

10. Cultural Heritage

Local History, Archaeology and Architectural Heritage

10.1 Introduction

Cultural Heritage (Physical), in respect of a project, is assumed to include all humanly created features on the landscape, including portable artefacts, which might reflect the prehistoric, historic, architectural, engineering and/or social history of the area. The Cultural Heritage of the subject development area and environs was examined through an Archaeological, Architectural and Historical study. The Archaeological and Architectural studies involved a documentary/cartographic search and field inspection of the area, while the Historical study involved documentary research.

10.1.1 Methodology

The Archaeological, Architectural and Cultural Heritage Assessment components of the study comprise the results of a survey and evaluation of selected sites of archaeological, architectural and historical potential within, and in the immediate environs of, the proposed development area. The work consists of the results of a desk survey and field inspection of the site and immediate surrounds – up to a distance of c. 500 metres surrounding the boundaries to the site (Study Area).

10.1.1.1 Paper Survey

As part of a documentary/cartographic search the following principal sources were examined from which a list of sites and areas of Cultural Heritage interest/potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places – Co. Limerick (RMP).
- Archives of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland.
- Records of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Cartographic Archive of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
- Stereoscopic photographic coverage carried out by the Geological Survey of Ireland.
- Documentary and cartographic sources in Limerick County Library.
- Limerick County Development Plan 2005-2011 (LCDP).

10.1.1.2 Field Inspection

From the preceding paper survey, a list of cultural heritage sites/sites of cultural heritage potential was compiled for inspection. The subject development lands and an area of up to c. 500 metres surrounding the boundaries of such assessed for the presence of archaeological monuments by reference to map and aerial photographic sources. A field inspection development lands and environs, was subsequently undertaken in late November 2008.

An attempt was also made to identify previously unrecorded sites of cultural heritage potential within, and in the immediate environs of, the proposed development area.

Sites of cultural heritage potential identified on the basis of the paper survey were inspected, where possible, in an attempt to confirm their locations on the ground and to determine, if possible, their likely extent.

10.1.2 Assessment of Impacts

Table 10.1 provides the baseline criteria used to describe the impacts that the proposed development will have on Cultural Heritage Sites.

Table 10.1 Impact Assessment Criteria

Impact	Direct	Indirect
Severe	Cultural Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction work will entail the removal of part or the entire cultural heritage site.	Cultural Heritage site is within a proposed development area. Construction works will entail the destruction of the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
Potentially Severe	Cultural Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. There is potential for related remains being affected by development works.	Cultural Heritage site is adjacent to a proposed development area. Construction works will greatly injure the visual context of the site or isolate it from associated groups or features.
Moderate	Existing access to a cultural heritage site will be severed. Development works will affect the context of a cultural heritage site.	N/A
No Predicted	The proposed development will have no predicted impact.	N/A

10.1.3 General Receiving Environment

The subject development site is located in the townland of Luddenmore, c. 3 kilometres southeast of Ballyneety and c. 11 kilometres to the southeast of Limerick City. The site is sited to the north of a minor/local road, on the southern slopes of a hill. Land-use surrounding the site is primarily agricultural, with a large quarry, operated by Roadstone Ltd., situated c. 500 metres to the north. In addition, there is a GWS reservoir to the north.

The existing site facility comprises a waste transfer station and recycling centre, and comprises a number of buildings and features, including offices, weighbridge, MBT/Transfer Station Facility for residual municipal waste, Picking Station, Automated Glass Crushing Plant, C&D Processing Area and Wastewater Treatment Plant.

10.2 Receiving Environment

10.2.1 Local History

The subject development area is located in the townland of Ludden More, in the civil parish of Ludden and in the barony of Clanwilliam (O.S. 6" Map: Limerick Sheet 23). The name Ludden derives from the Irish *lodan* – ‘a place of puddles’ (Burnell, 2006, 259). The civil parish was formerly known as Luddenbeg and the barony was formerly known as Clanwilliam West.

Following the Anglo-Norman invasions, William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh, the progenitor of the subsequent powerful family that became known as Burke or Bourke, received immense grants of land from Henry II in Leinster, Munster and Connaught. His Lordship in Munster included the most fertile portions of the present counties of Limerick and Tipperary, called after him the baronies of West and East Clanwilliam. He made his chief residence at Athassel, on the banks of the River Suir, in the midst of the Golden Vale of East Clanwilliam and Castleconnell became the principal castle of the family in West Clanwilliam.

In the sixteenth century, Sir William Bourke of Castleconnell married Catherine, daughter of the 15th or 'Great' Earl of Desmond. Consequently, the Bourkes took an active part in the 'Desmond Wars', with Sir William being heavily defeated. Subsequently, on the occasion of the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, to Limerick in 1575, Sir William and his kinsmen made a submission to the Crown, whereby they were 'restored to the Queen's favour and confirmed of their estates'. The family became staunch defenders of the Crown in subsequent years, particularly during the later 'Desmond Rebellion. In 1580, Sir William was created Lord Baron Bourke of Castleconnell and was succeeded by his grandson, John, in 1584.

During the Civil War of 1641-2, the Bourkes of Clanwilliam sided with the Confederate Catholics, although they managed to retain their lands despite being on the losing side. However, with the advent of Oliver Cromwell, the *Commissioners of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland* declared, in 1653, that the Bourkes of Clanwilliam should lose all their estates and be transplanted. In all, forty-nine Bourkes were listed by the Commissioners, with Walter Bourke listed as holding the lands of Luddenbeg (i.e. present Ludden civil parish) and John Bourke in possession of Ludden Castle. However, on the accession of Charles II the estates were restored in part under the Act of Settlement. The family continued as Lords and Barons until 1796 when the direct line of the Bourkes of Clanwilliam became extinct.

Lewis (1837, 322) notes that the civil parish of Ludden (Luddenbeg) contained 837 inhabitants at that time. He further notes that it comprised 1183 statute acres of good land, "as apportioned under the tithe act", of which about one-half was in tillage, with the substratum consisting chiefly of a mixture of basalt and limestone. In addition, he describes the former castle of Luddenmore as "a strong fortress, of which scarcely a vestige can be traced". This is presumably Ludden Castle, recorded as being held by John Bourke in 1653, the location of which is c. 750m to the north-north-west of the subject site.

10.2.2 Archaeological Heritage

The area under assessment is part of a landscape which is rich in historical and archaeological material. The general region has attracted settlement from early times as evidenced by the presence of monuments dating back to the prehistoric period. Continuity of settlement is illustrated by artefacts dating to the Bronze Age and by identified monuments ranging from Neolithic to Medieval and Post-Medieval remains.

The siting preferences of particular monument types are well documented. Broadly speaking, the general landscape of the proposed development area offers a potential setting for the discovery of archaeological sites and remains, as follows:

- The landscape offer many opportunities for the location of Fulachta Fiadh (prehistoric cooking sites). These sites are location specific, generally located close to rivers and streams or in wet marshy areas, and sometimes occur in groups.
- The general rolling nature of the landscape is a favoured position for the location of pre-historic burial sites and ringforts in the general region, particularly the crests of slopes with respect to the former and on south-facing slopes with respect to the latter.

There are no previously Recorded Monuments located within, or in the immediate environs of, the subject development lands. In addition, cartographic and aerial photographic research did not indicate the presence of any features of archaeological potential within such areas. Likewise, the site inspection/surface reconnaissance survey did not reveal any surface traces of archaeological potential within, or in the immediate environs of, the subject development lands. Furthermore, the raising of the levels across the site has probably resulted in extensive ground disturbance/reductions to the original site surface.

The nearest Recorded Monument to the subject lands is an ENCLOSURE, situated c. 80 metres to the east of the eastern boundary of the overall subject landholding. The location of this monument, with respect to the subject development lands, is illustrated in Figure 10.3 and is described as follows:

SITE CH-1

Townland: Ballybricken West

N.G.R. No.: 164898 147268

Classification: Enclosure

Protection: RMP.

SMR No.: LI023:013

Description

This monument is indicated on all editions of the O.S. Maps series (e.g. Figures 10.1 & 10.2) as a Circular Enclosure. The site comprises the remains of a low bank forming a slightly sub-circular area and measuring c. 29m (E-W) x 35m (N-S). The site lies to the east of a stream, the eastern boundary of which is planted with trees, whereby the monument is obscured from the nearby road and subject site – Plate 10.1.

10.2.3 Architectural Heritage

There are no Protected Structures, within the meaning of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, situated either within the boundaries of the subject development lands or within the defined study area of c. 500 metres surrounding such lands.

The subject site contains a number of modern buildings, including warehouses, workshops, offices, security hut, etc., none of which are considered to be of any interest from the perspective of architectural heritage. However, there is a range of former stables and outbuildings situated on the western area of the site which, by their form and date, are of interest. These are discussed below with respect to Site CH-2.

There are a number of residential plots situated within the overall defined study area. In general, the houses and other structures contained within such plots are relatively modern in nature and are not of interest from the perspective of architectural heritage. However, three structures/structural groups were identified within the overall study area as being of interest due to their date and form. As a matter of record, the locations of these structures are indicated in Figure 10.3, and they are briefly described as follows:

SITE CH-2

Site Name: Mount Jude

RPS No: N/A

Location: Luddenmore

NIAH No.: N/A

Classification: House & Outbuildings

N.G.R. No.: 164459 147128

Description

This structural group is located immediately to the west of the subject site, with some of the outbuildings forming part of the overall facility. It is set back from the road and approached by a driveway which is shared with the subject facility. The site comprises a residence which has been subjected to modern renovations, as illustrated in Plate 10.2, with a yard to the rear. The yard is bounded to the west and north by former outbuildings (Plate 10.3). The western range has been converted to residential and storage use. The western end of the northern range is used as stables, with the remainder of the building serving as offices to the subject facility. The buildings and driveway are indicated on the 1901 O.S. Map (Fig. 10.2) and thus date to the late nineteenth century.

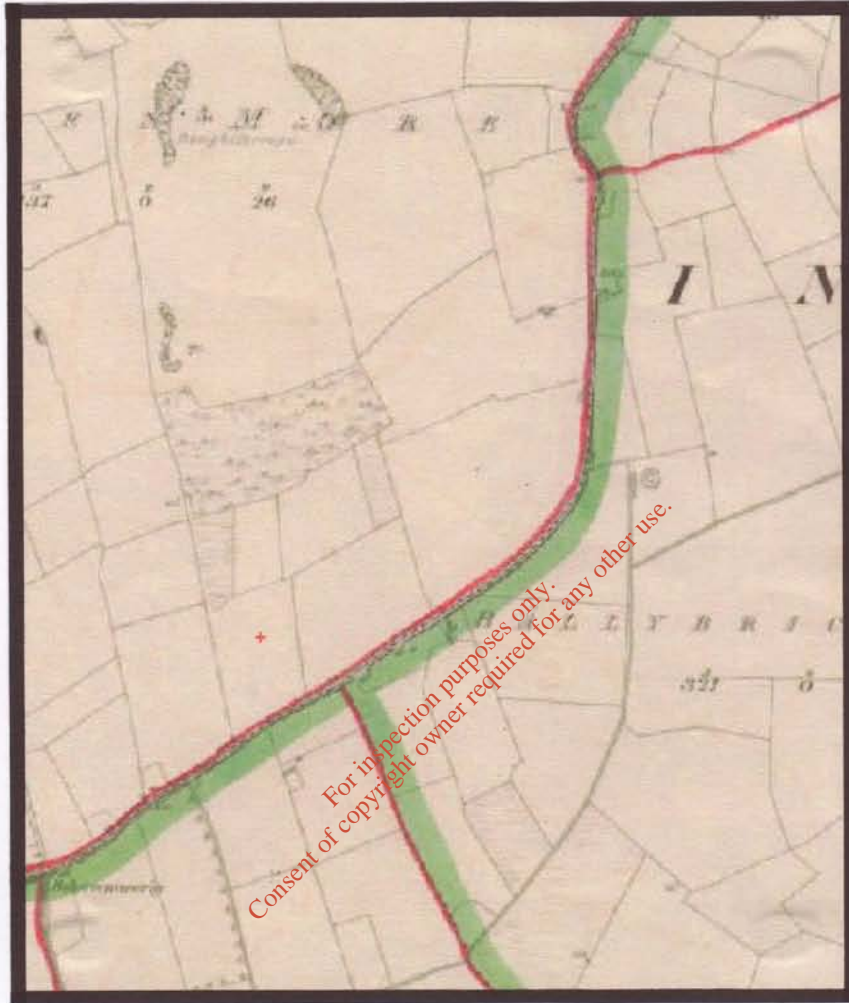


Fig. 10.1 EXTRACT FROM O.S. MAP OF 1844 (LIMERICK SHEET 23)

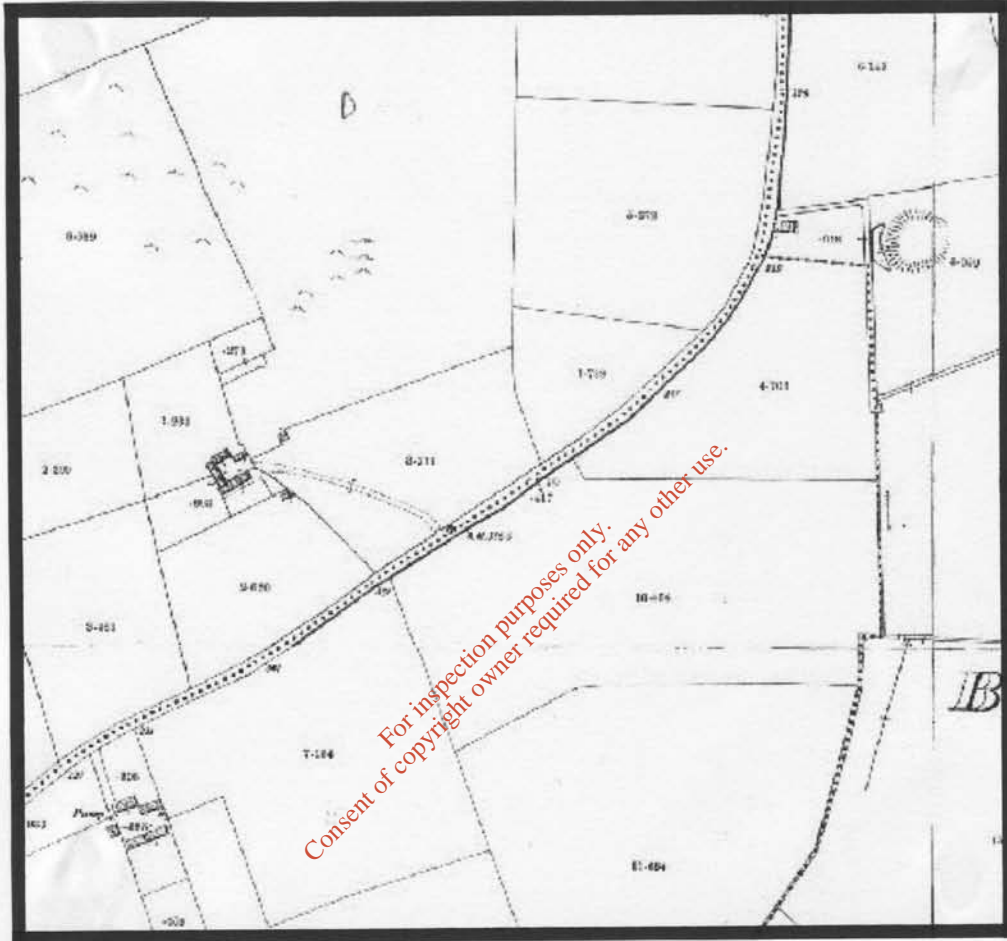


Fig. 10.2 EXTRACTS FROM O.S. MAP OF 1901 (LIMERICK SHEET 23-01, -02 & -03)

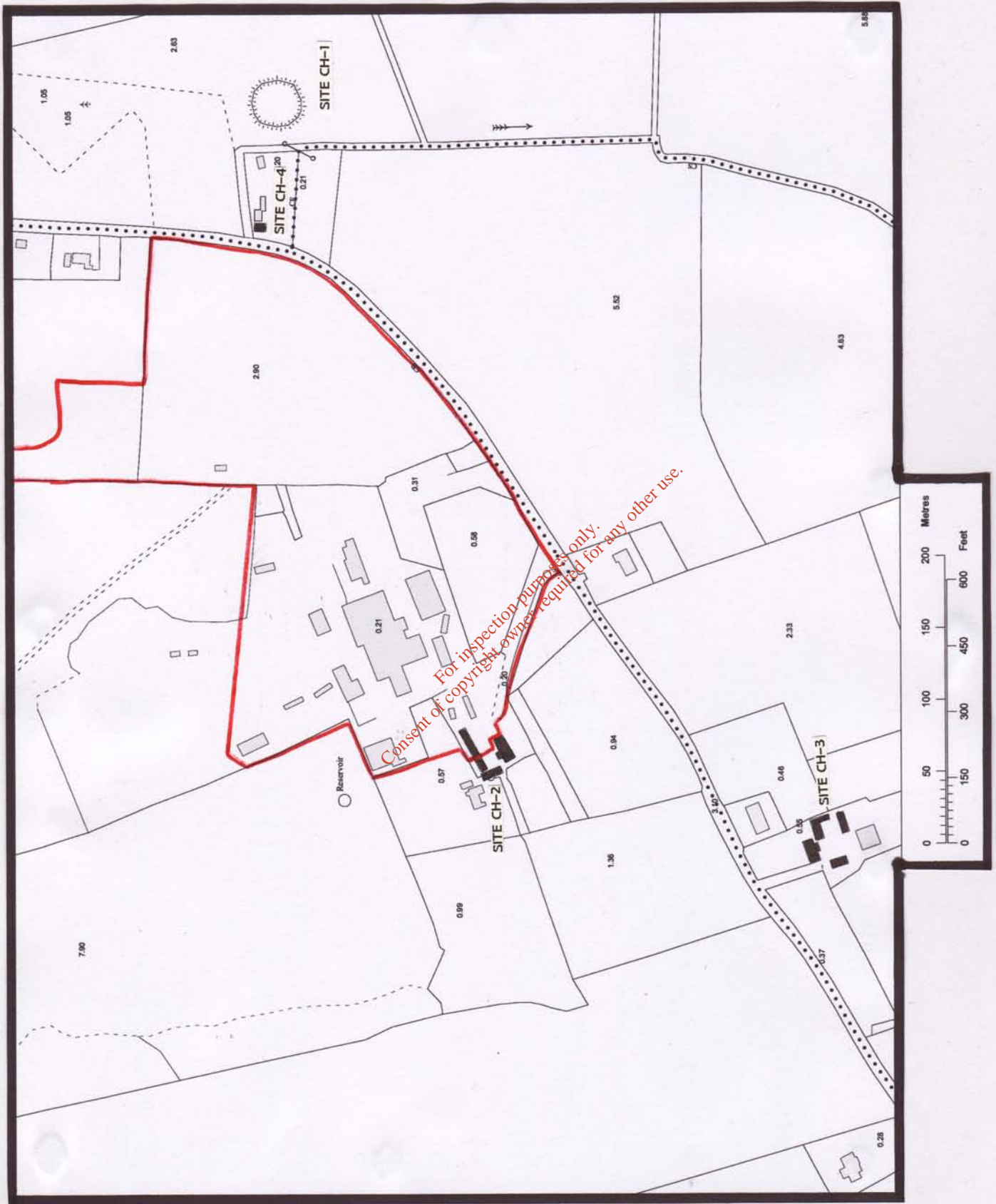


Fig. 10.3 LOCATIONS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES WITH RESPECT TO FACILITY BOUNDARIES

SITE CH-3

Site Name: N/A

Location: Ballybricken North

Classification: House and Outbuildings

RPS No: N/A

NIAH No.: N/A

N.G.R. No.: 164396 146874

Description

This structural group is a residential farm, consisting of a cottage residence with associated outbuildings, located c. 230m to the southwest of the nearest overall subject site boundary. It is approached by a driveway and is set back from the road – Plate 10.4. The outbuildings are located to the rear of the residence. The buildings are indicated on the 1901 O.S. Map (Fig. 10.2) and thus date to the late nineteenth century.

SITE CH-4

Site Name: N/A

Location: Ballybricken West

Classification: House

RPS No: N/A

NIAH No.: N/A

N.G.R. No.: 164820 147285

Description

This house is located across the road at a distance of c. 15m from the easternmost overall site boundary (Plate 10.1). It comprises a two-storey cottage which has been the subject of modern renovations and incorporates modern extensions to rear – Plate 10.5. The house is marked on the O.S. Map of 1910 (Fig. 10.2), indicating that it is of late nineteenth century date.

10.3 Likely And Significant Impacts

This section considers the impacts, if any, that such proposed development will have on items, areas and structures of Cultural Heritage interest located within the defined study area. A detailed description of the scheme, as proposed, is contained in Chapter 3 of this EIS.

10.3.1 Potential Impacts

10.3.1.1 Local History

There are no previously documented events of historical significance associated with the subject area which has the ability to be impacted upon. Consequently, it is not envisaged that any impacts will occur with respect to historical events.

10.3.1.2 Archaeology

The lands of the existing facility do not contain any previously recorded archaeological monuments. Likewise, no surface traces of archaeological interest/potential were noted during a surface reconnaissance survey undertaken of the site and environs. The nearest Recorded Monument to the site is an Enclosure (Ref: LI0023:013) situated c. 80 metres to the east of the subject development lands. The remains of this monument are screened from the existing facility by trees located on an adjacent property. Given the location of this monument and the presence of the trees, it is not considered likely that the subject development has the ability to have any negative direct impacts or indirect/visual impacts on this or any other features/monuments of archaeological interest/potential.

10.3.1.3 Architectural Heritage

There are no Protected Structures or any other structures of architectural heritage interest/potential located within the site or defined study area of c. 500m surrounding the site. Three structures/structural Groups (Sites CH-2 to CH-4) of architectural heritage interest are located within the defined study area, as described above in Section 10.2.3. Sites CH-3 and CH-4 are well removed from the existing facility lands, while part of the northern range of outbuildings forming Site CH-2 are presently used as part of the overall operations associated with the facility. The existing facility does not cause any impacts with respect to any structures/features of Architectural Heritage interest and it is not considered likely that any impacts to such will occur as a result of the subject development.

10.3.2 Predicted Impacts

It is not considered that the development, as proposed, will cause any negative direct impacts to any sites or structures of historical, archaeological or architectural heritage interest. Likewise, the development will not cause any indirect or visual impacts on the views or settings of any structures or features of historical, archaeological or architectural heritage interest.

10.3.3 The 'Do Nothing' Scenario

In terms of Cultural Heritage, the subject site will remain as it is.

10.3.4 The 'Worst-Case' Scenario

In terms of the present proposals, no 'worst-case scenario' is envisaged.

10.4 Mitigation Measures

The impacts of the proposed development on items of Cultural Heritage interest have been outlined above in Section 10.3. In summary, it is not considered that the development, as proposed, will cause any direct or indirect/visual impacts on any features or structures of historical, archaeological or architectural heritage interest. Consequently, it is not envisaged that any mitigation measures are required.



**Plate 10.1 View to east of site showing SITE CH-4 in mid-ground.
SITE CH-1 is located to the left of the electricity mast and is screened by the trees to the rear of SITE CH-4**



Plate 10.2 Site CH-2 Modernised Residence from south



Plate 10.3 SITE CH-2 Outbuildings
Note part of north range is in use as offices



Plate 10.4 SITE CH-3 Residence (from north)



Plate 10.5 SITE CH-4 (from northeast)

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11. Material Assets

11.1 Traffic and Transportation Impact Assessment

This section of the Environmental Impact Statement considers the traffic and transportation assessment for the proposed increase in tonnage at the Mr. Binman Ltd. Waste Recovery Facility at Luddenmore, County Limerick. It was prepared by the CST Group in conjunction with Michael Punch & Partners Ltd. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the NRA's Traffic and Transportation Assessment Guidelines (2007) and makes reference to the Guidelines for Traffic Impact Assessment published by the Institution of Highways and Transportation (1994).

The purpose of the Traffic Impact Assessment is to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on the existing junction with the local transport network and to ensure that the site access will have adequate capacity to carry the development traffic and the future growth in existing road traffic to the design year and beyond.

11.1.1 Description of Project and Road Network

The waste transfer station and recycling centre is in the townland of Luddenmore, three kilometres from Ballyneety village and eleven kilometres from Limerick city. The facility has two accesses on a County Road, one for office staff and one for trucks, other staff and the general public when depositing waste. This county road forms a crossroads with the Regional Road R512, the main Limerick-Kilmallock road, 1.5 kilometres away. The county road is typically five metres wide with some one-off housing. Forward visibility is restricted in some areas along this road.

Visibility to the left and right along the County Roadway is at present inadequate when measured from a 3.0 metre setback at the facility entrance. Also there is a steep incline towards the County Road on the main access road. Planning permission has been granted recently for an upgraded main access to reduce this incline and provide better junction visibility. All staff will use this main access. Even though the speed limit on the road is 80 kilometres per hour, Limerick County Council accepted visibility spays of 3 x 90 metres.

11.1.2 Existing Traffic

Manual classified traffic turning count surveys were carried out by Michael Punch & Partners on Wednesday and Thursday 26th and 27th November 2008 at the junction between the site entrance and the County Roadway and also at the crossroads with the R512. During scoping of the EIA the Local Authority requested that account be taken of the Roadstone plant nearby, therefore these counts include that traffic.

The junction analysis in this section of the EIS is based on the count for the main site access and the crossroads count is included for completeness. The survey was conducted between the hours of 8.00am to 10.00am and 3.00pm to 6.30pm. The results of the survey have been reproduced in full as Appendix VII (A).

Flows in the AM are very light and we have used the full 2-hour count as the peak hour to give a robust figure. A worst-case 2008 PM peak hour flow regime was established for the junction by combining the largest peak hour values for each turning movement over the survey period. Figures 11.1 and 11.2 detail the worst case AM and PM peak hour flows on which the following PICADY analysis is based.

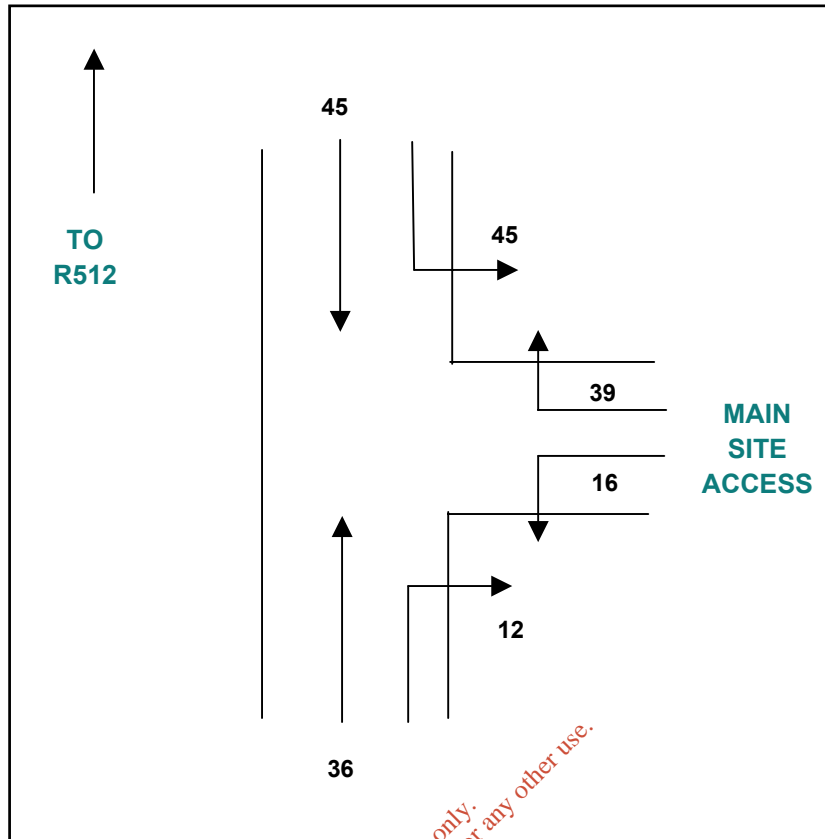


Figure 11.1 – 2008 AM Peak Hour Survey Flows (in PCU's)

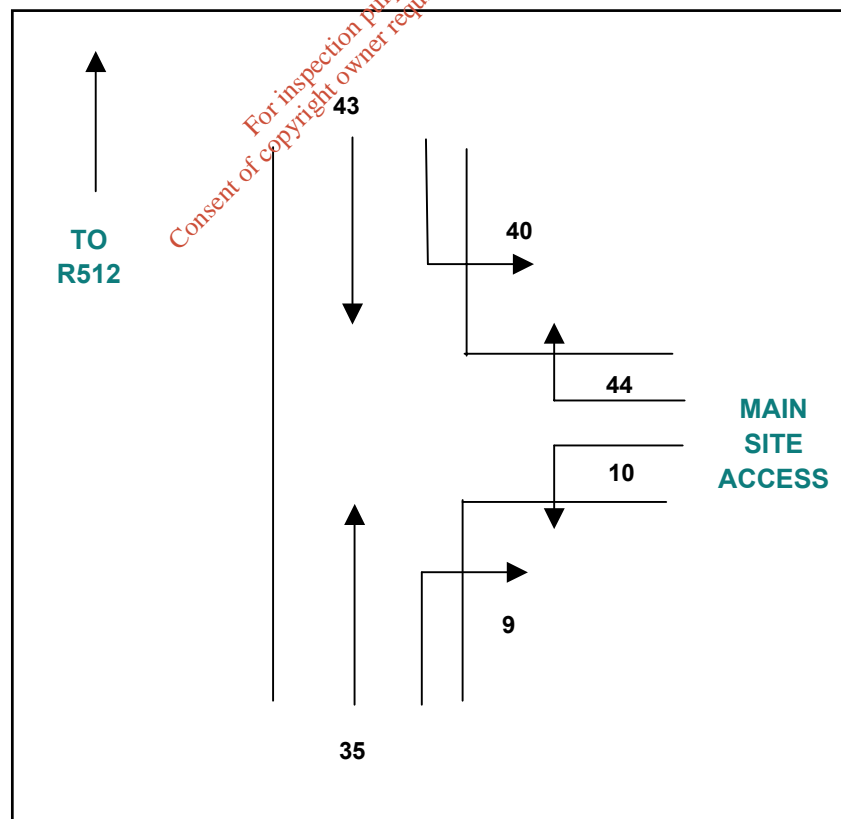


Figure 11.2 – 2008 PM Peak Hour Survey Flows (in PCUs)

11.1.3 Generation of Traffic and Trip Distribution

11.1.3.1 Future Baseline Traffic Growth

The traffic count was converted to Passenger Car Units (PCUs) for use in the modelling software. As the road is narrow, motorcycles and bicycles were considered equivalent to cars and all trucks and buses were factored by 2.2.

In the absence of any specific local traffic growth information it was assumed that baseline traffic will continue to grow at the levels recommended by the NRA in their *Future Traffic Forecasts 2002-2040* document. The year of opening of the new access was assumed to be 2010. A 15-year analysis period for the scheme would give a design year of 2025. The growth factor used in the analysis is detailed below:

- NRA Non-National Route Growth Factor for 2008-2025 = 1.22

In order to simplify the junction analysis the highest growth factors for non-national roads (for either cars or heavy goods vehicles) were applied to surveyed values of total vehicles. This simplified analysis will be slightly more conservative than the application of two separate growth factors for cars and LGVs and HGVs.

Estimated future baseline traffic flows on the County Road in the vicinity of the proposed Waste Facility access were calculated by applying these factors to the 2008 surveyed flows. The forecast 2025 AM and PM Peak Hour Flows at the access are detailed in Figures 11.3 and 11.4.

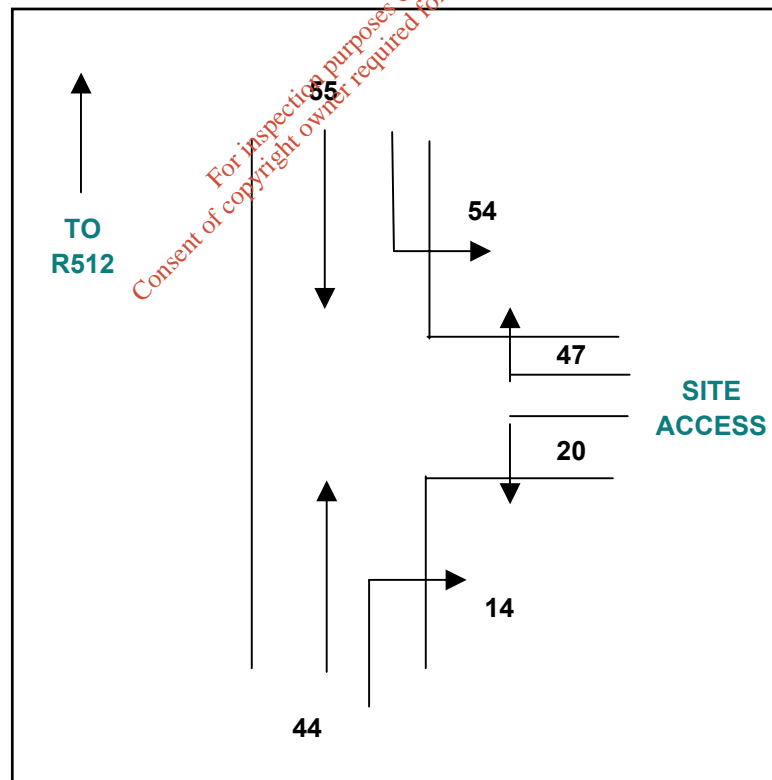


Figure 11.3 – Forecast 2025 AM Peak Hour Baseflows (PCUs)

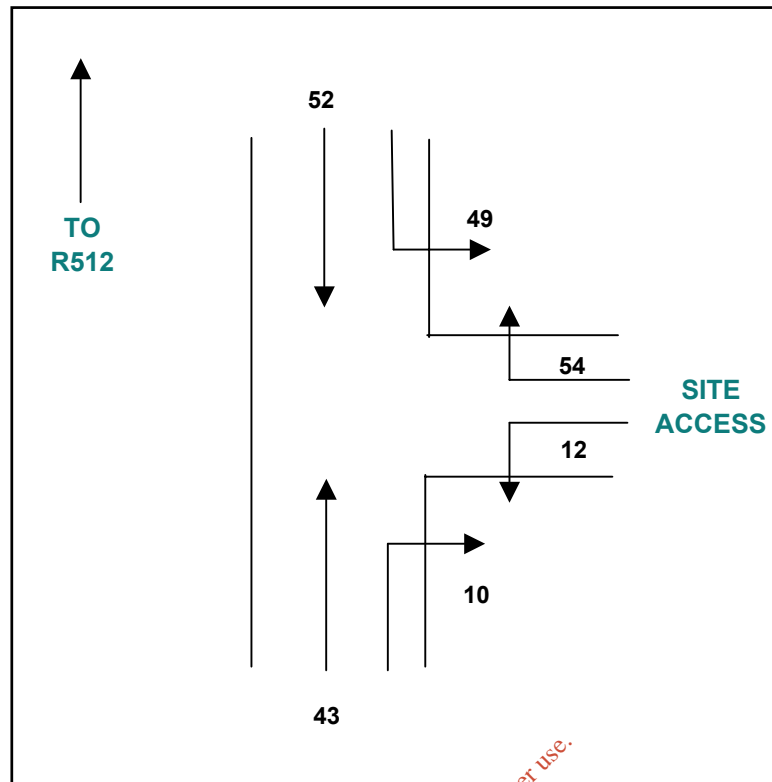


Figure 11.4 – Forecast 2025 PM Peak Hour Baseflows (pcu's)

11.1.3.2 Traffic Generated by the Proposed Development

Approximately 24 bin trucks, 5 skip trucks, 3 hook-laden trucks, 3 cardboard collection trucks, 3 glass collection trucks and 14 articulated trucks leave in the morning over a period of 2 hours. That is a total of 52 trucks. The skips trucks would be in and out 20 times during the day and the hook-ladens up to nine times. The total truck trips both in and out is thus approximately 342.

The proposed increase in tonnage to 200,000 is 68.07%. Assuming the current level of truck trips of 342 increases in this proportion would give 575 daily trips. In actual fact the number of trips will not actually increase in the proportion of tonnage increase as the current trucks are not full and generally will carry the additional tonnage in the existing trips. Testament to this is that the operation has no current plans to increase its fleet. In any case we go on to use the onerous figure of 575 trips for analysis purposes.

For the purposes of this analysis it has been assumed that 1 truck is equivalent to 2.2pcus (passenger car units). In order to model an onerous condition the analysis assumes that all of the trucks enter and leave the site during the AM peak hour and also during the PM peak hour in order to robustly test the two peak periods. In addition to the generated HGV traffic it has been assumed that 100 staff cars enter the site during the AM peak hour and depart the site during the PM peak period. Furthermore the AM assumed split is 50%/50% to model a maximum number turning in right and the PM 90%/10% to model a maximum number turning out right. If under these worst case assumptions the access is found to have sufficient capacity in the PICADY model it can safely be assumed that the access will have sufficient operating capacity at all other times of the day.

11.1.3.3 Distribution of Generated Traffic

It is assumed that the additional traffic generated at the site with the tonnage increase will distribute in the same proportion as existing.

11.1.4 Construction Phase Traffic

There is no construction phase associated with the proposal to increase waste tonnages accepted at the waste transfer station, and therefore there will be no impacts arising from construction traffic at the site.

The recent planning grant for an upgraded access road will result in some construction traffic. The volumes of traffic that will be generated during the construction phase of the development will be small in comparison to the traffic volumes generated by the operation of the development during the peak periods. This is due to the fact that the new access road will be built primarily with rock which has already been excavated on the site. A quantitative analysis for the construction stage would yield lower ratio of flow to capacity results than the worst case scenario analysed in the report which is the 2025 peak hour. The construction stage therefore does not require traffic analysis, however in order to minimise disruption due to construction, wheel washing facilities should be installed at the site access to reduce the amount of dirt and debris carried on to the public roadway during the excavation operation, etc. It should be noted that a Roadstone quarry/plant is located nearby and it is likely an amount of materials will be sourced there thereby resulting in some very short haulage journeys.

11.1.5 Operational Phase Traffic

11.1.5.1 Increased Traffic

The Waste Facility access junction has been modelled using the TRL junction analysis software package PICADY version 5. The following scenario has been analysed:

- 2025 Design Year AM and PM Peak Hour Flows with Waste Facility Fully Operational.

Estimated turning movements for the 2025 AM and PM peak hour scenario with the development fully operational were calculated by summing the predicted generated flows and the forecast baseflows. The peak total traffic turning movements are detailed in the Figures 11.5 and 11.6.

The PICADY analysis shows that the Waste Facility access junction would be well within practical reserve capacity by the design year 2025 even under the onerous assumptions made throughout the analysis in relation to existing traffic flows and future traffic generation. PICADY predicts that the junction would be at 26.8% capacity during the 2025 AM peak hour and 55.1% capacity during the PM peak hour for vehicles exiting the development with much lesser percentages for vehicles right-turning into the development. The results of the PICADY analysis have been reproduced in full as Appendix VII (B).

The additional traffic generated by the proposed increase tonnage at to the Waste Facility to cater for 200,000 tonnes can easily be accommodated at the existing junction with the public road when combined with the predicted increased background flows on the public road to the year 2025 and beyond. It should be noted that the analysis contained in this report is based on an extremely onerous permutation of the maximum traffic flows as the anticipated daily flows are assumed to occur in each peak hour.

Junction visibility is currently restricted but the construction of a new access road which has recently been granted planning will provide a minimum of 90 metres visibility in each direction from a setback of three metres.

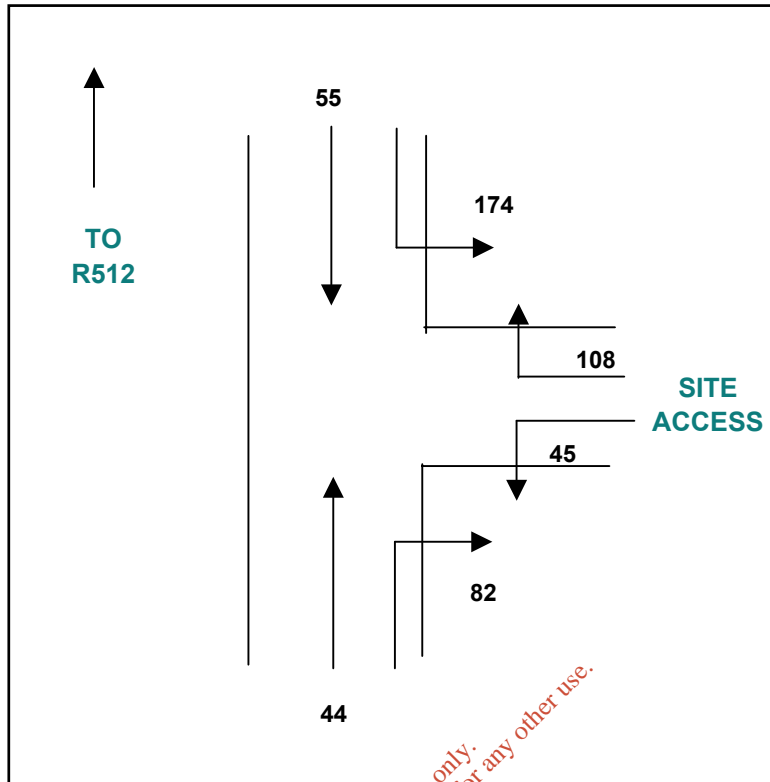


Figure 11.5 – 2025 AM Peak Hour Turning Movements – Development Operational

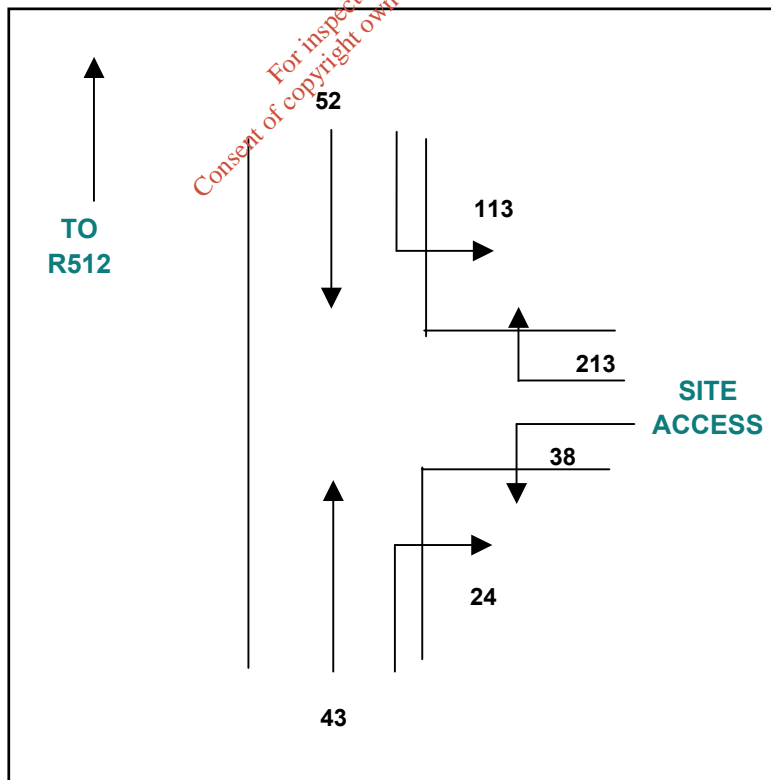


Figure 11.6 – 2025 PM Peak Hour Turning Movements – Development Operational

11.1.5.2 Other Road Users

As described above the depot is not located near any urban centre. Hence staff typically arrive by car.

Where cyclists and pedestrians are using the County Road they are aware of the large volume of trucks due to the existing waste facility and Roadstone quarry/plant nearby. Thus they take cognisance of the fact they may encounter large vehicles and use the road appropriately or refrain from using it at all. Even though there is a larger percentage of trucks than normal vulnerable road users are probably safer as they are aware of the dangers. Furthermore as the trucks using the road know they will encounter many other trucks they tend to negotiate blind corners with extra care.

Planning permission has been granted to Mr. Binman Ltd. by Limerick County Council for the construction of a new entrance roadway to the site (Planning Reference No. 05/3128. The volumes of traffic that will be generated during the construction phase of that development will be small in comparison to the traffic volumes generated by the operation of the development during the peak periods. This is due to the fact that the new access road will be built primarily with rock which has already been excavated on the site.

11.2 Utility Services

11.2.1 Water Supply

The drawing in Figure 11.7 presents the water main layout and hydrant locations for the Mr. Binman Ltd. waste transfer station and recycling centre. Potable water is sourced from the Ballybricken Group Water Scheme. All other water is obtained from the private bored well to the northeast of the waste transfer station yard.

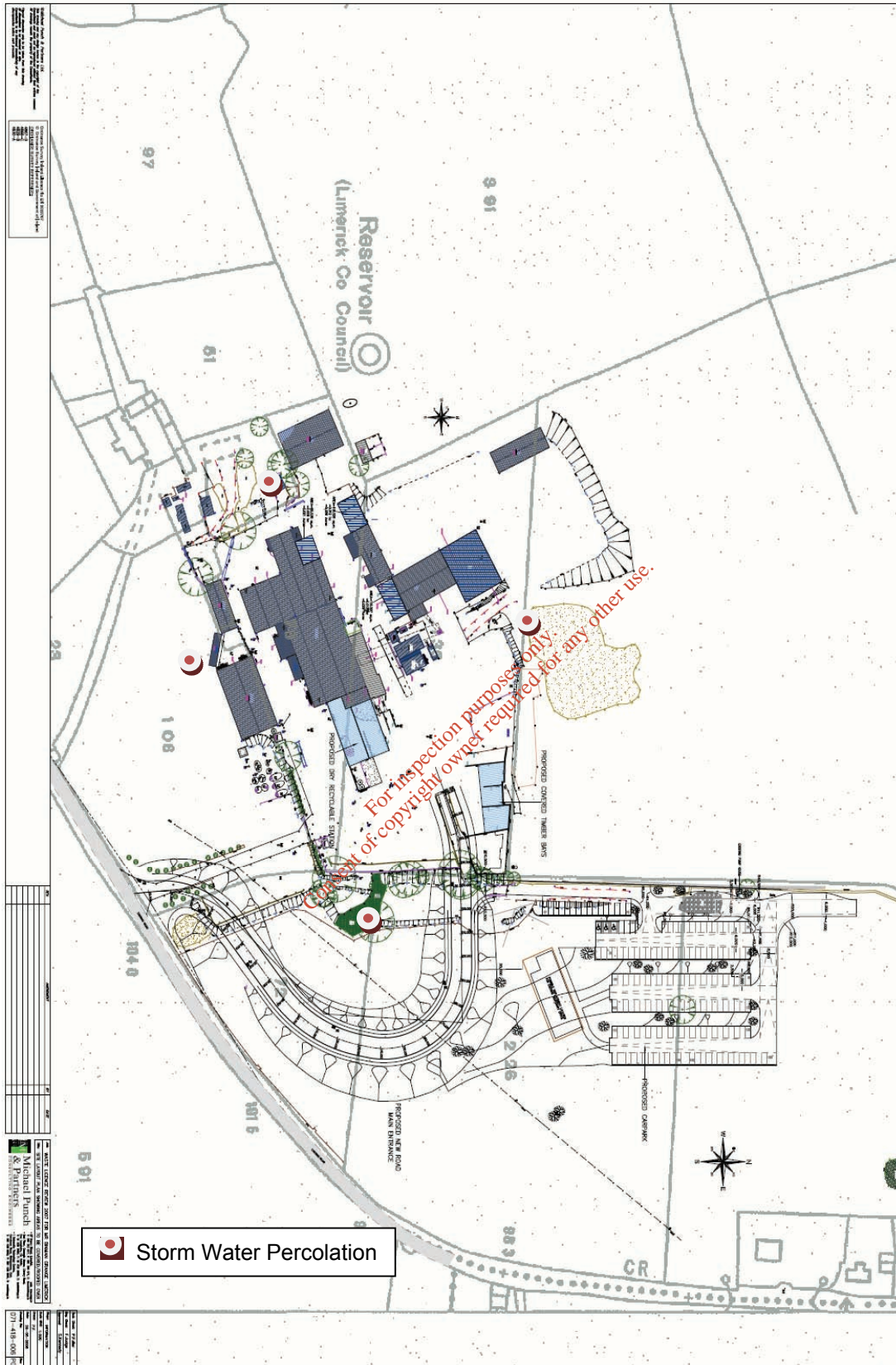
11.2.2 Surface Water Drainage

There are four stormwater percolation areas located around the site, through which rainwater from roofed surfaces is discharged to ground via a soak pit. The locations of the percolation areas are shown in Figure 11.8. All other surface water from the yard is discharged via a new hydrocarbon interceptor/settlement tank.

The surface of the yard and truck parking area is concreted. All surface water is drained from this concreted area to the percolation area via the hydrocarbon interceptor/settlement tank. This new hydrocarbon interceptor is a Klargestor NS 200 Class 1 full retention separator and built-in silt trap, and is the best available unit on the market (manufacturer's details are included in Appendix III of this EIS). The recent installation of the oil interceptor at the site ensures that discharges of environmental significance do not occur. The Klargestor hydrocarbon interceptor is located close to the eastern boundary of the site. The main entrance to the yard is concreted and surface water from this area is drained to soak pits at the side of the entrance.

Although groundwater monitoring results for the facility to date confirm that there has been no impact to groundwater, it is proposed to seal all joints on hardstanding areas to further ensure there will be no impact on groundwater. This measure will be implemented as part of the EPA waste licence review application.

Figure 11.8 Stormwater Percolation Areas



A vehicle washing area is located near the onsite wastewater treatment plant. All vehicle washing is carried out at this location. The vehicle washing area consists of a concreted area that slopes to a central slatted area where the washings drain. The slats are removable and can be removed when necessary to take out any build up of silt. Water from the truck wash station is discharged to the onsite wastewater treatment plant. At present, there are no discharges to ground from this treatment plant, as described in Section 11.2.3.

Fuel is stored in a bunded fuel tank, which is located in a bunded concrete area. Access to the fuel tank can only be achieved through the use of a key and a code. The bunded tank comprises a separate internal rectangular storage tank, suitably braced and raised above the bund floor by mild steel sections. The outer bund tank is manufactured in a rectangular configuration, suitably strengthened and large enough to incorporate 110% of the inner tank capacity. All bunds are manufactured with pressed sidewalls to prevent formation of water traps, and are supported from ground level using heavy-duty steel sections welded to the underside. A convex removable roof achieves total enclosure and the enclosed pipework and valves are accessible through a lockable hatch in the roof. Rainwater currently gathers in the concrete bund section and is released through a valve. This valve is locked closed when not in use and only the Yard Manager and the Managing Director have keys to the lock. Prior to discharging water from the bund it is checked thoroughly for any signs of leakage. Water discharged from the bund of the fuel store is removed off-site for further treatment, as necessary. There is a roof over the bunded area to prevent the ingress of rainwater. The loading/unloading area, beside the bund, drains to the hydrocarbon interceptor in the event of a small spill when filling a truck with fuel.

Drainage from the site is discussed further in Chapter 7 (Hydrology & Hydrogeology) of this EIS.

11.2.3 Foul Water Drainage

Foul water from the transfer station (e.g. from the toilets and canteen) is drained to the onsite wastewater treatment plant. The water is firstly screened to remove papers, plastics and any other gross solids before it enters the wastewater treatment plant. The treatment processes include a grease trap, aerated influent storage, level control pumping chamber, primary settlement (2), two aerated moving bed biofilm reactors (MBBR), clarifier, pumping chamber, polishing filter and an effluent storage tank. At present, there are no discharges to ground from the treatment plant. The wastewater is collected from the onsite plant and brought to Castletroy Wastewater Treatment Plant for further treatment. There will be no discharges from the onsite wastewater treatment plant emission point until such time as it can be demonstrated that it is operating in compliance with the emission limit values. Foul water will be treated in the wastewater treatment plant to a standard of 20 mg/l BOD and 30 mg/l suspended solids.

The diversion of uncontaminated rainwater from roofed surfaces has minimised the hydraulic loading to the wastewater treatment plant and reduced fluctuations in flow due to adverse weather conditions. The tonnage figure for wastewater effluent transported offsite in 2008 is estimated to be approximately 6,200 tonnes.

11.2.4 Raw Materials

Figures relating to water, electricity and fuel consumption at the waste transfer station and recycling centre from 1st January 2007 to 31st January 2007 were submitted in the Annual Environmental Report to the EPA during the first quarter of 2008. These figures are presented in Table 11.1 to 11.3.

Table 11.1 Water Consumption January – December 2007

Source	Total (m ³)
Truck Wash	1,078
Onsite water usage	605

The water consumption figure for 2008 is estimated to amount to 1,132 m³ for the truck wash and 635.3 m³ for onsite usage.

Table 11.2 Electricity Consumption January – December 2007

Total Electricity Consumed (kWh)	1,399,619
---	-----------

Table 11.3 Fuel Consumption January – December 2007

Type	Total (litres)
Diesel (off-site)	1,900,000
Marked diesel (on-site)	150,000

11.2.5 Electricity

The waste transfer station is serviced by the Electricity Supply Board (ESB). The site also possesses its own generator, as shown in Plate 11.1, which is switched on at approximately 3:00pm each afternoon. The generator is fully enclosed within its own concrete room at ground level, with sealed doors to minimise noise emissions.



Plate 11.1 Onsite generator at waste transfer station

11.2.6 Lighting Plan

The personal safety of those working at or visiting the waste transfer station is of paramount concern to Mr. Binman Ltd. The company also recognises however the potential nuisance and visual intrusion that can be caused by inappropriate security lighting. Several alternatives were

considered in designing a revised lighting scheme for the facility during 2004. In considering the health and safety and the environmental factors involved, it was concluded that 250-watt Low Pressure Sodium (LPS) lamps in conjunction with a photocell device would be selected as the most appropriate system for the facility.

Gas discharge source lamps, specifically 250-watt Low Pressure Sodium (LPS) fixtures are utilised at the facility. The yellow tint of this lamp is more natural than a pink or white tint. This lamp type is also more energy efficient. Security lighting at the waste transfer station is positioned strategically so as to prevent overlapping of light emissions. All security lighting is operated via photocell in order to prevent inefficient energy use and excessive lighting of areas during hours of adequate natural daylight. The combination of careful fixture positioning and the use of fully shielded light fixtures eliminate any light trespass.

Mr. Binman Ltd. also recognises the potential hazard of excessive glare, thus no security lighting is positioned near or directed towards public roadways. The lighting along the entrance to the office is low-level pole 28-watt CFL lamps, which was selected due to the low level of light emitted and the localised nature of illumination.

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12. Interaction of the Foregoing

All of the reasonably predictable significant impacts of the proposed development and the measures proposed to mitigate them have been outlined in this report. However, for any development with the potential for significant environmental impact there is also the potential for interaction amongst these impacts. The result of these interactions may either exacerbate the magnitude of the impact or ameliorate it. The interaction of impacts on the surrounding environment needs to be addressed as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. While the work for all parts of the EIA were not carried out by McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Associates Ltd., this Environmental Impact Statement was edited and collated by KOSA Ltd as an integrated document, rather than a collection of separate reports. The impacts that arise as a result of the interaction between several aspects of the development have therefore been addressed in the main body of the report.

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Cartographic Sources Consulted during Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

Origin	Scale	Sheet Ref.	Publication Date
Ordnance Survey	1:10,560 (6")	Limerick 23	1844
Ordnance Survey	1:2,500	Limerick 23-01, 23-02 & 23-3	1900
Ordnance Survey	1:10,560 (6")	Limerick 23	1923
Ordnance Survey	1:50,000	Discovery Series 65	1997

Appendix I

Scoping Responses

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An Taisce – The National Trust for Ireland
Tailor's Hall, Back Lane, Dublin 8

20081119-13-MrBinman

Lorrain Meehan BSc (Env)
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan
Block 1, GFSC
Moneenageisha Road
Galway

19th November 2008



**REF: Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of Mr Binman Ltd.
EPA License Review**

Dear Ms Meehan,

Thank you for this scoping document. The recent EPA State of the Environment Report highlights the particular issue of the failure of Ireland to meet EU Directive targets on diversion of organic waste from landfill. We would appreciate detailed consideration of organic waste separation.

Yours sincerely,

IAN LUMLEY
Heritage Officer

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Mid-West Regional Authority

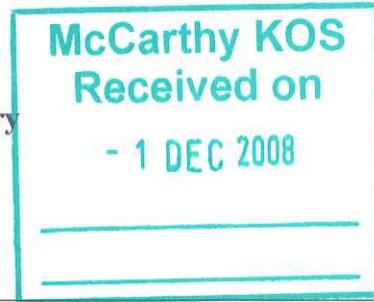
Údarás Réigiúnach an Mhéan-Iarthair

Friar Court, Abbey Street, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary

Tel: (067) 33197 – Fax: (067) 34401

Email: info@mwra.ie

Web: www.mwra.ie



26th November 2008

**Re: Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of
Mr. Binman Ltd. EPA Licence Review**

Dear Ms. Meehan,

I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17th November 2008 regarding the Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of Mr. Binman Ltd. EPA Licence Review.


The proposed development is located within Zone 1 & Zone 2 of the Mid-West Regional Planning Guidelines i.e. Pages 47 and 48 of the Mid-West Region Regional Strategy & Regional Planning Guidelines refers.

Your attention is also drawn to the Regional Waste Management Plan available on the Clare, Limerick County, Limerick City and North Tipperary County Council websites. I would highlight that it is not the function of the Mid-West Regional Authority or the Regional Planning Guidelines to set precise requirements for the provision of such facilities, however the Regional Planning Guidelines give more strategic development guidance as is outlined in the Regional Planning Guidelines document.

The Regional Planning Guidelines document is available on the MWRA website, www.mwra.ie.

I trust that the above response to your Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of Mr. Binman Ltd. EPA Licence Review and query is sufficient.

Yours Sincerely,


Liam Conneally,
Director.

**Ms. Lorraine Meehan,
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Ltd,
Block 1, G.F.S.C.,
Moneenageisha Road,
Galway.**



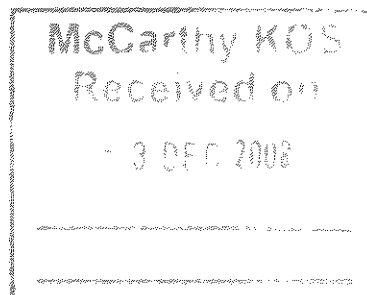
Bain Triail As Beagan Gaelige





Our Ref: 1688-2008

**Ms. Lorraine Meehan, B.Sc. (Env.),
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Ltd.,
Block 1, G.F.S.C.,
Moneenageisha Road,
Galway.**



**Re: Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of
Mr. Binman Ltd. EPA Licence Review.**

Dear Ms. Meehan,

I refer to your correspondence dated 17th November 2008, which was received in our Head Office, in relation to the above matter.

The documentation submitted has been examined and this Office has no comments to make on this proposal. However, I have forwarded a copy of your correspondence to National Monuments Division for their comments.

Yours sincerely,

**Joan Crosbie
Engineering Services
1st December 2008.**



Limerick County Council
Comhairle Chontae Luimnigh

| Water Services

Seirbhísi Uisce

t: 061 496326

f: 061 496010

Limerick County Council
County Hall
Dooradoyle Co. Limerick

*Comhairle Chontae Luimnigh
Halla an Chontae
Tuar an Daill Contae Luimnigh*

t: 061 496000

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Our Reference: WS 301/96/020209

Lorraine Meehan, B. Sc (Env.)
McCarthy Keville O'Sullivan Ltd.
Block 1
G.F.S.C
Moneenageisha Road
Galway

20th November 2008

**Re: Scoping Document for Environmental Impact Assessment of Mr. Binman
Ltd. EPA Licence Review**

Dear Lorraine,

I refer to your letter dated 17th November 2008 in relation to the above.

On a preliminary reading of the document a number of issues spring to mind:

- a) Source of water supply
- b) Location of discharge of treated waste water including
 - a. 95% flow in water course
 - b. Potential impact on downstream water sources
- c) Location of disposal of treated waste water during plant proving
- d) Impacts on ground water.
- e) Impacts on Water Storage Reservoir

These points are only to initial issues which occur to me and are solely related to Water Services issues.

Yours faithfully,

**Donal Brennan
Senior Engineer
Water Services
Limerick County Council**

CC: Anne Goggin, SEE, Environment

Lorraine Meehan

From: McCarthyKOS [info@mccarthykos.ie]
Sent: 25 November 2008 21:15
To: Lorraine Meehan
Subject: FW: Mr Binman-Scoping attn Lorraine Meehan.

-----Original Message-----

From: O'Neill Tom [mailto:toneill@limerickcoco.ie]
Sent: 25 November 2008 17:01
To: McCarthyKOS
Cc: O'Malley Mary; Duclot Stephane
Subject: Mr Binman-Scoping attn Lorraine Meehan.

Dear Lorraine,

Your other scoping request was for Mr. Binman in Luddenmore, again many of the issues which were raised in the Foynes query would apply here. The most pressing would be;

1 Traffic , and the traffic implications for this site would have to be assessed bearing in mind the traffic generated by the nearby Roadstone quarry, which in addition to extraction also manufactures concrete products.

2 The possible pollution implications caused by the expansion of activities should be addressed, in particular the adequacy or otherwise of the existing waste water treatment plan to deal with the expansion and intensification of activities should be outlined. Should it not be adequate appropriate measures to deal with the situation should be presented in the EIS.

3 In any drawings submitted the separation of clean and dirty water to minimise loading on the wastewater treatments system should be outlined.

4 Storage areas for waste should be covered and have appropriate leachate gathering facilities. This would assist in disease control measures.

5 Reference to the regional waste management plan and how the proposed development integrates with it's provisions should be included.

6 The EIS should contain relevant cross references to any of the EPA comments and documentation that would be relevant to the proposed development.

If you have any further queries please do not hesitate to get in touch,

Tom.

Appendix II

Emergency Response Procedure

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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 extinguish 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 these 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.

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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

Appendix III

Klargester Full Retention Separator: Specification

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NOMINAL SIZE CLASS 1 & CLASS 2 FULL RETENTION SEPARATORS



INTRODUCTION

Klargester are very pleased to provide a revised range of separators under the new code of NS, Nominal size. The NS code denotes the flow at which the separator operates and is only able to be applied to products which have been independently tested and certified. The British Standards Institute (BSI) have tested the required range of Klargester separators and have certified their performances in relation to their flow and process performance. It is only after these tests have been completed, that it is permissible to use the NS prefix. Klargester are the first UK manufacturer to have the required product range certified in the UK.

Klargester NS Class 1 and Class 2 Full Retention Separators are certified as complying to the Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines PPG3, issued March 2000. They are designed in accordance with EN 858 (Part 1). The use of an oil/water separator is required wherever there is the risk of hydrocarbon pollutants causing contamination at the point of discharge i.e. an open ditch, river, stream or groundwater.

ONLY certified NS separators should be installed, in accordance with the Environment Agency guidelines.

Klargester NS separators treat the whole of the specified flow. The calculated drainage areas served by each separator are indicated according to the PPG 3 formula, $NS = 0.018(m^2)$.

Each separator design includes the necessary requirements for:-

- Oil storage volume
- Silt storage capacity
- Coalescer. Class 1 units only.
- Automatic Closure Device - to retain excess stored oil and avoid contaminating the discharge.

Klargester Separators are frequently specified & accepted by Local Authorities, major contractors and environmental regulatory bodies.

SEPARATOR FEATURES

- Independently tested & performance sampled, certified by the BSI.
- Light and easy to install.
- Comprehensive range.
- Class 1, & Class 2 designs.
- Silt storage volume inclusive.
- Rapid availability.
- Fitted inlet/outlet connectors.
- Vent points within necks.
- Extension access shafts for deep inverts.
- Maintenance from ground level.
- Optional separate tube to contain oil probe to operate excess oil Alarm System.

APPLICATION

Full Retention Separators are used in high risk spillage areas such as Fuel distribution depots, Vehicle workshops & Scrap yards.

Low risk areas such as open car parks may be suitable for Bypass Separators.- see separate data sheet. Reference should be made to EA/SEPA Guidelines PPG 3 when selecting a separator.

PRODUCT SELECTION

To select the correct Class 1 or Class 2 Full Retention Separator for your application, turn to the table overleaf.

Alternatively consult our Technical Sales Department at our head office in Aston Clinton. ☎ 01296 633014.

Klargester have experienced technical representatives operating throughout the UK who can offer on-site advice. Alternative Design

Separators are available for use with vehicle wash facilities. Garage forecourts require the Klargester 'Enviroceptor' Forecourt Separator.

OPERATION

Contaminated water enters the unit, the internal design and configuration ensures that the liquid is retained for a sufficient period to ensure quiescent conditions within the Separator. Lighter than water pollutants, such as oils and petrol, rise to the surface of the water and are retained within the separator. Separated liquid discharges. An automatic closure device seals off the outlet when the retained oil reaches the pre-determined level. Retained oil must be emptied from the unit once the level of oil is reached and the closure device operated.

Class 1 separators include a coalescer unit to produce an improved discharge effluent quality. In BSI witnessed performance tests, our units produced effluent with less than the maximum allowable level of 5mg/l oil. Class 2 units do not have a coalescer. In the witnessed performance tests, our units produced effluent with less than the maximum allowable level of 100mg/l oil.

OIL LEVEL ALARM

Alarm systems are available to meet PPG 3 guidelines. In quiescent conditions, a visual and audible warning is provided by the control unit to indicate when removal of the retained hydrocarbons is required. The alarm is triggered by a probe which activates when the oil stored in the separator reaches 90% of the allowable oil storage volume. Alarm Control Units are available as mains battery & solar powered. We recommend that the oil probe is fitted within a dedicated tube located either in the body of the unit or within the access neck. The dedicated tube and operation of the probe, provides easy access for maintenance and reduces the chance of damage during emptying and coalescer removal. Please request when ordering the separator.

CONSTRUCTION & QUALITY

Klargester oil/water separators are manufactured from durable, rot and corrosion proof glass reinforced plastic, combining light weight with outstanding strength.

The required range of separators has been certified as meeting the Environment Agency's PPG 3 requirements. All Klargester products are manufactured and accredited to BS EN ISO 9002 Quality Management System.

INSTALLATION

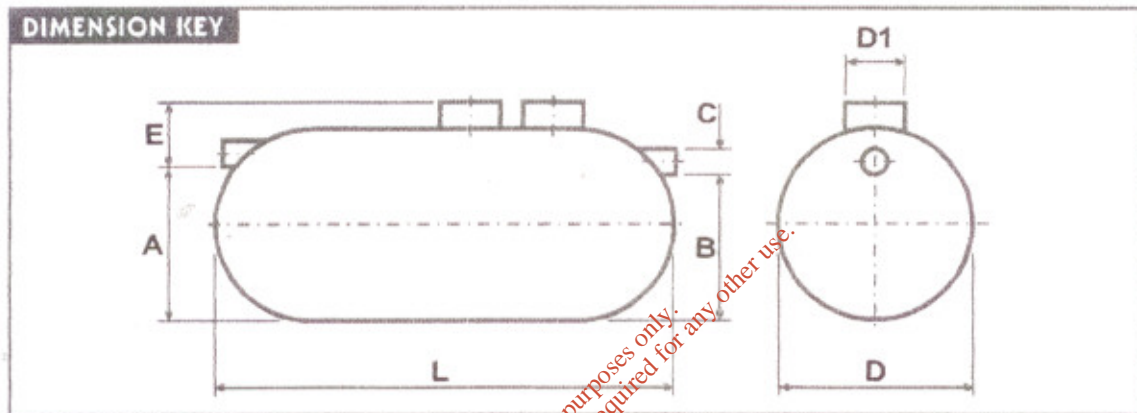
The unit should be installed on a suitable concrete base slab and surrounded with a concrete backfill. If the separator is to be installed within a trafficked area, a suitable cover slab must be designed to ensure that superimposed loads are not transmitted to the top or side walls of the unit. Separators should be vented in accordance with BS8301:1985: Building Drainage or Health and Safety Guidance Note HS (G)41 for filling stations subject to Local Authority requirements. Detailed installation guidelines are supplied with each unit.

MAINTENANCE

Hydrocarbon pollutants and silt, which build up within the separator, must be periodically removed to ensure that maximum effectiveness of the unit is maintained. The coalescer assembly should be inspected & cleaned at the same time. When required, the coalescer media can be replaced. In the event of a major pollutant spillage, or if the oil level alarm activates, stored pollutants should be removed from the unit immediately. Separator waste is a "special waste" under the terms of The Waste Management Code of Practice.

CLASS 1 & CLASS 2 FULL RETENTION SEPARATORS

Unit Nominal Size.	Flow (l/s)	Drainage Area (m ²) PPG-3 (0.018)	Silt Storage Capacity Litres	Oil Storage Capacity Litres	Length (L)	Unit Dia. (D)	Manhole Cover Dimensions (D1)	Base to Inlet Invert (A)	Base to Outlet Invert (B)	Min. Inlet Invert (E)	Standard Pipework Dia. (C)
NS 3	3	170	300	30	1760	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 6	6	335	600	60	1760	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 10	10	555	1000	100	2610	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 15	15	835	1500	150	3910	1225	600x900	1050	1000	500	200
NS 20	20	1115	2000	200	3200	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	200
NS 30	30	1670	3000	300	3915	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	315
NS 40	40	2225	4000	400	4360	2010	600	1850	1800	1000	315
NS 50	50	2780	5000	500	5425	2010	600	1810	1760	1000	315
NS 65	65	3610	6500	650	6850	2010	600	1810	1760	1000	315
NS 80	80	4445	8000	800	5700	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	315
NS 100	100	5560	10000	1000	6200	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	315
NS 125	125	6945	12500	1250	7365	2820	600	2500	2450	1000	450
NS 150	150	8335	15000	1500	8675	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450
NS 175	175	9725	17500	1750	9975	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450
NS 200	200	11110	20000	2000	11280	2820	600	2550	2450	1000	450



All dimensions are in millimetres. Units >NS 20 have multiple checks fitted. Units >NS 80 have multiple coalescers

To specify a Klargestor Class 1 or 2 Full Retention Separator the following information is needed:

- The calculated flow rate NS or the drainage areas served.

Our designs are based on the assumption that any interconnecting pipework fitted elsewhere on site does not impede flow into or out of the separator. Run-off from low risk areas, such as roofs, should not be connected to a separator. If this cannot be avoided, the separator must be re-sized to take into account the additional flow.

- The required discharge standard.

i.e. a unit to meet Class 1 (<5 mg/l) or Class 2 (<100 mg/l) Oil -as demonstrated during the test procedure)

- The drain inlet invert depth.

The difference between the drain invert depth and the minimum invert (E), rounded up to the nearest half metre, is the length of extension shaft(s) needed.

Extension shafts kits, for site fitting are available in 0.5 metre increments. The maximum recommended invert depth for these separators is 2.0/2.5m total. The kit includes coalescer extension handles. Units may be installed at greater depths with an appropriate civil engineering design and you must make suitable provision for coalescer removal and maintenance.

- With or without an Oil Probe tube.
- Oil Alarm System. See separate Data sheet for available options.
- Pipework type & Sizes

The table indicates the standard pipework fitted. Up to and including 315mm ID, the pipe is PVCu spigot. >450mm are GRP connectors. The standard size stated are generally those required by EN 858. By request, alternate sizes can be fitted however, please note we do not alter internal pipework dimensions and alternate pipework selections will generally be fitted external to the standard.



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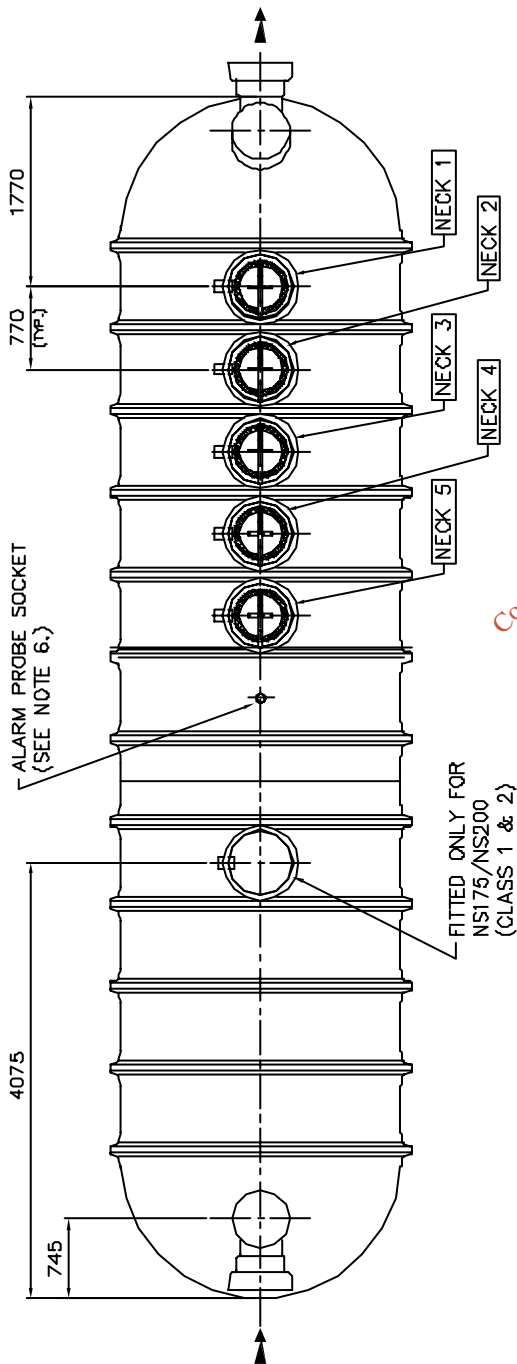
Manufacturing and distribution units also at:
East Kilbride: ☎ +44 0 13552 48484 Ireland: ☎ +44 0 28302 66799



In keeping with the Company policy of continuing research and development in order to offer our clients the most advanced products, Klargestor reserve the right to alter specifications and dimensions without notice.

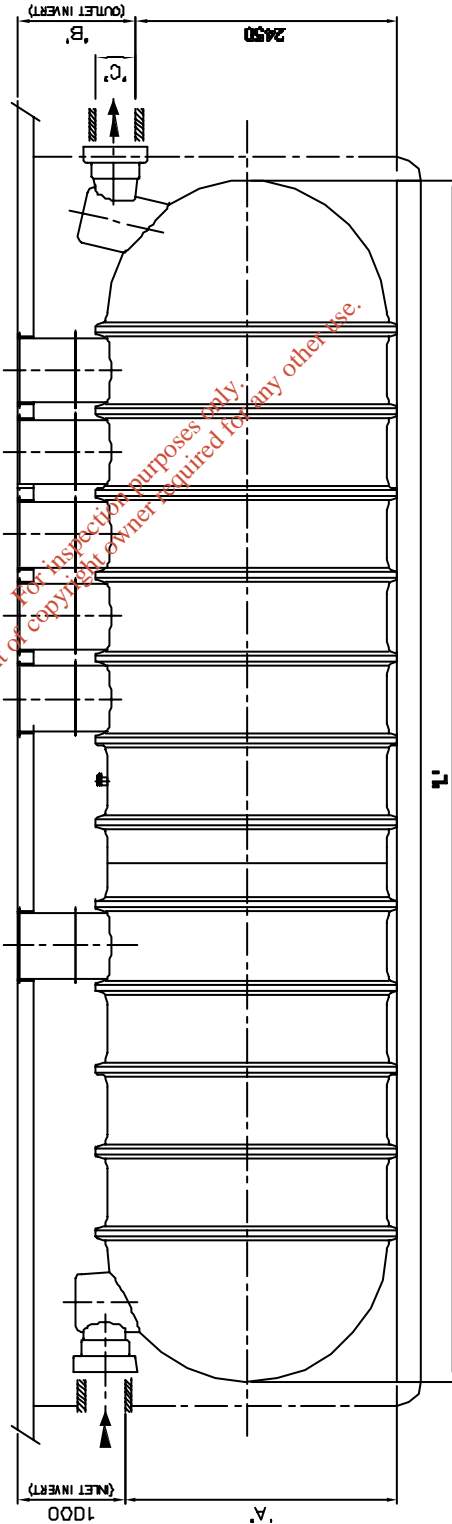
NOTES

- 1.) PLEASE REFER TO TABLE FOR RECOMMENDED STANDARD PIPE SIZES. ALTERNATIVE CONNECTORS MAY BE ORDERED.
- 2.) EXTENSION NECKS FOR DEEPER INVERTS CAN BE PROVIDED IN 0.5m INCREMENTS FOR ON SITE ASSEMBLY. MAX 2.0m INVERT RECOMMENDED.
- 3.) ALL UNITS REQUIRE APPROPRIATE COVER & FRAME TO SUIT APPLIED LOADINGS.
- 4.) THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE USED FOR DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THIS DRAWING IS READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH INSTALLATION GUIDELINES PD00312 (SUPPLIED WITH UNIT).
- 5.) STANDARD PIPE ORIENTATION SHOWN. FOR OTHER AVAILABLE OPTIONS SEE TDS00.33.
- 6.) AN Ø82mm SOCKET CAN BE SUPPLIED AS AN OPTIONAL EXTRA TO HOUSE AN ALARM PROBE. SEE DRAWINGS DS0581 & PD00323 FOR FURTHER DETAILS.
- 7.) THIS DRAWING IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON OUR WEBSITE www.klargester.com

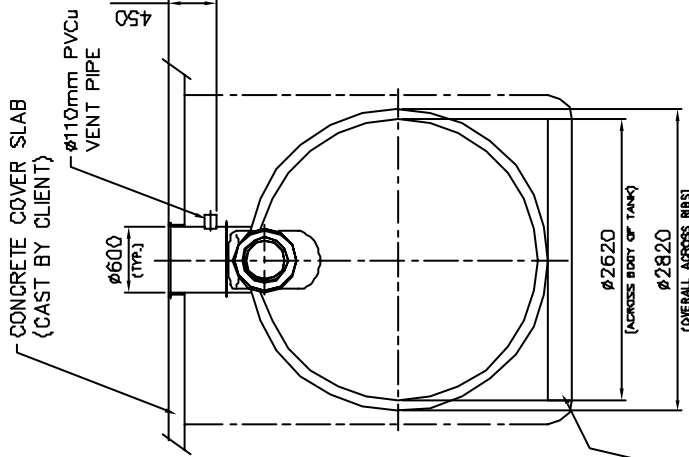


FITTED ONLY FOR NS175/NS200 (CLASS 1 & 2)

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CONCRETE BASE SLAB (CAST BY CLIENT)



CONCRETE COVER SLAB (CAST BY CLIENT)

TABLE OF DIMENSIONS

UNIT REF.	UNIT CLASS	NOMINAL FLOW RATE (L/s)	APPROX. EMPTY WEIGHT (Kg)	'L' OVERALL LENGTH	'A' BASE TO INVERT	'B' INLET HEIGHT	'C' STD. DIA.	TYPE STD. MATERIAL	NECK 1 FITTED	NECK 2 FITTED	NECK 3 FITTED	NECK 4 FITTED	NECK 5 FITTED
NS80	1	80	1400	5700	2500	1050	315	PVCu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NS100	1	100	1500	6200	2500	1050	400	PVCu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NS125	2	125	1850	7365	2500	1050	450	GRP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NS150	1	150	2200	8875	2550	1100	500	GRP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NS175	1	175	2400	9875	2550	1100	550	GRP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NS200	2	200	2800	11280	2550	1100	600	GRP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES - DO NOT SCALE

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THE NS80-NS200 CLASS 1 & 2 FULL RETENTION SEPARATORS

SCALE: 1:25
 SHEET NO: A1
 DRAWING NO: DS0612K 1

ISSUE	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	20.02.09	P.T.	Initial Issue (03322)

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GL0023K
Full Retention Separators Class1 & 2
NS20 - NS200
Installation & Operation Guidelines



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HEALTH & SAFETY

These warnings are provided in the interest of safety. You must read them carefully before installing or using the equipment.

It is important that this document is retained with the equipment for future reference. Should the equipment be transferred to a new owner, always ensure that all relevant documents are supplied in order that the new owner can be acquainted with the functioning of the equipment and the relevant warnings.

Installation should only be carried out by a suitably experienced contractor, following these guidelines.

We recommend the use of a dust mask and gloves when cutting GRP components.

Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician.

Contaminated surface water can contain substances harmful to human health. Any person carrying out maintenance on the equipment should wear suitable protective clothing, including gloves. Good hygiene practice should also be observed.

Access covers should be selected with reference to the location of the unit and traffic loads to be accommodated. These are not (normally) part of the Separator supply.

When covers are removed precautions must be taken against personnel falling into the unit.

Should you wish to inspect the operation of the equipment, please observe all necessary precautions, including those listed below, which apply to maintenance procedures.

Ensure that you are familiar with the safe working areas and accesses. Ensure that the working area is adequately lit.

Take care to maintain correct posture, particularly when lifting. Use appropriate lifting equipment when necessary. Keep proper footing and balance at all times. Avoid any sharp edges.

OIL ALARM SYSTEMS

PPG3 recommends that the oil level alarm be fitted, tested and inspected by a competent Installer. This is to ensure that the excessive oil probe is calibrated correctly, raising an alarm when 90% of the recommended maximum oil storage volume is reached. Should the oil level alarm fail to provide an early warning, excessive oil could pass through the separator, thus polluting the environment. This could result in substantial cleanup costs and legal action being taken under the water resources act 1991.

MAINTENANCE

The correct ongoing maintenance is essential for the proper operation of the equipment. Operators who rely on oil level alarms to prompt them to service separators between maintenance intervals run the risk of polluting should the alarms not work, hence the ongoing functional assessment of the oil alarm systems is fundamental if pollution incidents are to be avoided.

The removal of sediment and retained oil/grease should be carried out by a contractor holding the relevant permits to transport and dispose of such waste. The contractor must refer to the guidelines in this document.

Issue	Description	Date
02	CC362	April 2007

CONTENT	Page
HEALTH & SAFETY	1
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Handling & Storage	3
3.0 Site Planning	3
4.0 Installation – General	4
5.0 Separator Installation	5
6.0 Alarm Installation	6
7.0 Operation	7
8.0 Maintenance	8
9.0 Emergencies	10

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1.0 Introduction

These Guidelines represent Best Practice for the installation of the above Klargestor Separator Units. Many years of specialist experience has led to the successful installation of thousands of separator units. It must be noted, however, that these Guidelines are necessarily of a general nature. It is the responsibility of others to verify that they are appropriate for the specific ground conditions and in-service loads of each installation. Similarly, a qualified specialist (e.g. Civil engineering consultant) must verify any information or advice given by employees or agents of Klargestor regarding the design of an installation.

For guidance of Separator selection and application, please refer to the most recent issue of Environment Agency Guidelines pollution prevention guideline No. 3 (PPG3) and En 858. A range of our units have been independently tested by the British Standards Institute (BSI) and are certified as meeting the PPG3 guidelines.

2.0 Handling & Storage

- 2.1. Care must be taken to ensure that units are not damaged during delivery and handling on site.
- 2.2. The design requirements of Klargestor products will frequently mean that the centre of gravity of the unit is "offset". Care must therefore be taken to ensure that the unit is stable when lifting. Rainwater may also collect inside units, particularly if they have been stored on site prior to installation, adding weight and increasing instability. Check units before lifting and pump out any excess water.
- 2.3. When lifting units, use webbing slings of a suitable specification. **DO NOT USE CHAINS.**
- 2.4. A suitable spreader bar should be used to ensure that units are stable and that loads are evenly distributed during lifting. When lifting separators, a spreader bar should be used where the slings would otherwise be at an angle > 30 degrees to the vertical.
- 2.5. Lifting equipment should be selected by taking into account the unit weight, length and the distance of lift required on site.
- 2.6. Klargestor Environmental Limited accept no responsibility for the selection of lifting equipment.
- 2.7. Whenever Klargestor units are stored or moved on site, ensure that the storage location is free of rock, debris and any sharp objects, which may damage the unit. The units must be placed on ground, which is flat and level to evenly support the base of the unit. Do not roll separators.

3.0 Site Planning

The following points should be considered before installation of the equipment:

- 3.1. **INFLOW TO THE UNIT MUST NOT BE PUMPED.**
- 3.2. The discharge must have the consent of the relevant Environmental Regulator.
- 3.3. The installation should have Planning and Building Control approval.
- 3.4. Consider installing flow cut-off valves to isolate the separator in an emergency or during site cleaning operations. See Environment Agency Guidelines PPG3.
- 3.5. Consider installation of a sampling point downstream of the separator. There is no suitable facility to effectively sample the waste water from inside the unit. EN 858 Pt 1.
- 3.6. Consider venting of the unit. Comply with local regulations. In the UK, comply with the following regulations. For Petrol Stations: Health and Safety Guidance Note 41 (HS(G)41) . For other applications: BS8301: 1985 (obsolescent) BS EN 752 Building Drainage. Adequate ventilation should be provided to the separator. The ventilation pipe should be as short as is practicable and be terminated not less than 2.5m above paving nor less than 1m above the head of an openable window or other opening into a building within a horizontal distance of 3m. Each neck should be vented independently, we advise against joining these below ground prior to their rising as vent stacks.
- 3.7. Uncontaminated run off such as roof water should be excluded from separators.(EA Guidelines PPG3.)
- 3.8. Ground conditions and water table level should be assessed. If the water table will be above the base of the unit at any time of the year, adequate concrete backfill must be provided to avoid flotation. In

poorly draining ground, consideration should also be given to the likelihood of flotation due to surface water collecting in the backfill, and an appropriate installation method devised to avoid this.

- 3.9. If the discharge is to a soakaway, a porosity test should be carried out as part of the assessment of suitability for sub-soil drainage.
- 3.10. The separator must be installed at a level that will allow connection to the incoming drain and a free discharge at the system outlet. The water table must be below the discharge outlet.
- 3.11. Do not install the unit deeper than necessary, ensure that you purchase extension shafts and coalescer lifting handles. The minimum invert depth of the unit is shown on the customer drawing.
- 3.12. Adequate access must be provided for routine maintenance. Vehicles should not be permitted within a distance equal to the depth of the unit, unless suitable structural protection is provided to the installation.
- 3.13. There must be at least 1 metre of clear, level ground all around the access covers to allow for routine maintenance.
- 3.14. It is essential that a mains water supply is accessible for routine cleansing and refilling after removal of waste material and liquid.
- 3.15. Provide electrical supply for alarm system. (If required)
- 3.16. Installation should only be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors in accordance with current Health and Safety Regulations. Electrical work should be carried out by a qualified electrician, working to the latest edition of IEE.

4.0 Installation – General

- 4.1. When units are installed in unstable ground conditions where movement of the surrounding material and/or unit may occur, the connecting pipework should be designed to minimise the risk of damage from differential movement of the unit(s) and/or surrounding material.
- 4.2. For separators with burial depths greater than 1000mm from cover level to the top of the unit, specific site conditions should be taken into consideration and the backfill designed to bear any loads which may be applied during and after installation to prevent the tank being subjected to these loads.
- 4.3. The excavation must be deep enough to provide bedding and cover depth as determined by the type of surface pavement and loading. Asphalt and concrete pads should extend a minimum of 300mm horizontally beyond the unit in all directions.
- 4.4. In situations where the excavation will not maintain a vertical wall, it will be necessary to shore up the side walls of the excavation with suitable trench sheets and bracing systems to maintain a vertical wall from the bottom to the top of the excavation. DO NOT completely remove the shoring system until the backfilling is complete, but before the concrete fully hardens.
- 4.5. In areas where the water table is above the bottom of the excavation and/or the excavation is liable to flood, the excavation should be dewatered using suitable pumping equipment and this should continue until the installation is complete.
- 4.6. During installation care must be taken to ensure that the body of any unit is uniformly supported so that point loads through the unit are avoided.
- 4.7. The Concrete Specification is a *general* specification. It is not a site specific installation design.

GENERAL CONCRETE SPECIFICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 206-1 (BS 8500-1)	
TYPE OF MIX	(DC) DESIGN
PERMITTED TYPE OF CEMENT	BS 12 (OPC): BS 12 (RHPC): BS 4027 (SRPC)
PERMITTED TYPE OF AGGREGATE (coarse & fine)	BS 882
NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATE	20 mm
GRADES: C25 /30 C25 /30 C16 /20	REINFORCED & ABOVE GROUND WITH HOLDING DOWN BOLTS REINFORCED (EG. FOR HIGH WATER TABLE) UNREINFORCED (NORMAL CONDITIONS)
MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENT	C30 270 - 280 Kg/M ³ C20 220 - 230 Kg/M ³
SLUMP CLASS	S1 (25mm)
RATE OF SAMPLING	READY MIX CONCRETE SHOULD BE SUPPLIED COMPLETE WITH APPROPRIATE DELIVERY TICKET IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS EN 12350-1
NOTE: STANDARD MIXES SHOULD NOT BE USED WHERE SULPHATES OR OTHER AGGRESSIVE CHEMICALS EXIST IN GROUND WATER	

5.0 Separator Installation

- 5.1. Excavate a hole of sufficient length and width to accommodate the tank and a minimum 225mm concrete surround and to a depth that allows for the burial depth of the unit plus concrete base slab.
- 5.2. Construct a suitable concrete base slab appropriate to site conditions. Ensure that the slab is flat and level.
- 5.3. When the concrete base slab has set enough to support the installed load, add a concrete haunch so as to provide even support under the unit. Lower the unit onto the haunch using suitable webbing slings and lifting equipment.
- 5.4. **Pour no more than 300mm depth of clean water into the unit, avoiding shock loads. Add water through the outlet as well as the inlet/access neck.(see 5.8 & 5.15) DO NOT OVERFILL, the unit is not designed to hold water whilst unsupported.**
- 5.5. **Place concrete backfill to approximately 300mm depth under and to the sides of the tank ensuring good compaction to remove voids. DO NOT use vibrating pokers. If the unit does not have stabilising feet, i.e. units of 2.6 diameter, allow initial concrete set to occur before proceeding.**
- 5.6. Continue adding concrete backfill, simultaneously keeping the internal water level no more than 200mm above the backfill level at all times, until the backfill is just below the underside of the outlet drain, giving sufficient room to connect the inlet and outlet pipework.
- 5.7. Connect inlet and outlet drains and vent pipes when safe access to the backfill can be gained.

PIPEWORK CONNECTION

In all cases, ensure that the outlet pipework level is maintained for correct operation. (Unless specified on the order, the fall across the unit will be as per the data sheet and unit drawing)

Small units are generally fitted with **PVCu spigots** to both the outlet and the inlet. Connect using the same size PVCu socket or a suitable reducer.

Larger units are generally fitted with **Klargester GRP** manufactured sockets. The connecting pipework should be pushed into the socket and a joint made to fill in the gap using rope/hemp with a cement mortar or bonding mix. Ensure that the seal is secure and watertight before backfilling the pipe.

Alternatively, proprietary **flex seal couplings** can be obtained to fit over the outside of the site pipework and the outside of the GRP socket. When using this connection method, please be aware that the outside GRP laminate is not perfectly regular and that you may need to use a sealant on the outside diameter of the GRP. Take care not to over tighten the coupling when connecting to the GRP and ensure that the seal is secure before backfilling the pipe.

Appendix IV

Health and Safety Plan

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MR Binman

Safety Statement July 2008

Raymond Mulcahy
HR and H&S Manager

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 2 of 64

1. Introduction and Scope	Page 3
2. Declaration of Policy	Page 4
3. Responsibilities	Page 5
3.1 Structure: Organisation Chart	Page 5
3.2 Managing Director	Page 6
3.3 Health and Safety Manager	Page 7
3.4 Senior and General Managers	Page 8
3.5 Finance Director	Page 8
3.6 Human Resources	Page 9
3.7 Duties of the Employer	Page 10
3.8 Duties of the Employee	Page 11
4. Resources	Page 12
4.1 Budgeting for Health and Safety	Page 13
5. Safety Management	Page 14
5.1 Safety Management Programme	Page 14
5.2 Safety Committee	Page 14
5.3 New Employees	Page 15
5.4 Contractors and Visitors	Page 15
6. Consultation	Page 16
6.1 Safety Consultation	Page 16
6.2 Safety Representative	Page 17
6.3 Information	Page 18
6.4 Information and Consultation Process	Page 18
7. Accident and Emergencies	Page 19
7.1 Accident and Near Miss Reporting	Page 19
7.2 Accident Investigation	Page 20
7.3 Dangerous Occurrences	Page 20
8. Welfare and First Aid	Page 20
8.1 Welfare	Page 20
8.2 First Aid	Page 21
8.3 Drugs, Medication and Alcohol	Page 21
9. Pregnant Employees	Page 21
9.1 Preventative Actions	Page 21
9.2 Notification by the Employee	Page 22
10. Harassment and Bullying	Page 22
11. Stress	Page 23
12. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessments	Page 24
12.1 Hierarchy of Controls	Page 24
12.2 Risk Assessment Methodology	Page 25
12.3 Risk Assessments	Page 27 - 60
13. Personal Protective Equipment	Page 61
14. Fire Safety	Page 61
15. Legal Requirements	Page 61
16. Employee Training	Page 62
17. Disciplinary Action	Page 63
18. Emergency Plan	Page 63
19. Safety Review	Page 64
20. Monthly Report	Page 64
21.	

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 3 of 64

1. Introduction

Mr. Binman Limited, in accordance with current safety legislation, in particular the Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005, is required to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare while at work of all employees, contractors, visitors and customers.

It is important that safety precautions are observed by everyone. The prevention of accidents or incidents in the workplace is the responsibility of every individual at work. It is only when each person takes responsibility for their own area of responsibility that safety will be managed effectively.

Ensuring the safety of others at work is equally as important as the avoidance of personal injury. Safety precautions are in place, not only for the prevention of accidents, but also for the reduction of injury in the event of an accident.

This Safety Statement will provide a framework for the management of safety throughout the organisation. It contains guidelines for those personnel who are delegated to manage Safety, health and Welfare and by their actions, encourage others to ensure that the company continues to be a safe place in which to work.

1.1. Scope

The objectives of this assessment were to:

- Consider the adequacy of existing safeguarding and systems of work.
- Prepare a list of actions required to bring existing safety shortfalls up to the requirements of current legislation and standards.
- Identify any alterations to existing systems of work or any additional systems of work required.
- The risk assessment considered the adequacy of safeguarding and systems of work taking account of the requirements of the Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005 and any current legislative requirements.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 4 of 64

2. Declaration of company policy

Section 8 and 12 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 outlines the duties to ensure that as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of our employees, visitors, contractors and customers.

Whilst the overall responsibility for Safety, Health & Welfare of employees rests at highest management level, the company regards employee's safety as being an essential responsibility of management at all levels of the organisation. All managers are expected to identify and control risks, implement safe systems of work, devise and apply safe working methods and establish good housekeeping programmes.

Employees are reminded that they have a legal duty under section 13 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at work Act 2005, to take reasonable care to protect his or her safety, health and welfare and the safety, health and welfare of any other person who may be affected by the employee's acts or omissions at work. All employees have a specific duty to report to your supervisor any defects in plant, equipment or systems of work which might endanger safety, health and welfare.

It is our policy to:

- Ensure, so far as it is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all employees and other persons affected by our actions;
- Provide and maintain a safe working environment which has adequate facilities and arrangements for the health, safety and welfare of employees;
- Provide such health, safety and welfare training, information, instruction and supervision as may be necessary for personnel at all levels;
- Have in place a designated person responsible for safety in the company who is competent to ensure arrangements specified in the safety statement are in place;
- Provide means for consultation on health, safety and welfare matters for all employees;
- Inform employees of their duties and obligations under the Act;
- Provide equipment, systems of work and arrangements for the use, handling, storage and transport of the articles and substances we use in our work that are safe and without risk to our health;
- Provide all employees with personnel protection and clothing suitable for the task to which they are assigned;
- Provide and maintain safe access to and egress from any place of work under our control and ensure emergency plans are in place for each place of work;
- Promote personal responsibility and effort by employees at all levels to minimize health and safety hazards to themselves, other employees and persons who may be affected by their acts or omissions;
- Maintain a Safety Statement as required by law;
- Bring the Safety Statement to the attention of employees and others as required by law, in a form, manner and as appropriate, language that is reasonably likely to be understood;
- Place a copy of the Safety Statement in an appropriate location in each of our offices and on the intranet.

Martin Sheahan (Jnr),
Managing Director
Mr. Binman Limited.

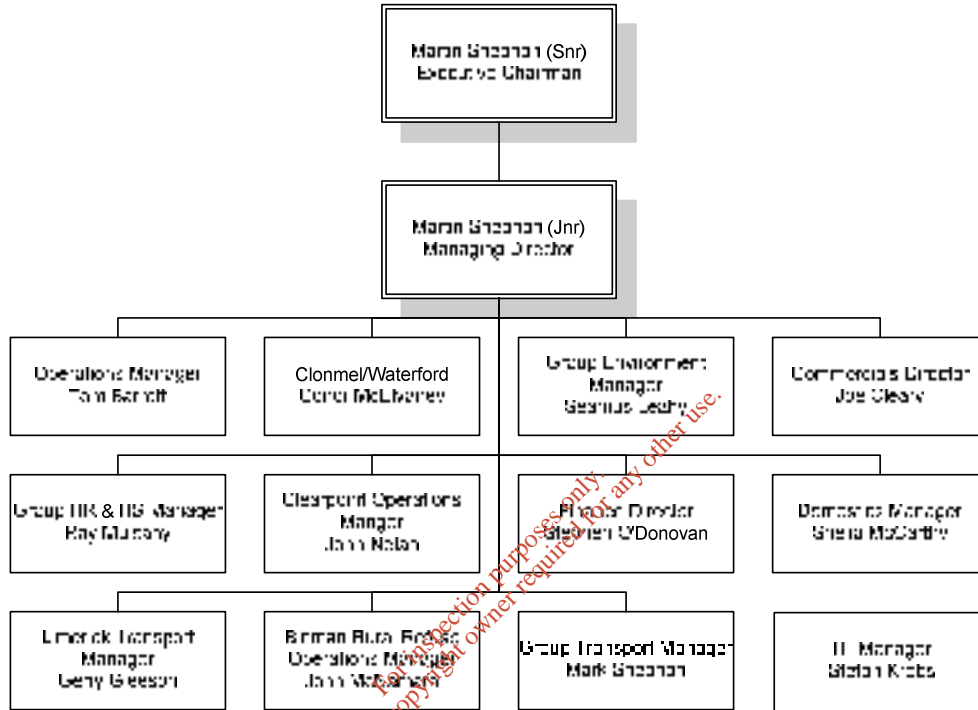


Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 5 of 64

3. Responsibilities

3.1. Structure – Safety Organisation Chart:



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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 6 of 64

3.2. Managing Director

Responsibilities:

The Managing Directors has the overall responsibility for:-

- The provision of a safe working environment for all Mr. Binman Ltd employees, contractors, visitors and other persons impacted by our operations.
- The establishment and maintenance of an effective Health & Safety Policy and ensuring that the: -
 - Policy is established and is current.
 - Policy is understood at all levels.
- Ensuring that management systems are operating correctly to safeguard the safety, health and welfare of all employees, contractors and visitors and any persons impacted by our actions on or off site.
- Ensuring that the company is in compliance with applicable legislative requirements.
- Ensuring that appropriate employees and resources are made available to meet the requirements of all applicable health and safety legislation and Mr. Binman Ltd environmental, health and safety guidelines, directives and procedures.
- Ensuring that responsibility for safety, health and welfare is assigned and accepted at all levels within the company.
- Ensuring that all direct employees under the MD's management are held accountable for their performance in relation to occupational health and safety, and that this measurable performance is evaluated at the time of their annual review.
- Ensuring that only the highest standard of safety is acceptable by role modelling commitment to safety.
- Setting Health and Safety performance objectives annually for all departments.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 7 of 64

3.3. Health and Safety Manager

Responsibilities:

The Health and Safety Manager is responsible for the management and the development of all Health and Safety programmes within Mr. Binman Ltd.

In particular the Health & Safety Manager is responsible for:

- Managing Safety, Industrial Hygiene, Ergonomic, and Occupational Health programmes to ensure a safe and healthy working environment for employees.
- Working with department management on strategies for the implementation and revision of all programmes under their control
- Advising the company on all regulatory requirements relating to safety, health and welfare.
- Working directly with, when required, the officers of the National Authority for Occupational Safety and Health. (H.S.A).
- Establishing a safety committee and other safety teams as required.
- The generation of safety health and welfare reports to appropriate personnel within Mr. Binman Ltd.
- Maintaining detailed safety, health and welfare records in accordance with regulatory requirements as applicable.
- Fully investigating all significant accidents, incidents and dangerous occurrences and reporting on same to the Health and Safety Authority (H.S.A) as required.
- Ensuring that occupational safety and health inspections or audits are conducted and that all departments are complying with the terms of the Safety Statement and the maintenance of records of such inspections.
- Ensuring that risks are assessed and that appropriate control measures are adopted.
- Working with site Emergency Response Team Coordinators, on evacuation procedures, fire fighting, fire drills, fire exits and compliance with fire safety regulations.
- Ensuring that fire and emergency response drills are carried out on a regular basis to ensure a high level of familiarity with procedures.
- Developing and updating the company Safety Statement on an annual basis, or more frequently, if circumstances dictate.
- Developing safe practices and procedures and safe systems of work in conjunction with relevant departments to help ensure the health, safety and welfare of all employees on site.
- Issuing guidelines for the development of safety training programmes to ensure that such programmes are implemented.
- All new facilities plant, processes or machinery brought onto any Mr. Binman site must conform to the current regulatory provisions governing health and safety within Ireland.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 8 of 64

3.4. Senior and General Managers

Each manager is responsible for ensuring that all employees under their control, and others such as contractors and visitors, are made aware of and fully comply with the requirements of the company's Safety Statement and that they understand the organisational structure and arrangements present for carrying it out.

In particular each manager is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all employees within their department receive adequate safety training and instruction appropriate to the tasks they perform.
- Role modelling, through personal behaviour, that only the highest standards of safety is acceptable.
- Ensuring that systems supporting safety and health programmes are functional in the department to enhance protection of personnel from risks while carrying out their duties.
- The understanding and implementation of the company's Safety Statement in accordance with the provisions of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and Mr. Binman Health and Safety Policy.
- Investigating all accidents, incidents and dangerous occurrences, in their area of control, and reporting on same in accordance with company procedures.
- Ensuring that all employees under their control are held accountable for their performance in relation to occupational health and safety.
- Ensuring, at appropriate frequency, that safety, health, and related information is communicated to their employees.
- Ensuring that all employees under the manager's immediate control are aware of actions to be taken in the event of an emergency.

3.5. Finance Director

The Finance Director has responsibility for the day to day management of the finance function within Mr. Binman Ltd and for the supervision of all employees assigned to them.

Responsibilities:

- Liaise with CEO, Directors, Health & Safety Manager, HR Manager and General Managers on matters of safety, health and welfare.
- To report periodically on trends relating to public and employer liability insurance and compensation claims.
- To ensure that each manager is aware of the cost of accidents and ill health in their departments.
- Ensure that adequate financial resources are available to support the management and operation of the health and safety management programme.
- Ensure that employees under their control are fully aware of their responsibilities in relation to Health & Safety.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 9 of 64

3.6. Human Resources

Responsibilities:

- Ensure that the management team is advised on personnel aspects of safety matters as an integral part of personnel policy.
- Ensure that the duties of all employees in relation to safety and health are included in job descriptions.
- Ensure that all employees recruited are to be made aware of the existence of the safety statement in their contract of employment.
- Ensure that all current and new employees receive a copy of the Mr. Binman handbook.
- Keep fully informed regarding statutory and other developments in safety, health and welfare pertaining to employees.
- That all job descriptions adequately describe their responsibilities of the incumbent for occupational Health and Safety.
- That appropriate and adequate training in occupational Health and Safety is available to all levels of employees.
- That induction training in Safety and Health is carried out with all new employees.
- That Health and Safety training records are maintained in an appropriate central location.
- That pre-employment medicals and occupational health surveillance programmes are implemented and that records are maintained.
- That absenteeism records are examined in order to identify potential occupational health problems.
- That policies and programmes for dealing with stress and bullying in the workplace are developed and maintained.
- That there is an adequate and workable disciplinary procedure in existence to deal with breaches of safety and health regulations.
- That all employees understand that adequate procedures are in place for consultation in any matter of concern.
- That there is adequate provision for supervision of employees to prevent improper conduct or behaviour.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 10 of 64

3.7. Duties of the Employer

Section 8 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 states that employer's duty extends to the following:-

- managing and conducting work activities in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of his or her employees;
- managing and conducting work activities in such a way as to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, any improper conduct or behaviour likely to put the safety, health or welfare at work of his or her employees at risk; as regards the place of work concerned, ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable:
- the design, provision and maintenance of it in a condition that is safe and without risk to health,
- the design, provision and maintenance of safe means of access to and egress from it,
- and the design, provision and maintenance of plant and machinery or any other articles that are safe and without risk to health;
- ensuring, so far as it is reasonably practicable, the safety and the prevention of risk to health at work of his or her employees relating to the use of any article or substance or the exposure to noise, vibration or ionising or other radiations or any other physical agent;
- providing systems of work that are planned, organised, performed, maintained and revised as appropriate so as to be, so far as is reasonably practicable, safe and without risk to health;
- providing and maintaining facilities and arrangements for the welfare of his or her employees at work;
- providing the information, instruction, training and supervision necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health, and welfare at work of his or her employees;
- determining and implementing the safety, health and welfare measures necessary for the protection of the safety, health and welfare of his or her employees when identifying hazards and carrying out a risk assessment under section 19 or when preparing a safety statement under section 20 and ensuring that the measures take account of changing circumstances and the general principles of prevention specified in Schedule 3;
- having regard to the general principles of prevention in Schedule 3, where risks cannot be eliminated or adequately controlled or in such circumstances as may be prescribed, providing and maintaining such suitable protective clothing and equipment as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of his or her employees;
- preparing and revising, as appropriate, adequate plans and procedures to be followed and measures to be taken in the case of an emergency or serious and imminent danger;
- reporting accidents and dangerous occurrences, as may be prescribed, to the Authority or to a person prescribed under section 33, as appropriate, and
- obtaining, where necessary, the services of a competent person (whether under a contract of employment or otherwise) for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of his or her employees.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 11 of 64

3.8. Duties of Employees

Section 13 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 states that employees shall:

- Comply with the relevant statutory provisions, as appropriate, and take reasonable care to protect his or her safety, health and welfare and the safety, health and welfare of any other person who may be affected by the employee's acts or omissions at work.
- Ensure that he or she is not under the influence of an intoxicant to the extent that he or she is in such a state as to endanger his or her own safety, health or welfare at work or that of any other person.
- If reasonably required by his or her employer, submit to any appropriate, reasonable and proportionate tests for intoxicants by, or under the supervision of, a registered medical practitioner who is a competent person, as may be prescribed.
- Co-operate with his or her employer or any other person as far as is necessary to enable his or her employer or the other person to comply with the relevant statutory provisions, as appropriate.
- Not engage in improper conduct or other behaviour that is likely to endanger his or her own safety, health or welfare at work or that of any other person.
- Attend such training and, as appropriate, undergo such assessment as may reasonably be required by his or her employer or as may be prescribed for use by the employee at work or for the protection of his or her safety, health and welfare at work, including protective clothing or equipment.
- Having regard to his or her training and the instructions given by his or her employer, mark correct use of any article or substance provide for use by the employee at work or for the protection of his or her safety, health and welfare at work, including protective clothing or equipment.
- Report to his or her employer or to any other appropriate person, as soon as practicable –
- Any work being carried on or likely to be carried on, in a manner which may endanger the safety, health or welfare at work of the employee or that of any other person.
- Any defect in the place of work, the systems of work, any article or substance which might endanger the safety, health or welfare at work of the employee or that of any other person.
- Any contravention of the relevant statutory provisions which may endanger the safety, health and welfare at work of the employee or that of any other person, of which he or she is aware.
- An employee shall not, on entering into a contract of employment, misrepresent himself or herself to an employer with regard to the level of training as may be prescribed.
- A person shall not intentionally, recklessly or without reasonable cause –
- Interfere with, misuse or damage anything provided under the relevant statutory provisions or otherwise for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons at work.
- Place at risk the safety, health or welfare of persons in connection with work activities.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 12 of 64

4. Resources

- Mr. Binman is committed to providing sufficient resources to implement the policy outlined in this safety statement.
- Mr. Binman accepts that the implementation of the safety management programme is dependent upon the provision of resources.
- This safety statement sets out the resources in terms of time and people provided to secure the Safety, Health and Welfare of employees.
- Considerable resources are expended by Mr. Binman in securing the safety, health and welfare of employees in terms of personnel, time, materials, equipment and training.
- Mr. Binman will endeavour to allocate adequate time to individuals for training and administration of their Health and Safety duties. This includes Safety Reps, Safety Committee members, Fire Wardens etc.
- Resources are available for education and training in a variety of areas related to safety, health and welfare such as induction/safety awareness, manual handling, fire and emergency, truck driver assessments and training, plant & machinery operator, safety representative, specialist areas (confined space, lockout/tag out, hazardous waste handling).
- Mr. Binman is committed to providing ongoing health and safety training. A health and safety training needs analysis will be conducted for each site and a training matrix maintained.
- When required the company Mr. Binman will engage external consultancy services to provide assistance in the implementation of the Health and Safety Management System and provide training and advice as required.
- Where new hazards are identified Mr. Binman in so far as is reasonably practicable will provide for additional resources to control them.
- Where significant amount of expenditure is required resources may have to be allocated on a phased basis.
- Ongoing expenditure is committed to maintaining the fleet, premises, plant and equipment.
- Health & Safety information will also be disseminated through safety bulletins, employees newsletter and team toolbox talks.
- Employees will be provided with the appropriate personal protective equipment.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 13 of 64

4.1. Budgeting for Health and Safety:

An annual Health and Safety budget shall be prepared by the Health & Safety Manager. Provision shall be made in this budget for:

- Resources internal and external (personnel, external consultants etc.)
- Training
- Certification
- Benchmarking
- Occupational exposure monitoring
- Legal briefings
- Incident and Injury Free Programme
- Seminars
- Provision should be made for
- Personal protective equipment
- Health and Safety signage
- First aid equipment and supplies
- Fire fighting equipment and refills.
- Statutory audits and inspections of equipment.
- Accident and emergency costs
- Occupational health activities (inoculations, occupational health screening and consultations)
- Capital Expenditure
- Provision should be made in the capital budget for expenditure to mitigate hazards identified as a result of Risk Assessments.
- Provision should be made in the capital budget for expenditure in relation to any upgrading or change to any Emergency Response Plan.
- Provision should be made in the capital budget for the scheduled replacement of old or sub-standard vehicles, mobile or static plant and equipment.

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 14 of 64

5. Safety Management

5.1. Safety Management program:

- Mr. Binman will manage Health and Safety within the organisation by continuously monitoring and reviewing performance.
- Health & Safety Objectives will be set annually and reviewed quarterly by the Safety Leadership Team.
- When setting objectives performance indicators will include.
 - Near misses
 - Accidents and incidents,
 - Non conformances
 - Risk assessments.
 - Direct observation.
 - Safety Audits.
 - Suggestions / feedback with operatives.
 - Best practice within the industry
- Any proposed changes in infrastructure, work practices or employee numbers will also be considered.
- Responsibility for the execution of any required actions will be allocated to designated personnel.
- Appropriate time scales/ deadlines will be allocated to any proposed actions.

5.2. Site Safety Committee:

- Safety Committees have been established by site or operation to assess the on-going progress of the safety management program set out in the safety statement.
- The committees are chaired by the Health and Safety Manager.
- A minimum of 4 members shall be required to form a team.
- The committee will meet every month.
- Minutes from the meeting will be posted on the health and safety notice boards.
- The Safety Committee - Terms of Reference:
 - Review the implementation of the safety management program as set out in the safety statement.
 - Review the allocation of resources on site.
 - Analysis and review corrective measures.
 - Make submissions and action them.
 - To report on the implementation of the safety management program.
 - Review accident/incident trends for the site.
 - Consider representations made by the safety representative on behalf of employees and make recommendations where appropriate.
 - Review safety and health training requirements for the site.
 - Review the safety management system with a view to drive continuous improvement.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 15 of 64

5.3. New Employees:

- All new employees must attend a pre-employment medical before commencing employment with the company.
- All new employees must participate and complete the Mr. Binman safety induction course before commencing work.
- As part of the induction procedure, new employees will be introduced to the safety arrangements in operation at Mr. Binman.
- During their first week of employment, the HR/HS Manager shall ensure that new employees:
 - Receive a copy of the Health and Safety booklet
 - Accompany their supervisor on a guided tour of the workplace including familiarisation with emergency exits, fire fighting equipment, and other safety measures.
 - Be familiarised with the safety arrangements in operation.
 - Be given the opportunity to study the safety statement and ask any questions.
 - Be provided with any personal protective equipment relating to their tasks and duties.
 - Be provided with adequate training and supervision to allow them safety complete their tasks.

5.4. Contractors and Visitors to Mr. Binman:

- Mr. Binman recognises that there are various occasions when contractors and visitors are on the sites and that their activities may create hazards. In order to control such hazards, Mr. Binman requires all contractors to the following General Rules apply:
 - Before commencing any activity sub contractors will be required to submit their safety statement and or method statement for approval to the Health and Safety Manager.
 - This document will set out the site specific safety precautions required from sub contractors while carrying out work on any of the Mr. Binman facilities.
 - Contractor activity will be subject to the particular sites permit to work system.
 - Contractors may not use tools or equipment, which are the property of Mr. Binman, or seek the assistance of their workers without prior permission of the site manager.
 - Contractors wishing to use any equipment belonging to Mr. Binman must seek the permission from the Site Operations Manager
 - Contractors must report any accidents or near-miss incidents to the site Operations Manager or Safety Officer without delay and must co-operate in any subsequent investigation of the accident or incident.
 - Contractors must leave all plant and equipment in a safe condition after work is completed. They must clean up and remove all materials and equipment belonging to them.
 - Contractors must confine themselves to the work area. If there is a requirement to work outside the site inside the tenant areas the site Operations Manager must be informed.
 - Take all precautions as far as is reasonably practicable to avoid any risk to themselves or anyone who may be affected by their acts or omissions.
 - Provide full and clear information to those who may be affected by their work activities so as to reduce their exposure to risk.
 - Familiarise themselves with the safety rules, evacuation plans and emergency procedures.
 - Follow all instructions and comply with all safety rules, evacuation plans and emergency procedures.
 - Provide adequate instruction, supervision, and personal protective equipment and ensure that all relevant regulations and codes of practice are observed.
 - Visitors must be under the direct or indirect supervision of an employee member at all times.
 - All warning signs, directions and rules must be followed at all times.
 - Visitors will be asked to sign in and wear visitor's high visibility vest.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 16 of 64

6. Consultation

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 places a duty on employers to consult with their employees. Section 26 (1) of the Act states that it shall be the duty of every employer:

- consult his or her employees for the purpose of making and maintaining arrangements which will enable the employer and his or her employees to co-operate effectively for those purposes,
- In accordance with the arrangements referred to in paragraph (a), consult with his or her employees, their safety representatives or both, as appropriate, in advance and in good time regarding issues which affect the safety of employees.

Section 26 (2) of the Act states that:

- “Employees shall have the right to make representations to and consult their employer on matters of safety, health and welfare in their place of work”.
- This representation may be made through the Safety Representative, The Safety Committee or on an individual basis directly to management.
- Matters relating to safety should always be discussed initially with the appropriate Supervisor/Manager. Items may be referred to the site Safety Representative or the Safety Committee when, in the opinion of the employee, the initial response of management is felt to be unsatisfactory, or when corrective action agreed by management is not implemented within a reasonable time.

6.1. Safety Consultation:

- Consultation is an important part of safety management and Mr. Binman welcomes the views of employees. Mr. Binman consults its employees for the purpose of establishing and maintaining arrangements which will enable employees to co-operate effectively in promoting and developing measures to ensure their safety, health and welfare at work and in ascertaining the effectiveness of such measures.
- Matters relating to safety should always be discussed initially with the appropriate department manager.
- Items may be referred to the Safety Representative or the Safety Committee when, in the opinion of the employee, the initial response of the management is felt to be unsatisfactory, or when corrective action agreed by management is not implemented within a reasonable time.
- This representation may be made through the site Safety Representative, the Safety Committee or on an individual basis.
- Mr. Binman through the Safety Committee will annually review the effectiveness of the consultation /communication process.
- All Employees are entitled to make representations to and consult their Site Manager on matters of safety, health and welfare in their place of work.
- Mr. Binman will take into account of any representations made by employees as far as is reasonably practicable.
- Mr. Binman has established Safety Committees, whose function it is to discuss the progress of the safety management program set down in the Safety Statement. The Safety Representatives are members of these committees. The Safety Committees enable management and employees to consult each other on all aspects relating to safety, health and welfare at work.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 17 of 64

6.2. Safety Representative:

- Employees have the right under Section 25 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005, to select a safety representative to represent them in matters of safety, health and welfare at work. It has been agreed in consultation with the Trade Unions to select the safety representative(s) by secret ballot. It is recommended that the person(s) selected shall hold the position for a period of three years in order to maintain continuity of the safety program.
- “Employees may, from time to time, select and appoint from amongst their number at their place of work a representative (in this Act referred to as the “safety representative”) to represent them in consultations with their employer”.
- The safety representative has the right to such information from Mr. Binman Ltd as is necessary to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety and health of employees at the place of work.
- Mr. Binman will take such steps as are practicable to inform the safety representative when an inspector of the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) enters the workplace for the purpose of making a tour of inspection, (other than a tour of inspection for the purpose of investigating an accident).
- The site safety representative will be a member of the site Safety Committee.
- The safety representative may:
 - Make representations to the Department Head or the Safety Committee on any aspects of safety, health and welfare at the place of work;

A safety representative may:

- a) Make representations to the department head or safety committee.
- b) Investigate accidents and dangerous occurrences provided that he or she does not interfere with or obstruct the performance of any statutory obligation required to be performed by any person under any of the relevant statutory provisions.
- c) After the giving of reasonable notice to the employer, investigate complaints relating to safety, health and welfare at work made by any employee whom he or she represents.
- d) Accompany an inspector who is carrying out an inspection of the place of work under section 64 other than an inspection for the purpose of investigating an accident or dangerous occurrence.
- e) At the discretion of the inspector concerned, accompany an inspector who is carrying out an investigation under section 64 for the purpose of investigating an accident or dangerous occurrence.
- f) At the discretion of the inspector concerned, where an employee is interviewed by an inspector with respect to an accident or dangerous occurrence at a place of work, attend the interview where the employee so requests.
- g) Make representations to the employer on any matter relating to safety, health and welfare at the place of work.
- h) Make oral or written representations to inspectors on matters relating to safety, health and welfare at the place of work, including the investigation of accidents or dangerous occurrences.
- i) Receive advice and information from inspectors on matters relating to safety, health and welfare at the place of work, or
- j) Consult and liaise on matters relating to safety, health and welfare at work with any



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 18 of 64

other safety representative who may be appointed in the undertaking concerned, whether or not those safety representative work in the same place of work, in different places of work under the control of the employer or at different times at the place of work.

- k) It is important to be aware that the Elected Safety Representative supports the safety and well being of all employees.
 - l) The Safety Representatives are charged with various tasks and responsibilities. The fact that the Safety Representatives have accepted responsibilities in no way releases any other individual from their own statutory obligations.
 - m) Mr. Binman Ltd shall consider any representations made by the safety representatives on any matter affecting the safety, health and welfare at work of any employee whom s/he represents.
 - n) For the purpose of acquiring the knowledge and training necessary to discharge his/her function as a safety representative, s/he shall be granted time off from his/her duties as may be reasonable without loss of remuneration.
- Mr. Binman Ltd shall grant the safety representative such time off from his/her duties as determined by the department head, without loss of remuneration in order to discharge his/her function as a safety representative.
 - The safety representative is a member of the Safety Committee. As a member it is his/her function to put forward any representations or recommendations on behalf of the employees on the subject of safety, health and welfare at work.
 - Any queries which employees may have in relation to safety, health or welfare at work should be initially addressed to their supervisor. If unresolved the issue should be addressed to the site Operations Manager who shall record the query/complaint and outcome in writing. If the issue cannot be resolved, the matter may be referred to the safety representative. Where the issue remains unresolved, it may be raised at the next meeting of the Safety Committee.

6.3. Information and Consultation:

- Any developments or alterations to the safety arrangements in operation in Mr. Binman Ltd shall be brought to the attention of employees via a memorandum or email issued by the Chief Executive.
- All employees' members are provided with a copy of the appropriate sections of safety statement and any revisions as applicable.
- Copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Safety Committee will be displayed on the safety notice boards.
- Safety notices are placed in prominent positions throughout Mr. Binman facilities and employees should read these carefully.
- All records of statutory safety inspections and Technical Services schedules relevant to safety systems, are available to the safety representative on request to the Engineering Department and the Health and Safety Manager.
- The safety statement will be available on the Mr. Binman Intranet.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 19 of 64

7. Accidents & Emergencies

In the event of a personal injury on site the following steps should be followed:

- If the injured person is immobilised the emergency services should be contacted immediately. A first aider should be called to the scene and the injured party made as comfortable as possible pending the arrival of the emergency services.
- The Operations Manager and the Safety Officer should be contacted immediately and informed of the incident they in turn should inform the General Manager and the Group Health & Safety Manager.
- If the injured party is mobile they should be removed immediately to a place of comfort and safety (e.g. canteen or office) and a first aider should be called to assist. The first aider should assess the injury and inform the supervisor if the injured party can be treated on site or if it is necessary for them to go to Accident & Emergency. The site Operations Manager and the Site Safety Officer should be contacted immediately and informed of the incident they in turn should inform the General Manager and the Group Health & Safety Manager.
- If it is deemed necessary for an employee to go to A&E, the injured person must not be allowed to leave site and arrangements must be made to bring the injured person to A&E without delay.
- If an injury is not reported immediately but reported later in the day or any period thereafter the individual may be required to attend A&E immediately. The individual will be required to attend a scheduled appointment with the company Occupational Health Advisors.

7.1. Accident and Near Miss Reporting:

- The goal of Mr. Binman Ltd management is to provide an Incident and Injury Free working environment for all our employees, contractors, visitors and all those affected by our actions.
- The Operations Manager/Senior Manager is responsible for ensuring that all accidents and incidents are reported verbally to the Health & Safety Manager immediately or as soon as is reasonably practical after the incident.
- The Operations Manager/Senior Manager or Site Safety Officer must insure that the Incident/Accident report form is completed and sent to the Health & Safety Manager with copies to HR and Finance (Insurance section) within 24 hours.
- It is important to monitor the accidents and near misses that occur within the confines of any of the Mr. Binman Ltd facilities.
- In the case of an accident involving injury however slight an employee must report it immediately to their supervisor and give full details. Mr. Binman Ltd will investigate the circumstances of accidents and determine their cause. Employees will be encouraged and expected to fully co-operate with such investigations. Employees have a responsibility to report as soon as possible any accident or emergency to the Supervisor/Manager.
- Where there is a dangerous occurrence, fire explosion or a serious near miss it is the responsibility of the Health and Safety Manager to ensure that the form IR3 form is completed and forward to the HSA.
- In the case of a dangerous occurrence (defined below) or if injury occurred as a result of the accident that necessitates the injured party to be absent from work for more than three days then it is the responsibility of the Health and Safety Manager to ensure that the form IR1 form is completed and forward to the HSA.
- Copies of all completed Accident/Incident Report Forms will be kept in the employees file.
- All accidents and near misses will be recorded in an accident data base.
- Copies of accident/incident reports will also be maintained on each site for inspection as required.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 20 of 64

7.2. Accident Investigation:

- Within 24 hours of an accident requiring medical treatment a full incident report will be required after the Accident/Incident.
- The Health and Safety Manager in liaison with the Senior Manager shall conduct any investigations (accompanied by the Safety Representative if requested). The Operations/General Manager shall complete a report on same. The Engineering Department will provide any required technical advice. All employees are obliged to co-operate with such investigations and to provide any information which may be useful in establishing the circumstances surrounding the accident/dangerous occurrence.
- The purpose of any investigation will be to:
 - Determine the root cause of the accident.
 - Identify any other contributory factors.
 - Determine the steps to be taken to prevent reoccurrence.
- A record of any accident or dangerous occurrence will be recorded and maintained with the purpose of reducing the risk of a similar situation arising.
- Accident and emergency procedures, reports and investigations are seen as an essential part of the safety management programme within Mr. Binman Ltd.
- Risk assessments will be revised where necessary as a result of accident/incident investigations.

7.3. Dangerous occurrence:

“Dangerous occurrence” means an occurrence arising from work activities in a place of work that causes or results in—

- (a) The collapse, overturning, failure, explosion, bursting, electrical short circuit discharge or overload, or malfunction of any work equipment,
- (b) The collapse or partial collapse of any building or structure under construction or in use as a place of work,
- (c) The uncontrolled or accidental release, the escape or the ignition of any substance,
- (d) A fire involving any substance, or any unintentional ignition or explosion of explosives,

8. Welfare and First Aid

Mr. Binman Ltd is committed to ensuring the welfare as well as the safety and health of all employees. To this end, Mr. Binman Ltd provides the following facilities:

8.1. Welfare:

For the purposes of safeguarding and improving the health and welfare of all employees the organisation shall provide the following:

- Adequate Hygiene Facilities.
- Adequate Canteen Facilities.
- Access to Medical Facilities/Personnel.
- Pre-employment medicals.
- Inoculations as appropriate
- Availability of trained First Aiders.
- Monitoring of Attendance and Absenteeism.

Washing, toilet/shower and cloakroom facilities are provided in each site/work area. The employees eating room and drying area will be made available to all employees.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 21 of 64

8.2. First Aid:

Any minor wounds will be attended to on site. Where injuries require medical attention employees will be required to attend A&E or the companies Occupational Health Advisors (See section 7.0 Accidents and Emergencies Near miss for further details).
The exact location of the first aid box should be known by all employees in each department/work area.

8.3. Drugs, medication and alcohol:

1. If you are prescribed drugs or medication that may affect your ability to carry out your work, you must inform your Supervisor.
2. In the event of an employee who is receiving medication having an accident that requires hospital treatment, this information should be given to the hospital so that the correct treatment can be given.
3. Mr. Binman Ltd is committed to providing its employees with a drug and alcohol free workplace.
4. Employees shall not be under the influence of, use, distribute, possess, sell or purchase illegal drugs or alcohol while performing work for the company or on the company premises. Violations will result in disciplinary action up to and including termination of employment.
5. Employees may be asked to undergo a blood test where there is reasonable suspicion on the part of a Supervisor or Manager that an employee may be under the influence of an intoxicant or illegal drug.
6. Employees are reminded that they must not refuse any reasonable request to undergo such a test.

9. Pregnant Employees

Mr. Binman Ltd is aware of its obligations, under the Safety, Health and Welfare at work regulations SI No 218 of 2000, to pregnant employees and those who may be breast feeding or have recently given birth.

Mr. Binman Ltd will assess in writing any risk to the safety and health of pregnant employees, employees who have recently given birth and breastfeeding employees from any activity leading to risk of exposure to mother and child.

Mr. Binman Ltd will determine the nature, degree and duration of any exposure and take the preventative and protective measures necessary to ensure the safety and health of :-

- The employee herself.
- The unborn child of the pregnant employee.
- The child of a breastfeeding employee.

9.1. Preventative Actions:

Where the Risk Assessment carried out reveals that it is not practicable to ensure the safety or health of the employees concerned through protective or preventative measures Mr. Binman Ltd will:

- Adjust temporarily the working conditions or the working hours of the employee concerned so that exposure to risk is avoided or
- Provide the employee with other work which does not present a risk to safety or health or If either of the above is not feasible then employee leave should be granted or the period of maternity leave extended.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 22 of 64

While taking account of the Health Surveillance requirements laid down in Part II of the General Application Regulations 1993 and other requirements listed in the:

- Biological Agents Regulations 1994,
- Carcinogens Regulations 1993,
- Dangerous substance Regulation 1994,
- Chemical Agents Regulations 2001,
- Ionising Radiation Regulations 1991 and 1994,
- Manual Handling of Loads Regulations 1993 General Application,
- Visual Display Screen Regulations 1993 General Application,

9.2. Notification by the Employee

Regulation 3 of the Regulations requires the employee to notify her employer of her condition as soon as practicable after it occurs and to give her employer or produce for her employer's inspection a medical or other appropriate certificate confirming her condition.

10. Harassment & Bullying

10.1. Definition

Bullying in the workplace is repeated aggression, verbal, psychological or physical, conducted by an individual or group against another person or persons. Bullying is where there is aggression or cruelty, viciousness, intimidation or a need to humiliate or dominate relationships.

Policy

Mr. Binman Ltd will not tolerate bullying behavior. Individuals who feel that they are the victims of bullying should contact their supervisor. If they feel they cannot program their Senior Manager they should contact either the Human Resources Department.

The Human Resources Department have a program to assist victims of bullying. Disciplinary action will be taken against any employee or trainee who is in breach of the college anti-bullying policy. Contact Human Resources for more details on the company bullying police.

Effects

The effects of bullying on the person can be manifested by any or all of the following:

- Emotional effects (fear / anxiety)
- Cognitive (concentration) effects (making mistakes, having accidents)
- Behavioural effects (smoking, excess drinking, overeating)
- Physiological effects (contributing to raise blood pressure, heart disease)
- Reduced resistance to infection, stomach and bowel problems and skin problems.
- Depression possibly leading to more serious consequences

The effects on the organisation as a whole:

- Increased absenteeism
- Low motivation
- Reduced productivity
- Reduced efficiency
- Hasty decision-making
- Poor industrial relations.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 23 of 64

Forms of Bullying

Mr. Binman Ltd recognises the following behaviour as forms of bullying:

- Physical contact
- Verbal abuse
- Implied threats
- Jokes, offensive language, gossip, slander, offensive songs.
- Posters, photocopied cartoons, graffiti, obscene gestures, flags, bunting and emblems
- Isolation or non co-operation or exclusion from social activities
- Coercion for sexual favours
- Intrusion by pestering, spying and stalking
- Repeated requests giving impossible deadlines or impossible tasks
- Repeated unreasonable assignments to duties, which are obviously unfavourable to one individual
- Vandalism of personal property (destroying clothing, scratching paintwork or cars)

11. Stress

Definition

Stress occurs in the work place where the pressure of work exceeds the individual's ability to cope. Stress is a natural reaction to excessive pressure it is not a disease. Where stress is excessive and is present for some time it can lead to mental and physical ill health.

Policy

Mr. Binman Ltd recognises its responsibility to ensure that its employees are not exposed to ill health through excessive work related stress.

Mr. Binman Ltd will employ organisational measures through the department managers to avoid excessive workloads.

Where required Mr. Binman Ltd will provide employee assistance programmes to assist individuals who are suffering from work related stress.

In a situation where an individual feels they are suffering from stress they should contact the Senior Manager.

If they feel they cannot program their department manager they should contact the Human Resources Department directly.

Effects of stress

- Changes in a persons behaviour
- Deteriorating relationships
- Irritability
- Indecisiveness
- Absenteeism
- Reduced Performance



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 24 of 64

12. Hazard Identification & Risk Assessments

The risk assessment process involves the following:

- Identifying the significant hazards present in the workplace
- Identifying what groups of people are most affected by those hazards e.g. employees, contractors and visitors.
- Recording the likelihood and severity of injury/illness associated with the hazard. Calculating the risk rating based on likelihood and severity (the risk rating is arrived at by multiplying the likelihood of injury x severity of injury - see below for details).
- Listing the current controls in place, along with responsible members of employees.
- Recommending additional controls in order to ensure that risks are reduced to the lowest level reasonably practicable (see hierarchy of controls below).
- Designating a member of employees to co-ordinate the implementation of additional controls. Stating a date when action should be complete and recording when that action has been completed.
- The length of time specified for implementing control measures will vary and be dependent on the risk rating for the hazard i.e. the higher the risk, the faster action should be taken. If additional control measures reduce the likelihood or severity of injury, a revised risk rating can be recorded.
- Risk assessments should generally be reviewed annually and any necessary amendments made. They should also be reviewed if there is a change in circumstances e.g. new equipment, processes, procedures etc., following an accident or incident and in the event of new legislation, codes of practice or guidance being published.

12.1. Hierarchy of Controls

- The selection and implementation of the most appropriate method of risk or hazard control is a crucial part of the risk assessment process.
- The following hierarchy should be used when deciding on control measures, starting with the first in the list and working down to the last resort, which is the provision of personal protective equipment and clothing.

1. Elimination: Eliminating the hazard entirely from the workplace is the best way to control it. Examples of this would be providing a lifting device, which eliminates the need to carry out manual handling or disposing of unwanted chemicals.

2. Substitution: If not possible to eliminate the hazard, replace it with something less hazardous, which will perform the same task in a satisfactory manner. Examples are substituting a hazardous chemical with a less toxic one or substituting a smaller package or container to reduce the risk of manual handling injuries.

3. Engineering Solutions: If the hazard cannot be eliminated or a safer substitute implemented, then reduce the chance of hazardous contact.

4. Administrative Solutions:

These are the management strategies that can be introduced, training, job rotation, limitation of exposure time, and provision of written work procedures. For example:

- Safe systems of work that reduce the risk to an acceptable level
- Written procedures that are known and understood by those affected
- Adequate supervision
- Identification of training needs and provision of appropriate training
- Information/instruction (signs, handouts)



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 25 of 64

5. Personal protective Equipment & Clothing:

Personal Protective Equipment and Clothing should always be considered as a last resort. It can also be used as an interim measure to reduce exposure to a hazard. Examples of PPE include: masks, ear-plugs, respirators, helmets, boots, safety shoes, overalls, etc

Summary

The most effective way to control risk is obviously to remove it. Elimination is by definition 100% effective. The further you go down the list the less effective the methods become. Training for example has been estimated as being only 10% effective.

It is also worth bearing in mind that the amount of management and supervisory effort needed to maintain the controls is in inverse rank order. In other words, item 5 takes the most effort to maintain and item 1 the least effort.

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 26 of 64

Risk Assessment Method Used

(Likelihood (L) x (S) Severity) = Risk Rating (RR)

Priority Table

Severity Effect

	Slightly Harmful	Harmful	Very Harmful
Unlikely	1	2	3
Likely	2	4	6
Very Unlikely	3	6	9

Slightly Harmful	Harmful	Very Harmful
Superficial Injuries Minor Cuts & Bruises Eye Irritation from Dust Nuisance & Irritation Temporary Discomfort	Lacerations Burns Concussion Serious Sprains Minor Fractures Deafness Dermatitis Asthma Minor Disability	Amputation Major Fractures Poisoning Fatal Injuries Occupational Cancer Severely Life Shortening Disease Fatal Disease Head Injuries Eye Injuries

Risk Rating Action Required

Risk Rating	Priority	Action Required
Trivial Risk 1	Non - Urgent	No action needed.
Acceptable Risk 2	Non - Urgent	No additional controls. Monitoring required. Assessment recorded.
Moderate Risk 3-4	Action Needed	Controls required as soon as practical. Assessment recorded. Controls documented.
Substantial Risk 6	Urgent Action Needed	Controls required immediately. Assessment recorded. Controls documented.
Intolerable Risk 9	Urgent Action Needed	Work Prohibited/Ceased Controls required immediately Assessment recorded. Controls documented. Work stoppage documented



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 27 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Traffic Management Assessment			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy and HSS							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Company Lorries, Contractors	Injury or Death Collision Entrapment Obstructed Access/Egress	Induction Training Full Driving License holders Traffic Management Plan Traffic Signs Road Markings Supervision PPE Uniforms One way system	2	3	6	Supervision of traffic New Road to site Public Amenity Area	H&S Manager Yard Manager	2	2	4
Public Access	Injury or Death Collision Entrapment Obstructed Access/Egress	Traffic Management Plan Traffic Signs Road Markings Supervision One way system	2	2	6	Supervision of traffic New Road to site Public Amenity Area	H&S Manager Yard Manager	2	2	4
Noise	Collision	Traffic Management Plan Road Markings Supervision Training	1	2	2	Noise Assessment to be carried out in yard	H&S Manager Yard Manager	1	2	2
Pedestrians	Injury or Death Collision Entrapment	Induction Training Traffic Management Plan Traffic Signs Road Markings/Pathways Supervision PPE Uniforms One way system	2	3	6	Re-Training of all staff on traffic Management Plan.	H&S Manager Yard Manager	1	3	3
Plant Machinery	Injury or Death Collision Entrapment	Training Traffic Management Plan Traffic Signs Road Markings/Pathways Supervision PPE Uniforms	2	3	6	Re-Training of all plant machinery staff	H&S Manager Yard Manager	1	3	3

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 28 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Traffic Management Assessment			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy and HSS							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Emergency Procedure	Injury or Death Confusion Unsafe Work Place	Emergency Plan Procedure Policy and Procedures in place Trained First Aiders Supervision	1	2	2	Review of traffic plan and emergency procedure at monthly meetings.	Management Team	1	2	2
Lighting	Injury or Death Collision	Lighting across the site. Cleaned and Checked on weekly basis.	1	2	2	To be documented in a check sheet.	H&S Manager	1	2	2
Parking	Obstructed Access/Egress	Designated parking location No Parking sign Traffic Plan	1	2	2	New car park as park of new road layout.	Management Team	1	2	2
Training	Injury Collision Entrapment Obstructed Access/Egress	Induction Training Full Driving Licenses	1	2	2	Review of all employee training records.	HR Manager	1	2	2
Refueling Area	Slips, Trips and Falls Fire Dermatitis	Controlled Parking Vaccination of staff Restricted access to pumps Bonding of tanks No Smoking Emergency spill kits Emergency plan procedure	1	2	2	Review of traffic plan and emergency procedure at monthly meetings.	Management Team	1	2	2
Housekeeping	Slips, Trips and Falls Fire	Housekeeping procedure in place Road Sweeper on site Supervision	1	2	2	Review housekeeping procedure	H&S Manager Yard Manager	1	2	2

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 29 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Offices			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Visual Display Unit's	Repetitive Strain Injury, Eye Strain/Fatigue, Tiredness, Headache, Aches.	Ergonomic Workstations. VDU equipment is flexible and adjustable. Anti Glare Screens Fully adjustable chairs are provided Employees take regular and short breaks from VDU equipment			2	Manual Handling course designed on office area.	H&S Manager	1	2	2
Lifting Heavy Stationary.	Manual Handling Injuries – Back/Neck Trips, Falls	Follow Manual Handling techniques to lift, carry, put down, push, and pull safely. If an item is too heavy or awkward, get help. Always check the area first to look for and obstructions before undertaking manual handling. Use mechanical aids where possible.	1	2	2	Refresher Manual Handling Training plan to be put in place.	H&S Manager	1	2	2
Electricity	Electrocution, Fire, Trips from cables, Burns	Never carry out electric work yourself (ask the electrician). Never overload sockets. Check electric equipment before use and report defects. Plug out unessential electric equipment at night. Avoid trailing cables/ Run cables in a manner least likely to pose a trip hazard.	1	2	2			1	2	2
Filing Cabinets	Fall, Trip, Collapse, Manual Handling.	Always fill the bottom drawers first and empty them last. Never try to open two drawers at the same time. Never leave filing cabinet drawers open. Always follow correct Manual Handling procedures.	1	2	2	Review of current storage locations.	H&S Manager and Office Manager	1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 30 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Offices			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Tippex Fluid/Photocopier Chemicals	Respiratory illness due to inhaling vapours. Skin Irritation, Illness due to inhaling toner dusts etc., Electrocutation, Fire	Use tippex in a well-ventilated area and avoid inhaling vapours. Keep the lid firmly on when not in use. Handle photocopy chemicals with care in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Always read the label first. Photocopier is sited in a well-ventilated area. Staff is advised to copy with the lid down. Photocopiers are maintained in good condition and serviced periodically.	1	2	2	Chemical Awareness Training to be given as part of safety induction.	H&S Manager	1	2	2
Shredder	Cuts, Wounds	Sited in a secure location. Keep hands and fingers well away from blades. Maintained in good condition.	1	2	2			1	2	2
Fire	Burns, Smoke inhalation, Damage to property, Death.	Never smoke in prohibited areas and obey all no smoking signs. Keep papers away from electrical appliances. Never overload electric outlets. Keep fire exits and fire fighting equipment free from obstruction. Follow fire evacuation procedures in the event of fire.	1	2	2			1	2	2
Scissors/Sharps	Cuts, Wounds	Take great care when using sharps. Only use a safety cutter (with retractable blade) – never an ordinary blade. Only use safety drawing pins.	1	2	2			1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 31 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Offices			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Always store sharps pointing down. First Aid Box available.								
Access to high shelves	Fall, Back Injury, Head Injury.	Always use a step ladder when to access high shelves Never overstretch to reach an item out of your reach. Always follow correct Manual Handling procedures.	1	2	2			1	2	2
Security	Assault	Security Procedures in Place. CCTV (24hr) in operations. Key code locks to all doors. Consultation with Garda. Direct debit / online payments postal options	1	2	2			1	2	2

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 32 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Canteen & Cleaning Jobs			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Hot Water Dispenser	Burns, Scalds	Be extra careful when carrying hot liquids and warn others in your path.	1	2	2	Notice to be placed warning of hot surface.		1	2	2
Deep Fat Fryer	Burns, Scalds, Electrocutation and Fire	To be used by experienced/trained personnel only. Maintain in good condition. Do not top up deep fat fryers with oil from large containers. Lower food into the fat slowly. Ensure oil is left to cool and fat fryers plugged out before cleaning. Never leave deep fat fryers unattended. Cleaned on a regular basis. Avoid filling pan beyond recommended oil level. Ensure food is dried before immersing into oil to prevent frothing and subsequent overflowing. Fire blanket and extinguisher provided. Plug out when unattended.	1	2	2	Notice to be placed warning of hot surface.		1	2	2
Hob	Burns, Scalds, Electrocutation and Fire	To be used by experienced/trained personnel only. Maintained in good condition and cleaned on a regular basis. Never leave cooking unattended. Always turn pot handles inwards so they don't overlap the edge of the hob. Keep your face well clear when opening lids on pots. Fire blanket and extinguisher provided.	1	2	2	Notice to be placed warning of hot surface.		1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 33 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Canteen & Cleaning Jobs			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Toaster	Burns, Electrocutation and Fire	Maintained in good condition. Beware of hot surface – “Do not touch” sign displayed on it. Fire blanket and extinguisher provided. Plug out when unattended.	1		2	Notice to be placed warning of hot surface.		1	2	2
Knives	Cuts, Wounds	Never leave a knife lying about and especially not in water. Never walk around with a sharp knife in your hand. Ensure knives are kept sharp. Ensure knives are placed under counter when not in use. Always chop on a board and never in the hand.	1	2	2			1	2	2
Microwave	Burns, Scalds, Electrocutation	To be used by experienced/trained personnel only. Maintain in good condition. Cleaned on a regular basis. Shield yourself from steam when uncovering microwave food servings.	1	2	2	Notice to be placed warning of hot surface.		1	2	2
Floors	Slips, Trips, Falls	Ensure floors are kept clean and always mop up spillages immediately. Floors should not be over polished.	1	2	2	Floors to be cleaned after sittings and wash notice in place.		1	2	2
Electricity	Electrocutation, Fire	Always unplug electrical appliances before cleaning them. Never plug in or unplug electric appliances with wet hands. Plug out unessential electric appliances at night. Never carry out electric work yourself (call the	1	2	2			1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 34 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Canteen & Cleaning Jobs			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		electrician). Fire blanket and extinguisher provided.								
Detergents/Cleaning Agents	Skin irritation, Eye injuries due to splashes	Always wear rubber gloves provided when using cleaning agents. If your skin comes in contact with a chemical agent, wash immediately with lukewarm water. If a splash of chemical causes an eye injury, contact a first aid person immediately. Store chemical agents with the lids tightly secured in labeled containers.	1	2	2			1	2	2

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 35 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Access for unauthorised personnel	Exposure to harm due to presence of the activities	Camera in plant room.	1	3	3	Investigate restricting access (– possibly locking outside normal operating hours) Signage indicating only authorized personnel		1	2	2
Manual Handling	Abdominal hernias. Fatigue leading to accidents Injuries from sudden exertion	Training and revision in manual handling techniques is provided to employees who are required to handle or lift loads in the course of their duties. A two-man lift or a lifting aid is utilized for large/bulk items.	1	3	3	Ensure mechanical aids are used and re-training as appropriate is undertaken.		1	2	2
Tools / Machinery	Entanglement Cuts/Punctures Electric shock, Lacerations, Damage to hearing lung damage from airborne dusts.	Loose fitting cloths, gloves and jewelry (exp wedding bands) are forbidden when operating machines. All operators wear safety boots All employees have been instructed in proper manual handling techniques and will request assistance when a machine accessory is heavy or awkward. All machinery and equipment is to be subject to routine servicing and regular maintenance and inspection by a qualified and competent person Records are kept of all maintenance and inspections	2	2	4	While maintenance or repair is being carried out on any machine, the power supply to that machine should be isolated and notice posted advising that such work is being undertaken (Lock out/Tag out). Ensure that the maintenance log is updated and current All work, tools, guards and safety devices attached to the machine to be examined for security before the machine is used Use warning signs relating to use and control equipment provided. Ensure Suitable protective equipment and clothing are worn when using portable electrical hand tools. This includes eye and ear protection. When working with		1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 36 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
						abrasives for polishing a suitable dust mask is worn. Audit the use and maintenance of all workshop equipment				
Abrasive Wheels	Injuries from contact with wheels Cutting and crushing injuries from trapping between the wheel and work rest Eye injuries	The side of the abrasive wheel must never be used for grinding Suitable eye protection is provided.	2	3	6	The use and servicing of the bench-grinding machine must conform to the Abrasive Wheel Regulations. Under the Abrasive Wheels Regulations 1982, all employers using abrasive/grinding wheels must appoint a person to mount and maintain such wheels. This person must be trained in the selection, mounting, operation and storage of abrasive wheels. Ensure that the visors and goggles used are fit for use for high velocity impact protection While grinding, the visor guards are always to be lowered to the correct position and maintained in good condition. Guarding must not be removed from angle grinders Grinding wheels must be changed at intervals in accordance with manufacturers instructions Grinders must only be used only for the purpose they were designed.		1	3	3

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 37 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
						Post notices over bench grinders relating to the correct use and control equipment provided. Disciplinary action must be taken against anyone violate these provisions				
Compressed Gas Cylinders	Rupture Explosion Various injuries	Cylinders should be inspected upon arrival for damage. Cylinders must be stored upright and securely fastened with chains. Cylinder valves must always be opened slowly. Cylinders with leaking or damaged connections must not be tampered with. Leaking cylinders must be immediately reported to the Supervisor. Cylinders and valves must be kept clean. Oil or grease must not be allowed to contaminate a cylinder and it's fittings as these can ignite violently in the presence of compressed air or oxygen. Cylinders are color coded according to their contents. Compressed gas cylinders should be labelled with their contents and recognised hazards Most Cylinders are stored outside in areas protected from damage by passing/falling objects, ignition sources, heat, or subject to	2	3	6	Appropriately designed trolleys should be used when transporting cylinders Valve caps should not be used to lift cylinders Equipment, including manifold systems and protection devices, for use with compressed gasses should be maintained Cylinder should never be placed where they can become part of an electrical circuit Gas cylinders containing different materials must be segregated i.e. flammables and oxidising agents are to be segregated Ensure that all gas cylinders have been tested by the manufacture within the previous 5 years (the ring on the collar indicated the last test date)		1	3	3



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 38 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop		Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy								
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick		Assessment Date: April 2008				Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		tampering by unauthorised persons All gas cylinder should be inspected for damage upon arrival and any damaged cylinders moved to a safe location and not to be used								
Welding Operations	Arc Eye, Fire Burns Electrocution Noxious gases, fumes and aerosols leading to lung damage. Some welding sticks carcinogenic	Only Experienced welders are allowed to operate this equipment and apprentices are supervised during instruction. Apprentices are supervised during instruction PPE provided Fire extinguisher present Welding mask/visor in use Electrodes are removed from holders when not in use. Objects are earthed when being worked. Workshop is well ventilated The valves on the oxygen cylinders are kept clear of oil and grease	2	3	6	Enforce the use of appropriate dust masks Staff must check equipment before use and report all damage/defects Do not wear metallic jewellery, rings or watch straps If a leak in the cylinder is discovered, take the cylinder to a safe place in the open air and contact a supervisor to take corrective action Investigate requirement for welding curtains Ensure bottles of Argon are tied to a position preventing them falling.		1	3	3
Portable Electrical tools	Electric shock, Lacerations, Damage to hearing and lung damage from airborne dusts.	Suitable protective equipment and clothing are provided Portable hand tools are only used for the purpose for which they are designed. All portable electrically operated tools must be supplied at 110v.	2	3	6	Ensure Cables, wiring, insulation, plugs and sockets shall all be checked regularly (every six months) for any signs of wear, breakage or damage Use warning signs relating to use and control equipment provided.		1	2	2



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 39 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Electrical cables and extension leads must be laid out in a neat and tidy fashion to avoid tripping hazards and becoming damaged by other vehicles and equipment. Only trained and competent staff individuals will carry out repairs, service or maintenance on any electrical equipment.				Ensure Suitable protective equipment and clothing are worn when using portable electrical hand tools. This includes eye and ear protection. When working with abrasives for polishing a suitable dust mask is worn. Audit the use and condition of all Electrical equipment				
Generator	Fumes, Burns, Electric Shock, and Fire. Back Injury, Neck Injury, Foot Injury, Shoulder Injury.	Do not connect a generator to power systems unless a transfer switch is used. Always run the generator outdoors. Do not make connections to the generator when it is running or during conditions. Always follow manufacturer's instructions and guidelines. Keep all combustible materials away from generator. Keep generator well maintained. Always perform correct manual handling Procedures in accordance with the manual handling rules.	2	3	6	Audit the use and condition of all generator equipment. Ensure Suitable protective equipment and clothing are worn when using portable generators.		1	2	2
Confined Space	Fume/Gas Inhalation, Breathing difficulties, Unconsciousness,	Before allowing anyone to enter a confined space a risk assessment must be performed by a competent person. Electrical equipment must be securely switched off – lock out the isolating switch.	2	3	6	Confined space training to be instructed.	H&S Manager	1	3	3



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 40 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Maintenance & Workshop			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
	Entanglement, Entrapment.	<p>Testing of a confined space must be carried out so that it can be certified that it is safe to enter.</p> <p>Where work is going on inside a confined space and no breathing apparatus is being used an adequate supply of respirable air must be maintained.</p> <p>When breathing apparatus is required as a result of the risk assessment and the testing of the air, this breathing apparatus (self contained BA) must be worn by the person working in the confined space.</p> <p>A lifeline and harness should be worn by the worker.</p> <p>Equipment and trained persons must be available at all times for rescue.</p> <p>Rescuers must not enter a confined space unless they are wearing breathing apparatus.</p>								
Electric Current/Electrical Room	Electrocution, Burns	<p>Must be kept locked at all times.</p> <p>Only Authorized/Qualified Electrical staff permitted entry.</p> <p>Always comply with electricity rules.</p> <p>Never leave unprotected/exposed electrical cables</p>	2	3	6			1	3	6



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 41 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Working on Vehicle in Garage	Crash, fumes, fire	<p>Ensure the handbrake is applied or the wheels are securely chocked to prevent the vehicle moving forwards or backwards.</p> <p>If the engine is to run, ensure there is adequate ventilation, or an extraction hose is present to remove exhaust gases.</p> <p>Ensure there is adequate room to jack-up the vehicle and remove the wheels.</p> <p>Ensure the battery is disconnected if working on the engine underneath the vehicle, or the vehicle is jacked up.</p>								
Vehicle Jacking	Collapse	<p>Always position the vehicle on a hard level surface.</p> <p>If the vehicle must be jacked up on a surface, use load-spreading blocks under the jack and chassis stands.</p> <p>Always ensure that the jack is of sufficient capacity to lift the load.</p> <p>Always securely chock the wheels of the axel remaining on the ground to prevent the vehicle moving.</p>								
Using Axel Stands.	Collapse	<p>Axle stands must always be used to support a jacked up vehicle when working near to or inboard of the road springs on the axle.</p> <p>Two stands of equal height and adequate load capacity should be used for each axle.</p> <p>Always use only the correct, designed adjusting pins in axle stands and check them regularly for straightness and damage.</p>								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 42 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Disconnecting a Battery	Shock, Crash, Fume Inhalation	Always stop the engine before disconnecting the battery. Always disconnect the battery before commencing repair operations which require: The vehicle to be jacked-up, Work on the engine, Work underneath the vehicle. Always disconnect the Battery negative (-) lead first.								
Reconnecting a Battery	Shock, Crash, Fume Inhalation	Avoid creating sparks. Always ensure electrical systems are switched off before reconnecting the battery. Reconnect the Battery positive (+) lead first and the negative (-) last, ensuring that there is good electrical conduct and the battery terminals are secure.								
Connecting a Slave Battery using Jump Leads.	Shock, Explosion.	Ensure jump leads are suitable for the task. Ensure the slave battery is of the same voltage as the vehicle battery and is only connected in parallel (positive to positive and negative to negative terminals). Always ensure the electrical circuits are switched off before connecting jump leads. Always connect the jump leads in the following sequence: Vehicle battery positive first, the slave battery positive. Vehicle battery negative next, and then slave battery negative last. Ensure that the ends of the jump leads are not allowed								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 43 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		<p>to touch each other or to earth (the vehicle body) at any time while the leads are attached to the battery.</p> <p>Always reduce the engine speed to idling before disconnecting the jump leads.</p> <p>Always disconnect the jump leads in reverse order to the connecting sequence.</p>								
Chemicals - General	Toxic, Corrosive, Irritant, Sensitive, Highly Flammable.	<p>Wear protective clothing and equipment supplied.</p> <p>Remove chemical materials from skin and clothing after soiling.</p> <p>Carefully read and observe hazard and precaution warnings given on material container labels and in MSDS, posters or other instructions.</p> <p>Organize work practices and clothing to avoid soiling skin and eyes; breathing vapours/aerosols/dusts/fumes; inadequate container labeling; fire and explosion hazards.</p> <p>Wash before job breaks, before eating, smoking, drinking, before and after using toilet, or handling chemical materials.</p> <p>Keep work areas clean, uncluttered and free of spills.</p> <p>Segregate chemicals of different types.</p> <p>Do not mix chemical materials except under manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>Do not spray chemical materials in confined spaces.</p> <p>Do not apply heat or flame to chemical materials except under manufacturer's instructions.</p>								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 44 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Do not leave containers open. Do not transfer chemical materials to unlabelled containers. Do not clean hands or clothing with chemical materials. Do not use empty chemical containers for other materials. Do not sniff or smell chemical materials.								
Acids & Alkaline's	Irritant, Corrosive, Burns	Avoid splashes to the skin, eyes and clothing. Wear gloves, goggles, aprons and Wellingtons as appropriate. Do not breathe mists. Always follow manufacturer's instructions. Skin and eye contact should be avoided by wearing gloves and eye protection. Use in well ventilated areas only.								
Adhesives & Sealers	Highly Flammable, fumes, Irritant, Burns.	No Smoking in the vicinity of Adhesives and Sealers. Keep away from sources of ignition. Containers should be labeled. Fire extinguisher available. Always use correct P.P.E.								
Brake & Clutch Fluids	Combustible, Irritant	Avoid splashes to skin and eyes by wearing eye protection and gloves.								
Lubricants & Greases	Irritant, Skin Cancer	Avoid all prolonged and repeated contact. Wash skin thoroughly after work involving oil. Avoid eye contact. Do not allow work clothing to become contaminated with oil – Dry-clean or launder such clothing at regular								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 45 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		intervals and discard oil-soaked shoes. Used oil must be disposed of in accordance with local and national regulations.								
Solvents (Cleaning Materials, Paints, Plastics, Resins, Thinners, Etc...)	Irritant, Highly flammable, Respiratory problems, Eye Injury.	Avoid repeated or prolonged skin contact – wear gloves. Avoid eye contact by wearing eye protection. Do not breathe vapours or mists – wear respirator. Keep containers tightly sealed. When spraying use extraction ventilation or self contained breathing apparatus. Keep away from sources of ignition								
Petrol	Highly Flammable, Irritant	Petrol must not be used as a cleaning agent. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid inhaling petrol fumes. Ensure there is adequate ventilation when handling and using petrol. Petrol must not be siphoned by mouth.								
Paraffin	Flammable, Irritant	Avoid skin and eye contact. Exposure to mists and vapours from paraffin at elevated temperatures should be avoided.								
Diesel	Combustible, Skin disorders	Keep away from sources of ignition. Avoid skin contact.								
Gas (LPG)	Combustible	Smoking near LPG is strictly forbidden. L.P.G. Regulations should be adhered to at all times.								
Brake, Clutch Lining & Pads	Lung Damage	Because these items may contain asbestos, any drilling, grinding or filing should be carried out under strictly controlled conditions.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 46 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn if dust is formed. Air jets should not be used to blow out dust from brake drums.								
Electricity	Electrocution, Fire	Ensure that electrical equipment is maintained in good condition and frequently tested. Ensure flexes, cables, plugs and sockets are not frayed, kinked, cut, cracked or otherwise damaged. Ensure electrical equipment is adequately protected by the correctly rated fuse and the installation, as appropriate, of earth leakage circuit breakers, residual current devices etc.								
Exhaust Fumes	Toxic	Engines should only be run under conditions of adequate local extraction and never in a confined space.								
Fan Blades	Amputation, Cuts, Wounds	Never stand in the line of a revolving fan. Keep fingers away from blades. Remove battery ground clamp before working on fan.								
Gas Cylinders	Explosion	Avoid mechanical damage to gas cylinders. Store in well-ventilated enclosures. Protected from ice, snow and sunlight. Avoid sources of ignition. Check fittings on a regular basis for leaks.								
Garage Tools & Equipment.	Cuts, Wounds, Collapse, Eye injuries	Ensure tools and equipment is well maintained. Use correct safety equipment. Never use tools for any purpose other than which they were designed for. Never overload equipment such as hoists, jacks, chassis								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 47 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		stands etc.								
High Pressure air, Lubrication & Oil Testing Equipment.	Serious personal injury	Always keep high-pressure equipment in good condition and regularly maintained, particularly at joints and unions. Never direct a high-pressure nozzle at the skin. Compressor safety valve settings must be checked on a regular basis by a "competent person" as should the pressure gauges on all associated equipment. A safety cage must be used when inflating truck or tractor tyres, which are not fitted to the vehicle.								
Radiator Pressure Cap	Face Injuries, Burns	Always let the radiator cool down before removing cap. When removing a pressure cap. Always place a protective rag over the cap. Always stand to one side. Always open cap to the safety stop and wait for the steam pressure to subside.								
Suspended Loads/Manual Handling	Manual Handling injuries, Collapse	Never work under an unsupported, suspended or raised load. The lifting and carrying of heavy weights by individuals should be avoided. – Use mechanical aids or seek assistance. Follow correct Manual Handling Procedures.								
Welding	Eye Injuries, Burns	Protect eyes and skin when resistance welding – wear gloves and shield Avoid inhaling fumes. Boiling or steaming out of fuel tanks must occur before welding takes places on vessels that contain combustible								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 48 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Garage			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		materials. All such vessels must be gas freed.								
Grinding	Cuts, Wounds, Eye Injuries, Hearing Damage	Ensure guard is in place before starting. Always wear eye protection and protective gloves. Wear ear protection. Never leave the angle grinder down until it has completely stopped.								
Abrasive Wheels	Eye Injuries, Cuts, Wounds, Entanglement.	Always check that guards are in place and the working rests before starting. Always adjust the guards as required. Always wear eye protection. Keep loose clothing and jewellery away from moving parts. Never dig a groove into the wheel. Always dress down the wheel if required. Always carry out a "ring" test before fitting a new wheel.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 49 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Glass Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Tipping Glass into skips/hoppers - Bobcat	Crash, Fall, Collapse, head Injury.	Never stand under a load always wear Protective Head Gear. Total load must not exceed 50% of Bobcat capacity. Bobcat drivers must follow safety rules for Bobcats In Appendix B. When unloading rest the nose of the container on the skip edge and release the handle. Raise forks to tip load.								
Conveyors/Glass	Entanglement, Electrocutation, Cuts, Wounds, Eye Injury.	Only employees familiar with operating instruction – manufacturer’s guidelines are permitted to operate conveyors. Emergency stop buttons in place. Always turn off conveyors before attempting to clear blockages. Never stand on conveyors. Stand well back from moving conveyors. Never wear loose fitting clothes when working in the vicinity of conveyors.								
Glass	Cuts, Wounds, Eye Injury	Operators working in the Glass Plant must wear eye protection & Hand Protection at all times. Glass Pickers must wear cut-resistant gloves. Operators working in the Glass Plant must wear footwear with steel toecaps and Non-slip soles. A protective screen is in place to prevent glass from being dispersed into other work areas.								
Clearing Blockages (Vibrating Screen)	Entanglement, Electrocutation, Cuts, Wounds ,	Ensure screen is isolated before clearing blockages. Always isolate the Vibrating Screen before attempting to clear blockages.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 50 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Glass Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Use a long handled implement to clear blockages - Never use your hand.								
Cleaning the Crusher, Cyclone, Ceramic Remover	Entanglement, Electrocutation, Cuts, Wounds, Dust, Eye Injury, Head Injury.	Crusher, Cyclone, Ceramic Remover must be isolated before cleaning commences. Wear correct P.P.E at all times.								
Working/Access Platforms and Stairs	Fall, Trip, Slip	Working/Access Platforms and stairs are hand railed. Keep Working/Access Platforms, Stairs and floors free from obstructions. Position leads/cables in a manner least likely to pose a trip hazard.								
Glass Raking	Cuts, Wounds, Cold/Wet Environment, Slips, Trips, Falls, Dust.	Operators raking glass must wear eye/dust protection at all times. Operators raking glass must wear cut-resistant gloves. Operators raking glass must wear footwear with steel toecaps and Non-slip soles. Raingear and thermal clothing must be worn in wet and cold weather. Stand well back from conveyor transfer.								
Transferring Glass and Cans	Crash, Collapse, Head Injury, Collision.	Only Certified/Trained Drivers operate Forklift Trucks / Bobcats and make full use of warning signals. Keep a sharp lookout for Forklift Trucks/Bobcats/Pedestrians. Ensure correct attachment is used and is securely fixed.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 51 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Glass Plant				Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy						
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick				Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009			
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Never overload the attachment.								

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 52 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Refuse tipped by Bin Truck	Crash, Personal Injury, Collapse, Head Injury, Eye Injury, Fire.	<p>Always keep a sharp lookout and stand well clear of the Bin Truck.</p> <p>Employees wear high P.P.E at all times.</p> <p>Bin Truck Drivers/Helpers must follow safety rules for Vehicles/Driving.</p> <p>All Vehicles are to adhere to the one-way system around Boa-Plant ; except Loading Shovels, Bobcats and Teleporters.</p> <p>Helpers are to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To stay with Vehicles until load tipped. To notify Bob-Cat driver of presence. To direct driver into position. To stay well clear when emptying and to ensure other personnel are well clear. To ensure that container is closed securely before moving off. No "Ride-on Lifts" while trucks are in motion. <p>All trucks are to be kept clean.</p>								
Bobcat moving refuse onto conveyor.	Crash, Collapse, Personal Injury, Head Injury, Dust/Fumes, Eye Protection.	<p>Driver to follow safety rules for Forklifts/Bobcats under Arrangements No 14 & Appendix B.</p> <p>Always keep a sharp lookout and stand well clear of the Bobcat.</p> <p>Employees wear P.P.E at all times.</p>								
Employee pushes refuse onto conveyor.	Cuts, Wounds, Entanglement, Bacteria, Exposure to Odours , Head Injury, Eye Injury,	<p>Employees wear P.P.E at all times..</p> <p>Keep brush well away from conveyor.</p>								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 53 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
	Fire.									
Conveyors	Entanglement, Electrocution, Head Injury.	Emergency stop buttons in place. Always turn off conveyors before attempting to clear blockages. Never stand on conveyors. Stand well back from moving conveyors. Never wear loose fitting clothes when working in the vicinity of conveyors. Control panel clearly labeled. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Working in Sump.	Confined Space, Electrocution, Personal Injury. Fume/Gas Inhalation, Breathing difficulties, Unconsciousness, Entanglement, Entrapment.	Before allowing anyone to enter a confined space a risk assessment must be performed by a competent person. Electrical equipment must be securely switched off – lock out the isolating switch. Testing of a confined space must be carried out so that it can be certified that it is safe to enter. Where work is going on inside a confined space and no breathing apparatus is being used an adequate supply of respirable air must be maintained. When breathing apparatus is required as a result of the risk assessment and the testing of the air, this breathing apparatus (self contained BA) must be worn by the person working in the confined space. A lifeline and harness should be worn by the								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 54 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		worker. Equipment and trained persons must be available at all times for rescue. Rescuers must not enter a confined space unless they are wearing breathing apparatus. Lighting is adequate for confined space work.								
Working/Access Platforms and Stairs	Fall, Trip, Slip	Working/Access Platforms and stairs are hand-railed. Keep Working/Access Platforms and stairs free from obstructions. Stairs is covered with non-slip material. Floor is non-slip.								
Picking Conveyor	Exposure to Odours, Bacteria, Cuts, Wounds, Entanglement, Electrocutation, Fire.	Emergency stop buttons in place. Always isolate conveyors before attempting to clear blockages. Never stand on conveyors. Stand well back from moving conveyors. Never wear loose fitting clothes when working in the vicinity of conveyors. Picking Operators wear masks, gloves, Safety Glasses, Non-slip steel toe capped Safety Shoes. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Bobcat moving skips from beneath chute.	Crash, Collapse, Head Injuries, Eye Injuries, Dust/Fumes.	Driver to follow safety rules for Bobcats. Ensure the load capacity of the skip is not exceeded. SWL's marked on Skips. Employees to wear P.P.E at all times.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 55 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Loading of refuge into Hopper	Crash, Collapse, Head Injury, Eye Injury.	Driver to keep shovel well back from edge of hopper. All other employees to stand well clear. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Transferring Metal/Steel to skips.	Crush, Crash, Being knocked down, Head, Eye Injuries, Manual Handling.	Always keep a sharp lookout and stand well clear of the Bobcat. Driver to follow rules for Forklift Trucks/ Bobcats Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Cutting Cardboard Bales	Cuts, Wounds, Manual Handling, Fire.	Use a safety knife only. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Baler	Cuts, Wounds, Entanglement, Electrocutation, Head Injury, Eye Injury, Dust/Fumes, Fire.	Always follow standard operating procedures/ manufacturer's guidelines when using Baler. Always thread wires through rollers – front of Baler. Always use a safety cage on a forklift or ladder to access rollers. Always thread wires through pulleys – back of Baler. Safety interlock switches prevent baler from operating if doors are not in a safe operating position. Baler chamber contains a sensor that automatically shuts down the baler if somebody enters the chamber. When clearing blockages in the chamber the baler is isolated and the operator brings the key with him into the chamber.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 56 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		Never hold onto materials being fed into the Baler. Never wear loose clothing, dangling jewellery etc. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Transferring Bales by Forklift/Bobcat.	Crash, Collapse, Head Injury, Eye Injury, Dust/Fume	Driver must follow rules for Forklifts/ Bobcats. Stand well clear of forklift/Bobcat operations. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Compactor	Electrocution, Entanglement, Head Injury, Eye Injury, Dust/Fumes	Review and follow the manufacturer's operating instructions. Operation of compactors takes place in a ventilated area. Keep hands and clothing away from moving parts at all times. Ensure the work area is clear of debris. Employees wear P.P.E at all times. Compactor operates on a relatively level grade. Compactor must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis.								
Artic	Crash, Collapse, Injury to driver	Always follow safety rules for Driving Vehicles. Signals must be provided by signalman for lorry driver when reversing. Artic is clamped in place and engine is switched off and handbrake engaged.								
Shredder	Entanglement, Cuts, Wounds, Amputation, Head Injury, Eye Injury, Dust/Fumes, Foot Injury.	Only authorized trained persons are allowed to operate this machine. Maintained in good condition. Operation is by remote control. Emergency stop buttons present. Ensure guards are in place and maintained.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 57 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: BOA Plant			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
		All controls clearly marked. Battery Isolator switch must be removed and emergency stop buttons activated before maintenance work is carried out. Operators must stand well clear of operating mechanisms. Do not touch blades. Operators must wear ear protection if there is a risk of hearing damage. Employees wear P.P.E at all times.								
Stairs	Slip, Trips, Falls. Head Injury, Limb Injury.	Stairs will be constructed to building regulations. All stairs will be fitted with hand rail and non-slip steps. Personnel are not to run or horseplay while climbing/descending stairwells. Personnel are to wear Hard Hats, Safety Shoes(Non-Slip)								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 58 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Refuse Collecting			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Bin Trucks	Entanglement, Crash, Crush, Knocked Down.	<p>Drivers must follow safety rules for Bin Trucks listed above.</p> <p>Always keep a sharp lookout for pedestrians.</p> <p>Only trained and authorized persons are permitted to operate Bin Trucks.</p> <p>Tipping of bin into refuse truck is done automatically – control buttons must be clearly labeled.</p> <p>Emergency stop buttons in place.</p> <p>Do not walk under raised bins.</p> <p>Keep clear of operating area.</p> <p>Camera installed so driver can see operation at back of truck.</p> <p>Regulator installed on back step to prevent driver from driving more than 20 mph with person standing on back step.</p> <p>When standing on step always maintain a firm grip with the handrail.</p> <p>Always ensure that the truck weight capacity is not exceeded.</p>								
Cold/Wet Environment.	Colds, Flues, Ill-Health, Slips, Trips, Falls,	Bin men are provided with water-resistant clothing and all necessary Safety Gear.								
Collecting Compactors	Crash	<p>Always obey speed limits on site.</p> <p>Abide by site safety rules and heed warning signs.</p> <p>Ensure compactor is securely fixed to truck.</p> <p>Ask for help when reversing.</p>								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
 Revision: 0003
 Date: July 2008
 Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
 Page 59 of 64

Area/Dept./Activity: Refuse Collecting			Assessment By: Raymond Mulcahy							
Company Name: Mr. Binman, Luddenmore, Grange, Limerick			Assessment Date: April 2008			Review Date: April 2009				
Hazard	Potential Harm	Current Controls	Risk Rating			Recommended Controls	Person Responsible	Revised Risk		
			L	S	RR			L	S	RR
Tipping Compactors, Trucks, Skips.	Collapse, Fall, Crush, Personal Injury.	Follow manufacturer's guidelines for tipping operations. Never walk/stand under a raised load. Ensure vehicle is on a stable firm ground. Ensure the vehicle will not runaway. Personnel are to wear Hard Hats, Eye Protection, Dust/Fume Masks. Non-slip steel toe capped Safety Shoes								
Bobcat Loading Curtain Trailer.	Crash, Collapse	Bobcat Driver must follow safety rules under Arrangements No.14 & Appendix B above rules Lorry driver to provide signals for Bobcat Driver. Stand well clear of Bobcat operations Ensure lorry wheels are chocked to prevent lorry from moving. Ensure curtains are closed before transporting.								
Shovel Tipping into trailer.	Collapse, Fall, Crash.	Ensure nobody is in trailer compartment before tipping. Lorry driver to provide signals for Loading Shovel Driver. Stand clear of tipping operation. Ensure lorry wheels are chocked to prevent lorry from moving.								



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 60 of 64

13. Personal Protective Equipment

Mr. Binman Ltd has developed a policy on the use of Personal Protective Equipment. The organisation intends to regularly review this policy and to update it as necessary. The review will consider the experiences to date changes in work arrangements and practices. Where risks to employees cannot be avoided by technical means of collective protection or by work organisation, personal protective equipment will be provided.

The personal protective equipment will:

- Be appropriate for risk involved;
- Take account of existing conditions at the place of work, and of requirements and the employee's state of health, and fit the wearer correctly.

P.P.E. provided will comply with relevant European Community Directives, regarding design and manufacture. It will be maintained in good working order and in satisfactory hygienic condition by providing storage, maintenance, repair or replacement.

Where P.P.E. is used, the employee will:

- Be informed of the risks against which the equipment protects him/her;
- Be provided with information on the P.P.E.;
- Be given instruction on the use of the P.P.E.;
- And be provided with training or appropriate demonstration in wearing of such equipment;

Where required the equipment will be given out annually and replaced when worn out. Spare equipment will be maintained on site in the event of loss or damage.

The department manager is the person responsible for completing the assessment, maintaining the equipment and providing instruction and training.

It is the duty of every person issued with PPE to wear and use it.

14. Fire Safety

It is Mr. Binman Ltd's policy to ensure the safety of employees through the implementation of an Emergency Response Plan at each site.

Fire evacuation drills will be held every six months on all sites. All areas have instructions on the action to be taken in the event of activation of the fire alarm and on the discovery of fire.

Dates of drills etc. are logged in each of the facilities Fire and General Register.

The Fire Marshal at each location ensures that all the fire safety measures provided are adhered to. The Fire Warden in charge of any building/unit/area shall report as soon as possible any damage to these fire safety measures.

The Emergency Response Plan is concerned with the proper upkeep of systems and fire safety measures, the provision of information on fire safety measures, and the institution of good housekeeping arrangements.

15. Legal Requirements

Mr. Binman Ltd is committed to fulfilling its statutory obligations. To this end Mr. Binman Ltd complies with the current statutory requirements and envisages an on-going programme of continuous improvement of the company's safety performance.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 61 of 64

16. Training and Instruction

- Mr. Binman Ltd recognises that training and instruction of employees by competent personnel is essential in ensuring the safety and health of the workforce.
- All instruction, training and supervision will be provided in a form, manner as appropriate and in a language that is reasonably likely to be understood by the employee concerned.
- It shall be a condition of employment that all employees participate and complete a basic induction course before starting work at any Mr. Binman Ltd Facility.

16.1. Induction course for employees.

All new employees must receive Safety, Health and Induction Training. This will include information on and an introduction to Mr. Binman Ltd. The following topics will be covered:

- Manual handling.
- Safety Policy and Safety Statement.
- Safety Representative and Safety Committee.
- Policy on Fire Prevention and Emergency Evacuation procedures.
- Welfare facilities (canteen, toilets etc.).
- The location of the First Aid/Medical Centre.
- Smoking Policy.
- Accident reporting procedure.
- Housekeeping.

The induction course will also include an explanation of the duties imposed by the Health and Safety Legislation which affects the individual to include:

- General Duties of Employers.
- General Duties of Employees.

Resources are spent on the provision of training in a variety of areas related to safety and health at work. General Managers are responsible for:

- identifying employees in need of training or refresher courses.
- ensuring employees receive appropriate instruction/training in standard work practices.
- identifying work situations which require instruction/training of employees.

All new equipment will be assessed by a competent person in order to identify any training implications and shall devise appropriate safety arrangements where necessary.

On-site contractors receive appropriate instructions relating to any risks to safety and health which they may encounter during their work activities on Mr. Binman facilities.

16.2. Continuous Safety Health and Welfare Training All Employees

Health & Safety training shall be arranged as required, based on changing employees requirements and as a result of ongoing risk assessments, in respect of:

- Evacuation.
- Use of Fire Extinguishers.
- Manual Handling.
- First Aid.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 62 of 64

- Ergonomic set up VDU workstation.
- Use of specialist work equipment (where required).
- Fire Fighting.
- Spill training
- Chemical handling.

17. Disciplinary Action

- Disciplinary Action will be taken where compliance with Safety and Health rules/regulations cannot be achieved through advice and persuasion.
- Disciplinary procedures will be in line with what is already in place and detailed in employees' contracts of employment and the employee handbook.

18. Emergency Plan

- All Mr. Binman Ltd sites will have prepared an Emergency Response Plan to ensure a co-ordinated site response to all foreseeable dangerous occurrences and emergencies.
- The emergency procedures will be reviewed regularly to ensure that they take account of all changes in processes, equipment, personnel, standards etc.
- Evacuation drills will be carried out every six months so that all employees are familiar with escape routes and the procedures to be followed.
- Responsibility for the organisation of evacuation drills will rest with the Site Fire Marshal.

19. Safety Statement Revision

- Mr. Binman Ltd will, taking into account any risk assessments carried out, review the safety statement where:
 - a) there has been a significant change in the matters to which it refers,
 - b) there is another reason to believe that the safety statement is no longer valid, or
 - c) an inspector in the course of an inspection, investigation, examination, inquiry under section 64 of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005 or otherwise directs that the safety statement be amended within 30 days of the giving of that direction, and following the review, Mr. Binman shall amend the safety statement as appropriate.

20. Monthly Report

- Mr. Binman will prepare or have prepared an monthly Health & Safety Report for inclusion in the companies monthly Board Report.
- Issues arising in the monthly Health & Safety Report will be included in the Goals & Objectives set by the Board of Directors for the coming year.



Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 63 of 64

21. EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Doctor:

Dr. Michael Sheehan

086-857 5693

Dr. Michael Cleary

061-383106

Ambulance:

999/061-301111

Hospitals:

Regional Hospital, Limerick

999/061-301111

Fire Brigade:

999

Gardai:

999 / 061-351102

National Poisons Control/Information Centre:

Beaumont Hospital

01-8379964 / 8379966

Health and Safety Authority:

061-419900

Environmental Protection Agency

053-47120

Limerick County Council:

061-318477

ESB:

061 415 592

Mr. Martin Sheehan Jnr.:

Mobile:

086-2428762

Mr. Martin Sheehan Snr.:

Mobile

086-2548943

Mr. Gerry Gleeson:

Mobile:

086-8503322

Safety Manager: Ray Mulcahy

Mobile:

086 0400469

Environment Manager: Seamus Leahy

Mobile:

086 0455078

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Safety, Health and Welfare Statement

Document: HS002
Revision: 0003
Date: July 2008
Issued by: Ray Mulcahy
Page 64 of 64

DECLARATION

I _____ hereby declare that I have read this Safety Statement and understand the safety policies and procedures.

I am committed to the safety, health and welfare of myself and other persons in the company, and I agree to abide by the procedures and regulations of the safe work practices.

I understand my responsibilities and obligations under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and undertake to co-operate with management and other employees to ensure a safe and healthy workplace.

Signed:

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Appendix V

Species List

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	Latin	Plant List
Trees	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore
	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Ornamental Maple
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Horse Chestnut
	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	Italian Alder
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
	<i>Barbaris sp.</i>	Barberry
	<i>Castanea vesca</i>	Sweet Chestnut
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	Eucalyptus
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly
	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry Laurel
	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry Blossom
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn
<i>Rubus Fruticosus</i>	Bramble	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	European Gorse	
Sedges/rushes	<i>Juncus effuses</i>	Soft Rush
Grasses	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent
	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested Dog's-tail
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's Foot
	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye Grass
	<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass
Herbs	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common Mouse-ear
	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Creeping Thistle
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
	<i>Galium mullugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert
	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	Red Dead Nettle
	<i>Odontites verna</i>	Red Bartsia
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
	<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup
	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Smooth Sow Thistle
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Field Speedwell	
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush Vetch	