Firm Access

October 2026 Review

Final Technical Report

October 2026

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1 Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the October 2026 Firm Access Review undertaken in accordance with the CRU-approved Firm Access Detailed Methodology (CRU/2023114[1]). The review considers all contracted non-firm generation that executed their connection agreements by 31st March 2026. It assesses committed non-firm generators to determine whether full or partial firm access can be awarded based on transmission network capability under both existing and reinforced network conditions.

The assessment was carried out using market dispatch simulations and transmission network studies to evaluate the ability of generators to export energy without causing material transmission constraints.

Three types of firmness outcomes were determined;

- Full/Partial firm access available immediately upon completion of connection works.
- Full/Partial firm access available following completion of a committed project(s) from the list in Transmission Infrastructure Delivery (TID)[2].
- No firm access available, project will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access reviews.

In total, this review considered the firm access status for 53 separate generators comprising approximately 3.5 GW of capacity being assessed. The results of the October 2026 firm access review are presented in Figure 1-1.

[1] CRU2023114_Firm_Access_detailed_methodology_decision.pdf (divio-media.com)

[2] Transmission Infrastructure Delivery (TID) Update

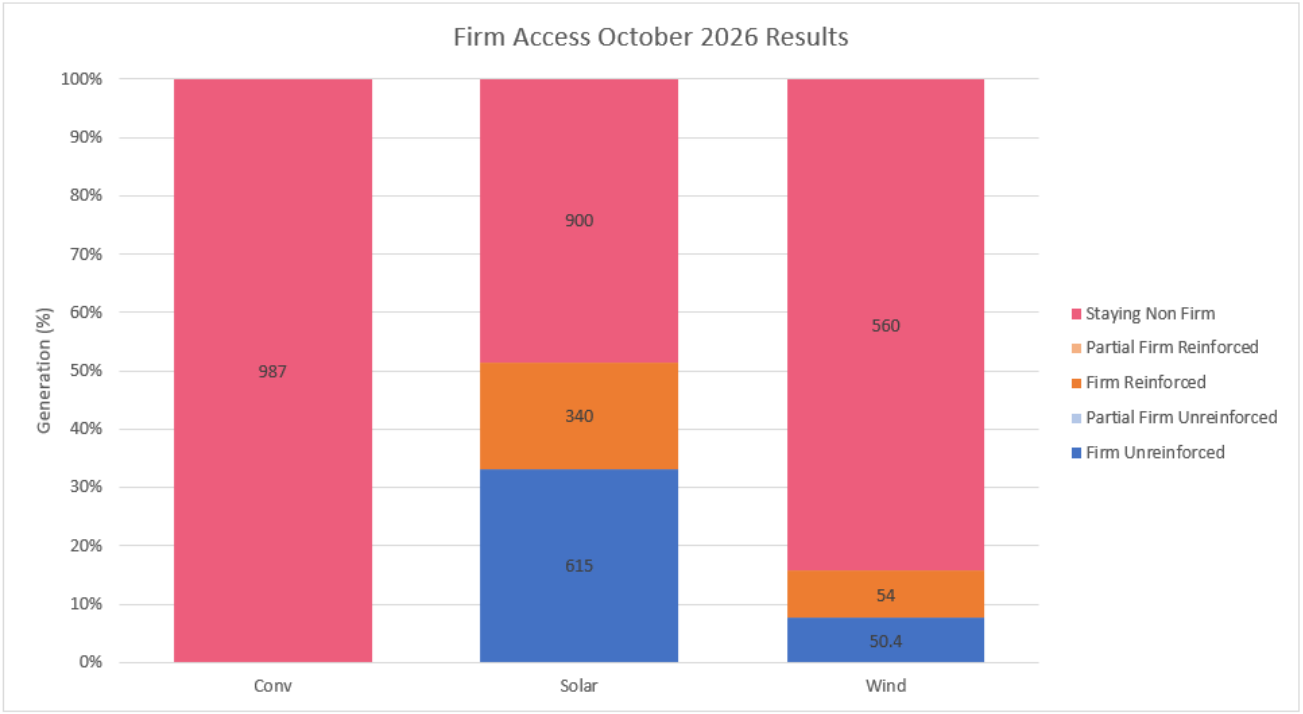

Figure 1-1: Summary of the October 2026 firm access results.

The main conclusions of this firm access review are as follows:

- 615 MW of firm capacity will be available for new committed solar projects on the unreinforced system.
- In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for up to 340 MW of new committed solar projects.
- In total, including projects that are already firm, the transmission system is providing firm access for over 6.5 GW of solar generation.
- The main area of the power system that experienced challenges accommodating solar capacity was in the Midlands.
- There is 50.4 MW firm capacity available for new committed onshore wind projects on the unreinforced system.
- In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 54 MW of new committed wind projects.
- In total, including projects that are already firm, the transmission system is providing firm access for circa 7 GW of onshore wind generation and 4.7 GW of offshore wind generation.

- The main areas of the power system that experienced challenges accommodating wind capacity were in parts of the west.
- Firm access was not available on the unreinforced or reinforced system for 560 MW of committed onshore wind generation and 900 MW of committed solar projects. These projects will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access reviews.
- There is no available firm capacity for new committed conventional generation on the unreinforced or reinforced grid.

2 Study Assumptions

This section of the report describes the assumptions which have been applied to the firm access review. The detailed study approach and key assumptions applied in this review are set out in the accompanying *Firm Access Study Approach and Assumptions Document*, the following sections give a brief overview of the core assumptions.

2.1 Data Freeze Date

The data freeze date for the October 2026 firm access review is 31st March 2026.

2.2 Non-Firm Committed Generators

The generators being assessed are summarised in Table 2-1 below. Section 4.1 of the Appendix to this report contains the full list of the committed generators that were considered as part of the October 2026 firm access review.

Table 2-1: Summary of the non-firm generation being assessed as part of the firm access October 2026 review.

	Total Generation (GW)	Number of Units
Conventional	1.0	4
Solar	1.8	27
Wind Onshore	0.7	22
Grand Total	**3.5**	**53**

2.3 Generation and Interconnection Included in the Study

In addition to the non-firm generators being assessed, the models also included the existing generation that was contracted or connected to the system at the time of the data freeze. The total generation available in the study is outlined in Table 2-2. For the avoidance of doubt, any generators that already had a firm access date from previous reviews will retain their firm access status irrespective of the outcome of this review. While the principles of firm access do not apply to interconnectors, the power flows on interconnectors do influence the performance of the system. The level of interconnection assumed in the study is also listed in Table 2-2.

Table 2-2: Summary of the total generation included in the October 2026 firm access review

	Total Generation (GW)
Conventional	8.0
Hydro	0.2
Interconnection	1.7
Pumped Storage Hydro	0.3
Solar	7.4
Wind	7.5
Offshore[3]	4.7
Total	**29.8**

2.4 Model

Table 2-3: October 2026 firm access review assumptions

PLEXOS Model	ECP constraint analysis report
Demand Forecast	All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment (AIRAA) 2025-2034[4]
Security Constraints	Operational Policy Roadmap 2023-2030[6]
Unreinforced Network Year	2026
Reinforced Network Year	2031
TID Version	Q1 2026[8]

[3] Offshore is only included in reinforced network model, based off the assumed connection dates

[4] AIRAA 2025-2034 Main Report (Unreinforced System: 2028, Reinforced System 2031)

[6] Operational Policy Roadmap 2023-2030 (eirgridgroup.com)

[8] Latest TID version on date of data freeze (March 31st)

3 October 2026 Firm Access Review Results

The PSSE 8760 analysis identified the transmission circuits that experienced overloads over the 8760-hour PSSE study. Further analysis was done to calculate the contribution from each generator node to the identified overloads.
The post processing phase of the analysis considered the overloads in detail in order to determine which generators were making material contributions to the overloads. The non-firm wind and solar farms considered in this assessment were grouped into specific regional issues as described below.

During the post processing phase of the analysis, the impact of a particular generator on a given overload throughout the year is determined. When analysing the contribution from a generator to a specific overload, account is taken of the expected energy volume, the number of hours the contribution could occur for and if there is a logical rational for the contribution. Results from the simulations could be discounted for various reasons, for example:

- Imperfections in power flow and voltage solutions derived by the algorithm can suggest that the generator is having a material impact on power flows. This is particularly prevalent when testing small generators where it is challenging to discern if they are causing an impact. In many cases these changes are actually caused by cumulative computational noise from the various stages of the firm access analysis and can be ignored.
- In some cases, the dispatch combinations for generators and/or interconnectors from the PLEXOS solutions would be considered unlikely to occur on the actual system.
- Overloads driven by renewable generators which were based on a small number of hours or a low volume of energy were also not considered further.

The overloads were analysed in detail to attribute causation to the various non-firm generators. The following subsections of the report provide a breakdown of the analysis for renewables in specific areas and for the group of non-firm conventional units.
The analysis and results for each area are presented in the following format:

- A table of the specific network elements that could experience overloads.
- The specific nodes that are identified as contributing power to these overloads is then presented. (Only nodes with generation being tested in this review are listed in these tables. The volume of non-firm generation being tested is listed in the second column).

Within these tables, individual nodes are listed separately to identify if an overload is related to wind or solar generation.

- These tables also list the network element that is causing the requirement for the highest constraint. (It is important to understand that there are likely a number of other circuits that will also result in constraint. Only the highest is shown in these tables. This is intended to give a general understanding of the issues in the area).
- The calculated constraint for each generator was compared against the firm threshold. If the constraint was below the firm threshold, then firm access was awarded. If the constraint was above the firm threshold, then no firm access was awarded, and the unit was analysed further to examine partial firm access and the impact of reinforcements. The firm threshold for wind and solar generators was 2% and the firm threshold for non-renewable generators was 0%.
- The final column of these tables lists the resultant conclusion as to whether the generation at the node should be firm.
- Any nodes which were not suitable for full firm access were then assessed to consider if it would be possible for some volume of generation at the node to receive partial firm access.
- Nodes which did not receive firm access are then considered in the reinforced system model. This will determine if these nodes can receive firm access at a future date.
- If full firm access is not available in the future, a further assessment considers if partial firm access could be available.

3.1 South-East

Figure 3-1 shows the network map of the South-East and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

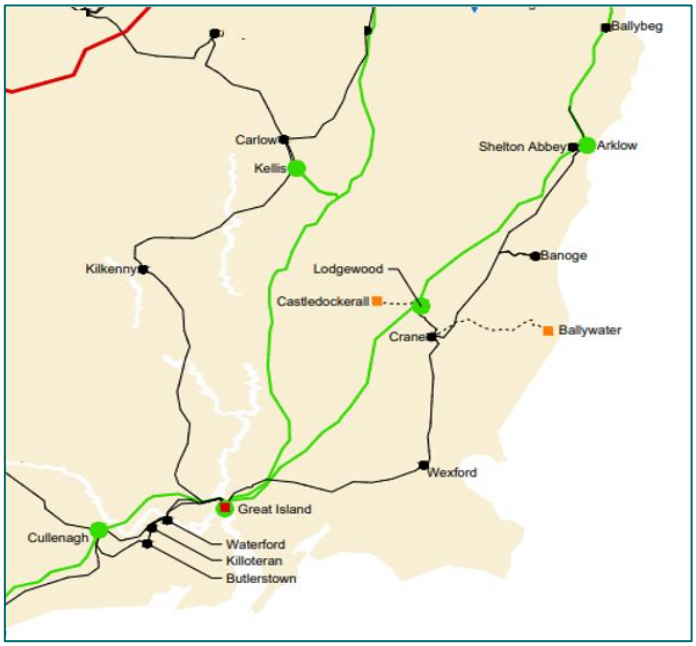

Figure 3-1: Network Map of the South-East

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-1: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the South-East.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
GREAT ISLAND T2101	125	2280	187
GREAT ISLAND T2102	125	1886	177
ARKLOW - BALLYBEG 110 kV	134	3672	200
ARKLOW - OAKLANDS 110 kV	178	628	139
BALLYBEG – CARRICKMINES 110 kV	136	2782	187
BANOGE - OAKLANDS 110 kV	178	684	142
BANOGE - TULLABEG 110 kV	178	870	143
LODGEWOOD T2102	250	458	143
ARKLOW - LODGEWOOD 220 kV	434	979	145
ATHY - CARLOW 110 kV	99	1164	159
DUNSTOWN - KELLIS 220 kV	393	356	132
KELLIS T2101	125	1136	227
KELLIS T2102	125	1136	227
KILLOTERAN-WATERFORD 110 kV	99	198	143

Unreinforced System Model – Full Firm Access Assessment

There is firm access available for non-firm solar at Greenridge and Kilkenny. The remaining non-firm generators in this area experience constraints more than the 2% firm threshold. As a result, there is no full firm access available to these generators in the unreinforced system.

Table 3-2: South-East Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint[9]	Result
Tullabeg Solar	135	Banoge – Tullabeg 110 kV	Non-Firm
Moanalow Solar	55	Kellis T2101	Non-Firm
Greenridge Solar	50	-	Firm
Kilkenny Solar	35	-	Firm

Unreinforced System Model – Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to the level of constraint experienced and the existing level of awarded firm access in this area, there is no partial firm access available in the South-East region in the unreinforced system

Reinforced System – Full Firm Access

In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 135 MW solar generation at Tullabeg. This can be attributed to the combination of the reinforcement which adds a new 220/110 kV transformer at Lodgewood and the impact of surplus renewable generation which has led to a reduction of dispatch from individual generators and hence a reduction of constraints on the Banoge-Tullabeg 110kV circuit.

55 MW solar at Moanalow however remains non-firm due to constraints on the Kellis transformers. The 55 MW non-firm generation pushes the constraints on the transformers beyond 2%.

[9] Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues not displayed in the table

Table 3-3: South-East reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Tullabeg Solar	135	-	Firm
Moanalow Solar	55	Kellis T2101	Non-Firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to the level of constraint experienced and the existing level of awarded firm access in this area, there is no partial firm access available in the South-East region in the reinforced system

Summary of South-East.

Table 3-4: South-East summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Tullabeg Solar	135	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A
Moanalow Solar	55	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Greenridge Solar	50	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilkenny Solar	35	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.2 South-Central

Figure 3-2 shows the network map of the South-Central and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

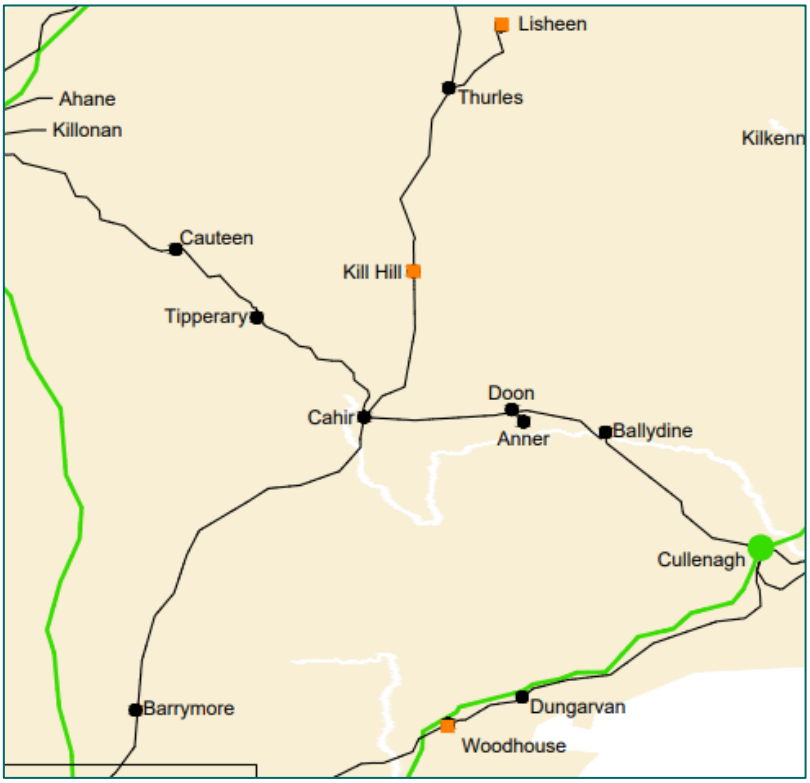

Figure 3-2: Network map of the South-Central region.

Table 3-5: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the South-Central region.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CAHIR - RATHKEEVIN 110 kV	178	887	148
DOON - RATHKEEVIN 110 kV	178	1248	155
CAHIR - TIPPERARY 110 kV	178	775	156
CAHIR - BARRYMORE T 110 kV	105	2610	193
KNOCKRAHA - BARRYMORE T 110 kV	136	2638	196
BALLYVALODE - KILLONAN 2 110 kV	178	1112	179
BALLYVALODE - CAUTEEN 110 kV	178	167	139
TIPPERARY - CAUTEEN 110 kV	178	1062	167
BALLYDINE - DOON 110 kV	178	928	151
CAHIR - KILL HILL 110 kV	178	1821	183
KILL HILL - THURLES 110 kV	178	1160	170
SHANNONBRIDGE - TIMONEY 110 kV	178	1756	184
TIMONEY - IKERIN_T 110 kV	178	1079	147

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
EASTWOOD - IKERIN_T 110 kV	178	938	139
LISHEEN- THURLES 110 kV	104	1386	158
BALLYDINE-CULLENAGH 110kV	196	430	133

Unreinforced System Model – Full Firm Access Assessment

Due to the level of constraints experienced in this area, there is no firm access available in the unreinforced system.

Table 3-6: South-Central Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Cauteen Solar	35	Cahir-Barrymore_T	Non-Firm
Rathkeevin Solar	65	Cahir-Barrymore_T	Non-Firm
Eastwood Wind	54	Cahir – Kill Hill	Non-Firm
Timoney Solar	15	Shannonbridge - Timoney	Non-Firm

Unreinforced System Model – Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to the level of constraint experienced and the existing level of awarded firm access in this area, there is no partial firm access available in the South-Central region in the unreinforced system.

Reinforced System – Full Firm Access

In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 115 MW solar generation in Rathkeevin, Cauteen and Timoney nodes and 54 MW of wind generation in Eastwood node in the South-Central region. This can be attributed to the uprate of Knockraha -Barrymore T- Cahir 110 kV circuit and the impact of surplus renewable generation which has led to a reduction of dispatch from individual generators and hence a reduction of constraints on individual nodes.

Table 3-7: South-Central reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Cauteen Solar	35	-	Firm
Rathkeevin Solar	65	-	Firm
Eastwood Wind	54	-	Firm
Timoney Solar	15	-	Firm

Reinforced System - Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Since all the generators in the area got firm access, there was no partial firm assessment in the reinforced grid.

Summary of South-Central.

Table 3-8: South-Central summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Cauteen Solar	35	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A
Rathkeevin Solar	65	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A
Eastwood Wind	54	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A
Timoney Solar	15	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A

3.3 South-West

Figure 3-3 shows the network map of the South-West and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

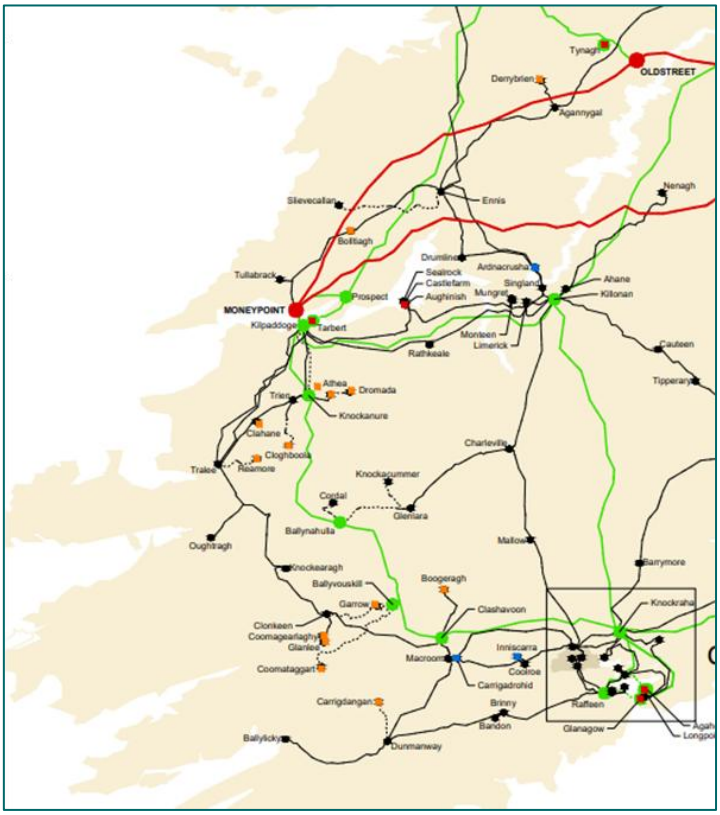

Figure 3-3: Network Map of the South-West

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-9: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the South-West

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
MONEYPOINT T4201	500	2941	215
MONEYPOINT T4202	500	2817	209
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT B 220 kV	660	1288	184
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT 220 kV	660	1288	184
MACROOM - CLASHAVOON 110 kV	195	998	166

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CLASHAVOON-CLONKEEN 110 kV	178	1188	160
GARROW - CLONKEEN 110 kV	120	3210	178
KILBARRY-MARINA 1 110 kV	103	917	139
KILBARRY-MARINA 2 110 kV	103	839	137
COWCROSS-JAMESBROOK 110 kV	99	234	137
KILPADDOGE - POLLAGH 110 kV	105	759	156
KNOCKRAHA - LYSAGHTSTOWN 110 kV	99	280	139
BANDON-RAFFEEN 110 kV	99	482	137

Unreinforced System Model - Firm Access Analysis

There is firm access available for 164 MW of non-firm solar in this area. The remaining 12 MW solar generation at Lysaghtstown continues to experience constraints more than the 2% firm threshold. As a result, there is no full firm access available to this generator in the unreinforced system.

Table 3-10: South-West Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Coolroe Solar	14	-	Firm
Kilbarry Solar	30	-	Firm
Drumline Solar	9.99	-	Firm
Jamesbrook Solar	110	-	Firm
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Knockraha - Lysaghtstown 110 kV	Non-Firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access

Due to level of constraints and existing firm access, there is no partial firm access available for solar generation at Lysaghtstown in the unreinforced network.

Reinforced System - Firm Access

12 MW of solar generation remains non-firm at Lysaghtstown and will be reassessed in subsequent firm access reviews.

Table 3-11: South-West Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Knockraha-Lysaghtstown 110 kV	Non-Firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access

Due to level of constraints and existing firm generation in the area, there is no additional partial firm access available in the reinforced network. 12 MW of solar generation will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access reviews.

Summary of South-West

Table 3-12: South-West summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Coolroe Solar	14	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kilbarry Solar	30	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drumline Solar	9.99	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jamesbrook Solar	110	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm

3.4 North-West

Figure 3-4 shows the network map of the North-West and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

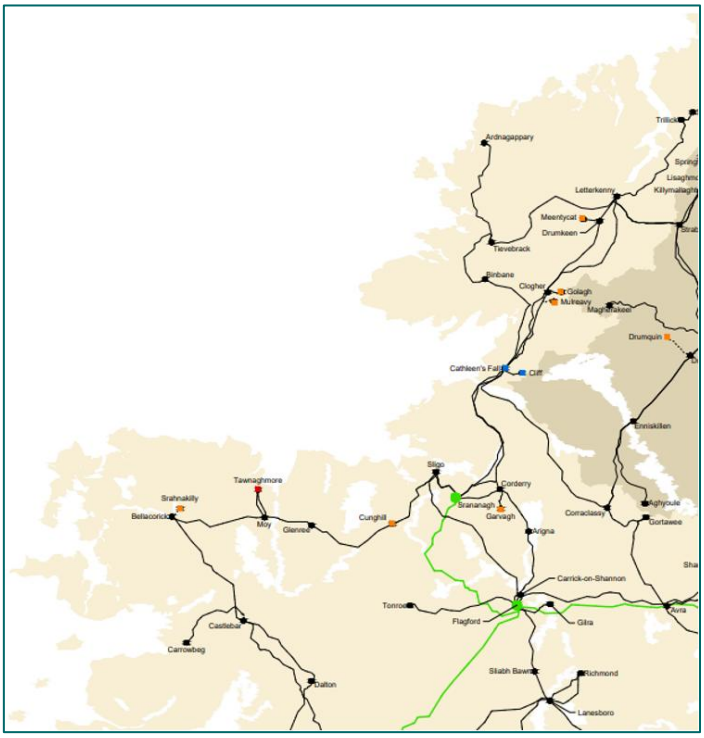

Figure 3-4: Network Map of the North-West

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-13: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the North-West

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
BINBANE - CATH_FALL 110 kV	134	425	125
CORDERRY - SRANANAGH 110 kV	178	221	126
CORDERRY - ARIGNA-T 110 kV	178	2359	170
CATH_FALL - CORRACLASSY 110 kV	178	2058	152
CATH_FALL - CLOGHER 1 110 kV	178	2739	191
CATH_FALL - CLOGHER 2 110 kV	178	2729	189
CATH_FALL - SRANANAGH 110 kV	191	2237	167
CATH_FALL - SRANANAGH 110 kV	178	2333	186

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CARRICK ON SHANNON - ARIGNA-T 110 kV	178	2420	175
CORRACLASSY - GORTAWEE 110 kV	178	968	131
DRUMKEEN - CLOGHER 110 kV	103	2078	168
FLAGFORD - SLIGO 110 kV	99	2993	216
FLAGFORD T1 220 kV	125	1713	147
FLAGFORD T2 220 kV	125	1525	141
LETTERKENNY - GOLAGH_T 110 kV	99	1509	158
SRANANAGH T1 220 kV	250	2401	160
LANESBOR SB - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	99	3152	278
ARVA - CARRICK ON S110.00 110 kV	123	4409	223
LANESBORO - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3972	233
MULLINGAR - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3950	236
CARRICK ON S - FLAGFORD 110 kV	99	155	141
CARRICK ON S - FLAGFORD 110 kV	99	170	141
BELLACORICK - CASTLEBAR 110 kV	195	4136	227
CASHLA - DALTON_A2 110 kV	99	2284	184
CASTLEBAR - CLOON 110 kV	99	3520	218
CASTLEBAR - DALTON 110 kV	99	2296	178
CASHLA - COLDWOOD 110 kV	105	4448	346
RABBITPARK - LANESBORO 110 kV	99	3575	270
CLOON - RABBITPARK 110 kV	99	3731	270
FLAGFORD - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	178	2937	213
DRUMKEEN - CLOGHER 110 kV	103	2081	168

Unreinforced System Model - Full Firm Access

All the non-firm generators in this area experience constraints in excess of the 2% firm threshold. As a result, there is no full firm access available to these generators in the unreinforced system. The predominant issue in this region is limitations on the main pathways for wind power to flow south onto the bulk transmission system.

Table 3-14: North-West Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Coldwood Solar	85	Cashla - Coldwood 110kV	Non-Firm
Ardnagappary Wind	9	Srananagh T2102	Non-Firm
Arigna Wind	0.65	Arva - Carrick On Shannon 110 kV	Non-Firm
Binbane Wind	16.8	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-Firm
Cathaleen's Fall Wind	37.5	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Clogher Wind	72.1	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-Firm
Corderry Wind	36.55	Arva - Carrick On Shannon 110 kV	Non-Firm
Firlough Wind	75.6	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Glenree Wind	4.65	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Golagh Wind	48	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-Firm
Lenalea Wind	102.1	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-Firm
Letterkenny Wind	57.4	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-Firm
Sligo Wind	4.08	Arva - Carrick On Shannon 110 kV	Non-Firm
Tievebrack Wind	29.9	Srananagh T2102	Non-Firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access

Due to the level of constraint experienced and the existing level of awarded firm access in this area, there is no partial firm access available in the North-West in the unreinforced system.

Reinforced System - Full Firm Access

Firm access will not become available to any non-firm generators in this region.

Table 3-15: North-West reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Coldwood Solar	85	Cashla - Coldwood 110kV	Non-Firm
Ardnagappary Wind	9	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Arigna Wind	0.65	Carrick On Shannon - Arigna T 110 kV	Non-Firm
Binbane Wind	16.8	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Cathaleen's Fall Wind	37.5	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Clogher Wind	72.1	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Corderry Wind	36.55	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Firlough Wind	75.6	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Glenree Wind	4.65	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Golagh Wind	48	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Lenalea Wind	102.1	Cathaleens Fall - Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm

Letterkenny Wind	57.4	Cathaleens Fall – Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm
Sligo Wind	4.08	Flagford – Sligo 110 kV	Non-Firm
Tievebrack Wind	29.9	Cathaleens Fall – Srananagh 110 kV	Non-Firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access

Due to the level of constraint and existing firm generation, there is no partial firm access available. 494 MW of committed wind generation will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access reviews.

Summary

Table 3-16: North-West summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Coldwood Solar	85	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Ardnagappary Wind	9	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Arigna Wind	0.65	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Binbane Wind	16.8	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Cathaleen's Fall Wind	37.5	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Clogher Wind	72	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Corderry Wind	36.55	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Firlough Wind	75.6	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Glenree Wind	4.65	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Golagh Wind	48	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Lenalea Wind	102.1	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Letterkenny Wind	57.4	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Sligo Wind	4.08	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Tievebrack Wind	29.9	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm

3.5 Galway

Figure 3-5 shows the network map of the Galway and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

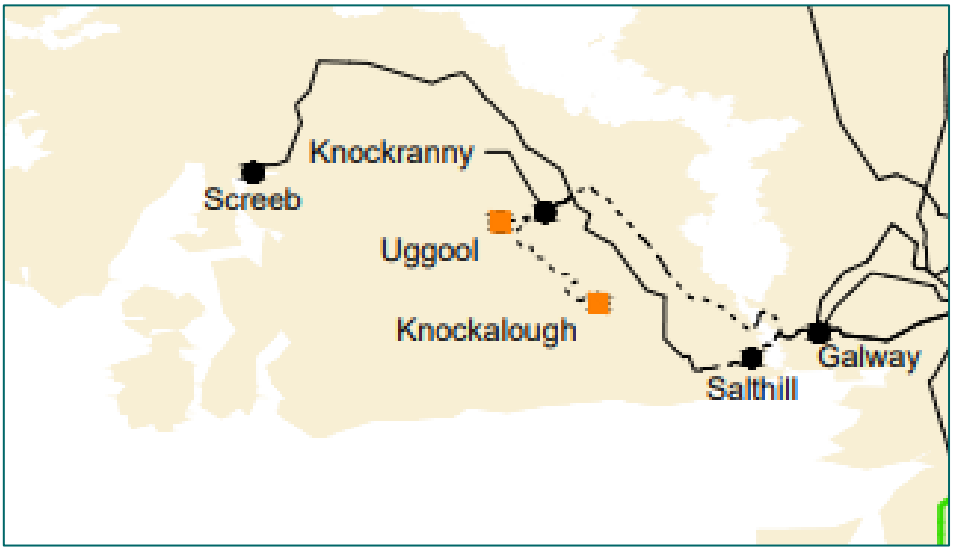

Figure 3-5: Network Map of the Galway area.

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-17: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the Galway area.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CASHLA – SALTHILL 110 kV	105	2105	141
GALWAY – SALTHILL 110 kV	99	2241	155

Unreinforced System Model - Full Firm Access Assessment

The non-firm generators in this area experience constraints in excess of the 2% firm threshold. As a result, there is no full firm access available to these generators in the unreinforced system. The predominant issue in this region is limitations on the wind power flows through the Galway network

Table 3-18: Galway Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Galway - Salthill 110 kV	Non-Firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access Assessment

There is no partial firm access available in the unreinforced system.

Reinforced System – Full Firm Access Assessment

In the reinforced system, there is no firm access available in the area.

Table 3-19: Galway area reinforced system firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Cashla – Salthill 110 kV	Non-Firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access Assessment

There is no additional partial firm access available on the reinforced system. 65 MW of committed wind generation will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access reviews.

Summary

Table 3-20: Galway area summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm

3.6 Midlands and Dublin

Figure 3-6 shows the network map of this area and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

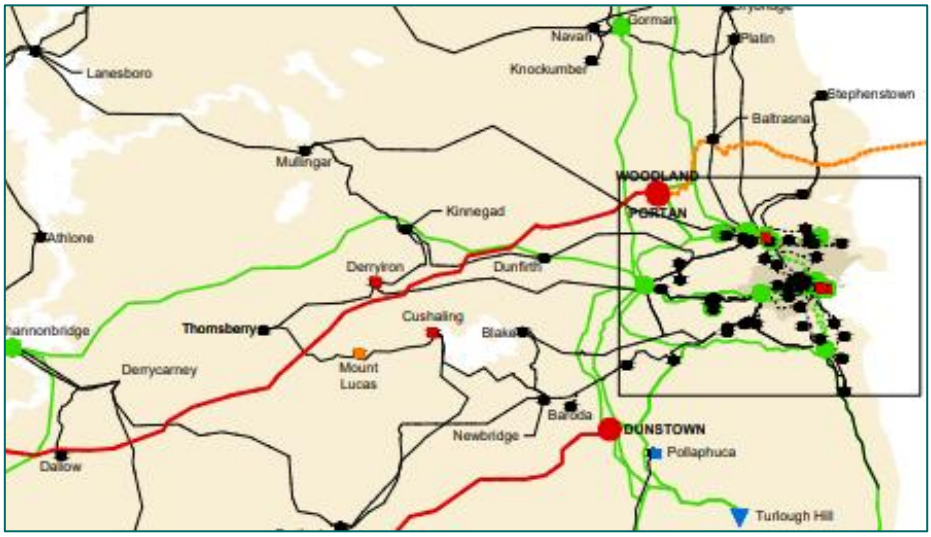

Figure 3-6: Network Map of Midlands and Dublin.

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-21: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the Midlands and Dublin.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
BLUNDELSTOWN - CURRAGHDOO 110 kV	136	2742	185
BLUNDELSTOWN - CORDUFF 110 kV	124	3626	230
BARODA - MONREAD 110 kV	99	3508	222
BARODA - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	100	3790	226
RATTIN - MULLINGAR 110 kV	178	291	139
CUSHALING - MOUNT LUCAS 110 kV	136	1198	200
CUSHALING - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	134	5381	259
DERRYIRON - KINNEGAD 110 kV	99	2677	373
DERRYIRON - COOLCOR 110 kV	104	2971	276
CRADDANSTOWN -MULLINGAR 110 kV	105	2494	173
CRADDANSTOWN - FOSTERSTOWN 110 kV	105	3716	209
MOUNT LUCAS - THORNSBERRY 110 kV	135	1358	191
HARRISTOWN - KINNEGAD 110 kV	136	1287	156

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
HARRISTOWN - MULGEETH 110 kV	136	1519	188
LANESBORO - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3398	218
MAYNOOTH A - TIMAHOE 110 kV	103	4589	443
MAYNOOTH T2101	125	1764	281
MAYNOOTH T2102	238	1156	193
MAYNOOTH B - RINAWADE 110 kV	80	4092	350
MAYNOOTH B - BLAKE-T 110 kV	99	2728	225
MULGEETH - DUNFIR_T 110 kV	104	2787	260
NEWBRIDGE - BLAKE-T 110 kV	136	1878	181
PHILIPSTOWN - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	136	2525	165
RINAWADE - DUNFIR_T 110 kV	99	3509	285
TIMAHOE - COOLCOR 110 kV	104	3190	272
CURRAGHDOO - FOSTERSTOWN 110 kV	136	2191	159
FLAGFORD - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	178	444	147
LANESBOR SB - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	99	2372	260
ATHLONE - FEAMORE 110 kV	99	1466	171
CASTLELOST - MAYNOOTH A 220 kV	269	3138	200
CASTLELOST – SHANNONBRIDGE 220 kV	269	2955	175
CORDUFF - FINGLAS 220 kV	350	1281	162
MULLINGAR - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3589	220
SHANNONBRIDGE T2101	125	3003	208
SHANNONBRIDGE T2 102	125	3007	208
FEAMORE - LANESBORO_AT 110 kV	99	1054	210
KILTEEL - MAYNOOTH A 110 kV	99	1288	183
KILTEEL - MONREAD 110 kV	134	1050	153
MAYNOOTH B - RYEBROOK 110 kV	178	3181	161
ARVA - CARRICK ON SHANNON 110 kV	104	3750	194
FLAGFORD - LOUTH 220 kV	384	916	144
BRACKLONE - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	105	3098	205
BRACKLONE - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	105	1418	150
DERRYIRON - THORNSBERRY 110 kV	99	3980	238
SHANNONBRIDGE – SOMERSET 110 kV	99	3686	363

Unreinforced System Model – Full Firm Access Assessment

Solar generation at Dunstown gets firm in the unreinforced grid. This is due to its connection on the 220 kV where the constraints are generally low. The rest of the non-firm generators in this area experience constraints in excess of the 2% firm threshold. As a result, there is no full firm access available to these generators in the unreinforced system. The predominant issue in this region is the large volume of connections coupled with the poor ratings of the existing 110 kV circuits. These circuits have low ratings of between 80 MVA and 135 MVA and as they are the main paths for power flows in that area, they experience overloads at times of high renewables.

Table 3-22: Midlands and Dublin Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Coolcor Solar	90	Maynooth - Timahoe 110 kV	Non-Firm
Curraghdoo Solar	79	Blundelstown – Corduff 110 kV	Non-Firm
Thornsberry Solar	180	Cushaling – Newbridge 110 kV	Non-Firm
Timahoe Solar	100	Maynooth - Timahoe 110 kV	Non-Firm
Derrycarney Solar	105	Shannonbridge -Somerset 110 kV	Non-Firm
Raheenmeel Solar	119.25	Shannonbridge -Somerset 110 kV	Non-Firm
Gortnalug Solar	90	Shannonbridge -Somerset 110 kV	Non-Firm
Rabbitpark Solar	75	Lanesboro – Sliabh Bawn 110 kV	Non-Firm
Dunstown Solar	210	-	Firm

Unreinforced System Model – Partial Firm Access Assessment

Due to level of constraints and existing firm access, there is no partial firm access available in the unreinforced system

Reinforced System – Full Firm Access Assessment

In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 90 MW non-firm solar at Gortnalug. The rest of the non-firm nodes will be re-assessed in subsequent review.

Table 3-23: Midlands and Dublin Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Coolcor Solar	90	Maynooth - Timahoe 110 kV	Non-Firm
Curraghdoo Solar	79	Blundelstown – Corduff 110 kV	Non-Firm
Thornsberry Solar	180	Cushaling – Newbridge 110 kV	Non-Firm

Timahoe Solar	100	Maynooth T2101	Non-Firm
Derrycarney Solar	105	Shannonbridge T2101	Non-Firm
Raheenmeel Solar	119.25	Shannonbridge T2101	Non-Firm
Gortnalug Solar	90	-	Firm
Rabbitpark Solar	75	Flagford – Sliabh Bawn 110 kV	Non-Firm

Reinforced System - Partial Firm Access Assessment

Due to level of constraints and existing firm access, there is no partial firm access available at non-firm nodes in this area.

Summary Midlands

Table 3-24: Midlands and Dublin area summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Coolcor Solar	90	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Curraghdoo Solar	79	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Thornsberry Solar	180	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Timahoe Solar	100	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Derrycarney Solar	105	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Raheenmeel Solar	119.3	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Gortnalug Solar	90	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Firm	N/A
Rabbitpark Solar	75	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Dunstown Solar	210	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.7 North-East

Figure 3-7 shows the network map of the North-East and the main nodes and circuits in this region.



Figure 3-7: Network Map of the North-East

The following circuits experienced overloads in this area. This circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads.

Table 3-25: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the North-East region.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
BALRUNTAGH - NAVAN 110 kV	178	229	122
BALRUNTAGH - GALBOYSTOWN 110 kV	178	176	122
LOUTH - RATRUSSAN 110 kV	178	110	115
LISLEA - LISDRUM 110 kV	99	1214	141
RATRUSSAN - SHANKILL 110 kV	95	1387	148
LISDRUM - LOUTH 110 kV	99	558	141
GARBALLAGH - PLATIN 110 kV	105	800	183
GARBALLAGH - GORMAN 110 kV	105	1014	190
RICETOWN - MEATH HILL 110 kV	99	165	128
DEENES - DRYBRIDGE 110 kV	178	633	176

Unreinforced System Model – Network Firm Access

All the generators in this region got firm in the unreinforced system.

Table 3-26: North-East Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Result
Arodstown Solar	70	-	Firm
Drybridge	0.99[10]	-	Firm
Galboystown Wind	50	-	Firm
Puddenhill Solar	85	-	Firm

Reinforced System – Firm Access Assessment

Since all the generators in the area got firm in the unreinforced grid, there was no firm assessment in the reinforced grid.

Summary North-East

Table 3-27: North-East summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Arodstown Solar	70	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drybridge Solar	0.99	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Galboystown Wind	50	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puddenhill Solar	85	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A

[10] Extension to existing generation at Drybridge Node

3.8 Conventional Units (All areas)

Conventional units consist of dispatchable generation that operate by burning a fuel source. Unlike renewable generation, conventional units are not subject to a prevailing annual profile. Instead, these units are dispatched as determined by the market or as needed for system reasons. The following circuits experienced overloads attributed to non-firm conventional generation. These circuits were analysed in detail in order to determine which non-firm generators are making a material contribution to these overloads. Conventional units are only granted firm access if there are no constraints observed.

Table 3-28: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis associated with non-firm conventional generators.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CORDUFF - FINGLAS 220 kV 1	350	1281	162
CASTLELOST - MAYNOOTH A 220 kV	269	3138	200
DUNSTOWN - MAYNOOTH B 220 kV	436	650	140
MAYNOOTH B - RYEBROOK 110 kV	178	3467	175
MONEYPOINT T4201	500	2941	215
MONEYPOINT T4202	500	2817	209
CASTLEBAGGOT - MAYNOOTH 220 kV	692	362	118
ARKLOW - BALLYBEG 220 kV	434	472	135
BALLYBEG -CARRICKMINES 220 kV	434	249	128
SHANNONBRIDGE - SOMRST_T 110 kV	111	3686	363
CASHLA - COLDWOOD 110 kV	99	4169	388
COLDWOOD - SOMERSET 110 kV	99	4011	388
FINGLAS - NORTH WALL 220 kV	332	143	155
INCHICORE - IRISHTOWN 220 kV	562	1482	165
NORTH WALL - POOLBEG 220 kV	332	177	144
POOLBEG SOUTH - CARRICKMINES 220 kV	267	1820	184
CORDUFF - WOODLAND 220 kV	434	1434	149
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT 220 kV	660	1288	184
WOODLAND - CLONEE 220 kV	434	1569	149

Unreinforced System Model – Full Firm Access Assessment

All the non-firm conventional generators remain non-firm in the unreinforced system. These generators contribute to specific overloads in close proximity to their connections.

Table 3-29: Conventional Generators Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Results
Castlelost Conventional	35	Castlelost - Maynooth 220 kV	Non-Firm
Irishtown Conventional	63.5	Inchicore - Irishtown 220 kV	Non-Firm
Kilpaddoge Conventional	600	Kilpaddoge - Moneypoint 2 220 kV	Non-Firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to the level of constraint and existing firm generation, there is no partial firm access available in the unreinforced grid.

Reinforced System - Firm Access Assessment

All the non-firm conventionals have constraints greater than 0. Therefore they remain non-firm.

Table 3-30: Conventional Generators Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	Highest Constraint	Results
Castlelost Conventional	35	Castlelost - Maynooth 220 kV	Non-Firm
Glenart Conventional	288	Arklow-Ballybeg 220 kV	Non-Firm
Irishtown Conventional	63.5	Inchicore - Irishtown 220 kV	Non-Firm
Kilpaddoge Conventional	600	Kilpaddoge - Moneypoint 2 220 kV	Non-Firm

Reinforced System - Partial Firm Access Assessment

There is no additional partial firm access available on the reinforced system.

Summary

Table 3-31: Conventional Generators summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-Firm (MW)	October 2026 Decision	October 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Irishtown Conventional	63.5	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Kilpaddoge Conventional	600	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Castlelost Conventional	35	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm	Non-Firm
Glenart Conventional[12]	288	N/A	N/A	Non-Firm	Non-Firm

[12] Glenart is only included in reinforced network model, based off the assumed connection dates

3.9 October 2026 Firm Access Review Summary

In total, 3.5 GW of non-firm generation was analysed as part of the firm access October 2026 review. Based on the analysis 665.4 MW can be made firm immediately (or upon completion of grid connection), 374 MW can be made firm upon completion of specific reinforcements, and 2.45 GW remains non-firm. The 2.45 GW of generation remaining non-firm will continue to be included in subsequent firm access reviews. The results are summarised in Table 3-32 and Figure 3-8 below.

Table 3-32: Summary of the Nodal Constraints (MW)

	Firm Unreinforced	Partial Firm Unreinforced	Firm Reinforced	Partial Firm Reinforced	Staying Non-Firm	Grand Total
Conventional	0	0	0	0	986.5	986.5
Solar						
Midlands	210	0	90	0	748	1048.25
SC	0	0	115	0		115
SE	85	0	135	0	55	275
SW	164	0	0	0	12	176
NE	156	0	0	0	0	156
NW	0	0	0	0	85	85
Wind						
Galway	0	0	0	0	65.3	65.3
NE	50.4	0	0	0	0	50.4
NW	0	0	0	0	494.33	494.33
SC	0	0	54	0	0	54
Grand Total	**665.4**	**0**	**394**	**0**	**2446.13**	**3505.6**

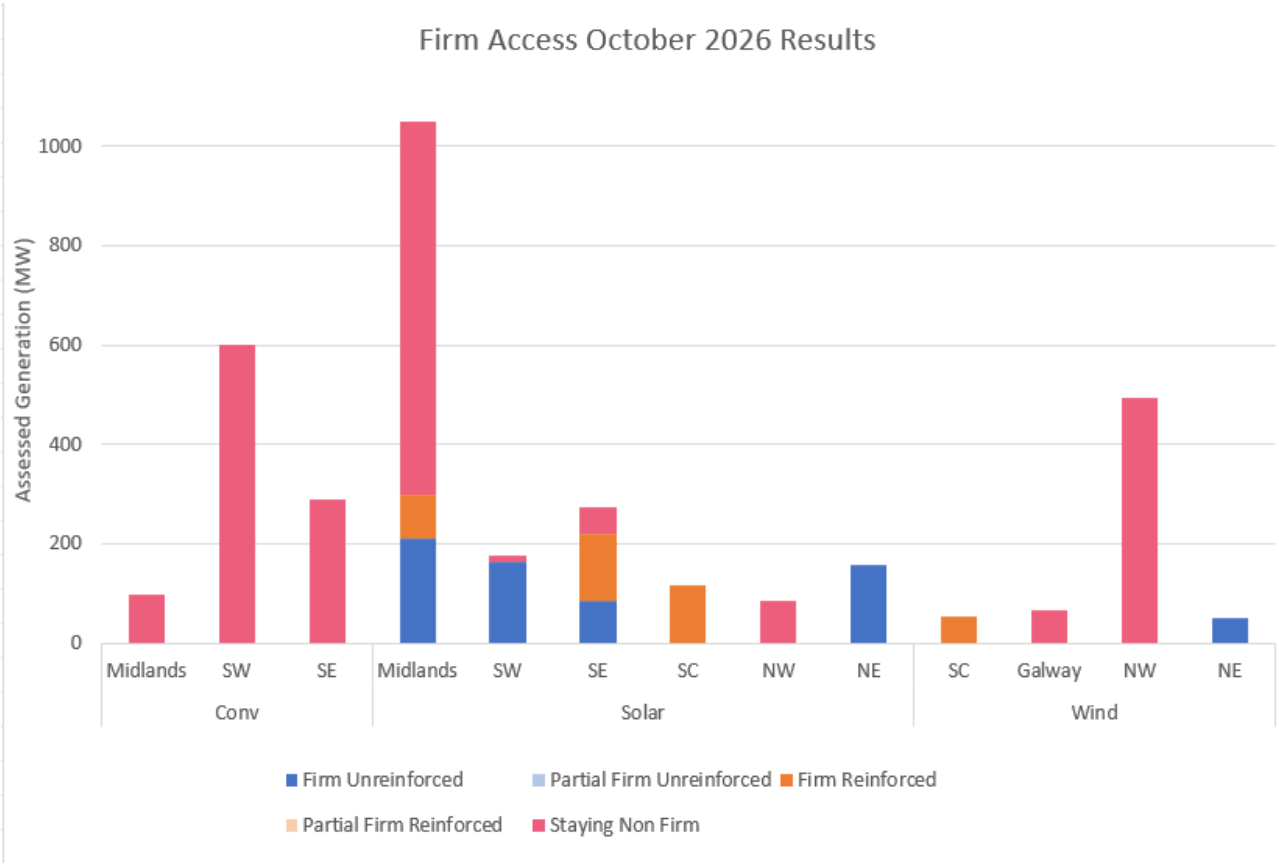

Figure 3-8: Summary of the firm access results. SE: South-East, SW: South-West, M&D: Midlands and Dublin, NE: North-East, NW: North-West, SC: South-Central.

4 Appendices

4.1 List of Generators Assessed

The following table details the generators that were assessed for firm access in this run. These are generators that are either fully or partially non-firm.

Table 4-1: List of Generators Assessed

TSO / DSO	EirGrid Code	Processing Type	Type	MEC (MW)	Area	Station
TSO	TG521	ECP-2.3	Solar	78.8	J	Curraghdoo
TSO	TG524	ECP-2.3	Solar	90	J	Thornsberry
TSO	TG654	ECP-2.5	Solar	90	J	Thornsberry
TSO	TG539	ECP-2.3	Solar	90	J	Coolcor
TSO	TG573	ECP-2.4	Solar	100	J	Timahoe
TSO	TG607	ECP-2.4	Solar	70	J	Arodstown
TSO	TG659	ECP-2.5	Solar	119.25	C	Raheenmeel
TSO	TG629	ECP-2.5	Solar	105	C	Derrycarney
TSO	TG689	ECP-2.5.1	Wind	50.4	G	Galboystown
DSO	DG2104	ECP-2.4	Solar	0.99	G	Drybridge
TSO	TG642	ECP-2.5	Solar	90	C	Gortnalug
TSO	TG667	ECP-2.5	Solar	75	C	Rabbitpark
TSO	TG645	ECP-2.5	Solar	210	J	Dunstown
TSO	TG555	ECP-2.3	Solar	105	H2	Tullabeg
TSO	TG586	ECP-2.4	Solar	30	H2	Tullabeg
TSO	TG650	ECP-2.5	Solar	55	H2	Moanalow
TSO	TG665	ECP-2.5	Solar	50	H2	Greenridge
DSO	DG2141	ECP-2.5	Solar	35	H2	Kilkenny
TSO	TG608	ECP-2.4	Solar	35	H1	Cauteen
TSO	TG630	ECP-2.5	Solar	65	H1	Rathkeevin
TSO	TG646	ECP-2.5	Wind	54	H1	Eastwood
TSO	TG633	ECP-2.5	Solar	15	H1	Timoney
TSO	TG549	ECP-2.3	Solar	12	I	Lysaghtstown
DSO	DG2135	ECP-2.5	Solar	9.99	D	Drumline
TSO	TG644	ECP-2.5	Solar	110	I	Jamesbrook
DSO	DG2101	ECP-2.5	Solar	30	I	Kilbarry
DSO	DG2131	ECP-2.5	Solar	14	I	Coolroe
DSO	DG2012	ECP-2.3	Wind	4.65	B	Glenree
TSO	TG371	ECP-1	Wind	48.3	B	Firlough
TSO	TG422	ECP-2.1	Wind	27.3	B	Firlough

TSO / DSO	EirGrid Code	Processing Type	Type	MEC (MW)	Area	Station
DSO	DG1839	ECP-2.1	Wind	4.08	B	Sligo
DSO	DG2107	ECP-2.4	Wind	0.65	A	Arigna
DSO	DG1856	ECP-2.1	Wind	16.35	A	Corderry
DSO	DG2077	ECP-2.4	Wind	20.2	A	Corderry
DSO	DG1971	ECP-2.2	Wind	37.5	A	Cathaleen's Fall
TSO	TG641	ECP-2.5	Solar	85	B	Coldwood
TSO	TG452	ECP-2.2	Wind	48	A	Golagh
DSO	DG1832	ECP-2.1	Wind	4.2	A	Binbane
DSO	DG1875	ECP-2.1	Wind	3.6	A	Binbane
DSO	DG1985	ECP-2.3	Wind	9	A	Binbane
TSO	TG262	ECP-1	Wind	72.1	A	Clogher
TSO	TG369	ECP-1	Wind	29.9	A	Tievebrack
TSO	TG352	ECP-1	Wind	30.1	A	Lenalea
TSO	TG511	ECP-2.3	Wind	72	A	Lenalea
TSO	TG463	ECP-2.4	Wind	57.4	A	Letterkenny
DSO	DG2070	ECP-2.4	Wind	9	A	Ardnagappary
TSO	TG634	ECP-2.5	Solar	85	G	Puddenhill
TSO	TG401	ECP-2.1	Wind	47.3	B	Knockranny
TSO	TG443	ECP-2.1	Wind	18	B	Knockranny
TSO	TG383	T-3 2024/25	Conv	63.5	J	Irishtown
TSO	TG407	ECP-2.1	Conv	600	E	Kilpaddoge
TSO	TG496	T-3 2024/25	Conv	35	G	Castlelost
TSO	D74	CRU 21/124	Conv	288	H2	Glenart

4.2 Firm Access October 2026 Review Generator Results Table

It is important to note that if a generation project is registered in the Integrated Single Electricity Market, the Participant is responsible for contacting the Single Electricity Market Operator (SEMO) at BalancingMarketRegistration@sem-o.com without delay, to confirm any changes to the market registration data. This applies to both fully firm and partially firm capacity.

Additionally, please note that as stated in the FAQ Change Request form, this change is dependent on successful validation by the Market Operator and the Transmission System Operator or Meter Data Provider as appropriate, which may take up to 28 days to implement. For the avoidance of doubt, it is to be noted that the effective date for any changes to the market registration data will be agreed with SEMO as per the approved process.

Firm access shall only be granted once the permanent connection works are completed.

Table 4-2: Firm Access October 2026 Generator Results Table

Name	Station	Type	MEC	Non-Firm MW	Firm Access October 2026 Review Result
Clonymeath Solar	Curraghdoo	Solar	88.8	78.8	Non-Firm
Ballyteige Solar	Thornsberry	Solar	90	90	Non-Firm
Ballyteige Solar Phase 2	Thornsberry	Solar	90	90	Non-Firm
Old Court Solar	Coolcor	Solar	90	90	Non-Firm
Coolcarigan Solar Phase 2	Timahoe	Solar	180	100	Non-Firm
Culmullin Solar Farm	Arodstown	Solar	70	70	Firm Now
Rath Solar PV	Raheenmeel	Solar	119.25	119.25	Non-Firm
Derrycarney Solar	Derrycarney	Solar	105	105	Non-Firm
Knockanarragh Wind Farm	Galboystown	Wind	50.4	50.4	Firm Now
Grangegeeth Solar Extension	Drybridge	Solar	0.99	0.99	Firm Now
Ballydonagh Solar Farm	Gortnalug	Solar	90	90	90 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Cregg Solar Farm	Rabbitpark	Solar	75	75	Non-Firm
Delamain Solar Farm	Dunstown	Solar	210	210	Firm Now
Tullabeg Solar Phase 2	Tullabeg	Solar	105	105	105 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Tullabeg Solar Phase 3	Tullabeg	Solar	30	30	30 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Baunogephlure BESS and Solar	Moanalow	Solar	105	55	Non-Firm
Brownstown Solar and BESS Farm	Greenridge	Solar	100	50	Firm Now
Kilderry Solar	Kilkenny	Solar	35	35	Firm Now
Barnaleen Solar Phase 2	Cauteen	Solar	35	35	35 MW Firm from 31st December 2031

Name	Station	Type	MEC	Non-Firm MW	Firm Access October 2026 Review Result
Springmount Solar	Rathkeevin	Solar	65	65	65 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Borrisbeg Wind Farm	Eastwood	Wind	54	54	54 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Erkina 2	Timoney	Solar	15	15	15 MW Firm from 31st December 2031
Lysaghtstown Solar Phase 2	Lysaghtstown	Solar	45	12	Non-Firm
Clonloghan Solar	Drumline	Solar	9.99	9.99	Firm Now
Rathcoursey Solar Farm	Jamesbrook	Solar	140	110	Firm Now
Ballynahina Solar Farm	Kilbarry	Solar	30	30	Firm Now
Garravagh Solar	Coolroe	Solar	14	14	Firm Now
Chaffil Wind Farm	Glenree	Wind	4.65	4.65	Non-Firm
Firlough Wind Farm	Firlough	Wind	48.3	48.3	Non-Firm
Firlough Wind Farm extension	Firlough	Wind	27.3	27.3	Non-Firm
Templehouse Community Wind Farm	Sligo	Wind	4.08	4.08	Non-Firm
Spion Kop Wind Farm Extension	Arigna	Wind	0.65	0.65	Non-Firm
Tullynamoyle Wind Farm 5	Corderry	Wind	16.35	16.35	Non-Firm
Tullynamoyle Wind Farm 6	Corderry	Wind	20.2	20.2	Non-Firm
Derrykillew Wind Farm	Cathaleen's Fall	Wind	37.5	37.5	Non-Firm
Moyvilla Solar	Coldwood	Solar	85	85	Non-Firm
Barnesmore Wind Farm	Golagh	Wind	63	48	Non-Firm
Bradan Community Wind Turbine	Binbane	Wind	4.2	4.2	Non-Firm
Clogheravaddy Wind Farm Phase 3	Binbane	Wind	3.6	3.6	Non-Firm
Altcor Wind Farm	Binbane	Wind	9	9	Non-Firm
Croaghonagh Wind Farm Phase 3	Clogher	Wind	138.1	72.1	Non-Firm
Mully Graffy Wind Farm	Tievebrack	Wind	29.9	29.9	Non-Firm
Lenalea Wind Farm	Lenalea	Wind	30.1	30.1	Non-Firm
Drumnahough Wind Farm	Lenalea	Wind	72	72	Non-Firm
Aught Wind Farm	Letterkenny	Wind	57.4	57.4	Non-Firm
Cronalaght 3 Wind Farm	Ardnagappary	Wind	9	9	Non-Firm
Hawkinstown Solar	Puddenhill	Solar	85	85	Firm Now
Knockranny Wind Farm	Knockranny	Wind	47.3	47.3	Non-Firm
Ardderoo Wind Farm extension	Knockranny	Wind	18	18	Non-Firm
Ringsend Flexgen	Irishtown	Conv	63.5	63.5	Non-Firm
Knockfinglas CHP	Kilpaddoge	Conv	600	600	Non-Firm
Castlelost Flexgen	Castlelost	Conv	35	35	Non-Firm
Pollahoney Autoproducer	Glenart	Conv	288	288	Non-Firm

4.3 Transmission Infrastructure Delivery

The Transmission Infrastructure Delivery (TID) was used as the basis for the reinforced grid network model. The latest TID was consulted and only reinforcement projects that had achieved the Gateway 3 / Capital Approval (GW3/CA) milestone were considered. Projects that have not achieved GW3 are at too early a stage of development, and the solution is not yet fully developed.

The complete TID is available at:
Transmission Infrastructure Delivery (TID) Update