



**Plastica Ltd**

## **Driver's Handbook**

(Compiled using details from Safer Driving for Work Handbook – RoSPA  
and our own policies and practices)

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## 1.0 Introduction

Plastica Ltd is committed to reducing the risk of work related road traffic incidents. As an employer, Plastica Ltd recognises its duty under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regs. 1999 to ensure the safety, health and wellbeing of all our employees so far as reasonably practicable.

Driving (whether for work, commuting, popping to the shops, taking the kids out, etc.) is an essential part of personal, family and work life for millions of us. It can be enjoyable and pleasant, but it can also be stressful and dangerous.

Driving for work is riskier than driving for private reasons. At-work drivers have a higher accident rate than the general driving population, even after their higher mileages are taken into account. Drivers of company cars, vans, pickup trucks and lorries are more likely to take risks and to be at fault if they crash.

By law, Plastica Ltd needs to know that you are:

- Legally entitled to drive the vehicle you are using
- Using a vehicle that is safe, road legal and using it for the purpose for which it was designed.
- Properly trained, competent and fit to drive it safely
- Using it safely

Plastica Ltd will take and retain a copy of your driving licence either when you start work with us (if driving on company business is one of your responsibilities) or the first time you drive on company business. After that, you will be required to present your driving licence annually to the HR Officer, who will take and retain a copy on file.

In addition, if you are driving your own vehicle on company business you will also be required to show your insurance certificate (you must be insured for business purposes) and a valid MOT certificate (if applicable) annually, copies of all documentation shown will be retained on file.

This handbook will help you work with us to avoid accidents and injuries to yourself, your passengers and other people. It should be used in conjunction with our Driving at Work Policy.

## 2.0 Your Responsibility

As a driver, you must play your part by ensuring that you are fit to drive, you plan your journeys safely and comply with road traffic laws when driving. You must understand and follow our Driving at Work Policy and the guidelines and rules in this handbook.

Health & Safety legislation covers all those who drive on company business. Drivers must at all times have regard to the safety of others, who may be affected by any aspect of the use of the vehicle.

We expect you to show the highest driving standards and display courtesy to other road users at all times.

A breach of any of the following guidelines and rules could result in disciplinary action, which, in severe cases, could lead to dismissal. Most importantly, failure to follow the guidelines and rules could lead to serious injury or death of the driver and/or others.

### **Useful Information for Company Vehicle Drivers (this does not apply to those driving their own vehicle on company business)**

Insurance Company = Aviva Insurance Ltd

Breakdown Cover = RAC – Full Breakdown, Homestart and European cover

## **3.0 Safer journey planning**

Thousands of crashes are caused by tired drivers. They are usually severe because a sleeping driver cannot brake or swerve and so the impacts occur at high speed.

You are most likely to feel sleepy when driving:

- On long journeys on monotonous roads
- Between 2am and 6am
- Between 2pm and 4pm
- After having less sleep than normal
- After taking medicines which cause drowsiness

Most, if not all, of the risk could be avoided by a little forethought and planning.

### **3.1 Reduce road journeys**

Where possible, avoid the drive by using the phone, email or video-conferencing, or the train or plane. Maximise car-sharing to reduce the number of journeys.

### **3.2 Avoid the most dangerous times**

Avoid driving at night, especially after a long shift. Check weather forecasts and traffic reports before you set off and try to avoid driving in poor conditions.

### **3.3 Reduce your driving time**

Plan where you can take a break after every two hours of driving and build in enough time to do so. Take rest breaks as planned – resist the temptation to carry on. If possible, share the driving with a colleague. If necessary, plan an overnight stop.

### **3.4 Make sure you are well rested**

Avoid driving when you would normally be asleep, and make sure you get plenty of sleep before a long drive.

### **3.5 Stop if you feel tired**

If you start to feel tired, find somewhere safe to stop (not the hard shoulder), have a cat nap, drink a caffeine drink (with the doors locked for personal safety). Do not continue to drive if you still feel tired, you will need to make alternative arrangements.

### **3.6 Discuss concerns with your manager**

If you are concerned about your driving hours, journeys or schedules or if you find yourself driving when too tired or you feel you are too tired to start your journey, discuss this with your manager.

## **4.0 Driving Licence**

You must hold a current driving licence for the type of vehicle you are about to drive. You will be required to produce your photocard for inspection either when you start work with us (if driving on company business is one of your responsibilities) or the first time you will be driving on company business. After that you will be required to show your driving licence annually to HR who will undertake the required online checks to ensure your licence is valid (copies will be retained on file).

If driving a company vehicle – we will have to inform our insurance company of your age if you are under 25, any points or offences on anyone's licence and any relevant disabilities. If our insurance company refuse to insure you to drive, you will not be permitted to drive a company vehicle.

If your licence is revoked or suspended, you obtain points on your licence or you are required to attend a speed awareness course you must inform your manager immediately.

Please note that if your job role requires you to drive, your employment may be at risk if you no longer hold a valid driving licence.

## **5.0 Fitness to Drive**

Your physical health, psychological and emotional state and your general attitude towards driving play a major part in your fitness to drive. You should inform us about any health issue or personal circumstances that may affect your driving. You are also legally required to inform the DVLA of any medical condition that may affect your ability to drive safely, where relevant.

### **5.1 Eyesight**

You must be able to read a new-style number plate at a distance of 20 metres or an old-style number plate at a distance of 20.5 metres. If you have to use glasses or contact lenses to do this, then they must be worn when driving.

### **5.2 Alcohol**

Alcohol impairs judgement, making drivers over-confident and more likely to take risks. It slows reactions, increases stopping distances, affects judgement of speed and distance and reduces the field of vision. Even a small amount, well below the legal limit, seriously affects your ability to drive safely.

It takes about an hour for one unit of alcohol to be removed by a healthy liver. However, it's almost impossible to be sure how many units you have consumed because the alcoholic strength of drinks varies enormously, as does the size of measures.

The only safe option is to avoid drinking alcohol in the hours before you will be driving. Never rely on trying to calculate accurately how much alcohol is in your body, and whether you are above or below the drink drive limit.

If you think that you are over the drink drive limit, or unfit to drive for any reason, **DO NOT DRIVE**. Contact your manager immediately to explain.

Driving under the influence of alcohol is both illegal and gross misconduct. It would be dealt with under our disciplinary procedure as such and could lead to your dismissal.

### **5.3 Illegal Drugs**

Do not drive if you have taken any illegal drugs. They can affect your decision-making and driving skills, as well as your physical and mental condition and behaviour.

Driving under the influence of illegal drugs is both illegal and gross misconduct. It would be dealt with under our disciplinary procedure as such and could lead to your dismissal.

### **5.4 Medicines**

Check with your GP or pharmacist whether any over-the-counter or prescribed medicines you are taking are likely to affect your driving (for example by causing drowsiness). If so, ask for an alternative that does not affect driving. If this is not possible we may not be able to permit you to drive for your safety and the safety of others. If there are no alternative duties available for you, you may be required to go home on sick leave.

### **5.5 Illness**

Common conditions such as colds, flu, migraine, stomach upsets, hay fever etc. can affect your ability to drive safely. For example, the symptoms of a cold (headache, blocked sinuses, sneezing, tiredness etc.) if severe enough can impair your concentration, reactions and judgement. We can often be tempted to 'soldier' on when in fact it would be safer for everyone concerned, not to drive until we are feeling better. If you decide not to drive for these reasons and there are no alternative duties available for you, you may be required to go home on sick leave.

If you start to feel ill while driving, stop the vehicle somewhere safe (with the doors locked for personal safety). If the condition is not serious, you may feel well enough to continue after a short break. But if you find your concentration is affected then you should make other arrangements to continue your journey.

If you are diagnosed with a chronic condition that may affect your ability to drive, you must notify your manager immediately. Further discussion about your condition and the affect it has will be taken with you.

## **6.0 In the Vehicle**

### **6.1 Pre Drive Vehicle Checks**

Ensure the vehicle you are using is suitable for the task. If you are using a private vehicle for company business please ensure that it is safe and suitable.

If you are driving a company vehicle (except for a company car) we will ensure that it is properly registered, taxed, MOT'd and insured. It will be serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

For those driving a company car you will be responsible for booking your car in to be serviced and MOT'd. All service and MOT paperwork must be forwarded to Head Office for filing. Company car's will be taxed and insured by Head Office.

Any vehicle that is or is suspected to be, in an unsafe or illegal condition must not be used until all necessary repairs have been completed.

You have a legal responsibility for ensuring the vehicle you are driving is safe and legal.

Before driving any vehicle, check:

- Tyres are undamaged (no cuts or bulges), are at the correct pressure and have enough tread depth. The legal minimum is 1.6mm but above 3mm gives much shorter braking distances in the wet.
- There are no signs of vehicle damage.
- Oil, coolant, hydraulic fluid and windscreen wash levels are correct.
- You know the correct type of fuel for the vehicle.
- Brakes are working.
- Lights and indicators are working
- Windscreen and windows are not damaged.
- Washers and wipers are working.
- Mirrors are correctly positioned.
- On board computers do not signify any major faults or warnings.

If in any doubt how to do these checks, read the vehicles handbook and/or ask someone to show you.

In the vehicle, check:

- All occupants are using their seat belts and head restraints are adjusted correctly.
- Loads are securely restrained.

### **6.2 Seat belts**

Make sure that everyone, including rear seat passengers, wears a seat belt on every journey, no matter how short. This applies in vans as well as cars and in larger vehicles if they have seat belts fitted.

### **6.3 Head Restraints**

Adjust your head restraint correctly, and check that every passenger has their head restraint correctly adjusted. The top of the head restraint should be level with the top of your head and it should be as close to the back of your head as possible. This will help to protect against whiplash and prevent long term injuries.

### **6.4 Driving Position**

You should be able to see and reach all the controls comfortably. Good all-round unobstructed visibility is vital. Check that your view is not obstructed by stickers or devices such as sat navs, and that sat navs are not placed where they might be hit and flung forward by an airbag. Sat navs must not block your view of the road and traffic ahead, you can get 3 penalty points if you do not have a full view of the road and traffic ahead.

Look at the dashboard when you start the car and check which lights illuminate. If you are not familiar with the vehicle, check the handbook to ensure you know what the different lights mean. Finally, consider whether the vehicle is suitable for the task for example:

- If carrying passengers is there a seat belt for each occupant?
- If carrying a heavy load can you secure it safely?

If driving a company vehicle - if you find any problem during the check, report it to your manager immediately.

If driving your own vehicle – take any required action.

Remember – the most common cause of vehicle breakdown is simple neglect. Preventative checks are simple and less time-consuming than the breakdown that may follow if you don't do them.

Even if the vehicle you drive for work is your own private vehicle, we still have the same legal duty to ensure it is safe and legal when it is being used for work, as we do for company vehicles.

It is also essential that if you use your own vehicle to drive on work business (excluding commuting) that your motor insurance policy includes cover for business use. Make sure you inform your insurers that you use the vehicle for work and how you do so.

If using your own vehicle for company business please ensure all required general maintenance is carried out, outside of work hours.

### **6.5 Secure Loads**

It is illegal and dangerous to drive a vehicle that is overloaded or has an insecure load. As the driver, you are responsible for ensuring that any load you carry is legal and safe, even if it was loaded by another person.

Make sure the vehicle is not overloaded (check the handbook for the maximum weight).

Put items in the boot rather than the passenger compartment and distribute the load evenly.



Avoid putting loose items on the dashboard or rear parcel shelf – they may become missiles if you crash.

## **7.0 While Driving**

Almost all road crashes involve human error, ranging from simple ‘honest’ mistakes to deliberate dangerous and illegal behaviour.

Driving is a very personal thing; we all have our own views, attitudes and habits. However, aggressive or impatient attitudes when driving on company business are not acceptable. Be tolerant towards others – shouting at another driver after their mistake or poor driving will not change anything, but anger will affect your judgement for some time after. Accept that all drivers make honest mistakes and have lapses in concentration. Be courteous and thank others for their courtesy.

### **7.1 Eco-driving Tips**

Good safe driving is also eco driving. It uses less fuel and so saves money and lowers emissions, helping the environment.

#### Before you start

- Keep your vehicle well-maintained and serviced and check the tyre pressure regularly.
- Avoid carrying unnecessary weight in the vehicle.
- Plan your route, so you don't do unnecessary miles.

#### During the drive

- Drive away immediately when starting from cold – don't leave your car idling.
- Drive smoothly.
- Read the road ahead so you can keep moving as much as possible and avoid harsh acceleration and braking.
- Accelerate gently and decelerate smoothly.
- Change gear as soon as possible without labouring the engine.
- Only use the air conditioning if you really need to.
- Turn off electrical equipment, such as heated rear windscreen, demister blowers and headlights when you don't need them.
- Stay within speed limits.

### **7.2 Speed Limits**

Always stay within speed limits (including variable limits and temporary limits at roadworks) even if you think the limit is too low.

Make sure you know the speed limit of the road you are using. Also make sure you know the speed limits for the vehicle you are driving (e.g. vans / HGVs).

We recommend using your speed limiter if your vehicle has one.

See Appendix C for details from [www.gov.uk/speed-limits](http://www.gov.uk/speed-limits). Please check this website for any future updates.

### 7.3 Mobile Phones

It is illegal to hold and use a phone, sat nav, tablet or any device that can send or receive data, while driving. This means that you must not use a device in your hand for any reason, whether online or offline. For example you must not text, make calls, take photos or videos, or browse the web. The law still applies to you if you're:

- stopped at traffic lights
- queuing in traffic
- supervising a learner driver
- driving a car that turns off the engine when you stop moving
- holding and using a device that is offline or in flight mode.

You can use a device held in your hand if:

- you need to call 999 or 112 in an emergency and it's unsafe or impractical to stop
- you're safely parked <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/the-highway-code/waiting-and-parking-238-to-252#239>
- you're making a contactless payment in a vehicle that is not moving, for example at a drive-through restaurant.
- you're using the device to park your vehicle remotely.

It can also be illegal to use a hands-free phone while driving. Depending upon the circumstances, drivers could be charged with 'failing to have proper control of their vehicle', or careless or dangerous driving if they are distracted because they are using a hands-free phone. However, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) states that you can use devices with hands-free access, as long as you do not hold them at any time during usage. Hands-free access means using, for example:

- a Bluetooth headset
- voice command
- a dashboard holder or mat
- a windscreen mount
- a built-in sat nav

The device must not block your view of the road and traffic ahead.

The definition of driving: Under the existing law a person may be regarded as "driving" a vehicle while the engine is running and the vehicle is stationary.

You must stay in full control of your vehicle at all times. The police can stop you if they think you are not in control because you are distracted and you can be prosecuted.

You can get 6 penalty points and a £200 fine if you hold and use a phone, sat nav, tablet or any device that can send and receive data while driving or riding a motorcycle. You can get 3 penalty points if you do not have a full view of the road and traffic ahead or proper control of the vehicle.

## **Our company rules - Company vehicle drivers or drivers of a private vehicle on company business are not permitted to use a mobile phone at all whilst driving the vehicle, even hands free, (unless it is required for the exemptions shown above regarding genuine emergencies).**

You must not touch your phone for any purpose whilst the car engine is on.

The use of your mobile phone for brief conversations (only whilst using an inbuilt hands-free car infotainment system) whilst driving should be kept to a minimum and only when road and weather conditions make it safe to do so. If you need to use a mobile phone for a longer conversation, you must pull over in a safe place (legally permitted for stopping) and switch off your engine.

All staff are required to terminate a phone call with a driving employee if they have reason to believe the road or weather conditions are not safe for the driver.

Plastica will not be responsible for any fines/legal charges accrued by you due to any infringement of the law.

We monitor the use of company mobile phones.

### **7.4 Inbuilt Vehicle Infotainment System**

An increasing number of vehicles are being fitted with various devices designed to help the driver, with sat navs being the most common. While these devices can make driving safer and easier if used properly, they can also increase risk (e.g. by distracting you) if used improperly.

The use of any device fitted to a vehicle must be kept to a minimum and only used when safe to do so.

### **7.5 Other Equipment**

The use of any other equipment that could cause a distraction (e.g. laptops, tablets, books, Ipods, etc.) whilst driving is not permitted whilst the engine is on.

### **7.6 Eating, Drinking etc.**

Many things can distract you whilst driving causing you to lose concentration. You must avoid unnecessary distractions. Do not eat or drink whilst driving.

## **8.0 Poor Weather**

Before setting off in adverse weather:

Listen to local/national weather broadcasts and travel bulletins. If conditions are very bad, avoid making your journey unless it is absolutely necessary. If you decide to travel, let someone know where you are going and what time you hope to arrive, so that they can raise the alarm if you get into difficulties.

Take warm clothes, snacks, boots, a torch, a mobile phone and any other items you might need in case you get stuck. Clear your windows and mirrors completely of snow and ice before you set off.

See our Employee Handbook for further details on Adverse Weather Conditions.

## **9.0 Personal Security**

The following guidance will help to keep you and your vehicle safe:

- Keep doors locked and windows up in slow moving or stationary traffic, particularly in urban areas.
- Fill up with fuel before the gauge indicates  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a tank remaining.
- Always lock the doors and shut the windows when you leave the vehicle, even if going to pay for fuel.
- Never pick up hitchhikers or offer lifts to strangers.
- Beware of drivers signalling faults about your vehicle; don't stop immediately, drive on slowly until it is safe to stop and check.
- Always remove your keys from the ignition, especially if you have been hit from behind.
- Park in well-used and well-lit areas and car parks; unless you need access to the boot always reverse into a parking space.
- Remove all valuables from view.
- Plan your journey and have an alternative plan in the event of unforeseen problems.
- If travelling alone, especially if going on an unfamiliar journey always ensure that a responsible, trusted person, is aware of your approximate arrival time and journey route.

### **9.1 Security Measures**

The following guidance will help to keep you and your vehicle safe:

- Always take your keys with you, lock your doors and activate your alarm.
- If your vehicle is keyless ensure you take reasonable steps to mitigate the risk of the vehicle being stolen through RFID storage.
- Remove all valuables from view e.g. sat navs, laptops etc.
- Remove items that would identify the vehicle as used by a company driver such as business cards, brochures etc. These to a thief suggest a laptop, samples etc. might be in the boot.
- Always carry laptops and other valuable items in the boot whilst driving, do not place them in the boot in full view of others.
- Never leave the vehicle unattended with the engine running.

### **9.2 Road Rage**

To avoid road rage:

- Never react aggressively to another driver's actions, however bad they might be
- Always avoid dangerous situations, rather than become involved in them
- Remain courteous even when another driver is being abusive
- Never make abusive hand gestures, hoot your horn or flash lights aggressively

- Remain calm and maintain your own good driving
- Tell yourself 'It's not worth taking the bait' and it will be over in a matter of seconds

### 9.3 Robbery / Car Jacking

Whilst this kind of attack is infrequent if it does happen you must put your own safety first.

- Don't take risks
- Try to remain calm
- Hand over the car keys
- Avoid agitating a car thief

If you can try to remember what they look like and what they might have touched, note the direction they go in as well as the make or model of any additional vehicles they use.

Report the incident to the police immediately. Contact your manager as soon as possible.

## 10.0 Accidents and breakdowns

**If driving a Plastica owned vehicle use your Motor Accident Guide provided by Aviva in the event of an accident. This will ensure you obtain all the relevant details needed.**

If you have an accident:

1. STOP (it is an offence not to stop), use hazard warning lights, switch off your engine and put on a Hi-Viz Jacket (ensure that a Hi-Viz Jacket is kept in your car at all times).
2. Remain calm.
3. Call the emergency services if anyone is injured or if vehicles or property are seriously damaged. If the police attend the scene, note the reporting officer's name, identity number and station.
4. Do not admit liability in any circumstances.
5. Use the Motor Accident Guide provided by Aviva to record information about the accident, to exchange details with third parties and to take the names and addresses of witnesses and police officers.
6. Third parties are obliged to give you their name, the vehicle registration number and insurance details under section 170 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.
7. If safe to so, photograph the scene from different angles, take pictures of the vehicles involved and of the damage to your own and third party vehicles/property.
9. Contact your manager as soon as is practical to do so.

Always make sure you are carrying the Motor Accident Guide provided by Aviva when driving on company business (copies can be provided by Managing Director).

Only continue your journey if the vehicle is roadworthy. If it is not, discuss this with your manager.

Use the flow chart in Appendix A to assist with what to do.

All accident details will be logged and circumstances reviewed. Whilst we accept that anyone can be involved in an accident, numerous accidents are unusual and could indicate an issue with the

driver. Three accidents in a rolling 12-month period will be highlighted to your manager and you may be subject to disciplinary action dependent upon the individual circumstances.

If your vehicle breaks down:

- Move the vehicle off the carriageway and switch on the hazard warning lights.
- If this is not possible, move it as far away from moving traffic as you can.
- Move passengers out of the nearside of the vehicle and as far away from it and other traffic as possible. No-one should stand between the vehicle and oncoming traffic.
- On motorways (including Smart Motorways) or other busy roads, passengers should be taken onto the embankment or grass margin and as far from the traffic as is practicable.
- Telephone the emergency services, breakdown firm or your line manager. Give them accurate details of the vehicle's location.
- Contact your line manager as soon as is practical to do so.
- On a motorway, use the roadside emergency telephone (if safe to do so) as this will enable the police to pinpoint your location.

## **11.0 Fines and Parking Tickets**

If you are the driver of a company vehicle you are responsible for the payment of all fines and parking charge notices (PCN received by the company).

If you are driving your own car on company business you are responsible for the payment for all fines or parking tickets you receive.

You are required to drive within the given speed limits and to park the vehicle legally.

## **12.0 Driving Outside of the UK**

You must ensure that you fully comply with the regulations of the country that you are driving in. Rules vary from country to country and many require you have compulsory kit in your vehicle at all times.

Ensure that you have undertaken sufficient research and have purchased all necessary items prior to your trip.

## **13.0 Spillage Procedure when Driving**

If carrying chemicals before leaving site, check that a full ADR kit is on board

Stop in a safe area and do not travel too far with the spillage leaking on the road. A safe place is:

- Ideally in a layby
- Clear of junctions
- Clear of drains – if you have no alternative but to stop near a drain, drain covers must be used immediately
- Ideally on asphalt and clear of grass verges
- Well lit

- Not where prohibited by road traffic regulations (e.g. double yellow, solid white lines)
- Not on a blind bend

Turn off ignition and turn on hazard lights

Put on hi-viz jacket

Locate the ADR kit and put on PPE (gloves, goggles, overalls and suitable footwear)

Position warning triangle in a safe and appropriate place at least 45m or 147ft from the vehicle.

Identify the leaking chemical, phone our Emergency Line 0800 0430892 and quote the SDS Number from the product. Follow the instructions given to contain and clear the spill (if appropriate).

If possible, place the split container into a containment vessel and place securely in the truck bed/boot for return to the Warehouse Manager.

Once the spill has been contained and cleaned up, report the incident to the Warehouse Manager (01424 857790) during normal working hours or the ICT Director (01424 857723 or 07889064359), the Business Development Director (01424 857745 or 07850988439) or the Operations Manager (01424 857762 or 07870460627).

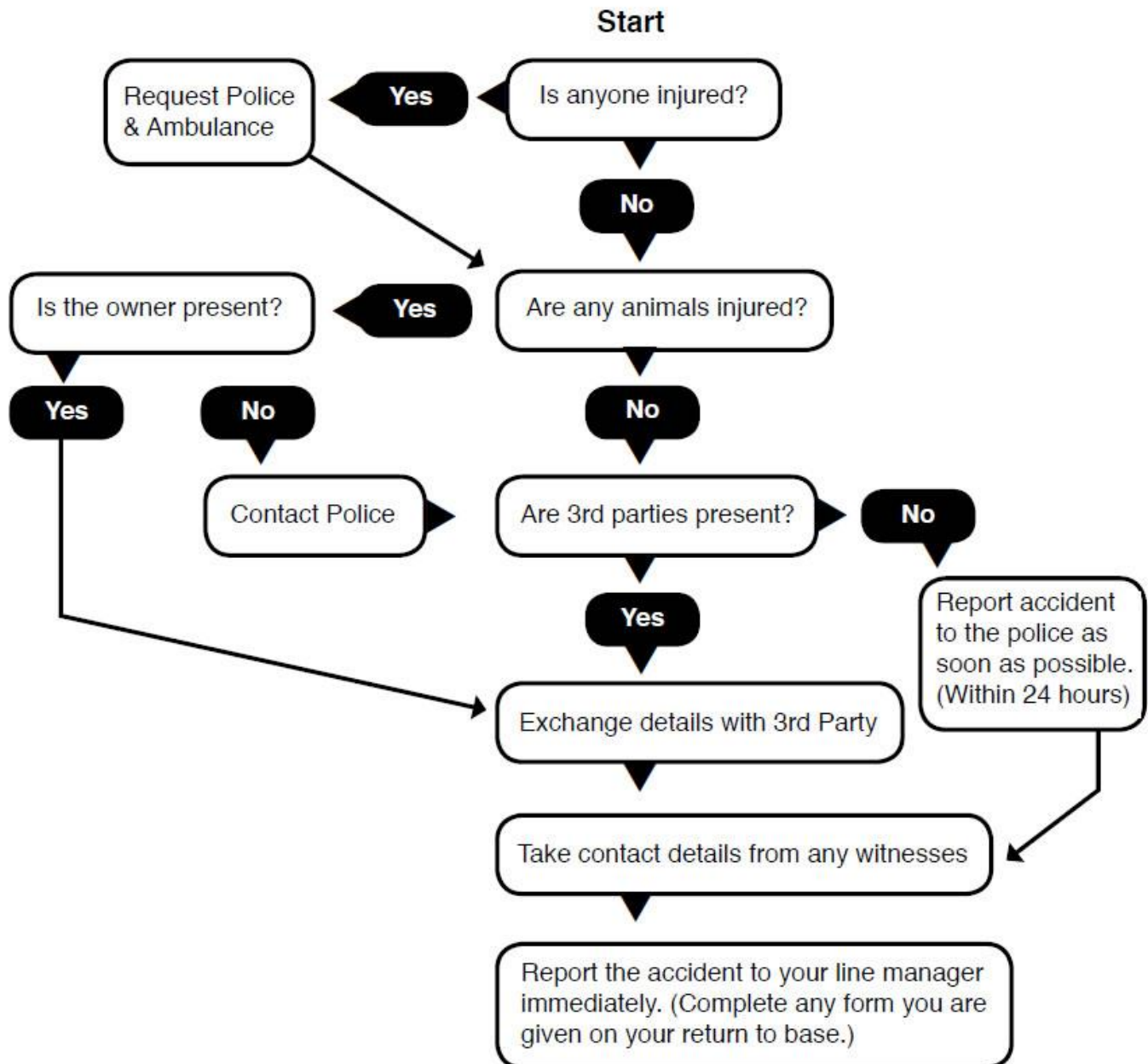
All equipment to be disposed of accordingly and replaced in the ADR kit on return

If spillage is too big to contain, contact the Emergency Service(s) immediately and provide them with the relevant hazardous paperwork or access to the online database. Contact the Warehouse Manager to report the incident during normal working hours.

## Appendix A

In the event of an accident follow these steps

**Employees must follow the steps below:**





## Appendix B

### Speed limits in built-up areas

	Built-up areas mph (km/h) in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland	Built-up areas mph(km/h) in Wales
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans and dual-purpose vehicles	30 (48)	20 (32)
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans and dual-purpose vehicles when towing caravans or trailers	30 (48)	20 (32)
Motorhomes or motor caravans (not more than 3.05 tonnes maximum unladen weight)	30 (48)	20 (32)
Motorhomes or motor caravans (more than 3.05 tonnes maximum unladen weight)	30 (48)	20 (32)
Buses, coaches and minibuses (not more than 12 metres overall length)	30 (48)	20 (32)
Buses, coaches and minibuses (more than 12 metres overall length)	30 (48)	20 (32)
Goods vehicles (not more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight)	30 (48)	20 (32)
Goods vehicles (more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in England and Wales	30 (48)	20 (32)
Goods vehicles (more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in Scotland	30 (48)	20 (32)

## Speed limits on single and dual carriageways and motorways

	Single carriageways mph (km/h)	Dual carriageways mph (km/h)	Motorways mph (km/h)
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans and dual-purpose vehicles	60 (96)	70 (112)	70 (112)
Cars, motorcycles, car-derived vans and dual-purpose vehicles when towing caravans or trailers	50 (80)	60 (96)	60 (96)
Motorhomes or motor caravans (not more than 3.05 tonnes maximum unladen weight)	60 (96)	70 (112)	70 (112)
Motorhomes or motor caravans (more than 3.05 tonnes maximum unladen weight)	50 (80)	60 (96)	70 (112)
Buses, coaches and minibuses (not more than 12 metres overall length)	50 (80)	60 (96)	70 (112)
Buses, coaches and minibuses (more than 12 metres overall length)	50 (80)	60 (96)	60 (96)
Goods vehicles (not more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight)	50 (80)	60 (96)	70 (112) 60 (96) if articulated or towing a trailer
Goods vehicles (more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in England and Wales	50 (80)	60 (96)	60 (96)
Goods vehicles (more than 7.5 tonnes maximum laden weight) in Scotland	40 (64)	50 (80)	60 (96)