



APPENDIX 9

MITIGATION AND MONITORING SCHEDULE



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1. **SCHEDULE OF MITIGATION & MONITORING PROPOSALS**

All mitigation and monitoring measures relating to the pre-commencement, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Project are set out in the NIS and associated appendices.

All mitigation which will be implemented during the various phases of the Proposed Project to protect the Natura 2000 sites and their qualifying interests are presented in Table 1-1 below.

All monitoring measures which will be implemented during the pre-commencement, construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Proposed Project are outlined in Table 1-2. All monitoring measures were set out in the NIS and associated appendices. The monitoring proposals are presented in terms of the monitoring requirement, frequency of monitoring and the mechanism for reporting results where applicable. By presenting the monitoring proposals in the below format, it is intended to provide a monitoring schedule that can be reviewed and tracked during all phases of the Proposed Project to ensure all the required monitoring is completed as required.

It is intended that the CEMP will be updated where required prior to the commencement of construction to include all mitigation and monitoring measures, planning conditions and or alterations to the EIAR and application documents should they emerge during the course of the planning process and would be submitted to the Planning Authority for written approval prior to the commencement of development. Similarly the decommissioning plan will be updated and agreed with the local authority prior to the commencement of any decommissioning works.



1.1

NIS Mitigation Measures

Table 1-1 Schedule of Mitigation Measures

Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Audit Result	Action Required
Pre-construction					
MM1	Disturbance/Displacement	Section 6.1 of the AASR/NIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A pre-commencement otter survey will be undertaken in accordance with standard best practice guidance prior to the commencement of site works. 		
Construction					
MM2	Disturbance/Displacement	Section 6.1 of the AASR/NIS	<p>Proposed Mitigation by Avoidance:</p> <p>There are no instream works proposed as part of the Proposed Project. Where watercourse crossings are required, methods such as clear span and horizontal directional drilling (HDD) will be employed to remove the necessity of instream works, thereby avoiding potential disturbance effects on otter.</p> <p>Additional Mitigation:</p> <p>A pre-commencement otter survey will be undertaken in accordance with standard best practice guidance prior to the commencement of site works.</p> <p>Should the surveys identify the presence of an otter holt, the following measures will be undertaken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A National Parks and Wildlife Service and a derogation licence will be applied for (although compliance with such a licence has not been relied on in this assessment). ➤ No works will be undertaken within 150m of any holts at which breeding females or cubs are present. ➤ No wheeled or tracked vehicles (of any kind) will be used within 20m of active, but non-breeding, otter holts. Light work, such as digging by hand or scrub clearance will also not take place within 15m of such holts, except under licence (NRA, 2008). <p>In addition, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:</p>		



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All plant and equipment for use will comply with Statutory Instrument No 359 of 1996 “European Communities (Construction Plant and Equipment) (Permissible Noise Levels) Regulations 1996”. ➤ Operating machinery will be restricted to the proposed works site area. ➤ Construction works will be limited to daylight hours and artificial lighting to facilitate works will not be permitted, where works occur in proximity to watercourses. Otters, being crepuscular in nature, will therefore not be disturbed by construction works. ➤ The best means practical, including proper maintenance of plant machinery, will be employed to reduce the noise produced by on-site operations. ➤ All vehicles and mechanical plant machinery will be fitted with effective exhaust silencers and maintained in good working order for the duration of the contract. ➤ Compressors will be of the “sound reduced” models fitted with properly lined and sealed acoustic covers which will be kept closed whenever the machines are in use and all ancillary pneumatic tools shall be fitted with suitable silencers. ➤ Machines which are used intermittently will be shut down or throttled back to a minimum during those periods when they are not in use. ➤ Any plant machinery such as generators or pumps which are required to work outside of normal working hours will be surrounded by an acoustic enclosure. 		
MM3	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality	6.2.1.2 in the AASR/NIS	<p>Forestry operations will conform to current best practice Forest Service regulations, policies and strategic guidance documents as well as Coillte and DAFM guidance documents, including the specific guidelines listed below, to ensure that felling, planting and other forestry operations result in minimal potential negative effects to the receiving environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forestry Standards Manual (Forest Service, 2015) ➤ Environmental Requirements for Afforestation (Forest Service, 2016a) ➤ Land Types for Afforestation (Forest Service, 2016b) ➤ Forest Protection Guidelines (Forest Service, 2002) ➤ Forest Operations and Water Protection Guidelines (Coillte, 2013) ➤ Forestry and Water Quality Guidelines (Forest Service, 2000b) ➤ Forestry and the Landscape Guidelines (Forest Service, 2000c) ➤ Forestry and Archaeology Guidelines (Forest Service, 2000d) ➤ Forest Biodiversity Guidelines (Forest Service, 2000e) ➤ Forests and Water, Achieving Objectives under Ireland’s River Basin Management Plan 2018- 2021 (DAFM, 2018) ➤ Coillte Planting Guideline SOP ➤ A Guide to Forest Tree Species Selection and Silviculture in Ireland (Horgan et al., 2003) 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Management Guidelines for Ireland’s Native Woodlands. Jointly published by the National Parks & Wildlife Service (Cross and Collins, 2017) > Native Woodland Scheme Framework (Forest Service, 2018) > Code of Best Forest Practice (Forest Service, 2000) <p>Mitigation measures which will reduce the risk of entrainment of suspended solids and nutrient release in surface watercourses comprise best practice methods which are set out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Machine combinations (i.e. handheld or mechanical) will be chosen, which are most suitable for ground conditions and which will minimise soils disturbance; All machinery will be operated by suitably qualified personnel; > Checking and maintenance of roads and culverts will be on-going through any felling operation. No tracking of vehicle through watercourses will occur, as vehicles will use road infrastructure and existing watercourse crossing points. Where possible, existing drains will not be disturbed during felling works; > Machines will traverse the site along specified off-road routes (referred to as racks); The location of racks will be chosen to avoid wet and potentially sensitive areas; > Brash mats will be placed on the racks to support the vehicles on soft ground, reducing mineral soil disturbance and erosion and avoiding the formation of rutted areas, in which surface water ponding can occur. Brash mat renewal should take place when they become heavily used and worn. Provision should be made for brash mats along all off-road routes, to protect the soil from compaction and rutting. Where there is risk of severe erosion occurring, extraction will be suspended during periods of high rainfall; > Silt fences will be installed at the outfalls of existing drains downstream of felling areas. No direct discharge of such drains to watercourses will occur. Sediment traps and silt fences will be installed in advance of any felling works and will provide surface water settlement for runoff from work areas and will prevent sediment from entering downstream watercourses. Accumulated sediment will be carefully disposed of at pre-selected spoil management areas. Where possible, all new silt traps will be constructed on even ground and not on sloping ground; > In areas particularly sensitive to erosion it will be necessary to install double or triple sediment traps and increase buffer zone width. These measures will be reviewed on site during construction; > Double silt fencing will also be put down slope of felling areas which are located in close proximity to streams and/or relevant watercourses; 		
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Drains and silt traps will be maintained throughout all felling works, ensuring that they are clear of sediment build-up and are not severely eroded; ➤ Timber will be stacked in dry areas, and outside watercourse buffer zones. Straw bales and check dams to be emplaced on the down gradient side of timber storage/processing sites; Works will be carried out during periods of no, or low rainfall, in order to minimise entrainment of exposed sediment in surface water runoff; ➤ Refuelling or maintenance of machinery will not occur within 50m of an aquatic zone or within 20m of any other hydrological feature. Mobile bowser, drip kits, qualified personnel will be used where refuelling is required; and, ➤ Branches, logs or debris will not be allowed to build up in aquatic zones. All such material will be removed when harvesting operations have been completed, but care will be taken to avoid removing natural debris deflectors. 		
MM4	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Effects from Earthworks)	6.2.1.1.3 in the AASR/NIS Appendix 6	<p>Mitigation by Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Source controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interceptor drains, vee-drains, diversion drains, flume pipes, erosion and velocity control measures such as use of sand bags, oyster bags filled with gravel, filter fabrics, and other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. ○ Small working areas, covering stockpiles, weathering off stockpiles, cessation of works in certain areas. ➤ In-Line controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interceptor drains, vee-drains, oversized swales, erosion and velocity control measures such as check dams, sand bags, oyster bags, straw bales, flow limiters, weirs, baffles, silt bags, silt fences, sedimats, filter fabrics, and collection sumps, temporary sumps, sediment traps, pumping systems, settlement ponds, temporary pumping chambers, or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. ➤ Treatment systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary sumps and ponds, temporary storage lagoons, sediment traps, and settlement ponds, and proprietary settlement systems such as Siltbuster, and/or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. 		
MM5	Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Excavation Dewatering)	6.2.1.1.4 in the AASR/NIS Appendix 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Source controls: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interceptor drains, vee-drains, diversion drains, flume pipes, erosion and velocity control measures such as use of sand bags, oyster bags filled with gravel, filter fabrics, and other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. ○ Small working areas, covering stockpiles, weathering off stockpiles, cessation of works in certain areas. ➤ In-Line controls: 		



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interceptor drains, vee-drains, oversized swales, erosion and velocity control measures such as check dams, sand bags, oyster bags, straw bales, flow limiters, weirs, baffles, silt bags, silt fences, sediments, filter fabrics, and collection sumps, temporary sumps, sediment traps, pumping systems, settlement ponds, temporary pumping chambers, or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. ➤ Treatment systems: ○ Temporary sumps and ponds, temporary storage lagoons, sediment traps, and settlement ponds, and proprietary settlement systems such as Siltbuster, and/or other similar/equivalent or appropriate systems. 		
MM6	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Hydrocarbons Leaks & Spills)	6.2.1.1.5 in the AASR/NIS Appendix 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ On site re-fuelling of machinery will be carried out using a dedicated fuel truck. The fuel truck will also carry fuel absorbent material and pads in the event of any accidental spillages; ➤ Mobile measures such as drip trays and fuel absorbent mats will be used during all refuelling operations; ➤ On-site refuelling will be carried out by trained personnel only; ➤ A permit to fuel system will be put in place; ➤ Fuels stored on site will be minimised. Fuel storage areas, if required, will be bunded appropriately for the fuel storage volume for the time period of the construction and fitted with a storm drainage system and an appropriate oil interceptor; ➤ The plant used during construction will be regularly inspected for leaks and fitness for purpose; and, ➤ An emergency plan for the construction phase to deal with accidental spillages will be included within the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (Appendix 6). Spill kits will be available to deal with any accidental spillage in and outside the re-fuelling area. 		
MM7	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Cement-Based Products)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No batching of wet-concrete products will occur on site. Ready-mixed supply of wet concrete products and, where possible, emplacement of pre-cast elements, will take place; ➤ Where possible, pre-cast elements for culverts and concrete works will be used; ➤ Where concrete is delivered on site, only the chute will be cleaned, using the smallest volume of water practicable. No discharge of cement contaminated waters to the construction phase drainage system or directly to any artificial drain or watercourse will be allowed. Chute cleaning water will be undertaken at lined concrete washout ponds; ➤ Weather forecasting will be used to plan dry days for pouring concrete; and, 		



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The pour site will be kept free of standing water and plastic covers will be ready in case of sudden rainfall event. 		
	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Watercourse Crossing Works)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All proposed 9 no. new stream crossings and 2 no. upgrades will be bottomless or clear span structures and the existing banks will remain undisturbed. No in-stream excavation works are proposed and therefore there will be no direct impact on the stream at the proposed crossing location; ➤ Where the proposed cable route follows an existing road or road proposed for upgrade, the cable will pass over or below the culvert within the access road; All guidance / mitigation measures proposed by the OPW or the Inland Fisheries Ireland¹⁰ are incorporated into the design of the proposed crossings; ➤ As a further precaution, near stream construction work, will only be carried out during the period permitted by Inland Fisheries Ireland for in-stream works according to the Eastern Regional Fisheries Board (2004) guidance document “Requirements for the Protection of Fisheries Habitat during Construction and Development Works at River Sites”, i.e., May to September inclusive. This time period coincides with the period of lowest expected rainfall, and therefore minimum runoff rates. This will minimise the risk of entrainment of suspended sediment in surface water runoff, and transport via this pathway to surface watercourses (any deviation from this will be done in discussion with the IFI); ➤ During the near stream construction work, double row silt fences will be emplaced immediately down-gradient of the construction area for the duration of the construction phase. There will be no batching or storage of cement allowed in the vicinity of the crossing construction areas; ➤ All new river/stream crossings will require a Section 50 application (Arterial Drainage Act, 1945). The river/stream crossings will be designed in accordance with OPW guidelines/requirements on applying for a Section 50 consent; and, ➤ All crossings will be designed to accommodate a 100-year design flood with allowance for 300mm freeboard 		
	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Proposed Grid)		<p>The following mitigation measures are proposed for the underground cabling watercourse crossing works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No stock-piling of construction materials will take place along the grid route; ➤ No refuelling of machinery or overnight parking of machinery is permitted in this area; No concrete truck chute cleaning is permitted in this area; ➤ Works will not take place at periods of high rainfall, and will be scaled back or suspended if heavy rain is forecast; 		



	Connection Earthworks)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Local road drainage, culverts and manholes will be temporarily blocked during the works; > Machinery deliveries will be arranged using existing structures along the public road; > All machinery operations will take place away from the stream and ditch banks, apart from where crossings occur. > Any excess construction material will be immediately removed from the area and sent to a licenced waste facility; > No stockpiling of materials will be permitted in the constraint zones; > Spill kits will be available in each item of plant required to complete the stream crossing; and, > Silt fencing will be erected on ground sloping towards watercourses at the stream crossings if required. <p>Fracture Blow-out (Frac-out) Prevention and Contingency Plan for HDD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The drilling fluid/bentonite 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. 		
	Potential for Indirect Effects on		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The siltbuster system comprises an electronic in-line dosing system which provides an accurate > means of adding agents so overdosing does not occur; 		



	European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality (Use of Siltbuster)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Continued monitoring and water analysis of pre and post treated water by means of an inhouse lab and dedicated staff, means the correct amount of chemical is added by the dosing system; ➤ Dosing rates of chemical to initiate settlement is small, being in the order of 2-10 mg/L and the vast majority of the chemical is removed in the deposited sediment; ➤ Final effluent not meeting the discharge criteria is recycled and retreated, which has a secondary positive effect of reducing carryover; and, ➤ Use of biodegradable chemical agents can be used at very sensitive sites 		
Operation					
MM7	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality	6.2.1.3 in the AASR/NIS	<p>Progressive Replacement of Natural Surface with Lower Permeability Surface</p> <p>Proposed Mitigation by Design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The operational phase drainage system of the Proposed Development will be installed and constructed in conjunction with the road and hardstanding construction work as described below and as shown on the Drainage drawings submitted with this planning application (Appendix 7): ➤ Interceptor drains will be installed up-gradient of all proposed infrastructure to collect clean surface runoff, in order to minimise the amount of runoff reaching areas where suspended sediment could become entrained. It will then be directed to areas where it can be redistributed over the ground by means of a level spreader; ➤ Swales/road side drains will be used to collect runoff from access roads and turbine hardstanding areas of the site, likely to have entrained suspended sediment, and channel it to settlement ponds for sediment settling; ➤ On steep sections of access road transverse drains (‘grips’) will be constructed in the surface layer of the road to divert any runoff off the road into swales/road side drains; ➤ Check dams will be used along sections of access road drains to intercept silts at source. ➤ Check dams will be constructed from a 4/40mm non-friable crushed rock; ➤ Settlement ponds, emplaced downstream of road swale sections and at turbine locations, will buffer volumes of runoff discharging from the drainage system during periods of high rainfall, by retaining water until the storm hydrograph has receded, thus reducing the hydraulic loading to watercourses; and, ➤ Settlement ponds have been designed in consideration of the greenfield runoff rate. <p>Potential Effects from Surface Water Runoff Proposed Mitigation Measures:</p>		



			<p>The mitigation measures outlined in Section 6.2.2.2 will ensure all surface water runoff from upgraded roads and new road surfaces (including hardstand, turbine base areas and substation) will be captured and treated prior to discharge/release. Settlement ponds, checks dams and buffered outfalls will prevent roads acting as preferential flowpaths by providing attenuation and water quality treatment.</p> <p>It is proposed that bedrock from on-site borrow pits will be used to construct the sub-base layer of proposed upgraded and new access roads, hardstand areas and turbine base areas. Once installed the subbase layer will be overlain by a clean capping layer of high-grade stone material which will be sourced from local quarries also.</p>		
Decommissioning					
MM8	Potential for Indirect Effects on European Sites – Deterioration of Water Quality	6.2.1.3 in the AASR/NIS	<p>The potential impacts associated with decommissioning of the Proposed Project will be similar to those associated with construction but of a reduced magnitude, due to the reduced scale of the proposed decommissioning works in comparison to construction phase works.</p> <p>The same mitigation to prevent significant impacts on water quality during construction will be applicable to the decommissioning phase.</p>		



1.2

NIS Monitoring Measures

Table 1-2 Schedule of Monitoring

Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Frequency	Reporting Period	Responsibility
Pre-Construction Phase						
MX1	Drainage Maintenance	Appendix 7	An inspection and maintenance plan for the drainage system onsite will be prepared in advance of commencement of any works on the Proposed Project. Regular inspections of all installed drainage features will be carried out, especially after heavy rainfall, to check for blockages, and ensure there is no build-up of standing water at parts of the systems where it is not intended. The inspection of the drainage system will be the responsibility of the Environmental Clerk of Works (EnvCoW) or the Project Hydrologist.	On going	Monthly	Project Hydrologist
Construction Phase						
MX2	Reactive Site Drainage Management	Appendix 7	<p>The effectiveness of drainage measures designed to minimise runoff entering works areas and capture and treat potentially silt-laden water from the works areas, will be monitored continuously by the ECoW on-site. The Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) or Project Hydrologist will respond to changing weather, ground or drainage conditions on the ground as the project proceeds, to ensure the effectiveness of the drainage design is maintained.</p> <p>The ECoW or Project Hydrologist will respond to changing weather, ground or drainage conditions on the ground as the Proposed Project proceeds, to ensure the effectiveness of the drainage design is maintained in so far as is possible. This may require the installation of additional check dams, interceptor drains or swales as deemed necessary on-site. The drainage design may have to be modified on the ground as necessary, and the modifications will draw on the various</p>	As required	As Necessary	ECoW



Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Frequency	Reporting Period	Responsibility
			features outlined above in whatever combinations are deemed to be most appropriate to situation on the ground as a particular time.			
MX3	Surface Water Quality Monitoring	Appendix 7	<p>Daily inspection and recording of surface water management system by on-site ECoW and immediate remedial measures to be carried out as required and works temporarily ceased if a retained stormwater/sediment load is identified to have the potential to migrate from the site. The following periodic inspection regime will be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Daily general visual inspections of site operations and inspections of all drainage infrastructure within the site and in the surrounding area by the ECoW or a suitably qualified and competent person as delegated by the ECoW; ➤ Inspections to include all elements of drainage infrastructure to ensure the system is operating correctly and to identify and maintenance that is required. Any changes, such as discolouration, odour, oily sheen or litter will be noted and corrective action will be implemented. High risk locations such as settlement ponds will be inspected daily. Daily inspections checks will be completed on plant and equipment, and whether materials such as straw bales or oil absorbent materials need replacement; ➤ Event based inspections by the ECoW as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ >10 mm/hr (i.e. high intensity localised rainfall event); ○ >25 mm in a 24-hour period (heavy frontal rainfall lasting most of the day); or, ○ Rainfall depth greater than monthly average in 7 days (prolonged heavy rainfall over a week). ➤ Monthly site inspections by the Project Hydrologist/ ECoW during construction phase; ➤ Quarterly site inspections by the Project Hydrologist/ ECoW after construction for a period of one year following the construction phase; and, 	Daily	As Necessary	ECoW / Project Hydrologist



Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Frequency	Reporting Period	Responsibility
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A written record will be maintained or available on-site within this Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) which will be maintained on-site during the construction phase. ➤ Daily inspection and recording of surface water management system by on-sit ECoW and immediate remedial measures to be carried out as required and works temporarily ceased if a retained stormwater/sediment load is identified to have the potential to migrate from the site. ➤ Complete ongoing inspection and monitoring of the development, particularly in areas of drainage control in support of the ECoW in monitoring the effectiveness of the drainage design as it is implemented on-site. 			
MX4	Surface Water Quality Monitoring	Appendix 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ During the construction phase field testing (visual, supplemented with pH, electrical conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen and turbidity monitoring), sampling and laboratory analysis of a range of parameters¹ with relevant regulatory limits and EQSs will be undertaken for each primary watercourse, and specifically following heavy rainfall events (i.e. weekly, monthly and event-based). ➤ The data will be processed and analysed and works will cease if elevated turbidity concentrations are recorded. In this event, all upstream silt traps and drainage routes will be inspected to identify the cause of the elevated turbidity levels. Works will not recommence until any issues have been resolved and the turbidity concentrations have returned to background concentrations. 	As Required	Monthly	ECoW
Operational Phase						

¹ example suite: pH (field measured), Electrical Conductivity (field measured), temperature (field measured), Dissolved Oxygen (field measured), Turbidity (NTU) (sonde measured), Flow (m/s), Total Suspended Solids (mg/l), Ammonia, Nitrite (NO₂) (mg/l), Ortho-Phosphate (P) (mg/l), Nitrate (NO₃) (mg/l), Phosphorus (unfiltered) (mg/l), Chloride (mg/l), and BOD (mg/l).



Ref. No.	Reference Heading	Reference Location	Mitigation Measure	Frequency	Reporting Period	Responsibility
MX5	Drainage Inspections	Appendix 7	➤ The drainage system will be monitored in the operational phase until such a time that all areas that have been reinstated become re-vegetated and the natural drainage regime has been restored.	Monthly	Monthly	ECoW
MX6	Post Construction Monitoring	Appendix 7	➤ Monthly sampling for laboratory analysis for the range of parameters adopted during pre-commencement and construction phases will continue quarterly after construction is complete. The Project Hydrologist will monitor and advise on the readings received from the testing laboratory and monitoring will only cease once the hydrologist is satisfied that the chemical and biological monitoring results show that there is no adverse impact on the quality of surface water within the natural watercourses draining the Site.	Quarterly	As required	Project Hydrologist
Decommissioning Phase						
MX7	Decommissioning	Appendix 7	➤ The EnvCoW will maintain responsibility for monitoring the decommissioning works and Contractors/Sub-contractors from an environmental perspective. The EnvCoW will act as the regulatory interface on environmental matters. The Site Manager will be responsible for reporting to and liaising with OCC and other statutory bodies as required.	End of Operational Life	As Required	Site Manager/ EnvCoW
MX8	Decommissioning	Appendix 7	➤ The Site Manager in consultation with the EnvCoW will be responsible for employing the services of a suitably qualified ecologist and any other suitably qualified professionals as required throughout the decommissioning works.	End of Operational Life	As Required	Site Manager/ EnvCoW

