

Daniel O'Connor

From: Robbie Doyle <robbie.doyle@hse.ie>
Sent: Wednesday 1 July 2026 10:06
To: Appeals2
Subject: HSE Submission ACP-324015-25 EIAR Application at Clogrennane Bilboa Co. Carlow
FAO Daniel O'Connor
Attachments: NEHS Submission EIAR Milford Quarries LTD at Clogrennane Co Carlow EHIS ref 5995 ACP ref FD01 324015.pdf
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Dear Mr. O'Connor,

Please find attached the HSE submission regarding ACP-324015-25 EIAR Application at Clogrennane Bilboa Co. Carlow.

Best wishes,

Robbie

Roibeárd O'Dúill | Oifigeach Sláinte Comhshaoil, Príomhaí | Seirbhís Sláinte Comhshaoil Cheatharlach-Cill Chainnigh
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National Environmental Health Service Submission Report

(As a Statutory Consultee under Article 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000
(as amended) & Regulations made thereunder)

EHIS reference: 5995 **Applicant:** Milford Quarries Limited

Location: Clogrennane, Bilboa, Co. Carlow

Report to: An Coimisiún Pleanála

Type of consultation: EIAR

Planning reference: FD01.324015

Dear Sir/Madam

The National Environmental Health Service has reviewed the above planning application and have made the following observations regarding the proposed development. This report refers only to those sections of the planning documents which are relevant to the HSE and have an Environmental Health impact.

If you have any queries regarding this consultation report, please contact me.

Yours Sincerely,

Robert Doyle
Principal Environmental Health Officer
Date: 30/06/2026



HSE Submission Report

Environmental Health Service Consultation Report

(as a Statutory Consultee (Planning and Development Acts 2000) and Regulations made thereunder)

Date: 30/06/2026

EHIS reference: 5995

Applicant: Milford Quarries Limited

Location: Clogrennane, Bilboa, Co. Carlow

Report to: An Coimisiún Pleanála

Email : Contact name Daniel O'Connor- appeals@pleanala.ie

Type of consultation: EIAR

Planning reference: FD01.324015

Introduction

The following HSE Departments were notified of the consultation request for the Planning EIAR Application on the 27th of May 2026:

- HSE South Emergency Management
- National Capital Estates Office – Regional AND
- Director of National Health Protection
- REO Dublin & South East



This report only comments on Environmental Health impacts of the development as outlined in the EIAR and the adequacy of the EIAR from the Environmental Health viewpoint. The National Environmental Health Service has made observations and submissions on the following specific environmental health areas.

Proposed development:

Application under Section 37L of the Planning and Development Acts, 2000-2021 for Further development consisting of further quarry extraction over an area of c. 16.17 ha to include the pre-existing quarry extraction area and additional agricultural lands in the west and south western portion of the site.

The projected lifespan of the quarry is c. 20 years. The proposed development will involve blasting, extraction and processing of rock using mobile primary crushing / screening and associated plant on the proposed quarry floor.

The proposed quarry void will be extracted over 4 no. phases (phase 1 will involve levelling of existing quarry floor; phase 2 will expand existing extraction area to the west with a single bench depth of c. 20 m; phases 3 and 4 will expand the extraction area to the south west to a depth of 2 no. benches of c. 10m each) The resulting quarry floor depth will be c. 300m AOD with a proposed rate of extraction of c. 200K tonnes per annum over the projected lifetime of the quarry.

The proposed development will include for construction of earthen screening berms, expanded soil storage areas and will utilise existing quarry entrances from the northern boundary. Primary entrance to be upgraded with electric gates and security cameras. The main quarry access linking to the L7130 local road to the east will be upgraded. The proposed surface water management plan will utilise the existing surface water management onsite while introducing expanded settlement ponds with baffle features. The proposed development will also include a proposed weighbridge office, staff welfare unit and wheel wash.

The proposed development is being put forward in tandem with a Section 177E(1A) Substitute consent application submitted to An Comisiún Pleanála on behalf of the applicant.

Assessment of the principle and description of the project

The National Environmental Health Service (EHS) is satisfied that the EIAR provides an adequate description of the proposed project.



Assessment of Public Consultation and the Non-Technical Summary

The National Environmental Health Service found the local newspaper advertisement as part of public consultation. The NEHS emphasises the need for early and meaningful public consultation in the development process even in the case of extension of an existing site.

Assessment of Consideration of Alternatives

'Description of Alternatives' in chapter 3 of the EIAR provides a description of the alternatives considered which included

- Alternative locations
- Alternative designs
- Alternative layouts
- Alternative processes
- Do Nothing option

Assessment of Description of the Physical Environment

The Development Site currently comprises of an existing quarry void which is surrounded by agricultural lands. The Development Site was previously used to extract sandstone bedrock, with much of the extraction ceasing in 2014 (all activities ceased in 2023). The floor of the existing quarry void stands at ~304mOD (metres above Ordnance Datum). The Development Site is located on the eastern edge of the Castlecomer Plateau, an upland area in north Co. Kilkenny which also extends into Co. Laois and Co. Carlow at its northern edge.

The subject site encompasses a total area of approximately 41.86 ha in a wider landholding of 45.68 hectares, under ownership of the Applicant, Milford Quarries Ltd. The land is located within the townland of Clogrennane, Co. Carlow and directly sits along the Co. Laois/Co. Carlow border.

The site is approximately 6 km south west of Carlow town and approximately 3 km north-west of Ballinabranna. Within the overall landholding is the subject site, which consists of a sandstone rock quarry known as Redrock. The site is bounded by a private rural road that is connected to the L7129 Road to the west and the L7134



Road to the east The M9 motorway can be accessed via Junction 6, approximately 5.5km to the south east of the site.

The site is approximately 2.1km west of the River Barrow, and the associated River Barrow and River Nore Special Area of Conservation (SAC - 002162).

Population and Human Health

The specific legislation relevant to human health protection is set out within the technical EIA chapters relevant to each pathway (noise, air, soil, water, etc).

Ultimately, all of the effects of a development on the environment impinge upon human beings. Direct effects relate to matters such as land, water and air quality, noise, and changes to landscape character. Indirect effects relate to such matters as flora and fauna.

Chapter 5 of the EIAR examines the potential impacts of the proposed further development of this quarry development on human beings. The scope of the work includes an evaluation of the potential and indirect effects on the human populations of the surrounding environs however is analysed as settlement general locations and census data.

However chapter 5 does not show exactly how near sensitive receptors are in relation to this development i.e. (500m etc.) There is a settlement statement in relation to census and new builds in the area however definitive locations of the closest sensitive receptors; and the possible effects on same were not explored in this chapter and require further analysis.

This data is only available in Noise chapter which does define locations however it should be fully evaluated within the population health chapter as part of the EIAR.

The area surrounding the site is predominantly rural in character. Residential properties in the vicinity of the site comprise one-off dwellings and farmhouses along local roads that are primarily to the north, south and east of the site.

The nearest towns and villages to the site are:

- Ballinabrannagh, population 557 (c. 3km to the south-east)
- Carlow Town, population 27,351 (c. 5km to the north-east)
- Leighlinbridge, population 959 (c. 8km to the south)
- Muine Bheag/Bagenalstown, population 2,945 (c. 12km to the south-east)
- Castlecomer, population 1,502 (c. 14 km to the west)

The closest settlement centre is the village of Ballinabrannagh, located c. 3km from the subject site to the southeast via the L3041 road.

The initial phase of operations, which required construction work and soil stripping, has the potential to generate dust and noise, which could potentially cause nuisance.

During the operational stage, the potential impacts on air, noise, landscape and traffic would have included the following:

- The generation of noise by the operation of machinery; Blasting,
- The generation of dust, particularly during period of dry weather, through the removal and storage of overburden and the extraction of sand and gravel;
- Ongoing changes to visual amenity as overburden is removed and stockpiled and sand and gravel is extracted and stockpiled;
- The generation of traffic by the export of sand and gravel from the site

Noise and Vibration

Noise Sensitive Locations Based on the location of the site, the construction works and its proximity to the residential receptors the following noise sensitive receptors have been identified and are illustrated in Figure 11. 5 below.

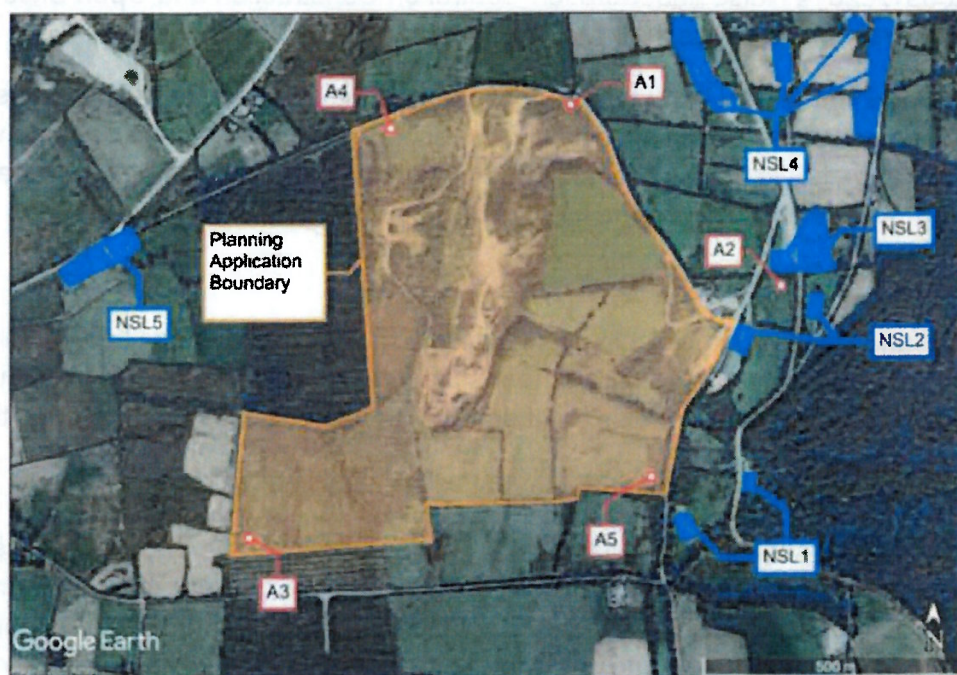


Figure 11.5: Noise Sensitive Locations & Noise Monitoring Locations



The noise sensitive locations are as follows:

- NSL 1 are residential dwellings located approx. 441m southeast of the southernmost boundary of the approximate extraction area.
- NSL 2 are residential properties located approx. 380m to the east of the approximate extraction area.
- NSL 3 are a cluster of residential properties located approx. 315m east of the easternmost boundary of the approximate extraction area.
- NSL 4 are a cluster of residential properties located approx. 220m northeast of the approximate extraction area.
- NSL 5 is a residential property located approx. 550m west of the approximate extraction area.

In relation to short-term temporary activities such as construction of screening bunds, due to the reduced duration of these works and the direct and potentially long-term benefits arising, it would be deemed appropriate that noise from these works should be limited to the values derived from the ABC Method of BS 5228-1:2009+A:2014 Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites - Noise as described in Sections 10.34 to 10.37.

It is stated in the EIAR that temporary screening may be used to mitigate noise levels during operation i.e. blasting. The NEHS recommends that the use of best available technology should be used to mitigate any potential effects regarding noise and vibration to sensitive receptors identified within the EIAR.

Site Specific Emission Limit Values

The National Environmental Health Service notes the proposed mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 11 and recommends that these measures should be included as conditions of planning permission, if granted. In addition it is recommended that:

- Monitoring is also undertaken outside of 'daytime' hours.
- Noise monitoring should continue to be undertaken around the application site. Noise monitoring locations will be reviewed and revised where and as/when necessary. The choice of the location and number of the monitoring points should take into consideration the main sensitive receptors from the area where the mineral is being extracted. Sensitive receptors are those structural areas, buildings, historical monuments, buffer zones, residences, sites of geological, archaeological and ecological importance, and any other structures and sensitive land. Monitoring shall preferably be carried out in non-windy conditions so as to limit the effect on air overpressure readings. Meteorological conditions shall be recorded during the blasting activity and appropriately accounted for in the blast monitoring report.



- All mobile plant used at the development will have noise emission levels that comply with the limiting levels defined in EC Directive 86/662/EEC and any subsequent amendments.
- Access / internal haul roads should be kept clean and maintained in a good state of repair, i.e., any potholes are filled, and large bumps removed, to avoid unwanted rattle and “body-slap” from heavy goods vehicles.
- Corrective action should be included in the Environmental Management Plan if exceedances of permitted limits are recorded
- Operations should be limited to 08.00hours and 18.00 hours Monday to Friday and 08.00 hours and 14:00 hours on Saturday (with vehicles accessing the site from 7.00 hours. No operations are permitted on Sunday or public holidays).

In establishing the noise criteria for the proposed development, consideration has been given to the EPA NG4: Guidance note for Noise: Licence Applications, Surveys and Assessments in Relation to Scheduled Activities however, the project criteria has been set in accordance with the existing Sand and Gravel Pit's planning noise conditions and the recommendations of the Quarries and Ancillary Activities: Guidelines for Planning Authorities: April 2004.

The NEHS recommends the following noise criteria to be adopted for the operational phase of the proposed development.

- **55 dBA LAeq (1hr) for Daytime: 08:00hrs - 20:00hrs.**
- **45 dBA LAeq (1hr) for Nighttime: 20:00hrs - 08:00hrs.**

These noise criteria are consistent with the limits applied to the existing Sand and Gravel Pit and are considered appropriate for the assessment of operational noise impacts associated with the proposed development.

Air

The application site and surrounding area falls into Air Quality Zone D, categorised as rural Ireland. The air quality in each zone is assessed and classified with respect to upper and lower assessment thresholds based on measurements over the previous five years. Upper and lower assessment thresholds are prescribed in legislation for each pollutant. The number of monitoring locations required is dependent on population size and whether ambient air quality concentrations exceed



the upper assessment threshold, are between the upper and lower assessment thresholds, or are below the lower assessment threshold.

The Government's policy on air quality within Ireland is set out in the Air Quality Standards (AQS) Regulations 2011. The CAFE (Clean Air for Europe) Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011). It replaces the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2002 (S.I. No. 271 of 2002), the Ozone in Ambient Air Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 53 of 2004) and the EPA Act 1992 (Ambient Air Quality Assessment and Management) Regulations 1999 (S.I. No. 33 of 1999). The 4th Daughter Directive was transposed by the Arsenic, Cadmium, Mercury, Nickel and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in

It is understood that no boundary dust monitoring was taken at the Project lands during quarry operation.

There is variability in the deposition rates recorded across the monitoring months and locations within data provided in the preparation of this EIAR. Furthermore, all monitoring was completed after quarrying activities ceased. As such, the quarry's contribution of recorded deposited dust is not represented within the monitoring data.

For this EIAR, the baseline environment is not therefore as per the original green field agricultural site but is the baseline environment after years of unauthorised activities.

The baseline air quality in 2000 is potentially different to that of the presented data from 2024. The baseline at the start of the unauthorised activities was the original air quality together with any contribution from the years of quarry activity, together with any cumulative activity from other quarries/industry within the area was not assessed prior to this development.

There are currently no statutory Irish standards or EPA-specific limit values for dust deposition from inert mineral dust. However, the EPA's Environmental Management in the Extractive Industry (Non-Scheduled Minerals) guidance (EPA, 2006) recommends applying the German TA Luft standard for assessing nuisance dust impacts at quarry boundaries. The TA Luft standard (German VDI 2119, 2002) sets a maximum permissible dust deposition rate of 350 mg/m²/day, averaged over a 30-day period, at any receptor outside the site boundary. This standard is widely used in Ireland and is supported by the Bergerhoff Method, which is recognised by both the EPA and local authorities.

The NEHS recommends the **TA Luft limit value of 350 mg/m²/day** to be adopted to evaluate potential dust deposition impacts from the operational phase of the quarry and extension if granted.



Dust suppression (e.g. water bowser) should be utilised to suppress dust on internal haul road surfaces, in dry weather. The provision of a wheel-wash for HGV traffic existing the site.

Existing site boundary hedgerows should be maintained and supplemented by additional operation landscaping to minimise the migration of dust beyond the overall site boundary. Vehicle speeds should be controlled on all internal haul roads. It is stated in the EIAR that the environmental monitoring programme will include dust deposition monitoring at the site boundaries.

The most important climatological parameters governing the atmospheric dispersion of particles are as follows:

- wind direction: determines the broad transport of the emission and the sector of the compass into which the emission is dispersed; and
- wind speed will affect ground level emissions by increasing the initial dilution of particles in the emission. It will also affect the potential for dust entrainment.

With this best practice and mitigation tables with the EIAR the NEHS recommends that additional dust reduction measures are implemented on site.

Examples of routine operational measures are as follows to minimise nuisance:

- Minimise drop heights when handling dry or fine materials during windy weather materials.
- Minimise drop heights when handling wet material during low wind speeds, protection from wind where possible.
- Use of water sprays / tractor & bowser to moisten surfaces during dry weather.
- Minimise distances of onsite haul routes where possible.
- Restrict vehicle speeds through signage / staff training.
- Locate of haul routes away from sensitive receptors.
- Material stockpiling provided with adequate protection from the wind.
- Use of road sweeper to reduce the amount of available material for resuspension.

Hydrology and Hydrogeology

The groundwater quality should have been monitored whilst the quarry was in operation in the boreholes at the site to determine if there is a deterioration in quality as a result of construction related activities, if so and depending on the nature of the results then additional measures to protect groundwater quality will be implemented.

There is no details showing a full monitoring system historically while this quarry was in operation. The effectiveness of the additional mitigation should have been verified through a sampling programme.

The course of the Raheendoran Stream has been altered by the historic quarrying activities. Within the extraction area the headwaters of this stream (~120m in length) have been removed and are no longer present as per data submitted within the EIAR.

Chapter 8 Hydrology & hydrogeology states:

"Water which used to make its way into the stream now gathers on the floor of the quarry and outfalls from the existing quarry void via 2 no. separate outfall locations as discussed below. A large, flooded area is present in the northeast of the existing quarry void. This flooded area outfalls to a small drain which is located along an access track in the northeast of the Development Site. Meanwhile, some settlement ponds and flooded areas located towards the centre of the existing quarry void and outfall to the southeast. This outfall flows through a narrow, deeply incised gully before it discharges into a larger settlement pond in the east of the overall landholding. This settlement pond, and the wet flooded areas in the quarry void, provide treatment in the form of attenuation and settlement of suspended solids. The treated water flows from the settlement pond to the northeast and joins with the discharge from the northern outfall which flows along the existing access track. The combined discharge then flows to the east for ~630m before it discharges into the EPA mapped Mortarstown Stream (EPA Code: 14M40). This stream is a tributary of the Fushoge River (EPA Code: 14F03), discharging into the Fushoge River just upstream of its confluence with the River Barrow. The Development has therefore altered the hydrology at the Development Site by removing the upper reaches of the Raheendoran Stream and redirecting water which used to flow in the Raheendoran Stream to the Mortarstown Stream".

Any settlement lagoons should have been maintained and monitored carefully and should be constructed from the clayey subsoil that is present directly underneath the residual peat over much of the site and will operate as sealed lagoons. There is no



detail on the construction or management of lagoons throughout the operational phase of this quarry. This mitigation measure prevents a loss of water through the base of the lagoons and will prevent any silt fines from the lagoon(s) going to groundwater.

There is no information on the rate of dewatering, the pump specification or the location of discharge at the Site. The course of the Raheendoran Stream has been altered by the historic quarrying activities the drainage affect and groundwater distribution regarding this activity which was done without an EIA at the time needs careful consideration.

The following are recommended further examples of good practice operational measures are as follows:

- The groundwater quality should be monitored in the boreholes at the site to determine if there is a deterioration in quality as a result of construction related activities, if so and depending on the nature of the results then additional measures to protect groundwater quality will be implemented
- Mobile plant and machinery is not serviced / maintained within the quarry void to minimise the risk of uncontrolled release of polluting liquids to groundwater, Fuel is stored in bunded tanks.
- A spill kit is kept on-site to stop the migration of any accidental spillages, should they occur;
- The effectiveness of the additional mitigation should be verified through a sampling programme. Any wells identified as a drinking water supply and located within 150m of the gravel extraction facility are sampled prior to the commencement of extension works. Sampling parameters should be agreed with the Local Authority.
- All wastewater generated on site is collected and fed via a sewerage pipe to the on-site septic holding tank. The tank is regularly inspected and maintained and is emptied as required by a licenced contractor.
- A site-specific Environmental Management System should be implemented at the site by the applicant during this stage.
- Any settlement lagoons should be maintained and monitored carefully and should be constructed from the clayey subsoil that is present directly underneath the residual peat over much of the site and will operate as sealed lagoons. This mitigation measure prevents a loss of water through the base of

the lagoons and will prevent any silt fines from the lagoon(s) going to groundwater.

- There is potential for leachate from the soil and stone washing and processing facility which is proposed on the site it is therefore essential that strict measures for the control of all wash material imported onto the site are implemented.

Restoration of the Proposed Quarry

In the case *Fowler V Keegan* it was deemed that the large water bodies left behind were a health and safety water hazard. It is stated in Chapter 8 that the following is proposed-

"Water will be redirected back into the stream through a diversion channel from the existing settlement pond to the stream, upstream of the proposed wildlife pond. The settlement pond and wildlife pond will provide attenuation of water during this phase".

As a minimum, regard should be had to the guidance issued by the Health and Safety Authority's on 'Quarrying – Trespass, Boundary Fencing and Prevention of Drowning'. To discourage trespassers a barrier of sufficient height and strength should be installed around the perimeter of the proposed water-filled void. Barriers should be inspected regularly and maintained in good condition.

Potential for future health gain from the restoration of the proposed development should be included in the EIAR.

There is not in great detail on the restoration process or full detailed plans. The map provided is not comprehensive. The Environmental Management Plan should lay out how the retained habitats will be protected during extraction; how continued management is undertaken post restoration and how the results are monitored to allow management revisions as necessary. This monitoring should be undertaken for the first 5 years after restoration.



The National Environmental Health Service recommends that the submission of a full Site Restoration Plan, which includes a timeframe for undertaking restoration works, is included as a condition of planning permission, if granted

Cumulative impacts

The National Environmental Health Service notes the assessment of cumulative impacts throughout the EIAR and is not satisfied that the projects listed in the EIAR were assessed for the potential to give rise to cumulative impacts.

Health Gain/ current recreational use

It is noted that the rural area is being used for cycling, pedestrians and awareness should be raised with HGV drivers on these small roads to take due care. It is also noted that these roads are quite and used by walkers/ runners living in the area. Measures should be taken to reduce the volumes of through-traffic, speeds of traffic especially HGVs, and especially in the vicinity the quarry and housing.

The Introduction of traffic calming measures / enforce low traffic speeds for access and exit from the quarry making it safer for cyclists and other road users.

Conclusions

The EIAR relies on predictive methodology and no information regarding any EIA had been undertaken prior to/during operation.

If it is the case that i.e. there was no monitoring of dust, noise or surface and ground water during the quarrying activities, then the NEHS considers this a significant issue with regard to the protection of Public Health.

If the planning process had been complied with, then the results of the monitoring are relevant and pertinent to the EIA. If there are monitoring results from the operational period of this quarry, then their omission in the EIA is a significant omission for the validity of the process.

Authorised development is subject to public participation and mitigation based on stakeholder consultation. Potential nuisance aspects of development can be less significant if there is a fixed time span. Unauthorised development is not subject to this. Therefore, the environmental impacts are likely to be more significant, particularly around the public health areas of noise exposure and dust nuisance.

The EIAR has not demonstrated that Quarrying activities were within the predicted limits to protect health with regard to dust or noise or protection of ground and surface water and therefore has not demonstrated that the unauthorised development operated within the health protection standards. The EIAR relies on predictive methodology that has not been validated through monitoring whilst the quarry was operational.

The conclusion that Air, noise and water emissions did not cause a nuisance at sensitive receptors is not supported by any evidence and is contradicted by a 3rd Party submission on the planning file.

Conclusions

Should permission be granted for the proposed development, the National Environmental Health Service makes the following recommendations :

- That the local community is informed of the proposed development and that any issues of concern expressed by them are taken into consideration in the operation of the proposed quarry extension. A system should be put in place for dealing with enquiries and/or complaints from members of the public during the operational phase of the quarry.
- Water monitoring results should be reviewed and where there is indication of contamination or significant dewatering of drinking water supplies additional mitigation should be agreed with the Planning Authority. The effectiveness of the additional mitigation should be verified through a sampling programme. Any wells identified as a drinking water supply and located within 150m of the gravel extraction facility are sampled prior to the commencement of extension works. Sampling parameters should be agreed with the Local Authority. These wells should also be sampled at least biannually during the extraction period and once within the first year following cessation of operations on site to establish if there are any changes in water quality.
- Mitigation measures proposed for the protection of surface and groundwater are implemented in full and are monitored on an on-going basis (as part of an Environmental Management Plan) in order to mitigate any potentially significant effects .
- Dust mitigation measures and air quality measures outlined in Chapter 8 are included as conditions of planning permission (if granted); are implemented in full and are monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the mitigation.
- The proposed noise mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 11 are included as conditions of planning permission, if granted.



- Noise monitoring is also undertaken outside of 'daytime' hours.
- Corrective action should be included in the Environmental Management Plan if exceedances of permitted noise limits are recorded
- The condition of the haul roads should be checked weekly for damage/potholes. An agreement must be put in place between the local roads authority and the applicant for the on-going maintenance of haul roads during the construction and operation of the proposed development. Any damage/potholes identified should be repaired within 24 hours of identification.
- The submission of a Site Restoration Plan which looks at alternatives once the quarry is exhausted. To minimise the risk of future water safety issues, consideration be given to a restoration plan for the quarry void involving filling the void and restoring it to agricultural use or as a public amenity.

Eve Smith

Environmental Health Officer

Environment/Climate Change, Network Support Unit (NSU)

*** All correspondence or any queries with regard to this report including acknowledgement of this report should be forwarded to:**

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EHIS Reference No: 5995

An Coimisiún Pleanála Ref No: ACP-324015-25

Date: 10/06/2026

A Chara

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this application.

Due to resource constraints, Emergency Management is not in a position to provide a bespoke response to individual applications.

Under Section 7(1) of the Health Act, 2004, the HSE is charged with using the resources available to it *'in the most beneficial, effective and efficient manner to improve, promote and protect the health and welfare of the public'*. It is within this context, that the below emergency planning comments are provided.

At a strategic level, the following should be considered during the planning application process:

1. Impact upon access to health service facilities during construction and operation.
2. The availability of health services within the area for the population increase during construction, and, if applicable, operation of the development.
3. Impact upon health service delivery in the area during construction of the development, especially any traffic restrictions.
4. Location of Upper and Lower Tier COMAH sites within the area, including any "area in which people may be affected", as defined by the Central Competent Authority (i.e.; the Health and Safety Authority).
5. Any enhancement that the development offers to increase resilience of, or protection to, critical infrastructure.
6. Any existing, or potential designation of the development under European Union (Resilience of Critical Entities) Regulation 2024 – SI 559 of 2024

Before a new development becomes operational, a suitable emergency plan should be developed for the site, in line with relevant legislation. More information on 'Emergency Plans' for specific industries can be found on www.hsa.ie

If a developer / operator wishes to liaise directly with the Health Service Executive (HSE) regarding a specific risk impacting upon population health and/ or health service delivery, then please contact the appropriate HSE Emergency Management Office. [Click Here for contact details](#)

David O'Sullivan
Chief Emergency Management Officer – HSE SOUTH



Seirbhís Sláinte
Níos Fearr
á Forbairt

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