MFA
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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Galway County Council

Meelick, Williamstown
Co. Galway F45 FW95

Site Characterisation Assessment Report

April / 2026

0615-MFA-SCA-RP-100-01

DESIGNING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

CIVIL | STRUCTURAL | ROADS | PROJECT MANAGEMENT

APPENDIX A
SITE CHARACTERISATION FORM

APPENDIX A: SITE CHARACTERISATION FORM

File Reference: 0615

1.0 GENERAL DETAILS (From planning application)

Prefix: First Name: Galway County Council Surname:

Address:

Meelick, Williamstown, Co.Galway. F45 FW95

Site Location and Townland:

Meelick, Williamstown, Co.Galway. F45 FW95
ITM Co-ordinates: 559902, 766762

Number of Bedrooms: 2 Maximum Number of Residents: 4

Comments on population equivalent

2 Bedrooms = Maximum Population Equivalent of 4

Proposed Water Supply:

Mains ✓ Private Well/Borehole ☐ Group Well/Borehole ☐

2.0 GENERAL DETAILS (From planning application)

Soil Type, (Specify Type): AminPDPT - Peaty poorly drained mineral (mainly acidic)

Subsoil, (Specify Type): Till derived chiefly from devonian sandstones (Type: TDSs)

Bedrock Type: CDBYLE - Boyle Sandstone Formation

Aquifer Category: Regionally Important | Locally Important LI Poor

Vulnerability: Extreme ☐ High ☐ Moderate ☐ Low ✓

Groundwater Body: E_WE_G_0005 Status Good

Name of Public/Group Scheme Water Supply within 1 km: Uisce Éireann

Source Protection Area: ZOC ☐ SI ☐ SO ☐ Groundwater Protection Response: R1

Presence of Significant Sites (Archaeological, Natural & Historical): None within 250m of the site.

Past experience in the area: Existing dwellings in the area exhibit no characteristics associated with system failures.

Comments:

(Integrate the information above in order to comment on: the potential suitability of the site, potential targets at risk, and/or any potential site restrictions).

The potential targets at risk include groundwater.

The site appears to be potentially suitable for a standard on-site treatment system, provided that trial hole and percolation data are satisfactory. It must meet the requirements for an R1 groundwater response - meaning it is acceptable, subject to adherence to normal good practice, including system selection, construction, operation, and maintenance in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice for Domestic Waste Water Treatment System (DWWTS).

Note: Only information available at the desk study stage should be used in this section.

3.0 ON-SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Visual Assessment

Landscape Position: The site is located on relatively flat land. Site has a gentle elevation change from west to east.

Slope: Steep (>1:5) ☐ Shallow (1:5-1:20) ☐ Relatively Flat (<1:20) ☑

Slope Comment: Gentle Slope

Surface Features within a minimum of 250m (Distance To Features Should Be Noted In Metres)

Houses:

2 No. Houses within 250m of this site.

Existing Land Use:

Existing dwelling house is vacant as of January 2025. Storm Éowyn caused severe damage to the structure, lifting the roof off the building allowing for water ingress.

Vegetation Indicators:

Grasses.

Groundwater Flow Direction: Potentially West to East (ground slopes down in the direction).

Ground Condition:

Ground was dry and firm under foot.

Site Boundaries:

Site boundaries are made up of a combination of masonry walls and hedgerows with a section of trees near the rear of the dwelling. Access road is located at the northeast of the property.

3.0 ON-SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Visual Assessment (contd.)

Roads:

L2201 Meelick road is adjacent the property. Local access road comes off the L2201, allowing for access to the property. L2201 continues northwards to join the R360. In a southbound direction, the L2201 joins up to the R362.

Outcrops (Bedrock And/Or Subsoil):

None within 250m of the site.

Surface Water Ponding:

None identified on the day of the test.

Lakes:

Polleagh Lake located approx. 2.4km from the site.

Beaches/Shellfish Areas:

N/A

Wetlands:

Meelick Knockauns Cutifadda Cutiover Complex located approx. 300m east from the site.
Meelick Ballinphull Cutover Bogs located approx. 400m west from the site.

Karst Features:

None within 250m of this site.

Watercourses/Streams:*

Streams within 250m of the site.

*Note and record water level

3.0 ON-SITE ASSESSMENT

3.1 Visual Assessment (contd.)

Drainage Ditches:*

Drainage Ditch within 150m of the site.

Springs:*

None identified on site. None within 250m of this site as per GSI Mapping.

Wells:*

None identified on site. None within 250m of this site as per GSI Mapping.
Well located approx. 1.6km from the site, used for agricultural and domestic purposes.

Comments:
(Integrate the information above in order to comment on: the potential suitability of the site, potential targets at risk, the suitability of the site to treat the wastewater and the location of the proposed system within the site).

- The site appears suitable for on-site wastewater treatment.
- The size of the site may affect the type of on-site wastewater treatment.
- Groundwater is the potential target at risk.
- The ground was firm and dry underfoot, indicating free drainage.
- The site has a very gentle slope, descending towards the east.

*Note and record water level

3.2 Trial Hole (should be a minimum of 2.1m deep (3m for regionally important aquifers))

To avoid any accidental damage, a trial hole assessment or percolation tests should not be undertaken in areas which are at or adjacent to significant sites, (e.g. NHAs, SACs, SPAs, and/or Archaeological etc.), without prior advice from National Parks and Wildlife Service or the Heritage Service.

Depth of trial hole (m): 2.1

Depth from ground surface to bedrock (m) (if present): N/A

Depth from ground surface to water table (m) (if present): N/A

Depth of water ingress: N/A

Rock type (if present): N/A

Date and time of excavation: 26-Mar-2026 12:10

Date and time of examination: 25-Mar-2026 12:17

Depth of Surface and Subsurface Percolation Tests	Soil/Subsoil Texture & Classification**	Plasticity and dilatancy***	Soil Structure	Density/ Compactness	Colour****	Preferential flowpaths
0.1 m	Topsoil	Slightly plastic	Granular/rooted	Soft to firm	Dark Brown	Roots/root channels
0.2 m						
0.3 m	Clayey silt	Plastic	Cohesive	Firm to stiff	Yellow brown	Root channels and stone interfaces
0.4 m						
0.5 m						
0.6 m						
0.7 m	Coarse sand & gravel	Non-plastic	Loose granular	Medium dense	Pale brown	Stone interfaces & fine gravel seems
0.8 m						
0.9 m						
1.0 m						
1.1 m						
1.2 m						
1.3 m						
1.4 m						
1.5 m						
1.6 m						
1.7 m						
1.8 m						
1.9 m						
2.0 m						
2.1 m						
2.2 m	Trial Pit Depth					
2.3 m						
2.4 m						
2.5 m						
2.6 m						
2.7 m						
2.8 m						
2.9 m						
3.0 m						
3.1 m						
3.2 m						
3.3 m						
3.4 m						
3.5 m						

Likely Subsurface Percolation Value: 20

Likely Surface Percolation Value: 15

Note: *Depth of percolation test holes should be indicated on log above. ('Enter Surface or Subsurface at depths as appropriate).
** See Appendix E for BS 5930 classification.
*** 3 samples to be tested for each horizon and results should be entered above for each horizon.
**** All signs of mottling should be recorded.

3.2 Trial Hole (contd.) Evaluation:

Trial pit excavated to approximately 2.1 m BGL. Subsoil generally comprised clayey silt with frequent cobbles/boulders below topsoil. No bedrock was encountered within the trial pit depth. No standing groundwater was observed at the time of inspection. Preferential flowpaths were generally limited to root channels in the upper topsoil/subsoil and stone interfaces and fine gravel seems within the clayey silt.

3.3(a) Subsurface Percolation Test for Subsoil

Step 1: Test Hole Preparation

Percolation Test Hole	1	2	3
Depth from ground surface to top of hole (mm) (A)	550	400	490
Depth from ground surface to base of hole (mm) (B)	1,010	840	890
Depth of hole (mm) [B - A]	460	440	400
Dimensions of hole [length x breadth (mm)]	330 x 320	300 x 290	340 x 360

Step 2: Pre-Soaking Test Holes

		1	2	3
Pre-soak start	Date	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026
	Time	10:30	10:35	10:40
2nd pre-soak start	Date	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026
	Time	17:30	17:35	17:40

Each hole should be pre-soaked twice before the test is carried out.

Step 3: Measuring T_{100}

Percolation Test Hole No.	1	2	3
Date of test	26-03-2026	26-03-2026	26-03-2026
Time filled to 400 mm	12:35	12:42	12:43
Time water level at 300 mm	12:40	12:46	12:47
Time (min.) to drop 100 mm (T_{100})	5.00	4.00	4.00
Average T_{100}			4.33

If T_{100} > 480 minutes then Subsurface Percolation value >120 – site unsuitable for discharge to ground
If $T_{100} \leq 210$ minutes then go to Step 4;
If T_{100} > 210 minutes then go to Step 5;

Step 4: Standard Method (where $T_{100} \leq 210$ minutes)

Percolation Test Hole	1			2			3		
Fill no.	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	Δt (min)	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	Δt (min)	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	Δt (min)
1	12:46	12:49	3.00	12:40	12:48	8.00	12:47	12:52	5.00
2	12:49	12:57	8.00	12:48	12:58	10.00	12:52	13:02	10.00
3	12:57	13:26	29.00	12:58	13:28	30.00	13:02	13:36	34.00
Average Δt Value			13.33			16.00			16.33
	Average Δt/4 = [Hole No.1]		3.33 (t_1)	Average Δt/4 = [Hole No.2]		4.00 (t_2)	Average Δt/4 = [Hole No.3]		4.08 (t_3)

Result of Test: Subsurface Percolation Value = 3.81 (min/25 mm)

Comments:

The subsurface percolation value of 3.81 falls within the acceptable range of 3 to 50. Therefore, the site is suitable for the development of a septic tank system or a secondary treatment system discharging to the ground via a percolation area, constructed in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice 2021.

Step 5: Modified Method (where $T_{100} > 210$ minutes)

Percolation Test Hole No. 1

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Time hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 1 = (T_1)			0.00

Percolation Test Hole No. 2

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Time hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 2 = (T_2)			0.00

Percolation Test Hole No. 3

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Tim§e hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 3 = (T_2)			0.00

Result of Test: Subsurface Percolation Value = 0.00 (min/25 mm)

Comments:

3.3(b) Surface Percolation Test for Soil

Step 1: Test Hole Preparation

Percolation Test Hole	1	2	3
Depth from ground surface to top of hole (mm)	0	0	0
Depth from ground surface to base of hole (mm)	480	410	450
Depth of hole (mm)	480	410	450
Dimensions of hole [length x breadth (mm)]	330 x 320	300 x 300	340 x 360

Step 2: Pre-Soaking Test Holes

		1	2	3
Pre-soak start	Date	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026
	Time	11:05	11:10	11:15
2nd pre-soak start	Date	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026	25-Mar-2026
	Time	17:05	17:01	17:15

Each hole should be pre-soaked twice before the test is carried out.

Step 3: Measuring T_{100}

Percolation Test Hole No.	1	2	3
Date of test	26-Mar-26	26-Mar-26	26-Mar-2026
Time filled to 400 mm	12:46	13:07	13:29
Time water level at 300 mm	13:16	14:07	13:41
Time to drop 100 mm (T_{100})	30.00	60.00	12.00
Average T_{100}			34.00

If T_{100} > 480 minutes then Surface Percolation value >90 – site unsuitable for discharge to ground
If $T_{100} \leq 210$ minutes then go to Step 4;
If T_{100} > 210 minutes then go to Step 5;

Step 4: Standard Method (where $T_{100} \leq 210$ minutes)

Percolation Test Hole	1			2			3		
Fill no.	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	ΔT (min)	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	ΔT (min)	Start Time (at 300 mm)	Finish Time (at 200 mm)	ΔT (min)
1	13:01	13:09	8.00	13:29	13:47	18.00	13:41	13:59	18.00
2	13:09	13:20	11.00	13:47	14:13	26.00	13:59	14:23	24.00
3	13:20	13:40	20.00	14:13	17:30	197.00	14:23	14:30	7.00
Average ΔT Value			13.00			80.33			16.33
	Average ΔT/4 = [Hole No.1]		3.25 (T_1)	Average ΔT/4 = [Hole No.2]		20.08 (T_2)	Average ΔT/4 = [Hole No.3]		4.08 (T_3)

Result of Test: Surface Percolation Value = 9.14 (min/25 mm)

Comments:

The surface percolation value of 9.14 falls within the acceptable range of 3 to 50. Therefore, the site is suitable for the development of a septic tank system or a secondary treatment system discharging to the ground via a percolation area, constructed in accordance with the EPA Code of Practice 2021.

Step 5: Modified Method (where $T_{100} > 210$ minutes)

Percolation Test Hole No. 1

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Time hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 1 = (T_1)			0.00

Percolation Test Hole No. 2

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Time hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 2 = (T_2)			0.00

Percolation Test Hole No. 3

Fall of water in hole (mm)	Time Factor = T_f	Start Time hh:mm	Finish Time hh:mm	Time of fall (mins) = T_m	$K_{fs} = T_f / T_m$	T – Value = 4.45 / K_{fs}
300 - 250	8.1			0.00		
250 - 200	9.7			0.00		
200 - 150	11.9			0.00		
150 - 100	14.1			0.00		
Average	T- Value		T- Value Hole 3 = (T_2)			0.00

Result of Test: Surface Percolation Value = 0.00 (min/25 mm)

Comments:

4.0 CONCLUSION of SITE CHARACTERISATION

Integrate the information from the desk study and on-site assessment (i.e. visual assessment, trial hole and percolation tests) above and conclude the type of system(s) that is (are) appropriate. This information is also used to choose the optimum final disposal route of the treated wastewater.

Slope of proposed infiltration / treatment area:	Flat
Are all minimum separation distances met?	✓
Depth of unsaturated soil and/or subsoil beneath invert of gravel (or drip tubing in the case of drip dispersal system)	0.90

Percolation test result: Surface: 3.81 Sub-surface: 9.14

Not Suitable for Development ☐ **Suitable for Development** ✓

Identify all suitable options

1.	Septic tank system (septic tank and percolation area) **(Chapter 7)**	No
2.	Secondary Treatment System **(Chapters 8 and 9)** and soil polishing filter **(Section 10.1)**	Yes
3.	Tertiary Treatment System and Infiltration / treatment area **(Section 10.2)**	Yes

Discharge Route [1]

Discharge to ground water.

5.0 SELECTED DWWTS

Propose to install: Tertiary Treatment System and Infiltration /treatment area

and discharge to: Ground Water

Invert level of the trench/bed gravel or drip tubing (m) 90.35

Site Specific Conditions (e.g. special works, site improvement works testing etc.

The ground conditions meet the requirements specified in the EPA Code of Practice for Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems, Population Equivalent ≤10. It is recommended that effluent be treated in a secondary wastewater treatment system, followed by a tertiary wastewater system (coconut filter) and gravel distribution layer, before being discharged to ground.

The proposed system will operate via pumped flow to the secondary treatment unit, followed by pressurised distribution to the tertiary wastewater system, and final discharge to a 300 mm deep gravel distribution layer (pea gravel 12–32 mm) in accordance with Section 10.2 of the EPA Code of Practice.

The tertiary infiltration area is sized in accordance with Table 10.1 as follows: A = 3.75 x 4 PE = 15 m². The filtration bed must be laid flat to allow proper infiltration. A minimum of 900 mm of unsaturated subsoil must be present beneath the bed. The pea gravel should be wrapped in Terram, with topsoil reinstated over the area.

All setback distances shall comply with Table 6.2 of the EPA Code of Practice 2021.

[1] A discharge of sewage effluent to "waters" (definition includes any or any part of any river, stream, lake, canal, reservoir, aquifer, pond, watercourse or other inland waters, whether natural or artificial) will require a licence under the Water Pollution Acts 1977-90. Refer to Section 2.4.

6.0 TREATMENT SYSTEM DETAILS

SYSTEM TYPE: Septic Tank Systems (Chapter 7)

Tank Capacity (m^3) [ ]

Percolation Area		Mounded Percolation Area	
No. of Trenches	[ ]	No. of Trenches	[ ]
Length of Trenches (m)	[ ]	Length of Trenches (m)	[ ]
Invert Level (m)	[ ]	Invert Level (m)	[ ]

SYSTEM TYPE: Secondary Treatment System (Chapters 8 and 9) and polishing filter (Section 10.1)

Secondary Treatment Systems receiving septic tank effluent (Chapter 8)

Media Type	Area (m^2)*	Depth of Filter	Invert Level
Sand/Soil	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Soil	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Constructed Wetland	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Other	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

Packaged Secondary Treatment Systems receiving raw wastewater (Chapter 9)

Type: Tricel Novo IRL6+

Capacity PE: 6

Sizing of Primary Compartment: 2.40 m^3

Polishing Filter*: (Section 10.1)

Surface Area (m^2)*: 15.00

Option 1 - Direct Discharge Surface area (m^2): [ ]

Option 2 - Pumped Discharge Surface area (m^2): [ ]

Option 3 - Gravity Discharge Trench length (m): [ ]

Option 4 - Low Pressure Pipe Distribution Trench length (m): [ ]

Option 5 - Drip Dispersal Surface area (m^2): [ ]

SYSTEM TYPE: Tertiary Treatment System and infiltration / treatment area (Section 10.2)

Identify purpose of tertiary treatment	Provide performance information demonstrating system will provide required treatment levels	Provide design information

DISCHARGE ROUTE:

Groundwater [✓] Hydraulic Loading Rate * ($l/m^2.d$) [ ] Surface area (m^2) [ ]

Surface Water ** [ ] Discharge Rate (m^3/hr) [ ]

* Hydraulic loading rate is determined by the percolation rate of subsoil

** Water Pollution Act discharge licence required

6.0 TREATMENT SYSTEM DETAILS

QUALITY ASSURANCE:

Installation & Commissioning

The installation is to be supervised by a suitably qualified person and contractor. All works must be inspected and approved by an engineer.

Note: This assessment has been compiled based on an examination of a limited section of the site and test holes. The report presents an opinion on site suitability based on these limited results. No liability can be accepted for changes in conditions that were not revealed by the test holes.

On-going Maintenance

The homeowner should enter into an annual maintenance contract with the treatment unit manufacturer for a minimum period of 10 years or longer, as required.

7.0 SITE ASSESSOR DETAILS

Company: MFA Consulting Engineers Ltd.

Prefix: Mr First Name: Mark Surname: Forbes

Address: Block B, Innovation Quarter Ballina,
Tone St, Ballina,
Co. Mayo, F26 WY4X

Qualifications/Experience: Chartered BE CEng MIEI

Date of Report: 15-Apr-2026

Phone: +353 96-56095 E-mail info@mfagroup.ie

Indemnity Insurance Number: On Request

Signature: 

NOTE: To secure your work prior to forwarding to third parties please select **Print**, select Printer

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHIC REPORT

No.	Photo	Note
1		Site Overview
2		Trial Hole
3		Trial Hole Spoil

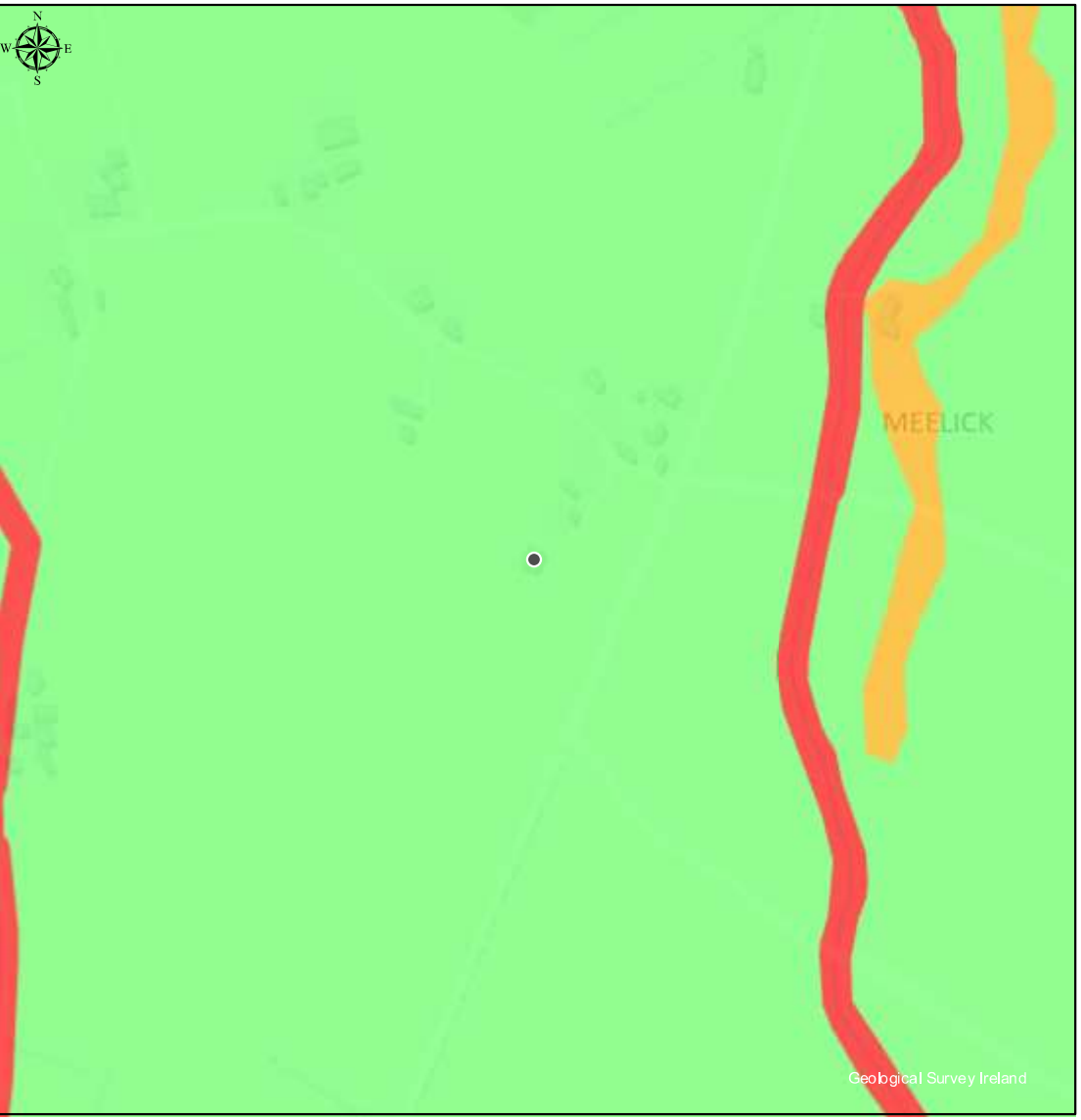
4				"T1" Test Hole
5				"T2" Test Hole
6				"T3" Test Hole

7				"P1" Test Hole
8				"P2" Test Hole
8				"P3" Test Hole

APPENDIX C
GSI MAPS

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Meelick Groundwater Vulnerability



Legend

IE_GSI_Groundwater_V...

- Rock at or near Surface or Karst
- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Water

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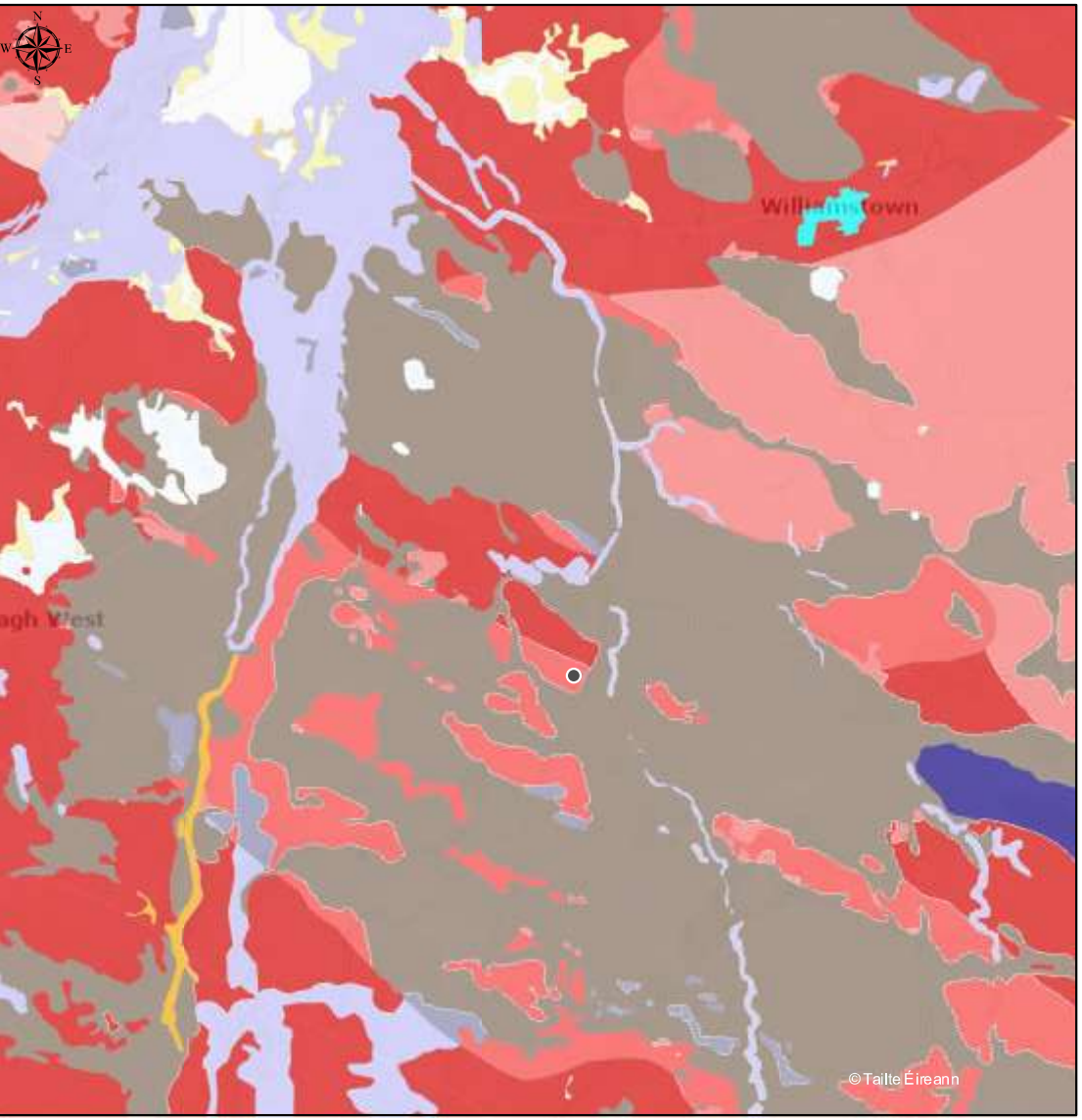
Climate and Communications

ilte Éireann | Tailte Éireann | Geological Survey Ireland | Teagasc, EPA & GSI | Environmental Protection Agency |

Snapshot Date: April 16, 2026

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Meelick Groundwater Soils



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Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department pf the Environment,
Climate and Communications

ilte Éireann | Tailte Éireann | Geological Survey Ireland | Teagasc, EPA & GSI | Environmental Protection Agency |

Snapshot Date: April 16, 2026

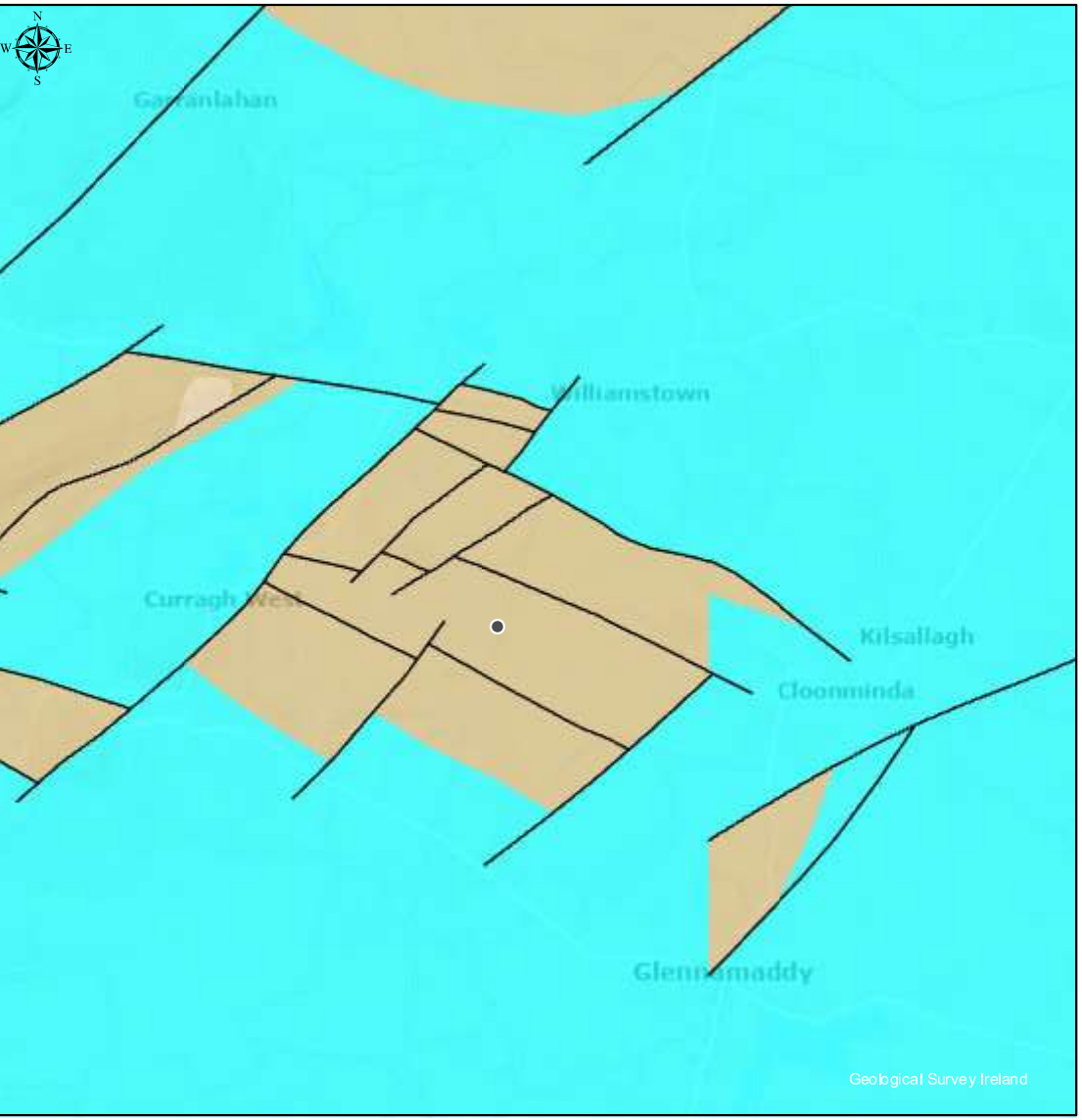
Legend

IE_GSI_TEAGASC_EPA...

- AminDW - Deep well drained mineral (Mainly acidic)
- AminPD - Mineral poorly drained (Mainly acidic)
- AminPDPT - Peaty poorly drained mineral (Mainly acidic)
- AminSW - Shallow well drained mineral (Mainly acidic)
- AminSP - Shallow poorly drained mineral (Mainly acidic)
- AminSPPT - Shallow peaty poorly drained mineral (Mainly acidic)
- AminSRPT - Shallow, rocky, peaty/non-peatymi... complexes (Mainly acidic)
- BminDW - Deep well drained mineral (Mainly basic)
- BminPD - Mineral poorly drained (Mainly basic)
- BminPDPT - Peaty poorly drained mineral (Mainly basic)
- BminSW - Shallow well drained mineral (Mainly basic)
- BminSP - Shallow poorly drained mineral (Mainly basic)
- BminSPPT - Shallow peaty poorly drained mineral (Mainly basic)
- BminSRPT - Shallow, rocky, peaty/non-peatymi... complexes (Mainly basic)
- BktPt - Blanket peat
- FenPt - Fen peat
- RsPt - Raised Peat
- Cut - Cutover/cutaway peat
- AlluvMIN - Alluvial (mineral)
- AlluvMRL - Alluvial (marl)
- Lac - Lacustrine type soils
- Scree - Scree
- AeoUND - Aeolian undifferentiated
- MarSands - Marine sand and gravel
- MarSed - Marine/estuarine sediments
- Made - Made ground
- Water - Water
- Unclass

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Meelick Aquifer



Legend

IE_GSI_Sand_and_Gra...

- Regionally important gravel aquifer
- Locally important gravel aquifer
- IE_GSI_Aquifer_G...

IE_GSI_Bedrock_Aquif...

- Rkc - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (conduit)
- Rkd - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)
- Rk - Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Rf - Regionally Important Aquifer - Fissured bedrock
- Rf/Rk - Regionally Important Aquifer - Fissured bedrock/Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Lm - Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Moderately Productive
- Lk - Locally Important Aquifer - Karstified
- Ll - Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones
- Pl - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive except for Local Zones
- Pu - Poor Aquifer - Bedrock which is Generally Unproductive
- Lake
- Unclassified

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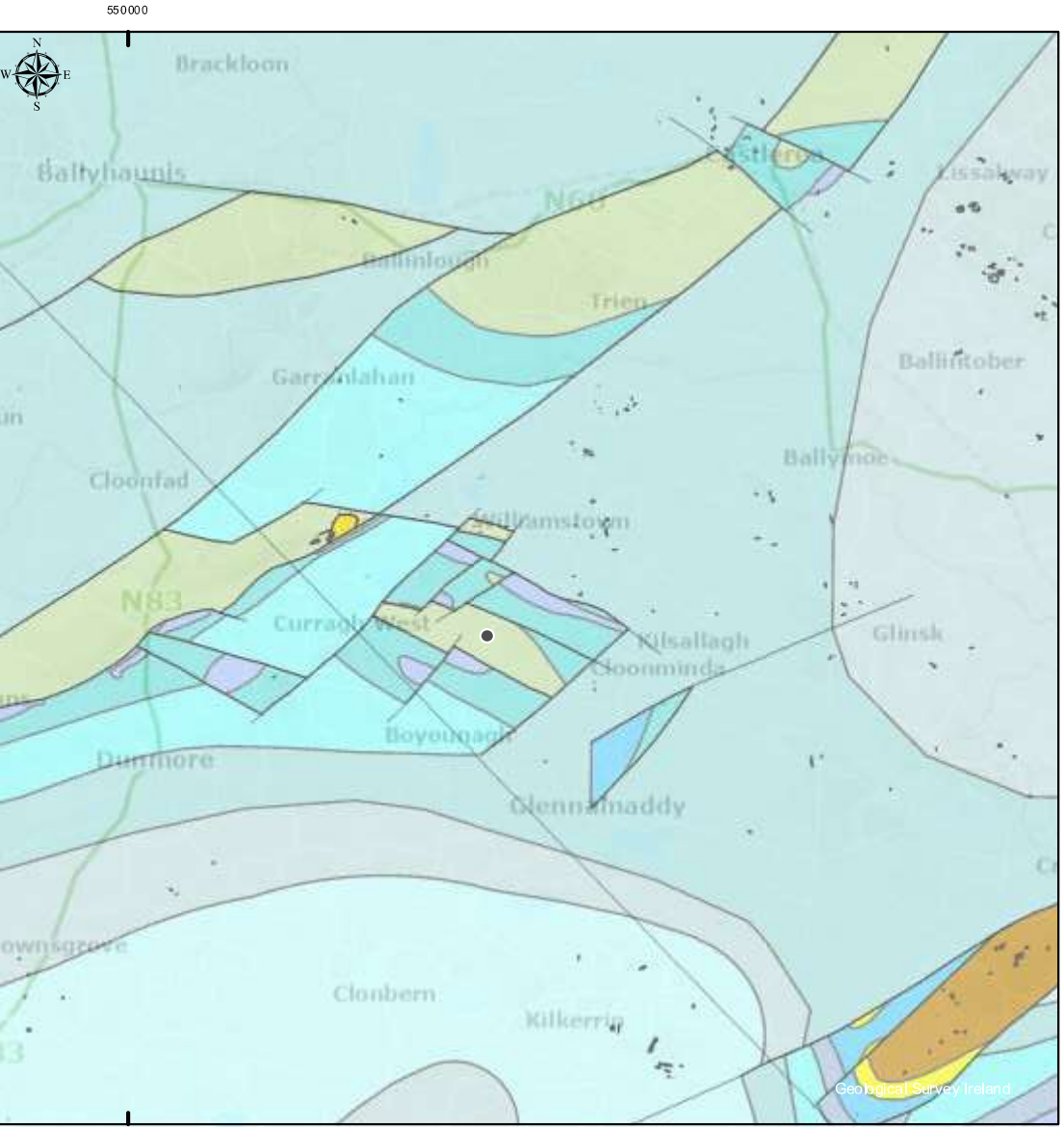
Snapshot Date: April 16, 2026

Geological Survey
Suirbhéireacht Gheolaíochta
Ireland | Éireann

Meelick Bedrock



An Roinn Comhshaoil,
Aeráide agus Cumarsáide
Department of the Environment,
Climate and Communications

Legend

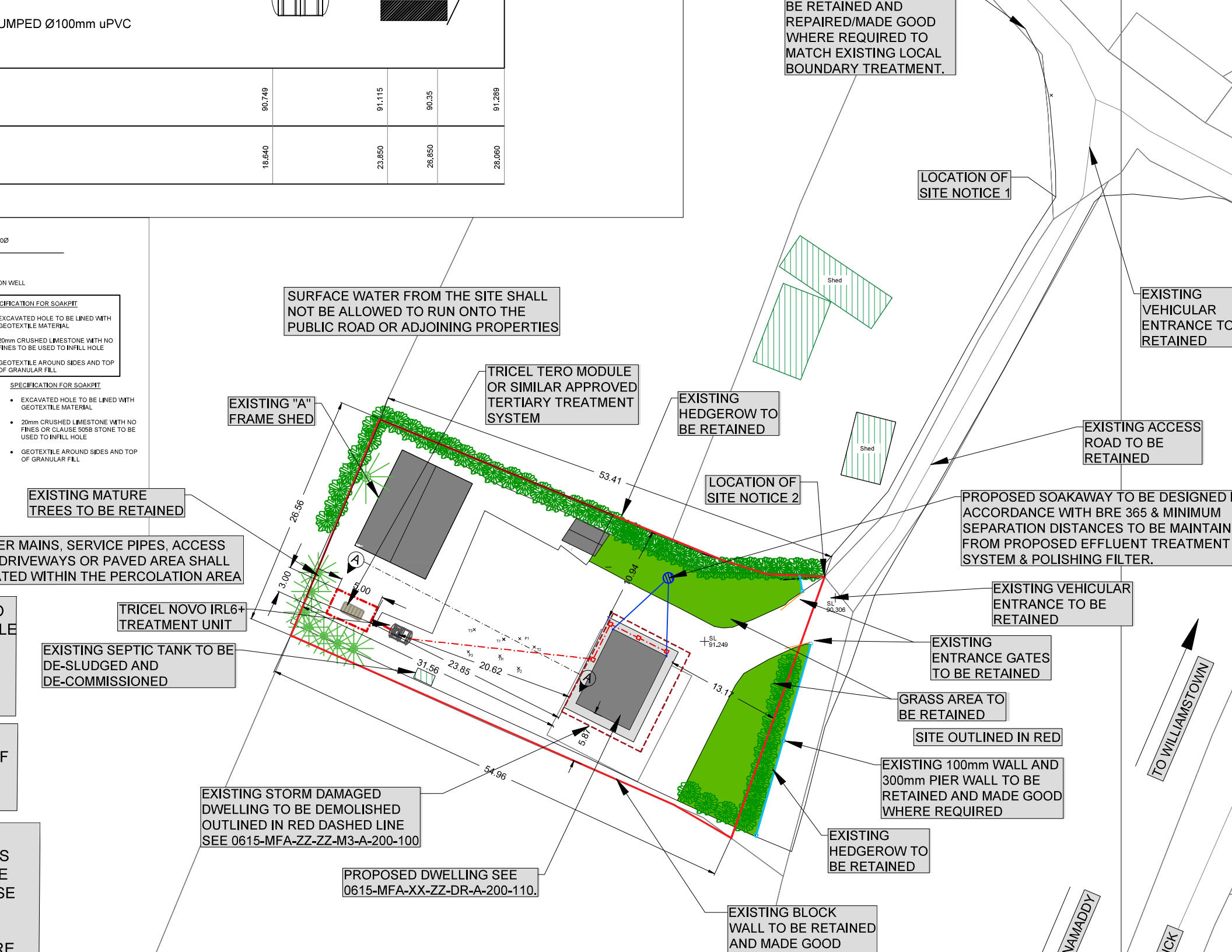
- Bedrock Outcrops

IE_GSI_Geological_Lin...

- Anticlinal Axis
- Antiformal axis
- Aquifer Boundary
- Area
- Coal seam
- Dyke
- Fault
- Ghost Line
- Goniatite marine band (R1-R4)
- Lithological boundary offshore
- Metadolerite sheet, mainly sills
- Paleogene/ Tertiary Dyke
- Synclinal Axis
- Synformal axis
- Tectonic Slide, barbs on hanging-wall
- Thin stratigraphical unit, diagrammatic
- Thrust, barbs on hanging-wall side
- Tuff band
- Unconformity, dots on younger side
- X-Section

Snapshot Date: April 16, 2026

APPENDIX D
SITE LAYOUT PLAN


UMPED Ø100mm uPVC
90.749
91.115
90.35
91.289
18.640
23.850
26.850
28.060
ON WELL
CIFICATION FOR SOAKPIT
EXCAVATED HOLE TO BE LINED WITH GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL
20mm CRUSHED LIMESTONE WITH NO FINES TO BE USED TO INFILL HOLE
GEOTEXTILE AROUND SIDES AND TOP OF GRANULAR FILL
SPECIFICATION FOR SOAKPIT
EXCAVATED HOLE TO BE LINED WITH GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL
20mm CRUSHED LIMESTONE WITH NO FINES OR CLAUSE 505B STONE TO BE USED TO INFILL HOLE
GEOTEXTILE AROUND SIDES AND TOP OF GRANULAR FILL
BE RETAINED AND REPAIRED/MADE GOOD WHERE REQUIRED TO MATCH EXISTING LOCAL BOUNDARY TREATMENT.
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE 1
EXISTING VEHICULAR ENTRANCE TO RETAINED
SURFACE WATER FROM THE SITE SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO RUN ONTO THE PUBLIC ROAD OR ADJOINING PROPERTIES
TRICEL TERO MODULE OR SIMILAR APPROVED TERTIARY TREATMENT SYSTEM
EXISTING "A" FRAME SHED
EXISTING HEDGEROW TO BE RETAINED
Shed
Shed
EXISTING ACCESS ROAD TO BE RETAINED
LOCATION OF SITE NOTICE 2
EXISTING MATURE TREES TO BE RETAINED
PROPOSED SOAKAWAY TO BE DESIGNED I ACCORDANCE WITH BRE 365 & MINIMUM SEPARATION DISTANCES TO BE MAINTAIN FROM PROPOSED EFFLUENT TREATMENT SYSTEM & POLISHING FILTER.
ER MAINS, SERVICE PIPES, ACCESS DRIVEWAYS OR PAVED AREA SHALL ATED WITHIN THE PERCOLATION AREA
TRICEL NOVO IRL6+ TREATMENT UNIT
EXISTING SEPTIC TANK TO BE DE-SLUDGED AND DE-COMMISSIONED
EXISTING VEHICULAR ENTRANCE TO BE RETAINED
EXISTING ENTRANCE GATES TO BE RETAINED
GRASS AREA TO BE RETAINED
SITE OUTLINED IN RED
EXISTING 100mm WALL AND 300mm PIER WALL TO BE RETAINED AND MADE GOOD WHERE REQUIRED
EXISTING HEDGEROW TO BE RETAINED
EXISTING STORM DAMAGED DWELLING TO BE DEMOLISHED OUTLINED IN RED DASHED LINE SEE 0615-MFA-ZZ-ZZ-M3-A-200-100
PROPOSED DWELLING SEE 0615-MFA-XX-ZZ-DR-A-200-110.
EXISTING BLOCK WALL TO BE RETAINED AND MADE GOOD
TO WILLIAMSTOWN
53.41
26.56
3.00
5.00
10.94
31.56
23.85
20.62
13.11
5.8
54.96
SL 90.306
SL 91.249

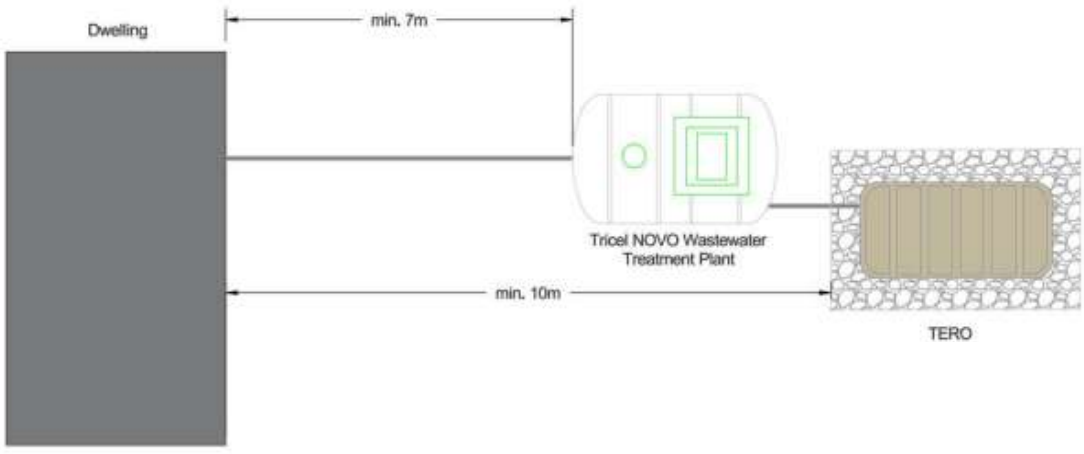
APPENDIX E
WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM DETAILS

Date	02/07/2026
Report No:	TSA_G_19474_2
Client Name	Galway
Site Location & Townland	County Council, Meelick, Williamstown, Galway

Thank you for choosing Tricel for your wastewater treatment requirements. This report contains the following information for your site and is based on a population of 4 and a subsurface/surface value of between 3-20.

Based on the information provided to us and using SR66 and the EPA Code of Practice: Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems Serving Single Houses (p.e. ≤ 10), the appropriate solution for treating wastewater on your site is a Tricel Novo Package Plant and Tricel Tero.

Typical layout of a Tricel Novo Package Plant and Tricel Tero:



Note:
In the above named site, a substitute wastewater treatment system may not be put in place of the following recommendation.

This recommendation only applies to the above named site based on the information supplied to Tricel.

A Site Characterisation Form should accompany this report. Tricel cannot be responsible for misinformation due to misleading information being received by us from clients.

Section 1: Information on the Novo Package Plant

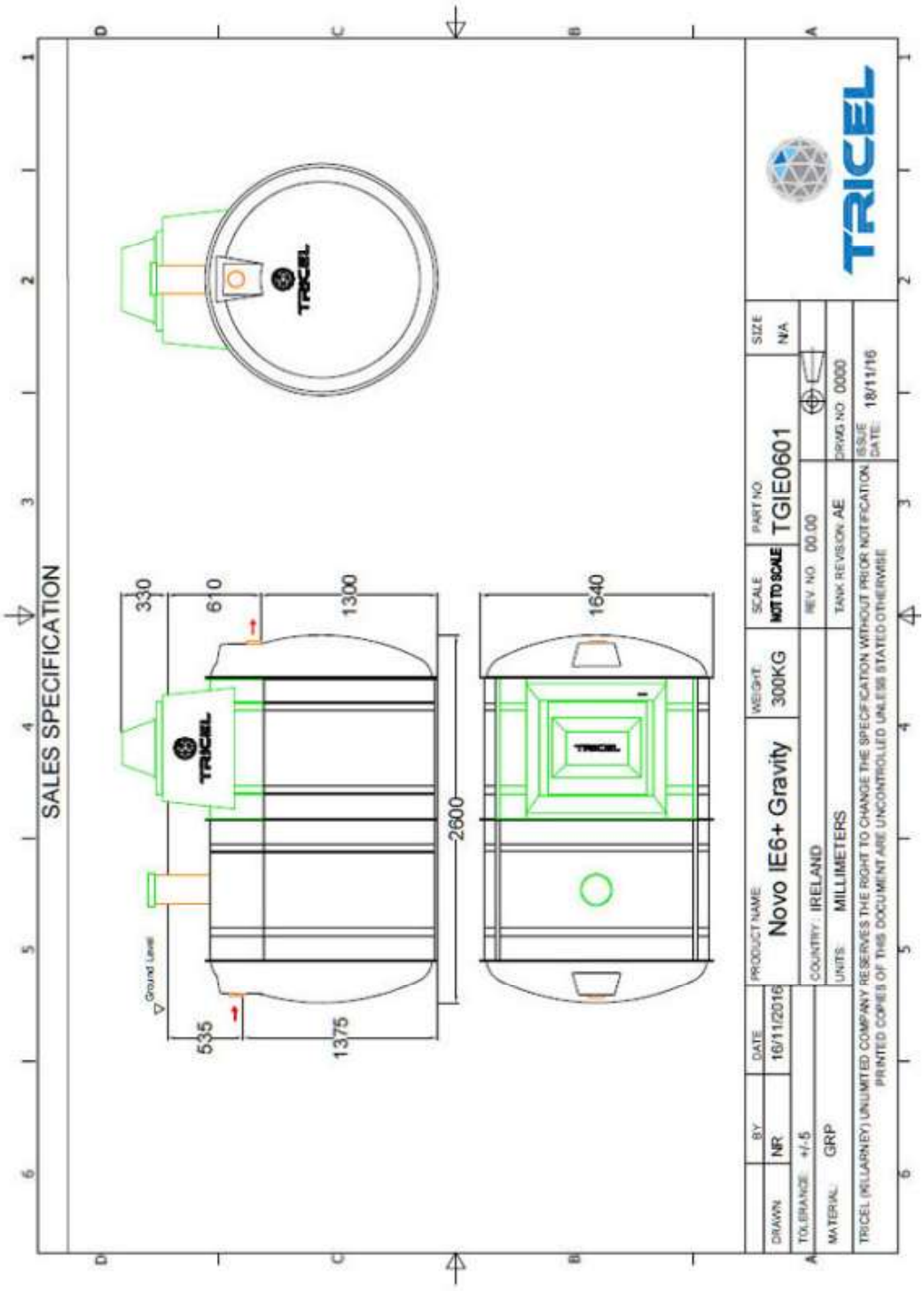
- Manufacturers report and sizing of the Tricel Novo Package Plant.
- Drawings of the Novo Package Plant.
- Pump selection and technical data
- Certification of the selected Novo Package Plant.
- Brochure on the Novo Package Plant.
- Optional Novo maintenance agreement.

For your site, we recommend a Novo IRL6+ wastewater treatment plant which is designed to treat a maximum of 900 litres of wastewater per day. The Tricel Novo range of wastewater treatment plants is fully in conformance with EN12566-3 and complies with SR66.

The Novo IRL6+ has a capacity of 4000 litres, of which 2400 are in the primary chamber, this ensures a long desludging interval.

This solution contains a BEST ONE pump based on an the Length of Rising Main 18.64 metres and Difference in Height of Rising Main 0.514 metres. A 38mm compression is supplied for connection to a rising main of 38mm internal bore pipework. Details and pump specifications are contained in Section 1.

Section 1


SALES SPECIFICATION
330
610
1300
1640
2600
535
1375
Ground Level
PRODUCT NAME
Novo IE6+ Gravity
WEIGHT
300KG
SCALE
NOT TO SCALE
PART NO
TGIE0601
SIZE
N/A
REV NO 00.00
TANK REVISION AE
DRWG NO 0000
ISSUE DATE 18/11/16
COUNTRY IRELAND
UNITS MILLIMETERS
DRAWN NR
DATE 16/11/2016
TOLERANCE +/-5
MATERIAL GRP
TRICEL (KILLARNEY) UNLIMITED COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CHANGE THE SPECIFICATION WITHOUT PRIOR NOTIFICATION
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TRICEL

Rev.M

SUBMERSIBLE SUMP PUMPS — BEST ONE

SPECIFICATION — 50Hz

PUMP			
Liquid Handled	Type of liquid		Clear water (Clean water for MS version)
	Max temperature	[°C]	50
	Max solids size	[mm]	10 20 (for Vortex version)
Maximum immersion		[m]	5
Construction	Impeller		Semi-open centrifugal type (BEST ONE) Vortex type (BEST ONE VOX)
	Shaft seal type		Oil lubricated mechanical seal (pump side) + lip seal (motor side)
	Bearing		Sealed ball bearing
Pipe Connection	Suction		Strainer
	Discharge nozzle	[inch]	G1¼": UNI ISO 228
Material	Pump casing		AISI 304
	Impeller		AISI 304
	Shaft seal		Mechanical seal: Ceramic/Carbon/NBR Lip seal: NBR
	Casing cover		AISI 304
	Shaft		AISI 303 + AISI 303 ceramic coated shaft sleeve
	Lubricating liquid		White mineral oil: Esso Marcol 152
Applicable standard of test			ISO 9906 – Annex A

MOTOR				
Type			Submersible dry type	
			Single Phase	Three Phase
No. of Poles			2	
Rotation speed		[min^{-1}]	≈2800	
Insulation Class			F	
Protection degree			IP 68	
Power rating		[kW]	0.25	
		[HP]	0.33	
Frequency		[Hz]	50	
Voltage		[V]	230 ±10%	400 ±10%
Capacitor			Built in	-
Over load protection			Built in	-
Casing material			AISI 304	
Switch	float		MA version (no maintenance required)	-
	magnetic		MS version (maintenance required)	-
Float/magnetic switch cable	material		H07RN-F	-
	size		3G1	-
Power cable	length	[m]	5 (only for internal usage)	
	material		H05RN-F	H07RN-F
	size		3G0.75	4G1
Cable entry			Cable Gland	

200

EBARA

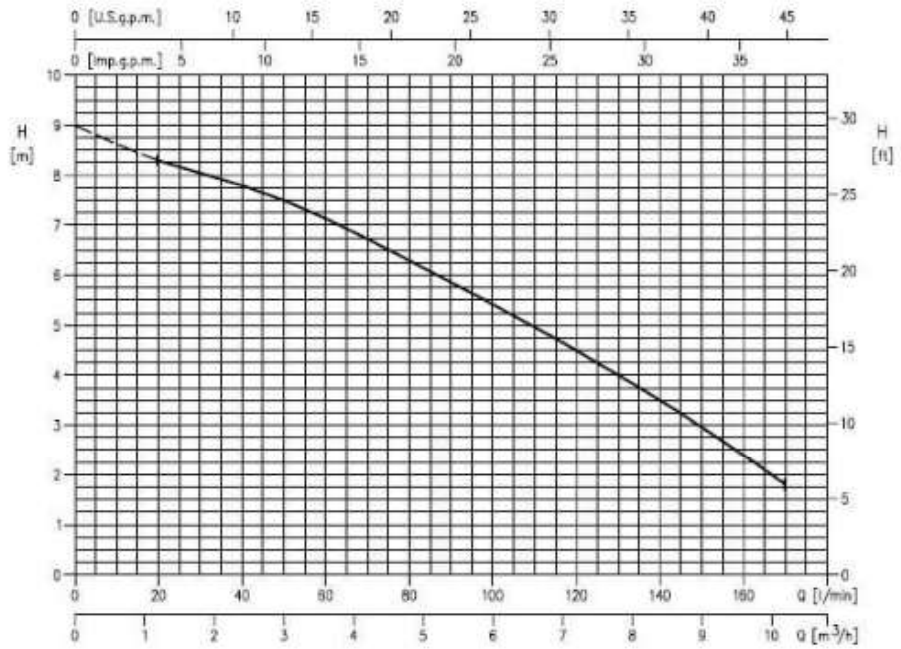
EBARA PUMPS EUROPE S.p.A.

Rev.M

SUBMERSIBLE SUMP PUMPS **BEST ONE**

PERFORMANCE CURVE 50Hz

BEST ONE

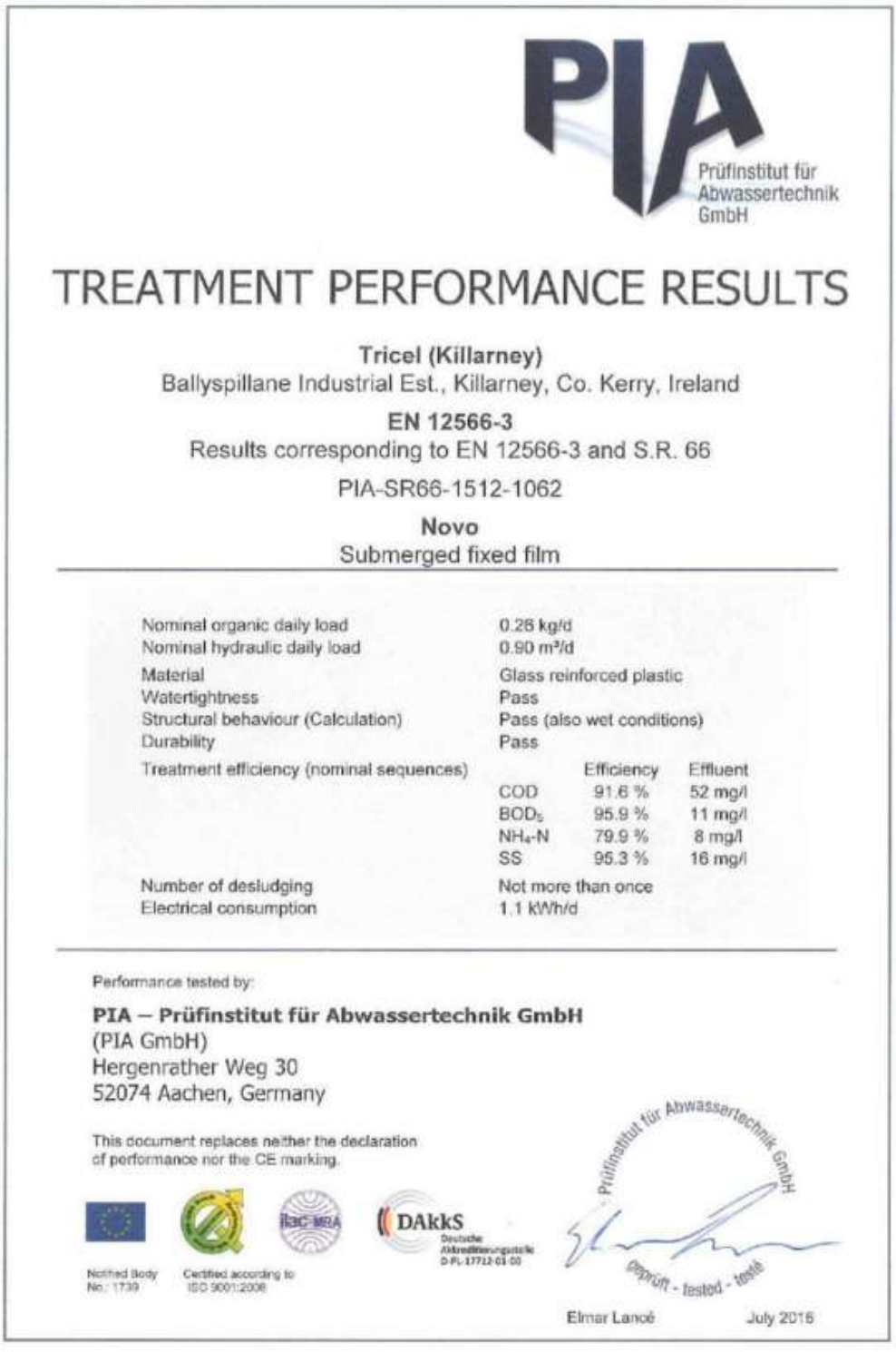


204

EBARA

EBARA PUMPS EUROPE S.p.A.

Certificate in accordance with SR66 for EN12566-Part 3



PIA Prüfinstitut für Abwassertechnik GmbH

TREATMENT PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Tricel (Killarney)
Ballyspillane Industrial Est., Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland

EN 12566-3
Results corresponding to EN 12566-3 and S.R. 66

PIA-SR66-1512-1062

Novo
Submerged fixed film

Nominal organic daily load	0.28 kg/d		
Nominal hydraulic daily load	0.90 m³/d		
Material	Glass reinforced plastic		
Watertightness	Pass		
Structural behaviour (Calculation)	Pass (also wet conditions)		
Durability	Pass		
Treatment efficiency (nominal sequences)		Efficiency	Effluent
	COD	91.6 %	52 mg/l
	BOD_5	95.9 %	11 mg/l
	NH_4-N	79.9 %	8 mg/l
	SS	95.3 %	16 mg/l
Number of desludging	Not more than once		
Electrical consumption	1.1 kWh/d		

Performance tested by:

PIA – Prüfinstitut für Abwassertechnik GmbH
(PIA GmbH)
Hergenrather Weg 30
52074 Aachen, Germany

This document replaces neither the declaration of performance nor the CE marking.

Notified Body No.: 1739

Certified according to ISO 9001:2008

DAkkS Deutsche Akkreditierungsstelle D-PL-17712-01-00

Prüfinstitut für Abwassertechnik GmbH
geprüft - tested - testé

Elmar Lancé July 2016

NOVO BROCHURE

Homeowners: Individual domestic installation

The lightweight nature of the system makes for easy on-site delivery.

No need for big excavators and large holes that disrupt and disturb your garden.

Very low visual impact from fully installed units.

Larger projects: Commercial installations up to 50PE

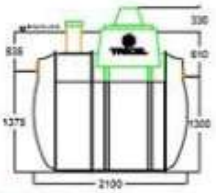
These units are suitable for installation at housing estates, camping sites, hotels etc., and have low maintenance and running costs.

Each WWTP unit is constructed of lightweight SMC and is easy to maneuver which simplifies the installation process.

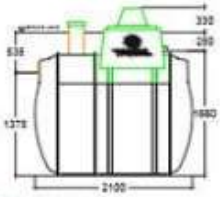
Example of a fully installed 50PE Novo wastewater treatment unit in a 5-star hotel.

Technical characteristics/ Plant dimensions

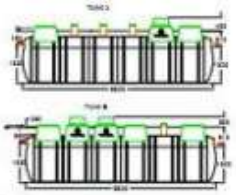
Novo Design Population		No. of people	Length	Width	Height	Nominal Inlet/ outlet diameter	Weight empty	Inlet invert to base	Outlet invert to base	Inlet invert to ground level	Air blower rating
			m			mm	kg	m			watts
IE6		1-6	2.1	1.64	2.24	110	270	1.375	1.3	0.535	60
IE6+*		1-6	2.6	1.64	2.24	110	300	1.375	1.3	0.535	60
IE8		1-8	2.6	1.64	2.24	110	300	1.375	1.3	0.535	80
IE10		3-10	3.1	1.64	2.24	110	370	1.375	1.3	0.535	80
IE12		4-12	3.6	1.64	2.27	110	400	1.375	1.3	0.535	100
IE18		6-18	4.8	1.64	2.27	110	500	1.375	1.3	0.535	200
IE24		8-24	6.6	1.64	2.27	150	700	1.35	1.3	0.56	200
IE30	Tank A	10-30	2.6	1.64	1.99	150	300	1.35	1.3	0.46	
	Tank B		5.6	1.64	2.27	150	600	1.35	1.3	0.56	200 + 80
IE36	Tank A	12-36	3.6	1.64	1.99	150	400	1.35	1.3	0.46	
	Tank B		6.6	1.64	2.27	150	700	1.35	1.3	0.56	200 + 80
IE42	Tank A	14-42	5.6	1.64	2.27	150	600	1.35	1.3	0.46	
	Tank B		5.6	1.64	2.27	150	600	1.35	1.3	0.56	200 x 2
IE50	Tank A	16-50	6.6	1.64	2.27	150	700	1.35	1.3	0.46	
	Tank B		6.6	1.64	2.27	150	700	1.35	1.3	0.56	200 + 120 + 80



IE6 gravity outlet
Up to 6PE domestic gravity flow outlet.



IE6 pumped outlet
1-6 domestic pumped unit. Suitable for pumping to a raised discharge area (over).



Gravity IE50 outlet
Suitable for commercial installation, caters for up to 50 people.

Tricel Novo riser options for deep installation

Tricel offer 3 different manhole riser heights to suit different invert/inlet levels. Manhole risers allow for the positioning of the treatment plants at the depth which is optimum to each individual installation.Wastewater is gravity fed from the home to your treatment plant. The inlet pipe's position from the premises determines the excavation depth for the WWT plant. Tricel offer a choice of manhole risers 250mm/500mm/750mm to help with installation where site conditions require a flexible solution.

Tricel Novo: Wastewater Treatment System

Service Agreement

Establishing a regime of yearly inspections and maintenance is advised to ensure that your Tricel Novo continues to perform to the same high standards throughout its lifetime. The service agreement covers travel, the service and the labour cost of servicing only. Other labour costs are excluded, as are all replacement parts.

Tricel (Killarney) Unlimited Company, Ballyspillane Industrial Estate, Killarney, Co. Kerry, V93 X253, Ireland ("the Company") enter this Tricel Novo service agreement with the Customer named below:

Customer Details:			
Name:			
Address:		Address of Site: (If other)	
Telephone No.:			
Date of Tricel Novo Order:			
Work Order No.:			
Date of Delivery of Tricel Novo:			
Date of System Commissioning:			
Service Agreement Fee Paid:			
Date of Service Agreement Commencement:			
Unit Serial No.:			

During routine servicing, the service technician will perform a series of checks and procedures:

Checks:

- The air-diffuser is monitored to check for sufficient dispersion of air.
- The sludge return system is functioning correctly.
- The covers and locks are in place and in good condition.
- General appearance and condition of the treatment system is good.

Procedures:

- The blower is tested.
- The blower filter is replaced.
- The system alarm is tested.
- The pump and float-switch are tested (If applicable).
- The vents are cleared of any blockages.
- The sludge level in the primary chamber is measured.

Notes:

- Full inspection labour is covered (including any immediate minor system adjustment required). This service agreement does not cover the cost of any labour or materials that may arise as a result of this inspection.
- Components that require replacing will incur additional charges.
- All service agreements exclude de-sludging.

Tricel (Killarney) Unlimited Company trading as Tricel.

March 2017

Section 2: Information on Tertiary Treatment and Disposal route

The proposed solution to use on site is a Tero module.

This system will provide tertiary treatment a total of 1 modules are required to ensure the loading rate of the coconut coir filter per day is not exceeded.

The tertiary treated liquids is disposed into the ground through a gravel distribution layer required underneath the Tero module. The gravel distribution layer must be 300mm thick and should be 15.00m² based on a population of 4 and a Subsurface/surface Value of 3-20.

The location and construction of the Tertiary infiltration area is the responsibility of the site engineer. A full site layout drawing should accompany this report.
The EPA CoP 2021 outlines the design, siting and construction requirements for tertiary polishing filters. The tables below outline some of the key factors to take into consideration when designing and locating a tertiary polishing filter.

Table 6.2: Minimum separation distances from the entire DWWTS

Features			DWWTS – periphery of tank/plant and infiltration/ treatment area (m)
Public/group water supply abstraction points/wells			60
Down-gradient domestic well	3 ≤ PV ≤ 10 (usually SAND- or GRAVEL-dominated material)	Depth of soil/subsoil > 2.0 m between invert level and bedrock, and water table 1.2–2.0 m	60
		Depth of soil/subsoil 2.0–8.0 m between invert level and bedrock, and water table > 2.0 m	40
		Depth of soil/subsoil > 8.0 m between invert level and bedrock, and water table > 2.0 m	30
	10 < PV ≤ 30 (usually SILT- or SAND- or silty GRAVEL-dominated material)	Depth of soil/subsoil 1.2–8.0 m between invert level and bedrock	45
		Depth of soil/subsoil > 8.0 m between invert level and bedrock	30
	30 < PV ≤ 120 (usually SILT/ CLAY- or CLAY-dominated material)	Depth of soil/subsoil 1.2–3.0 m between invert level and bedrock	40
		Depth of soil/subsoil ≥ 3.0 m between invert level and bedrock	30
Alongside domestic well			25
Up-gradient domestic well			15
Karst feature			15
Lake or foreshore			50
Watercourse/stream			10
Open drain or drainage ditch			10
Adjacent tank/plant and percolation area, polishing filter or infiltration area			10
On-site dwelling house			7 (tank/plant)
			10 (free water surface constructed wetland)
			10 (infiltration/ treatment area)
Neighbouring dwelling house			7 (tank/plant)
			25 (free water surface constructed wetland)
			10 (infiltration/ treatment area)
Surface water soakaway[a]			5
Road			4
Slope break/cuts			4
Trees[b]			3
Site boundary			3
Heritage features, NHA/SAC/SPA[c]			See note

PV, percolation value.

[a] The soakaway for surface water drainage should be located down-gradient of the infiltration/treatment area; it should also be ensured that this distance is maintained from neighbouring storm water disposal areas or soakaways.

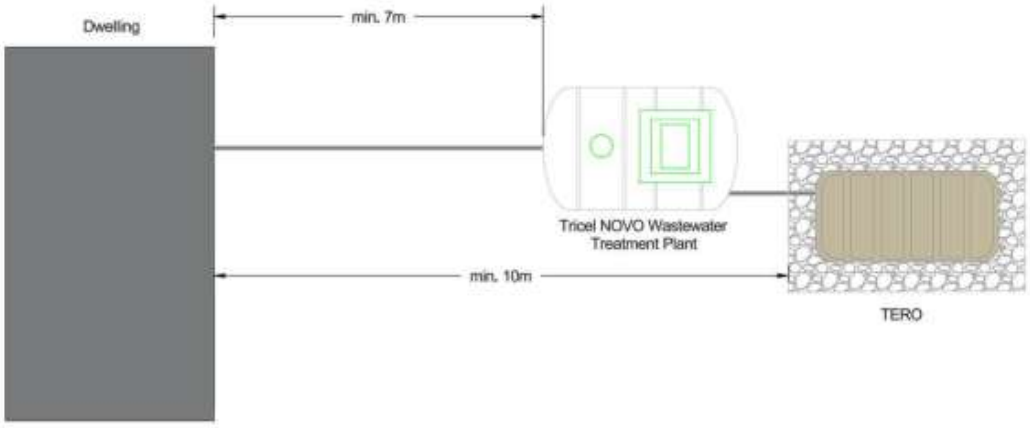
[b] Tree roots may lead to PFPs developing. The canopy spread indicates potential root coverage.

[c] The distances required depend on the importance of the feature. Therefore, advice should be sought from the local authority and/or from the the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, specifically the National Monuments Service and the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Table 6.1 EPA CoP 2021: Minimum separation distances

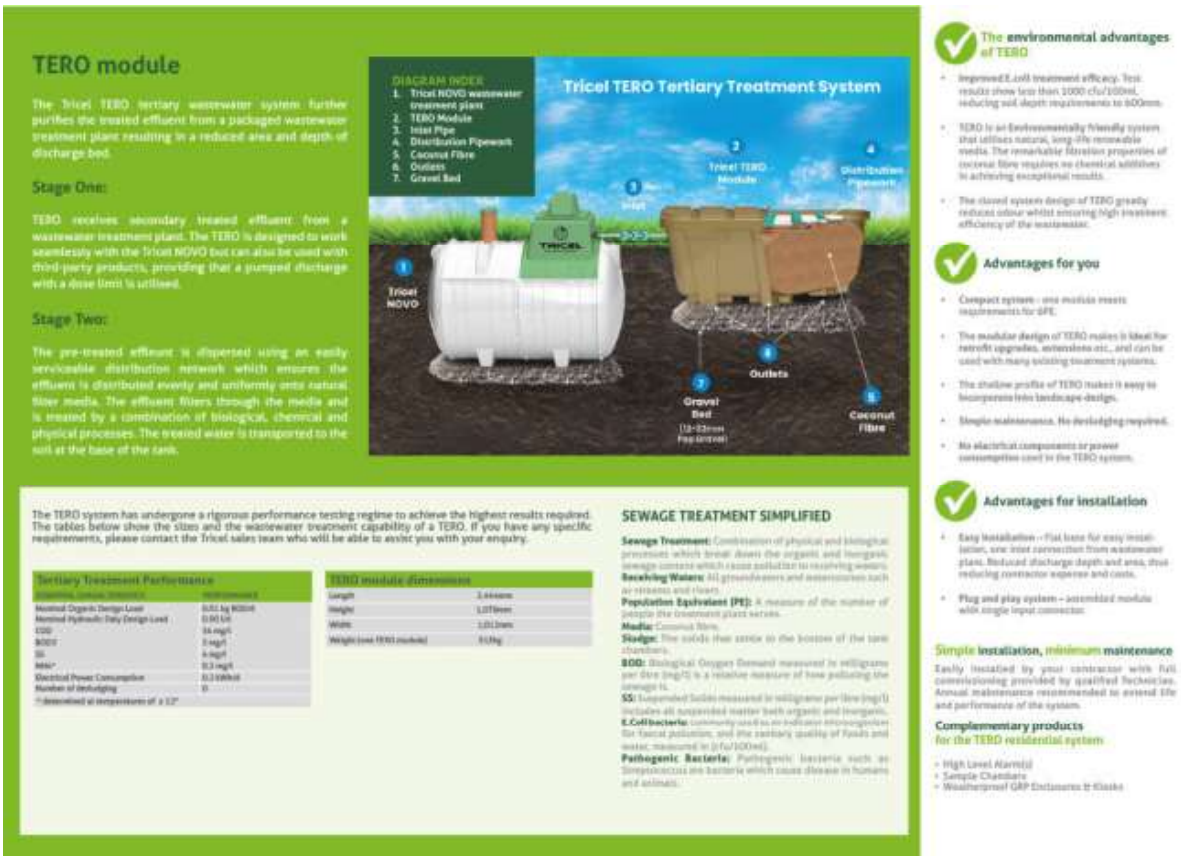
Please see attached the accompanying documents in Section 2 for the Tricel Tero

- Separation Distances
- Tero Drawing
- Tero Technical Specification
- Technical information on the Tero


Dwelling
min. 7m
Tricel NOVO Wastewater
Treatment Plant
min. 10m
TERO

The Tricel Tero modules are filled with coconut coir. The wastewater is distributed over the top of the coir filter using a specially designed pipe network. Through a combination of biological, chemical and physical processes the coir treats the wastewater as it filters through. At the outlet of the Tero modules the tertiary treated wastewater is discharged into the in situ subsoil through a gravel distribution area.

TERO BROCHURE



TERO module

The Tricel TERO tertiary wastewater system further purifies the treated effluent from a packaged wastewater treatment plant resulting in a reduced area and depth of discharge bed.

Stage One:

TERO receives secondary treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant. The TERO is designed to work seamlessly with the Tricel NOVO but can also be used with third-party products, providing that a pumped discharge with a dose limit is utilised.

Stage Two:

The pre-treated effluent is dispersed using an easily serviceable distribution network which ensures the effluent is distributed evenly and uniformly onto natural filter media. The effluent filters through the media and is treated by a combination of biological, chemical and physical processes. The treated water is transported to the soil at the base of the tank.

DIAGRAM INDEX
1. Tricel NOVO wastewater treatment plant
2. TERO Module
3. Inlet Pipe
4. Distribution Pipework
5. Coconut Fibre
6. Outlets
7. Gravel Bed

Tricel TERO Tertiary Treatment System

Tricel NOVO
Tricel TERO Module
Outlets
Gravel Bed
Coconut Fibre

The TERO system has undergone a rigorous performance testing regime to achieve the highest results required. The tables below show the sizes and the wastewater treatment capability of a TERO. If you have any specific requirements, please contact the Tricel sales team who will be able to assist you with your enquiry.

Tertiary Treatment Performance

TERO module dimensions

SEWAGE TREATMENT SIMPLIFIED

Sewage Treatment: Combination of physical and biological processes which break down the organic and inorganic sewage content which cause pollution to receiving waters.
Receiving Waters: All groundwaters and watercourses such as streams and rivers.
Population Equivalent (PE): A measure of the number of people the treatment plant serves.
Media: Coconut fibre.
Sludge: The solids that settle to the bottom of the tank chambers.
BOD: Biological Oxygen Demand measured in milligrams per litre (mg/l) is a relative measure of how polluting the sewage is.
SS: Suspended Solids measured in milligrams per litre (mg/l) includes all suspended matter both organic and inorganic.
E.Coli bacteria: commonly used as an indicator microorganism for faecal pollution, and the sanitary quality of foods and water, measured in (cfu/100ml).
Pathogenic Bacteria: Pathogenic bacteria such as Streptococcus are bacteria which cause disease in humans and animals.

The environmental advantages of TERO

- Improved E.coli treatment efficacy. Test results show less than 1000 cfu/100ml, reducing soil depth requirements to 600mm.
- TERO is an Environmentally friendly system that utilises natural, long-life renewable media. The remarkable filtration properties of coconut fibre requires no chemical additives in achieving exceptional results.
- The closed system design of TERO greatly reduces odour whilst ensuring high treatment efficiency of the wastewater.

Advantages for you

- Compact system – one module meets requirements for 6PE.
- The modular design of TERO makes it ideal for retrofit upgrades, extensions etc., and can be used with many existing treatment systems.
- The shallow profile of TERO makes it easy to incorporate into landscape design.
- Simple maintenance. No desludging required.
- No electrical components or power consumption cost in the TERO system.

Advantages for installation

- Easy installation – Flat base for easy installation, one inlet connection from wastewater plant. Reduced discharge depth and area, thus reducing contractor expense and costs.
- Plug and play system – assembled module with single inlet connector.

Simple installation, minimum maintenance

Easily installed by your contractor with full commissioning provided by qualified Technician. Annual maintenance recommended to extend life and performance of the system.

Complementary products for the TERO residential system

- High Level Alarm(s)
- Sample Chambers
- Weatherproof GRP Enclosures & Kiosks

The Tero modules are a tertiary treatment filter. They can be located above or below ground depending on the existing bedrock or subsoil. According to the EPA Code 2021 the tertiary treated effluent can be discharge to ground through a gravel distribution area. As outlined below in table 10.1 the area required per person of this distribution bed is dependent on the Subsurface value of the receiving subsoil. It is compulsory that the percolation test is carried out at the infiltration level which is located at the base of the proposed distribution layer. This distribution bed should comprise of a 300mm layer of 12 -32mm gravel

Table 10.1: Infiltration/treatment area and trench length design for tertiary treatment, per PE

Percolation values (PVs)	Pumped or underlying gravity discharge (Options 1 and 2)	Gravity discharge into 500 mm wide trenches (Option 3)	Low-pressure pipe distribution into 300 mm wide trenches (Option 4)	Drip dispersal system (Option 5)	Tertiary infiltration area (Option 6)
	Area required per person (m^2)	Trench length required per person (m)	Trench length required per person (m)	Area required per person (m^2)	Area required per person (m^2)
3 ≤ PV ≤ 20	≥7.5	≥6	≥6	≥5	≥3.75
21 < PV ≤ 40	≥15	≥12	≥12	≥14	≥7.5
41 < PV ≤ 50	≥30	≥17	≥17	≥16	≥15
51 < PV ≤ 75	≥50	≥19	≥19	≥22	≥25
76 < PV ≤ 90	–	–	≥28	≥34	–
91 < PV ≤ 120	–	–	–	≥54	–

Table 10.1 from EPA CoP 2021 - Loading rates for infiltration/treatment area

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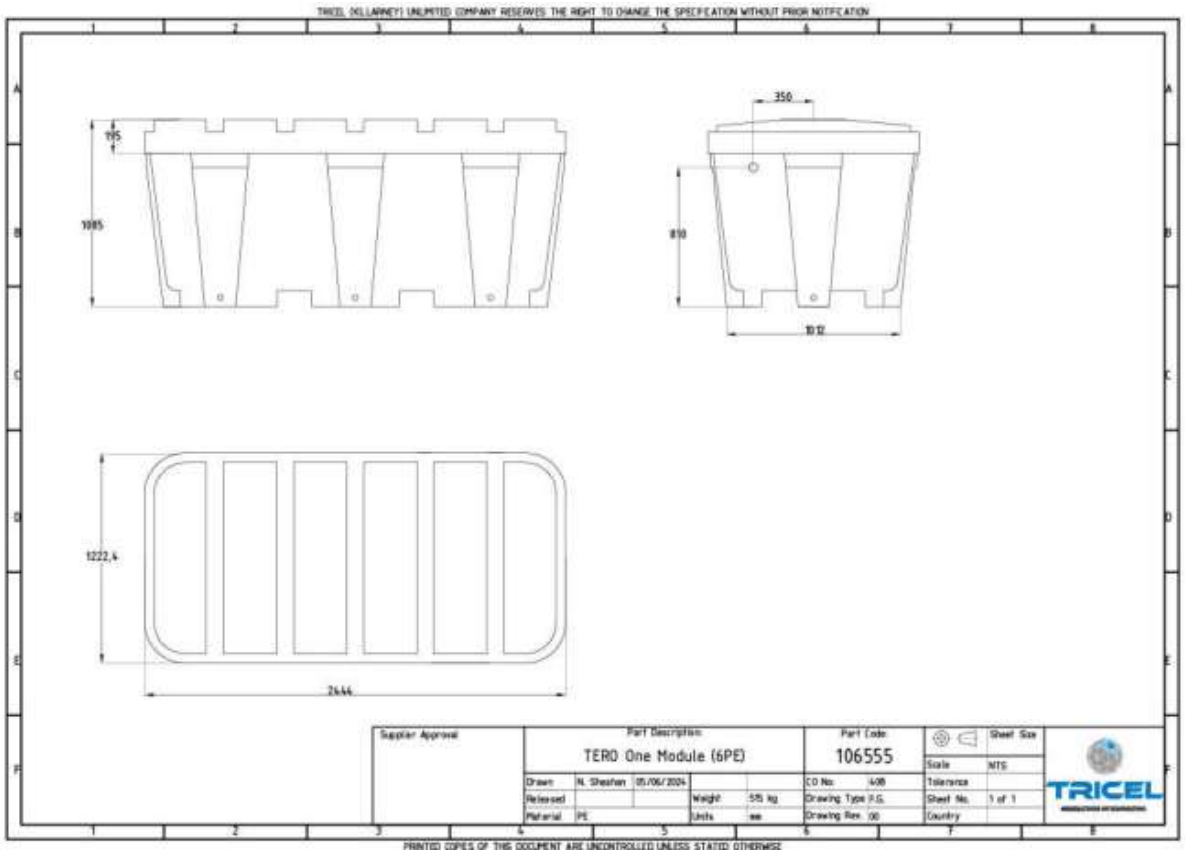
*****Domestic WwTP catering for over 10 Population Equivalent that are discharging to TERO Tertiary Treatment modules may require a pump station*****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195
1085
350
810
1012
1222.4
2644
Supplier Approval
Part Description:
TERO One Module (6PE)
Part Code:
106555
Sheet Size
Scale NTS
Tolerance
Sheet No. 1 of 1
Country
Drawn N. Sheahan 05/06/2024
Released
Material PE
Weight 515 kg
Units mm
CO No. 408
Drawing Type P.G.
Drawing Rev. 00
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