


Donegal County Council


The Common, Lifford, Co
Donegal


Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan

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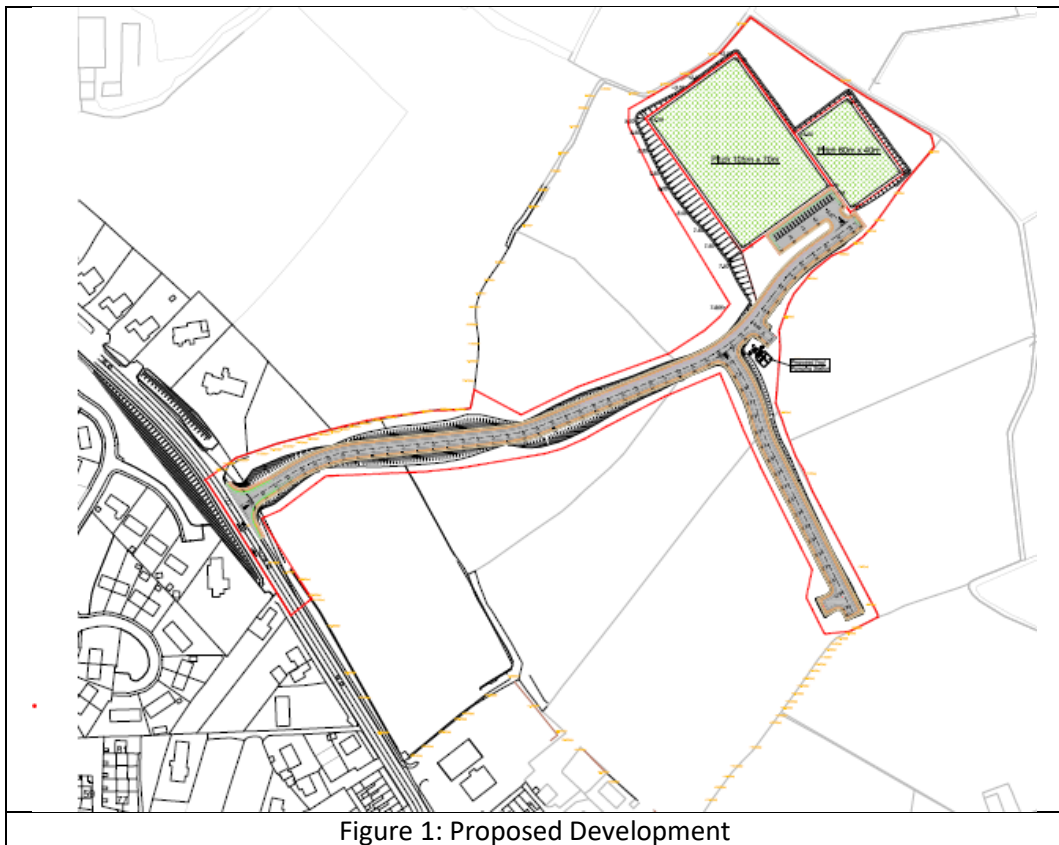
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1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

This Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared by Carlin Planning limited to support Donegal County Councils application for consent for the proposed recreational facility and enabling infrastructure works to include a wastewater pumping station and 720m of access roadway.(hereafter referred to as 'the proposed development'). The proposed development comprises the following:

- a. Proposed recreational facility to include two sports pitches (one at 7350sqm one at 2400sqm) with associated floodlighting and car parking.
- b. Enabling infrastructure works to include a wastewater pumping station and 720m of access roadway. The roads infrastructure includes the provision of roadway, footpaths, cycleways, associated street lighting, storm drainage and a proposed new access onto the N14 National Primary Road, including the provision of a right-hand turning lane



1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Outline CEMP is to provide a framework that outlines how Donegal County Council and any contractor appointed will manage and where practicable

minimise negative environmental effects during the construction of the proposed development. Construction is considered to include all site preparation, enabling works, demolition, materials delivery, materials and waste removal, construction activities and associated engineering works.

This Outline CEMP identifies the minimum requirements with regard to the appropriate mitigation, monitoring, inspection and reporting mechanisms that need to be implemented throughout construction. Compliance with this Outline CEMP does not absolve the contractor or its sub-contractors from compliance with all legislation and bylaws relating to their construction activities.

This Outline CEMP has been produced as part of the application for consent to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and the Natura Impact Statement (NIS) that has been prepared for the proposed development.

It is intended that this Outline CEMP would be expanded and updated prior to the commencement of any construction activities on site. Donegal County Council, in line with its policy, is likely to procure this proposed development using a Design and Build contract.

Following appointment, the contractor will be required to develop more specific Method Statements and submit a more detailed (bespoke, contract-specific) CEMP that is cognisant of the proposed construction activities, equipment and plant usage and environmental monitoring plan for the proposed development.

This Outline CEMP should not be considered a detailed Construction Method Statement as it would be the responsibility of the contractor, appointed to undertake the individual works, in association with Donegal County Council, to implement appropriate procedures and progress this documentation prior to commencement of construction.

This Outline CEMP outlines the range of potential types of construction methods, plant and equipment which may be used by any contractor appointed in order to enable their impacts to be assessed for the purposes of the Board's environmental impact assessment and appropriate assessment prior to determining whether to grant planning permission

1.3 Structure

This Outline CEMP has been structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an introduction to the proposed development and outlines the objective of the CEMP.
- Section 2 outlines management, including training, communications, monitoring, record keeping, etc.
- Section 3 sets out the operational control requirements and procedures to be employed during construction to manage environmental aspects; and also describes measures to be implemented to minimise likely significant negative effects, as far as practicable, during the construction of the proposed development.
- Section 4 outlines emergency response requirements and procedures.
- Section 5 sets out requirements for site demobilisation

This outline CEMP is considered a 'live' document that will be reviewed and revised regularly as construction progresses. The process for update, review, and approval of the CEMP must be documented in the detailed CEMP to ensure that all revisions can be easily understood, applied and updated by Donegal County Council and the contractor throughout construction.

It is expected that amendments to the CEMP may be necessary to reflect inter alia changes in the project scope, contract scheduling, contractor appointments, environmental management policies, practices or regulations, and developments on the site. These reviews and updates are necessary to ensure that environmental performance is subject to continual improvement and that best practice is implemented throughout construction.

1.4 Supporting Documents

Associated project-related documents that are relevant to developing this oCEMP include:

- Natura Impact Statement (NIS) supporting the Planning Application, with particular regard to Mitigation Measures
- Invasive Non-Native Species Management Plan (INNS) supporting the Planning Application, with particular regard to Mitigation Measures
- All Design Drawings and Construction Plans included within the Planning Application

2 Environmental Management

2.1 Environmental Policy

The environmental policy of this project is to carry out the works in full compliance with all applicable environmental regulations, Irish Water regulations and any other requirements that are specified in this document. Prevention of pollution from activities through a system of operational controls that include written instructions and staff training appropriate to the environmental requirements of their work. Implementing this environmental policy shall be undertaken through the successful operation of the Outline CEMP.

2.2 Training Awareness and Competence

Site staff shall be competent to perform tasks that have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact. Competence is defined in terms of appropriate education, training and experience. Environmental awareness and training will be achieved by:

- Site induction, including relevant environmental issues.
- Environmental posters and site notices.
- Method statements and risk assessment briefings.
- Toolbox talks, including instruction on incident response procedures.
- Key project specific environmental issues briefings.
-

All managers and supervisors will be briefed on the CEMP.

Method statements shall be prepared for specific activities prior to the works commencing and shall include environmental protection and mitigation measures and emergency preparedness appropriate to the activity covered. The contractor's environmental ecologist shall review key method statements prior to their issue. Method Statement briefings will be given before personnel carry out key activities for the first time.

2.3 Communication

The Outline CEMP will be distributed to the project team, including sub-contractors, to ensure that the environmental requirements are communicated effectively. Key activities and environmentally sensitive operations shall also be briefed to staff and Contractors. Project, client and company environmental policies, where available, will be displayed on site.

The Contractor will define procedures for internal and external communication. The client may require that any communication with external parties such as environmental regulators or the public is undertaken through a nominated representative.

The agreed Outline CEMP may be published on the project website.

- During the construction phase, internal communication will include regular progress meetings, which shall cover:
 - Training undertaken;
 - Progress report;
 - Inspections, audits and non-conformance;
 - Complaints received;
 - Visits by external bodies and the outcome or feedback from such visits; Objective/target achievement, including reporting on environmental performance.

External communication, including letter drops or meetings, and liaison with statutory authorities shall be overseen by the Client Project Manager.

2.4 Monitoring, Audit and Inspections

Periodic inspections by the Contractor shall address environmental issues including dust, litter, noise, traffic, surface water, waste management and general housekeeping.

An inspection audit of the construction site shall be carried out. Environmental aspects of this audit shall be documented. The frequency of these audits (weekly/ monthly/other) will be based on the nature of Contractor activity.

2.5 Keeping of Records

The Construction Manager shall ensure that fully detailed records are maintained of any 'incident/event' likely to cause non-compliance and / or harm to the environment. Environmental Incidents/Near Miss Reports will be reported and recorded.

Complaints and follow up actions on the construction site will be managed by the construction management team and the Contractor shall ensure that all complaints are recorded according to requirements.

The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that a full record and copy of all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) pertaining to their works is kept on file and up to date in their site offices.

The Contractor's construction management team shall be responsible for monitoring the movement and treatment of all waste during the construction phase of the project. Monitoring will be carried out to record the nature, quantities and off-site destination of wastes.

2.6 Non-Conformance and Corrective and Preventative Action

Procedures for addressing non-conformance and corrective actions are to be provided. These may include, for example:

- A Non-Conformance Report (NCR) that will be raised to record any environmental incident and work that has not been carried out in accordance with the CEMP or Method Statement.
- A Corrective Action Report (CAR) that will be raised where a deficiency is identified as a result of monitoring, inspection, surveillance and valid complaints.

Any actions identified shall nominate an owner to follow through the action to be taken, along with a specified timescale for it to be closed out.

2.7 Incident Preparedness and Response

The likelihood of an incident can be minimised by effective planning through development of Emergency Response Procedures (see Section 4 of this document). These procedures will identify the on-site risks and appropriate responses. Suitable equipment, such as spill kits, oil booms and absorbent material, shall be held at appropriate locations on site. Effective pollution incident response procedures rely on the following elements:

- Identification of all possible emergency scenarios;
- Effective planning, e.g. availability of booms, spills kits at appropriate locations;
- Identification of receptors/pathways (e.g. surface water drains);
- Identification and dissemination of contact numbers;
- Definition of site-based staff responsibilities;
- Appropriate site-based staff training;
- Exercise of incident scenarios – spill drills;
- Availability of suitable spill kits at appropriate locations on the site; and
- Implement lessons learnt from previous incidents.

All appropriate site staff will be made aware of the company's site emergency procedure(s) (e.g. spillage, leakage, fire, explosion and flooding). They will be made aware that drain covers and spill kits are available and training will be provided to ensure that staff know how to use the available equipment.

3 Operational Control Requirements and Procedures

3.1 Site Establishment

3.1.1 Access

The Contractor will define the method of delivery/removal of material and plant from the sites, including the identification of access routes for deliveries and personnel. These routes are to be clearly signed. No machinery is to enter lands not within the site and no unauthorised personnel are to be allowed access the construction site.

3.1.2 House Keeping

A 'good housekeeping' policy shall be adopted across the site. This will include the following requirements:

- No fires on site;
- Considerate behaviour of all site staff, including on the local roads;
- Removal of food waste and other rubbish at frequent intervals;
- Site access roads shall be regularly cleaned and maintained as appropriate. Hard surface road shall be swept to remove mud and aggregate material from their surface as a result of the development. Any un-surfaced roads shall be restricted to essential site traffic only. Furthermore, any road in the vicinity of the development that has the potential to give rise to dust must be regularly watered, as appropriate, during extended dry and/or windy conditions;
- Temporary portable toilet facilities shall be provided for staff during the construction period. These units will be maintained regularly, and the waste disposed of by an appropriate contractor;
- Any fuel stored on site shall be stored in double skinned, bunded containers and shall be located in a designated work compound;
- Temporary site offices shall be provided for staff during the construction period. These units are to be maintained regularly.

3.2 Waste Management

All waste generated during construction will be appropriately managed and disposed of or re-used offsite in accordance with the waste hierarchy and relevant waste management guidance and legislation.

A Construction and Demolition Waste Management Plan (CDWMP) plan will be required to be developed by the contractor following appointment and prior to commencing works on site.

The CDWMP shall address waste generation and the arrangements made for prevention, reuse, recycling disposal and collection of recyclables and wastes

3.3 Invasive Plant Species

An Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Management Plan accompanies this report, it highlights the proposed management of Himalayan Balsam at the site. The INNS will be supplied to the Contractor and the recommendations (see section 3.8.7) highlighted within the report will be observed.

3.4 Traffic and Transportation

The Contractor is required to implement the following measures in relation to traffic and transportation during construction:

- Adequate parking will be provided at the proposed Lifford Common Pump Station site;
- Trucks required to wait on sites will switch off engines to avoid unnecessary fuel usage and noise;
- Wheel washes and lances will be provided by the Contractor as required, to ensure that wheels, bodies and sides of trucks are clean prior to leaving the site
- Roads outside the site will be visually inspected on a daily basis and power swept and washed as and when required;
- All site staff including truck drivers will be required to abide by the normal rules of the road;
- The Contractor shall prepare a Detailed Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) covering all construction stages that takes into account other potential construction works.
- CTMP will demonstrate how pedestrians, cyclists and motorised vehicles can pass through the works areas safely and that measures are in place which ensure traffic operates in as an efficient manner as possible;
- The CTMP will include a detailed consultation plan to deal with third party queries from both residents and retail/ commercial operators. The CTMP will require agreement with both Donegal County Council and An Garda Síochána.
- The Contractor will appoint a single point of contact to facilitate the communication of the various traffic management plans and the preparation of a project specific website to aid communications would also be beneficial.

3.5 Noise and Vibration

Specific mitigation measures, which will be adopted where appropriate to demonstrate best practicable means (BPM), including;

- Careful selection of equipment, construction methods and programming with the objective of reducing noise and vibration where possible. Only equipment, including road vehicles, conforming to relevant national or international

standards, directives and recommendations on noise and vibration emissions, will be used;

- Using noise-control equipment such as jackets, shrouds, hoods, and doors, and ensuring they are closed;
- Locating plant, as far as is reasonably practicable, away from receptors or as close as possible to noise barriers or hoardings where these are located between the source and receptor;
- Ensuring that all plant is maintained regularly to comply with relevant national or international standards;
- Ensuring that air lines are maintained and checked regularly to prevent leaks;
- Operating plant in the mode of operation that minimises noise emissions;
- Ensuring that plant is shut down when not in use;
- Prohibiting works vehicles waiting or queuing on the public highway;
- Constructing temporary infrastructure (e.g. haul roads) of materials that minimise noise and vibration;
- Avoiding percussive piling, except where there is an overriding justification;
- Rotary drills and bursters actuated by hydraulic or electrical power will be used for excavating hard material.
- Handling all materials, particularly steelwork, in a manner that minimises noise. For example, storing materials as far as possible away from sensitive receptors and using resilient mats around steel handling areas;
- Designing all audible warning systems and alarms to minimise noise. Nonaudible warning systems can be used in preference, i.e. Cab-mounted CCTV or the use of banksmen. If required, ensure that audible warning systems are switched to the minimum setting required by the health and safety authority (HSA), and where practicable use 'white noise' reversing alarms in place of the usual 'siren' style reversing alert;
- Designing haul routes to minimise the amount of reversing required;
- Selecting electrically powered plant that is quieter than diesel or petrol- driven plant, if interchangeable; and
- Fitting suitable anti-vibration mountings where practicable, to rotating and/or impacting equipment;
- Unnecessary revving of engines will be avoided, and equipment will be switched off when not required;
- Rubber linings shall be used in chutes and dumpers etc. to reduce impact noise;
- Drop heights of materials shall be minimised;
- Construction plant and activities to be employed on site shall be reviewed to ensure that they are the quietest available for the required purpose;

- Regular and effective maintenance by trained personnel shall be carried out to reduce noise and/or vibration from plant and machinery;
- Site activities shall be limited to 7am - 7pm, Monday to Friday; and 8am - 2pm, Saturday. It may be necessary in exceptional circumstances to undertake some certain types of activities outside of normal construction core working hours.

Any such working hours outside the normal construction core working hours will be agreed with the Employer's Representative. The planning of such works will have regard to nearby sensitive receptors.

3.6 Archaeological Monitoring

The Contractor will be required to implement the following measures in relation to archaeology during construction, as highlighted in the Archaeological Assessment;

- All ground excavations associated with the proposed development will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. This will enable the identification of any previously unrecorded features/ deposits of archaeological significance.
- Full provision will be made to ensure the preservation by record of any such features, should that be deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed, following consultation with the DCHG.
- All archaeological works will be carried out under the supervision of a project archaeologist, appointed on behalf of Irish Water, to ensure all mitigation measures are implemented.
- All excavations associated with the marine outfall will be monitored by a suitably qualified underwater archaeologist. Works will be carried out under licence to the DCHG and full provision will be made to ensure the preservation by record of any features that may be identified, should that be deemed the most appropriate manner in which to proceed, following consultation with the DCHG.

3.7 Air Quality

3.7.1 Emissions and Odours

Any works that risk creating odours shall be planned appropriately so as to minimise any effect. Any processes that emit fumes, odours or smoke is to comply with manufacturer's and, if appropriate, regulatory limits to prevent nuisance or a regulatory breach.

All plant and vehicles shall comply with European Union (EU) emission limits for their vehicle class as a minimum and are to be regularly maintained. A programme of maintenance checks shall be developed for plant on site and adhered to.

Any plant and equipment emitting black smoke will be taken out of service immediately and the defect rectified. Plant shall be located a maximum distance from sensitive

receptors. Where possible use mains or battery powered equipment over diesel powered.

3.7.2 Dust

Fine spraying of water (e.g. using a bowser) is the most effective way to suppress dust. Repeat spraying shall be provided regularly, especially during warm, sunny and dry weather when water will evaporate quickly. It will be ensured that the works do not create excessive mud or a flow of dirty water that can run off into watercourses. Areas that would need to be considered for spraying include;

- Unpaved work areas subject to traffic or wind;
- Site haul roads;
- Sand, spoil and aggregate stockpiles; and
- During the loading and unloading of dust generating materials.

Non-potable water will be used for damping down where possible, e.g. rainwater captured on site. Other effective measures to reduce the dust impact on nearby receptors include, control of vehicle speeds and speed restrictions and sweeping of hard surface roads.

- Vehicle speed restrictions will be followed to reduce dust impact on nearby receptors.
- Sweeping of hard surface roads will be carried out to reduce dust impact on nearby receptors.

3.8 Nature Conservation - Natura Impact Statement (NIS) Mitigation Measures

The subject site is located in Lifford, Co Donegal, Republic of Ireland (ROI) with the River Foyle flowing between the two towns. The site measures approximately 11.69 hectares in total, with approximately 5.73 hectares on the Lifford side and

5.96 hectares on the Strabane side. Specific mitigation measures are detailed in the NIS the following specific measures are outlined:

3.8.1 General and pre-commencement measures

- The main pollutants of site water during construction phase are silt, fuel/oil, concrete and chemicals. Suitable storage and containment measures will be implemented to prevent pollution.
- Set procedures and designated wash-out areas will be provided, or alternatively vehicle wash-out will be prohibited if a suitable wash-out area is not identified.

3.8.2 Erosion and sediment control

- The existing drains and water courses running through and around the site will be fenced off using silt fencing and plant and machinery will be kept outside an 5 m exclusion zone for the duration of construction works.
- Temporary measures will be put in place to remove sediments, oils and pollutants. Fuels, oils, greases and hydraulic fluids will be stored in bunded compounds well away from the watercourse.
- Watercourse banks will be left intact if possible. If they have to be disturbed, all practicable measures will be taken to prevent soils from entering the watercourses.
- No muck, dirt, debris or other material shall be disposed on the public road or verge by machinery or vehicles travelling to or from the site during construction phase.
- A vegetated buffer strip will be retained around waterways during the operational phase and fenced off to prevent access to those using the recreational facility.

3.8.3 Storage of materials

- Materials will be ordered and delivered to site on an “as needed” basis in order to prevent over supply to site.
- Drums, oil and chemicals will be stored on an impervious base and within a secured bund.
- Topsoil and/or spoil heaps will be located at least 10m away from water courses.
- The Main Contractor will ensure that surface and ground waters are adequately protected from contamination by waste temporarily stored on development prior to disposal.

3.8.4 Disposal of waste

- All waste materials (where necessary, after in-situ reuse and recycling options have been fully considered) will be disposed of off-site, under the appropriate Duty of Care and subject to approvals/consents from the relevant statutory bodies.
- The Main Contractor will prepare a detailed inventory of construction based hazardous waste generated, such as tars, adhesives, sealants and other dangerous substances, and these will be kept
- segregated from other non-hazardous waste to prevent possible contamination. Arrangements will be made for such substances for disposal in a safe manner to an authorized disposal site or by means acceptable to the relevant Authority.
- The Main Contractor will ensure that the excavation works are carried out in accordance with best standard practice and excavation materials are well segregated to minimize any potential cross contamination.
- There is no known contaminated soil present on the site but in the event that contamination is discovered during the course of construction the excavated material will be required to be disposed of in a licensed landfill site.
- Municipal waste collection services will be provided to residents during the operational phase.

3.8.5 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS)

- The surface water runoff quality and quantity will be controlled through a SuDS strategy for the site.
- Permeable paving is to be put in place for private parking spaces. Swales will be placed along roads in open space areas and bioretention will be encouraged through tree pits in open areas. The surface water run-off from the development will pass through a series of SuDS devices which such as Filter drains and Geocellular SUDs tank infrastructure which will be located beneath the sports pitches adjacent to the watercourse and will attenuate outflows to equate to the greenfield outflows from the undeveloped site. A bypass petrol interceptor will be installed to mitigate the ‘first flush’ rainfall from the proposed roadway and the car park. The stormwater infrastructure will convey flows to the watercourse at the eastern site of the proposed pitches.

3.8.6 Pollution prevention measures around the wastewater pumping station

- The pumping station is to be located at an elevation above the flood line.
- The connecting wastewater treatment plant is to have sufficient capacity for all the effluent from the projected development.
- A permanent vegetated buffer strip planted with native species will be created and maintained around the pumping station.
- The wastewater pumping station will only be used once upgrades to the Lifford Wastewater Treatment Plant have been completed to a level that ensures there will be no overloading. The upgrades are being done under planning ref: 2051105 and are due to be completed in Summer 2022.

3.8.7 INNS Management Plan

The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal and Natura Impact Statement, that accompany this planning application, both acknowledge that Himalayan Balsam is located at the site, and include measures to prevent the spread of the non-native invasive species, including;

- Permanent fencing will be erected to leave an inaccessible buffer around watercourses. Existing vegetation will be retained and the buffer strip will be left as undisturbed as possible.
- All machinery and vehicles that were operated within a 10 m buffer from the waterways will be thoroughly cleaned to remove all soil and plant materials before being moved off Site.

A Non-Native Invasive Species Management plan has also been drawn up, outlining the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of Himalayan Balsam from the Site and the introduction of other INNS to the Site, these include;

- Bio-Security – In the immediate term, the infested area should be fenced off with a boundary of 7m from the outermost stand. Access should be restricted to key persons and only granted through a single point. Any persons, plant and machinery entering the infested area should be cleaned down with brushes and diluted herbicide before leaving.
- Short Term – Mechanical control by mowing and hand-pulling where access is possible, and chemical control by spraying and weed wiping where access is remote. The effective treatment window for this plant is April to October.

- Longer Term – Any material excavated from the infested area for reuse should be placed below hardstanding where possible or relocated outside any active development area for further treatment by mechanical and chemical methods as outlined above.
- Any infested areas not affected by the construction works should be further segregated and the controlled by the aforementioned mechanical and chemical measures.
- A follow up Site survey is recommended to be undertaken before any enabling or construction groundworks to:
 - Quantify and the extent of the infested area;
 - Define the controlled works areas; and,
 - Provide more detailed recommendations for short and long-term controls prior, during and following works.

3.9 Surface Water Runoff

In addition to the water quality measures detailed above, the following is a list of the best practice construction measures for managing surface water run-off that will be implemented for the duration of the construction phase:

- All fuels/chemicals or other materials classified as hazardous will be kept stored within a bunded enclosed spillage tray or cabinet. A folder with an inventory of the chemicals along with their applicable SDS sheets and shall be kept within the designated fuel storage area.
- Fuelling and lubrication of machinery is not to be carried out within 50m of the shoreline.
- Machinery must not be leaking oil when carrying out the work
- Any spillage of fuels, lubricants or hydraulic oils is to be immediately contained and the contaminated soil removed for proper disposal.
- No vehicles shall be left unattended when refuelling and a spill kit including an oil containment boom and absorbent pads shall be on site at all time;
- All vehicles shall be regularly maintained, washed and checked for fuel and oil leaks;
- Dewatering of excavations will be treated prior to discharge of water to a watercourse. Prior to discharge into White Bay, a number of measures will be implemented to intercept and treat silt laden surface water run-off. These measures will include, as a minimum, a boundary swale complete with “Sedimats” or equivalent and check dams, settlement ponds including a forebay and a siltbuster to be used by the Contractor to promote settlement and filtration. A boundary silt fence as a redundancy measure to retain any remaining silt and sediment.
- There shall be no direct pumping of contaminated water from the works to a watercourse at any time;

The following standard practices shall be implemented to reduce the generation of silt-laden run-off:

- All stockpiles of excavated material shall be covered to prevent run off of silt;
- Silt fences shall be provided at all locations where the works (including temporary works and haul roads) are within 10m of the shore;

- Silt fences/swales shall be provided at all locations where surface water runoff may enter/leave the working areas, and adjacent to the haul roads;
- The short-term storage and removal / recovery or disposal of excavated material shall be considered and planned such that risk of pollution from these activities is minimised.

The following measures will be implemented to reduce the impact on existing drainage:

- Stockpiles of topsoil and/or materials shall not obstruct existing drainage routes. Existing drains outside the development area will not be interfered with or blocked during the construction phase.

The following measures will be implemented to reduce the impact on the existing hydrological regime of the study area:

- Temporary works, such as material storage will be located to not significantly change flood flow paths anywhere within the study area.

4 Emergency Response Reuirements and Procedures

4.1 Introduction

A description of an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) is presented in this section of the CEMP. It provides details of procedures to be adopted in the event of an emergency in terms of site health and safety and environmental protection.

4.2 Environmental Emergency procedure

The site-specific Emergency Response Plan (ERP) includes details on the response required and the responsibilities of all personnel in the event of an emergency. The ERP in terms of health and safety will require updating and submissions from the various contractors and suppliers as the proposed project progresses.

4.3 Spill Control Measures

Every effort will be made to prevent an environmental incident during the construction and operational phase of the proposed project.

Oil/Fuel spillages are one of the main environmental risks that will exist on the proposed site which will require an emergency response procedure. The importance of a swift and effective response in the event of such an incident occurring cannot be over emphasised.

The following steps provide the procedure to be followed in the event of such an incident.

- Stop the source of the spill and raise the alarm to alert people working in the vicinity of any potential dangers;
- If applicable, eliminate any sources of ignition in the immediate vicinity of the incident;
- Contain the spill using the spill control materials, track mats or other material as required. Do not spread or flush away the spill;

- If possible, cover or bund off any vulnerable areas where appropriate such as drains, watercourses or sensitive habitats;
- If possible, clean up as much as possible using the spill control materials;
- Contain any used spill control material and dispose of used materials appropriately using a fully licensed waste contractor with the appropriate permits so that further contamination is limited;
- Notify the Environmental Manager immediately giving information on the location, type and extent of the spill so that they can take appropriate action;
- The Environmental Manager will inspect the site and ensure the necessary measures are in place to contain and clean up the spill and prevent further spillage from occurring; and
- The Environmental Manager will notify the appropriate regulatory body such as Cork County Council, National Parks & Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI), if deemed necessary.

Environmental incidents are not limited to just fuel spillages. Therefore, any environmental incident must be investigated in accordance with the following steps.

- The Environmental Manager must be immediately notified;
- If necessary, the Environmental Manager will inform the appropriate regulatory authority. The appropriate regulatory authority will depend on the nature of the incident;
- The details of the incident will be recorded on an Environmental Incident Form which will provide information such as the cause, extent, actions and remedial measures used following the incident. The form will also include any recommendations made to avoid reoccurrence of the incident;
- If the incident has impacted on a sensitive receptor such as an archaeological feature the Environmental Manager will liaise with the Project Archaeologist;
- A record of all environmental incidents will be kept on file by the Environmental Manager and the Main Contractor. These records will be made available to the relevant authorities such as Donegal County Council, and DHPLG if required;
- In the event of any incident occurring which may impact significantly on the environment during the carrying out of the works, or during operations following the completion of these works, that incident will be reported to the relevant authority (e.g. Irish Coast Guard, NPWS, etc.) immediately by telephone.

The Contractor is responsible for any corrective actions required as a result of the incident e.g. an investigative report, formulation of alternative construction methods or environmental sampling, and will advise the Main Contractor as appropriate.

By carrying out the above steps, a proper system will be in place to investigate, record and report any potential accidents or incidents.

4.4 Fire Control Measures

Every effort shall be made to prevent the outbreak of a fire during the construction and operational phase of the proposed project. Fire extinguishers and first aid supplies will be available in the work area. In the event of such an incident, the health and safety of all personnel will be a priority. The Contractor must ensure that there are:

- adequate fire escape routes;
- adequate measures for the prevention of internal and external spread of fire;
and
- access and facilities for the fire safety services.

4.5 Emergency Flood Measures

The Contractor is required to prepare a comprehensive plan for managing the works that are being undertaken within areas susceptible to flooding.

The plan is required to outline proposed work methods, risk assessments and the emergency response measures and protocols that will be established to ensure the works can be carried out in a safe manner.

5 Site Demobilisation

In clearing the site, it is vital that wastes are managed in accordance with legislation, including avoiding burning of any clearance materials. Before a project is considered to be complete, the Contractor is required to clear away, and remove from the site, all equipment and materials. Any materials removed during the site demobilisation are still subject to transport management plans, loading procedures, waste management etc. This includes unused materials stored or taken to another site.