



**Local Government (Water Pollution)
Act, 1977
(Water Quality Standards for
Phosphorus) Regulations, 1998**

**GUIDANCE NOTE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES
ON PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF
THE IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS**

Environmental Protection Agency

An Ghníomhaireacht um Chaomhnú Comshaoil

PREAMBLE

The Report should be concise. The main body of the report should be restricted to less than 20 pages with maps and data attached as Appendices. In addition to a hard copy of the Report, the main body of the report together with any tabular appendices should also be provided in electronic format.

This document sets out a general framework for the report along with guidance on what the report should contain. The purpose of preparing this document is to facilitate a consistent approach to implementation of the Regulations and reporting of same.

Reporting obligations set out in the Regulations are attached as Annex A.

SUBMISSION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Each local authority is required to submit an implementation report to the Agency in line with Article 4(3) of the Regulations. This report should detail the progress in implementing the Regulations in each local authority area. It is not sufficient to simply submit a report from a Catchment Management & Monitoring Scheme or other similar report. It is imperative that each local authority clearly states the status of water quality in their area, the measures they will implement to protect/improve the water quality and the progress made. It is also important that each local authority should provide information on problems they may have encountered in the implementation of the Regulations and highlight successes. In particular, local authorities should discuss the relative success of measures applied.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS APPROACH

As stated in the Guidance Note on the Measures Reports (EPA, 1999) the Agency recommends the use of an environmental management systems approach to implementation. This approach operates on the basic principle of **continual improvement**, which is at the heart of the Regulations and the overall National strategy to combat eutrophication. The common principles underpinning an environmental management system are outlined in Figure 1, adapted to the requirements of the Regulations.

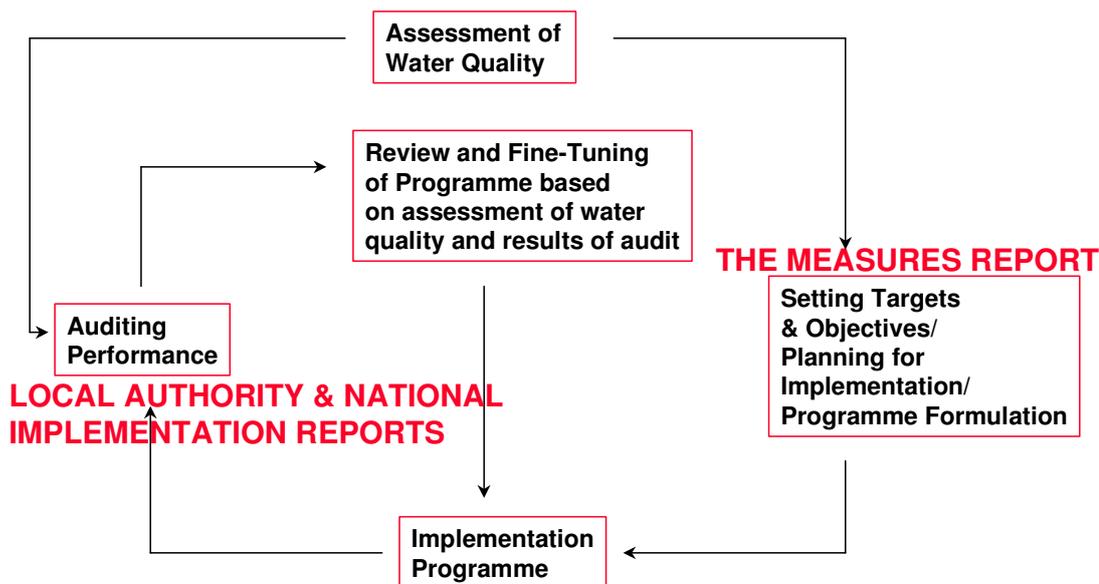


Figure 1 Generalised Environmental Management Systems Approach Adapted to Requirements of the Regulation

On an operational level the environmental management and reporting system consists of:

- initial review (in this case, physical background, current status of water quality, analysis of pressures on water resources, review of monitoring programmes etc.);
- formulation of measures and targets;
- formulating an environmental management programme or, in this case, an implementation programme for achieving the targets;
- assigning responsibility for achieving targets and implementing actions;
- implementing the programme;
- auditing the performance of the programme; and
- reviewing and fine tuning the programme until the standards are met.

The environmental management programme is often described as the engine for continual improvement. However, targets will only be met by keeping the system dynamic, with periodic auditing to assess the relative success of measures chosen for meeting the targets. Auditing, in turn, provides information that can be used for

reviewing and fine tuning the system so that changes or modifications can be made where necessary.

Local authorities are now at the point where the measures proposed are beginning to be implemented. As local authorities are obliged to report every two years to the Agency on the implementation of the Regulations, the Agency recommends that an audit be conducted prior to preparation of each Implementation Report so that any changes or modifications necessary to meet the statutory standards can be included in the updated report.

MAIN HEADINGS FOR IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

The Agency recommends use of the following main headings for the Implementation Report so that consistent reporting is achieved. This guidance lists the type of information that should be submitted in each section of the Report.

SECTION 1 - WATER QUALITY IN FUNCTIONAL AREA

SECTION 2 – IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES

SECTION 3 – PROGRESS TO DATE

Template Tables are provided in Annex C which are to be used for provision of summary information on:

- baseline water quality status, current status of water quality and standards to be achieved by 2007
- progress on measures to be implemented

SECTION 1 - WATER QUALITY IN FUNCTIONAL AREA

This section should contain summary information on water quality in the functional area. The information required includes:

- A tabulated list of each ‘part of a river’ and ‘part of lake’/lake covered by the Regulations.
- The EPA river and lake identification codes
- River monitoring station codes
- Grid References
- Baseline quality of the river / lake in 1995-1997
- Current quality of the river / lake
- Target quality of the river/lake
- An indication of whether the target quality has been complied with.

Water quality data gathered since the submission of the measures/previous implementation report should be included in the implementation report. Template Tables are provided in Annex C for provision of this information for rivers and lakes

(Tables 1.1 and 1.2). Proposed new monitoring stations should be clearly identified in the Implementation Report such that a baseline biological quality rating may be assigned to these sites where appropriate. Liaison with the Agency regarding proposed new monitoring stations is strongly recommended.

SECTION 2 - IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES

In the Measures Reports a programme for implementation of the requirements of the Regulations was drawn up for:

- a) the County as a whole, and
- b) each catchment/sub-catchment

In order to track implementation of the measures proposed in the Measures Report an update should be given on the status of each measure. This should include a concise summary of action taken since the previous report and whether the measure has been completed or not. If the measure has not been completed a revised timescale for completion should be proposed, where appropriate. For measures that are ongoing, progress to date should be reported. Template Tables are provided in Annex C for provision of information on implementation of the measures in the county as a whole (Table 2.1), for each river (Table 2.2) and for each lake (Table 2.3). The measures programmes should be designed to be dynamic and are to be subjected to regular review depending on the relative success of their implementation.

As implementation of the Regulations will be an iterative process and depend largely on whether water quality is improving or being preserved and possible legislative or policy developments, it is expected that new measures will be proposed over the lifetime of the Regulations. These new measures, with timescales and responsibility assigned, should be clearly identified.

SECTION 3 – PROGRESS TO DATE

It is important that, in the main body of the report, local authorities highlight successes they have had in implementation of the Regulations, with particular reference to measures that have been effective. In addition, local authorities should outline any problems they have encountered in implementation of the Regulations and suggest possible solutions. Each local authority should also outline its future plans and any new initiatives proposed for implementation of the Regulations.

The measures proposed for implementation fall into five general categories (Annex B). The list of measures in Annex B is based on the EPA Guidance Note to Local Authorities on the Preparation and Submission of the Measures Report (EPA, 1999). However, the list has been extended as a result of suggestions made by the local authorities and although not exhaustive, this list should serve as a useful reference. The layout of this Section in the Implementation Report should follow that presented below.

3.1 Planning Control and Enforcement Measures

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

3.2 Consultative and Co-operative Measures

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

3.3 Monitoring Measures

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

3.4 Public Education and Advisory Measures

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

3.5 Other National Agri-environmental and Miscellaneous Measures

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

3.6 Summary and Conclusions

- a) Progress During Reporting Period
- b) Problems Encountered
- c) Future Plans/New Directions

Useful References

Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1997. *Managing Ireland's Rivers and Lakes - A Catchment based Strategy Against Eutrophication*.

EPA, 1999. *Water quality in Ireland 1995-1997*.

EPA, 1999. *Water quality in Ireland 1995-1997. Statistical Compendium of River Quality Data (diskette)*

EPA, 1999. Guidance Note to Local Authorities on Preparation and Submission of the Measures Report.

Local Government (Water Pollution Act), 1977 (Water Quality Standards for Phosphorus) Regulations 1998

An Foras Talúntais, 1980. *Soil Associations of Ireland and their Land Use Potential. Soil Survey Bulletin No. 36*. An Foras Talúntais,

DAFF & DoE, 1996. Code of Good Agricultural Practice to Protect Waters from Pollution by Nitrates.

DAFF, 1996. Rural Environment Protection Scheme (REPS) - Agri-Environmental Specifications.

DAFF, 1996. Control of Farm Pollution. Guidelines and Recommendations.

Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1997. *Sustainable Development, A Strategy for Ireland*.

Department of the Environment and Local Government, 1998. Protecting our freshwaters - Nutrient Management Planning Guidelines for Local Authorities.

Department of the Environment and Local Government, Environmental Protection Agency & Geological Survey of Ireland, 1999. *Groundwater Protection Schemes*.

EPA, 1997. *Environmental Quality Objectives and Environmental Quality Standards, The Aquatic Environment, A Discussion Document*.

EPA, 1998. BATNEEC Guidance Note for the Pig Production Sector.

Existing Water Quality Management Plans.

Groundwater Protection Schemes and Source Protection Areas for County.

Hickey D., 1997. *Evaluation of Environmental Designations in Ireland*, The Heritage Council

International Standards Organisation, 1996. *ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems - specifications with guidance for use*.

Local Authority Development Plans.

Teagasc, 1994. Soil Analysis & Fertiliser, Lime, Animal Manure & Trace Element Recommendations.

Teagasc, 1998. Nutrient Advice for Phosphorus and Potassium Fertiliser.

Waste Management Plans and Strategies.

Waste Management (Use of Sewage Sludge in Agriculture) Regulations, 1998 (SI No. 148 of 1998).

ANNEX A: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- **‘Local Authority Implementation Reports’**

Local authorities to submit biennial progress reports to the Agency, starting July 31, 2000 (2002, 2004, 2006, 2008)

- **‘National Implementation Reports’**

National reports on the implementation of the Regulations to be published by Agency within nine months of receipt of local authority reports (deadline of April 30, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009) with recommendations where considered necessary.

ANNEX B: MEASURES AVAILABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The primary sources for identifying measures available for implementation are:

- The Principal Acts (Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1977 as amended by the Local Government (Water Pollution) Act, 1990.
- Managing Ireland's Rivers and Lakes: A Catchment-Based Strategy Against Eutrophication, 1997

New measures are likely to emerge over the coming years, for instance, through new legislation or the creation of new initiatives. Each local authority will need to keep abreast of changes and developments that might impact on the implementation of the Regulations.

Measures can be considered under various headings. The following are suggested:

- **Planning, Control and Enforcement Measures**
- **Consultative and Co-operative Measures**
- **Monitoring Measures**
- **Public Education and Advisory Measures**
- **Other Agri-environmental and Financial Measures**

The following is a list of measures that could be considered. This is not presented as an exhaustive list and each local authority will need to consider what specific measures are appropriate for its own situation.

B.1 PLANNING CONTROL AND ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

Water Quality Management Planning

A key planning measure available to local authorities is the power to make a water quality management plan for any waters in its functional area or which adjoin that area. Water quality management planning is a key tool for implementing the phosphorus regulations and ensuring that the targets are met. It is now generally accepted that a catchment-based approach to management is appropriate, as set out in the Government's policy statement on eutrophication, *Managing Ireland's Rivers and Lakes*. The proposed EU Framework Directive on Water also adopts the catchment management approach to the protection and improvement of waters.

Following analysis of the targets set by the Regulation, it might be necessary to consider a review of existing water quality management plans or the making of new plans for specific catchments. Essentially, each catchment or, where appropriate, groups of catchments, will require a water quality management plan with specific targets that derive from the Phosphorus Regulation and, in the longer term, the targets set out in the policy statement on water quality: *Managing Ireland's Rivers and Lakes*.

Water Quality Management Plans should be included in the 'Development Plan' for the County. An associated tool is the development of Groundwater Protection Plans and their integration with existing water quality management plans/ catchment management plans. Various local authorities have also suggested the preparation and implementation of waste or sludge management plans as a mechanism for protecting water quality.

Planning and Control Measures

For point-source discharges within catchments:

- Issuing and enforcing licenses under section 4 of the Act to control point source discharges
- Review of existing section 4 licences in light of the requirements of the phosphorus regulations
- Issuing and enforcement of licenses under section 16 of the Act to control discharges to sewer that might, in turn, discharge to waters
- Review of existing section 16 licences in light of the requirements of the phosphorus regulations
- Upgrading urban wastewater discharges to reduce P-inputs from wastewater treatment works
- Control of discharges from septic tanks and other small-scale sewage treatment systems either through the planning system or through licensing under the Water Pollution Act.
- Survey and/or upgrade surface water and foul sewer/drainage systems
- Remedy storm water overflows and urban runoff
- Farm surveys

- Catchment surveys for point source pollution from licensed/unlicensed discharges
- Upgrading of landfills
- Recycling / safe disposal of wastes
- Review water abstractions
- Controls on quarries, sheep dips, peat extraction industry
- Prosecution for non-compliance with licences
- Prosecutions for other contraventions of the Principal Act.

For non point-source discharges within catchments

- Regulation and control of certain agricultural activities under section 21 of the Act of 1990: i.e., the making of bye-laws
- Nutrient Management Planning under section 21A of the Act. These provisions allow for a local authority to require a land-owner to prepare and submit a nutrient management plan for its approval. As improvements in on-farm management are likely to be a key element in meeting the targets set by the Regulations, nutrient management planning is recognised as a key implementation measure.
- Farm surveys
- Review licensed landspreading
- Ensure Best Farm Management Practices
- Wetland construction
- Controls on forestry, particularly fertiliser application
- Prosecutions for contravention of the Principal Act.

General Enforcement Measures

- Enforcement of section 3 of the Act (General prohibition on the entry of polluting matter to waters)
- Issue and enforcement of Section 10 notices (powers of courts, local authorities and regional boards in relation to the mitigation and remedying of effects of pollution)
- Issue and enforcement of Section 12 notices (power to require measures to be taken to prevent water pollution)
- Use of Section 13 powers (power to prevent and abate pollution in certain circumstances)
- Enforcement of Section 14 (notification of accidental discharges)
- Issue of Section 23 notices (power to require information on activities that may cause pollution).
- Enforcement of licences issued under sections 4 and 16. Enforcement actions could include:
 - regular monitoring/sampling
 - regular site inspections
 - audits
- Prosecutions for contravention of the Principal Act.

B.2 CONSULTATIVE AND COOPERATIVE MEASURES

Establishment of Multi-Sectoral Catchment Management Groups

Setting up consultative and co-operative structures that involve all stakeholders, such as multi-sectoral catchment management groups, is essential to the successful management of a catchment. This will be particularly important where diffuse inputs are primarily responsible for deterioration of water quality, as reversal of the trend will require radical changes in practices such as fertiliser application and slurry spreading. Catchment management programmes that are already under way for a number of years have yielded some success in reducing P loss to water, for example, in the case of Lough Conn, Co. Mayo. The key to success in this catchment has been a co-operative approach across all sectors that contribute to phosphorus losses to water in the catchment. More recent catchment monitoring and management programmes such as the Lough Derg/Lough Ree Catchment Management programme have also adopted a multi-sectoral approach to tackling eutrophication.

A range of actions across all sectors is necessary to reduce diffuse losses and it is therefore important to include all stakeholders in Catchment Management initiatives. Stakeholders can roughly be identified as those who either are contributing to the problem and therefore need to be involved as part of the solution and those that are beneficiaries of improvements in water quality, as well as statutory bodies with responsibilities for protection and improvement of water quality. Stakeholders include:

- Central and Regional Fisheries Boards
- Teagasc
- Geological Survey of Ireland
- Agricultural representative organisations such as the IFA and the ICMSA
- Industry associations such as IBEC, SFA, ISME and artificial fertiliser groups
- Forestry companies and associations
- Specific industries/activities identified as being contributors to eutrophication
- Tourist boards, fishery organisations, and other sectoral interests with a beneficial interest in water quality improvement
- Community-based organisations
- Partnership organisations such as the LEADER groups

Each local authority should identify key stakeholders both at county and catchment level. The establishment of an Implementation Committee is recommended.

Other measures suggested by local authorities under this heading include the establishment of:

- a public consultation forum,
- a steering group / implementation committee to implement the Regulations
- a working group on point / non-point sources
- a task group to look at alternatives to landspreading

- liaison structures with other local authorities
- liaison with the EPA on IPC and waste facilities
- liaison with relevant stakeholders

Some local authorities also propose the appointment of a specialist advisor on various relevant topics.

B.3 MONITORING MEASURES

The Regulations have specific requirements in terms of:

- i. the establishment of baseline water quality conditions, and
- ii. monitoring progress with regard to the achievement of necessary improvements in water quality.

At present, water quality monitoring is carried out primarily by the EPA and local authorities. Many local authorities have well established monitoring programmes in place. These may need to be either augmented or modified in order to satisfy the monitoring requirements of the Regulation. Local authorities should therefore review their monitoring activities in light of the Regulations. In particular, they should examine how the monitoring requirements of the Regulations can best be met through the integration of their own activities with those of the EPA. This approach should help to maximise use of resources. 'Monitoring', in relation to the implementation of the Regulations, should also be considered in the broader context of monitoring progress towards the achievement of targets.

Specific monitoring measures that should be considered include:

- integration of local authority monitoring activities with EPA river and lake monitoring activities to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort;
- development of specific catchment/sub-catchment monitoring programmes;
- increase groundwater monitoring
- investigate causes of surface water / groundwater pollution
- establishing P-budgets (input/output analysis) for specific catchments/sub-catchments;
- use of geographic information systems for storage and interrogation of data on a catchment basis;
- review of field sampling programmes and quality control/quality assurance procedures;
- development of site inspection/auditing programmes for activities identified as high-risk in relation to eutrophication potential;
- hazard identification from existing industrial, municipal and agricultural activities;
- habitat assessment/surveys of river bank condition and riparian zones
- survey soil types and P levels in county
- establish Phosphorus loads from point/non-point sources

- increase monitoring of point / non-point pollution sources
- upgrade council facilities / equipment
- undertake specific research projects

B.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION & ADVISORY MEASURES

- Public Education Campaigns
- Provision of Technical Advice and Assistance
- Publicity campaigns such as use of TV, radio, newspapers and other media
- Schools education programmes
- Promotion of Catchment Planning through public signs, information leaflets etc.
- Development of sectoral education programmes
- Appointment of environmental education officer

B.5 OTHER NATIONAL AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL & MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

- Section 29 (funding for research, surveys or investigations in relation to water pollution)
- REPS
- Control of Farm Pollution Scheme
- Targeted use of fines imposed by Courts and awarded to prosecuting local authority
- Measures by local authorities to maximise local sources of funding to be directed at Catchment Management (e.g. from local business, commercial and tourism interests etc.)
- Secure finance from Government
- Recruit staff

ANNEX C - TEMPLATE TABLES

SECTION 1: WATER QUALITY IN THE FUNCTIONAL AREA

Table 1.1: River Water Quality Standards to be Achieved by 2007

TABLE 1.1: RIVER WATER QUALITY STANDARDS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2007							
Local Authority Name		Implementation Report Year					
River Name	River Code	Biological Monitoring Station	Station Location Name	Grid Reference	Baseline Q-value	Is Baseline Quality Satisfactory? Yes/No	Current Q-Value

Table 1.1 (continued)

Current MRP Value ug/l P	Standard to be Achieved by 2007 Q Value	Standard to be Achieved by 2007 MRP Value	Has Either Standard Been Achieved?	Does an Article 3(9) Extension Apply?	If Yes, What is the revised compliance date	Where Quality is Unsatisfactory What is the Principal Source of Pollution	If there is an identifiable source, please enter details

Table 1.2 Lake Water Quality Standards to be Achieved by 2007

TABLE 1.2: LAKE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2007						
Local Authority Name		Implementation Report Year				
Lake Name	Lake Code	Grid Reference	Baseline Trophic Status	Is Baseline Quality Satisfactory? Yes/No	Current Trophic Status	Current Total Phosphorus Value ug/l P

Table 1.2 (continued)

Standard to be Achieved by 2007 (Trophic Status)	Standard to be Achieved by 2007 (Total Phosphorus)	Has Either Standard Been Achieved?	Does an Article 3(9) Extension Apply?	If Yes, What is the revised compliance date	Where Quality is Unsatisfactory What is the Principal Source of Pollution	If there is an identifiable source or sources, please enter details

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

The purpose of these Tables is firstly to summarise the standards to be achieved before the statutory deadline and secondly to link the standards with the measures to be implemented, the specific targets set for those measures together with actions required to meet those targets, associated timeframes and assigned responsibilities. They are provided as a guide for tracking the implementation of measures at county or catchment/sub-catchment level. Progress in implementation of the measures should be described, as well as whether actions have been fully implemented on time. If not, then the revised timeframe for completing actions should be stated. New measures/actions proposed for the first time should be highlighted in **bold**.

Table 2.1: Implementation Programme Summary Table For County

Standard	Measures	Targets	Actions	Timeframe	Responsible for Implementation	Progress to Date	Corrective Actions	Action completed within timeframe? (Y/N)	If not, state revised timeframe
NAME OF COUNTY									
To improve unsatisfactory water quality and to maintain satisfactory water quality in County X	Review and enforcement of all section 4 licences in light of Regulations	Reduce phosphorus inputs from licensed premises	Determine P loads from licensed premises, assimilative capacity of receiving waters and determine whether changes are required to the licence	31/7/2001	SEE, Environment	All Licences reviewed: 40 Section 4's		Y	
			Prosecution for non-compliance with licences	Ongoing	SEE, Environment	10 prosecutions taken since 1999		Ongoing	
	Wastewater treatment plants	Reduce P inputs from WWTPs	Establish P loads from WWTPs	1/6/2000	SEE, Environment	Monitoring ongoing but P loads not established yet	Appoint additional staff	N	1/6/2001
			Establish a priority list of WWTP to be upgraded	1/12/2002	SEE, Environment & Sanitary Services	Ongoing		N/A	
			Seek funding and carry out work	1/6/2006	SEE Environment & Sanitary Services, County Manager, County Secretary and DELG	Preliminary funding sought from DELG		N/A	

Table 2.2: Implementation Programme Summary Table For Rivers

Standard	Measures	Targets	Actions	Timeframe	Responsible for Implementation	Progress to Date	Corrective Action	Action Completed within timeframe? (Y/N)	If not, state revised timeframe
NAME OF RIVER									
To improve stations on river X from Q3-4 to Q4	Farm surveys	Assess farm management requirement on farms to reduce P inputs to river	Review water quality data to determine where farm surveys required.	1/6/2000	SEE, Environment	Water quality reviewed		Y	
			Carry out 100 farm surveys in hot spot areas of catchment.	1/6/2002	SEE, Environment	50 farm surveys complete		N/A	
	Enforce Water Pollution Act	Reduce P inputs to river	Issue and enforce section 3, 10, 12 and 13 notices	Ongoing	SEE, Environment	Notices issued: 10 Section 3 6 Section 10's 2 Section 12's 1 Section 13		Ongoing	
	Promote REPS and Control of Farm Pollution Scheme	Improve farm management	Promotion / education	Ongoing	SEE, Environment	Ongoing		Ongoing	
NAME OF RIVER									
To maintain water quality at stations on river Y at Q4 – Q5	Enforce Water Pollution Act		Issue and enforce section 4 and section 16 notices.	Ongoing	SEE, Environment	Licences issued: 3 Section 4's 3 Section 16's		Ongoing	
			Review section 4 and section 16 notices.	1/6/2002	SEE, Environment	Licences reviewed: 12 Section 4's 5 Section 16's		N/A	

Table 2.3: Implementation Programme Summary Table For Lakes

Standard	Measures	Targets	Actions	Timeframe	Responsible for Implementation	Progress to Date	Corrective Action	Action completed within timeframe? (Y/N)	If not, state revised timeframe
NAME OF LAKE									
To improve the trophic status of Lough ABC from eutrophic to mesotrophic	Upgrading urban wastewater discharges to reduce P-inputs from wastewater treatment works	Reduce phosphorus inputs from WWTPs in Lough ABC catchment by 40% overall	Determine P loads from existing WWTP in catchment	1/1/2001	SEE, Sanitary Services	Water quality and hydrometric monitoring increased at WWTP		N/A	
			Assess assimilation of P in catchment and decide on treatment plants where P removal would achieve 40 % reduction of P inputs into Lough ABC	1/3/2002	SEE, Environment	Assimilation assessment ongoing		N/A	
			Upgrade these treatment plants	1/1/2004	SEE Environment, SEE Sanitary Services, County Manager, County Secretary	No progress to date	Preliminary list of facilities requiring upgrading being drafted	N/A	
NAME OF LAKE									
To maintain Lough XYZ at existing trophic status	Development of specific catchment/sub catchment monitoring programmes	Monitor Lough XYZ trophic status annually using EPA scheme	Schedule sampling dates and organise sampling team	1/1/2000	SEE, Environment	Action completed		Y	
			Implement monitoring programme	1/6/2000	SEE, Environment	Monitoring programme in place		Y	

Phosphorus Regulations - EPA Guidance on Preparation of Implementation Report

Standard	Measures	Targets	Actions	Timeframe	Responsible for Implementation	Progress to Date	Corrective Action	Action completed within timeframe? (Y/N)	If not, state revised timeframe
	Assess Nutrient management Planning under section 21A of the Act for non point sources within catchments	Assess need for the application of Nutrient management planning in Lough XYZ catchment	Review existing water quality data for feeder streams	1/5/2000	SEE, Environment	Review completed		Y	
			Survey feeder streams where high P found	1/8/2000	SEE, Environment	Survey to take place next year	Design of monitoring programmes and allocation of resources ongoing	N	1/5/2001
			Designate areas where nutrient management planning required	1/1/2001	SEE, Environment	Nutrient management planning delayed	Immediate implementation of NMP under Water Pollution Act	N	1/3/2002