Taylor™

The Next Generation of
Waste Management Solutions

What is EN840?

How to Comply and the Serious Risks of Non-Compliance.

Part of
Egbert Taylor
Middle East

“Waste and Recycling is one of the most dangerous industries in which to work, this can’t continue”

– Health & Safety Executive, UK

Introduction to EN840

While the accident rate in the waste and recycling industry is declining, the number of law suits based on H&S claims that result in large payouts is increasing. In a health and safety aware society the law frowns on companies that cannot prove they are committed to safety.

In the event of a serious injury or fatality caused by a mobile waste container it is imperative that the company responsible is able to show that it has complied with the relevant European Standard, EN840 and the recommendations set out in the Waste Industry Health and Safety (WISH) forum guidelines which set out good practice.

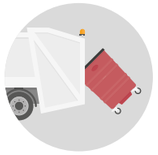
EN840 is the European standard setting out the basic standard for 2 and 4 wheeled waste containers. In this document we will be focusing on the requirements for 4-wheeled bins (parts 2, 5 &6).

Many waste containers in the UK fail to meet with EN840's strict standards and in the event of an accident leave the management company unable to demonstrate compliance to best practice and invariably liable for damages.

This guide is intended to help ensure your fleet is recognised as EN840 compliant, to improve safety for workers and the public and in turn, minimise the risk of injury, lost time, court appearances and fines.

EN840 Testing and Key Requirements

EN840 sets a wide range of real life tests and other basic standard requirements to ensure the container is safe and fit for purpose.

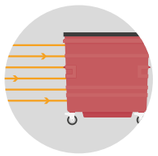


Bins Must be Compatible with Lifting Devices

All Taylor bins are designed to be compatible with EN1501 compliant lifting devices. Bins are lifted with their maximum load 100 times and tested for signs of deformation and safe integration.

Castors Must Withstand a Third of Maximum Weight

Taylor has developed its own specification for castors which exceeds the requirements of EN840; using high quality materials and construction technique, they are some of the strongest castors available.



Containers Must Pass the 10 Physical Tests Specified Within EN840

Taylor operates the UK's only fully certified R&D facility, its test centre is used for EN840 accreditation purposes.

The 10 Physical Tests Include:

General

Meets dimensional and volume requirements as specified in EN840 Pt2 - setting location of critical lifting features, handles etc to ensure safe operation and integration with lifting device which meet EN1501.

Impact Test by Ball Drop

Impact tests on double skin rotomoulded lid.

Impacts on an Inclined Plane + Kerb Travel (Run) Impact

Impact testing various sides of the test loaded container at 1.85m/s against a solid wall.

Kerb Travel (Falls) Drop

Test loaded container lifted to kerb height and dropped a minimum of 1000 times.

Stability Test

Stability of test loaded container is tested by parking in three positions on 10 degree slope and castor brakes applied. Container must not tip or slide down the slope.

Pulling and Rolling Resistance

Maximum 300N pulling force to begin moving test load container, 285N to pull once moving a minimum of 3m.

Wheels Testing

Radial castor test 20km rolling distance at minimum 3.3km/h.

Lifting-tilting Test

Test loaded container lifted for a minimum of 100 lifting cycles on EN1501 certified lifting equipment.

Kerb Handle Strength Test

Test loaded container handle lifted a minimum of 50mm high, 5 times per minute for minimum of 1000 cycles.

Volume Testing

Double-tank method used to confirm capacity is within 5% tolerance specified in standard.

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