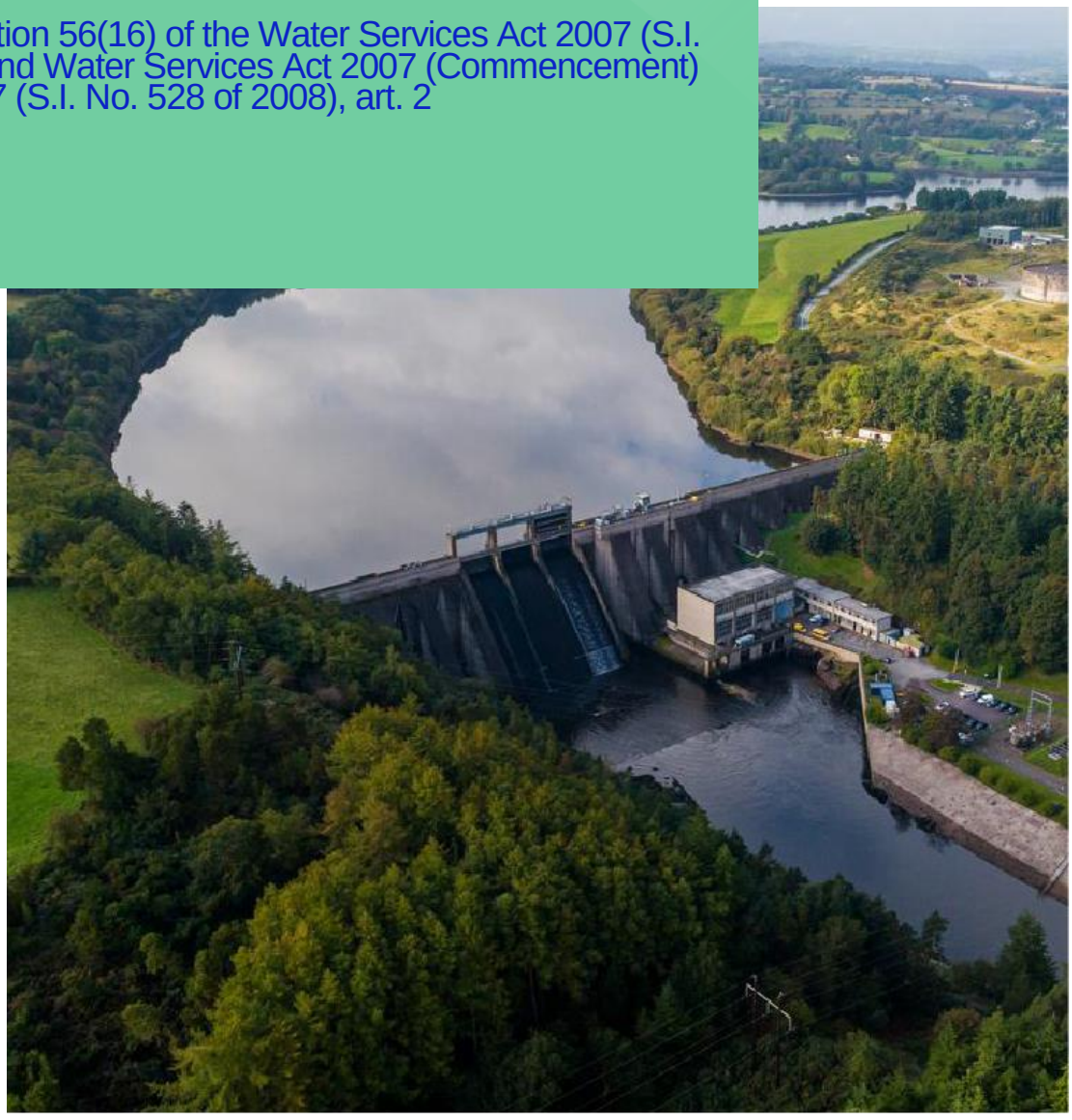
18th July 2025

Report

Technical Report on Introduction of Water Conservation Order for counties County Tipperary, County Waterford, County Wexford and County Cork (excluding Cork City)

Under Section 56(16) of the Water Services Act 2007 (S.I. 30 2007) and Water Services Act 2007 (Commencement) Order 2007 (S.I. No. 528 of 2008), art. 2



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1. Note of Technical Expertise

Zuzana O'Neill, BSc, dual MSc

I am a Water Asset Strategy Technical Lead, working within the Asset Management Section of Uisce Éireann. I am a Scientist by training and hold a BSc in Geography and dual MSc in Environmental Water Management and Land and Water Management. My recent experience includes analysis of water supply and demand balances, the preparation of Ireland's first National Water Resource Plan (NWRP) and development of Drought Plans.

2. Technical Justification for Water Conservation Order

At present (18th July 2025) the European Drought Observatory (EDO) classifies the majority of Ireland as under either Drought Watch, Warning or Alert. This has been the case for much of the country since the start of the 2025, based on a significantly drier than average autumn and winter 2024/2025 period, following directly into an exceptionally warm and dry spring 2025 period.

Due to the lack of rainfall over several months, followed by high temperatures and corresponding drought conditions being experienced across parts of the country, since early April 2025 Uisce Éireann has experienced a number of difficulties in relation to shortages in the public water supply.

In response to this, in early May 2025, Uisce Éireann announced a Water Conservation Order for the following public supplies to safeguard the water supply during summer months: Kells/Oldcastle (Co Meath), Milford (Co Donegal), and Mullingar (Co Westmeath). In June 2025, Uisce Éireann announced an extension of these three Orders until 4th August 2025 and propose to further extend this WCO to the 16th of September.

Whilst nearly all of the country experienced an exceptionally dry May, in June most of the country received above average rainfall, except for regions of the South. The southern regions of Co Cork, Co Tipperary, Co Waterford, and Co Wexford saw relatively little of this June rainfall felt elsewhere in the country, meaning these areas have not had a notable break from a prolonged period of sustained below average rainfall since April. Furthermore, the first half of July has been exceptionally dry in the South of the country, with only around 10-20% of average total July rainfall received at this midpoint of the month (as of 15th July 2025).

The volume of water available for abstraction within surface and groundwater bodies in the southern counties of Co Cork (excluding Cork City), Co Tipperary, Co Waterford, and Co Wexford has reduced and continues to reduce significantly, as a result of the sustained below average rainfall combined with the above average temperatures, evaporation and soil moisture deficit rates in recent months. At the same time demand for water has simultaneously increased significantly over this period.

As access to a continuous water supply has a direct impact on public health, Uisce Éireann must ensure that it can maintain supplies during the current weather conditions and until the waterbodies from which we abstract have had

time to replenish. Under the current circumstances it will take a significant increase in rainfall over the coming months for water levels to recover to typical average levels. However, current weather forecast predictions do not indicate any significant period of prolonged rainfall in the near future as we go into the historically warmer and drier summer and autumn periods.

Uisce Éireann will continue to monitor the situation at a national level as the summer progresses, however, there are critical concerns with regard to supplies across the southern counties of Co Cork, Co Tipperary, Co Waterford, and Co Wexford.

As we go into the historically drier and warmer summer and autumn periods it is predicted the flows and levels at these sources will further reduce. To reduce demand and limit any potential impact on the environment it is considered necessary to introduce a Water Conservation Order to prohibit certain categories of water usage across these supplies. This Order should, given the data currently available to us, be effective for seven and a half weeks from the date it is made and should apply to all the supplies outlined in the Appendices. This Order will assist Uisce Éireann to appropriately manage water supplies in the affected areas and to attempt to control the rate at which the source flows and levels are being depleted until there is sufficient rainfall to replenish them. Taking action now allows Uisce Éireann to implement options that are unlikely to be available to us later if conditions further deteriorate in future weeks, when measures to maintain supplies would likely have a greater environmental impact.

A detailed list of all water supplies and their settlements impacted by this Water Conservation Order is outlined in Appendix 1. Maps of the affected areas are provided in Appendix 2, Appendix 3, Appendix 4, and Appendix 5.

UÉ will continue to monitor the prevailing conditions, and it may be necessary to extend the specified period further to the initial seven and a half weeks and/or extend the Orders to cover more supplies.

The technical justification for the proposed Water Conservation Orders is that we have experienced exceptionally warm dry weather in the regions of County Tipperary, County Waterford, County Wexford and County Cork (excluding Cork City) over a prolonged period so far in 2025, evidencing a critical decrease in raw water availability at several surface and groundwater supply sources. If left unchecked, this will result in an increase in demand and a risk of failure of the water supply networks in these counties over the coming summer and autumn months. This has

given rise to the opinion that there is or is likely to be a serious deficiency of water available for distribution in these areas.

Uisce Éireann must be especially cognisant of the risk to water supplies in summer due to the exceptionally warm dry weather experienced so far in 2025 with further warm dry weather historically expected through the summer and autumn periods. We must prudently manage that risk by conserving and reducing water consumption now to ensure continuity of supply. Uisce Éireann must therefore take a precautionary approach in formulating the proposed Water Conservation Order. In considering the proposed Water Conservation Order and its duration, Uisce Éireann must and has considered the potential hardship to and economic impacts on domestic and commercial water users.

2.1. Evidence of Drought/Extreme Weather

Due to increased usage and higher-than-normal temperatures, heavy prolonged rainfall is required to reduce the risk of our water sources failing. March 2025 was dry everywhere, with below average rainfall, and while April saw heavy rain, May and June have either been significantly lower than or on par with the Long Term Average (LTA) for the South-East region of Ireland. Provisional data for July indicates that it is likely to be drier than average for the South-East, and forecasts from Met Éireann indicate unsettled weather conditions with above seasonal temperatures which will increase evaporation. While rainfall is anticipated to be average for July, several weeks of rainfall significantly above average levels is required to restore our sources.

2.1.1. Met Éireann Data

Figures 1 to 3, below, demonstrate the monthly rainfall data compared to the Long Term Average for each month for the weather gauges at Roches Point (Co Cork), Johnstown Castle (Co Wexford), and Oak Park (Co Carlow) respectively.

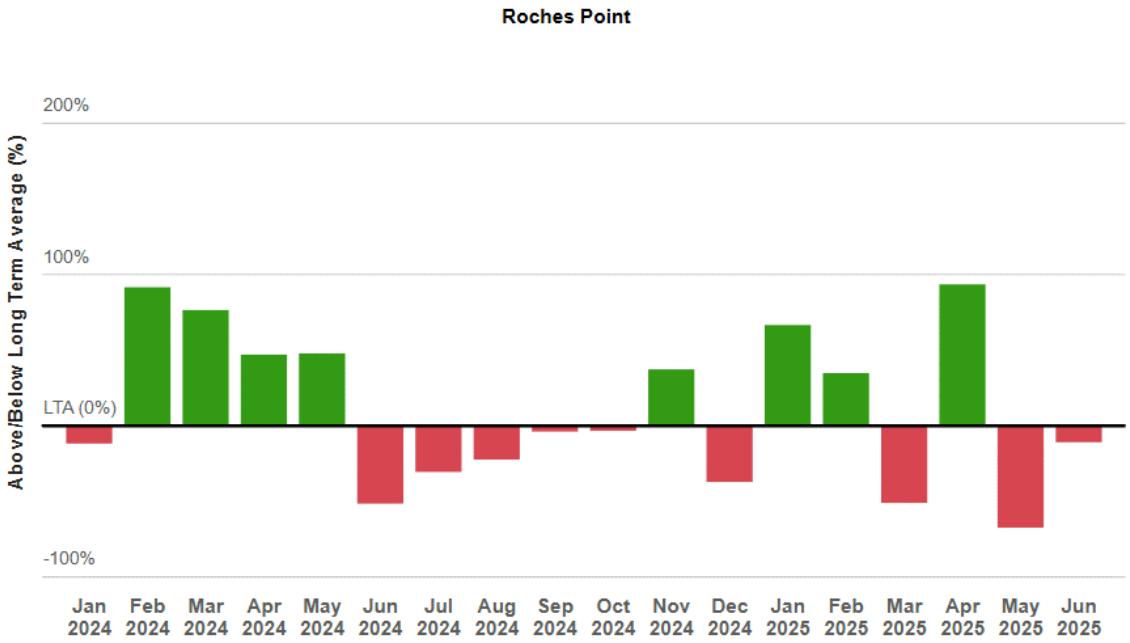


Figure 1 - Monthly Rainfall from Met Éireann's Roches Point Weather Station, as a Percentage (%) of the Long Term Average for Each Month, between January 2024 and June 2025.

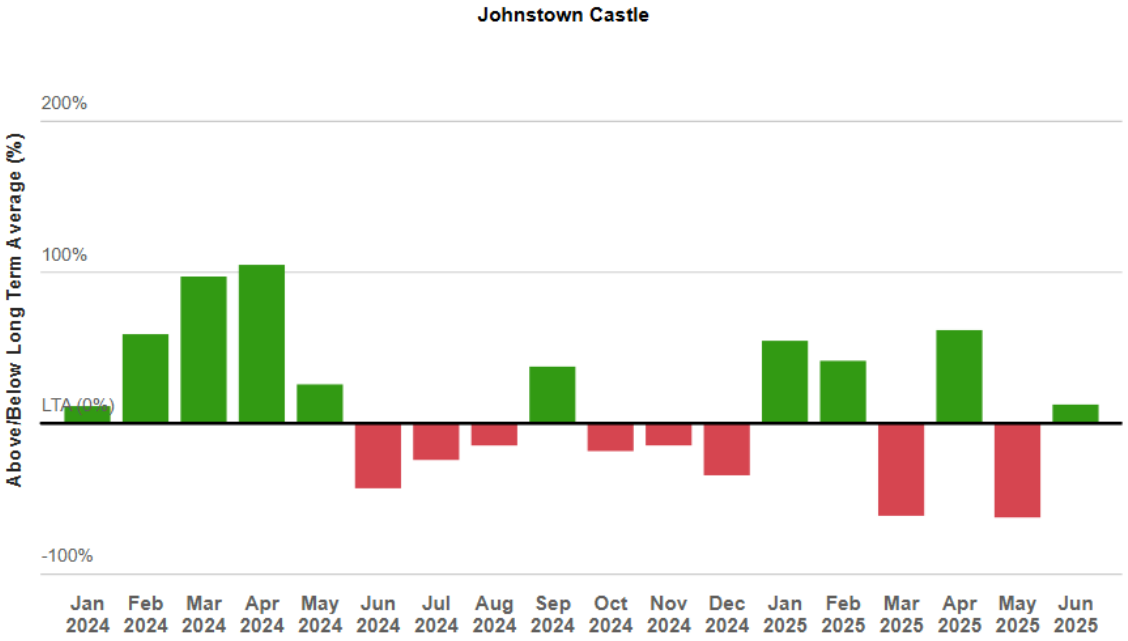


Figure 2 - Monthly Rainfall from Met Éireann's Johnstown Castle 2 Weather Station, as a Percentage (%) of the Long Term Average for Each Month, between January 2024 and June 2025.

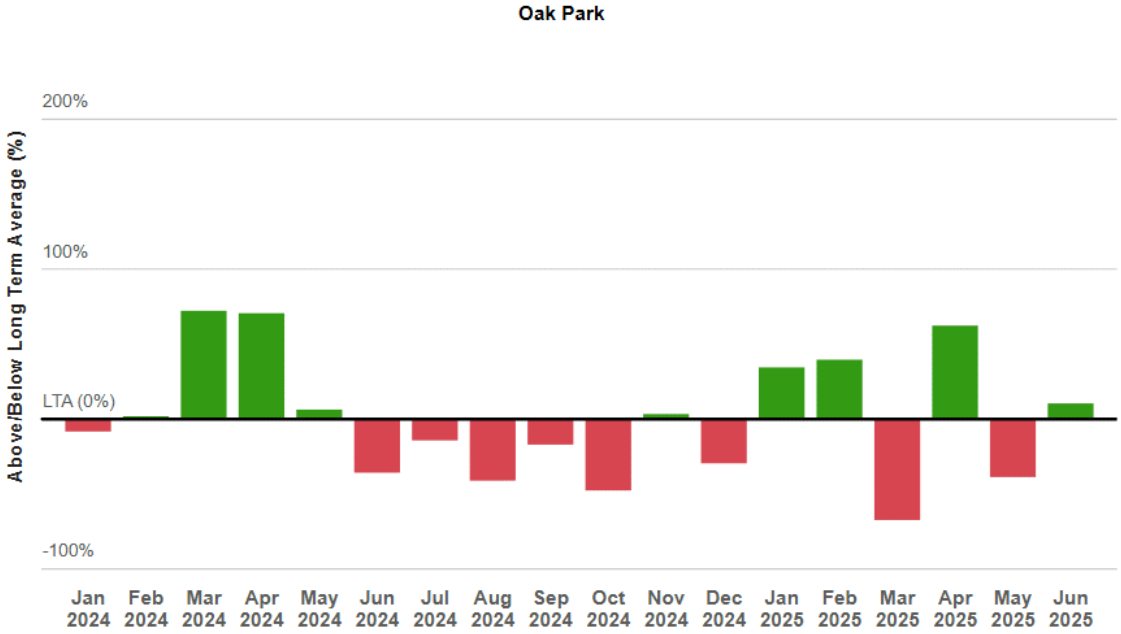


Figure 3 - Monthly Rainfall from Met Éireann's Oak Park Weather Station, as a Percentage (%) of the Long Term Average for Each Month, between January 2024 and June 2025.

Based on this data, it can be determined that:

- The Region experienced a largely drier than average winter in 2024, albeit with some rainfall towards the end of the year.
- There was a short period of heavier than normal rainfall due to a series of storms and weather anomalies in the region:
    - Storm Éowyn, with an increase in rainfall in January and February 2025.
    - And heavy rainfall in April following a particularly dry March.
- Like all regions across Ireland, the south region has experienced:
    - A dry March 2025, consistent with March 2025 being the warmest on record across Europe, due to anomalies experienced in the region.
    - And a dry and hot May, with only 5 wet days during the month.
- Unlike the remainder of the country (which saw significantly higher than average rainfall), the southern counties of Ireland saw relatively little rainfall in June, with the area either close to the Long Term Average, or slightly below.

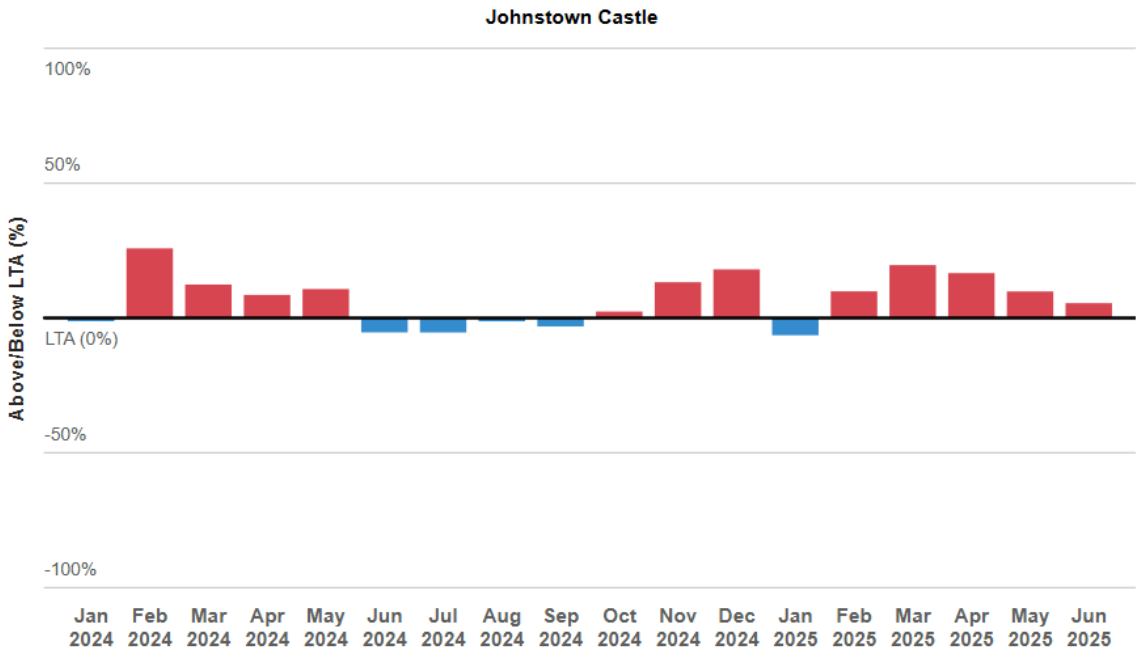


Figure 4 - Monthly Average temperature from Met Éireann's Johnstown Castle 2 Weather Station, as a Percentage (%) of the Long Term Average for Each Month, between January 2024 and June 2025.

With the above rainfall conditions, the region seeing higher than average temperatures seen since February (see Figure 4, above), and the region coming into a particularly warm and busy time of the year, our water sources in the region are showing signs of stress.

2.1.2. Drought Indicators

Uisce Éireann has developed Appendix E Drought Planning under the National Water Resources Plan Framework Plan (NWRP) which outlines drought indicators that Uisce Éireann uses to track current weather conditions in relation to drought. Using these indicators, we identify triggers for action as we enter drought periods and develop potential actions that can be used to maintain water supply (where possible) during these conditions.

Uisce Éireann's indicator uses the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) method, advocated by the World Meteorological Organisation. This indicator has been developed for representative sites across the country and is produced monthly by Met Éireann. It compares precipitation to long-term historical precipitation data for the specific period of the year.

SPI is a normalised index representing the probability of occurrence of an observed rainfall amount when compared with data for a long-term reference period, at a given location. Negative SPI values represent a rainfall deficit, moving towards drought, whereas positive SPI values indicate rainfall surplus. The larger the negative SPI values, the more serious the measured event is.

SPI is produced for 1, 3, 6, 9 and 12 month (denoted SPI 1, 3, 6, 9, 12 respectively) accumulations. The Uisce Éireann's Drought Planning Appendix E proposes the following definitions, for drought stages rated to SPI.

- SPI 1 focuses on the short-term precipitation conditions over the past month; it rapidly reflects the immediate dryness that is relevant to soil moisture and irrigation needs. A negative SPI 1 value means that at that location, for the previous month, there has been less rainfall than normal, when compared to the same month when all historical rainfall records are considered. The lower the value (-1, -2, -3) the drier the conditions. A single month of dry weather would only impact some of our sources, such as shallow springs or rivers where levels drop very quickly when there is no rain (predominantly flashy upland catchments).
- SPI 3 considers the past three months of precipitation. It provides a seasonal perspective that is relevant for agricultural planning and short-term water availability. A negative SPI 3 value means that for the previous three months at that location, there has been less rainfall than normal, when compared to the same three months when all historical rainfall records are considered. The lower the value (-1, -2, -3) the drier the conditions. Three months of dry weather would have an impact on

the majority of our water sources, including rivers, lakes and some groundwater abstractions.

- SPI 6 analyses the last six months and offers a medium-term view relevant to streamflow and reservoir levels. A negative SPI 6 value means that at that location, for the previous six months, there has been less rainfall than normal when compared to the same six months when all historical rainfall records are considered. The lower the value (-1, -2, -3) the drier the conditions. Six months of dry weather would have an impact on all of our water sources, including rivers, lakes, reservoirs, impoundments and groundwater abstractions. A negative SPI 6 usually occurs when a dry summer follows a dry spring.
- SPI 9 measures precipitation anomalies over a nine-month timescale, which is particularly useful for assessing seasonal to medium-term droughts that may impact agriculture, water resources, and reservoir levels. A negative SPI 9 value indicates drier-than-normal conditions, while a positive value indicates wetter-than-normal conditions.
- SPI 12 analyses the precipitation over the last twelve months, providing a long-term perspective on precipitation patterns and highlights the inability to replenish sources like major water storage and long-term ecological conditions. A negative SPI 12 value means that at that location, for the previous twelve months, there has been less rainfall than normal when compared to the historical record. Continuous negative SPI 12 highlights the inability of water sources to replenish to their required/natural state.

A zero represents a near-normal precipitation rate. Negative scores are categorised as mildly dry (0 to -0.99), moderately dry (-1.0 to -1.49), severely dry (-1.5 to -1.99) and extremely dry (-2.0 to below) with increasing negative values signifying more severe droughts, all in relation to historical precipitation rates in the location they are measured. Conversely, positive scores indicate mildly wet(0 to 0.99), moderately wet (1.0 to 1.49), very wet (1.5 to 1.99), and extremely wet (2.0 and above) precipitation conditions.

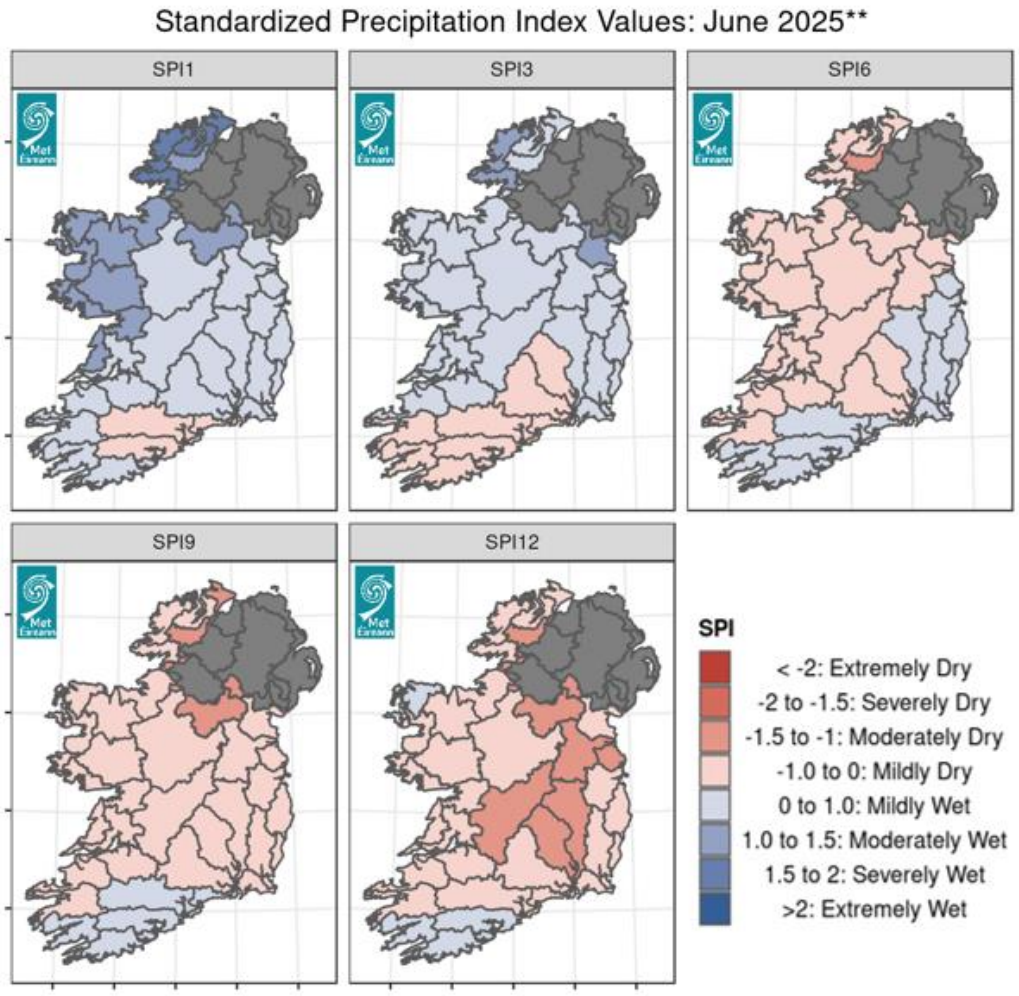


Figure 5 - SPI Index Maps for Ireland for June 2025

Figure 5, above, shows SPI index values maps for Ireland for June 2025 indicating that there are numerous areas with above average rainfall over the last month (SPI 1) and the past 3 months accumulations (June, May and April – SPI 3), namely North West Region shows as 'Severely Wet' in the figure above; the rest of the country shows as 'Mildly Wet' except the parts of South East and South West which shows as' Mildly Dry'. There has been regional variations in the rainfall across the country in the past three months with the North West being wet to South being below average rainfall and dry. The lack of rainfall the across the country in the winter, autumn and summer 2024 is demonstrated in SPI 6, 9 and 12 when the country shows 'Moderately Dry' to 'Mildly Dry'.

Summary: On review of Met Éireann forecasts, and drought indicators up to the end of June 2025, developed as part of Appendix E Drought Planning of the NWRP, evidence of continued low rainfall compared to historical norms have been identified in the South East and South West Regions of the country.

2.2. Supply Side Pressures

Uisce Éireann abstracts raw water from over 1,200 individual water sources, including lakes, rivers, streams, springs and groundwater aquifers. All of these sources are reliant on sufficient rainfall for recharge. In warm weather, water is consumed by plant transpiration (take-up for growth) and evaporation from open surfaces. Our data shows that this combination, along with lack of rainfall and continuous daily abstractions, has significantly depleted surface and groundwater sources in the south of the country. Most of our sources, surface water and groundwater sources, are below their normal levels / flows for this time of the year.

Soil moisture deficit is defined as the amount of rain needed to bring the soil moisture content back to field capacity. Soil moisture deficits, shown in Figure 6 below, vary across the country due to the variation of the rainfall. The Soil Moisture Deficit range between 50 and 73 mm in the South East and South West of the country, as of the 13th July. A soil moisture deficit of 60 to 75 mm means that when it rains, the soil in that area will try to absorb the first 60 to 75 mm of rainfall, before excess can run off or percolate through the land to recharge natural water bodies (lakes, rivers and aquifers) and replenish the sources of water for the Public Water Supply.

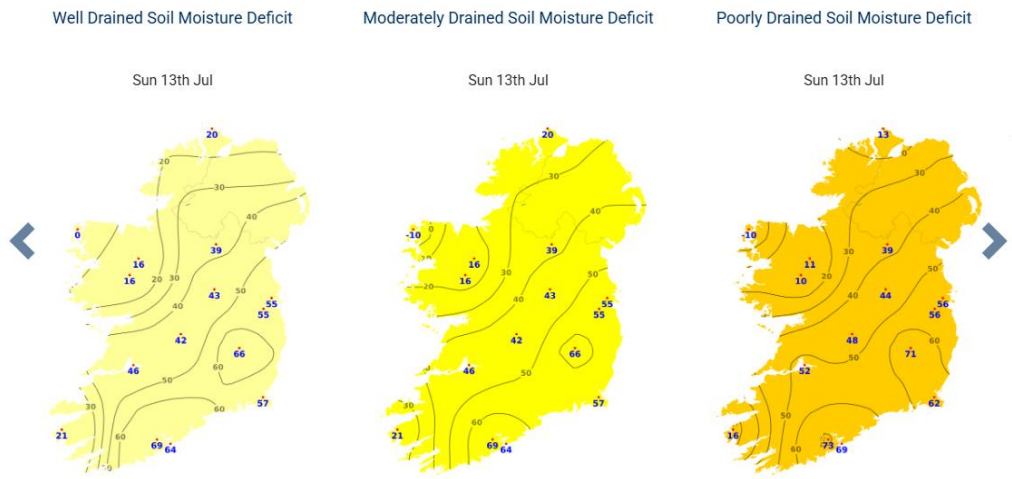


Figure 6 - Soil Moisture Deficit as of 13th July 2025 (source: Met Éireann)

2.2.1. Surface Water and Groundwater Supplies

Some of Uisce Éireann's surface water and groundwater supplies are currently under pressure due to the lack of rainfall. The data and analysis detailed below provides context to these issues.

Figures 7 and 8 provide an overview of monthly daily mean River Flows, Lake and Turlough Levels and Groundwater Levels and Spring Flow based on data from EPA/ OPW hydrometric stations as published in EPA's Hydrology Bulletin June 2025.

- Figure 7provides national overview of monthly daily mean river flows for indicator stations expressed as a percentage of the respective long-term average (LTA) and classed relative to an analysis of historic June monthly means. The figure shows that of the 139 monitoring points, 15 river flow gauges are 'Particularly High', 36 river flow gauges are within the 'Above Normal' LTA, 60 river flow gauges are within the 'Normal' LTA, 23 flow gauges are 'Below Normal' and 5 flow gauges are 'Particularly Low'.
  Of the 29 river flows indicator stations located in Cork, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, 14 are 'Below Normal', 9 are 'Normal', three (3) are 'Above Normal', and three (3) are 'Particularly Low'.
- Figure 8 provides national overview of Groundwater Levels and Springs Flow in June 2025, relative to historic monthly groundwater levels. Of the 39 representative borehole sites for groundwater measure, 6 are 'Particularly High,' 3 are 'Above Normal', 15 are 'Normal', 8 are 'Below Normal' and 7 are 'Particularly Low.' There are two (2) sites are reported on by the EPA in the affected region; both are 'Normal' and are located in County Cork.

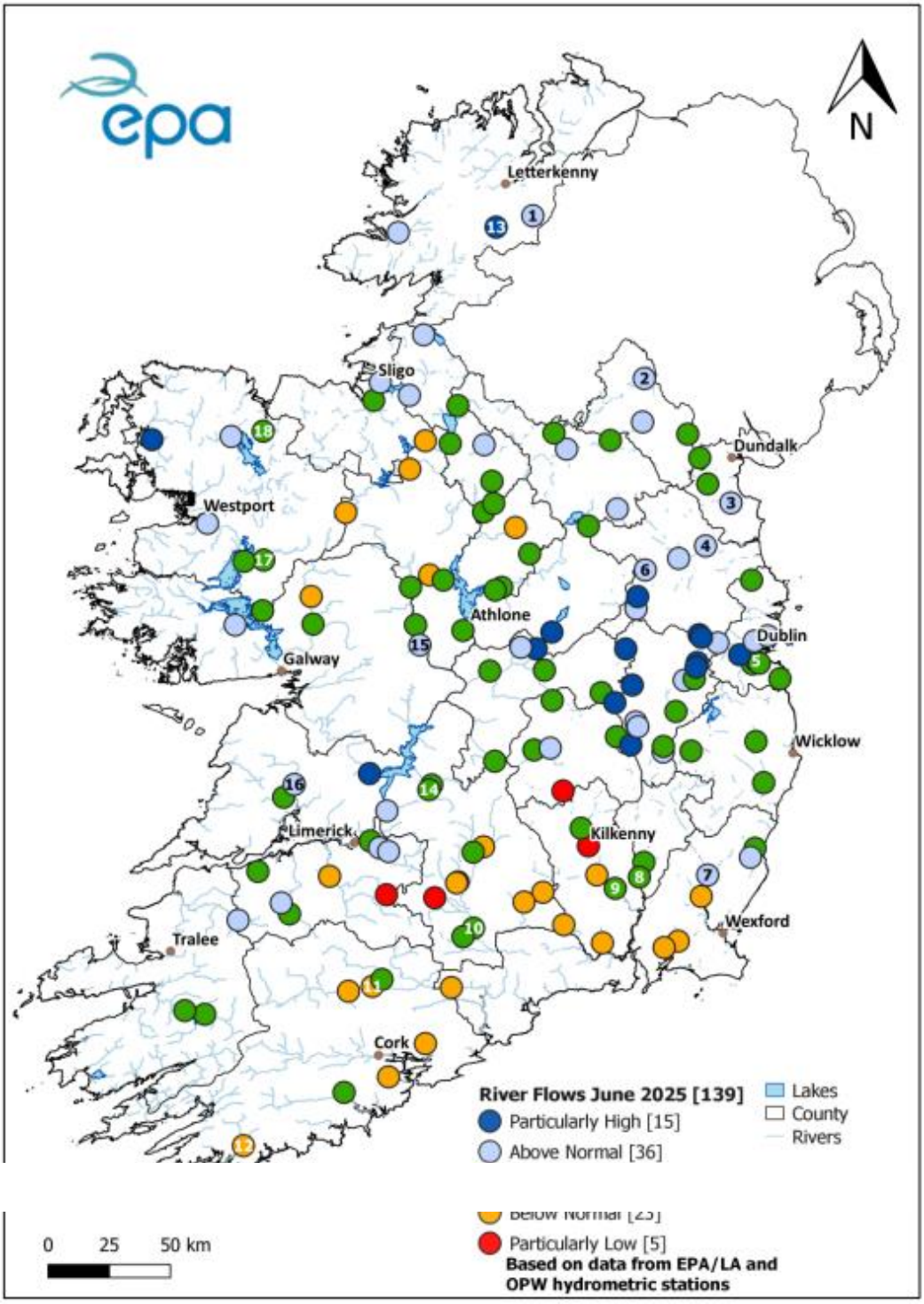


Figure 7 - River Flows as of June 2025

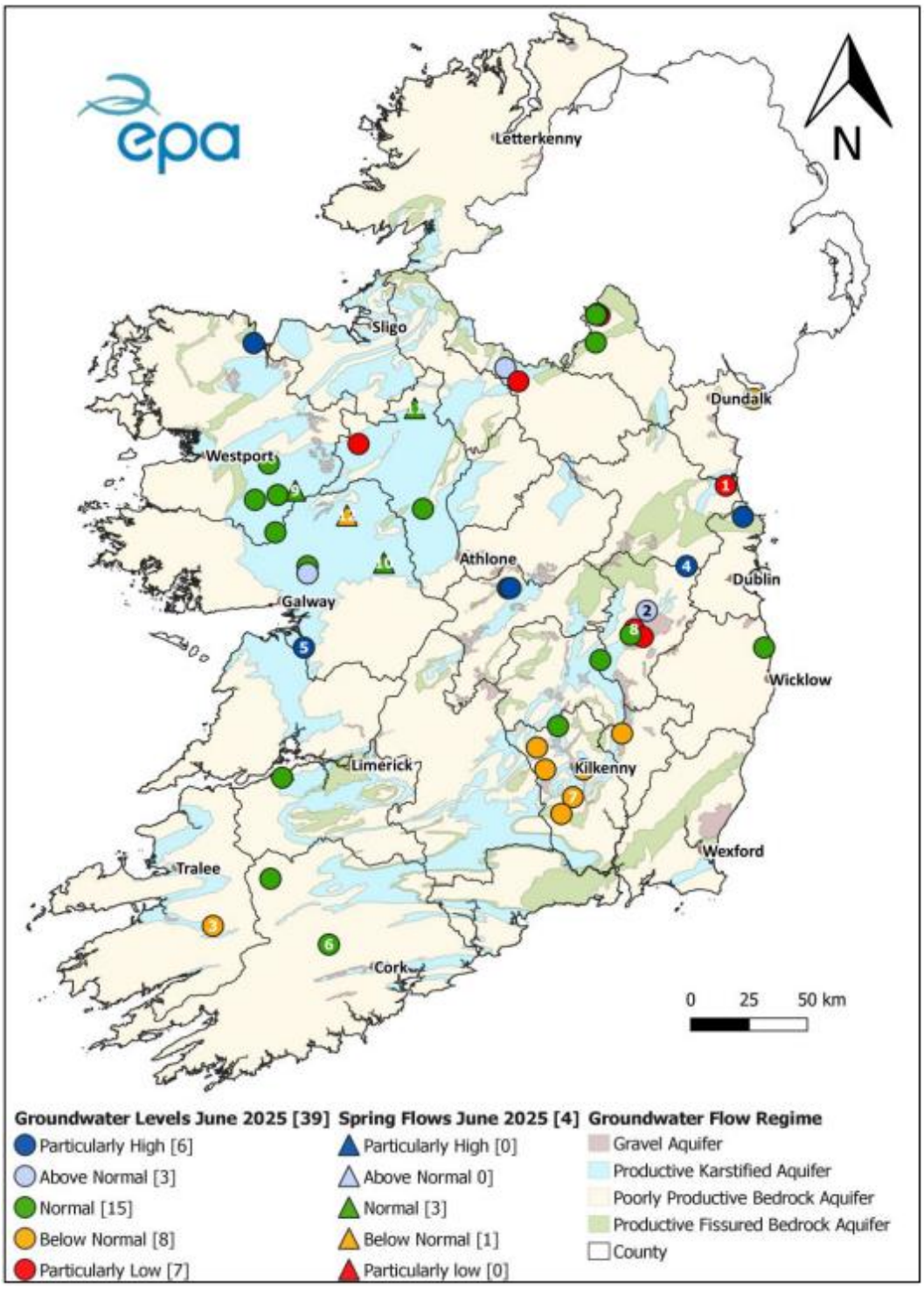


Figure 8 - Groundwater Levels and Spring Flows as of June 2025

In order to get a better understanding of the current situation at our surface water and groundwater sources the impacted areas, a hydrological analysis was conducted and it is illustrated below; Figures 10 and 11 show a comparison of daily average river flows/levels, and groundwater levels compared to historical values represented as percentile ranges. Table 1 outlines the percentiles levels and defines level bands used and Figure 9 the location of each of the sensors used.

Table 1. River flows percentile bands.

Percentile Level	Explanation
Above Normal	30%tile < Daily Average Level < 10%tile
Normal	70%tile < Daily Average Level < 30%tile
Below Normal	95%tile < Daily Average Level < 70%tile
Particularly Low	Daily Average Level < 95%tile

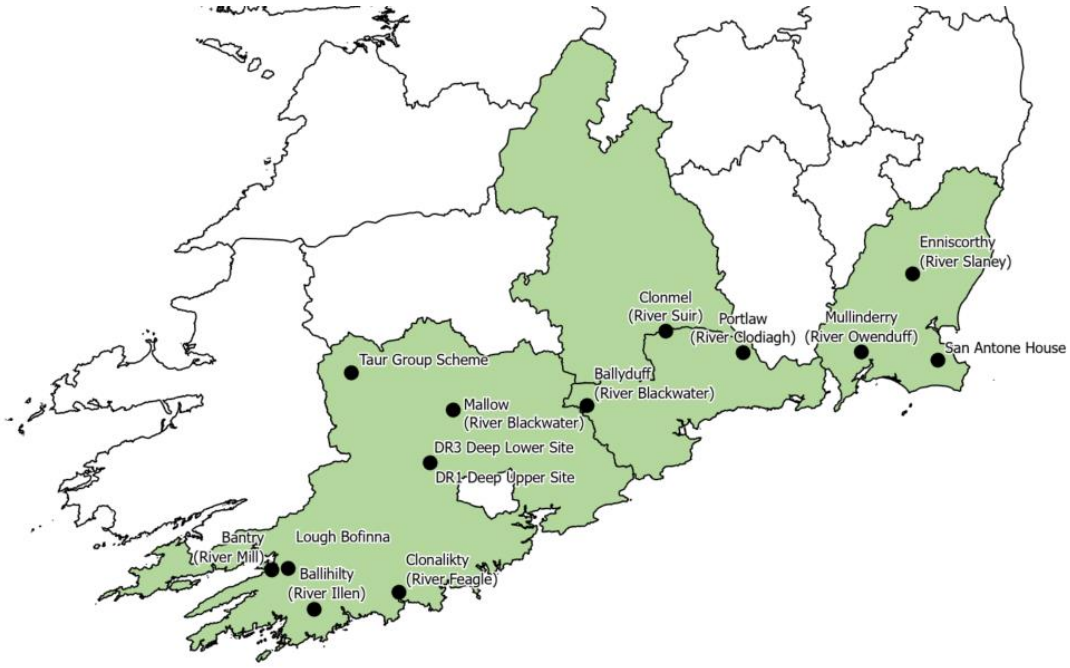


Figure 9 - Map of the affected counties with EPA and OPW sensors used in figures 10 and 11

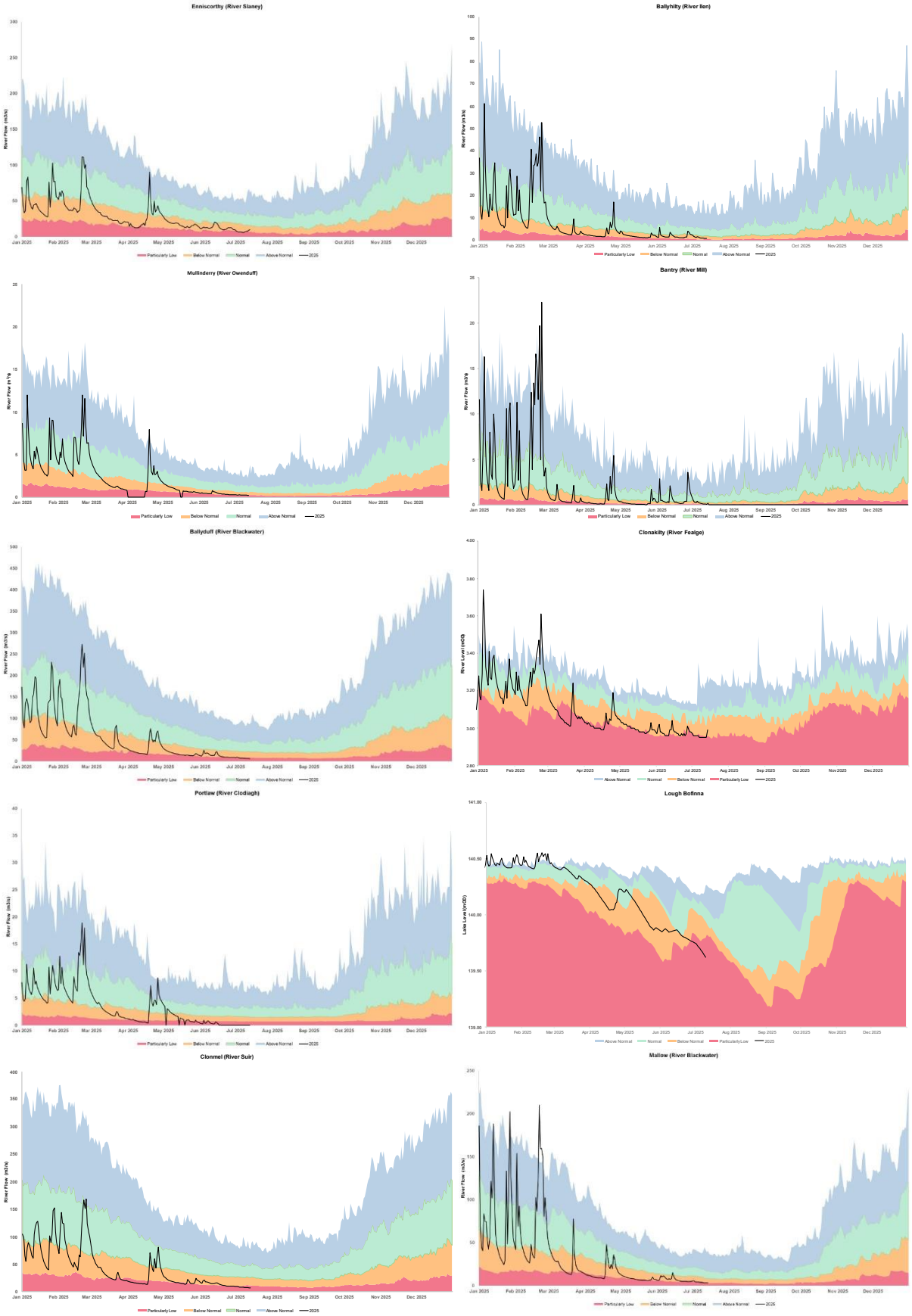


Figure 10 - Daily River and lake levels recorded in 2025 by the EPA and OPW, shown relative to historic daily values expressed as percentiles of all years on record - namely: 5th, 15th, 35th, 65th, 85th and 95th.

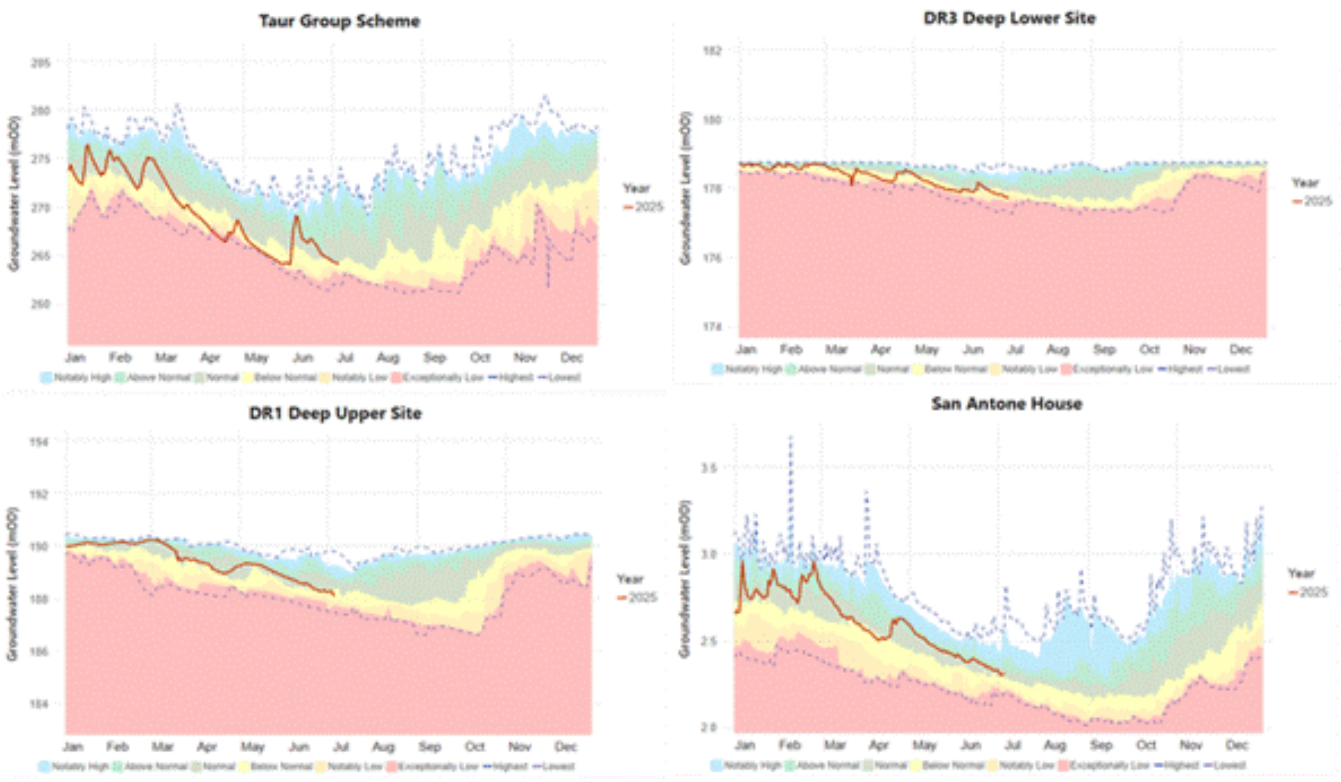


Figure 11: Daily groundwater levels recorded in 2025 at the Taur Group Scheme, DR1 Deep Upper Site, DR3 Deep Lower Site and San Antone House EPA gauges shown relative to historic daily values expressed as percentiles of all years on record - namely: 5th, 15th, 35th, 65th, 85th and 95th.

In conclusion, our data shows that the water supply sources (both surface water and groundwater) are showing early stages of drought which can be expected to further deteriorate with dry periods over summer months, due to the following:

- Low precipitation has affected groundwater and surface water recharge rates.
- Due to Soil Moisture Deficits and the lowering water levels in rivers, lakes and streams, it will, in our experience, require significant immediate rainfall or normal rainfall over several months for raw water sources to recover and recharge to normal levels.
- Although the poorly productive aquifers can exhibit rapid groundwater level recovery once recharge begins, their low storage and transmissivity mean sustainable yields from our sources remain limited. The dry start to the year may impact groundwater availability for several months and the sources are dependent on recharge next winter .
- Lower flowrates in rivers and longer residence times in lakes imposes increased environmental stress on water bodies, impacting the assimilative capacity of these water bodies to cope with wastewater

and other discharges, with increased risks to the aquatic environment and ecology.

At present Uisce Éireann is tracking operational performance across the country in the context of drought indicators. The river flows and groundwater levels are being continuously monitored by Uisce Éireann's Operations staff.

Given the duration of the dry spell it will take a significant period of time for water levels at our sources to return to normal even if weather patterns return to normal. There is therefore a significant risk to supply if we continue to experience dry weather through the summer and into early autumn. Therefore, it is essential that Uisce Éireann takes a prudent approach at present in order to conserve supplies and ensure that we are able to maintain supplies throughout the summer and autumn period.

I am aware that for a prohibition order to be made, Uisce Éireann must form the opinion that a serious deficiency of water available for distribution exists or is likely to exist. In my view, and based on my experience and the data detailed in this report, it is clear that these criteria have been met for Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford supplies.

Summary: On review of EPA / OPW hydrometric stations as published in EPA's Hydrology Bulletin in June 2025, evidence of lower water levels at our surface water and groundwater sources has been identified in Counties Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford. The situation has deteriorated at the first half of July with low rainfall levels and above normal temperatures. Given the prolonged nature of the dry spell, significant rainfall will be required for our raw water sources to recover. These factors indicate a serious deficiency of raw water availability which has impacted water supplies in the area and is likely to further impact the areas going forward.

2.3. Increased Demand for Water

Demand for water across Cork, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford have increased compared to the annual average. This is a result of the warm and prolonged dry periods in the past months. We are also observing an increase to water usage at popular tourist destinations, coastal towns and agricultural users in the area.

In the following demand graphs the 2025 demand is presented against the 2019-2024 demand range.

2.3.1. County Cork

In County Cork, Uisce Éireann's operations staff are reporting increasing water demand at a number of supplies. The demand has increased by 10 ML/d compared to the average demand in 2024 for this time of the year across the county. There are a number of small sources which are struggling to meet the demand. Goleen and Crookhaven impounding reservoirs in West Cork are drying up and the condition of the reservoirs is the worst in living memory. Tankering from Inniscarra Reservoir is currently ongoing to a number of supplies around Cork County. Some Water Treatment Plans are running at full capacity to meet the increase in demand including Ballyhilty Water Treatment Plant in Skibbereen.

Demand in Cork City Water Resource Zone is stable. The main source of supply for Cork City is Inniscarra Impounding Reservoir and water levels at the source and good for this time of year.

Increase in demand in Clonakilty, and Mallow supplies are summarised below.

Clonakilty

Clonakilty Water Resource Zone provides water to approximately 14,500 customers. The source of the supply is Argideen River. The demand in Clonakilty in 2025 is on the upper band of the Water Treatment Plant production range. There has been an increase in demand in May during the dry spell and peak demand was experienced in early July as outlined in Figure 12 below.

There is a severe risk to the water supply. The Argideen River is currently

experiencing low flow conditions and without significant rainfall the volume available for abstraction from this source is likely to become constrained. This will have a negative impact on water availability and will potentially lead to restrictions and/or water outages across this water supply. Tankering to this scheme was conducted to maintain the supply.

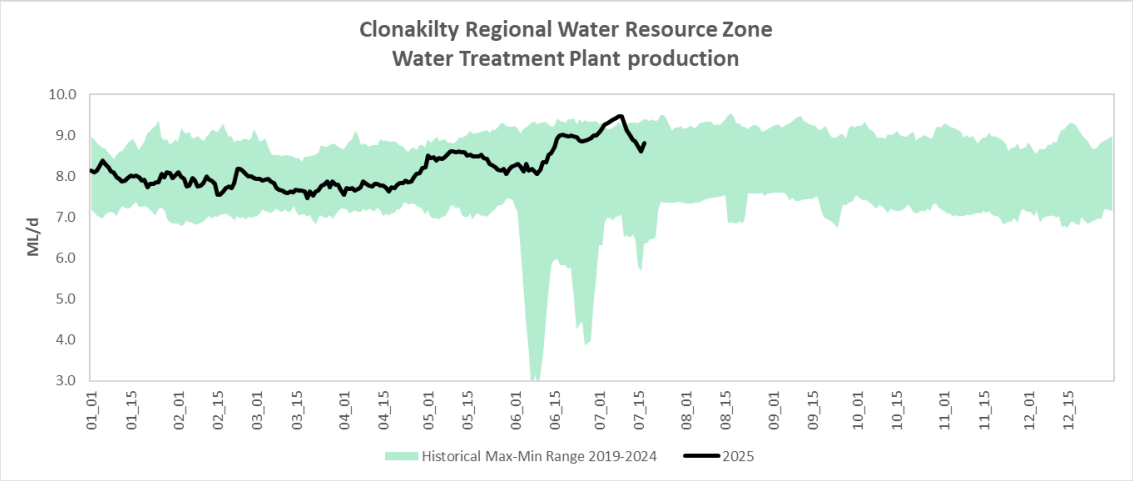


Figure 12 - Clonakilty Regional Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values.

Mallow

Mallow Water Resource Zone provides water to approximately 14,000 customers. The sources of the supply are groundwater wells, an impounding reservoir and the Clyda river. There is an increase in demand in Mallow in 2025 compared to the previous years. Figure 13 below shows peak in the demand in May when we experienced a dry spell and significant increase in demand since the start of June, highest recorded demand.

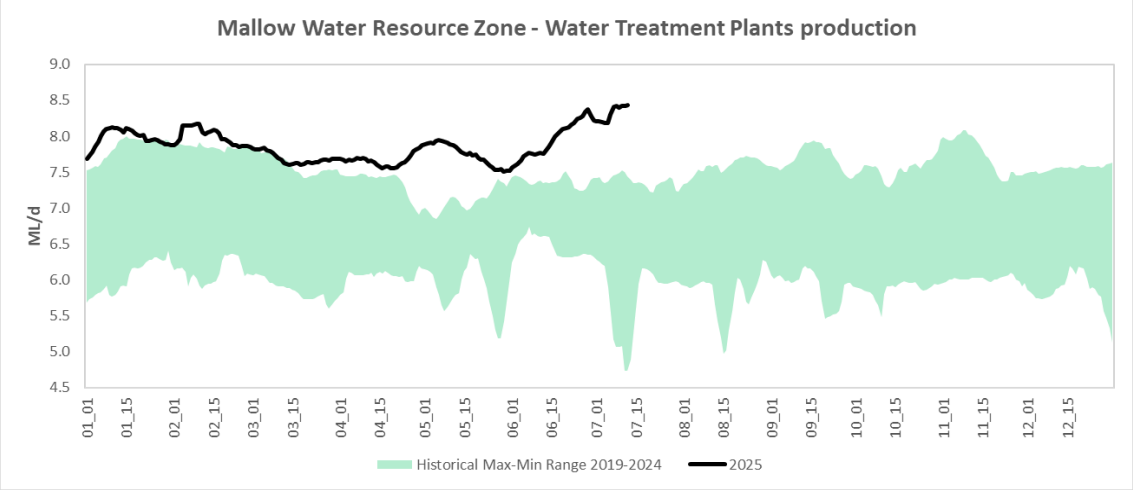


Figure 13 - Mallow Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values.

2.3.2. County Tipperary

In County Tipperary, Uisce Éireann's operations staff are reporting increasing water demand at a number of supplies. In the past week, the demand has increased by 6 ML/d compared to the average demand for this time of the year across the county. There are a number of small sources which are struggling to meet the demand. Tankering is currently ongoing to a number of supplies around the County. Alternative Water Supplies are currently in place at four (4) locations. Increase in demand in Clonmel, and Galtee Regional supplies are summarised below.

Galtee Regional

Galtee Regional Water Resource Zone provides water to approximately 17,000 customer. The sources of the supply are two (2) streams, a spring and two (2) groundwater wells. The schemes supply a vast rural area of south west Tipperary. The demand in the area is above the range of the historic water treatment plants production since mid-January 2025. Peak demand was experienced in early May

during the dry spell. There has been a steady increase in demand since the peak demand in May.

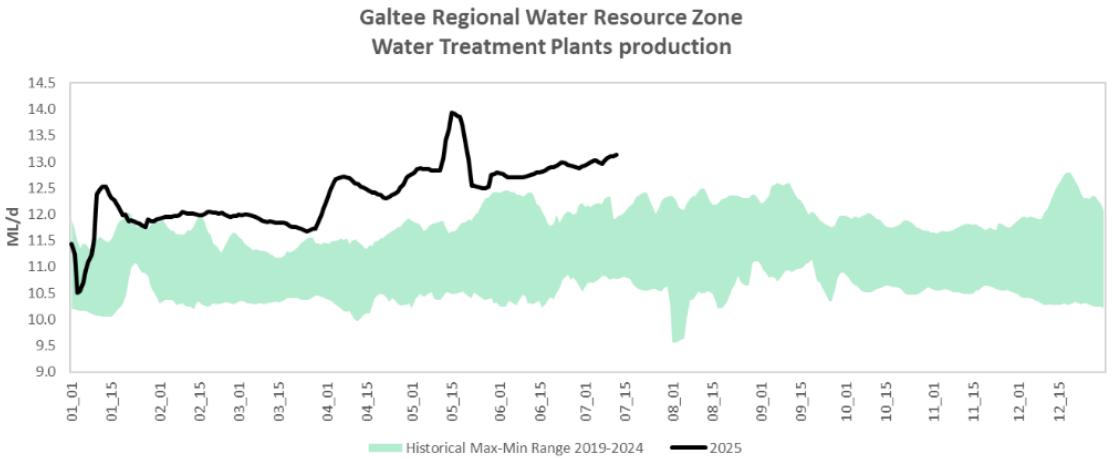


Figure 14 - Galtee Regional Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values.

There is a severe risk to the water supply. The two streams supplying Rossadrehid Water Treatment Plant, which is the biggest water treatment plant supplying the scheme are currently experiencing low flow conditions and without significant rainfall the volume available for abstraction from these sources is likely to become constrained. This will have a negative impact on water availability and will potentially lead to restrictions and/or water outages across this water supply. As the network is rural and covers a large geographic area, restoring the water supply may take up to one week.

2.3.3. County Waterford

The demand in county Waterford is the upper band for this time of the year. There are many small groundwater water supplies across county Waterford which are reporting reduced groundwater levels and struggle to supply their areas, even without the increase in demand. Uisce Éireann's operations staff are reporting increased incidents of borehole pumps cutting out and more alarms indicating groundwater resources are being stressed. In many of the smaller groundwater supplies, with limited or no storage facilities, demand increases are restricted by raw water availability. The severe water supply risk to East Waterford Water Resource Zone is summarised below.

East Waterford

East Waterford Water Resource Zone provides water to approximately 75,000 customers. The water supply is vast and provides supply to Waterford City, Tramore, Dunmore East, Passage East, Cheekpoint, and Kilmeaden. The source of the supply are two (2) river abstractions, on the River Mahon and River Clodiagh, and the Ballyshunnock impounding reservoir. The demand in East Waterford in 2025 is on the upper band of the Water Treatment Plant production range. There has been a significant increase in demand in May during the dry spell and significant increase in demand in early July as outlined in Figure 15 below. There is a severe risk to the water supply. Ballyshunnock impounding reservoir is currently not used as a source of supply due to the low reservoir level and an algae bloom. The rivers Mahon and Clodagh are currently experiencing low flow conditions and without significant rainfall the volume available for abstraction from these sources is likely to become constrained. This will have a negative impact on water availability and will potentially lead to restrictions and/or water outages across this water supply.

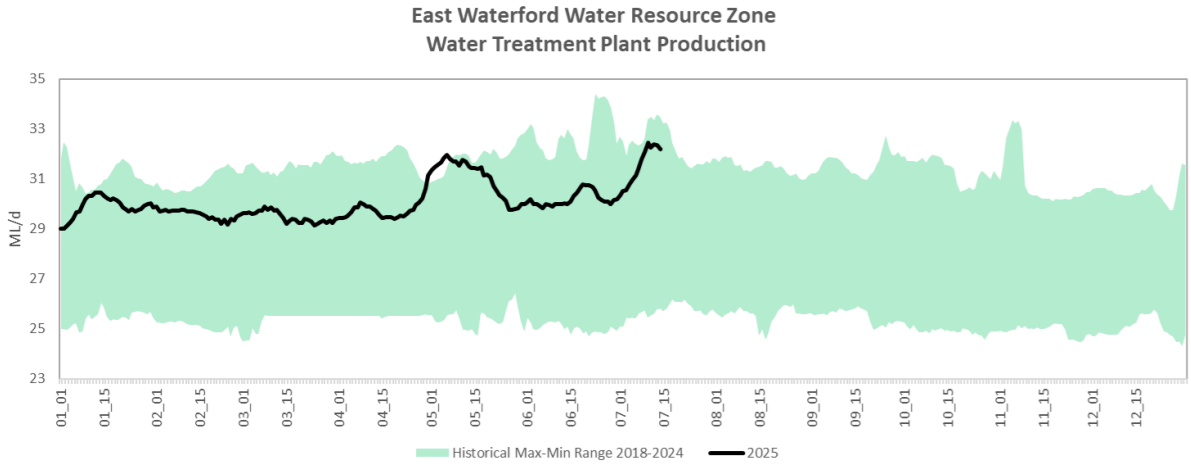


Figure 15 - East Waterford Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values.

2.3.4. County Wexford

Uisce Éireann's operations staff are reporting a sharp increase in water demand at a number of supplies across county Wexford. In the past week, the demand has increased by 5 ML/d compared to the average demand for this time of the year across the county. Increase in demand in Wexford Town and Fardystown, and Gorey supplies are summarised below.

Wexford Town and Fardystown

Wexford Town and Fardystown Water Resource Zone provide water to approximately 40,000 customers. Wexford Town water supply is supplying Wexford Town itself. Fardystown water supply supplies a vast rural area south of Wexford Town including coastal areas and Rosslare. Wexford Town is supplied from two (2) Water Treatment Plans (WTP). Newtown WTP is supplied from the River Sow and Coolree Impounding Reservoir. Mayglass WTP is supplied from the Mayglass groundwater wells. There is an existing interconnection between Newtown and Mayglass Water Treatment Plans. Mayglass Water Treatment Plan also currently supplements neighboring South Regional (Taylorstown Water Treatment Plan) water supply as the flow in the river which supplies the scheme is low.

Demand has been increasing steadily across the supply since January 2025, with more frequent peaking events compared to demand in 2024. There are a number of limiting factors considered for the supply including available hydrological yield of our sources and network constraints.

The demand graph for Wexford Town and Fardystown was developed as a result of ongoing drought planning work in this Water Resource Zone, where we have produced a more detailed demand analysis. Figure 16 outlines the demand pattern for Wexford Town and Fardystown for 2024 and 2025. Figure 16 demonstrates that demand has significantly increased in Wexford Town and Fardystown since May 2025 with a further spike in demand observed during the recent heatwave weather.

The Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann is taking place in Wexford first week in August, the same increase in demand we observed last year could present a risk to supply. Therefore, it is critical to reduce demand ahead of the start of Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann .

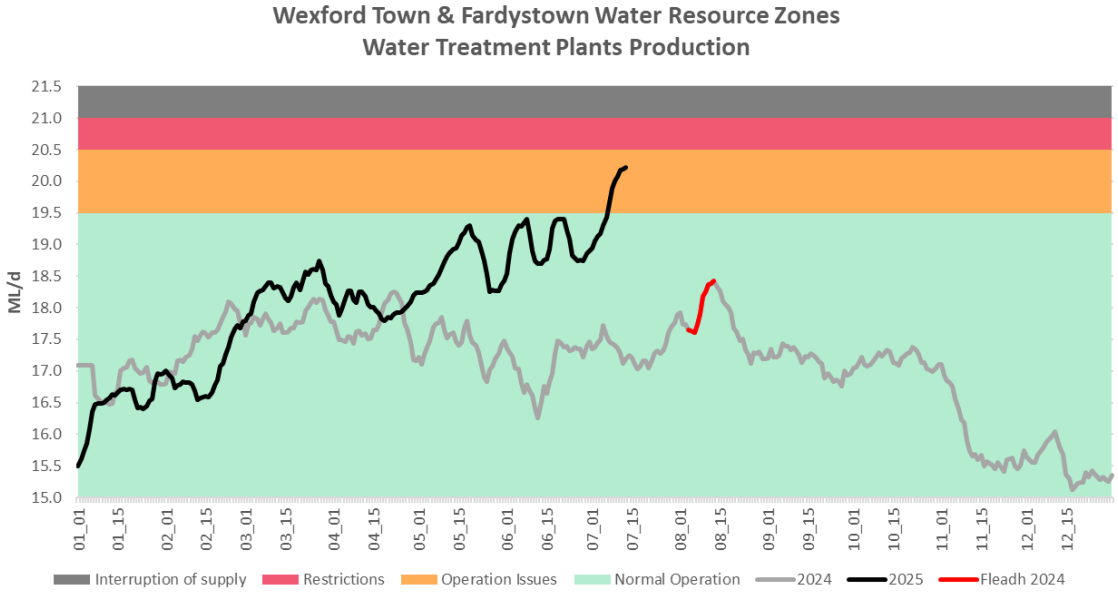


Figure 16 - Wexford Town and Fardystown Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values, with the effect of the Fleadh in 2024 depicted

Gorey

Gorey Water Resource Zone provides water to approximately 22,000 customers. There has been a significant increase in demand since the start of 2025 in Gorey. Figure 17 shows demand in 2025 is at its highest recorded since 2019 and it is currently trending above 10 Ml/d. The sources of water for Gorey supply are two (2) river abstractions and a wellfield. The river sources are affected by the reduced flow and the groundwater level is significantly lower than normal for this time of year following a drier than average autumn, winter and spring. The increase in demand in late June also corresponds to holiday season and good weather in the first two weeks of July. Gorey Water Resource Zone also provides supply to Courtown and other areas along coast which are popular tourist destinations.

An increase in demand has put further pressure on the network. Nighttime restrictions were introduced in Gorey on the 11th and 12th July in an attempt to reduce usage and maintain a daytime supply.

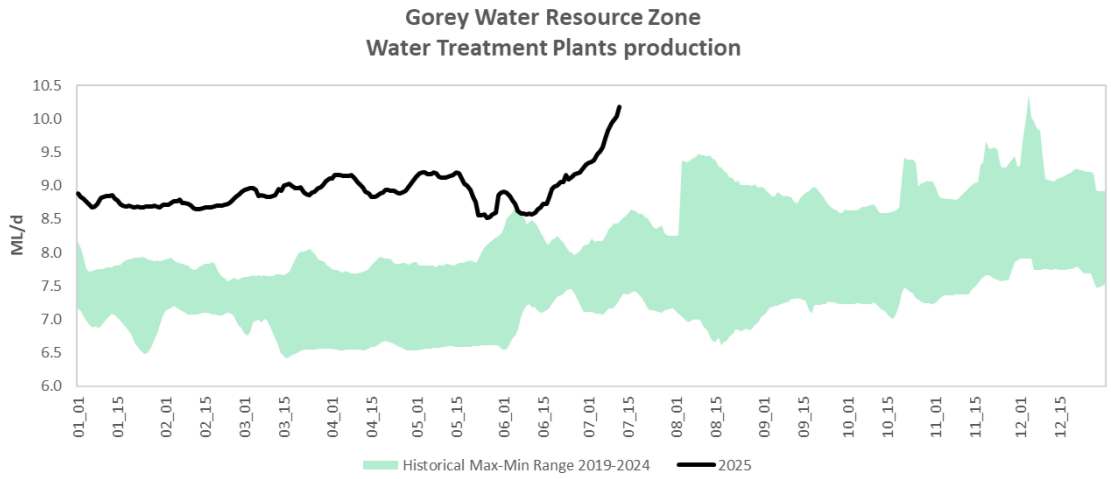


Figure 17 - Gorey Water Resource Zone water Treatment Plant Production compared to historical Max-Min values.

2.3.5. Actions Taken by Uisce Éireann to address Supply Demand Balance in counties Cork, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford

Uisce Éireann is closely monitoring the water demand in Cork, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford supplies and has taken a number of actions to maintain supply at critical sites as follows:

- In areas where the availability of raw water is continuing to fall or where the sources are failing to replenish, Uisce Éireann is optimising and managing available sources where possible to protect continuity of supply.
- Uisce Éireann is currently relying on tankering in water from other sites to support customers in Ballyhogue (Wexford); Coalbrook, Commons, and Dualla (Tipperary); Goleen, Nohoval and Whitechurch (Cork).
- Nighttime water restrictions have been introduced at several of our sites, namely at Ballyhogue (Wexford); Ballylaneen, Coolboa, and Cappoquin (Waterford); Clonakilty (Cork); Tullohea (Tipperary)
- Tankering into reservoirs in Coalbrook, Commons and Dualla (Tipperary) Water Supply Schemes
- Alternative Water Supplies (AWS) and tankers are in place at the following locations due to demand/increased risk of drought impacting a cluster of properties in these areas constantly suffering from low pressure and water outages:
    - Coalbrook (Tipperary) – Tankering to reservoir to supplement the supply. Alternative Water Supply is in place for Earlshill and Kilbraugh.
    - Fethard (Tipperary) – Low pressure is experienced in some parts of scheme due to reduction in available raw water and increase in demand. IBC provided at Silverfort Cross.
    - Dualla Tipperary - low reservoir level and increase in demand. Tankering to the reservoir to supplement the supply. IBC provided at Killastafford Cross.
    - Ardfinnan - Newchapel, Knocklofty (Tipperary)
    - Dursey Island (Cork), Do Not Consume Notice is in place.
    - Johnstown (Cork) – groundwater source is low and AWS is required.
- Alternative sources identified for the following water supplies
    - Pollavanogue (Clonmel) – alternative source brought in to supplement the supply (Tipperary)
    - Glenary (Clonmel) – alternative brought in to supplement the supply (Tipperary)
    - Tullohea –pending outcome of sampling (Tipperary)

Press Releases

- 15th May 2025 - Uisce Éireann appealing to communities across Cork to reduce water usage
- 18th June 2025 - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in Co Waterford to help reduce water use.
- 20th June 2025 - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public across West Tipperary to help reduce water use
- 2nd July 2025 - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in the Cahernacrin area, Bantry to reduce water use
- 3rd July 2025 - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in East Cork to help conserve water following a period of high demand
- 8th July 2025
    - Appeal to customers in Clonakilty to conserve water
    - Uisce Éireann appeals to customers in Taylorstown and Gorey to help conserve water
- 9th July 2025
    - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public across Tipperary to help reduce water use.
    - Summer Water Conservation campaign launch
- 10th July 2025 - Uisce Éireann issues National appeal to conserve water
- 11th July 2025
    - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in Co Waterford to help reduce water use
    - Uisce Éireann introduces nighttime restrictions in Gorey to maintain water supply
    - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in Mallow to reduce water use following period of high demand

- 14th July 2025 - Uisce Éireann appeals to the public in Co Wexford to reduce water use

Media Interviews

- 9th July 2025, Newstalk radio podcast: Hold your hoses and conserve water!
- 9th July 2025, RTE news interview: Call to conserve water as areas in 12 counties under 'drought status'
- 9th July 2025, Today FM: Last Words with Matt Cooper podcast on water conservation

Website and Social Media Campaigns

- All press releases relating to water conservation were published on water.ie on same date as issued to media.
- Summer Water Conservation campaign launched 10th July 2025.

Elected Representatives

- All press releases relating to water conservation appeals were circulated to Oireachtas members and councillors via the Local Representative Support Desk.

Summary: Despite Uisce Éireann's operational actions and communications campaigns, there has not been a reduction in the demand for water. The increase in demand is a mix of tourism, domestic water usage and agricultural need. The raw water availability at our sources across Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford continues to decrease with the lack of rainfall, even with mitigation actions in place. Uisce Éireann must take all reasonable steps to ensure that we can conserve water to reduce risks to the public water supply and ensure that we can limit any potential impact on the environment. The measures recommended for this WCO were successful in reducing demand in previous WCOs in 2018, 2020 and 2022. It is now of extreme importance to take steps to suppress water demand for non-essential purposes across Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford and protect our water supplies to allow for river flows, lake levels and groundwater levels to recover and to ensure we can maintain supplies throughout summer and autumn time.

3. Outlook for the Month Ahead

The latest Met Éireann 4-week outlook for Ireland (issued 11th July) notes that above average temperatures and changeable and unsettled rainfall conditions are predicted for Week 1 (14th – 20th July). Week 2 (21st – 27th July) will bring a more mixed weather outlook with good dry periods forecasted. There is a less clear signal for Week 3 (28th July – 3rd August) but temperatures are likely to be around climatological average and rainfall totals are projected to be slightly above the seasonal norm. Week 4 (4th August – 10th August) is indicated to be more unsettled with above average rainfall predicted but temperatures likely to stay around seasonal average.

Based on the latest Met Éireann monthly outlook, rainfall conditions could return to normal and even above normal in the weeks ahead. The forecasted rainfall amounts may increase river flows immediately following rainfall but will not improve river baseflows or groundwater levels. These will only improve following sustained rainfall leading to recharge of the aquifers and reduction of the Soil Moisture Deficit.

Unless alleviated by a prolonged period of significantly above average levels, there could potentially be a range of difficulties across our water supplies. Rainfall for July is currently trending below the LTA, with all stations in the region reporting between 10-30% of their LTA (based on provisional data from Met Éireann for 15th July 2025).

The low levels at our sources are compounded by increased demand in the region. It is likely that this risk to our water supplies will only be exacerbated as we continue to see the warmer than normal weather conditions coming into summer, and with an expected increase in demand for potable water due to the Fleadh Cheoil na hÉireann being held in the region.

Summary: The weather and climatic outlook would suggest that rainfall conditions could return to average. However, it is not likely that this predicted rainfall amount would be sufficient to put these our sources in a notably better position as we move into the early autumn period when they would historically experience an increased drop in levels from drier/warmer weather.

4. Additional Actions Required

In an effort to prevent or contain the extent of outages over the next weeks and months, Uisce Éireann proposes to exercise its powers under Section 56(16) of the Water Supply Act 2007 (as amended), to make an order prohibiting certain water usage to cover the affected areas of County Tipperary, County Waterford, County Wexford and County Cork (excluding Cork City)Click or tap here to enter text.. The aim of such an order is to suppress demand – thus saving water – through the prohibition of certain non-essential activities for a specified period. It is proposed that the Order made under section 56(16) should provide for the prohibition of the following uses of water:

Use of water drawn through a hosepipe or similar apparatus for the purpose of:

I. watering a garden
II. cleaning a private motor-vehicle using a domestic hosepipe
III. cleaning a private leisure boat
IV. filling or maintaining a domestic swimming or paddling pool (except when using hand held containers filled directly from a tap)
V. filling or maintaining a domestic pond (excluding fish ponds)
VI. filling or maintaining an ornamental fountain (with the exception of such use for commercial purposes)
VII. filling or replenishing an artificial pond, lake or similar application.

These are identical to the prohibitions that were introduced in 2018, 2020 and 2022 and is currently in place in the Kells/Oldcastle (Co Meath, Milford (Co Donegal), and Mullingar (Co Westmeath) areas. In 2018, 2020 and 2022 such prohibitions, along with further water restrictions, were shown to reduce water demand. The specific use prohibitions involve the prohibition of certain non-essential customer use and will help to ensure that all customers receive continuity of water supply over this difficult period, as far as possible.

These measures apply to both domestic and non-domestic users equally and are a more equitable and controlled way of suppressing demand compared to wide scale outages that tend to disproportionately impact certain areas of the network, or vulnerable users who have difficulty sourcing water.

It is my opinion that the proposed Order should be effective from the date it is made initially for a period of seven and a half weeks. The seven and a half week duration is reflective of the current condition of the sources, where the river flows and groundwater levels are at the lower extremes of historical conditions for this time of year. Even after this period if there is a return to average rainfall

conditions, it will take a considerable period for some sources to replenish. On that basis it may be necessary to extend the duration of the proposed Order (or extend the scope of the proposed Order to additional parts of the country).

In order to enforce these powers, as per section 56(17) of the Water Services Act 2007 (as amended), Uisce Éireann must give public notice of its intention to make an order, and specify the period for which the order will remain in force, by publishing an advertisement in a newspaper and causing notification of the proposed Order to be broadcast on radio or television. Section 56(16) does not specify any notice period. Having regard to this, a reasonable notice period will be given. The notice period will give consideration to the extent and/or likelihood of the drought problem, the restriction of non-essential activities, and the fact that unless this action is taken and demand is not reduced, it is inevitable that there will continue to be a likelihood of serious deficiencies of water available for distribution, and potential widespread supply failure and large outages.

Continuous monitoring of the situation will be undertaken by Uisce Éireann, to ensure the specific use prohibitions order is only enforced for as long as is necessary.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

At present (18th July 2025) the European Drought Observatory (EDO) classifies the majority of Ireland as under either Drought Watch, Warning or Alert. This has been the case for much of the country since the start of the 2025, based on a significantly drier than average autumn and winter 2024/2025 period, following directly into an exceptionally warm and dry spring 2025 period.

Due to the lack of rainfall over several months, followed by high temperatures and corresponding drought conditions being experienced across the parts of the country, since early April 2025 Uisce Éireann has experienced a number of difficulties in relation to shortages in the public water supply.

In response to this, in early May 2025, Uisce Éireann announced a Water Conservation Order for the following public supplies to safeguard the water supply during summer months: Kells/Oldcastle (Co Meath), Milford (Co Donegal), and Mullingar (Co Westmeath). In June 2025, Uisce Éireann announced an extension of these three Orders until 4th August 2025 with possibility of further extension.

Existing water sources are already under severe pressure with water levels continuing to fall. Uisce Éireann has carried out practical measures to reduce demand for water in County Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford. Also, a large media campaign on water conservation is ongoing, in an effort to reduce demand voluntarily. However, the situation remains serious, and Uisce Éireann must take all reasonable steps to ensure that we can conserve water to reduce risks to the public water supply.

Given that;

- the prevailing weather conditions as set out in this report
- increase in demand across most of our supply or risk of outages due to reduced raw water availability
- it is considered that prolonged period of significant rainfall are required for the sources in the area to recover,
- and, there is indication that an average amount of rain is forecast in the coming 4 weeks with above average temperature.

It is essential that a usage prohibition order is introduced now in Counties Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford to ensure that we can mitigate against the ongoing risk of failure in the public water supply over the coming months.

It is proposed that the prohibition order should run for a period of seven and a half weeks from the date it is made so as to seek to allow raw water sources to recover. If it is possible to lift the proposed order (or lift the proposed order in certain areas of the Country) before the specified period expires, having regard to prevailing weather conditions, availability of water resources and reduction in demand, this will be done. Equally, it may be necessary to extend the specified period for the entire Country (or for specific areas of the Country) for a further period and/or to other water uses, should the prevailing conditions continue.

Recommendations:

- **Seek board approval to immediately use powers under section 56(16) of the Water Services Act 2007 (as amended) to introduce**
  An order to prohibit certain water usage in the Counties Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford, for a seven and a half-week period as from when the order is made. The non-essential high water use activities to be the subject matter of the order are as specified in section 5 above.
- **To develop and advertise all necessary advertisements and notifications under section 56(17).**
- **To stipulate that these prohibitions be maintained for a period of seven and half weeks as from the date of the order and that it is a criminal offence under section 56(18) not to comply with an order served pursuant to section 56(16).**
- **To apply these prohibitions in Counties Cork (excluding Cork City), Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford.**

Appendix 1 – Public Water Supplies and Settlements Impacted

County	Supply	Settlement
Cork	Adrigole	
Cork	Aghabullogue	
Cork	Allihies	
Cork	Allow Regional	Dromina, Liscarroll, Milford, Freemount
Cork	Ard Na Killy Ridge	
Cork	Ballinagree	
Cork	Ballinamona	
Cork	Ballincurrig_Lisgoold	
Cork	Ballingeary	Béal Átha An Ghaorthaidh
Cork	Ballyclough & Mount North	Ballyclogh
Cork	Ballyhooly	Kilworth, Ballyhooly, Kildorrery
Cork	Ballykilty	
Cork	Ballymacoda	Ballymacoda
Cork	Ballymakeera	Baile Mhic Íre
Cork	Ballynoe	Ballynoe
Cork	Ballyshoneen	
Cork	Ballyvadonna	
Cork	Ballyverane	
Cork	Bandon Regional	Bandon, Ballineen-Enniskean
Cork	Banteer	Banteer, Rathcoole
Cork	Bantry	Bantry
Cork	Bayview	
Cork	Bilberry	
Cork	Boherascrub	
Cork	Bottlehill	
Cork	Bweeng	Bweeng
Cork	Caheragh	
Cork	Cahermore	
Cork	Cape Clear	
Cork	Carrigcleena	
Cork	Carrignadoura	
Cork	Carrignavar	Carrignavar
Cork	Castletown Ballyagran Water Supply	
Cork	Castletownbere	Castletownbere
Cork	Castletownroche	Castletownroche
Cork	Castlewrixon	
Cork	Charleville / Doneraile	Rathluirc (Charleville), Buttevant,Doneraile, Churchtown, Newtown, Shanballymore
Cork	Clashanamid	
Cork	Clonakilty	Clonakilty,Courtmacsherry,Rosscarbery,Timoleague
Cork	Clondrohid	Clondrohid
Cork	Cloyne	Cloyne,Aghada-Farsid-Rostellan,Shanagarry

County	Supply	Settlement
Cork	Conna Regional	Rathcormac,Glenville,Conna,Castlelyons, Bridebridge
Cork	Coolagown	
Cork	Coolineagh	
Cork	Coolyhane	
Cork	Coppeen	
Cork	Corbally	
Cork	Crookhaven	
Cork	Crookstown	
Cork	Crosterra	
Cork	Cullen	
Cork	Donoughmore	
Cork	Drinagh	
Cork	Dromahane / Kilcolman / Cois Tobair	Drommahane
Cork	Dromore Bantry	
Cork	Dungourney	
Cork	Dunmanway	Dunmanway
Cork	Durrus	Durrus
Cork	Dursey Island	
Cork	Fermoy	Fermoy, Clondulane
Cork	Glanworth /Ballykenley/Johnstown	Glanworth
Cork	Glenduff	
Cork	Glengarriff	Glengarriff
Cork	Glenleigh	
Cork	Goleen	
Cork	Gortnagreige	
Cork	Gortnaskehy	
Cork	Grenagh	Grenagh
Cork	Inch	
Cork	Inchigeelagh	Inchigeelagh
Cork	Johnstown	
Cork	Kealkill	
Cork	Kilbrin Garran an Darra	
Cork	Kilcorney	
Cork	Kilcraheen	
Cork	Kilcrohane	Kilcrohane
Cork	Killavullen	Killavullen
Cork	Killeagh	Killeagh
Cork	Kilmagnier	
Cork	Kilmurry (Mitchelstown)	
Cork	Kilnagurteen (Macroom)	
Cork	Kilnamartyra	
Cork	Knockadoon	
Cork	Knockanevin	

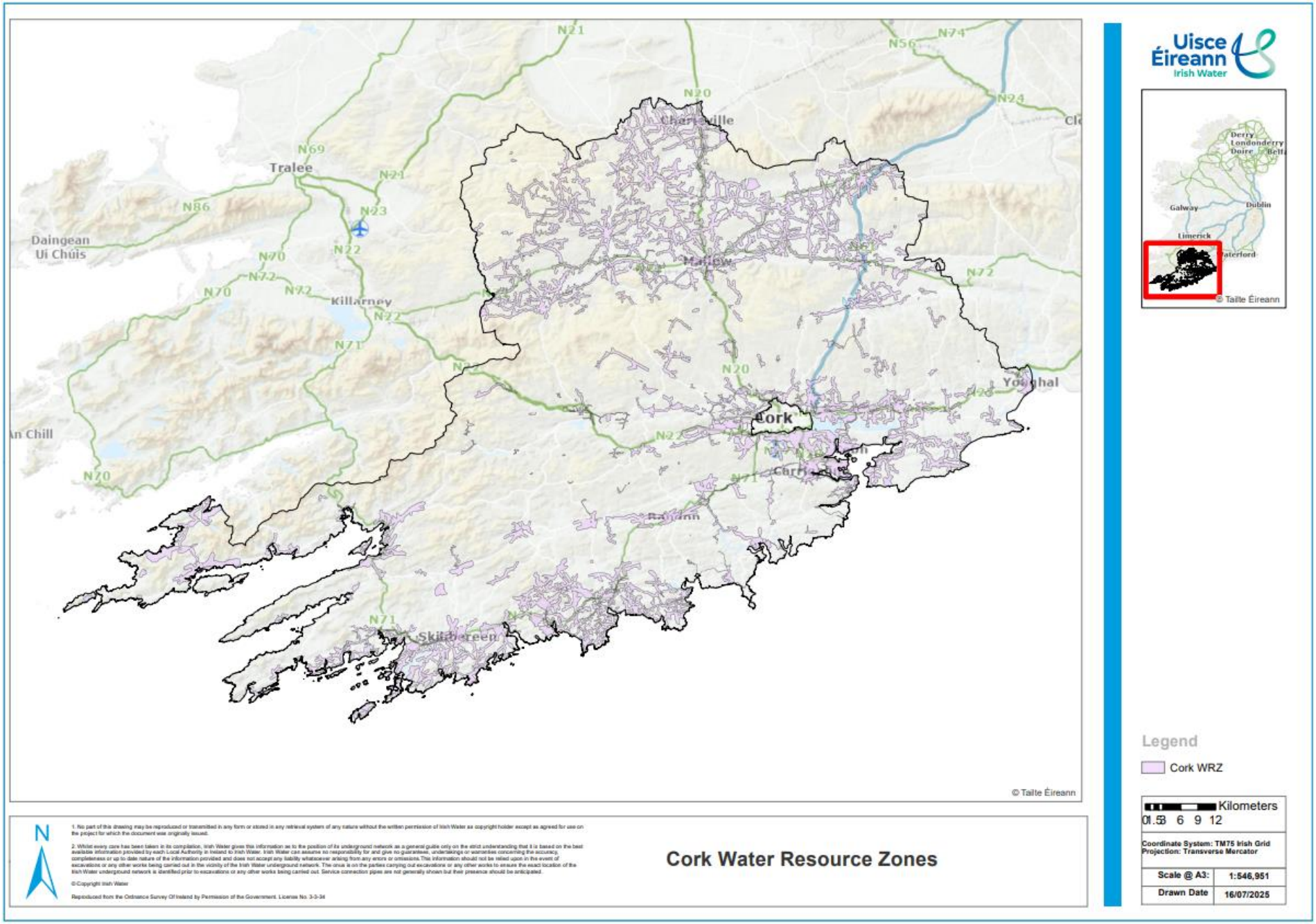
County	Supply	Settlement
Cork	Knockanleigh	
Cork	Knockburden	
Cork	Knockdrumaclough	
Cork	Knockeragh	
Cork	Knoppogue	
Cork	Labbamollogga	
Cork	Lombardstown Glantane	
Cork	Lyre	Lyre
Cork	Lyre Clonakilty	
Cork	Macroney	
Cork	Macroom	Macroom
Cork	Mallow	Mallow, New Twopothouse
Cork	Midleton	Midleton
Cork	Millstreet	Millstreet
Cork	Minane Bridge	
Cork	Mitchelstown	Mitchelstown
Cork	Mogeely	Castlemartyr, Knockglass, Mogeely
Cork	Monaparson	
Cork	Monee & Knockabrack	
Cork	Mountain Barracks	
Cork	Newcestown	
Cork	Newmarket	Kanturk, Newmarket, Boherbue, Castlemagner, Ballydesmond, Knocknagree, Kilbrin
Cork	Nohoval	
Cork	Rahan	
Cork	Ratharoon	
Cork	Reenmeen West	
Cork	Roberts Cove	
Cork	Rockchapel	
Cork	Rylane	
Cork	Skahanagh	
Cork	Skibbereen	Drimoleague, Baltimore, Ballydehob, Leap, Castletownshend, Skibbereen, Schull, Unionhall
Cork	Stagmount	
Cork	Stoneview Blarney	
Cork	Strawhall	
Cork	Tarelton	
Cork	Tibbotstown	Carrigtwohill, Knockraha
Cork	Toormore	
Cork	Toureen _Derry	
Cork	Vicarstown	
Cork	Walshtown	
Cork	Whiddy Island	
Cork	Whitechurch	Whitechurch
Cork	Whitegate Regional	Midleton, Whitegate, Ballycotton, Saleen

County	Supply	Settlement
Cork	Youghal Regional	Youghal
Tipperary	Ahenny	
Tipperary	Ardfinnan Regional	Cahir, Ardfinnan, Ballyclerahan, Newcastle, Lisronagh
Tipperary	Ballinvir	
Tipperary	Ballyknock	
Tipperary	Burncourt Ballylooby	Clogheen, Ballyporeen
Tipperary	Carrick-On-Suir	Carrick-on-Suir
Tipperary	Carrigmore	
Tipperary	Clonmel & Environs	Clonmel
Tipperary	Cloughjordan	Cloughjordan
Tipperary	Coalbrook / Commons	Ballingarry, The Commons
Tipperary	Crehanagh	
Tipperary	Dundrum Regional	Cappawhite, Boherlahan, Dundrum
Tipperary	Fethard & Mullenbawn Regional Public Water Supply	Fethard, Killenaule, Mullinahone, Gortnahoo, Ballynonty, Drangan
Tipperary	Galtee Regional	Cashel, Bansha, Emly, Golden, Monard, Rosegreen, Donaskeigh
Tipperary	Garravoone	
Tipperary	Glengar	
Tipperary	Greyford source to Crotta	Borrisokane
Tipperary	Horse & Jockey PWS	
Tipperary	Kilcash	
Tipperary	Kilcommon/Rearcross	Reardnogy
Tipperary	Littleton PWS	Littleton
Tipperary	Lorrha	
Tipperary	Nenagh	Nenagh, Portroe, Silvermines, Newtown, Toomevara, Puckaun, Dromineer
Tipperary	Newport RWSS	Ballina (Tipperary), Newport
Tipperary	Roscrea	Roscrea
Tipperary	Templederry	
Tipperary	Templemore / Templetuohy	Templemore, Templetuohy
Tipperary	Templetney/Brackford Bridge PWS	Kilsheelan
Tipperary	Terryglass	
Tipperary	Thurles / Borrisoleigh	Thurles, Holycross,Borrisoleigh
Tipperary	Tipperary Town Supply	Tipperary
Tipperary	Tullohea	
Tipperary	Two Mile Borris	Twomileborris
Tipperary	Upperchurch	
Waterford	Adramone / Kilrossanty	Lemybrien
Waterford	Aglish Cul Rua	Aglish
Waterford	Ardmore	Ardmore
Waterford	Ardmore Grange	
Waterford	Ballyguiry	
Waterford	Ballyheaphy	
Waterford	Ballymacarbry	Ballymacarbry

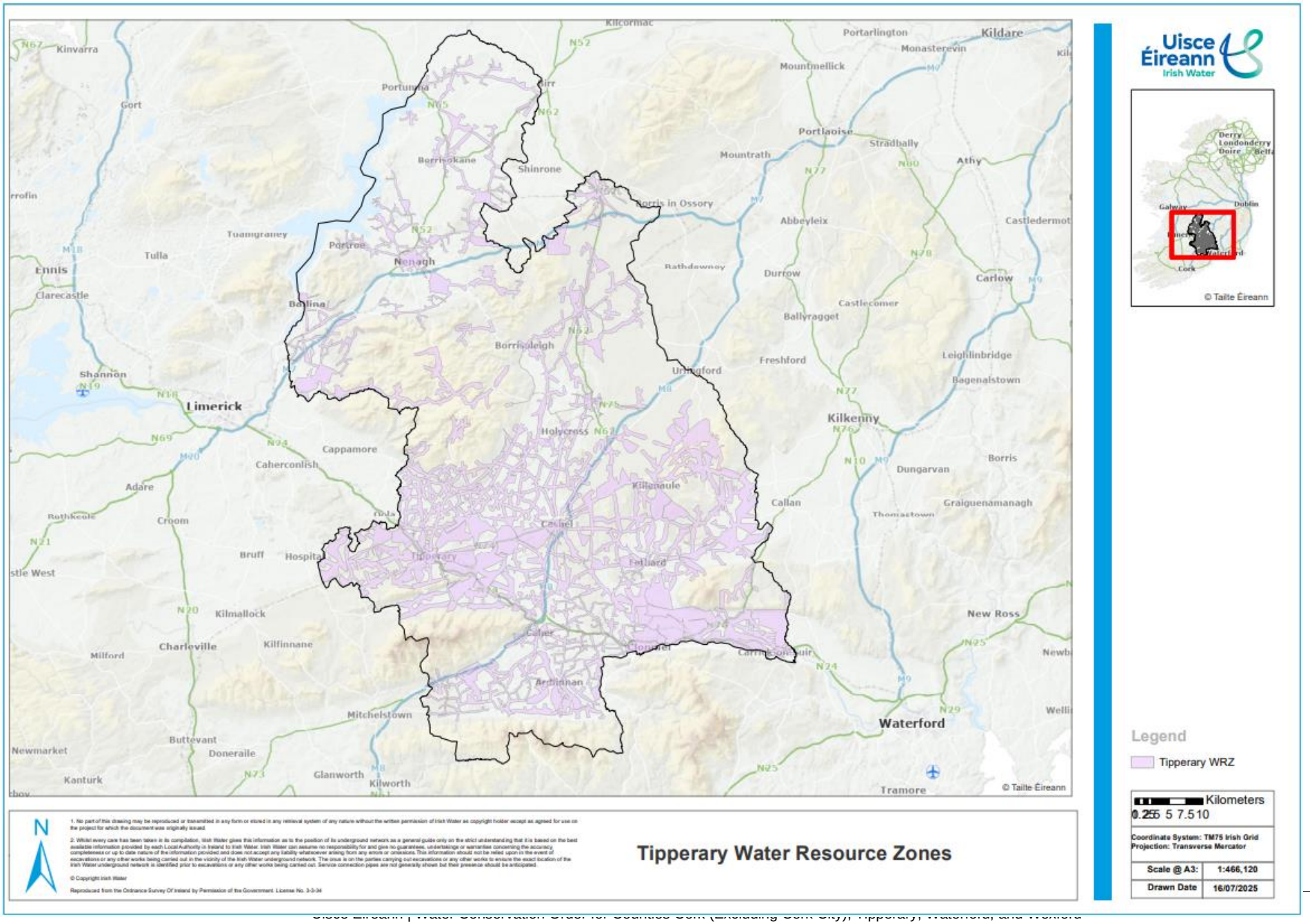
County	Supply	Settlement
Waterford	Ballymoate Upper	
Waterford	Ballynoe / Melleray	
Waterford	Ballyogarty	Kilmacthomas
Waterford	Ballysaggart	
Waterford	Ballyshunnock	
Waterford	Boolavoonteen / Kilcooney / Touraneena	
Waterford	Camphire	
Waterford	Carrigeen	
Waterford	Carrignagower	
Waterford	Carrowgarriff	
Waterford	Clashmore / White Well Laurentum	Clashmore
Waterford	Comeragh	
Waterford	Deelish / Ballinacourty / kilnafrehan	
Waterford	Dungarvan	Dungarvan,Ballinroad,An Rinn
Waterford	Dunhill	Dunhill
Waterford	Dunhill Ballinageeragh	
Waterford	East Waterford Water Supply Scheme	Waterford city and suburbs, Tramore, Dunmore East, Passage East, Cheekpoint, Kilmeaden
Waterford	Faha	
Waterford	Garryahylish	
Waterford	Glenagad	
Waterford	Graiguenageeha	
Waterford	Grallagh	
Waterford	Inchinleamy	
Waterford	Kilbrien	
Waterford	Kill/Ballylaneen	Kill
Waterford	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas
Waterford	Kilmanahan	
Waterford	Kilmore-Kilbeg	
Waterford	Lacken	
Waterford	Liskealty	
Waterford	Lismore / Cappoquin / Ballyduff	Lismore, Cappoquin
Waterford	Lyrenaleara	
Waterford	Modeligo	
Waterford	Monatarrif	
Waterford	Moores Well	
Waterford	Portlaw	Portlaw
Waterford	Poulnagunoge (Waterford)	
Waterford	Rathgormack	
Waterford	Russelstown	
Waterford	Scrahan	
Waterford	Smoore	
Waterford	South Kilkenny	Waterford city and suburbs

County	Supply	Settlement
Waterford	Stradbally	Stradbally
Waterford	Strancally	
Waterford	Tallow	Tallow
Waterford	Tiknock\Tinnabina	
Waterford	Villierstown	Villierstown
Wexford	Ballindaggin	
Wexford	Ballyhogue	Ballyhogue
Wexford	Bree	Bree
Wexford	Bunclody	Bunclody-Carrickduff, Kilmyshall, Kilmyshall
Wexford	Camolin	Camolin
Wexford	Carlow Central Regional	Clonegal
Wexford	Carrigbyrne	Newbawn
Wexford	Clonroche	Clonroche
Wexford	Coolgreany	Coolgreany
Wexford	Davidstown	
Wexford	Enniscorthy	Enniscorthy
Wexford	Fardystown	Wexford, Ballygeary or Rosslare Harbour, Rosslare, Kilrane, Piercetown, Bridgetown, Grahormac, Kilmore Quay, Murntown, Kilmore
Wexford	Ferns Regional	Ferns
Wexford	Glynn	
Wexford	Gorey	Gorey, Courtown Harbour-Riverchapel-Ardamine, Kilmuckeridge or Ford, Ballycanew, Ballyedmond
Wexford	Kiltealy	
Wexford	Marshalstown	
Wexford	Monageer	Ballysimon
Wexford	New Ross	New Ross
Wexford	Raheen	
Wexford	South Regional	Campile, Ballycullane, Fethard-On-Sea, Duncannon, Clongeen, Danescastle, Ballyhack, Arthurstown, Duncormick
Wexford	Sow Regional	Castlebridge-Blackwater, Ballymurn, The Ballagh, Oilgate, Castle Ellis, Oulart
Wexford	Tinahely Regional Supply	
Wexford	Wexford Town	Wexford, Taghmon, Barntown
Wexford	Woodview Drive Adamstown	Adamstown

Appendix 2 – County Cork (Excluding Cork City) Public Water Supply Map



Appendix 3 – County Tipperary Public Water Supply Map



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Tipperary Water Resource Zones

Uisce Éireann
Irish Water

Legend

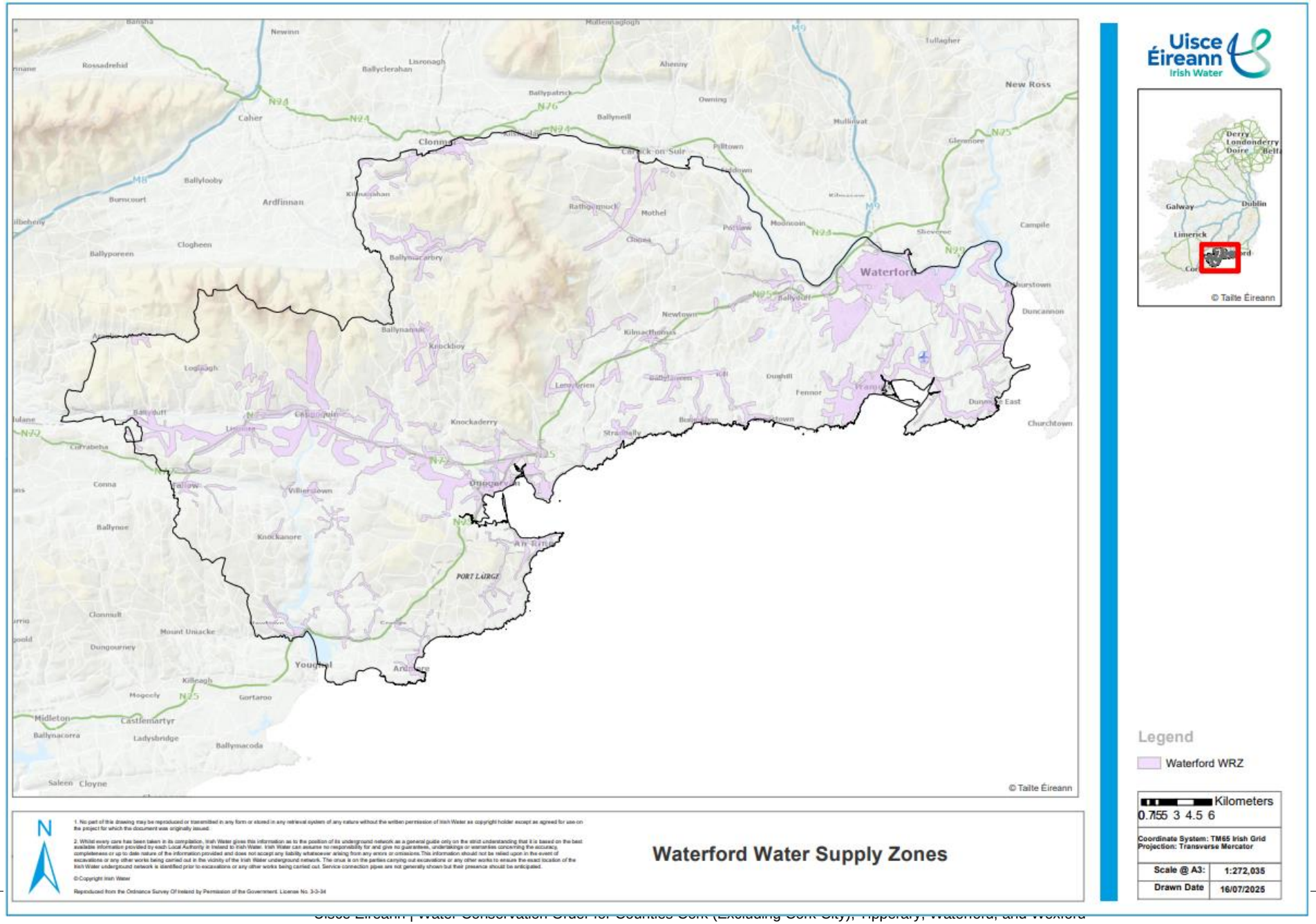
Tipperary WRZ

Kilometers
0 2.5 5 7.5 10

Coordinate System: TM75 Irish Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator

Scale @ A3:	1:466,120
Drawn Date	16/07/2025

Appendix 4 – County Waterford Public Water Supply Map



Appendix 5 – County Wexford Public Water Supply Map