Firm Access April 2026 Run Review Report

Final Technical Report

April 26

EirGrid

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Contents

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1 Executive Summary

This report forms the basis of the April 2026 firm access review. Based on the CRU direction (CRU/2023114[1]), this firm access review considers all contracted non-firm generation that executed their connection agreements by 30th September 2025.

The committed non-firm generators were analysed in line with the approved methodology, and 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 Network Delivery Portfolio (NDP)[2].
- No firm access available, project will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access runs.

A key assumption for the analysis is that generators with an existing firm access position will not be disadvantaged by the new review. For example, a generator which currently has firm access will not be changed to having non-firm status. Similarly, a generator which is currently allocated firm access at a specific future date will not be impacted by updated system assumptions.

Firm access is designed to reward generators that have developed in good locations. Good locations are defined as parts of the network that have capacity for new generation or have planned reinforcements that will deliver additional capacity in the area. A core feature of firm access has been the provision of locational signals for where generation should connect and providing an efficient investment signal to developers on that basis. The new methodology builds on the concepts introduced in CER/09/191 which emphasises the consideration of "the cost of alleviating transmission constraints (via transmission reinforcements) versus the cost of incurring the constraint costs". Thus recognising "the reality that when building the network, EirGrid, in keeping with its functions as licensed transmission system operator, develops the transmission system efficiently". The analysis completed as part of this review considers the interplay between three overarching features or lenses through which to view firm access:

End consumer:	Does the decision on generator firm access protect the end consumer from unreasonably high constraint payments?
Locational signals:	Does the decision on generator firm access provide an appropriate locational signal for where generation should connect?
System Development:	Is a specific constraint or group of constraints in an area sufficient justification for a specific reinforcement?

In attempting to answer these overarching questions, the firm access review must first identify the bottlenecks on the system which are becoming overloaded. It is then necessary to determine what

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

[2] Network Delivery Portfolio (NDP) | Grid Information | EirGrid

generators are making a “material” contribution to these overloads. The firm access review must draw a distinction between “slight” and “material” contributions to an overload. This is done by considering the implications on the three overarching features of: end consumers, locational signals and system development.

In total, this review considered the firm access status for 45 separate generators comprising approximately 2.8 GW of capacity. The results of the April 2026 firm access review are presented in Figure 1-1.

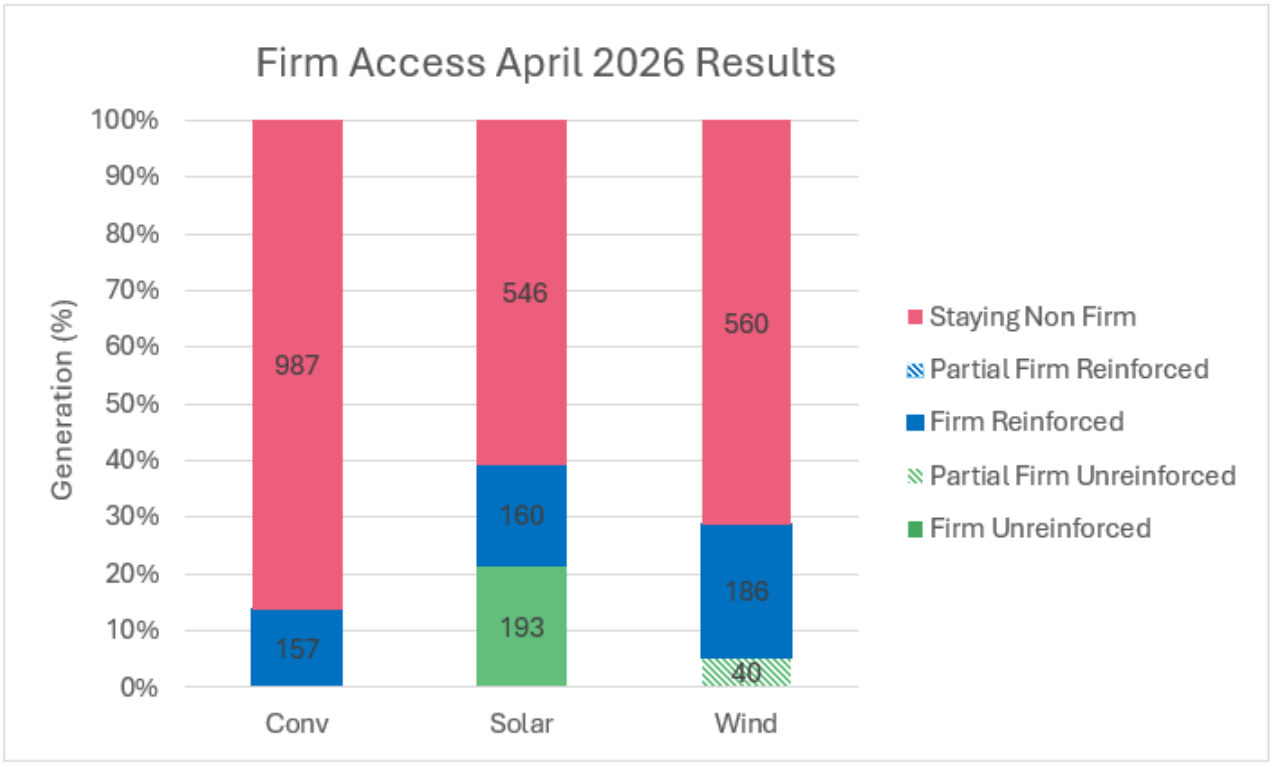

Figure 1-1: Summary of the April 2026 firm access results.

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

- About 0.2 GW 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 0.2 GW of new committed solar projects.
- In total, including projects that are already firm, over 5.6 GW of solar generation will be receiving firm access.
- The main areas of the power system that experienced challenges accommodating solar capacity were in the Midlands and the South-East.

- There is only 40 MW of firm capacity available for new committed onshore wind projects on the unreinforced system.
- In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for about 0.2 GW of new committed onshore wind projects.
- In total, including projects that are already firm, circa 6.9 GW of onshore wind generation will be receiving firm access.
- Firm access was not available on the reinforced system for circa 600 MW of committed wind generation and circa 600 MW of solar generation. These projects will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access runs.
- The main areas of the power system that experienced challenges accommodating wind capacity were in parts of the west.
- There is about 0.2 GW available firm capacity for new committed conventional generation on the reinforced grid.

2 Introduction

In December 2021, following CRU direction 20/060[3], EirGrid published the Firm Access Methodology Review Paper[4]. In June 2022, following engagement with industry and the RAs, EirGrid submitted an updated Firm Access Methodology Review Paper[5]. This led to a period of consultation[6] and the subsequent SEM Committee decision paper[7] on the firm access methodology.

In June 2023, the CRU published a consultation paper on the Firm Access Detailed Methodology (CRU/202363)[8]. The consultation paper sought to develop and define more detail on how the firm access methodology will be implemented. In November 2023, the CRU published its decision paper (CRU/2023114[9]) which directed that annual firm access runs be completed. Subsequently in 2025, the CRU further directed that bi-annual firm access runs be completed. This report forms the basis of the April 2026 firm access review. The report is structured as follows:

The Assumptions section describe the core assumptions that have been made as part of the setup and execution of the analysis. The Approach section describes the specific approach that has been taken in this analysis and lays out a detailed conceptual example of the process steps. This section will assist the reader in understanding the logic and concepts that have been applied in the studies. The main body of the report is contained in Section 4. This section describes the specific results and conclusions that were drawn from the analysis. This section is divided into subsections based on the specific areas of the network.

[3] CRU20060-ECP-2-Decision.pdf (divio-media.com)

[4] Firm-Access-Review-2021.pdf (eirgrid.ie)

[5] SEM-22-068a EirGrid Firm Access Methodology Proposal.pdf (semcommittee.com)

[6] SEM-22-068 SEMC Firm Access in Ireland consultation.pdf (semcommittee.com)

[7] SEM-23-004 SEMC Firm Access in Ireland decision.pdf (semcommittee.com)

[8] CRU202363 CRU Firm Access Detailed Methodology Consultation Paper

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

3 Assumptions

This section of the report describes the assumptions which has been applied to the firm access review.

3.1 Data Freeze

The firm access run requires numerous sequential steps of data collection, data validation, model setup, simulation runs and results analysis. Once the detailed models are prepared, they are run through power flow studies which simulate all 8760 hours of the study year. These simulations include contingency analysis which disconnect each network element on the system, in turn, and repeats the power flow simulation without that element.

The computational process can take in the order of four to six weeks to complete. Any changes to the input data, at any step in the process, will require a full restart of the process. It is therefore important to have a clearly defined data freeze date for the analysis. For the April 2026 firm access review, the data freeze date was the 30th of September 2025.

3.2 Non-Firm Committed Generators

For the April 2026 firm access review, committed generators were defined as contracted generation that had executed their connection agreements by the data freeze date. This includes generators assessed in previous firm access runs who were deemed to be non-firm. There is about 700 MW of new wind and solar generation and 157 MW of new conventional generation assessed between the October 2025 run and the April 2026 run. The generators being assessed are summarised in Table 3-1 below. Section 5.1 of the Appendix to this report contains the full list of the committed generators that were considered as part of the April 2026 firm access review.

Table 3-1: Summary of the non-firm generation being assessed as part of the firm access April 2026 review.

	Total Generation (GW)	Number of Units
Conventional	1.1	5
Solar	0.9	16
Wind Onshore	0.8	24
Grand Total	**2.8**	**45**

3.3 Generators 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 3-2. For avoidance of doubt, any generators that already had a firm access date from previous runs were not disadvantaged based on this run.

The offshore phase 1 and phase 2 projects previously received a firm access decision as part of a previous firm access run, and they have been included in this run. It should be noted that the offshore projects were only included in the reinforced network model and they therefore had no impact on the firm access awarded based on the unreinforced network model. 450 MW of offshore wind in the Southwest that had been included in previous reviews was removed from the analysis following the decision of the developer to withdraw.

Table 3-2: Summary of the total generation included in the April 2026 firm access review

	Total Generation (GW)
Conventional	8.0
Hydro	0.2
Interconnector	1.7
Pumped Storage Hydro	0.3
Solar	6.2
Wind	7.4
Offshore *(Only included in the Reinforced Network)*	4.7
Total	**28.5**

3.4 PLEXOS Dispatch

The PLEXOS model from the ECP-2 constraint analysis formed the basis of the model used as part of the April 2026 firm access run. PLEXOS was used to run a full simulation for every hour of a given year (8760). The PLEXOS simulation looks at the load for each hour and determines the optimum dispatch of the available generation for each hour. A surplus and curtailment simulation run was completed which determined the dispatch profiles of each unit based on market rules and considered:

- Assumed wind/solar profiles based on historical and industry data.
- Assumed interconnector profiles.
- Assumed generator prices based on technology types.
- Security Constraints: System non-synchronous penetration, inertia and min set rules are based upon the Operational Policy Roadmap 2023-2030[10].
- Demand based on the forecasted median scenario published in the All-Island Resource Adequacy Assessment (AIRAA) 2025-2034[11]. 2028 demand was used for the unreinforced system model and 2031 demand was used for the reinforced system model.

3.5 PSSE Network Model

PSSE was used to study the power flows on the network in detail and attribute specific equipment overloads with specific generator outputs. Two main system models were considered as follows.

3.5.1 Unreinforced System

The firm access test for the committed generators was initially performed on an "unreinforced system" model. This test identifies if firm access is immediately available on the system. The unreinforced system model corresponds to an October 2025 system. In order to minimise the volume of surplus renewable energy in the simulations, 2028 levels of demand and the two new interconnectors; Greenlink and Celtic were included in the model. This combination of assumptions in the unreinforced system model allows for the determination of the level of overloads that could be expected to occur on the system before planned reinforcements are complete.

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

[11] AIRAA 2025-2034 Main Report

3.5.2 Reinforced System

The firm access test for the committed generators was subsequently performed on the "reinforced system" model. This test identifies if firm access will be available on the system following the completion of planned reinforcements. The reinforced system model builds on the unreinforced system model and could be considered as corresponding to a 2031 network model. It includes, committed network reinforcements, 2031 expected demand levels and the Phase 1 and 2 Offshore connections. The NDP published on 31st October 2025 was used to determine the status of future grid development projects[12].

3.6 General Assumptions

The following general assumptions were applied throughout the analysis:

- The PSSE power flow simulations apply contingency analysis which disconnect each network element on the system, in turn, and repeats the power flow simulation without that element. Apart from these specific contingencies, it is assumed that no other overlapping outages are scheduled[13]. This is based on the TSSPS[14] criteria which determines that generation redispatch can be performed to reduce potential overloads during system maintenance conditions.
- Consistent with the principles of firm access, this review is attempting to estimate the overall level of constraint that could be required in a specific area, in order to prevent specific overloads. Areas where the majority of the generation volume can export from the area, without issues, would be considering as having firm access for that generation. For this reason, the firm access review assumes that constraints will be applied equally among all generators that contribute to an overload, including existing firm and non-firm generators and priority/non-priority generators. This is done in order to stay true to the principles of the firm access concept and avoid the results being distorted by individual priority dispatch rules.
- Constraints are primarily only considered for generators that have a significant contribution to the issue.
- Constraints for certain regional or system wide area issues will be considered on a case-by-case basis in order to determine specific overload contributions.

[12] Network Delivery Portfolio Q3-2025

[13] It should be noted that maintenance and development works on the system will result in several circuits being out-of-service at any given time during the outage season. As a result, the constraints calculated as part of the firm access review may not align with constraints identified in other studies or which materialise real-time operation of the power system.

[14] EirGrid-Transmission-System-Security-and-Planning-Standards-TSSPS-Final-May-2016-APPROVED.pdf

- It is assumed that in the event of a constraint involving a mixture of renewable and non-renewable sources, the non-renewable sources would be constrained first ahead of any constraint being applied to the renewable sources. Following an in-depth review of the October 2025 firm access review, Biomass units even though they may be renewable, will also be constrained ahead of wind and/or solar.
- Constraints are calculated and applied so that the transmission system meets the requirements specified in the TSSPS[15] and OSS[16].

[15] EirGrid-Transmission-System-Security-and-Planning-Standards-TSSPS-Final-May-2016-APPROVED.pdf

[16] OSS - Operating Security Standards (eirgrid.ie)

4 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. This phase of the analysis considers 24 non-firm wind farms, 16 non-firm solar farms, 5 non-firm conventional generation. In total, 2.8 GW of non-firm generation was assessed.

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.

4.1 South-East

Figure 4-1 shows the network map of the South-East and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

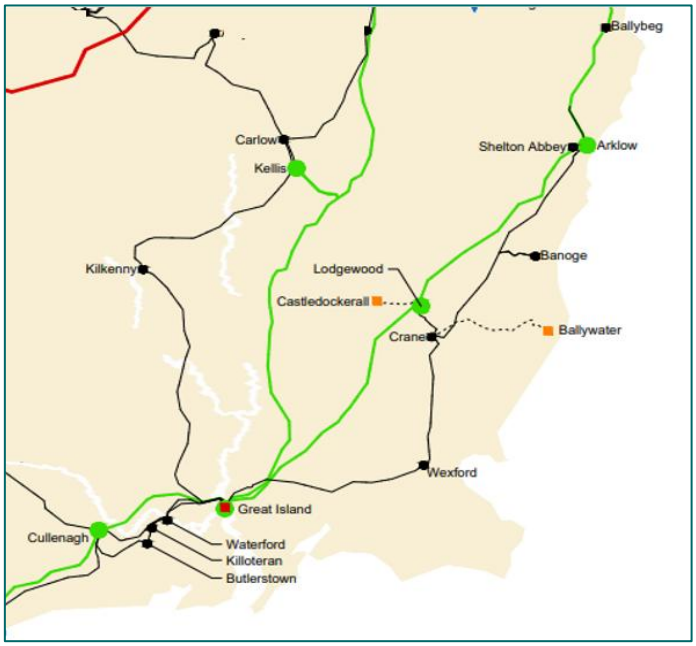

Figure 4-1: Network Map of the South-East

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 4-1: 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	1948	165
GREAT ISLAND T2102	125	1477	156
INCHICORE - IRISHTOWN 220 kV	562	1558	164
IRISHTOWN-CARRICKMINES 220 kV	562	310	124
ARKLOW - BALLYBEG 110 kV	134	3533	192
ARKLOW - OAKLANDS 110 kV	178	652	146
BALLYBEG - CARRICKMINES 110 kV	136	2709	185
BANOGE - OAKLANDS 110 kV	178	691	149
BANOGE - TULLABEG 110 kV	178	867	150
GREAT ISLAND - ROSSPILE 110 kV	178	752	156
LODGEWOOD T2102	250	522	152
ARKLOW - LODGEWOOD 220 kV	434	509	134
ARKLOW - CARRICKMINES 220 kV	434	278	132

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
ATHY - CARLOW 110 kV	121	1257	171
ATHY-COOLNABACKY 110 kV	99	788	153
BRACKLONE - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	105	3322	222
BRACKLONE - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	105	1599	156
DUNSTOWN - KELLIS 220 kV	393	705	145
KELLIS - KELLYMOUNT 110 kV	105	2893	223
KELLIS T2101	125	1090	214
KELLIS T2102	125	1091	214
COOLNABACKY - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	105	642	151
CULLENAGH - WATERFORD 110 kV	178	875	175
KILLOTERAN-WATERFORD 110 kV	99	360	163
DUNGARVAN - WOODHOUSE 110 kV	178	358	133
ARKLOW T2101	63	486	148
ARKLOW T2102	63	500	151

Unreinforced System Model - Full Firm Access Assessment

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

Table 4-2: South-East Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Crane Solar	1.3	Banoge - Tullabeg 110 kV	Non-firm
Lodgewood Solar	109	Banoge - Tullabeg 110 kV	Non-firm
Moanalow Solar	50	Kellis T2101	Non-firm
Propoge Wind	85	Dungarvan-Woodhouse	Non-firm
Tullabeg Solar	135	Banoge - Tullabeg 110 kV	Non-firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access Post-processing

40 MW of partial firm access is available for Propoge Wind in the unreinforced grid.

Reinforced System - Full Firm Access

In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 109 MW solar generation at Lodgewood, 50 MW solar at Moanalow and 85 MW wind at Propoge nodes in this region. A new transformer at Lodgewood was added which reduced the constraints in the area in addition to the surplus from additional generation. Tullabeg Solar however remains non-firm due to overloads on the circuits adjacent which was not addressed by the addition of the Lodgewood transformer.

Table 4-3: South-East reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Crane Solar	1.3	-	Firm
Lodgewood Solar	109	-	Firm
Moanalow Solar	50	-	Firm
Propoge Wind	85	-	Firm
Tullabeg Solar	135	Banoge – Tullabeg 110 kV	Non-firm

Reinforced System - Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to level of constraints and existing firm access, there is no partial firm access available at other nodes in this area. 135 MW of solar generation remain non-firm in the reinforced network.

Summary of South-East.

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

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Crane Solar	1.3	Non-firm	N/A	Firm	N/A
Lodgewood Solar	109	Non-firm	N/A	Firm	N/A
Moanalow Solar	50	Non-firm	N/A	Firm	N/A
Propoge Wind	85	Non-firm	Partial Firm	Firm	N/A
Tullabeg Solar	135	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm

4.2 South-Central

Figure 4-2 shows the network map of the South-Central and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

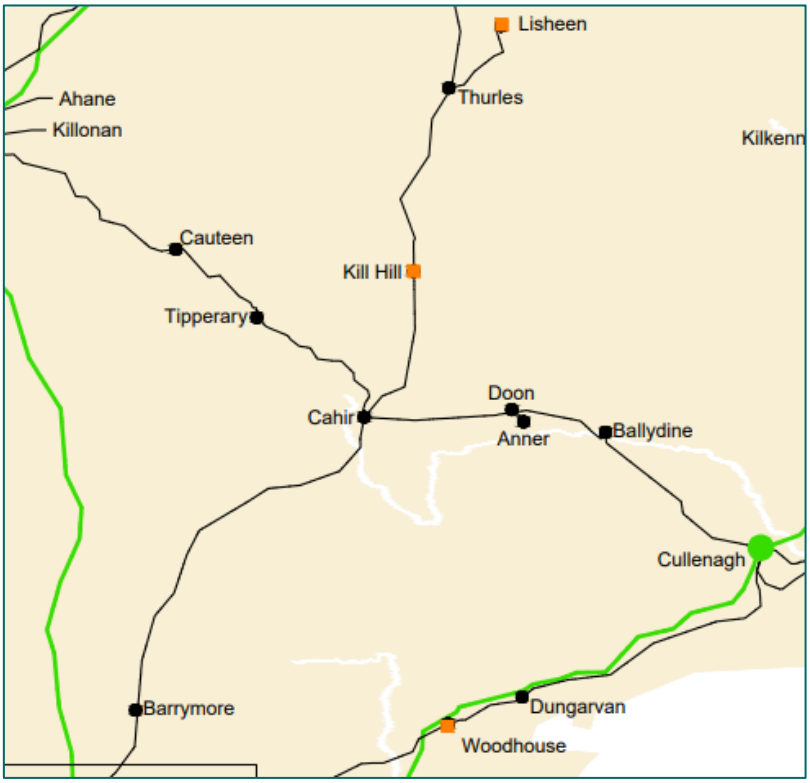

Figure 4-2: Network map of the South-Central region.

Table 4-5: 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 - DOON 110 kV	178	1132	159
CAHIR - TIPPERARY 110 kV	178	979	179
CAHIR - BARRYMORE 110 kV	105	2346	185
KNOCKRAHA - BARRYMORE 110 kV	136	2393	198
BALLYVALODE - KILLONAN 110 kV	178	1199	191
TIPPERARY - CAUTEEN 110 kV	178	1201	192
BALLYDINE - DOON 110 kV	178	837	153
CAHIR - KILL HILL 110 kV	178	880	177
KILL HILL - THURLES 110 kV	178	545	164
SHANNONBRIDGE - TIMONEY 110 kV	178	837	178
LISHEEN- THURLES 110 kV	104	1522	167
LIMERICK-KILLONAN 2 110 kV	80	12	105
BALLYDINE-CULLENAGH 110 kV	196	404	134

Unreinforced System Model – Full Firm Access Assessment

80 MW solar at Dungarvan is firm in this area as it does not have any constraints above 2%. All other non-firm generators in this area experience constraints more than the 2% firm threshold. As a result, 35 MW of solar generation remain non-firm in the unreinforced system.

Table 4-6: South-Central Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Cauteen Solar	35	Ballyvalode-Killonan 110 kV	Non-firm
Dungarvan Solar	80	-	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

There is no additional firm access available in the reinforced grid in the South-Central region. 35 MW solar generation in Cauteen remains non-firm and will be assessed in subsequent reviews.

Table 4-7: South-Central reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Cauteen Solar	35	Ballyvalode – Killonan2 110 kV	Non-firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access Post-processing

Due to level of constraints and existing firm access, there is no partial firm access available in this area. 35 MW of solar generation remain non-firm in the reinforced network.

Summary of South-Central.

Table 4-8: South-Central summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Cauteen Solar	35	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	N/A
Dungarvan	80	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.3 South-West

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

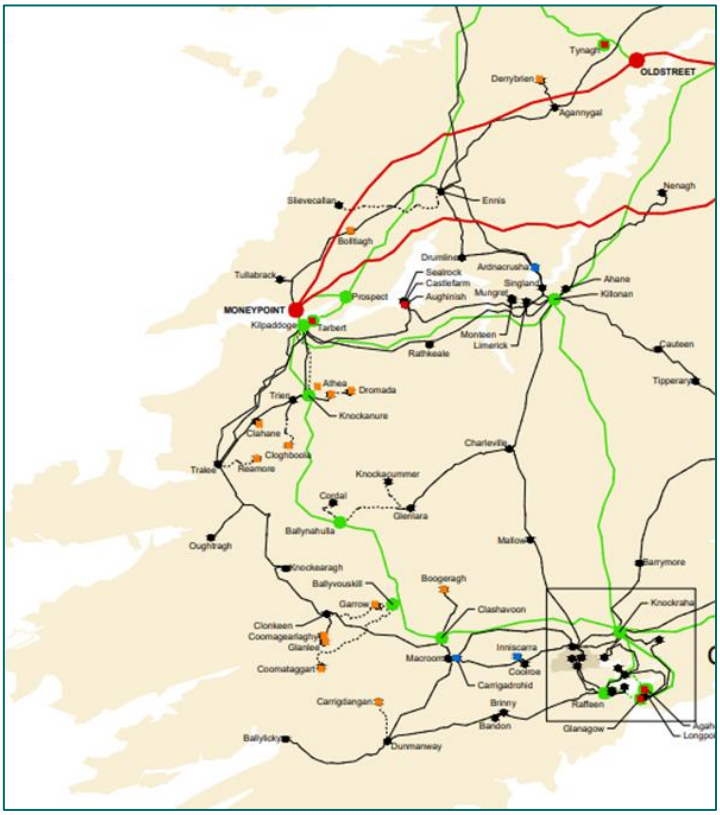

Figure 4-3: Network Map of the South-West

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 4-9: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the South-West

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
CASTLELOST - SHANNONBRIDGE 220 kV	269	2581	173
MONEYPOINT T4201	500	3139	218
MONEYPOINT T4202	500	3171	216
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT B 220 kV	660	1346	187
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT 220 kV	660	1345	187
MACROOM - CLASHAVOON 110 kV	195	1155	172
GARROW - CLONKEEN 110 kV	120	3336	180
KILPADDOGE - POLLAGH 110 kV	105	1009	190
KNOCKRAHA - LYSAGHTSTOWN 110 kV	99	325	137
POLLAGH- TRALEE 110 kV	105	416	145
BANDON-RAFFEEN 110 kV	99	537	139
BALLYNAHULLA T2101	250	692	115
BALLYNAHULLA T2102	250	692	115
LYSAGHTSTOWN - MIDLETON 110 kV	99	314	136

Unreinforced System Model - Firm Access Analysis

There is firm access available for non-firm solar at Ardnacrusha and Castleview. 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 4-10: South-West Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Ardnacrusha Solar	35	-	Firm
Castleview Solar	3.5	-	Firm
Clashavoon Wind	112	Macroom-Clashavoon 110 kV	Non-firm
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Lysaghtstown-Midleton 110 kV	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 South-West region in the unreinforced system.

Reinforced System – Firm Access

Firm access becomes available for Clashavoon Wind in the South-West region under the reinforced grid. This is likely due to the introduction of offshore wind in the area and the overall network reinforcements. As a result of offshore wind, onshore wind dispatch decreases by 14% in the SW region compared to the unreinforced scenario, reducing thermal overloads on circuits in the area. 12 MW of solar generation remains non-firm at Lysaghtstown and will be reassessed in subsequent firm access runs.

Table 4-11: South-West Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Clashavoon Wind	112	-	Firm
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Lysaghtstown-Midleton 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 runs.

Summary of South-West

Table 4-12: South-West summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Ardnacrusha Solar	35	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Castleview Solar	3.5	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clashavoon Wind	112	Non-firm	Non-firm	Firm	N/A
Lysaghtstown Solar	12	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm

4.4 North-West

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

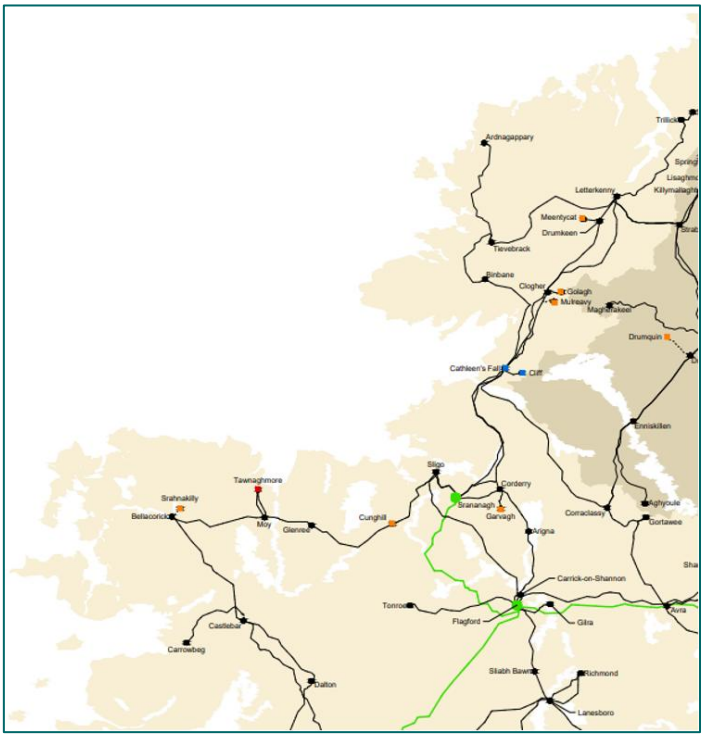

Figure 4-4: Network Map of the North-West

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 4-13: 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	1188	173
CORDERRY - SRANANAGH 110 kV	178	988	137
CORDERRY - ARIGNA-T 110 kV	178	2496	203
CATH_FALL - CORRACLASSY 110 kV	178	2186	170
CATH_FALL - CLOGHER 110 kV	178	2805	262
CATH_FALL - CLOGHER 110 kV	178	2785	264
CATH_FALL - SRANANAGH 110 kV	191	2260	212
CATH_FALL - SRANANAGH 110 kV	178	2384	219
CARRICK ON SHANNON - ARIGNA-T 110 kV	178	2558	211
CORRACLASSY - GORTAWEE 110 kV	178	1598	141
DRUMKEEN - CLOGHER 110 kV	103	2147	214
FLAGFORD - SLIGO 110 kV	99	3134	265
FLAGFORD - LOUTH 220 kV	384	1267	154
FLAGFORD T2101	125	1784	175
FLAGFORD T2102	125	1639	169
LETTERKENNY - GOLAGH_T 110 kV	99	1746	216
SRANANAGH T2102	250	2504	213
LANESBORO - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	99	2664	254
ATHLONE - FEAMORE 110 kV	99	1796	207
ARVA - CARRICK ON SHANNON 110 kV	123	3839	224
LANESBORO - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3310	227
MULLINGAR - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3314	231
CARRICK ON SHANNON - FLAGFORD 110 kV	99	257	135
ARVA - GORTAWEE 110 kV	178	438	126
CORDUFF - WOODLAND 220 kV	434	1471	160
WOODLAND - CLONEE 220 kV	434	1611	161
BELLACORICK - CASTLEBAR 110 kV	195	4216	279
CASHLA - DALTON_A2 110 kV	99	2634	232
CASTLEBAR - CLOON 110 kV	99	3388	259
CASTLEBAR - DALTON 110 kV	99	2665	221
FIRLOUGH - MOY 110 kV	105	800	197

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 4-14: North-West Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Ardnagappary Wind	9	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-firm
Arigna Wind	0.65	Carrick On Shannon - Arigna Tee 110 kV	Non-firm
Binbane Wind	16.8	Srananagh T2102	Non-firm
Carrick On Shannon Wind	6.9	Lanesboro-Sliabh Bawn	Non-firm
Cathaleen's Fall Wind	37.5	Srananagh T2102	Non-firm
Clogher Wind	72	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	Non-firm
Corderry Wind	36.55	Carrick On Shannon - Arigna Tee 110 kV	Non-firm
Firlough Wind	75.6	Bellacorick - Castlebar 110 kV	Non-firm
Glenree Wind	4.65	Bellacorick - Castlebar 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	Flagford - Sligo 110 kV	Non-firm
Tievebrack Wind	29.9	Cathaleens Fall - Clogher 110 kV	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

In the reinforced system, firm access will become available for 6.9 MW of wind at Carrick-On-Shannon. All the issues causing constraints in the North-West do not affect Carrick on Shannon hence it gets firm.

Table 4-15: North-West reinforced system full firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Ardnagappary Wind	9	Cathaleens Fall – Srananagh 110 kV	Non-firm
Arigna Wind	0.65	Carrick On Shannon – Arigna Tee 110 kV	Non-firm
Binbane Wind	16.8	Srananagh T2102	Non-firm
Carrick On Shannon Wind	6.9	-	Firm
Cathaleen's Fall Wind	37.5	Srananagh T2102	Non-firm
Clogher Wind	72	Cathaleens Fall – Clogher 110 kV	Non-firm
Corderry Wind	36.55	Carrick On Shannon – Arigna Tee 110 kV	Non-firm
Firlough Wind	75.6	Bellacorick - Castlebar 110 kV	Non-firm
Glenree Wind	4.65	Bellacorick - Castlebar 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	Flagford – Sligo 110 kV	Non-firm
Tievebrack Wind	29.9	Cathaleens Fall – Clogher 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. 495 MW of committed wind generation will remain non-firm and will be re-assessed in subsequent firm access runs.

Summary

Table 4-16: North-West summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
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
Carrick On Shannon Wind	6.9	Non-firm	Non-firm	Firm	N/A
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

4.5 Galway

Figure 4-5 shows the network map of the Galway and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

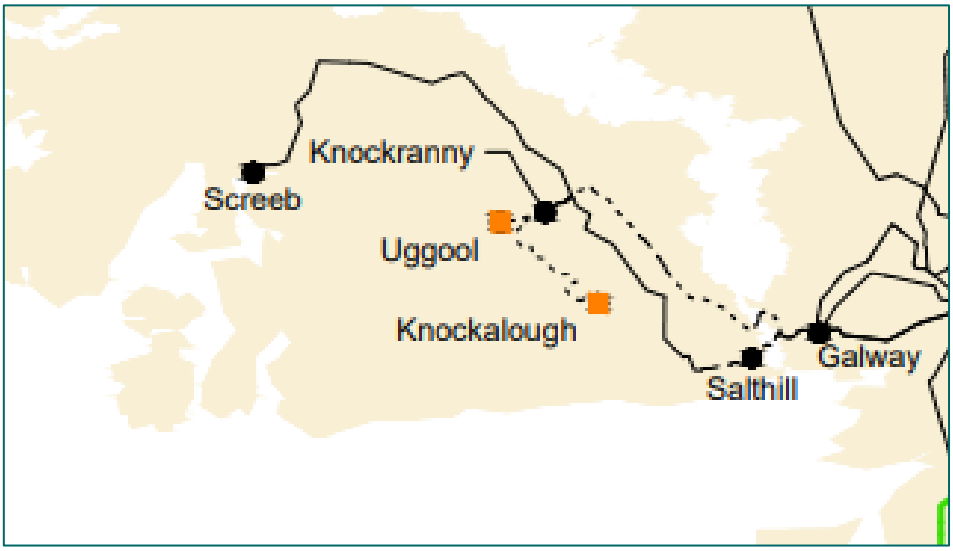

Figure 4-5: Network Map of the Galway area.

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 4-17: 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	2188	193
GALWAY – SALTHILL 110 kV	99	2345	210

Unreinforced System Model - Full Firm Access Assessment

The non-firm generators in this area experiences 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 4-18: Galway Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Galway - Salthill 110 kV	Non-firm

Unreinforced System Model - Partial Firm Access Assessment

Due to the level of constraint and the existing level of firm generation on this area, there is no additional partial firm access available in the unreinforced system.

Reinforced System – Full Firm Access Assessment

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

Table 4-19: Galway area reinforced system firm access assessment results.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Cashla – Salthill 110 kV	Non-firm

Reinforced System – Partial Firm Access Assessment

Due to the level of constraint and existing level of firm generation on this area, 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 runs.

Summary

Table 4-20: Galway area summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Knockranny Wind	65.3	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm

4.6 Midlands and Dublin

Figure 4-6 shows the network map of this area and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

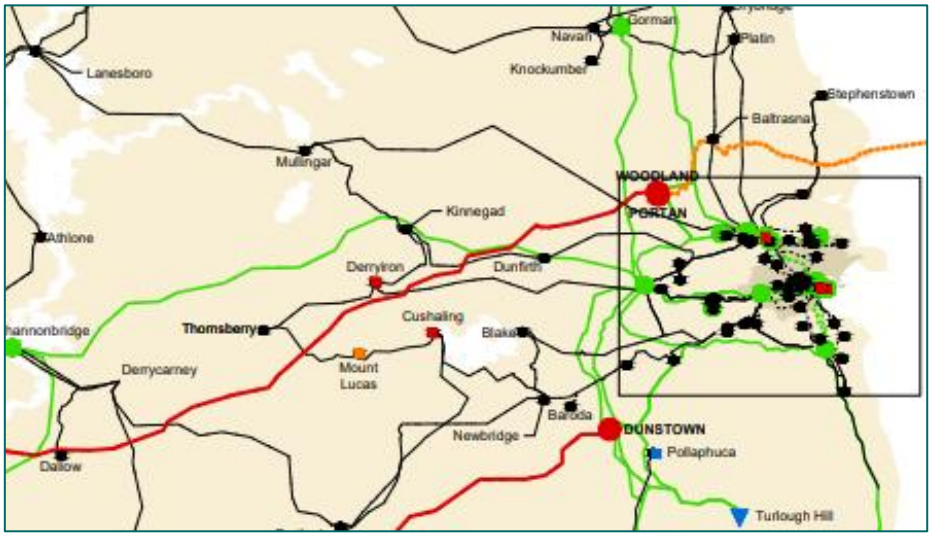

Figure 4-6: Network Map of Midlands and Dublin.

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 4-21: 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	2702	194
BLUNDELSTOWN - CORDUFF 110 kV	124	3590	244
BARODA - MONREAD 110 kV	99	3587	229
BARODA - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	100	3902	234
RATTIN - MULLINGAR 110 kV	178	317	145
CUSHALING - MOUNT LUCAS 110 kV	136	837	172
CUSHALING - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	134	5383	260
DERRYIRON - KINNEGAD 110 kV	99	2627	367
DERRYIRON - COOLCOR 110 kV	104	2980	271
CRADDANSTOWN -MULLINGAR 110 kV	105	2418	179
CRADDANSTOWN - FOSTERSTOWN 110 kV	105	3624	218
MOUNT LUCAS - THORNSBERRY 110 kV	135	1312	167
HARRISTOWN - KINNEGAD 110 kV	136	1075	154
HARRISTOWN - MULGEETH 110 kV	136	1388	186
LANESBORO - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3310	227

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
MAYNOOTH A - TIMAHOE 110 kV	103	4584	437
MAYNOOTH A T2101	125	1648	261
MAYNOOTH A T2102	250	997	181
MAYNOOTH B - RINAWADE 110 kV	80	4061	354
MAYNOOTH B - BLAKE-T 110 kV	99	2844	231
MAYNOOTH B T2103	125	1681	277
MAYNOOTH B T2104	250	1045	190
MULGEETH - DUNFIR_T 110 kV	104	2754	263
NEWBRIDGE - BLAKE-T 110 kV	136	1968	188
PHILIPSTOWN - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	136	2135	162
RINAWADE - DUNFIR_T 110 kV	99	3494	289
TIMAHOE - COOLCOR 110 kV	104	3138	268
CURRAGHDOO - FOSTERSTOWN 110 kV	136	2115	165
FLAGFORD - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	210	278	154
LANESBOR SB - SLIABH BAWN 110 kV	99	2664	254
ATHLONE - FEAMORE 110 kV	99	1796	207
CASTLELOST - MAYNOOTH A 220 kV	269	2741	204
CASTLELOST - SHANNONBRIDGE 220 kV	269	2581	173
CORDUFF - FINGLAS 220 kV	350	1356	164
CORDUFF - FINGLAS 220 kV	350	1356	164
MULLINGAR - SHANONAGH 110 kV	99	3314	231
SHANNONBRIDGE T2101	125	2544	221
SHANNONBRIDGE T2102	125	2552	222
FEAMORE - LANESBORO_AT 110 kV	99	1011	177
KILTEEL - MAYNOOTH A 110 kV	99	1227	188
KILTEEL - MONREAD 110 kV	134	972	157
MAYNOOTH B - RYEBROOK 110 kV	178	3049	174
ARVA - CARRICK ON SHANNON 110 kV	123	3839	224
FLAGFORD - LOUTH 220 kV	384	1267	154
BRACKLONE - NEWBRIDGE 110 kV	105	3322	222
BRACKLONE - PORTLAOISE 110 kV	105	1599	156
DERRYIRON - THORNSBERRY 110 kV	99	3728	223

Unreinforced System Model - Full Firm Access Assessment

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 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 4-22: Midlands and Dublin Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Coolcor Solar	90	Maynooth - Timahoe 110 kV	Non-firm
Curraghdoo Solar	79	Blundelstown – Corduff 110 kV	Non-firm
Feamore Wind	22.4	Athlone - Feamore 110 kV	Non-firm
Richmond Solar	6	Lanesboro-Sliabh Bawn 110 kV	Non-firm
Thornsberry Solar	90	Cushaling – Newbridge 110 kV	Non-firm
Timahoe Solar	100	Maynooth - Timahoe 110 kV	Non-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 non-firm wind and solar generators at Feamore and Richmond. Feamore was non-firm in the previous run and got firm in this run due to the increased level of surplus renewables in the area. These projects will be awarded firm access on the scheduled completion date of the relevant reinforcements.

Table 4-23: Midlands and Dublin Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Coolcor Solar	90	Maynooth T2101	Non-firm
Curraghdoo Solar	79	Blundelstown – Corduff 110 kV	Non-firm
Feamore Wind	22.4	-	Firm
Richmond Solar	6	-	Firm
Thornsberry Solar	90	Cushaling – Newbridge 110 kV	Non-firm
Timahoe Solar	100	Maynooth T2101	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 other nodes in this area.

Summary Midlands

Table 4-24: Midlands and Dublin area summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 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
Feamore Wind	22.4	Non-firm	Non-firm	Firm	N/A
Richmond Solar	6	Non-firm	Non-firm	Firm	N/A
Thornsberry Solar	90	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm
Timahoe Solar	100	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm	Non-firm

4.7 North-East

Figure 4-7 shows the network map of the North-East and the main nodes and circuits in this region.

Figure 4-7: 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 4-25: The list of issues from PSSE power flow analysis in the North-East region.

Line	Rating (MVA)	Number of Overload Hours (hours)	Highest Loading (%)
LOUTH - RATRUSSAN 110 kV	104	1022	208
LISLEA - LISDRUM 110 kV	99	2024	164
RATRUSSAN - SHANKILL 110 kV	95	1740	163
LISDRUM - LOUTH 110 kV	99	1256	162
PLATIN - OLDBRIDGE 110 kV	105	502	169
GARBALLAGH - PLATIN 110 kV	105	327	136
GARBALLAGH - GORMAN 110 kV	105	357	137
RICETOWN - MEATH HILL 110 kV	99	375	161
GORMAN - MAYNOOTH 220 kV	350	232	165
DRYBRIDGE - OLDBRIDGE 110 kV	105	317	154

Unreinforced System Model – Network Firm Access

Firm access is available to 75 MW of solar generation at Louth in the unreinforced system.

Table 4-26: North-East Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Result
Louth Solar	75	-	Firm

Reinforced System - Firm Access Assessment

Since the only generator in the area got firm in the unreinforced grid, there was no firm assessment in the reinforced grid.

Summary North-East

Table 4-27: North-East summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Louth Solar	75	Firm	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.8 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 4-28: 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	1356	164
CORDUFF - FINGLAS 220 kV 2	350	1356	164
DRYBRIDGE - OLDBRIDGE 110 kV	105	317	154
PLATIN - OLDBRIDGE 110 kV	105	502	169
ATHLONE - FEAMORE 110 kV	99	1796	207
CASTLELOST - MAYNOOTH A 220 kV	269	2741	204
DUNSTOWN - MAYNOOTH B 220 kV	350	700	142
MAYNOOTH B - RYEBROOK 110 kV	178	3049	174
MONEYPOINT T4201	500	3139	218
MONEYPOINT T4202	500	3171	216
SHANNONBRIDGE - SOMRST_T 110 kV	111	247	140
FEAMORE - LANESBORO_AT 110 kV	99	1011	177
FINGLAS - NORTH WALL 220 kV	332	149	136
INCHICORE - IRISHTOWN 220 kV	562	1558	164
NORTH WALL - POOLBEG 220 kV	332	180	139
POOLBEG SOUTH - CKMN_PST 220 kV	267	1919	175
CARRICKMINES - CKMN_PST 220 kV	350	430	133
CORDUFF - WOODLAND 220 kV	434	1471	160
KILPADDOGE - MNYP B 220 kV	660	1346	187
KILPADDOGE - MONEYPOINT 220 kV	660	1345	187
WOODLAND - CLONEE 220 kV	434	1611	161

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 4-29: Conventional Generators Full Firm Access Results for unreinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Results
Bellewstown Conventional	157	Platin-Oldbridge 110 kV	Non-firm
Castlelost Conventional	35	Castlelost - Maynooth 220 kV	Non-firm
Irishtown Conventional	64	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

Bellewstown conventional gets firm in the reinforced grid. This was linked to the overloads on the Platin-Oldbridge 110kV circuit which was uprated at end of 2025 while the firm access review was ongoing. It therefore gets firm now in the reinforced system.

Table 4-30: Conventional Generators Full Firm Access Results for reinforced system

Station	Non-firm (MW)	Highest Constraint *(Only the worst issue is shown, there may be other issues)*	Results
Bellewstown Conventional	157	-	Firm
Castlelost Conventional	35	Castlelost - Maynooth 220 kV	Non-firm
Glenart Conventional	288	Arklow-Ballybeg	Non-firm
Irishtown Conventional	64	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 4-31: Conventional Generators summary of the firm access analysis.

Station	Non-firm (MW)	April 2026 Decision	April 2026 Partial Decision	Reinforced System Decision	Reinforced System Partial Decision
Bellewstown Conventional	157	Non-firm	Non-firm	Firm	N/A
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	288	N/A	N/A	Non-firm	Non-firm

4.9 April 2026 Firm Access Review Summary

The results are summarised in Table 4-32 and Figure 4-8 below. In total, 2.8 GW of non-firm generation was analysed as part of the firm access April 2026 review. 0.2 GW can be made firm immediately (or upon completion of grid connection), 40 MW can be made partially firm immediately (or upon completion of grid connection), 0.5 GW can be made firm upon completion of specific reinforcements, and 2.1 GW remains non-firm. The 2.1 GW of generation remaining non-firm will continue to be included in subsequent firm access runs.

Table 4-32: Summary of the Nodal Constraints (MW)

	Firm Unreinforced	Partial Firm Unreinforced	Firm Reinforced	Partial Firm Reinforced	Staying Non-Firm	Grand Total
Conventional			157		987	1144
Solar						
Midlands	0	0	0	0	364.8	364.8
SC	80	0	0	0	35	115
SE	0	0	160.3	0	135	295.3
SW	38.49	0	0	0	12	50.49
NE	75	0	0	0	0	75
Wind						
Galway	0	0	0	0	65.3	65.3
Midlands	0	0	22.4	0	0	22.4
NW	0	0	6.9	0	495.08	501.98
SE	0	40	45	0	0	85
SW	0	0	112	0	0	112
Grand Total	**193.49**	**40**	**503.6**	**0**	**2094.18**	**2831.27**

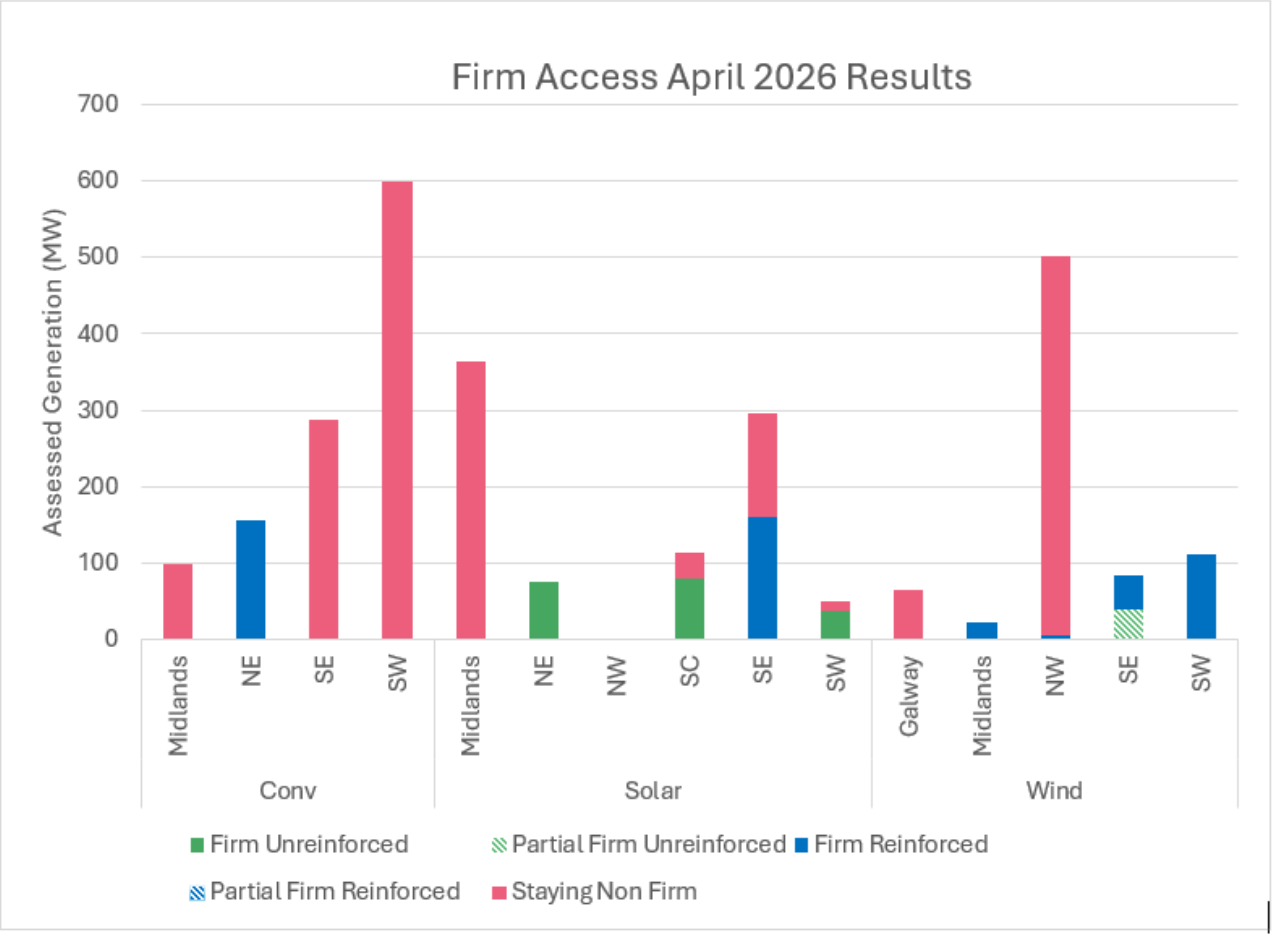

Figure 4-8: Summary of the firm access results. SE: South-East, SW: South-West, Midlands: Midlands and Dublin, NE: North-East, NW: North-West, SC: South-Central.

5 Appendices

5.1 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 5-1:List of Generators Assessed

TSO / DSO	EirGrid Code	Processing Type	Type	MEC (MW)	Area	Station
TSO	TG592	ECP-2.4	Solar	115.5	G	Louth
TSO	TG573	ECP-2.4	Solar	180	J	Timahoe
TSO	TG561	T-4 2026/27	thermal	157	G	Bellewstown
TSO	TG577	ECP-2.4	Wind	145	K	Propoge
TSO	TG671	ECP-2.5	Wind	112	E	Clashavoon
TSO	TG580	ECP-2.4	Solar	80	H2	Moanalow
TSO	TG603	ECP-2.4	Solar	80	K	Dungarvan
TSO	TG463	ECP-2.4	Wind	57.4	A	Letterkenny
TSO	TG608	ECP-2.4	Solar	35	H1	Cauteen
DSO	DG2093	ECP-2.4	Solar	35	D	Ardnacrusha
DSO	DG2077	ECP-2.4	Wind	20.2	A	Corderry
DSO	DG2089	ECP-2.4	Wind	6.9	C	Carrick on Shannon
DSO	DG2075	ECP-2.4	Solar	6	C	Richmond
DSO	DG2094	ECP-2.4	Solar	4.49	I	Castleview
TSO	TG575	ECP-2.4	Solar	169	H2	Crory
TSO	TG593	ECP-2.4	Wind	122.4	C	Feamore
TSO	TG549	ECP-2.3	Solar	45	I	Lysaghtstown
TSO	TG586	ECP-2.4	Solar	30	H2	Tullabeg
DSO	DG2070	ECP-2.4	Wind	9	A	Ardnagappary
DSO	DG2107	ECP-2.4	Wind	1.5	A	Arigna
TSO	TG383	T-3 2024/25	thermal	63.5	J	Irishtown
TSO	TG352	ECP-1	Wind	30.1	A	Lenalea
TSO	TG262	ECP-1	Wind	138.1	A	Clogher
DSO	DG1875	ECP-2.1	Wind	3.6	A	Binbane
TSO	TG407	ECP-2.1 and T-4 20xx/xx	thermal	600	E	Kilpaddoge
TSO	D74	CRU 21/124	thermal	288	H2	Glenart
TSO	TG496	T-3 2024/25	thermal	275	G	Castlelost
TSO	TG555	ECP-2.3	Solar	105	H2	Tullabeg

TSO / DSO	EirGrid Code	Processing Type	Type	MEC (MW)	Area	Station
TSO	TG524	ECP-2.3	Solar	90	J	Thornsberry
TSO	TG539	ECP-2.3	Solar	90	J	Coolcor
TSO	TG521	ECP-2.3	Solar	88.8	J	Curraghdoo
TSO	TG511	ECP-2.3	Wind	72	A	Lenalea
TSO	TG371	ECP-1	Wind	48.3	B	Firlough
TSO	TG452	ECP-2.2	Wind	48	A	Golagh
TSO	TG401	ECP-2.1	Wind	47.3	B	Knockranny
TSO	TG369	ECP-1	Wind	29.9	A	Tievebrack
TSO	TG422	ECP-2.1	Wind	27.3	B	Firlough
TSO	TG443	ECP-2.1	Wind	18	B	Knockranny
DSO	DG1971	ECP-2.2	Wind	37.5	A	Cathaleen's Fall
DSO	DG1856	ECP-2.1	Wind	16.35	A	Corderry
DSO	DG1985	ECP-2.3	Wind	9	A	Binbane
DSO	DG2012	ECP-2.3	Wind	4.65	B	Glenree
DSO	DG1832	ECP-2.1	Wind	4.2	A	Binbane
DSO	DG1839	ECP-2.1	Wind	4.08	B	Sligo
DSO	DG2002	ECP-2.3	Solar	1.3	H2	Crane

5.2 Firm Access April 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 5-2: Firm Access April 2026 Generator Results Table

Name	Station	Type	MEC	Non-Firm MW	Firm Access April 2026 Review Result
Drumgoolan Solar 75 mw and Battery 40.5 mw	Louth	Solar	115.5	75	75 MW Firm Now
Coolcarrigan Solar P2 Solar (120) Battery (80)	Timahoe	Solar	180	100	100 MW staying non-firm
Platin OCGT	Bellewstown	Thermal	157	157	157 MW Firm Now
Lyrenacarriga Wind + BESS Wind (85) Battery (60)	Propoge	Wind	145	85	40 MW Partial Firm Now, 85 MW Fully Firm end of 2031
Ballinagree Wind Farm	Clashavoon	Wind	112	112	112 MW Firm end of 2031
Friarstown Solar Farm Solar (50) Battery (30)	Moanalow	Solar	80	50	50 MW Firm end of 2031
Modelligo Solar Farm	Dungarvan	Solar	80	80	80 MW Firm Now
Aught Wind Farm	Letterkenny	Wind	57.4	57.4	57.4 MW staying non-firm
Barnaleen Solar Phase 2	Cauteen	Solar	35	35	35 MW staying non-firm
Drummin Solar	Ardnacrusha	Solar	35	35	35 MW Firm Now
TULLYNAMOYLE WIND FARM 6	Corderry	Wind	20.2	20.2	20.2 MW staying non-firm
Leam Windfarm	Carrick on Shannon	Wind	6.9	6.9	6.9 MW Firm end of 2029
Ballykenny Solar extension	Richmond	Solar	6	6	6 MW Firm end of 2029
AMS	Castleview	Solar	4.49	3.49	3.49 MW Firm Now
Tincurry Solar Farm Solar (109) Battery (60)	Lodgewood	Solar	169	109	109 MW Firm end of 2030
Seven Hills Wind Farm	Feamore	Wind	122.4	22.4	22.4 MW Firm end of 2029
Lysaghtstown PH2	Lysaghtstown	Solar	45	12	12 MW staying non-firm
Tullabeg Phase 3	Tullabeg	Solar	30	30	30 MW staying non-firm

Name	Station	Type	MEC	Non-Firm MW	Firm Access April 2026 Review Result
Cronalaght 3 Wind Farm	Ardnagappary	Wind	9	9	9 MW staying non-firm
Spion Kop Windfarm Ext. (Ext to DG978)	Arigna	Wind	0.65	0.65	0.65 MW staying non-firm
Ringsend Flexgen at Irishtown - T-3 - Reissue	Irishtown	thermal	63.5	63.5	63.5 MW staying non-firm
Lenalea Wind Farm	Lenalea	Wind	30.1	30.1	30.1 MW staying non-firm
Croaghonagh 1 Windfarm	Clogher	Wind	138.1	72	72 MW staying non-firm
Clogheravaddy Wind Farm (Phase 3)	Binbane	Wind	3.6	3.6	3.6 MW staying non-firm
Knockfinglas CHP	Kilpaddoge	thermal	600	600	600 MW staying non-firm
Pollahoney Data Centre Autoproducer	Glenart	thermal	288	288	288 MW staying non-firm
Castlelost FlexGen	Castlelost	thermal	275	35	35 MW staying non-firm
Tullabeg Phase 2	Tullabeg	Solar	105	105	105 MW staying non-firm
Ballyteige Solar Farm	Thornsberry	Solar	90	90	90 MW staying non-firm
Old Court Solar Farm	Coolcor	Solar	90	90	90 MW staying non-firm
Clonymeath Solar (78.8 MW solar + 10 MW battery)	Curraghdoo	Solar	88.8	78.8	78.8 MW staying non-firm
Drumnahough Wind Farm	Lenalea	Wind	72	72	72 MW staying non-firm
Firlough Wind Farm	Firlough	Wind	48.3	48.3	48.3 MW staying non-firm
Barnesmore WF - Repowering	Golagh	Wind	48	48	48 MW staying non-firm
Knockranny Wind Farm	Knockranny	Wind	47.3	47.3	47.3 MW staying non-firm
Mully Graffy Wind Farm (Formerly Kilgorman)	Tievebrack	Wind	29.9	29.9	29.9 MW staying non-firm
Firlough Wind Farm Extension	Firlough	Wind	27.3	27.3	27.3 MW staying non-firm
Ardderroo Wind Farm Extension	Knockranny	Wind	18	18	18.8 MW staying non-firm
Derrykillew Wind Farm	Cathaleen's Fall	Wind	37.5	37.5	37.5 MW staying non-firm
Tullynamoyle Wind Farm 5	Corderry	Wind	16.35	16.35	16.35 MW staying non-firm
Altcor Wind Farm	Binbane	Wind	9	9	9 MW staying non-firm
Chaffhill Wind Farm (prev. Glenree WF)	Glenree	Wind	4.65	4.65	4.65 MW staying non-firm
Bradan Community Wind Turbine	Binbane	Wind	4.2	4.2	4.2 MW staying non-firm
Templehouse Community Wind Farm	Sligo	Wind	4.08	4.08	4.08 MW staying non-firm
MONART SPA GROUND MOUNT 3	Crane	Solar	1.3	1.3	1.3 MW firm end of 2030

5.3 Network Delivery Portfolio

The Network Delivery Portfolio (NDP) was used as the basis for the reinforced grid network model. The latest NDP 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 NDP is available at: Network-Delivery-Portfolio-Publication-Q3-2025.pdf

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