Annual Environmental Report

2024

Raphoe

D0209-01

CONTENTS

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION TO THE 2024 AER

This Annual Environmental Report has been prepared for D0209-01, Raphoe, in Donegal in accordance with the requirements of the wastewater discharge licence for the agglomeration. Specified reports where relevant are included as an appendix to the AER.

1.1 ANNUAL STATEMENT OF MEASURES

A summary of any improvements undertaken is provided where applicable.

1.2 TREATMENT SUMMARY

The agglomeration is served by a wastewater treatment plant(s)

- Raphoe WWTP with a Plant Capacity PE of 800, the treatment type is 2 - Secondary treatment .

1.3 ELV OVERVIEW

The overall compliance of the final effluent with the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) is shown below. More detailed information on the below ELV's can be found in Section 2.

Discharge Point Reference	Treatment Plant	Discharge Type	Compliance Status	Parameters failing if relevant
TPEFF0600D0209SW001	Raphoe WWTP	Treated	Non-Compliant	Ammonia-Total (as N) mg/l BOD, 5 days with Inhibition (Carbonaceo mg/l ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified mg/l Suspended Solids mg/l

1.4 LICENCE SPECIFIC REPORTING

Assessment / Report
Small Stream Risk Score Assessment

2 TREATMENT PLANT PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT SUMMARY

2.1 RAPHOE WWTP - TREATED DISCHARGE

2.1.1 INFLUENT MONITORING SUMMARY - RAPHOE WWTP

A summary of influent monitoring for the treatment plant is presented below. This monitoring is primarily undertaken in order to determine the overall efficiency of the plant in removing pollutants from the raw wastewater.

Parameters	Number of Samples	Annual Max	Annual Mean
Total Nitrogen mg/l	12	56	26
pH pH units	12	8.00	7.62
Suspended Solids mg/l	12	407	141
Ammonia-Total (as N) mg/l	12	44	22
Total Phosphorus (as P) mg/l	12	79	7.52
COD-Cr mg/l	12	495	266
BOD, 5 days with Inhibition (Carbonaceo mg/l	12	273	125
ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified mg/l	12	6.11	2.97
Hydraulic Capacity	N/A	1330	787

If other inputs in the form of sludge / leachate are added to the WWTP then these are included in Section 2.1.5 if applicable.

Significance of Results:

The annual mean hydraulic loading is less than the peak Treatment Plant Capacity. The annual maximum hydraulic loading is greater than the peak Treatment Plant Capacity. Further details on the plant capacity and efficiency can be found under the sectional 'Operational Performance Summary'.

2.1.2 EFFLUENT MONITORING SUMMARY - TPEFF0600D0209SW001

Parameter	WWDL ELV (Schedule A)	ELV with Condition 2 Interpretation included Note 1	Interim % reduction from influent concentration	Number of sample results	Number of exceedances	Number of exceedances with Condition 2 Interpretation included	Annual Mean	Overall Compliance (Pass/Fail)
COD-Cr mg/l	125	250	N/A	12	1	N/A	59	Pass
Suspended Solids mg/l	35	87.5	N/A	12	5	4	59	Fail
pH pH units	9	9	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	7.44	Pass
BOD, 5 days with Inhibition (Carbonaceo mg/l	5	10	N/A	12	10	10	25	Fail
Ammonia-Total (as N) mg/l	0.25	0.5	N/A	12	12	12	6.36	Fail
ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified mg/l	0.15	0.3	N/A	12	12	12	2.26	Fail
Total Nitrogen mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	14	

Parameter	WWDL ELV (Schedule A)	ELV with Condition 2 Interpretation included Note 1	Interim % reduction from influent concentration	Number of sample results	Number of exceedances	Number of exceedances with Condition 2 Interpretation included	Annual Mean	Overall Compliance (Pass/Fail)
Total Phosphorus (as P) mg/l	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	3.80	
Conductivity @20°C µS/cm	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	N/A	537	

Notes:
1 – This represents the Emission Limit Values after the Interpretation provided for under Condition 2 of the licence is applied
2 – For pH the WWDA specifies a range of pH 6 - 9

Cause of Exceedance(s):

Refer to incident section of the report.

Significance of Results:

The WWTP is non complaint with the ELVs set in the Wastewater Discharge License. The impact on receiving waters is assessed further in Section 2.

2.1.3 AMBIENT MONITORING SUMMARY FOR THE TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE TPEFF0600D0209SW001

A summary of monitoring from ambient monitoring points associated with the wastewater discharge is provided in the sections below. For discharges to rivers upstream (U/S) and downstream (D/S) location data is provided. For other ambient points in lakes, coastal or transitional waters, monitoring data from the most appropriate monitoring station is selected.

The table below provides details of ambient monitoring locations and details of any designations as sensitive areas.

Ambient Monitoring Point from WWDL (or as agreed with EPA)	Irish Grid Reference	River Station Code	Bathing Water	Drinking Water	FWPM	Shellfish	WFD Ecological Status
Upstream	225791, 401979	RS01S030150	No	No	No	No	Poor
Downstream	226417, 401895	RS01S030200	No	No	No	No	Poor

The table below provides a summary of monitoring results for designated ambient monitoring points. The upstream and downstream annual mean values are shown (mg/l), and the difference between both monitoring stations is given as a percentage of the Environmental Quality Standard (EQS) where relevant.

Parameter Name	Upstream Monitoring Point Location	Upstream Monitoring Point Annual Mean	Downstream Monitoring Point Location	Downstream Monitoring Point Annual Mean	EQS	% of EQS
BOD - 5 days (Total) mg/l	RS01S030150	2.20	RS01S030200	2.49	1.50	19
Ammonia-Total (as N) mg/l	RS01S030150	0.049	RS01S030200	0.231	0.065	279.5
ortho-Phosphate (as P) - unspecified mg/l	RS01S030150	0.032	RS01S030200	0.080	0.035	139.5
Conductivity @20°C µS/cm	RS01S030150	345	RS01S030200	370	N/A	
pH pH units	RS01S030150	7.61	RS01S030200	7.49	N/A	
Suspended Solids mg/l	RS01S030150	4.42	RS01S030200	5.65	N/A	
Temperature °C	RS01S030150	12	RS01S030200	11	N/A	
Dissolved Oxygen % Saturation	RS01S030150	98	RS01S030200	93	N/A	

Significance of Results:

The WWTP discharge was not compliant with the ELV's set in the wastewater discharge licence.

The ambient monitoring results do not meet the required EQS at the upstream and the downstream monitoring locations. The EQS relates to the Oxygenation and Nutrient Conditions set out in the Surface Water Regulations 2009.

Based on ambient monitoring results a deterioration in BOD5 (Total) mg/l, Ammonia (as N) mg/l, ortho-Phosphate (as P) mg/l, concentrations downstream of the effluent discharge is noted.

A deterioration in water quality has been identified, however it is not known if it or is not caused by the WWTP.

Other causes of deterioration in water quality in the area are unknown.

The discharge from the wastewater treatment plant does have an observable negative impact on the Water Framework Directive status.

2.1.4 OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE SUMMARY - RAPHOE WWTP

2.1.4.1 Treatment Efficiency Report - Raphoe WWTP

Treatment efficiency is based on the removal of key pollutants from the influent wastewater by the treatment plant. In essence the calculation is based on the balance of load coming into the plant versus the load leaving the plant. The efficiency is presented as a percentage removal rate.

A summary presentation of the efficiency of the treatment process including information for all the parameters specified in the licence is included below:

Parameter	Influent mass loading (kg/year)	Effluent mass emission (kg/year)	Efficiency (% reduction of influent load)
TP	2089	823	61
COD	73759	12867	83
cBOD	34753	5413	84
SS	39048	12712	67
TN	7124	3003	58

Note: The above data is based on sample results for the number of dates reported

2.1.4.2 Treatment Capacity Report Summary - Raphoe WWTP

Treatment capacity is an assessment of the hydraulic (flow) and organic (the amount of pollutants) load a treatment plant is designed to treat versus the current loading of that plant.

Raphoe WWTP	
Peak Hydraulic Capacity (m^3/day) - As Constructed	1282
DWF to the Treatment Plant (m^3/day)	335
Current Hydraulic Loading - annual max (m^3/day)	1330
Average Hydraulic loading to the Treatment Plant (m^3/day)	786.83
Organic Capacity (PE) - As Constructed	800
Organic Capacity (PE) - Collected Load (peak week)[Note1]	1805
Organic Capacity (PE) - Remaining	0
Will the capacity be exceeded in the next three years? (Yes/No)	Yes

Nominal design capacities can be based on conservative design principles. In some cases assessment of existing plants has shown organic capacities significantly higher than the nominal design capacity. Accordingly plants that appear to be overloaded when comparing a collected peak load with the nominal design capacity can be fully compliant due to the safety factors in the original design.

2.1.5 SLUDGE / OTHER INPUTS - RAPHOE WWTP

'Other inputs' to the waste water treatment plant are summarised in table below

Input type	Quantity	Unit	P.E.	% of load to WWTP	Included in Influent Monitoring (Y/N)?	Is there a leachate/sludge acceptance procedure for the WWTP?	Is there a dedicated leachate/sludge acceptance facility for the WWTP? (Y/N)
There is no Sludge and Other Input data for the Treatment Plant included in the AER.							

3 COMPLAINTS AND INCIDENTS

3.1 COMPLAINTS SUMMARY

A summary of complaints of an environmental nature related to the discharge(s) to water from the WWTP and network is included below.

Number of Complaints	Nature of Complaint	Number Open Complaints	Number Closed Complaints
There were no relevant environmental complaints in 2024.			

3.2 REPORTED INCIDENTS SUMMARY

Environmental incidents that arise in an agglomeration are reported on an on-going basis in accordance with our waste water discharge licences. Where an incident occurs and it is reportable under the licence, it is reported to the Environmental Protection Agency through their Environmental Data Exchange Network, or in some instances by telephone. Some incidents which arise in the agglomeration are recorded by Uisce Éireann but may not be reportable under our licence for example where the incident does not have an impact on environmental performance.

A summary of reported incidents is included below.

3.2.1 SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

Incident Type	Cause	Recurring (Y/N)	Closed (Y/N)
Breach of ELV	WWTP operating above capacity	Yes	No

3.2.2 SUMMARY OF OVERALL INCIDENTS

Question	Answer
Number of Incidents in 2024	1
Number of Incidents reported to the EPA via EDEN in 2024	0
Explanation of any discrepancies between the two numbers above	N/A

4 INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSESSMENTS AND PROGRAMME OF IMPROVEMENTS

4.1 STORM WATER OVERFLOW IDENTIFICATION AND INSPECTION REPORT

A summary of the operation of the storm water overflows and their significance where known is included below:

4.1.1 SWO IDENTIFICATION

WWDL Name / Code for Storm Water Overflow (chamber) where applicable	Irish Grid Ref. (outfall)	Included in Schedule of the WWDL	Significance of the overflow(High / Medium / Low)	Assessed against DoEHLG Criteria	No. of times activated in 2024 (No. of events)	Total volume discharged in 2024 (m3)	Monitoring Status
SW002	225898, 401984	Yes	Low Significance	Not Meeting Criteria	Unknown	Unknown	Not Monitored
TBC	226742, 403277	Yes	Low Significance	Meeting Criteria	Unknown	Unknown	Not Monitored

The contents presented in this table include the most up to date information available at the time of writing. Any TBC SWO(s) were identified as part of the on-going National SWO programme and will be updated in subsequent AER(s) once the information is confirmed.

SWO Summary	
How much wastewater discharge by metered SWOs during the year (m3)?	Unknown
Is each SWO identified as not meeting DoEHLG Guidance included in the Programme of Improvements?	No
The SWO Assessment included the requirements of relevant of WWDL schedules?	No
Have the EPA been advised of any additional SWOs / changes to Schedule C3 and A4 under Condition 1.7?	N/A

4.2 REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE AND PROPOSALS BEING DEVELOPED TO MEET THE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME REQUIREMENTS.

4.2.1 SPECIFIED IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME SUMMARY

A wastewater discharge licence may require a number of reports on specific subject areas to be prepared for the agglomeration in question. These reports are submitted to the EPA as part of the Annual Environmental Report. This section provides a list of the various reports required for this agglomeration and a brief summary of their recommendations.

Specified Improvement Programmes (under Schedule A and C of WWDL)	Description	Licence Schedule	Licence Completion Date	Date Expired? (N/NA/Y)	Status of Works	Timeframe for Completing the Work	Comments
D0209-SIP:01	Increase the treatment capacity of the WWTP	C	31/12/2015	Yes	At Planning Stage		
D0209-SIP:02	Installation of storm water storage tank	C	31/12/2015	Yes	At Planning Stage		
D0209-SIP:03	Provide nutrient removal	C	31/12/2015	Yes	At Planning Stage		
D0209-SIP:04	Provide tertiary treatment	C	31/12/2015	Yes	At Planning Stage		

Specified Improvement Programmes (under Schedule A and C of WWDL)	Description	Licence Schedule	Licence Completion Date	Date Expired? (N/NA/Y)	Status of Works	Timeframe for Completing the Work	Comments
D0209-SIP:05	Upgrading of Storm Water Overflows to comply with the criteria outlined in the DoECLG "Procedures and Criteria in relation to Storm Water Overflows, 1995"	C	31/12/2015	Yes	At Planning Stage		

A summary of the status of any other improvements identified by under Condition 5 assessments- is included below.

4.2.2 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Improvement Identifier	Improvement Description / or any Operational Improvements	Improvement Source	Expected Completion Date	Comments
No additional improvements planned at this time.				

4.2.3 SEWER INTEGRITY RISK ASSESSMENT

The utilisation of multiple capital maintenance programmes and the outputs of the workshops with the Local Authority Operations Staff held under the programme can be used to satisfy the requirements of Condition 5 regarding network integrity. Improvement works identified by way of these programmes and workshops will be included in the Improvements Summary Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2.

5 LICENCE SPECIFIC REPORTS

A wastewater discharge licence may require a number of reports on specific subject areas to be prepared for the agglomeration in question. These reports are submitted to the EPA as part of the Annual Environmental Report. This section provides a list of the various reports required for this agglomeration and a brief summary of their recommendations.

Licence Specific Report	Required by licence	Included in this AER
D0209-01-Priority Substances Assessment	Yes	No
D0209-01-Small Stream Risk Score Assessment	Yes	Yes

6 CERTIFICATION AND SIGN OFF

6.1 SUMMARY OF AER CONTENTS

Parameter	Answer
Does the AER include an Executive Summary?	Yes
Does the AER include an assessment of the performance of the Waste Water Works (i.e. have the results of assessments been interpreted against WWDL requirements and or Environmental Quality Standards)?	Yes
Is there a need to advise the EPA for Consideration of a Technical Amendment/Review of the Licence?	N/A
List reason e.g. additional SWO identified	N/A
Is there a need to request/advise the EPA of any modification to the existing WWDL with respect to condition 4 changes to monitoring location, frequency etc	N/A
List reason e.g. changes to monitoring requirements	N/A
Have these processes commenced?	N/A
Are all outstanding reports and assessments from previous AERs included as an appendix to this AER	Yes

I certify that the information given in this Annual Environmental Report is truthful, accurate and complete:

Signed: Date: 21/05/2025

This AER has been produced by Uisce Éireann's Environmental Information System (EIMS) and has been electronically signed off in that system for and on behalf of ,

Eleanor Roche

Head of Environmental Regulation.

7 APPENDIX

Appendix
Appendix 7.1 - Small Stream Risk Score Assessment

River: Swilly Burn | **Code:** 01503 | **Date:** 4/4/24 | **Time:** 11:40

Station no. RS01503020O

Location: D15 Raphoe.

Grid (6 figure):

Stream Order:

Stream flow: Riffle / Riffle/Glide / Slow flow

Field Chemistry	
DO%	117.7
DO mg/l	12.40
Temp (°C)	9.4
Conductivity	312
pH	7.6
Bank width (cm)	350
Wet width (cm)	250
Avg Depth (cm)	30
Staff gauge	

Velocity	Colour
Torrential	None
Fast	Slight
Moderate	Moderate
Slow	High
Very slow	

Clarity	Discharge
Very clear	Flood
Clear	Normal
Slightly turbid	Low
Highly turbid	Very Low
	Dry
	Recent Flood

Modifications: Y/N Canalised-widened-bank erosion-arterial drainage

Dominant Types:
Bedrock
Boulder (>128mm)
Cobble (32-128mm)
Gravel (8-32mm)
Fine Gravel (2-8mm)
Sand (0.25-2mm)
Silt (<0.25mm)

Slope: Low – Medium – High – Very High

Geology: Calcareous-Siliceous-Mixed

Substratum Condition: Calcareous-Compacted-Loose - Normal

Substratum: Stoney bottom-Muddy bottom-Mud over stones

Degree of siltation: Clean-Slight-Moderate-Heavy

Depth of mud: None: <1cm: 1-5cm: 5-10cm: >10cm

Litter: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Filamentous Algae: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Main land use u/s: Pasture; Bog; Forestry; Urban; Tillage; Other

Sample retained: Y / N

Shading: High – Moderate – Low - None

Cattle access Y: upstream - downstream or N
Yes Downstream

Photo: Y / N

Sewage Fungus: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Sampled in Minutes:
Pond net x 3 3minutes
Stone wash x x6
Weed sweep x

General Comments:

Macroinvertebrate Composition

The macroinvertebrates are divided into the following 5 specific groups:
- Group 1 = Ephemeroptera (3-tails) – note that tails may be damaged during sampling
- Group 2 = Plecoptera (2-tails) - note that tails may be damaged during sampling
- Group 3 = Trichoptera
- Group 4 = G.OL.D (Gastropoda, Oligochaeta and Diptera)
- Group 5 = *Asellus*
- Calculate the total number of taxa and relative abundance of each macroinvertebrate group below: (Abundance – Ab)

Relative Abundance	
1-5	1
6-20	2
21-50	3
51-100	4
101+	5

Ephemeroptera:

Ecdyonurus Ab	
Rhithrogena Ab	
Heptagenia Ab	
Ephemerella Ab	
Caenis Ab	
Paraleptophlebia Ab	
Ephemera danica Ab	
Other Ephem Ab	
Total no. of taxa	0
Total Relative Abundance	0

Plecoptera:

Leuctra Ab	
Isoperla Ab	
Protonemura Ab	
Amphinemura Ab	
Perla Ab	
Dinocras Ab	
Other Plecop Ab	
Other Plecop Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	0
Total Relative Abundance	0

Trichoptera:

Hydropsychidae Ab	
Polycentropodidae Ab	
Rhyacophila Ab	
Philopotamidae Ab	
Limnephilidae Ab	
Sericostomatidae Ab	
Glossosomatidae Ab	
Lepidostomatidae Ab	
Other Trichoptera Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	0
Total Relative Abundance	0

G.OL.D:

Lymnaea (G) Ab	3
Potamopyrgus (G) Ab	
Planorbis (G) Ab	
Ancylus (G) Ab	3
Physa (G) Ab	2
Lumbriculus (Ol) Ab	
Eiseniella (Ol) Ab	
Tubificidae (Ol) Ab	2
Chironomidae (D) Ab	
Chironomus (D) Ab	
Simuliidae (D) Ab	4
Dicranota (D) Ab	
Tipulidae (D) Ab	
Ceratopogonidae (D) Ab	
Other GOLD Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	5
Total Relative Abundance	15

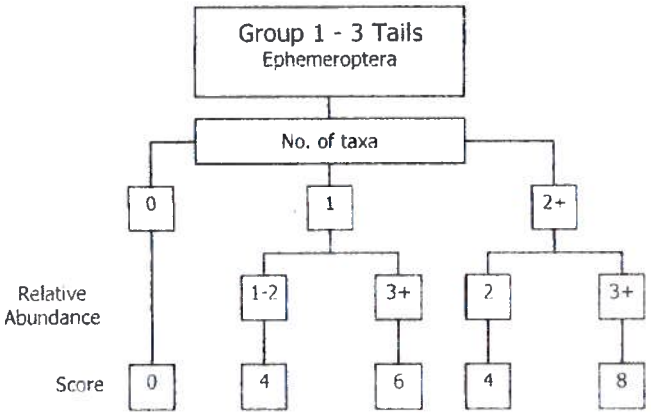
Asellus

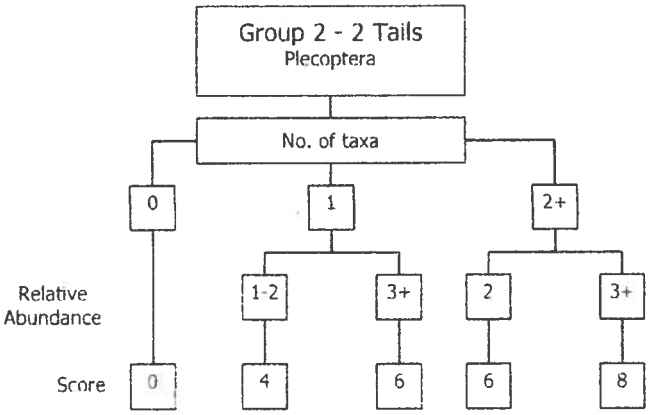
Absent	✓
Few/Low	
Common/ Numerous	

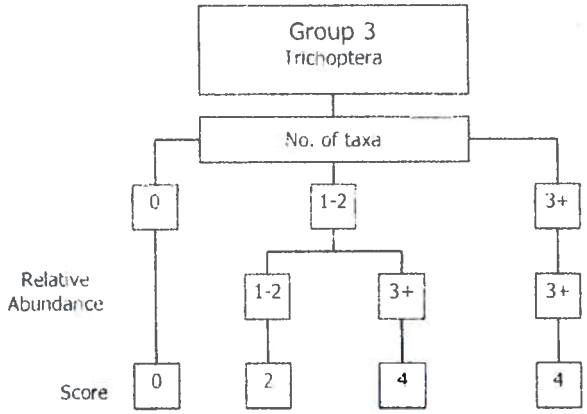
NOTE: *Asellus* must be recorded as absent if none are found

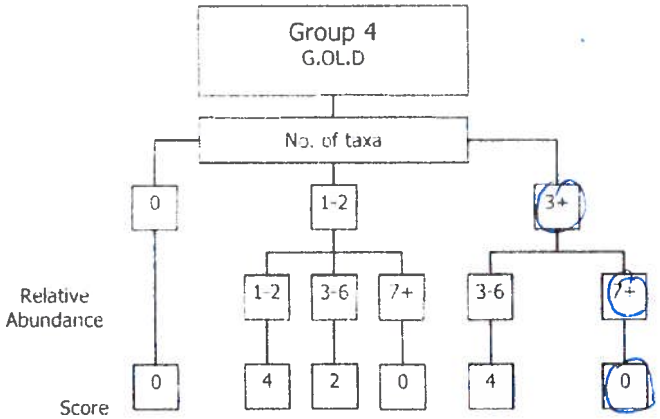
NOTE *Baetis* is an Ephemeropteran and is the most commonly occurring invertebrate genus in streams in Ireland. It is vital that *Baetis* is not counted in SSRS. See Appendix B for more details on how to identify *Baetis*.

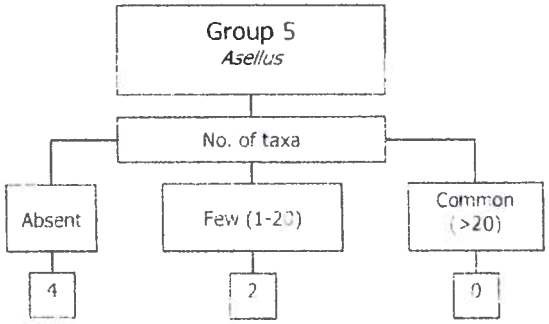
Step 1. Calculate the Index Score by circling the appropriate box representing the total number of taxa and the total abundance calculated from ***each macroinvertebrate group*** calculated from page 1 of the recording sheet and enter in to the boxes in Step 2.











Step 2

a) Index Score Group 1	0
b) Index Score Group 2	0
c) Index Score Group 3	0
d) Index Score Group 4	0
e) Index Score Group 5	4

Step 3. Calculate the Total Index Score, the Average Index Score and the SSR Score using the boxes below

Total Index Score (TIS) sum (a+b+c+d–e)	4	Average Index Score (AIS) TIS/5 (5 for 5 groups)	0.8	**SSR Score** (AIS x 2)	1.6

Step 4. Assess the stream by comparing the final SSR score with the categories below and tick the appropriate box

> 7.25 Probably not at risk	✓	> 6.5 – 7.25 Indeterminate Stream may be at risk		<6.5 Stream at risk	

Surveyor (signed): B Gaul Name (print): BERNADETTE GAUL Date: 04 / 04 / 24

River: Swilly Burn · **Code:** **Date:** 4/4/24 **Time:** 12:10

Station no. **Location:** Raphoe Upstream · **Grid (6 figure):**

Stream Order: 4/5 Raphoe

Stream flow: ~~Riffle~~ Riffle/Glide ~~Slow flow~~

Field Chemistry	
DO%	100.1
DO mg/l	11.4
Temp (°C)	9.4
Conductivity	306
pH	7.44
Bank width (cm)	300
Wet width (cm)	200
Avg Depth (cm)	30
Staff gauge	

Velocity	Colour
Torrential	None
Fast	Slight
Moderate	Moderate
Slow	High
Very slow	

Clarity	Discharge
Very clear	Flood
Clear	Normal
Slightly turbid	Low
Highly turbid	Very Low
	Dry
	Recent Flood

Modifications: Y/N Canalised-widened-bank erosion-arterial drainage

Dominant Types:
Bedrock
Boulder (>128mm)
Cobble (32-128mm)
Gravel (8-32mm)
Fine Gravel (2-8mm)
Sand (0.25-2mm)
Silt (<0.25mm)

Slope: Low – Medium – High – Very High

Geology: Calcareous-Siliceous-Mixed

Substratum Condition: Calcareous-Compacted-Loose Normal

Substratum: Stoney bottom-Muddy bottom-Mud over stones

Degree of siltation: Clear-Slight-Moderate-Heavy

Depth of mud: None: <1cm 1-5cm: 5-10cm: >10cm

Litter: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Filamentous Algae: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Main land use u/s:
Pasture
Bog
Forestry
Urban
Tillage
Other

Sample retained: Y / N

Shading: High – Moderate – Low – None

Cattle access Y: upstream – downstream or N

Photo: Y / N

Sewage Fungus: None – Present – Moderate - Abundant

Sampled in Minutes:
Pond net x 3 3 minutes
Stone wash x 6
Weed sweep x

General Comments:

Macroinvertebrate Composition

The macroinvertebrates are divided into the following 5 specific groups:
- Group 1 = Ephemeroptera (3-tails) – note that tails may be damaged during sampling
- Group 2 = Plecoptera (2-tails) - note that tails may be damaged during sampling
- Group 3 = Trichoptera
- Group 4 = G.OL.D (Gastropoda, Oligochaeta and Diptera)
- Group 5 = *Asellus*
- Calculate the total number of taxa and relative abundance of each macroinvertebrate group below: (Abundance – Ab)

Relative Abundance	
1-5	1
6-20	2
21-50	3
51-100	4
101+	5

Ephemeroptera:

Ecdyonurus Ab	
Rhithrogena Ab	
Heptagenia Ab	
Ephemerella Ab	
Caenis Ab	
Paraleptophlebia Ab	
Ephemera danica Ab	
Other Ephem Ab	
Total no. of taxa	0
Total Relative Abundance	0

Plecoptera:

Leuctra Ab	
Isoperla Ab	
Protonemura Ab	
Amphinemura Ab	
Perla Ab	
Dinocras Ab	
Other Plecop Ab	
Other Plecop Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	0
Total Relative Abundance	0

Trichoptera:

Hydropsychidae Ab	
Polycentropodidae Ab	
Rhyacophila Ab	
Philopotamidae Ab	
Limnephilidae Ab	
Sericostomatidae Ab	
Glossosomatidae Ab	1
Lepidostomatidae Ab	
Other Trichoptera Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	1
Total Relative Abundance	1

G.OL.D:

Lymnaea (G) Ab	2
Potamopyrgus (G) Ab	
Planorbis (G) Ab	
Ancylus (G) Ab	2
Physa (G) Ab	
Lumbriculus (Ol) Ab	2
Eiseniella (Ol) Ab	
Tubificidae (Ol) Ab	2
Chironomidae (D) Ab	
Chironomus (D) Ab	
Simuliidae (D) Ab	3
Dicranota (D) Ab	
Tipulidae (D) Ab	
Ceratopogonidae (D) Ab	
Other GOLD Ab	
Total no. of Taxa	5
Total Relative Abundance	12

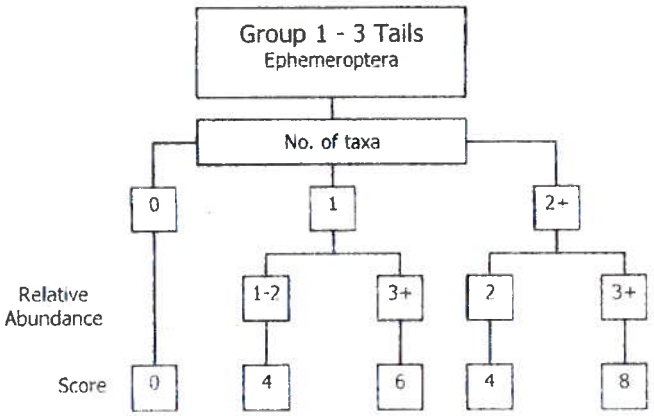
***Asellus*:**

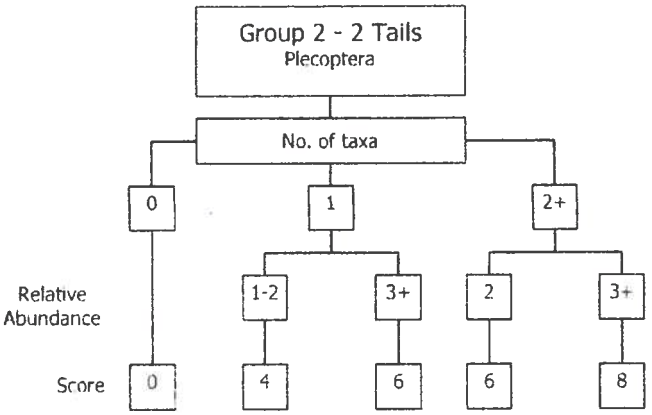
Absent	
Few/Low	
Common/ Numerous	

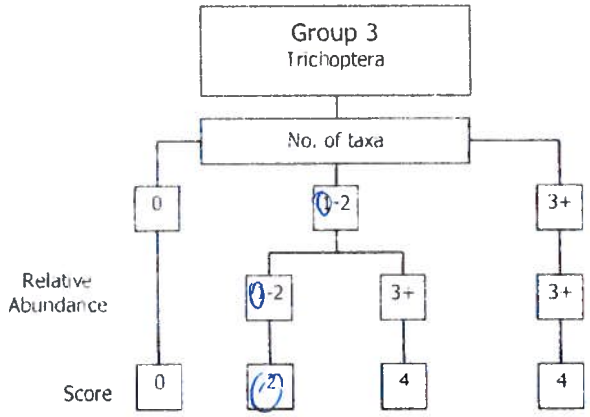
NOTE: *Asellus* must be recorded as absent if none are found

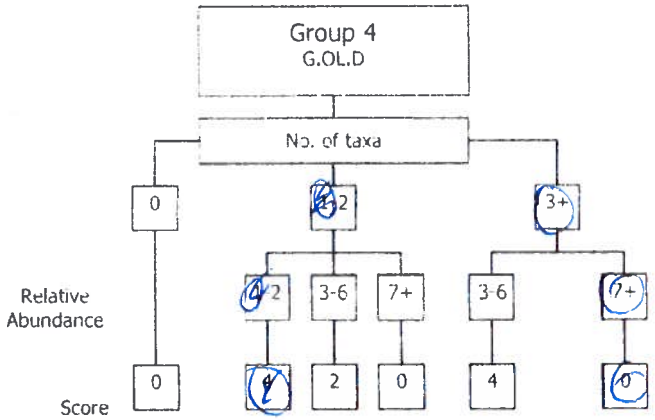
NOTE *Baetis* is an Ephemeropteran and is the most commonly occurring invertebrate genus in streams in Ireland. It is vital that *Baetis* is not counted in SSRS. See Appendix B for more details on how to identify *Baetis*.

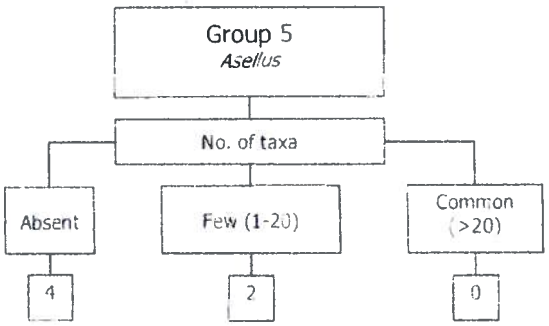
Step 1. Calculate the Index Score by circling the appropriate box representing the total number of taxa and the total abundance calculated from ***each macroinvertebrate group*** calculated from page 1 of the recording sheet and enter in to the boxes in Step 2.











Step 2

a) Index Score Group 1	0
b) Index Score Group 2	0
c) Index Score Group 3	2
d) Index Score Group 4	10
e) Index Score Group 5	4

Step 3. Calculate the Total Index Score, the Average Index Score and the SSR Score using the boxes below

Total Index Score (TIS) sum (a+b+c+d+e)	Average Index Score (AIS) TIS/5 (5 for 5 groups)	**SSR Score** (AIS x 2)
6	1.2	2.4

Step 4. Assess the stream by comparing the final SSR score with the categories below and tick the appropriate box

> 7.25 Probably not at risk	> 6.5 – 7.25 Indeterminate Stream may be at risk	<6.5 Stream at risk
		✓

Surveyor (signed): B. Gault Name (print): BERNADETTE GAULT Date: 04 / 04 / 24