soil through which the HDD was directed is unsuitable for this process. ▪ Stockpiling of construction materials, refuelling of machinery and overnight parking will take place elsewhere in the temporary compound on the proposed main project site. Concrete truck chute cleaning will take place in a separate appropriate location. ▪ The area around the bentonite batching, pumping, and recycling plants shall be bunded using terram and sandbags in order to contain any spillages. ▪ Spills of bentonite or bentonite contaminated with drill arisings from any aspect of the bentonite handling process will be cleaned up immediately and transported off site for disposal at a licensed facility.



- Any bentonite spills on the road will be immediately visible and be removed to secure skips on site.
- Silt fencing will be erected 5m from the reception and launch pits used for directional drilling.
- Horizontal directional drilling works shall not take place at periods of high rainfall and shall be scaled back or suspended if heavy rain is forecast.
- The area around the bentonite batching, pumping and recycling plant will be bunded using terram (as it will clog) and sandbags in order to contain any spillages;
- Drilling fluid returns will be contained within a sealed tank / sump to prevent migration from the works area; Spills of drilling fluid will be cleaned up immediately and contained in an adequately sized skip before been taken off-site;
- If rainfall events occur during the works, there will be a requirement to collect and treat small volumes of surface water from areas of disturbed ground (i.e. soil and subsoil exposures created during site preparation works).
- Fracture Blow-out (Frac-out) Prevention and Contingency Plan will be prepared.
 - The drilling fluid will be non-toxic and naturally biodegradable (i.e., Clear Bore Drilling Fluid or similar will be used);
 - The area around the drilling fluid batching, pumping and recycling plants will be bunded using terram and/or sandbags to contain any potential spillage;
 - One or more lines of silt fencing will be placed between the works area and the adjacent river; Spills of drilling fluid will be cleaned up immediately and transported off-site for disposal at a licensed facility;
 - Adequately sized skips will be used where temporary storage of arisings are required;
 - The drilling process / pressure will be constantly monitored to detect any possible leaks or breakouts into the surrounding geology or local watercourse; This will be gauged by observation and by monitoring the pumping rates and pressures. If any signs of breakout occur then drilling will be immediately stopped;
 - Any frac-out material will be contained and removed off-site; The drilling location will be reviewed, before re-commencing with a higher viscosity drilling fluid mix; and, If the risk of further frac-out is high, a new drilling alignment will be sought at the crossing location.

Sanitary facilities
(Chapter 12
Water,
Volume 2 of
EIAR
(AtkinsRealis,
2026))

Foul drainage from Site offices and Site compounds will be contained and disposed of off-site in an appropriate manner and in accordance with the relevant statutory regulations.



<p>Cementitious materials (Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In order to prevent any potential surface water / groundwater impacts via. release of cementitious materials the following measures will be implemented where poured concrete is being used on Site; ▫ The production, transport and placement of all cementitious materials will be strictly planned and supervised. Site batching/production of concrete will not be carried out on Site and therefore these aspects will not pose a risk to the waterbodies present, namely any temporarily exposed perched water; ▫ Shutters will be designed to prevent failure. Grout loss will be prevented from shuttered pours by ensuring that all joints between panels achieve a close fit or that they are sealed; ▫ Any spillages will be cleaned up and disposed of correctly; ▫ Where concrete is to be placed by means of a skip, the opening gate of the delivery chute will be securely fastened to prevent accidental opening; ▫ Where possible, concrete skips, pumps and machine buckets will be prevented from slewing over water when placing concrete; ▫ Mixer washings and excess concrete will not be discharged directly into the drainage network, or any drainage ditches, surface water bodies or exposed groundwater; and, ▫ Surplus concrete will be returned to batch plant after completion of a pour.
<p>Groundwater and Surface Water (Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The construction management of the Site will take account of the recommendations of the Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA) guidelines '<i>Control of water pollution from construction sites. Guidance for consultants and contractors (C532)</i>' and '<i>Groundwater control: design and practice (second edition) (C750)</i>' and CIRIA 2015 '<i>Environmental good practice on site guide (fourth edition) (C741)</i>' to minimise as far as possible the risk of pollution. Design measures will incorporate stormwater drainage in accordance with the Greater Dublin Strategic Drainage Study Volume 2 – New Developments and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) as per CIRIA C753 to manage surface water runoff effectively. ▪ All of the mitigation measures (for the protection of soils and geology) listed in Chapter 11 of the EIAR will be implemented onsite during the construction and demolition phases. ▪ During construction, surface water run-off from excavations will be captured in sumps and pumped to a temporary soak away lagoon with non-permeable berms and a geotextile filtration layer, allowing controlled infiltration to ground. This approach prevents uncontrolled runoff and minimizes any risk of localized flooding. ▪ A suitably experienced and qualified Environmental Manager will have a presence onsite during the construction phase. ▪ In the event that subsurface karst features (caverns, caves etc.) are identified during the construction phase, the onsite Environmental Manager will be notified immediately and will ensure the above karst protocol is implemented, in consultation with the Engineer, Site Manager and Client. A Hydrogeological assessment to consider impacts from ground

stabilisation in response to karst features will be carried out, if required.

- The Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will include specific provisions for vibration monitoring, setting appropriate threshold values based on site-specific conditions and relevant standards. The construction methodology and vibration management measures will ensure that any areas identified as being of higher karst sensitivity are subject to appropriate controls, such as the use of low vibration piling (if needed) techniques, controlled excavation, and monitoring and alert systems will enable immediate action should vibration levels approach the agreed limits. This approach ensures that karst conditions will be fully managed prior to construction, allowing targeted and effective vibration management measures to be applied.
- The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that the existing drainage network will be suitably protected (via the use of physical barriers and / or the implementation a Site-specific water run-off management plan as required).
- In order to prevent any potential surface water / groundwater impacts via release of hydrocarbon / chemical contaminants the following standard measures will be implemented:
 - Fuels, lubricants and hydraulic fluids for equipment used on the construction Site, as well as any solvents, oils, paints and chemicals (a full list of chemicals stored and used on site is given in Chapter 2, the Project Description of the EIAR) will be carefully handled to avoid spillage, properly secured against unauthorised access or vandalism, and provided with spill containment according to best codes of practice;
 - Waste oils and hydraulic fluids will be collected in leak-proof containers and removed from the Proposed Project for disposal or re-cycling.
- A site Environmental Manager (who will also act as the Resource Manager as stipulated within the RWMP (Appendix 2-5, Volume 3 of the EIAR)) will be responsible for implementing the response procedure to deal with any accidental pollution events and, training for all operatives will be put in place. Any spillage of fuels, lubricants or hydraulic oils will be immediately contained and the contaminated soil removed from the Proposed Project and properly disposed of in accordance with all relevant waste management legislation;
- All Site vehicles used will be refuelled in bunded and adequately sealed and covered areas in the construction compound area.
- An on-site environmental officer will be present at all times and be tasked with site management during construction as well ensuring trained operatives adhere to spill control procedures.
- Strict supervision of contractors will be adhered to in order to ensure that all plant and equipment utilised on-Site is in good working condition. Any equipment not meeting the required standard will not be permitted for use within the Site. This will minimise the risk of groundwater becoming contaminated through Site activity.
- All oil stored on Site for construction vehicles will be kept in a locked and bunded area;

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- Generators, pumps and similar plant will be placed on drip-trays to prevent contamination;
 - All Site vehicles used will be refuelled in bunded areas;
 - All temporary construction fuel tanks will also be located in a suitably bunded area and all tanks will be double skinned. Relevant Material Safety Data Sheets along with oil absorbent materials will be kept on Site in close proximity to any fuel storage tanks or bowsers during proposed Site development works; and,
 - All fuel / oil deliveries to on-Site oil storage tanks will be supervised, and records will be kept of delivery dates and volumes.
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- In the event that ground contamination is encountered beneath the site during the construction works, all works will cease. Advice will be sought from an experienced contaminated land specialist and a phased environmental risk assessment (specifically to assess any associated potential environmental and/ or human health risks) will be undertaken in accordance with relevant EPA guidance '*Guidance On The Management Of Contaminated Land And Groundwater At EPA Licensed Sites*' (EPA, 2013) and UK Environment Agency Guidance '*Land contamination risk management (LCRM)*' (UK EA, 2021).
 - If piling is required then consideration will be given to good practice within piling with regards to preventing pollution. The mitigation measures outlined in the CL:AIRE guidance '*Piling and Penetrative Ground Improvement Methods on Land Affected by Contamination: Guidance on Pollution Prevention*' (2025) will be applied where appropriate. This includes:
 - Isolating contamination around piles from groundwater flow and infiltration
 - Using bentonite during boring/driving
 - Grouting pile or stone columns after installation
 - Coating of pile with protective product
 - Using a permanent or temporary casing
 - Using piles with pointed or convex butt end or driving shoes
 - Given the water environment present any change in groundwater systems could have an impact upon the GWDTE, a GWDTE Assessment will be completed during detailed design to ensure this ecosystem is not negatively impacted.
 - All temporary construction compounds and site entrances will be removed upon completion of the construction phase. Such areas will be reinstated in accordance with the landscape site layout plan and engineers drawings. All construction waste and / or scrapped building materials will be removed from Site on the completion of the construction phase. Oil, fuel etc. storage areas will be decommissioned on completion of the construction phase. Any remaining liquids will be removed from Site and disposed of at an appropriately licenced waste facility.
 - Piling risk assessments will be completed in advance, if piling is required.
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- Dewatering risk assessments will be completed in advance, if dewatering is required.

Regular checks and maintenance of the Proposed Project will be implemented as per the Project Description in Chapter 2 of the EIAR. Groundwater monitoring may be required pending completion of a Detailed Piling Risk Assessment and Hydrogeological Assessment

Underground Cable – Cable Installation (Chapter 12 Water, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

- If dewatering is required as part of the works e.g. in trenches for underground cabling or in wet areas, water will be treated prior to discharge
- For smaller volume dewatering requirements, a standard Hi-flow silt dewatering bag can be used. For large volume dewatering requirements settlement tanks will be used.
- Excavations will be left open for minimal periods to avoid acting as a conduit for surface water flows.
- Measures will be taken to avoid concrete or concrete contaminated water run-off from entering any watercourses. Any pouring of concrete (delivered to site ready mixed) will only be carried out in dry weather. Washout of concrete trucks shall be strictly confined to a designated and controlled wash-out area within the temporary construction compound at the substation site, remote from watercourses, drainage channels and other surface water features;
- A designated trained operator experienced in working with concrete will be employed during the concrete pouring phase;
- Concrete wastewater will be pumped into a skip to settle out; settled solids will be appropriately disposed of off-site;
- Wash-down water from exposed concrete surfaces will be trapped to allow sediment to settle out and reach neutral pH before clarified water is released to the drain system or allowed to percolate into the ground.

7.6 Water Resources and Energy Use

Construction activities have the potential to use significant volumes of water and energy. This section identifies the potential impacts associated with water and energy use which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management and control of water and energy on site.

7.6.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative water resources and energy use assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-11.

Table 7-11 - Example of Water Resources and Energy Use Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify all items and activities on the construction site with	Mark up on a site plan with the location of all items and activities with high water and/or energy demands.



	high water and/or energy demands.	This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of efficiency opportunities.
02	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce water and/or energy demand.	Use the following hierarchy promote water and energy efficiency: Remove the requirement (different construction methods, substitution of materials for that require less water and/or energy). Control the use (modify construction methods, monitoring, target setting, procedures, switch off, training).

7.6.2 Water Resources and Energy Use Management

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Water Resources and Energy Use Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-12).

Table 7-12 - Water Resources and Energy Use Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Reduce water consumption through recovery strategies.</p> <p>Conserve water by maximising opportunities for infiltration runoff.</p> <p>Conserve water by matching water quality with its intended use and using water saving devices.</p> <p>Contractors will carry out regular inspections/audits of water resource and energy use.</p> <p>In the event of excessive water use/leaking pipes etc, immediate action will be taken to repair equipment or reassess water needs.</p> <p>Water arising from vehicle and equipment wash-down will be treated to remove silt and reused where possible. For example, wetting down roads and stockpiles.</p> <p>Turn out the lights at night and only light areas as required for safety and comfort (employment of lighting sensors).</p> <p>Ensure that the light source is the minimum intensity for the required purpose.</p> <p>Ensure that fittings are chosen that direct light accurately to where it is needed.</p> <p>Vehicles will not be allowed to idle for long periods.</p> <p>Machinery and generators shall be regularly maintained and operated in an efficient manner.</p> <p>The use of solar powered instruments/machines should be considered as / if appropriate.</p> <p>Temporary site offices should be well insulated to retain heat or cool, utilise energy efficient bulbs and energy efficient cooling systems.</p> <p>Choose locally sourced building materials and products thereby reducing the environmental impacts from transportation.</p> <p>Choose rapidly renewable materials over finite raw and long cycle renewable materials.</p>

Use timber and wood including that used in construction, from a certified sustainable source, or be postconsumer re-used timber, or similar.

7.7 Ecology – Natural Habitats, Flora and Fauna

Construction activities can have adverse impacts on natural habitats, flora and fauna. This section identifies potential adverse impacts which may arise from construction and provides guidance on management and control.

7.7.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative ecology risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-13.

Table 7-13 - Example of Ecology Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example
01	Identify the location of all sensitive ecological receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark on the site plan the location of all water courses, ecologically sensitive areas and habitats. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high risk activities such as chemical/fuel storage areas, refuelling points, haul routes and wash out areas.
02	Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works. For example water courses, ecologically sensitive areas and habitats.	Undertake baseline assessment of water quality prior to construction. Establish monitoring regime during and post construction.
03	Identify the construction activities and sources of pollution that may affect the water/ecological receptors identified.	These could include excavations, dewatering, water course crossings, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff, fuel storage and concrete use.
04	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.

05	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	<p>Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for fuel and other storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.
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7.7.2 Ecology Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain an Ecology Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-14).

Table 7-14 - Ecology Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Where practical maintain areas of natural vegetation.</p> <p>Maintain good water quality as outlined in the Pollution Prevention Plan.</p> <p>No disposal of waste on site – adhere to the Resource Waste Management Plan.</p> <p>Minimise the impact of erosion and sedimentation by the management strategies described in the Erosion and Sedimentation Management Plan.</p> <p>All trees will be protected in accordance with BS: 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.</p>
Mitigation of habitat loss/damage during construction (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))	<p>Refer to the landscape plan for proposed planting to offset any habitat loss and in fact lead to a significant increase in biodiversity value of the area due to the planting of significant number of trees, hedgerows and wildflower meadows.</p>
Pre-Construction Survey	<p>Prior to any site clearance and/or construction, a walkover survey will be carried out by a suitable qualified ecologist, as appointed by the Contractor. Should any rare or protected species be observed then consultation shall be made with the relevant parties on how to proceed (e.g. consultation with</p>



<p>(Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>NPWS and subsequent provision of derogation licences) <u>before</u> construction can proceed. There is currently no requirement for a derogation licence for any species with regards to the proposed project and these pre-construction surveys are solely to ensure there has been no change between the application for planning and the start of construction.</p>
<p>Bats (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Loss of Foraging/Commuting Habitats</p> <p>The proposed trees and hedgerows to be planted as per the Landscape plan with increase both foraging and commuting habitats available to bat species present in the area.</p> <p>Lighting Disturbance</p> <p>To minimise light disturbance to bats during the Construction Phase, no construction activities will take place after dark where possible. Where construction works require lighting during evening time, directional lighting will be used to direct light away from trees and hedgerows used by bats.</p>
<p>Birds: Loss of Habitats (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>To reduce the impact of habitat loss on the local breeding bird assemblage, all vegetation clearance will be carried out outside of the breeding bird season, which is from 1st March to 31st August inclusive.</p> <p>The proposed trees and hedgerows to be planted as per the Landscape plan with increase both foraging and commuting habitats available to bird species present in the area.</p>
<p>Fox Den (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>To ensure that no foxes are using the den, a pre-construction survey will be carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist and coupled with the deployment of camera traps in the weeks leading up to the destruction of the den. If cubs are using the den, then destruction of the den will occur after summer months (when cubs will leave the den). By doing this, the impact to local fox populations will be greatly reduced as no mortality will occur, instead the population(s) will source new den(s).</p>
<p>Amphibians (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>During the Construction Phase there is the potential for groundwater related impacts to smooth newt habitat (pond to the east of access route). Detailed groundwater mitigation measures are presented in Chapter 12 Water of the EIAR. The key mitigation measures to reduce impact on groundwater include bunding, and containment.</p>
<p>Groundwater (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR)</p>	<p>Detailed mitigation measures are presented in Chapter 12 Water of the EIAR. The key mitigation measures to reduce impact on groundwater include bunding, containment and groundwater monitoring (as required).</p>



(AtkinsRealis, 2026))

Invasive Species
(Chapter 11 Land Soils and Geology, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))

Invasive Species

Good site organisation and hygiene management will be maintained always on-site, and best practice measures will be implemented.

- The contractor will prepare an Invasive Species Action Plan to be implemented during construction, and all personnel will be made aware of the requirements contained within.
- Plant and machinery will be inspected upon arrival and departure from site and cleaned/washed as necessary to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic/ riparian species such as Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica* and Himalayan Balsam *Impatiens glandulifera*. A sign off sheet will be maintained by the contractor to confirm the implementation of measures.
- Site hygiene signage will be erected in relation to the management of non-native invasive material. Waste Management.

General monitoring during the Construction Phase will be carried out by the site Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW). The ECoW will carry out monitoring of the successful implementation of the construction phase mitigation measures at frequencies set out in the CEMP.

7.8 Light Pollution

Obtrusive light from a construction site is a form of pollution. Construction lights can cause glare and light trespass. These are forms of obtrusive light which may cause nuisance to others.

7.8.1 Risk Identification

Contractors will undertake a qualitative light pollution risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-15.

Table 7-15 - Example of Light Pollution Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential receptors including housing, schools, roads and key wildlife populations. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for lighting.
02	Identify the construction activities and sources of light pollution that may	These could include depots, storage areas, night working activities etc.



	affect the receptors identified.	
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities creating light pollution for the identified receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods; provide adequate screening, directional light). 3. Protect the receptor (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.8.2 Light Pollution Control Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Light Pollution Control Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-16).

Table 7-16 - Light Pollution Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>Maintain levels of lighting acceptable for health and safety and avoid over lighting areas.</p> <p>Dim or switch off lights when task is finished.</p> <p>Minimise the spread/glare of light by assessing/managing direction.</p> <p>Lower the height of lights to minimise glare.</p> <p>Use screens, shields, baffles and louvers to help reduce light spill.</p> <p>Use specifically designed lighting equipment to minimise the upward spread of light.</p>
Bats (Chapter 5 Biodiversity, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))	To minimise light disturbance to bats during the Construction Phase, no construction activities will take place after dark where possible. Where construction works require lighting during evening time, directional lighting will be used to direct light away from trees and hedgerows used by bats (it is noted that no bat roosts were recorded within the Proposed Project area)

7.9 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Heritage is an irreplaceable resource, so it is recognised that cultural resources must be safeguarded for future generations. Construction activities have the potential to impact on archaeology and heritage through the destruction or disturbance of sites or artefacts.

7.9.1 Risk Identification

Contractors will undertake a qualitative archaeological and heritage risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-17.

Table 7-17 - Example of an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential receptors including villages, forts, palaces, houses, and towers. The site plan must be updated and approved by the appointed project archaeologist. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site.
02	Identify the construction activities that may affect the receptors identified	These could include depts, storage areas, excavation, waste storage, haul roads, etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities damaging the identified receptors.	Assess the likelihood of activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations- alternative haul roads). 3. Protect the receptor (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.9.2 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Management

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain an Archaeology and Heritage Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-18).



Table 7-18 - Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
<p>General (Chapter 13 Heritage, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>The current state policy is that preservation <i>in situ</i> of archaeological material is the preferred option. Where this cannot be achieved then appropriate measures need to be adopted to ameliorate the impacts that the proposed project may have on features of archaeological, architectural and/or cultural heritage within the study area during both the construction and operational phases of the works.</p>
<p>Site Specific (Chapter 13 Heritage, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>A suitably qualified licence-eligible archaeologist under license from the National Monuments Service Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, will monitor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any sub-surface groundworks undertaken in proximity to known RMPs. These areas shall include entirely (but not be limited to) the statutory zone of notification for the monument and shall be inspected and established by the licenced archaeologist prior to the commencement of works in the vicinity of the recorded monument. ▪ Areas targeting CH059 where the groundworks for proposed HDD exit pit under the M6 will take place. ▪ The footprint of the proposed grid connection cable route in areas not previously disturbed by services, road or other modern construction <p>Should any archaeological material be encountered, works will cease, and the County Archaeologist and National Monuments Service shall be notified. A strategy will be proposed to the County Archaeologist and National Monuments Service to suitably record any archaeological material identified, and preserve any archaeological material <i>in situ</i>, where possible.</p> <p>Where preservation <i>in situ</i> cannot be achieved, either in whole or in part, then a programme of archaeological excavation will be proposed, to ensure the preservation by record of the area of the Proposed Project that will be directly impacted upon. Further work will then only be carried out following consultations with the County Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service.</p> <p>Direct drilling should not take place in the vicinity of recorded monuments, and all excavations in these areas should comprise open cut trenching. These areas shall include entirely (but not be limited to) the statutory zone of notification for the monument and shall be inspected and established by the licenced archaeologist prior to the commencement of works in the vicinity of the recorded monument.</p> <p>The resulting archaeological report will be submitted to the County Archaeologist and to the National Monuments Service Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.</p>



7.10 Traffic Management

Accidents involving construction vehicles and/or mobile equipment have the potential to cause serious injury or death and damage to the environment. Work zones on construction sites are used to move traffic in an approved direction and are typically identified by signs, cones, barrels, and barriers.

7.10.1 Risk Identification

Contractors will undertake a traffic management risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities, which will incorporate the risk assessment already completed as presented in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP), Appendix 2-11, Volume 3 of the EIAR. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-19.

Table 7-19 - Example of Traffic Management Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all traffic sensitive areas within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential traffic sensitive areas including villages, houses, schools, roads and other rights of way. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for vehicle/pedestrian entrances, storage areas etc.
02	Identify the construction activities may affect the traffic sensitive areas identified.	These could include depots, storage areas, excavation, waste storage, haul roads etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities impacting on traffic sensitive areas.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing harm or obstruction.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). Control the source (modify construction methods or operations - alternative haul roads). Protect the receptor (screens, signs, barriers). Put emergency procedures in place.

7.10.2 Traffic Management Control Plan

A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) was developed by AtkinsRéalis (2026) (Refer to Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR).

The CTMP was developed with differing levels of details for specific components of the Proposed Project including:

- **Cashla Peaker Plant:** The traffic management plan for the Peaker Plant was developed to the level of a Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP). The purpose of this plan is to ensure feasibility of construction on constrained and restricted sites. This plan will then be further developed into a full CTMP, a statutory requirement, by the contractor prior to construction
- **Underground Cable route:** A CTMP was developed in full detail for the UGC route prior to submitting the planning application as road closures were identified as a planning risk.

Prior to construction, the appointed contractor will liaise with the relevant authorities including Transport Infrastructure Ireland, local council and Emergency Services for the purpose of finalising the Construction Stage Traffic Management Plan.



The Contractor will develop, implement and maintain an Construction Stage Traffic Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-20).



Table 7-20 - Traffic Management Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
<p>General (Chapter 10 Traffic & Transportation, Volume 2 of EIAR (AtkinsRealis, 2026))</p>	<p>Prior to the commencement of the construction phase, the contractor will produce an updated Construction Traffic management Plan (CTMP) which will align with the CTMP provided with this application (Refer to Appendix 2, Volume 3 of the EIAR), updated to reflect any conditions imposed as part of any planning permission.</p> <p>The CTMP is a statutory requirement which focuses on mitigating the impacts of traffic on the surrounding environment. The contractor will produce the updated plan in consultation with the local council as well as suppliers and sub-contractors. The CTMP will focus on the following key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working hours ▪ Road closures and procedures during construction ▪ Traffic management signage ▪ Detailed traffic management programme ▪ Emergency Procedures <p><u>Peaker Plant Site Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the construction phase, clear construction warning signs will be placed on the approach to the site access point, in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual. The site entrance will have appropriate signage. Access to the construction site will be controlled by onsite personnel and all visitors will be asked to sign in and out of the site by security/site personnel. Site visitors will receive a suitable Health and Safety site induction and Personal Protective Equipment (“PPE”) will be worn. ▪ A community liaison officer (CLO) will be appointed to keep residents informed of ongoing works which related to the public road network. ▪ A dedicated person will be appointed for the management of the deliveries during the construction stage. It will also be this person’s duty to make sure the construction routes are adhered to at all times. ▪ The Applicant will conduct a pre- and post-construction condition survey on the public road, with the developer liable to repair any damage to the public road attributed to the construction of the proposed project. ▪ Deliveries will be scheduled to avoid morning and evening peak hours. This will avoid HGV traffic arriving during the morning peak hours and creating conflict with local residents’ commute or school run. Construction personnel will be encouraged to car-pool, or to travel to site in minibuses. ▪ All deliveries will be transported via local roads L3103 and L7109. The contractor will develop a detailed Logistics Plan to identify the delivery schedule requirements. The contractor will operate a “Just in Time” delivery philosophy to minimise materials stored on site and reduce congestion in and around the works compound.



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- To control, prevent and minimise dirt on the access route and emissions of dust and other airborne contaminants during the construction works, the following mitigation measures will also be implemented.
 - Wheel washing facilities will consist of a water bowser with pressure washer. The bowser will contain water only and no other additives. Run-off from this activity will be directed to the drainage situated on the lower boundary of the construction compound. All drivers will be required to check that their vehicle is free of dirt, stones and dust prior to departing from the site.
 - Drivers will adopt driving practices that minimise dust generation including a 30km/h internal access road speed limit; and
 - Any dust generating activities will be avoided or minimised, wherever practical, during windy conditions.
 - Any construction outside of the standard working hours should be agreed with the local authority in advance.
 - Once construction of the Proposed Project is completed, all machinery and equipment will be removed and hard standing within the Proposed Project site excavated. The area will be regraded with the stockpiled topsoil to a natural profile. Road surfaces, road markings, etc. will be fully reinstated as is and in such a manner that there is no change to the operation of the local road network.
 - Once a suitable quarry site has been identified, the contractor will undertake a traffic assessment to ensure that it does not impact on the surrounding road network.

Extraordinary Abnormal Loads

- As part of the abnormal load delivery process, Pre-construction and post-construction surveys of the public road network proposed for use as haul routes, including inspections of bridges, culverts, and other relevant structures, shall be carried out by the applicant in advance of any phase of development that involves the movement of abnormal loads.
- These requirements shall not apply to earlier phases of the proposed project that do not involve such movements.
- The locations and scope of the surveys and inspections shall be agreed upon in advance with Galway County Councils Roads Authority and shall include structural capacity assessments, where required, to confirm the network's suitability to accommodate the proposed load types and volumes.

Underground cable route construction

- Material deliveries and UGC Grid Route works will be restricted between 9 am till 4 pm during weekdays, and for material deliveries, 9 am till 2pm on Saturday.
 - The contractor will be required to liaise with the management of other construction projects and the local authority to co-ordinate deliveries and to schedule deliveries in such a way that construction activities and deliveries activities do not run concurrently e.g. avoiding pouring of concrete on the same day as material deliveries in order to avoid conflict
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- UGC Grid Route works will be suspended on the days of any major agricultural shows, sports events, etc. that have the potential to cause larger than normal traffic volumes to the road network. The contractor will be required to communicate, via the public liaison officer, with members of the local community to ensure that deliveries and UGC Grid Route works will not conflict with sensitive events such as funerals and avoiding passing schools at opening and closing times where it is reasonably practical.

Underground Cable Route on Private Lands

- Where the route is within public road carriageways, and where possible, the trench will be installed in the non-trafficked strip between the wheel marks on the road.
- The cable route will be micro-sited based on the presence of existing utilities and the nature of the road and the adjoining terrain.
- It is preferable to excavate a trench within the middle of the roadway to reduce vehicle loading traversing over the ducting. Temporary reinstatement may be provided to allow larger sections of road to be permanently reinstated together.

Underground Cable Route on Private Lands

- The access track will consist of a 3m minimum wide track with a ten-tonne axle weight load bearing capacity, capable of supporting construction vehicles.
- The contractor(s) will be required to utilise the local public road network in the vicinity of the work area and from there utilise private tracks, where appropriate. Before the commencement of the Proposed Project, precise access arrangements will need to be agreed upon with the respective landowners.

Where access tracks within private lands are not possible along the route, work areas will be reinstated with excavated soil and either seeded with native species, allowed to vegetate naturally or reinstated with excavated grass turves and will be restored to their original condition.

The proposed project will have the following monitoring requirements:

- The Applicant will conduct a pre- and post-construction condition survey on the public road, with the developer liable to repair any damage to the public road attributed to the construction of the proposed project.

7.11 Contaminated Land

The term 'land contamination' covers a wide range of situations where land is contaminated in some way by previous use. This is often associated with industrial processes or activities that have now ceased, but where waste products or remaining residues present a hazard to the general environment.



7.11.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a contaminated land risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-21.

Table 7-21 - Example of Contaminated Land Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of contamination risks by undertaking site visits and desk based studies of relevant documents - EIA etc.	Mark a site plan with the location of all potential contamination risks including waste deposits, petrol stations, oil stores etc.
02	Identify the construction activities may create ground contamination.	These could include depots, storage areas, waste storage, etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities leading to ground contamination.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution, damage or harm.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations). 3. Protect the ground (screens). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.11.2 Contaminated Land Control Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Contaminated Land Control Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-22).

Table 7-22 – Contaminated Land Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General	<p>The contractor will manage and control the potential contamination of land from construction activities through the implementation of a Detailed CEMP (which will include as a minimum all specific mitigation measures identified in this CEMP, and the EIAR, Volume 1 to 3 (AtkinsRealis, 2026) submitted at planning application stage, and method statements as appropriate.</p> <p>The contractor will notify the Client immediately in the highly unlikely scenario that contaminated land is discovered or suspected. All works will cease. Advice will be sought from an experienced contaminated land specialist and a phased environmental risk</p>



assessment (specifically to assess any associated potential environmental and/ or human health risks) will be undertaken in accordance with relevant EPA guidance 'Guidance On The Management Of Contaminated Land And Groundwater At EPA Licensed Sites' (EPA, 2013) and UK Environment Agency Guidance 'Land contamination risk management (LCRM)' (UK EA, 2025).

The contractor will work with the Client to:

- Undertake a risk assessment of the potential contamination.
- Evaluate options for remediation including:
 - Containment.
 - Monitoring.
 - Treatment.
 - Removal/Disposal.

The contractor will implement remediation strategy and monitor as appropriate.

7.12 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation

Soil eroded during land disturbance can wash away and contaminate storm water drains and nearby water bodies. The plan establishes a series of mitigation and management measures to control and minimise these issues if required. Water erosion potential depends on the intensity of the rainfall and/or construction discharges, the soil type and topography. This section identifies the potential causes of erosion and sedimentation which may arise from construction and provides guidance on the management, control and disposal of waste.

7.12.1 Risk Identification

Contractors shall undertake a qualitative soil erosion and sedimentation risk assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-23.

Table 7-23 - Example of Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of all activities that could result in erosion and sedimentation, for example dewatering, and sensitive receptors within or adjacent to the construction site.	Mark a site plan with the location of all boreholes, field drains, ecologically sensitive areas including surface and foul drainage systems and other potential receptors. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of suitable sites for high-risk activities such as potential dewatering, and haul routes.
02	Identify sensitive receptors off site or downstream of the construction project that could potentially be affected by the works.	Mark a site plan with sensitive receptors outside the site boundary. This will help the planning of the overall layout of the construction site and enable the identification of

	For example, water courses and ecologically sensitive areas/nature reserves.	suitable sites for high-risk activities such as potential dewatering, and haul routes.
03	Identify the construction activities and sources of sedimentation/erosion that may affect the water receptors identified.	These could include excavations, potential dewatering, as well as general sources of pollution such as surface water runoff and concrete use.
04	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities polluting the identified water receptors.	Assess the likelihood of an activity causing pollution. Assess the significance of the harm sedimentation/erosion would cause to a particular water receptor.
05	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities contributing to and/or being affected by the groundwater table.	Assess the likelihood of an activity contributing to raised groundwater levels or being affected by these. Assess the significance of the harm additional water would cause to groundwater or other projects/receptors and the significance of the high water table on construction.
06	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods, provide adequate bunding for storage areas, install measures such as silt fences or ditches to control runoff). 3. Protect the receptor (provide hard standing for compounds/storage areas, filter, control, contain discharges, ensure appropriate environmental permits are in place). 4. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.12.2 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Management

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain an Erosion and Sedimentation Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-24).

Table 7-24 - Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Soil Erosion	Methods to control erosion need to take into account the factors causing erosion – rainfall discharge intensity, soil type and



topography. Possible erosion control measures may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Avoid the creation of steep slopes. Consider implementing terraces instead of long steep slopes to avoid runoff from precipitation.
- Do not release heavy discharges of water onto the soil.
- Prevent over-watering of loose areas for dust suppression.
- Keep site traffic to designated routes.
- Consider covering temporary roads and routes within site with either asphalt or stone. Appropriate rehabilitation will need to be applied.
- Maintain recommended maximum vehicle weightings to avoid destabilization and subsequent erosion of soil surface.
- Progressive rehabilitation of disturbed land or stockpiles by establishing temporary or permanent vegetation supported by irrigation.
- Cover excess work areas with geotextile type liners.
- Provide collection systems under machinery or equipment during wash down to prevent erosion from runoff.

Flow attenuation - Employ mechanisms to control run off of precipitation such as temporary structures to slow running water to facilitate pollutant removal and infiltration and reduce runoff.

Sediment Control

Possible sedimentation control measures may include but are not limited to the following:

- Place sediment traps on all drainage lines such as geotextile lining.
- Construct collection channels capable of collecting all runoff water during storms if it contains fine clay particles.
- Use contained concrete washout control facility.
- Treat and discharge runoff water from retention basin at controlled flow rate through storm water discharge network.
- Inspect and clean the collection channels and retention basin on regular basis to prevent sediment build up.

Stabilise the site as soon as possible after construction.

A comprehensive monitoring and supervisory regime including monitoring of all excavations and stability assessments as required will be put in place to ensure that the proposed construction works do not constitute a risk to the stability of the site.

7.13 Material Assets

Existing assets must be safeguarded during construction of the Proposed Project. The plan establishes a series of mitigation and management measures to control and minimise these issues if required.

Contractors shall undertake a built services assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-25.

Table 7-25 - Example of Material Assets Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of existing services by undertaking site	Mark a site plan with the location of all existing services



	visits and desk based studies of relevant documents.	
02	Identify the construction activities which may impact existing services during construction.	These could Uisce Eireann mains, Gas Mains etc.
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities leading to impact on existing services	Assess the likelihood of an activity having impact on existing services.
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations). 3. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.13.1 Material Assets Management

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Material Assets Management Plan – safeguarding existing services. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-26).

Table 7-26 - Material Assets Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Pre-Construction (Chapter 14 Material Assets, Volume 2 of EIA (AtkinsRealis, 2026))	<p><u>Built Services</u></p> <p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented during the pre-construction phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Underground cable route <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Prior to commencement of any excavation works, it will be the responsibility of the Contractor to locate all existing services, and to safeguard same during construction, including the requirement to provide a location plans, maps and other relevant information to the local authority and the employed crews to mitigate against any conflicts with existing buried services. ▫ In advance of any construction activity, the contractor will undertake detailed surveys and scans of the proposed HV route to confirm the presence or otherwise of any services. If services are found to be present, the relevant service provider will be consulted with to determine the requirement for specific clearance requirements, excavation or relocation methods and to schedule a suitable time to carry out works. ▫ Relevant information will also be provided to the local authority and the employed crews to mitigate against any conflicts with existing buried services. It is an obligation of the developer/licence holder to install underground cable

infrastructure in line with EirGrid functional specifications, for safety, constructability, and maintenance reasons.

- The new infrastructure shall be designed / installed as per these standards, to ascertain a separation from any existing 3rd party services (i.e. Water, Telecom, etc) and inclusive from any High Voltage /Medium Voltage or Low Voltage cables that may also be present. This minimum clearance requirement is incorporated into the H.S.A. Code of Practice on “Avoiding Danger from Buried Services.” Electricity cables/ducts must not be laid above other existing services except at crossing positions.

- **High Voltage Underground Cable Crossings & Parallel Runs**

- The proposed HV route may be required to cross existing High voltage UGC apparatus surrounding the Cashla 220kV substation compound. Each individual crossing or parallel run will need to be individually assessed on a case-by-case basis. The EirGrid/ESB Networks preferred undercrossing method will be used where possible. Where undercrossing of the existing UGC routes is not possible an overcrossing method will be used. All UGC crossings will need to be agreed with EirGrid/ESB Networks as part of the design approval process. The UGC crossings have been designed in line with EirGrid/ESB Networks specifications.

- **Water Mains**

- Uisce Eireann will need to be consulted and advised on details of the project proposals in the form of a completed Building-over or Near an Irish Water Asset Application Form and associated technical information comprising drawings and schedules with details of proposed crossings etc with as much available information as possible. Refer to consultation already undertaken, and information provided to Uisce Eireann, as documented in Table 1-2, Chapter 1, Volume 2 of the EIAR, and Appendix 1-1, Volume 3 of the EIAR.
- Uisce Eireann will be involved in the early engagement on projects that may involve any infrastructure which may be located near their assets with the intention of identifying as early as possible if bespoke design measures or diversions are necessary.
- The water supply will be turned off by the utility so work can commence on diverting or crossing the service. The section of the existing pipe will be removed and will be replaced with a new pipe along the new alignment of the service. The works will be carried out in accordance with the utility standards.

- **Gas Mains**

- All work in the vicinity of a Gas Transmission Pipeline must be completed in compliance with the ‘Code of Practice 2021’. The Gas Transmission Pipelines exist within Gas Networks Ireland Wayleaves. No excavation may take place within any such Wayleave unless consent, in the form of a valid Excavation Permit, has been granted by Gas Networks Ireland.
 - Where the cable route intersects with the existing Gas Network, a detailed construction method statement will be prepared by the Contractor prior to the commencement of construction. Where possible, crossing existing gas lines be implemented using open trenching with either an undercrossing or an overcrossing, depending on the depth of the Gas Network Pipe.
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During the laying of the HV cable there will be coordination between BGE and GNI to specify the appropriate construction methodology where the HV line crosses the transmission line.

Construction
(Chapter 14
Material
Assets,
Volume 2 of
EIAR
(AtkinsRealis,
2026))

Built Services

The following mitigation measures will be implemented during the construction phase:

- Under crossings of Uisce Éireann assets required will be carried out in strict accordance with UE Code of Practice for Water Infrastructure with all separation requirements adhered to and the works carried out in strict accordance with the Uisce Éireann Code of Practice. Design for the under-crossings will be carried out in agreement with both parties. UE Asset Locations have been obtained from existing UE asset drawings and a GPR survey (in combination with slit trenches) on the cable route will be carried prior to construction to verify same prior to installation of the cable route.
 - Stormwater drainage infrastructure will be identified along the cable route at detailed design stage when GPR surveys are carried out. Any requirements to modify or protect the existing infrastructure will be shown on detailed design drawing and will be included as part of compliance
 - All works associated with the existing utilities for the Proposed Project will be carried out in strict accordance with the guidelines of the relevant stakeholders (specifically ESB, and Uisce Éireann), Health and Safety Authority and any additional site-specific requirements;
 - A project-specific Detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be prepared by the appointed Contractor prior to the commencement of construction works. This document will take account of all of the environmental considerations (including water, dust and noise nuisance control; soil / stockpile management; temporary groundwater management; appropriate Site management of compound area; fuel, oil and chemical storage and use; and waste management) set out in the Outline CEMP presented in Appendix 2, Volume 3 of this EIAR.
 - The construction compounds will include adequate temporary welfare facilities including foul drainage and potable water supply. Foul drainage discharge from the compound will be removed off site to an appropriately licensed facility for disposal for the duration of the construction and commissioning phase;
 - All newly installed utilities/ services will be assessed, tested and certified as required prior to being fully commissioned;
 - A copy of all available existing, and as built utility plans will be maintained on Site during the construction of the Proposed Project.
 - Any underground utilities including but not limited to power lines, water mains, foul sewers, storm sewers, GNI, ESB and Uisce Éireann services, located within the red line boundary of the project will be clearly marked and all construction personnel will be made aware of the known location of any onsite underground or over ground services during the construction phase;
 - During the laying of the HV cable there will be coordination between BGE and GNI to specify the appropriate construction methodology where the HV line crosses the transmission line.
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- Outdoor Lighting will be implemented in accordance with the report prepared by Lighting Reality (2025).

7.14 Landscape and Visual Impact

Landscape and Visual considerations must be safeguarded during construction of the Proposed Project. The plan establishes a series of mitigation and management measures to control and minimise these issues if required.

Contractors shall undertake a landscape and visual impact assessment or appraisal prior to the commencement of construction activities. An example risk assessment is shown in Table 7-27.

Table 7-27 - Example of Landscape and Visual Risk Assessment

	Risk Assessment	Example Procedure
01	Identify the location of existing services by undertaking site visits and desk based studies of relevant documents.	Mark a site plan with the location of all landscape and visual risks
02	Identify the construction activities which may impact existing services during construction.	These could include local residencies, viewpoints etc
03	Evaluate the risk of the construction activities leading to impact on existing services	Assess the likelihood of an activity having impact on these receptors
04	Implement mitigation to eliminate or reduce risks.	Use the following hierarchy to manage the risk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove the risk (different construction methods/activities). 2. Control the source (modify construction methods or operations). 3. Put emergency procedures in place.

7.14.1 Landscape and Visual Management Plan

Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Landscape and Visual Management Plan – safeguarding landscape and visual receptors. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 7-28).

Table 7-28 - Landscape and Visual Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
General (Chapter 6 Landscape & Visual,	Landscape planting including screen planting to the proposed main project site has been included within the project design. The proposed main project site will include screen planting to



the site perimeter, earth mounding and planting to the western site boundary and hedgerows and grassland.

Vegetation removed as part of the underground cable works including site compound areas will be reinstated following completion.

Careful consideration will be given to the material finishes and colours to the proposed buildings and structures within the proposed main project site. The proposals will include neutral finishes to buildings and structures.

The proposed landscape planting to the site will include an initial 3 year post completion establishment maintenance period. The success of planting establishment and landscape management on the site will be checked and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure successful long term establishment. For this reason a landscape management plan for the site will be prepared prior to construction detailing what operations will be undertaken to ensure the successful establishment of landscape planting at the site.

8. Emergency Response Plan

The contractor will establish, implement and maintain procedures to identify and manage potential environmental emergency situations and potential accidents. The contractor will respond to actual emergency situations and prevent and mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

The contractor should periodically test, review and update emergency preparedness and response procedures.

8.1 Key Requirements

During construction, accidents, incidents and emergencies that have an environmental impact may occur. In the event of an emergency, the first response is to locate the source of that which is giving rise to the environmental impact where appropriate and stop continuation of the situation, followed by the containment, control and mitigation of the situation.

For the construction site The Emergency Response Procedure will be displayed within the Site Office / compound.

A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets for all the chemicals used on the Proposed Project site will also be kept at the site office.

The main objectives of the Emergency Response Plan are to:

- Ensure that all means are available to contain the consequences of an accidental spill, fire or release of oil/fuel;
- Ensure that employees are suitably trained to respond to fire and spill;
- Ensure that proper reporting takes place; and,
- Ensure that proper investigation is undertaken.

All contractor personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed and rehearsed, as appropriate, in the requirements of the emergency response procedure. Following control of an incident or emergency, an investigation will be conducted, and corrective actions identified and addressed. The Contractor's Environmental Manager will verify the close out of environmental related actions and notify the Employer and/or the Employer's Representative of any emergency.

8.2 Emergency Incidents

Emergency incidents are those occurring that rise to significant negative environmental effects including but not limited to the following:

- Any malfunction of any mitigation measure and/or environmental protection system;
- Any emission that does not comply with requirements of the contract and relevant licenses/permits;
- Any circumstance with potential environmental pollution; or
- Any emergency that may give rise to environmental effects (e.g. significant spillages or fire outbreak).

8.3 Major Accidents and Disasters

Major accident and disaster scenarios have been identified, assessed and managed through design, operation and management measures. Key hazards considered include releases of natural gas, propane and compressed gas cylinders during construction and operation, together with foreseeable natural hazard influences such as extreme weather, flooding and low landslide/seismic susceptibility. Engineering design



features, robust containment and drainage systems, double skinned fuel tanks with interstitial leak detection, segregated contaminated firewater capture and off site licensed disposal, and noise and emissions monitoring form embedded prevention and mitigation layers. The site will be subject to regulatory regimes (COMAH, IE licensing standards and relevant codes and standards) and to formal safety studies and procedures, including detailed method statements, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) based on the CEMP (AtkinsRealis, 2026) already prepared for this project (presented in Appendix 2-10, Volume 3 of the EIAR), and a Site Emergency Response Plan (ERP) with defined responsibilities, training and emergency arrangements.

8.4 Spill Contingency Plan

The main causes of contamination can occur through:

- Spillage of hazardous material including fuel oils, waste materials or chemicals;
- Spillage of wastewater sewage and other liquid effluents; and
- Spillage of contaminated wash down water with oils, chemicals etc from vehicles, equipment and machinery.

Prior to commencing activities on site, Contractors will develop, implement and maintain a Spill Contingency Management Plan. The Plan will include but not be restricted to the mitigation measures below (Table 8-1).

Table 8-1 - Spill Mitigation Measures

Activity	Mitigation Measures
Mitigation Actions /Emergency Response	<p>Contractors will carry out regular inspections/ audits of hazardous materials usage, handling and storage areas and regular/thorough maintenance of vehicles and hydraulic systems and inspections of sanitary facilities and disposal.</p> <p>All contractors handling hazardous materials will keep appropriate spill cleanup material adjacent to storage and maintenance areas.</p> <p>Minimise the amount of diesel, oil, paint, thinners and other chemicals stored on site that pose potential spillage environmental hazards and use materials that minimize environmental impact such as lead free paints, asbestos free materials etc.</p> <p>Storage areas will be located away from drains/trenches/wastewater collection devices in an impervious bund area (volume of the storage bund >110% of the largest storage tank contained within the bund).</p> <p>Collection systems will be provided/bunded if necessary, under machinery or equipment that may leak hydrocarbons/hazardous substances.</p> <p>The contractor shall be responsible for training all staff in the procedures for handling spills and shall provide all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment.</p> <p>The contractor shall provide all staff with appropriate personal protective equipment.</p> <p>Avoid impacting adjacent sites by ensuring all contractors activities, equipment and waste storage is confined to the allocated site boundary.</p> <p>In the event of a spill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and stop the source of the spill and alert people working in the vicinity;



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- Notify the Environmental Manager immediately giving information on the location, type and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action;
 - If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident;
 - Contain the spill using spill control materials, track mats or other materials as required. Do not spread or flush away the spill;
 - If possible, cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate such as drains, watercourses and/or sensitive habitats;
 - If possible, clean up as much as possible using the spill control materials;
 - Contain any used spill control material and dispose of used materials appropriately using a fully licensed waste contractor with appropriate permits so that further contamination is limited;
 - The Environmental Manager shall inspect the site as soon as practicable and ensure the necessary measures are in place to contain and clean up the spill and prevent further spillage from occurring; and
 - The Environmental Manager will notify the appropriate stakeholders such as GCC, National Parks and Wildlife Service and/or the EPA.
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8.5 Emergency Incident Response Plan

The Contractor will be required to detail emergency incident procedures in the Detailed CEMP and develop an Emergency Incident Response Plan. The Plan will contain emergency phone numbers and method of notifying local authorities, statutory authorities, emergency services and stakeholders. The Plan will include contact numbers for key personnel. The Contractor will ensure that all staff and personnel on site are familiar with the emergency requirements.

In the case of work required in an emergency, or which if not completed would be harmful or unsafe to workers, the public or local environment, Galway County Council will be informed as soon as reasonably practicable of the reasons and likely duration. Examples may include: where the ground needs stabilising if unexpected ground conditions are encountered or equipment failure.

In the event of an emergency incident occurring, the Contractor will be required to investigate and provide a report to include the following, as a minimum:

- A description of the incident, including location, type of incident and the likely receptor;
- Contributory causes;
- Negative effects;
- Measures implemented to mitigate adverse effects; and,
- Any recommendations to reduce the risk of similar incidents occurring.

Further, if any sensitive receptor is impacted, the appropriate environmental specialists will be informed and consulted with accordingly.

Any response measures will be incorporated into an updated Emergency Incident Response Plan.



8.6 Emergency Access

The Contractor will be required to maintain emergency access routes throughout construction and identify site access points for the working area at all times.

8.7 Extreme Weather Events

The Contractor will consider the impacts of extreme weather events and related conditions during construction. The Detailed CEMP should consider all measures deemed necessary and appropriate to manage extreme weather events and should specifically cover training of personnel and prevention and monitoring arrangements for staff. As appropriate, method statements should also consider extreme weather events where risks have been identified.



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