Appendix 10
Publications consulted in the course of the study

1. General reference works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, F. &amp; Ryan, M.</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td><em>Reading the Irish Landscape</em>. Town House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O’Kelly, M.J.</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td><em>Early Ireland, an introduction to Irish Prehistory</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cambridge University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitaker, J.</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>forthcoming Archaeological Survey Report: Oweninny II, Bangor Bogs, Co. Mayo</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Archaeology.**

Local histories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knox, Hubert T.</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td><em>The History of the County of Mayo</em>. De Burca, Dublin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Archaeological artefact corpora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eames, E &amp; T Fanning</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td><em>Irish medieval tiles</em>. Dublin: Royal Iris Academy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earwood, C,</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td><em>Domestic wooden artefacts in Britain and Ireland from Neolithic to Viking times</em>. Exeter: University of Exeter Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eogan, G,</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td><em>The hoards of the Irish Later Bronze Age</em>. Dublin: University College Dublin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eogan, G,</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td><em>The accomplished art. Gold and gold working in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze Age (c. 2,300-650 BC)</em>. Oxford: Oxbow Books Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harbison, P,</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Bracers and V-perforated buttons in the Beaker and Food Vessel Cultures of Ireland, <em>Archaeologia Atlantica Research Report, 1</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavanagh, RM,</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>The encrusted urn in Ireland, <em>Proc Roy Ir Acad</em>, <strong>73C</strong>, 507-617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longworth, IH,</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td><em>Collared urns of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland</em>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raftery, B,</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>A catalogue of Irish Iron Age Antiquities. <em>Veröffentlichung des Vorgeschichtlichen Seminars Marburg, Sonderband</em>, <strong>1</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Riordain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 11

Sites & Monuments Record, Archaeological Survey, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (Fig 2)

SMR No.: 018-006
Townland: Rathmorgan
County: Mayo
NGR: 8081 / 32700
Description: Holy Well, Cairn & Standing Stone.
Visited 27/07/95 by PO'D/MW
On 1837 and 1921 maps.
Situated on the ESE slope of a steep mountainous hill. Poor mountainous pasture.
1) Holy Well – natural spring (local information) covered by a massive subrectangular boulder (L 2.69m, dims. 1.3m x 0.27m) which is supported by 3 much smaller stones. There is a small pile of white marble stone on top of the covering stone.
2) Cairn – immediately SSE of the well is a partially peat-covered low circular cairn of small and medium sized white marble stones (diam. 4.3m; max. H 0.5m) tapering to a point. Protruding from the centre of the cairn is a small irregularly shaped apparently uninscribed stone.
3) Standing Stone – immediately WNW of the well is an approx. rectangular upright block (H 1.14m, dims. 0.8m x 0.43m).

SMR No.: 018-007
Townland: Rathmorgan
County: Mayo
NGR: 8087 / 32671
Description: Rath / Enclosure
Visited 27/07/95 by PO'D/MW
On 1837 and 1921 maps.
Situated on the S slope of a steep mountainous hill on poor pastureland. Raised circular area (diam. 29.3m) defined by a low irregular scarp (H 0.6m). At foot of scarp is a berm (W 4m). At the outer edge of the berm is a wide shallow fosse (W 4.2m, max. D 0.4m) with traces of a possible counterscarp bank at its outer lip. From NW=N-S-SW the berm, fosse and...
counterscarp bank have been levelled. Here, the scarp has been modified and incorporated into the field boundary. Original entrance not recognisable.

Sources:

“… low earthen fort, yellow with moss, standing out against the green fields. Old people say that it is the Real Place, i.e. the Rathmorgan from which the townland is named. The local pronunciation is ‘Rah Murrigan’ – one would like to fancy it a memory of the great queen, Medb of the Cattle Forays, but the Glenmassan manuscript confirms the map form as early, before 1238 at the least. The Rath is greatly defaced; a steep bank rises 6ft over the field to the S, but hardly 2ft to the N, being terraced up on the slope. In parts, rude facing masonry of large blocks occurs, and all round the edge a slight depression, over 1ft deep and 8-10ft wide, probably marks where a dry stone rampart capped the revetted earthen bank. The garth is somewhat oval, and is 86ft across N & S, and 69ft E & W. This leaves only a small enclosure if a thick stone rampart girt it, barely 66ft by 49ft at most.

SMR No.: 018-008
Townland: Cloontakilla
County: Mayo
NGR: 8582/32482
Description: Children’s Burial Ground.
Visited 24/04/96 by PO’D/MW
On 1837 and 1921 maps.
Situated atop a hillock on a generally NNW facing hillside. From NW-N-E, where the hillock is bordered by a fast flowing stream, the hillock is high and steep sided. Low grass covered mound of earth and large & medium sized stones (dims. 6.7m NNW-SSE, 4.6m ENE-WSW) ranging in height between 0.5m at SSE and 1.65m at NNW. There are 4 graves to the ENE & SE of the mound. The best preserved of these, at the SE is stone lined (dims. 1m WNW-ESE, 0.7m NNE-SSW).

“In this parish are several old grave yards, some of which contain the ruins of small rude churches of whose history nothing is known or ever will be discovered. One of these is situated in the townland of Cluainte Cille (the Cloons of the Kill or Church) about 11 miles SE of Belmullet… Those little churches are not ancient, as the architectural antiquary will at once pronounce but they are curious monuments to show that the mountainous parts of Erros were inhabited some centuries back.”

SMR No.: 018-010
Townland: Rathmorgan
County: Mayo
NGR: 8212 / 32755
Description: Cairn.

SMR No.: 018-011
Townland: Dereens Island
County: Mayo
NGR: -
Description: Ecclesiastical Remains.
“At the NE end of the island are the ruins of about 6 dwellings of stone and mortar which contained 2 apartments of equal size. At the SW end of the island are ruins of an old church 45ft x 21ft, which had gabled facing E & W. Nearby, approximately 60ft S of the church is a small dwelling, probably for a priest or a religious community.”

SMR No.: 018-013
Townland: Gortmore / Attavally
County: Mayo
NGR: 8379 / 32524
Visited 29/05/96 by PO'D/DS

Description: Architectural Fragments.
The ‘dressed stones’ may originally have been in the church (018-011) or dwellings (018-012).

SMR No.: 018-014
Townland: Carrowmore Lake
County: Mayo
NGR: 8427 / 32573 & 8422 / 32569
“Report on the Possible Crannog Sites in Carrowmore Lake, County Mayo”, Robert Chapple, Erris Survey Office.

Description: Lake Carrowmore is the largest lake in the barony, 1000 hectares in area. By tradition it is one of the oldest in Ireland. There are 27 sites listed by the SMR as possible crannogs. Three in N Carrowmore lake look most archaeologically promising. They were inspected on the 30th July – 2nd August, 1993.

Site A – 100m to the W of Derreens Island and 350m from the lake shore. Small, lightly overgrown, roughly oval island. C. 40m NW-SE, c. 26m NE-SW. The edges of the island slope gently under water. No archaeological remains.

Site B – Above Muingerroon Island, c. 450m to NW of Derreens Island, and c. 280m S of the lake shore. Small circular island. Surface is marshy, heavily overgrown with small trees and dense scrub-bushes, therefore it could not be inspected internally. The surface is composed of natural limestone bedrock. Sides dropped away steeply but no signs of human intervention. Aerial photos showed possible causeway associated with it, but it could not be relocated.

Site C – Muingerroon Island. Small, roughly shaped, c. 50m NE-SW, c. 32m NW-SE, lies c. 320m to NE of Dereens Island. The surface is made of sand and gravel like the bottom of the lake. Interior is lightly wooded with low, weather-beaten trees. Completely natural.

Site D – Gortmore Island. It was decided that this site was too big to be used as a crannog, therefore it was not surveyed.
Site E – Attavally Island. Small, oval shaped island, c. 118m NE-SW, c. 50m NW-SE, lies c. 612m to SE of Gortmore Island, and c. 176m from the lake shore. Interior is flat, except for a small mound or cairn that dominates the centre, measuring c. 3m in height and c. 4-5m in diameter. Constructed from stone and earth. Now grassed over. It is the remains of a trigonometrical station (33ft OD) as shown on the 3rd ed. 1921 OS 6” sheet. Not ancient. Island slopes gently under water. On the SE side the bottom is thick marl mud. 5 – 10m from the shore there are 5 – 10 partially decayed tree-branches imbedded horizontally in the mud. Cannot tell if they are worked in any way. Not placed in any defined order nor do they have a structural function. Aerial photos show a possible causeway, extending from the SSW corner of the island, heading to the nearest part of the shore for approx. 60-80m in SW direction, turning slightly WSW before disappearing from view. On inspection it could be traced for 70m and is 0.7m – 1.5m in width, 0.25 – 0.5m in height, and the sides possess an angle of repose of roughly 45 degrees. Constructed of sand and gravel, like the bottom of the lake. Couldn’t see where it joined the land, but hampered by poor visibility and density of rushes. Existence of the causeway attested locally. Known as the “Roadeen” and was visible just below the lake surface in exceptionally dry summers before the local dam was erected. Chert scraper found 8m S of the island, between the causeway and submerged timbers. 0.75m under water. 40.5mm long x 31mm wide, 6mm thick.

**SMR No.:** 025-00101 (church) & 00102 (midden)
**Townland:** Bunawillin
**County:** Mayo
**NGR:** 7364 / 32482 (church), 7363 / 32477 (midden)
**Description:** Church and Midden.
Visited 25/04/96 by PO’D/MW
There was an old chapel by the sea shore at the end of Joseph Scanlon’s property. The ruins were plainly visible at the end of the last century. Since then the sea has washed away much of the land, so all that is left… are a few stones and the remains of a kitchen midden with an assortment of seashells. A circular stone cup dating from the period prior to 1600AD was found in the sand near the site. Now in National Museum, Dublin.
Named “Doocreeghan” in early maps.

SMR No.: 025-00201 (enclosure) & 00202 (house)
Townland: Muingmore
County: Mayo
NGR: 7557 / 32456
Description: Enclosure.
Situated 7.7m from Muingmor house. Circular area (diam. 12.4m) defined by a low narrow earthen bank (H 0.5m, W 1.6m). No fosse. Original entrance (W 2.5m) at ESE. Interior largely occupied by irregular shaped mound of earth and stone. Otherwise, internal ground level is lower than that of the ground outside. Probably modern structure.

House.
Situated on a prominent rise within an extensive area of peatland. Rectangular house (dims 13.7NNE-SSW, 6.2m WNW-ESE). Outlined by lower portions of walls of drystone masonry (wall thickness 1.1m). The remaining stones are mostly large and medium sized. Entrance (W 1.3m) is at the NNE end of the ESE wall. House divided internally into 2 rooms of unequal size by a WNW-ESE dividing wall. Probably relatively modern.

SMR No.: 025-003
Townland: Muingmore
County: Mayo
NGR: 7588 / 32292
Description: Possible crannog. On 1921 map.
SMR No.: 025-004  
Townland: Doolough  
County: Mayo  
NGR: 7683 / 32194  
Description: Possible crannog. On 1921 map.

SMR No.: 025-005  
Townland: Doolough  
County: Mayo  
NGR: 7737 / 32157  
Description: Possible crannog. On 1838 and 1921 maps.

SMR No.: 026-00101 (burial ground) & 00102 (cist)  
Townland: Tristia  
County: Mayo  
NGR: 7894 / 32309  
Description: Burial Ground.  
Visited 29/05/96 by PO'D/DS  
Situated on SW facing slope. Poor mountainous terrain. Ill defined on ground. Comprised of a series of natural occurring boulders following no particular pattern. Max diam. 16.8m NNE-SSW. NE possible cist burial.  
Cist Burial.  
Situated NE portion of Tristia Children’s Burial Ground. Large irregularly shaped boulder aligned NNW-SSE (max. L 2.05m, W 1.3m, D 0.3m) split into 2 roughly equal portions and resting on number of small stones.

SMR No.: 026-00201  
Townland: Tristia  
County: Mayo  
NGR: 7904 / 32279  
Description: Megalithic Court Tomb.  
Visited 25/04/96 by PO'D/MW  
SMR No.: 026-00202  
Townland: Tristia  
County: Mayo  
NGR: 7893 / 32273
Description: Pre-Bog Walls.
SMR No.: 026-00301 (church)
026-00302 (graveyard)
026-00303 (abbey)

Townland: Kilteany
County: Mayo
NGR: 8222 / 32300

“In the mountains the ruins of the chapels of Kilcummin, Kiltena, and Fahey in Ballycroy show little architectural ornament in their construction, but serve as marks to show that inhabitants existed in their era in these parts, sufficient to support and fill them, though at this day they cannot boast so many houses.”

“In this parish are several old grave yards, some of which contain ruins of small rude churches of whose history nothing is known or will ever be discovered… and a third which contains a rude old church in the townland of Cill Teine, about 9 miles SE of Belmullet.”

“An old church exists at Kilteany, west of Bangor, and it may be the Insula Dori.”

“At Kiltairn, on the banks of the Owenmore, are remains of an ancient abbey, and also of the old parish church.”

Site Visit 29/06/96 by PO’D/DS.
Kilteany Church in Ruins.
Situated on low lying ground, adjacent to stream. Late medieval parish church (ext. dim. 13.95m NE-SW, 6.1m NW-SE, wall thickness 0.9m). Single light round headed NE window, round headed rear arch, wall presses at ground floor level at either end of the E wall. Plain flat headed single light window at NE end of SE wall. Rounded headed doorway with
pointed segmental arch at SW end of SE wall. Most of dressed stone is missing but 2 portions of chamfered jambs are in situ. 2 opposing joist holes in SW end of NW and SE walls and third close to WNW angle. Its counterpart in the SE wall has collapsed. Remains of N-S wall to E of building represents remains of further buildings.

SMR No.: 026-004
Townland: Bangor
County: Mayo
NGR: 8008 / 32328
Description: Megalithic Tomb, unclassified. Visited 23/10/97 by PO'D/MW.

SMR No.: 026-005
Townland: Bangor
County: Mayo
NGR: -
Appendix 12

Topographic Files, Irish Antiquities Division, National Museum of Ireland

The Topographical Files were searched for references to Srahmore, Attavally, Bangor and the surrounding townlands. The following references were found:

**Townland:** Attavally  
**Parish:** Kilcommon  
**Barony:** Erris  
**County:** Mayo  
**Reg. No.:** 1964:68  
**OS Map:** 18, 26  
**Description:** Plough Share of Ard.  
Wooden share, long handle, triangular head. Handle rectangular in cross-section where it joins the head. 75cm from that it becomes circular in cross-section to the end. Handle is broken in 2 parts. Triangular end is flat on one surface; the 2 sides are slightly convex. Found in bog, 6ft deep.

**Townland:** Attavally  
**Parish:** Kilcommon  
**Barony:** Erris  
**County:** Mayo  
**Reg. No.:** 1997:10 (IA/42/94)  
**OS Map:** 89  
**Description:** Chert Scraper.  
Complete end and side of a scraper made from chert. Removed from a platform core with the striking platform and bulb of percussion intact.

**Townland:** Bangor  
**Parish:** Kilcommon  
**Barony:** Erris  
**County:** Mayo  
**Reg. No.:** 1938:8574-5  
**OS Map:** 26  
**Description:** Two wooden vessels found in a bog. One incomplete.
Fig. 2 Site location map.
Fig. 3 Areas 5 & 6. Scale 1/10,000
Fig. 4 Ordnance survey map of Co. Mayo. 1st edition. Sheet 26, published 1839. Scale 1:10,560 reduced by 15%.
Fig. 5 Ordnance survey map of Co. Mayo. 2nd edition. Sheet 26, published 1900. Scale 1:10,560 reduced by 15%.
Fig. 6 Ordnance survey map of Co. Mayo. 3rd edition. Sheet 26, published 1921. Scale 1:10,560 reduced by 15%.
Peat Repository

Waste Licence No.?

Environmental Management System

Draft
## Contents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 ERP</td>
<td>Emergency Response Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 ERP</td>
<td>Oil Spill Clean-up Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 ERP</td>
<td>General Fire/Explosion Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 SCP</td>
<td>Silt Control Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 SPIP</td>
<td>Silt Pond-Outfall-River Inspection Procedure.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 SPMP</td>
<td>Silt Pond Maintenance Procedure.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 ODLP</td>
<td>Oil/Diesel Loading Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0 DHP</td>
<td>Dust Handling Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0 RNCP</td>
<td>Road Network Cleaning Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0 EMP</td>
<td>Environmental Monitoring Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0 WDP</td>
<td>Waste Disposal Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0 CSSP</td>
<td>Composite Sampler Service Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Response Procedure (ERP 1.0)

Purpose:

The purpose of this programme is to define appropriate procedures in response to potential emergency situations occurring at the site including Environmental accidents and/or emergencies.

Definitions:

Environmental Emergency Response Team: Site Manager, Environmental Co-ordinator, and any other person or persons co-opted by the aforementioned individuals for the specific emergency.

References:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ERP 1.1</td>
<td>Oil Spill Clean Up Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP 1.2</td>
<td>General Fire/Explosion Procedure</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Procedure:

1. Should an emergency situation occur, appropriate Environmental Emergency Response Procedures, ERP 2.0 to ERP 3.0, which detail each emergency situation and the proposed response should this emergency occur are prepared.

2. Each Environmental Response Procedure is completed with reference to potential emergency situations. The response documented within the Environmental Emergency Response Procedure reflects the likelihood of the situation occurring and the associated potential environmental impacts of this occurrence.
3. On a Monthly basis the appointed member of the Environmental Emergency Response Team checks all emergency response equipment to ensure that it is provided in agreed quantities and in suitable working order. Any discrepancies shall be reported at once to the General Manager and his/her environmental deputy.

5. Following an emergency, details of the incident shall be recorded on the Environmental Incident Investigation Form (EPF3.1) located within the Environmental Incident Investigation and Reporting Procedure (Environmental Procedure EP 3.0). Following this the Environmental Corrective and Preventive Action Procedure (EP 2.0) shall be implemented accordingly, to introduce a corrective and preventive action.

6. In the event of the following incidents occurring, records shall be maintained and the EPA shall be notified by telephone and facsimile as soon as possible and not later than 10.00am the following working day after the occurrence of the incident. Local Authority, Duchas and the North Eastern Regional Fisheries Board shall also be notified in the event of any incident which relates to discharges to surface water.

- any emission which results in the contravention of any relevant standard, including any standard for any environmental medium, or any relevant emission limit value, prescribed under any relevant enactment,

- any emissions that does not meet with the requirements of Waste Licence No. ?

- any occurrence with the potential for environmental pollution,

- any emergency.

The written record shall be submitted to the Agency as soon as practicable and in any case within five working days after the occurrence of any incident.

Should any further actions be taken after the date of written notification, as a result of any incident occurring, a written report shall be forwarded of those actions to the Agency as soon as practicable and no later than ten days after the initiation of those actions.
Purpose:

This procedure details the steps to be taken when dealing with an oil/diesel/petrol substance spill on site. It is required in order to:

- Protect Employees
- Protect the Environment
- Prevent Fugitive Emissions

This procedure should be followed for all large and massive spills, which may occur.

Definitions:

Small Spill: Greater than 5 litres and less than 250 litres
Large Spill: Greater than 250 litres.

Responsibility:

General staff and contractors of Bord na Móna, Energy Limited, are responsible for being aware of the procedure and their responsibilities/requirements/obligations.

Procedure:

1. Ensure all diesel/oils are handled (loaded, unloaded and moved) by a competent person using the correct procedure. Appropriate precautions should be taken at all times to minimise the risk of accidental spillage.

2. In the event of a spillage occurring the Site Manager or his/her environmental deputy in consultation with the Bog Foreman shall initially investigate the following issues:
   - How long has it been since the incident occurred?
• Consult the relevant data sheets (Material Safety Data Sheets or otherwise) for the method of spill containment and fire control of the affected material.

3. The spill must be assessed immediately by the Env. Coordinator/Site Foreman for potential risks to health and safety of employees, and the potential Environmental consequences.

4. If there is a risk of explosion, all personnel in the area must be evacuated from the area.

5. The spill should be sourced, isolated, and contained with polystyrene booms or dry peat (moisture content of 10%)

6. All effort should be made to prevent the spill from entering a storm drain or the nearest outfall.

7. If the spillage emanated from a drum, it is positioned so that the ruptured section is in upwards direction, thereby preventing further leakage.

8. Use shovels, brushes or a machine to sweep the spilled material in to drums.

9. Start on the outside and work in towards the centre of the spill.

10. Do not mix different types of waste.

11. Drum the waste and seal the container or bag and double bag

12. Label the waste with the destination name, appropriate hazard label and name of waste, giving as much information as possible on contents, plus concentrations of constituents if applicable etc.

13. If the spill occurred due to a damaged drum, place the ruptured drum into a salvage drum container, until disposal is arranged.

14. Once the spill has been contained, a suitable absorbent, (dry peat), to soak the spillage must be applied.

15. All possible ignition sources such as electrical equipment, naked lights, machinery etc should be removed from the area. Any combustibles in the spill area should be removed.

15. Follow-up action measures taken must include the implementation of appropriate remedial work to prevent such a spillage incident reoccurring in future.

16. The Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Fisheries Board, and Local
Authority Personnel are contacted by the General Manager or his/her environmental deputy, in the event of any incident occurring, paying due regard to Conditions 4 and using the Environmental Notification Form (EF3.2). Following an emergency, details of the incident shall be recorded on the Environmental Incident Investigation Form (EPF3.1) located within the Environmental Incident Investigation and Reporting Procedure (Environmental Procedure EP 3.0). Following the environmental incident investigation appropriate procedures shall be implemented accordingly i.e. Environmental Non-Compliance Procedure (EP 1.0) and the Environmental Corrective Action Procedure (EP 2.0).

A shortened version for posting at the Site is attached on the following page.
EMERGENCY PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF OIL SPILLAGE

Inform Site Manager

General Manager to inform EPA & Local Authority

Block outfall at nearest point

Establish cause and prevent further leakage

Inspect outfall downstream

Inspect receiving water (River/Stream/Lake)

Establish limit of spillage

Install booms in the outfall

Use dry peat (preferably 10% M.C.) to clean up

Arrange remedial work to prevent future occurrences

Requirements: Map of drainage system
Stock of polystyrene booms
Stock of dry peat (10% M.C.)
Purpose:
A procedure to deal with fire/explosion emergencies is required for the following reasons:

- To protect Employees.
- To protect the Environment.
- To prevent Fugitive emissions.

Responsibility:
General staff and contractors of Bord na Móna, Energy Limited, are responsible for being aware of the procedure and their responsibilities/requirements/obligations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

1. The Site Manager will delegate a member of his staff to be responsible for all aspects of fire safety.

2. All fire equipment not deployed should be stored in a warm dry fire depot.

3. The Manager should specify certain persons who would be contacted in the event of a fire.

4. A formal report on fires involving people, stocks, buildings or equipment should be reported to the Safety Officer via form (Appendix III).
5. Formal records of all inspections and test of fire equipment should be maintained.

6. There should be a system of re-charging of extinguishers after usage. This system should include a method of delivering extinguishers to re-charge point.

7. A reserve water supply capable of dealing with any fire emergency on site, shall be maintained.

8. Fire wagon or fire depot contents should be listed in (Appendix IV).

9. A suitable vehicle capable of transporting all fire equipment during a fire emergency should be available and well maintained at all times.

10. Smoking should only be allowed in designated areas.

11. Fire Equipment should not be used for any other purposes and should be serviceable at all times.

12. As a matter of urgency all fire alarm systems should be completed and maintained to comply with Section 27B of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 1989.

13. Storage or usage of all flammable oil solvents or gases should be in accordance with I.S. 644 1983 and I.S. 3213 1987.

14. Warning notices should be kept in good condition and must be strictly observed at all times.

15. All electrical appliances and welding plants should be switched off when not in use. Gas bottles should be turned off when not used.

16. Where there is a clearly recognised fire danger, extinguishers shall be deployed as a first means of defence.

17. All lorries, vans, locos and other machines working in a dusty environment should have a suitable fire extinguisher(s) mounted in a convenient position. (Appendix V).

18. Details of all local fire authorities should be displayed at various points throughout the Works.

19. The annual service contract for all fire equipment should be continued.

RECOMMENDATIONS
BOG AREAS

1. Roadside signs should be erected in prominent positions and be maintained. They should only be erected during the months of fire dangers.

2. Notices of fire prevention should be located at strategic points to be decided by local management. See Appendix (I and II).

3. All machines must be washed down and cabs cleaned out on a regular basis to minimise the risk of fire. Particular care should be taken with production and loading machinery.

4. Cylinders of gas should be mounted outside of machine cabs and tea centres at all times.

5. A 4.5 kg. powder extinguisher should be mounted in all tea centres.
RECOMMENDATIONS

WORKSHOPS, STORES

1. Petrol and other oils (unless they are stored in non-flammable containers to BS 3475) should only be stored in designated oil stores.

2. Batteries should not be charged in working areas unless suitable protection in provided.

3. Flash-back arrestors should be fitted to all oxy-acetylene equipment.
   a) Oxygen cylinders should be stored separately to fuel gas cylinders.
   b) Oxygen and fuel gas cylinders, if stored out of doors, should be protected from sunlight.
   b) All cylinder heads should be kept free of oil and grease.

4. Flame retardant overalls should be worn by all personnel exposed to heat or sparks.

5. Clearways to fire exits and means of escape should be unobstructed at all times.
RECOMMENDATIONS

OFFICES AND CANTEENS

1. Each canteen should be equipped with a fire blanket & fire extinguisher.
2. There should be at least one fire point in all office premises.
TRAINING

All personnel working on the Site shall be given training in the following areas for fires:

- The correct use of fire extinguishers. This training will be carried out on an annual basis.
- The correct use of the fire tractor and its equipment.
- The fire emergency plan.
- Precautionary measures to minimise the risk of fire.
APPENDIX (I)

BORD NA MONA

INSTRUCTION TO EMPLOYEES REGARDING FIRE DANGERS

There is always danger of disastrous fires occurring on the bog unless great care is taken by everybody. This danger is very great during fine weather. You can do your part by obeying these few simple rules:

DON'T  throw away burning matches or cigarette ends. Make sure that they are properly extinguished first.

DO  remember that big fires have small beginnings.

DO  put out fires yourself if you can.

DO  report them immediately to your supervisor if you can’t

DO  remember that big fires can be prevented and that you can play a big part in their prevention.

________________________________________

Follow these instructions carefully.

Remember that fires may cause personal injury.

________________________________________
APPENDIX (II)

BORD NA MONA

FIRE WARNING

1. Don’t leave unattended fires.

2. Ensure that all fires are extinguished before leaving bog.

3. Do not burn gorse or heather in this area during the period beginning on the 15th day of April and ending on the 31st day of August in any year. (Ref: Wildlife Act 1976, Ch. 4 Sect. 40).

4. Don’t throw away lighting cigarette ends or matches.

5. Report any fires immediately to local fire authority.
APPENDIX (III)

FIRE REPORT FORM

Works: ___________________________ Date: __________

Date of Fire: ________________________________

Day: ___________________________ Time: __________

Location: _______________________________

Machine No. and Type: _______________________________

Description of Fire: ____________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

Fire Equipment Available: __________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

Injury to Personnel: ________________________________________________

Estimated Cost of Damage: __________________________________________

Was Fire Brigade Called? _________ Which Brigade? ____________

Who Called Brigade? ____________________ Time: __________

Was Fire Crew Called? _____________________________________________

Was Hot Work permit Used? __________________________________________

Cause of Fire (Suspected): __________________________________________

Recommendations to Prevent Re-occurrence: __________________________

_____________________________________________________________________

COPY TO BE SENT TO SAFETY OFFICER
## APPENDIX (IV)
### FIRE WAGON CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 Gal. Petrol Drum’s of Petrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Hoses (75’ Lengths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hose Nozzles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Shovels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Helmets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hose Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5 Gal. Diesel Drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suction Hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blank Cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hydrant Key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Baskets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spanners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hose Adapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9 Hole Bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stand Pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Flash Lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goggles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Breathing Apparatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Beacons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Stretcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Extinguisher’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Aid Kit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foam Making Machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Manually Mobile Angus Fire Pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Drums of Foam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For inspection purposes only. Consent of copyright owner required for any other use.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Machine Type</th>
<th>Size of Ext.</th>
<th>No. of Ext.</th>
<th>Type of Ext.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tractors up to 100 HP</td>
<td>4.5 Kg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors over 100 HP</td>
<td>9 Kg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Ridger</td>
<td>9 Kg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvester Types 6,7</td>
<td>4.5 Kg.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulldozers</td>
<td>4.5 Kg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavators</td>
<td>4.5 Kg.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locomotives</td>
<td>4.5 Kg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ABC Dry Powder or Foam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteens</td>
<td>1.5 Kg. or Fire Blanket</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>BCF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Silt Control Procedure

1. Purpose
   The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the protection of the environment by way of
control, limitation, treatment and monitoring of emissions.

2. Scope
   The scope of this procedure covers all of the Peat Repository Site.

3. Responsibility
   The implementation of the Silt Control Procedure is the responsibility of the Site Foreman.

4. Procedure
   1. Agree detailed drainage plan with Site Foreman and put plan on paper.
   2. Silt ponds and associated bypasses will be properly maintained and cleaned, as
      Inspections dictate. Ensure bypass is open and silt pond isolated during cleaning
      operation.
   3. If no bypass is possible, close off silt pond and clean, preferably during dry period.
   4. Inform Site Foreman of silt pond cleaning and ensure recording of same.
   5. Clean outfalls starting upstream.
   6. Review drainage plan with Area Bog Foreman a minimum of once per month.
   7. Ensure that all machines are properly guarded and safe working procedures are
      followed at all times.
   8. The silt pond will be cleaned in accordance with the attached Silt Pond Maintenance
      Procedure.
Silt Pond/Outfall/River Inspection Procedure

1. Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to provide for visual inspection of all the ponds, outfalls & rivers draining the site, on a Weekly basis. From this, the de-silting roster will be planned.

2. Scope
The scope of this procedure covers all silt ponds on the site.

3. Responsibility
It is the responsibility of the Site Foreman to ensure all silt ponds are inspected on a Weekly basis and that these inspections are returned and filed in the works office.

4. Procedure

1. Record the Silt Pond identification number on the Inspection Log (see attached)

2. Inspect the full length of the Silt Pond including inlets and outlet.

3. Tick the appropriate box on the Inspection Log to indicate the condition of the pond.

4. For ponds in series, the final pond will be clean at all times.

5. If the pond requires cleaning in the following fortnight, contact Site Manager and arrange for cleaning.

6. Record the date of cleaning on the inspection form.

7. Inspect the Outfall from the silt pond to the receiving water (River) and record any observations.

8. Inspect the River, at least 100 metres upstream and downstream of the discharge point and record any observations.
# Silt Pond- Outfall -River (SPI)

## Weekly Inspection (Monthly Record Sheet)

**Site:**

**Waste Licence no.:**

## Silt Pond

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Silt Pond no.</th>
<th>Checked By</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Full</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Date Cleaned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>3/4 full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Comments

**Date** | **Comments** | **Date Cleaned**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## River Inspection

**Date** | **Comments**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SILT POND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE

1. If the silt pond system has a by-pass channel or a stand-by pond then the drainage should be diverted through these. If not then the inlet to the pond should be blocked for the duration of the maintenance, while protecting stocks.

2. If the outlet from the pond has a weir then the level should be lowered so as to de-water the silt. If not, then the outlet pipe should be blocked.

3. The pond should be cleaned from the inlet to the outlet either from one side if the width allows or from both sides, if not.

4. The silt should be deposited as far back from the silt pond as possible with the excavator, or additionally with the aid of a dozer if space is limited.

5. A Peat Bund should be left between the pond and the excavated silt so as to stop particularly wet peat from flowing back into the pond.

6. When the pond has been cleaned the inlet should be unblocked and the pond allowed to fill before removing the outlet blockage.

7. If the drainage was diverted during the maintenance, then it should be redirected back into the pond.

8. If there are signs of peat silt deposited upstream or downstream of the pond, in the outfall, then they should also be cleaned, starting upstream. A barrier should be installed during this operation.

9. Records should be kept of all pond maintenance.
Oil/Diesel Loading Procedure

1. Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to ensure that the company will take all the necessary steps to protect the environment from accidental spillage’s arising from refuelling of machines on site.

2. Scope
The scope of this procedure covers the following diesel & oil loading/unloading operations

- External delivery of oil/diesel from the supplier to a fixed, double skinned tank on site.

- Internal refuelling of machines from the fixed oil/diesel tanks.

3. Responsibility
It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure all personnel and contractors associated with and involved in handling oil/diesels are made aware of this procedure and adhere to it in their day to day operations.

4. Procedure

**External delivery from oil/diesel supplier.**

1. The oil/diesel supplier must have an adequate spill clean-up kit on board the tanker in the event of a spillage.

2. The operator of the tanker must be present at all times while the delivery of the oil/diesel takes place.

3. A Bord na Mona employee must be present to supervise the delivery of the fuel.

4. The operator must be made aware of the location of Bord na Mona’s spill kits/dry peat.
Internal refuelling of machines from fixed oil/diesel tanks.

1. The operator of the machine, should be present at the re-fuelling nozzle at all times during the re-fuelling.

2. The re-fuelling hose should be returned to the correct position on the tank once finished.

3. All barrels on their sides, should contain a drip-tray.

4. The tank shall contain a spill kit/dry peat, in the event of an oil/diesel spill.

5. The Site Manager/Foreman/Environmental Co-ordinator should be notified at once, of any accidental oil/diesel spillage’s during re-fuelling.

6. All empty barrels, being returned to the works, should be returned to the area labelled as empties.

7. All leaks, wear and tear and mechanical difficulties should be reported to the Site foreman.

8. Any incidents involving oil/diesel spillage’s shall be reported to the EPA within ten days. A Corrective Action Report Form will be included.
Dust Handling Procedure

1. Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the protection of the environment by reducing dust blow during transport operations at the site. This will be achieved by adopting a Dust Handling Procedure.

2. Scope
The scope of this procedure covers the entire road and bog transport network within the site and any roads servicing the site being used for peat transport.

3. Responsibility
The implementation of the Dust Handling Procedure is the responsibility of the Site Foreman.

Procedure

1. Meteorological Records are maintained at the Oweninny Works Office.

2. If during any particular day, it is felt that the weather conditions are such that they may cause dust blow off the internal road/bog network or that the wind speed is approaching 39 Kilometres/Hr, the daily meteorological records are checked at the Oweninny Office.

3. If the wind speed observations at Oweninny or those from Met Eireann show that the wind speed may exceed the Trigger Level (39 Kilometre’s/Hr), a tractor and bouser will be deployed to dampen down all road surfaces.

4. Other than this, if dust is observed blowing off the roads from traffic, and is causing a nuisance, the bouser will be deployed to maintain a wet surface.

5. All other public roads used for peat transport will be monitored and the same procedure put in-place if required.
**Road Network Cleaning Procedure**

1. **Purpose**
   The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the maintenance of the road network in and around the site, which is used for peat delivery.

2. **Scope**
   The scope of this procedure covers all roads as highlighted on the attached site map.

3. **Responsibility**
   The implementation of the Road Network Cleaning Procedure is the responsibility of the Site Foreman.

**Procedure**

1. A tractor and road sweeper will be on standby, on-site for all road sweeping operations.

2. All roads used in connection with peat delivery operations will be inspected on a daily basis for peat debris, which may cause a nuisance to other road users.

3. Any road haulage operators will report any spillage’s to the Site Foreman.

4. Where a road requires cleaning, the tractor and sweeper will be deployed to remove any debris to the roadside.

5. In addition to this, where dry conditions occur, causing problems with dust from road haulage of the peat, the dust dampening bouser will be used as per the Dust Handling Procedure (7.0 DHP).
Environmental Monitoring Procedure

1. **Purpose**
   The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the protection of the environment by inspecting all potential and actual surface water discharges from the site. Discharges from the peat deposition area are dealt with under the Silt Pond/Outfall/River Inspection Procedure (3.0 SPIP).

2. **Scope**
   The scope of this procedure covers all run-off from the peat reception, oil refuelling tank, carpark, and canteen/office areas.

3. **Responsibility**
   The implementation of the Environmental Monitoring Procedure is the responsibility of the Site Foreman.

   **Procedure.**

   1. All oil-traps/interceptors will be inspected on a weekly basis using the attached log.

   2. Discharges from the Oil-traps/Interceptors will be sampled on a monthly basis and samples sent to Bord na Mona Environmental Ltd for analysis for COD (mg/l).

   3. Based on the weekly visual inspection and COD results from the lab, the interceptor will be cleaned using an appropriate contractor.

   4. The oil refuelling area will also be checked for oil/diesel spillages and any faults with equipment will be reported using the Corrective Action Report Form.
## Works:

### Waste Licence no.:

### Surface & Groundwater Protection (YIL)

#### Weekly Inspections – Monthly Record Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>CHECKED BY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Oil Traps/Interceptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>CHECKED BY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Surface Water Discharges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>CHECKED BY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Waste Disposal Procedure

1. Purpose
   The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the protection of the environment by providing for the documented on-site classification, labelling, segregation, storage and control of Hazardous & Non-hazardous waste generated on site by Bord na Mona Energy Ltd.

2. Scope
   The scope of this procedure covers all of the site.

3. Responsibility
   The implementation of the Waste Disposal Procedure is the responsibility of the Site Manager and/or the Environmental Co-ordinator.

4. Relevant Documentation
   Waste Management Regulations 1998
   Waste Management (Transfrontier Shipment of Waste) Regulations, 1998
   European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous Waste List January 2002

5. Procedure

   1. All wastes generated on site will be collected in appropriate containers for recycling or disposal.

   2. A full inventory of all wastes generated will be maintained, with receipts from contractors.

   3. Only Licensed Contractors will be engaged to handle the waste.

   4. It is proposed to handle the waste as follows:

      Waste Oil – Atlas Oil/suitably licensed contractor via Oweninny Works

      Waste Oil Filters - Atlas Oil/or suitably licensed contractor via Oweninny Works.
Batteries – Returnbatt/suitable licensed contractor via Oweninny Works.

Canteen/Office Waste – Local Licensed Contractor

Barrels/Drums – Return to supplier/Metal recycler via Oweninny Works.

5. All wastes will be designated either Hazardous of Non-hazardous and assigned the appropriate EWC code.
Composite Sampler Service Procedure

1. Purpose
The purpose of this procedure is to provide for the efficient, uniform and representative weekly servicing of the Composite Sampler in accordance with the requirements of Waste Licence No. ??

2. Scope
The scope of this procedure covers all Composite Samplers on-site.

3. Responsibility
The servicing of the Composite Sampler is the responsibility of the Environmental Coordinator or an individual appointed by the Site Manager.

4. Procedure

4.1 The sampler is visited once a week to remove samples and replace with clean empty bottles.

4.2 The sampler cover is removed and the programme is stopped.

4.3 The top of the sampler is removed, the securing ring removed, and the 7 x 2 litre composite samples are extracted from the sampler. The 8 bottle i.e. the one being filled on the day of servicing, is placed in position 1.

4.4 A cap is placed on the composite sample and it is gently agitated to provide a representative sample. The plastic sample bottle is rinsed before filling from the 2litre composite bottle. Where a sample volume is below the required volumes as set out below, the flow should be reduced so as to provide sufficient volumes in the next week.

- A minimum of 500mls in a plastic container is required for the daily composite samples for Total Solids and Total Suspended Solids analysis.
- A minimum of 1 litre of sample in a plastic container is required for the full suite of analysis on the composite samples. If no sample has been...
collected for the day receiving the full suite of analysis, then a grab sample should be taken.

4.5 All of the 2 litre composite sample bottles are rinsed/cleaned and returned to the sampler, the securing ring and sampler cover replaced.

4.6 Each sample bottle for transportation to the Lab, is labeled with the following information provided:

- **Waste License No:**
- **Sample ID:** (Composite sample SW?)
- **Client:** (Bord na Mona Energy Ltd)
- **Sampling Date & Time:** Date the composite sample was taken

4.7 In addition to this a chain of Custody must be filled in. This will give the details of the sample, the analysis required, the sampler, transporter, and will be signed in by personnel from the lab.
A copy is attached.

4.8 The sampler must then be restarted, by running the programme.

4.9 Before leaving the site, the velocity probe in the pipe should be checked for debris & scum build up, as this reduces the performance of the flow meter. The suction head should also be checked for accumulated dirt/peat.

4.10 Samples must be delivered to the laboratory ASAP after sampling, at least, 24 hrs. after taking the samples.