1. Purpose:

The purpose of this procedure is to set out a plan which will be followed in order to ensure a timely and co-ordinated response by Mr. Binman Limited to critical incidents and urgent situations involving staff, contractors and visitors to Mr. Binman Limited and where Mr. Binman Employees operate off site in private/public locations.

2. Roles:

It is the responsibility of each Department Manager to ensure that all procedures related to this document are updated and adhered too.

3. Four Stages of Critical Incident Management:

The company's response to a critical incident will consist of the following four stages:

1. Immediate response/intervention
2. Secondary response/referral to external agencies
3. Post incident response/debriefing and counselling (where necessary)
4. Review/ was the incident handled appropriately?

4. Communications:

All communications in relation to this procedure will be the responsibility of Head Office, Luddenmore, Grange, Killmallock, Co. Limerick.

5. Site E.R.P:

5.1. Fire and Explosions

A fire occurs when a fuel, oxygen and ignition source come into contact. Fire prevention requires the elimination of one of the three elements. Fuel may be in the form of plastic, paper, or flammable chemicals. Oxygen is mainly present in air. Sources of ignition may be found in sparks, heat sources and static electricity.

The following is our policy on fire. The objective of this policy is to ensure that fires are prevented and in the event of a fire that emergencies are dealt with efficiently to avoid or minimise any injury or damage that may be threatened by an emergency.

5.2. Precautions

Certain areas have been designated fire risk areas throughout the plant - No Smoking signs must be respected.

- Routine inspection and maintenance of equipment.
- Routine and regular servicing of all fire extinguishers.
- Ensuring that all fire exits are kept free from obstruction.

No accumulation of waste takes place outside the Waste Transfer Building other than baled cardboard in fully enclosed containers.
At the end of each working day the floor of the Waste Transfer Building and the loading bay are cleared of all waste.

5.3. Responsibility

The site Management Team is charged with the responsibility of operating an effective emergency plan and for ensuring that it is kept up to date and also by ensuring the following:

- Adequate testing of equipment
- Training of staff on fire extinguisher usage is performed
- Ensure fire-fighting equipment is examined / tested by supplier / maintenance firm at least once per annum.
- Evacuation drills are carried out on a biannual basis.
    - Raise the alarm
    - Evacuate the premises through the nearest exit.
    - Report to a designated Assembly Point.
    - A head count must be taken at the Assembly Point

5.4. Site Emergency Procedure

- If you discover a fire, immediately raise the alarm – The alarm should be raised by means of the site fire alarm.
- All other personnel must evacuate the site through the nearest safer exit and report to their designated Assembly Point. Stay calm, do not rush and do not panic.
- Before evacuating the fire area safely stop your work and turn off machinery.
- All personnel belongings are to be left on the premises
- Site Fire engine is deployed.
- Fire Warden will confirm if there is a fire.
- If required, the fire services must be contacted immediately.
- Employees trained in the use of fire extinguishers will try to extinguisher the fire, without placing themselves in danger and making sure they have a safe exit from the fire area.
- Department Roll call is carried out.
- Employees/Visitors are requested to stay at their Assembly Points until the all clear is given.
- You must not return to work unless you are told it is safe to do so.

6. Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers are installed throughout the plant. All staff must respect these fire points and it is the responsibility of the site Management Team to ensure that theses fire points are not obstructed and that the fire fighting equipment is not damaged or interfered with. This should be done on a continuing basis with a formal check done once a month.

- The fire extinguishers are to be regularly checked and serviced – to be done once per annum.
- Personnel are to be trained in the use of fire extinguishers.

7. Accidental Emissions / Spillages

7.1. Emissions / Spillages on site

- Bunding of tanks - All tanks are bunded.
- Over ground pipelines are secondary contained - Effluent pipelines are secondary contained.
- Chemicals/ incompatible materials - Material Data Sheets should be stored near chemicals for easy access.
- Incompatible chemicals must be segregated.
- Chemicals must be stored on a concrete base.
- In the event of a spillage, the flow is onto a common catchment area and into the water treatment plant.
- Emergency spill response kit must be provided.
- Prevention of Rain Ingress, Wind Dispersion for stored substances **-** Chemicals should be stored indoors where possible.

The actions to be taken in the event of a spillage / emission occurring is described below:

- Immediately raise the alarm.
- Switch off dispensers.
- Prevent entry of vehicles on site.
- Do not start engines in the vicinity of the spillage.
- Consult relevant Material Safety Data sheets. EPA Licence in the event of a chemical/liquid emission and respond accordingly.
- Spillages must be contained locally by using absorbent material, where possible. Emergency spillage kits are provided.
- The level of the water treatment plant must be monitored.
- The relevant authority either the EPA or local council must be informed immediately by a Director or a member of Senior Management team.
- Dispose of absorbent material i.e. sand as directed by EPA.
- The reasons of the emergency must be investigated and corrective action initiated.
- Written records if spillages/emissions must be kept.

7.2. Emissions Spillages off site

- Each vehicle is equipped with an emergency spill kit, to deal with minor spillages.
- Where a major spill occurs – the crew contact the transport Manager.
- An Emergency Spillage Team is dispatched to deal with the incident.
- The E.S.T is as follows:
    - Transport Manager
    - Trained Operators
    - Road Maintenance Vehicle
- Where a spillage occurs that cannot be dealt with by the E.S.T team, the relevant services are contacted.

8. Emergencies Outside of Normal Working Hours

There is a security person on the premises outside normal working hours. He is in charge of raising the alarm. He carries a mobile phone at all times and he must follow the precautions laid down under the Lone Working section of this Safety Statement. Security personnel on duty shall carry out the following:

- Take immediate action appropriate to the emergency and degree of the risk.
- Take immediate action appropriate to the emergency and degree of the risk.
- Contact the appropriate emergency service.
- Contact the Managing Director immediately.
- Initiate immediate action as decided by the Managing Director.

9. Injury to Personnel

9.1. Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences

All employees who sustain an accident or illness shall be required to report to their manager, who will in turn report to Health and Safety Manager.

Any accident involving physical injury to an employee at work shall be reported by him/her immediately to their Manager who shall investigate the matter, complete an Accident report Form and report the matter to Health and Safety Manager. Giving them a copy of the accident report form. He shall then investigate the accident (including taking photos and interviewing) and fill out the appropriate documents (Accident Report Books, General Register, Insurance Company form and HAS forms – IR! & IRI 3). If an employee is absent from work for three days or longer due to an accident that happened in the workplace the Health & Safety Authority must be notified using the relevant form.

Medical certificates shall be reviewed periodically and if it appears that the employee has an established a pattern if sickness he/she may be required to undergo medical examination.

10. First Aid

10.1. First Aid Personnel

Our aim within Mr. Binman Ltd. is to have at least one first aid trainer on duty at all times. At present there are eleven trained first aiders:

Name	Site Location	Contact Number
Anthony O'Rourke	Garage	086 3241101
Tom Barrett	Yard / Yard Offices	086 8733043
Margaret Egan	Yard Offices	Ext: 147
Donal Spaight	Garage	086 0632039
Catherine Leonard	Main Reception	087 9910407
PJ Walsh	Weighbridge	Ext 131
Donie Walsh	Cardboard Bailers	
Vitalie Prakofiyeu	BOA Unblocker	
James Frawley		087 7998290

10.2. First Aid Boxes/Stations

The following is a list of the locations where a first aid box/station is present on site:

- Mr. Martin Sheahan Snr.'s office.
- Transport Office.
- Main Reception.
- Weighbridge office.

All First Aid Kits should be mounted in a permanent location and signed with the appropriate safety sign. The site Health & Safety Manager is responsible for keeping the first aid keeping the first aid box's are fully stocked. The names of the first aiders on duty for a given shift should be posted on the door of each first aid station/location.

10.3. First Aid Kits/Company Vehicles

Each company vehicle is equipped with a first aid kit and all incidents must be reported to the transport Manager.

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

These numbers should be posted by all phone stations throughout the plant.

Mr. Raymond Mulcahy Health & Safety Manager	**086-040 0469**
Mr. Martin Sheahan Jnr, Managing Director	**087-242 8762**
Dr. Michael Sheahan	087-857 5693
Dr. Michael Clery	061-383106
Ambulance:	999 / 061-301111
Regional Hospitals, Limerick	999 / 061-301111
Fire Brigade:	999
Gardai:	999 / 061-351102
National Poisons Control/Information Centre	01-8379964 / 01-8379966
Health & Safety Authority:	061-419900
Environmental Protection Agency:	1890 33 55 99
Limerick County Council:	061-496000
ESB:	061-415592
Mr. Martin Sheahan Snr.	087-242 8943
Mr. Michael Price- Group Transport Manager	**086 0402150**
Mr. Jerry Gleeson- Transport Manager	**086-850 3322**
Mr. Seamus Leahy, Group Environment Manager	**086 0455078**
Ms. Margaret Egan	061-359047

Attachment J

Accident Prevention and Emergency Response

a) The current Accident Prevention and Emergency Response Procedure is attached.
b) No further changes are proposed as part of this Licence Review

Attachment K.1

Remediation, Decommissioning, Restoration and Aftercare

a) Find attached extract from the Annual Environmental Report submitted to the EPA regarding an assessment of financial provision, remediation, decommissioning, restoration and aftercare.

1.0 FINANCIAL PROVISION

1.1 COSTING OF ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The original costing for the potential site environmental liabilities was based on those considered to be restricted to the confines of the site. As such, this review of the original ELRA is restricted to the confines of the site and therefore, any costs incurred in addressing same will be based on the following: -

- The confines of the site.
- Costs were limited to removal and safe disposal of waste remaining on-site following an emergency event or decommissioning and closure of the site.
- A maximum of 500 tonnes of waste can be stored on site at any one time, - environmental liabilities cover should account for the cost for the clean-up and removal of the maximum amount of waste that may be stored on-site at any given time, i.e. 500 tonnes. This tonnage may increase subject to future approvals to accept greater quantities. The assessment will be modified to account for this increase.
- Costs associated with the dismantling of infrastructure are covered within the sites general insurance cover.
- Costs associated with undertaking Bund Integrity Assessments of all bunds at the site.
- Costs associated with paving the remaining gravel hardcore area of the site with concrete hardstanding (to render the site yard impervious).
- Costs associated with the implementation of the recommendations of the firewater retention risk assessment.
- The removal and safe disposal of firewater remaining on-site following an emergency event.
- Costs for the removal of all waste materials from the site, in the event of closure/decommissioning of the site.

A summary of the overall liabilities and costs, i.e. the findings of the audit and recommended actions along with estimated costs, where relevant, associated with the waste transfer facility are given in Table 9.1.

Where potential contamination issues have been identified, and no investigations have been undertaken to determine the presence and extent of any contamination, estimated site investigation/remedial costs have been provided. These figures are based on a 'worst case scenario' taking into account the nature of the potential contamination, the environmental sensitivity of the site and the size of the potentially contaminated area. These figures do not take into account costs, which could be incurred in relation to clean-up, off-site, or third party damages. The sums should not be considered as precise estimates as they may be subject to large variances.

Table 8.1: Overall Environmental Liabilities and Estimated Costs

Potential Contamination Issue	Site Sensitivity	Recommendation Action	Estimated Costs
The surface water and truckwash drainage system at the site is quite old and the integrity of the system has not been tested.	In case of a leak from any part of the surface water or truckwash drainage system, potentially polluting substances may discharge to ground prior to treatment/containment in the wastewater treatment plant at the site, (thereby resulting in potential contamination of groundwater quality).	Implement an inspection/assessment of the surface water and truckwash collection/drainage system at the site to determine the integrity of the system. Following the inspection of the surface water and truckwash drainage network, carryout repairs on all sections of the surface water and/or foul sewerage drainage system at the site that is not fully watertight, sealed or intact.	**€3K** To be determined based on findings of the inspection of the surface water and foul sewerage drainage system.

Potential Contamination Issue	Site Sensitivity	Recommendation Action	Estimated Costs
Any ground contamination on-site has the potential to impact upon groundwater quality, soils and surface water quality in the area.	Due to the nature of site activities, there is a potential to contaminate groundwater and/or soils underlying the site.	The groundwater sampling and analysis program should be continued, (extended over a longer period of time) to monitor the groundwater quality beneath the site during the winter and summer months, determine if there is any change in groundwater quality over time. The groundwater monitoring programme should also be continued upon closure of the site to ensure that any potential for residual contamination does not pose a risk to groundwater quality post-closure and determine the requirement or otherwise for implementation of measures for remediation of soil/groundwater, not withstanding additional remedial work that may be required, particularly if the site is to be redeveloped for non-industrial use. Cost of carrying out the groundwater monitoring programme for a period of 1 year is estimated at approx. **€2,500**. The cost for implementation of measures, if required, in relation to remediation of potential groundwater contamination cannot be determined at this stage, as no contamination has been detected to date. In the event that future monitoring results detect contamination, remedial costs will be determined at that time to account for the nature and level of contamination detected, if any.	**€2.5K**. Costs to be determined based on findings of ongoing monitoring conducted at the site.

Table 8.2: Overall Environmental Liabilities and Estimated Costs (continued)

Potential Contamination Issue	Site Sensitivity	Recommendation Action	Estimated Costs
Materials handling and storage shortcomings were observed. All used and disused underground storage tanks (slurry tank previously used to store wastewater) should be decommissioned. The integrity of fuel storage bund adjacent to the transfer building and the oil storage bund to the rear of the site garage has not been tested.	Inadequate secondary containment of potentially polluting substances within the site garage area. In case of a leak or spillage, potentially polluting substances may discharge to ground (thereby resulting in potential contamination of groundwater quality and/or soils) or enter the on-site surface water drainage system resulting in potential contamination of the receiving environment: Potential liability with respect to Water Pollution Acts 1977 and 1990 and the Fisheries Consolidation Act 1959. Leakage from these storage areas may pose threat to the underlying ground water beneath the site. Small remaining truck parking area and plant storage area is surfaced with hardcore material.	Implement bunding measures required to improve storage facilities within the site garage and provide adequate secondary containment throughout the site, and recommend proposals for the decommissioning of disused underground/overground storage tanks. Undertake a bund integrity assessment of all bunds constructed at the site to establish that all other bunds constructed at the site provide completely sealed containment. When completed, it is recommended that any defects be remedied, and the effectiveness of the remedial works be checked when completed. The remaining hardcore surfaced area of the site should be paved with concrete hardstanding to render the site yard impervious.	**€5K** To be determined based on findings of bunding assessment. **€2K**

Potential Contamination Issue	Site Sensitivity	Recommendation Action	Estimated Costs
There is currently little provision for the containment of firewater that may be generated at the site in the event of an accident/emergency situation (fire event) at the site.	In the event of fire at the site, firewater and/or extinguishers used to fight the fire may potentially become contaminated and discharge to the surface water drainage system at the site resulting in pollution of the receiving environment.	Provide for the costs associated with the implementation of the recommendations of the firewater retention risk assessment. Removal and safe disposal of firewater remaining on-site following an emergency event.	To be determined based on further assessment of the Fire Water Retention Risk Assessment. **~€70K** **€40K**
In the event of cessation of activities at the site, any residual waste would need to be removed and disposed of in an appropriate manner.	Removal and safe disposal of waste remaining on-site following an emergency event (e.g. fire or spillage event) or decommissioning and closure of the site.	Provide for the cost for the clean-up of the maximum amount of waste that may be stored on-site at any given time, i.e. removal, transportation and disposal for total quantity of waste of up 500 tonnes.	**€110K**

1.2 DECOMMISSIONING/CLOSURE OF THE SITE

Environmental liabilities cover in the event of decommissioning/closure of the site should account for the cost for the clean-up and removal of the maximum amount of waste that may be stored on-site at any given time. The maximum amount of waste that can be stored on site at any one time is approximately 500 tonnes. The site remains low risk with respect to potential soil and groundwater contamination as, although there has been an increase in the tonnage of waste materials processed at the facility, there have been no significant changes in nature of on-site waste management practices.

Implementation of the recommendations specified within the Fire Water Retention Risk Assessment will ensure that inputs to, and subsequent contamination of groundwater, surface water, air and soil environments do not occur from accident or emergency conditions (fire event) at the facility. The costs associated with the implementation of the recommendations of the firewater retention risk assessment (i.e. installation of a static fire fighting water storage tank at the site and provision of hose reels throughout the facility) are not quantifiable at present. The costs associated with the installation of the fighting water storage tank and the firewater retention pond/storage tanks are estimated at approximately €70,000.

The costings associated with the dismantling of infrastructure arising from malicious damage or decommissioning and closure of the waste transfer and recycling facility is already covered within the existing site's general insurance cover. However, it is contended that the site infrastructure would not require dismantling on closure as the general buildings and offices could be converted to use for agricultural practices or sold as part of any future on-site industrial developments at the site.

The cost for the clean-up (removal/transport and disposal by Mr. Binman Ltd.) of the maximum amount of waste that may be stored on-site at any given time at the Mr. Binman Ltd., waste transfer facility (500 tonnes) is estimated at a maximum of €110,000; 500 tonnes of waste @ €220 per tonne. It is recommended that the groundwater monitoring programme should be continued for a period of at least 1 year after closure of the site, in the event of decommissioning/closure of the Mr. Binman Ltd. Facility, estimated cost of €2,500.

Cost £182,500

1.3 EMERGENCY EVENT

Environmental liabilities cover in the event of an accident/emergency event at the site should account for the cost for the removal of contaminated fire-water, if generated (for fire event only). Implementation of the recommendations specified within the Fire Water Retention Risk Assessment will ensure that inputs to, and subsequent contamination of groundwater, surface water, air and soil environments do not occur from accident or emergency conditions (fire event) at the facility. The costs associated with the implementation of the recommendations of the firewater retention risk assessment (i.e. installation of a static fire fighting water storage tank at the site and provision of hose reels throughout the facility) are not quantifiable at present. The costs associated with the installation of the fighting water storage tank and the firewater retention pond/storage tanks are estimated at approximately €70,000.

The maximum volume of contaminated fire-water (should it be produced) that may be generated during a worst case scenario fire event at the Mr. Binman Ltd. waste transfer facility is 140.4 m^3 (approximately 140 m^3). Subsequent to the review of results of the water quality composition of the fire-water collected within the fire-water retention facility, uncontaminated fire-water will be discharged to the surface water drainage network, while contaminated fire-water will be discharged to the foul sewer or transported off-site for treatment/disposal by an appropriate waste contractor. Given that a specific limit value for the COD parameter is not currently quantified for a domestic type fire or a fire in industrial offices/warehouses, etc., it is assumed that the COD associated with the fire-water generated from a typical domestic type fire could be in the range of >1000 mg/l. The cost for the removal/transport (estimated at €650 per 20 m^3: €635 x 140 m^3/20 m^3 = €4,550) and disposal (estimated at €205 per m^3: €205 x 140 m^3 = €35,000) of this volume of contaminated firewater is estimated at €39,550 (€4,550 + €35,000), i.e., approximately €40,000. It is recommended that the groundwater monitoring programme should be continued for a period of at least 1 year after closure of the site, in the event of an accident/emergency event at the Mr. Binman Ltd. Facility, estimated cost of €2,500.

Cost £112,500

1.4 SUMMARY

It is contended that the environmental liability aspects identified in Sections 6.2 – 6.3 should be considered for the following situations: -
Scenario 1: Company remains solvent and continues to operate.

Scenario 2: Company experiences financial difficulties and ceases to operate.

Scenario 1: In the event of a fire outbreak at the site, the site's existing general insurance policy will cover the costings associated with the reconstruction of on-site damaged buildings and infrastructure arising from a fire event. There will be no cost implications for the disposal of waste on-site as the customer will already have paid the company for this waste handling/disposal service. Therefore, it is likely that the company will remain solvent and continue to operate after the fire-event i.e., fire-outbreak and site closure unlikely to occur simultaneously. The cost of liabilities cover for Scenario 1 should provide for the containment, removal/transport and disposal of firewater in addition to undertaking the groundwater monitoring programme for a period of 1 year; and would amount to **€112,500** (excluding VAT) (refer to Section 6.3).

Scenario 2: In the event that the company were to experience financial difficulties and cease to operate then a worst case scenario will be assumed i.e. that the costs for the clean-up and removal of the maximum amount of waste that may be stored on-site at any given time will not be covered by fees previously paid by the customer for the waste handling/disposal service. The cost of liabilities cover for Scenario 2 should provide for the implementation of the recommendations of the firewater retention risk assessment, and the removal and safe disposal of waste remaining on-site following closure of the site and the costs associated with undertaking the groundwater monitoring programme for a period of 1 year; and would amount to **€182,500 (excluding VAT)** (refer to Section 6.1).
In calculating the value of financial provision for the site the sum required will be based on the greater of the costs for the two scenarios identified i.e. Scenario 2. In summary, it is considered that this reviewed environmental liabilities risk assessment requires the financial provision of a preliminary environmental liabilities pollution cover of **€182,500 (excluding VAT)** (in the form of bonding, financial allocation or an insurance premium) which, based on current information available, is expected to cover the environmental liabilities arising at the site in respect of the operational and decommissioning phases, i.e. will guarantee that the liabilities arising from:

Any environmental accident occurring during the operational phase of the site, and the decommissioning and closure of the waste transfer facility are financially provided for.

Attachment L.1

a) Compliance with Section 40(4) of the Waste management Act 1996-2003

(*a*) As well as the existing controls in place, the changes proposed as part of this Licence Review will ensure compliance with the Licence emission limit values and any relevant standards and will ensure the activity does not cause environmental pollution. Namely:

- There will be no discharges from the wwtp emission point until such time as it can be demonstrated that the wwtp is operating in compliance with the emission limit values.
- A laboratory will be set up on site and an environmental analyst will ensure all compliance parameters are actively monitored to ensure compliance with emission limit values. This will allow sufficient data to be compiled to allow for optimization of the wwtp and to determine what additional measures will be implemented to ensure compliance.
- Separation of the drainage for the different yard areas and installation of the BAT oil interceptor will ensure discharges of environmental significance from FE2 do not occur.
- Diversion of uncontaminated rainwater from roofed surfaces has minimized the hydraulic loading to the wwtp ensuring the wwtp is not overloaded hydraulically.
- Dust emissions will continue to be reduced by covering the timber storage area, dry recyclables area, other storage areas, installation of a paved carpark and road way and relocation of a dust emission monitoring station to an appropriate location at the site boundaryto ensure there is no impact off-site. These changes will ensure there will be no impact off-site.
- Joints on paved surfaces where waste is handled will be sealed to ensure groundwater protection.

(b) The Licence Review is part of a programme of improvements and along with the existing controls in place the changes highlighted above will ensure the activity does not cause environmental pollution.

In addition, increasing the waste tonnage acceptance limit will ensure more waste generated in the Region is recycled at this facility or transferred to our MRF in Clearpoint for optimum recycling, thereby preventing further pollution caused by

waste in landfills. This will minimize the quantity of waste sent direct to landfill and it will contribute significantly to meeting Ireland's targets for diversion of waste from landfill.

○

(c) Mr Binman has always been at the forefront of the recycling industry in Ireland investing in the best available technologies to optimise waste recycling. Mr Binman has installed the best available oil interceptor on the market to ensure the discharges from the facility do not impact groundwater quality. Please refer to Section D.1 for further details.

Mr Binman will install the best available shredder to optimise diversion of waste from landfill and to optimise the efficiency of the MBT facility. Trials are ongoing to identify the most appropriate unit for our operations.

(d) Mr Binman is already the holder of a Waste Licence. This application is for a review of same.

(e) Refer to Section K for Financial Assessment.

b) Compliance with the requirements of BAT for the proposed changes

The main change in technology proposed as part of this Licence Review is the installation of a new oil interceptor. The interceptor is a Klargester NS200 Class 1 Oil Interceptor which is the best available system currently on the market and was designed in accordance with EN 858 (Part 1). Details of the unit are provided in Section D.1

Attachment L.2

Fit and Proper Person

a) Relevant Convictions

In 15 years of operation in the waste management business, Mr Binman Ltd. was only convicted of one minor offence. On 6th October 2006 at Bruff District Court, Mr Binman Ltd entered a guilty plea to a prosecution under s.34 of the Waste Management Act. The allegation was that optibags had been put into the same collection compartment as other waste and that this amounted to re-mixing of segregated waste, even though the optibags were subsequently sorted out on the conveyor belt. A fine of €600 was imposed.

Mr Binman continues to upgrade its fleet by investing in dual compartment trucks to allow collection of dry recyclables and residual waste, thereby avoiding a second collection on the same route.

b) Technical Knowledge and Qualifications

Refer to Attachment C.1

c) Financial Commitments

Refer to Attachment K.1

Attachment L.2

Fit and Proper Person

a) Relevant Convictions

In 15 years of operation in the waste management business, Mr Binman Ltd. was only convicted of one minor offence. On 6th October 2006 at Bruff District Court, Mr Binman Ltd entered a guilty plea to a prosecution under s.34 of the Waste Management Act. The allegation was that optibags had been put into the same collection compartment as other waste and that this amounted to re-mixing of segregated waste, even though the optibags were subsequently sorted out on the conveyor belt. A fine of €600 was imposed.

Mr Binman continues to upgrade its fleet by investing in dual compartment trucks to allow collection of dry recyclables and residual waste, thereby avoiding a second collection on the same route.

b) Technical Knowledge and Qualifications

Refer to Attachment C.1

c) Financial Commitments

Refer to Attachment K.1

Attachment M

Additional requests for changes to the current Waste Licence

Mr Binman Ltd. requests the following changes for consideration by the Agency:

1) Mr. Binman Ltd. requests the Agency to make two clerical amendments to our EPA Waste License W0061-02 Section C3:

   a) On page 26 of our license there is a misspelling in Section C3 referring to Emissions Point Reference No. TE1- this should read **FE1**. Please refer to page 27 of the license Table D.1.1.

   b) As previously submitted to the Agency in the Design Proposal for the Wastewater Treatment, the daily flow is 19m^3 /day. Regarding "Volume to be emitted" in Section C3 page 26, please amend maximum in any week from 2.5 m^3 / week to **133 m^3 / week** to reflect the daily flow design. Please find attached the table from the said document which specifies the design criteria for which the wwtp was designed.

	Hydraulic Load m^3/day
Offices	1.8
Canteen	1.8
Toilets	4.8
Truckwash	6.5
Composting	4
Total	18.9 m^3 /day

2) Mr Binman employs Noise Monitoring Consultants to complete the noise monitoring required as part of the Licence conditions. The reports consistently state that the noise emitted from the facility is considered continuous (during operating hours) and they recommend that the site is assessed primarily against $L_{(A)90}$ not $L_{(A)eq}$[30 minutes]. Mr Binman requests the Agency to consider basing the limits on $L_{(A)90}$.

3) Condition 5.5.2 requires agreement from the Agency for the use of new outlets for waste from our facility. Mr Binman requests that the condition includes a reasonable timeframe (e.g. 2 weeks) to allow the Agency to respond to the request and if no response is received within that time frame, Mr Binman is permitted to use that outlet after that date.