

VERDÉ ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS LTD
HEAD OFFICE
E7 Network Enterprise Park,
Kilcoole,
Co. Wicklow, Ireland.
Tel +353 1 201 1260
www.Verde.ie
VAT No. IE9664296J



ESB Networks,
Engineering & Major Projects,
One Dublin Airport Central,
Dublin Airport,
Cloghran,
Co Dublin.

6th January 2020

Verde Ref: 52458

**RE: Recommended Scope of Work following completion of a Preliminary Site Assessment Report for Sallynoggin Road, Sallynoggin, Co. Dublin.
ESB Site Ref: 26 Deansgrange – Sallynoggin 38 kV**

To Whom it May Concern,

Verde Environmental Consultants (Verde) have prepared this letter to provide detail in relation to future site investigations and risk assessments proposed for the above site. These proposals follow on from the completion of a Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) report which identified potential environmental impacts associated with a cable fluid leak from a power cable on Sallynoggin Road, Sallynoggin, Co. Dublin (ESB Site Ref: 26 Deansgrange – Sallynoggin 38 kV) in Verde's updated report dated 6th March 2020

As you are aware the March 2020 PSA report was completed in response to an ESB electricity cable fluid leak, predominantly comprising linear alkyl benzenes (LAB) with an estimated loss volume of 3,468 litres (l) lost to ground from the leak point over a period of twenty-four months. The leak was reported to have started in March 2017 and was repaired in February 2019. The known leak point (ESB Ref: 26) is located inside the car park boundary wall of a commercial premises that runs parallel to the Sallynoggin Road.

At the time of reporting, Irish Water have examined all available drinking water quality sample data and have concluded that there is no evidence that COPCs from the leak site have infiltrated the local drinking water supply. This evaluation is based on a review of all samples taken from customer-points, between 2014 and 2019; which showed no evidence that the COPCs (PAHs and Benzenes) were present in the water supply at levels above drinking water standards (PAHs: 0.1µg/L; Benzene: 1.0µg/L). These results (which are from samples taken at the customer tap) would not indicate that leaks from oil filled cables have contaminated the drinking water supply for these areas, or at least to an extent where any contamination arising has resulted in a breach of the parametric value for PAHs and Benzene



Based on the findings of the site walkover and desk study, consideration of the known cable leak point, identification of contaminants of potential concern (COPC) and their likely fate and transport, a conceptual site model (CSM) was developed. The findings identified that the risk for the majority of the potential pollutant linkages was considered to be low but identified several potential pollutant linkages requiring further investigation and assessment as follows;

- Low/Moderate risk potential for Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) contamination in soils and or groundwater to migrate through preferential pathways such as service ducts, then volatilisation and inhalation by nearby residents and other nearby building users;
- Low risk potential for Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) contamination migration to the underlying aquifer given the possible connection to shallow groundwater through shallow rock in the area indicated by the High vulnerability;
- Low risk potential for Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) contamination leaching to shallow groundwater given the contaminant properties of low mobility and high sorption to soil, with shallow groundwater unlikely to be a viable groundwater resource in the residential urban setting;
- Low risk potential for Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) contamination permeating buried water service pipes and subsequently being ingested by nearby municipal water users;
- No risk potential for Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) contamination migration to nearby surface water features given the absence of a hydrogeological pathway between the leak site and the nearest watercourse; the Monkstown Stream and Dublin Bay, downstream.

Proposed Site Investigation

There is a low/moderate potential Human Health risk from potential LAB volatilisation from soil, groundwater and LNAPL into soil pore spaces (Vapour Phase in unsaturated soils), upward migration into houses and other properties to indoor air and then inhalation. In order to further develop the CSM and determine required remediation, if any, Verde recommend that slit trenches are excavated at leak point or the downgradient area to examine the potential for contamination migration along preferential pathways including the ESB cable route or other service trenches. This site assessment will allow for visual inspection, soil sampling and also tracing contaminant movement along service trenches and in any service trenches leading towards properties. Monitoring for soil, shallow groundwater and air will be assessed and undertaken as required in order to determine any human health risks.

Additional Precautionary Recommendation

Should the slit trenches identify LAB NAPL next to mains water supply pipes, then drinking water samples should be collected, where access has been permitted, to determine whether LAB has permeated through any plastic pipes to contaminant drinking water. It is envisaged that samples will be collected from the properties closest to the identified NAPL locations. Sampling should be undertaken in accordance with sampling best practice documents such as that



produced by the EPA titled “Handbook on implementation for Water Services Authorities for public water supplies”.

It should be noted here that, whilst the current risk rating relating to water supply pipes is currently assessed to be Low, the recommendation to carry out potable water sampling is entirely precautionary in nature. This is not a regular approach but has been included in the event that NAPL is identified during slit trenching investigations.

Revision of Risk Assessment

Following completion of the above scope of work at the Sallynoggin Road site, Sallynoggin, Co. Dublin (ESB Ref: 26 Deansgrange – Sallynoggin 38kV), the results should be used to update the Conceptual Site Model and risk assessment in regard to potential risks to human health, water and ecological receptors. This will determine the necessary next steps such as further investigations and assessments potentially including a Detailed Quantitative Risk Assessment (DQRA) and/or remedial measures/corrective actions required to break the plausible pollutant linkages.

Yours sincerely,


Senior Environmental Consultant


Project Director