



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

AND

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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SECTION 1

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

1.1 COMMITMENT AND POLICY

The environmental policy acts as the driving force for implementing and improving the organisation's environmental management system so that it can maintain and potentially improve its environmental performance.

This Environmental Policy is a statement by this company of its intentions in relation to its overall environmental performance providing a framework for its environmental objectives and targets. The environmental policy can have far-reaching business implications for the future direction of the company. The policy is integrated into the company's overall business strategy and is compatible with other organisational policies such as quality, occupational health and safety.

To ensure success, in developing an environmental management system, it is essential that all sections of the company management are committed to the principals set out in the policy. The ongoing commitment and leadership of the top management are crucial. The responsibility for developing the environmental policy rests with those at the very highest levels of the organisation (e.g. Board of Directors) and signed by the Managing Director.

Other levels of management will then be responsible for implementing the policy, with continuing support from senior managers and directors, to further develop the environmental management system and the organisational changes which will result from its implementation.

The environmental policy establishes an overall sense of direction and sets the principles of action for the Company. It will reflect the company's guiding principles, based on a full appreciation of the company's responsibilities regarding the impact of its operations on the environment.

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The company recognises that its activities have an impact on the environment and is committed to improve its environmental performance and minimise the harmful effects through caring policies and effective management.

The company accepts and acknowledges its obligations and responsibilities under legislation and guidance dealing with environmental issues that effect or arise in consequence of its business.

The company will apply the methodology of its Environmental Management System to identify and determine the environmental issues requiring attention and implementation of the measures to achieve improvement. In particular attention will be given to:

- *Environmental awareness and understanding of our business amongst those working for or on behalf of the company, providing training as necessary and encouraging sub-contractors and suppliers to adopt sound environmental practices;*
- *The considerate use of land undergoing development having special regard to archaeology finds and the storage, treatment and disposal of any waste, hazardous or potentially toxic materials to avoid environmental harm;*
- *The use and re-use of materials to minimise and curtail creating waste and, whenever practicable, using materials and products from sustainable sources;*
- *Control the emission of pollutants, noise and dirt, and the use of potentially harmful substances and treatments during construction activities;*
- *Conserve energy through sensible selection, use and management of resources, equipment, plant and transport;*
- *The continued development, monitoring and investigation of systems, practices and procedures at each stage of construction to ensure the environment remains a foremost consideration.*

This statement is fully supported by the Managing Director & Board of Directors

Dated: 12th. May 2008

Signed:



SECTION 2

PLANNING

2.1 INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

In order to identify all significant aspects of the environmental impact the company's operations will have, the company needs to examine its activities methodically. This is the purpose of the initial environmental review.

It involves collecting information on a company's environmental impacts and the management structures in place to deal with these impacts. A thorough and comprehensive review provides a solid basis for developing a register of environmental impacts and an environmental programme.

This process would then need to be carried out for all the company's construction sites. As a starting point, Appendix 5.3 provides a format for questioning the company activities and allowing points to be identified on any environmental aspects and impacts.

Matters for Consideration -

- Assessment, control and reduction of the environmental impact of the construction operations.
- Choice and management of energy sources.
- Transportation of raw materials to reduce environmental impact, i.e., reduction of CO₂ emissions.
- Consumption and use of water.
- Planning the recycling, reuse, and disposal of construction waste.
- Control and reduction of noise within and outside the site.
- Planning the reduction, recycling, transportation, and disposal of packaging.
- Environmental performance and practices of contractors, subcontractors and suppliers
- Prevention and limitation of environmental accidents
- Contingency procedures in case of environmental accidents.
- Staff information and training on environmental issues.
- External information on environmental issues relating to each project location.
- Compliance with environmental legislation & regulation.
- Emergency/contingency plans
- On site storage, particularly of hazardous materials.
- Transport and distribution

2.2 Environmental Risks and Impacts

Identification of environmental Risks & impacts

The company's policy, objectives and targets will be based on knowledge about the environmental risks and significant environmental impacts associated with its activities. This can ensure that the significant environmental impacts associated with these risks, are taken into account in setting the environmental objectives for a project. The relation between environmental risks and impacts is one of cause and effect.

An environmental risk refers to an element of an organisation's activity, which can have an adverse effect on the environment. For example, it could involve a spillage of hazardous chemicals or fuels, generation of dust, or excessive noise. .

An impact refers to the change which takes place in the environment as a result of the aspect. Examples of impacts might include contamination of rivers and water courses.

The identification of environmental aspects from the initial review and the evaluation of environmental impacts is a process that can be dealt with in four steps.

- Step 1: Select an activity or procedure.
- Step 2: Identify the environmental risks of the activity.
- Step 3: Identify environmental impacts.
- Step 4: Evaluate significance of the impact of the environmental risk. Evaluation can be facilitated by considering environmental concerns; the scale of the impact, the severity of the impact, probability of occurrence, duration of impact; and business concerns (potential regulatory and legal exposure, difficulty of mitigating the impact, costs of mitigating the impact, effect of change on other activities and processes, concerns of interested parties, effects on public image of the organisation).

This procedure is intended to provide a process for the organisation to identify significant environmental risks that should be addressed as a priority by the company's environmental management system. The process should take into account the cost and time of undertaking the analysis and the availability of reliable data. Information already developed for regulatory or other purposes may be used in this process. Organisations may also need to take into account the degree of practical control they may have over the environmental risk being considered.

2.3 REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Risk Assessment for Emissions and Contamination

1. Health Effects of Pollution Emissions

Introduction

Pollution emissions from construction sites can have a detrimental effect on health and the local environment. Particles and vaporous discharges can have an adverse impact on the health of site operators and local residents by affecting particularly the eyes, nose, mouth, lungs and skin. Fine particles can penetrate deep into the lungs, contributing to respiratory and cardiovascular problems. Large particles can cause nuisance through soiling of surfaces such as cars, property and washing. Excessive noise levels can be a hazard to site workers and can annoy neighbours and disturb local wildlife.

2. Contamination

Introduction

The construction industry contributes the greatest number of significant pollution incidents within the industrial sector (over 500 per year in England and Wales). Efforts are being made at all levels within the construction industry to implement general environmental improvements. This guide of good practice is intended to provide readily accessible guidance and training for use on site. CIRIA publication Control of water pollution from construction sites (C532) provides more detailed guidance for consultants and contractors.

3. Benefits

Improving water management is beneficial for any construction site, large or small. Environmental performance is increasingly regulated by national legislation and, as a result, clients and employers within the industry are looking towards better demonstration of good water management from their workforce.

The economic benefits of effective water management are significant:

- Avoidance of fines – it is illegal to discharge any polluting matter into a watercourse or groundwater, or to discharge to a foul sewer without consent. Fines are unlimited, and the additional legal costs can be 20 times the fine. The cost of clean-up would also be charged even if not prosecuted.
- Less time and money spent in cleaning up
- Improved tender and employment opportunities if you can demonstrate awareness of good water management practice.
- Many employers will take disciplinary action if you are responsible for bad practice or a pollution incident.
- Construction activities cannot only cause serious harm to water bodies, plants and wildlife; they can affect the quality and availability of drinking water resources and can be visually unattractive. A minor spillage could lead to pollution, for example a gallon (4.5 l litres) of oil can completely cover a lake the size of two football pitches.
- The normal limits set by environmental regulators for silt or mud in water pumped to a watercourse is equivalent to just half a tablespoon of soil in a bath.

4. Key Issues and Guidance (see Section 4)

1. Site Set-up
2. Working near watercourse
3. Treating site water & silt
4. Fuel/oil storage and use
5. Concrete and cement
6. Demolition
7. Waste

2.4 HAZARDOUS WASTE

Introduction

Hazardous Waste is so called because it has hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment. Examples of wastes classed as hazardous include:

- Asbestos
- Lead-acid batteries
- Electrical equipment
- Contaminated land
- Solvents
- Fluorescent light tubes
- Chemical wastes
- Pesticides

Under the Duty of Care, waste producers have a duty to classify and describe their waste correctly; this includes selecting the most appropriate six-digit code from the European Waste Catalogue (EWC)

The European Waste Catalogue (EWC) lists all wastes, grouped according to generic industry or process. Each waste has a six digit code.

A waste is hazardous if it is classified as such in the EWC. Hazardous Wastes are identified in the EWC with an (*).

Some wastes are classed as hazardous outright. Other wastes require separate assessments to determine whether they are hazardous or not, depending on the amount of dangerous substances present above threshold concentrations.

Information contained on the SAFETY DATA SHEET that should accompany materials/chemicals received at site and should assist in determining if your waste is hazardous.

This section provides a practical approach to classifying hazardous waste by:

- outlining the methodology for assessing wastes based on the EWC 2002; and
- highlighting where to find more detailed advice in the Technical Guidance Note.

Hazardous Waste Assessment.

There is a series of steps involved in determining if a waste is hazardous or non-hazardous.

Step 1: Is the Waste a Directive Waste?

Step 2: Does the domestic legislation contain specific provisions that relate to the waste in question? This should be determined prior to proceeding to step 3

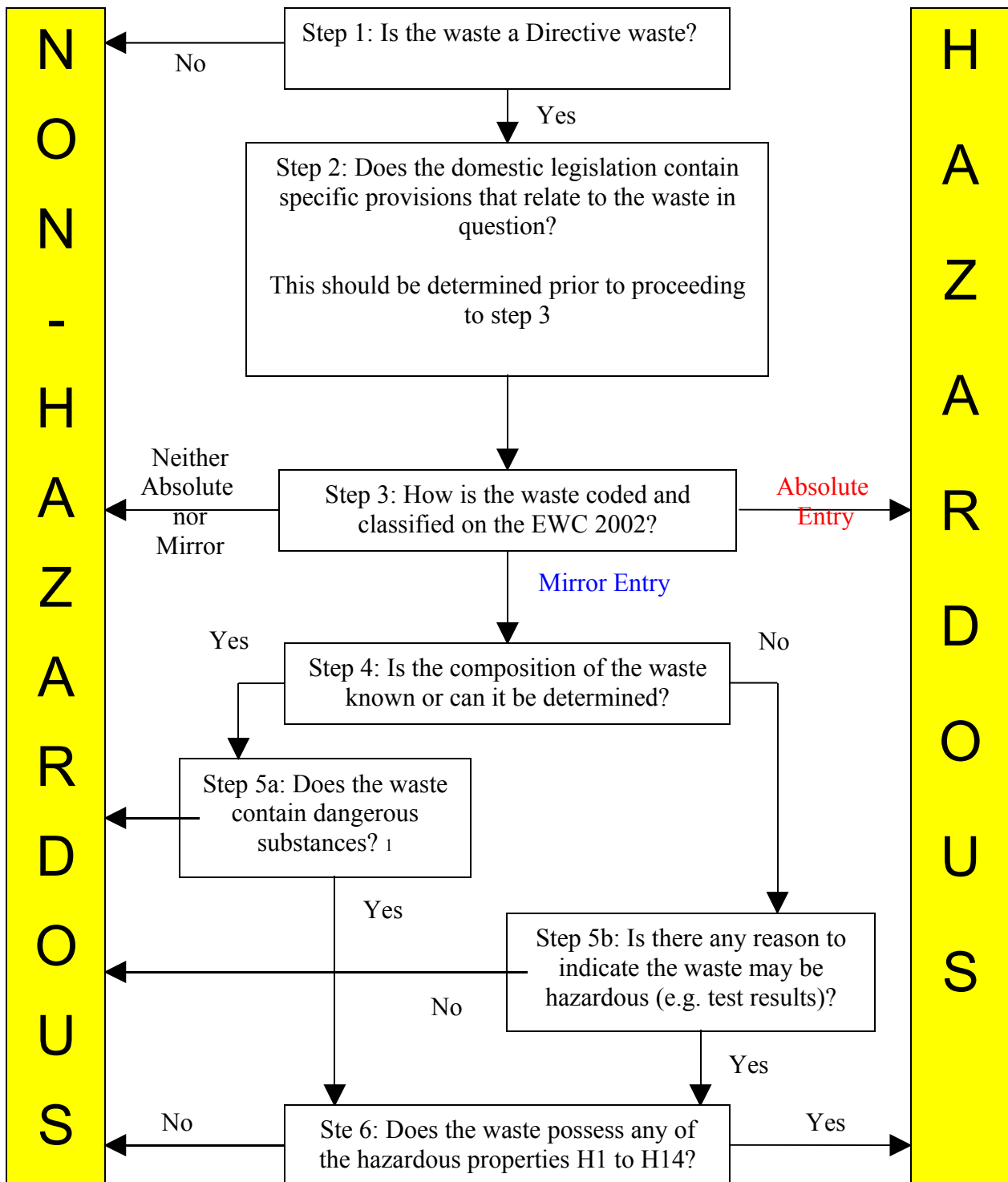
Step 3: How is the waste coded and classified in the EWC 2002?

Step 4: Is the composition of the waste known or can it be determined?

Step 5a: Does the waste contain dangerous substances?

Step 5b: Is there any reason to indicate the waste may be hazardous (e.g. test results)?

Step 6: Does the waste possess any of the hazardous properties H1 to H14?
(Refer to data sheets).



¹Infectious substances should be considered at this stage of the Hazardous Waste Methodology

Hazardous Waste: Definition of the classification of hazardous waste

The EWC refers to three types of entry

"Absolute Entries" A number of wastes marked with an asterisk (*) are deemed to be hazardous regardless of their composition or concentration of any "dangerous substance" within the waste. Such entries have been termed "absolute entries" and are coloured red in this document for clarity.

"Mirror Entries" Some wastes have the potential to be either hazardous or not, depending on whether they contain "dangerous substances" at or above certain thresholds. These wastes are covered by linked (usually paired) entries, collectively called "mirror entries" that comprise;

- a hazardous waste entry marked with an asterisk (*), coloured blue in this document, and
- an alternative non-hazardous waste entry (or entries) not marked with an asterisk.

"Non-Hazardous Entries" Where a waste is not listed in the EWC 2002 with an asterisk, then it is not hazardous. However where the non-hazardous entry forms part of a "mirror entry" assessment is required to determine whether the hazardous or non-hazardous waste entry is applicable.

Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

Producers of hazardous waste are required to notify premises at which they produce hazardous waste. Some premises are exempt from notification. Those are premises:

- listed in regulation 23(3) of the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (HWR); and
- at which less than 200kg (in total) of hazardous waste is produced in any twelve months period; and
- any hazardous waste produced there is removed by a registered carrier (under the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989) or a person exempt from registration.

It is an offence not to notify premises at which hazardous waste is produced (unless they are exempt premises) or to remove hazardous waste from premises, which are not notified (or exempt from notification).

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/special/pdf/hwr-notifguidance.pdf> provides:

"Where organisations have multiple premises, each premises will need to be notified to the Environment Agency, unless exempt. If single premises are occupied by a number of different organisations producing hazardous waste, the part of the premises occupied by each organisation should be individually notified."

Mobile services and premises at which more than 200kg of hazardous waste will be produced.

Regulation 21 requires that a producer must notify relevant premises. Regulation 29 provides that where a producer operates a mobile service the relevant premises are the service premises. If a person operates a mobile service premises they must notify their service premises. They are not entitled to operate under any exemption applicable to site premises.

Classification of Hazardous Waste

Consolidated European Waste Catalogue

This aim of this section is to provide guidance on the use of the European Waste Catalogue

The EWC contains 20 chapters that are based upon the source that generated the waste or upon the type of waste, chapter 17 of this document relates to construction and demolition wastes.

17 Construction and Demolition Wastes (including excavated soil from contaminated sites)

17 01 concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics

17 01 01 concrete

17 01 02 bricks

17 01 03 tiles and ceramics

17 01 06* mixtures of, or separate fractions of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics containing dangerous substances M

17 01 07 mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics other than those mentioned in 17 01 06

17 02 wood, glass and plastic

17 02 01 wood

17 02 02 glass

17 02 03 plastic

17 02 04* glass, plastic and wood containing or contaminated with dangerous substances M

17 03 bituminous mixtures, coal tar and tarred products

17 03 01* bituminous mixtures containing coal tar M

17 03 02 bituminous mixtures other than those mentioned in 17 03 01

17 03 03* coal tar and tarred products A

17 04 metals (including their alloys)

17 04 01 copper, bronze, brass

17 04 02 aluminium

17 04 03 lead

17 04 04 zinc

17 04 05 iron and steel

17 04 06 tin

17 04 07 mixed metals

17 04 09* metal waste contaminated with dangerous substances M

17 04 10* cables containing oil, coal tar and other dangerous substances M

17 04 11 cables other than those mentioned in 17 04 10

17 05 soil (including excavated soil from contaminated sites), stones and dredging spoil

17 05 03* soil and stones containing dangerous substances M

17 05 04 soil and stones other than those mentioned in 17 05 03

17 05 05* dredging spoil containing dangerous substances M

17 05 06 dredging spoil other than those mentioned in 17 05 05

17 05 07* track ballast containing dangerous substances M

17 05 08 track ballast other than those mentioned in 17 05 07

17 08 gypsum-based construction material

17 08 01* gypsum-based construction materials contaminated with dangerous substances M

17 08 02 gypsum-based construction materials other than those mentioned in 17 08 01

17 09 other construction and demolition wastes

17 09 01* construction and demolition wastes containing mercury M

17 09 02* construction and demolition wastes containing PCB (for example PCB-containing sealants, PCB-containing resin-based floorings, PCB-containing sealed glazing units, PCB-containing capacitors) M

17 09 03* other construction and demolition wastes (including mixed wastes) containing dangerous substances M

17 09 04 mixed construction and demolition wastes other than those mentioned in 17 09 01, 17 09 02 and 17 09 03

Environment Agency Hazardous Waste: Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste (2nd edition) A22

2.5 SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008

Design Phase

Any efforts to improve resource efficiency and minimise waste during the design phase of a construction project should be described in the site waste management plan. This would simply be a statement that confirmed whether alternative, more resource efficient methods had been adopted, and if desired the degree of cost savings. This would allow the source of any cost-savings to be more easily traced as the plan would encompass the entire design-build process.

Pre-Commencement

For all projects over £300,000 a SWMP is prepared which includes the following information:

The identity of:

- the person who drafted the Plan;
- the person in charge of the project;
- the contractor used (if there is more than one contractor, the principal contractor);

A description of the works proposed including the:

- location of the site;
- the estimated value of the project;
- a description of the waste type that will be produced in the course of the project;
- an estimate of the volume of each different waste produced;
- the waste management action proposed for each waste type i.e., reuse, recycling, recovery or disposal;
- a declaration that the person in charge of the project and the principal contractor will take all reasonable steps to ensure that waste management controls e.g., the duty of care, will be observed.

Commencement of Work

Projects that are over £300,000 and less than £500,000 in value

Once work begins, certain levels of monitoring and recording will be required.

The person in charge or the contractor would need to record:

- the identity of the waste management contractor removing the waste;
- the types of waste removed;
- the site that the contractor is taking the waste to.

Within three months of the work being completed he must add to the plan:

- confirmation that the site waste management plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work is progressing according to the plan and that the plan was updated in accordance with this regulation;
- a description of any lessons learnt from any differences in circumstances between the first draft of the site waste management plan and actual performance.

Projects over £500,000

More details of what actually happens are required and the Plan itself is regularly reviewed.

The person in charge or the contractor would need to record:

- When any waste is removed from the construction site—
 - the identity of the waste management contractor removing the waste;
 - a copy of, or reference to, the waste carrier registration of the carrier; and
 - a copy of, or reference to, the waste transfer note.
- As often as necessary to ensure that the plan accurately reflects the progress of the project, and in any event not less than every six months, he must—
 - assess the plan;
 - record the types and quantities of waste produced;
 - record the types and quantities of waste that have been—
 - (a) re-used on-site,
 - (b) re-used off-site;
 - (c) recycled for use on-site;
 - (d) recycled for use off-site;
 - (e) sent to recycling facility;
 - (f) sent to waste management licence exempt site; or
 - (g) sent to landfill site for disposal;
- produce a further plan, if it is necessary to do so, making changes necessary to reflect the progress of the project.

Within three months of the work being completed he must add to the plan—

- confirmation that the site waste management plan has been monitored on a regular basis to ensure that work is progressing according to the plan and that the plan was updated in accordance with this regulation;
- a description of any lessons learnt from any differences in circumstances between the first draft of the site waste management plan and actual performance
- a comparison of the estimated quantities of each waste type against the actual quantities of each waste type;
- where relevant, drawing on any lessons learnt, an action plan to address these for the next project; and
- an estimate of the cost savings that have been achieved by completing and implementing a site waste management plan.

Site Waste Management Plans – Format

The company has elected to use the Building Research Establishment's SMARTWaste Plan.

This is an on-line software tool which allows information to be input into a site plan, and includes an integrated waste management tool to help measure and monitor the types of waste streams that are produced.

SECTION 3

Implementation, Monitoring & Review

3.1 Organisation

The successful implementation of an environmental management system calls for the commitment of all employees of the company, and environmental responsibilities will not necessarily be confined to the environmental function, but may also include other areas of the company's, management, policy and procedures.

Responsibilities and Accountabilities

The commitment of all employees to the successful implementation of the environmental management system begins at the highest levels of management. As part of this commitment, the Environmental Director will designate -

(a) Specific management representative(s) with defined responsibility and authority for implementing the environmental management system.

The key responsibilities of the environmental management system will be well defined and communicated to personnel concerned.

The organizational structure usually consists of four main elements -

- the organizational chart,
- job descriptions,
- clear reporting lines and procedures,
- performance targets.

The organizational chart sets out the main responsibilities and reporting lines.

Issues that could be considered in developing the organizational structure are -

- provision of resources;
- action to prevent non-compliance;
- identifying potential problems;
- recommending solutions to problems and verifying their implementation;
- acting in emergency situations.

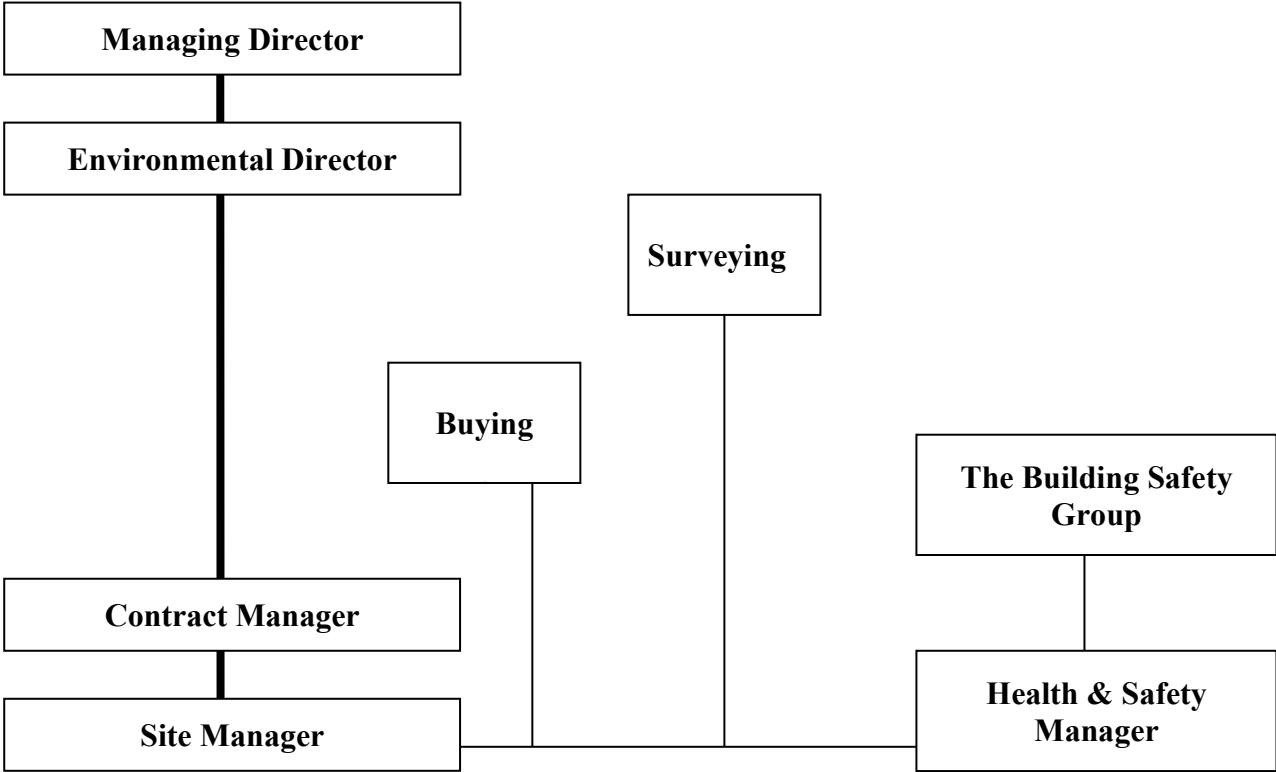
It is often recommended that the environmental management responsibilities should follow the operational hierarchy, so that it becomes part of the everyday management of running the enterprise. The environmental manager should be responsible, either directly or by managing others, for ensuring that the environmental management system is established, implemented and effective. Top management should ensure that an appropriate level of resources are provided to ensure that the environmental management system is implemented and maintained.

3.2 Training

To be successful, responsibilities will be supported by the necessary authority and training to enable the individuals to carry out their tasks effectively. An effective and on-going training programme will be provided, where necessary for all levels of the company to ensure awareness of environmental issues. Training needs will be assessed, taking into account the job to be carried out, and the skills, education and experience of the individuals in charge.

Training will instruct on the company's environmental policy, objectives and action. It will address the significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, and the environmental benefits of improved performance. Equally, it will highlight the potential consequences of departure from specified procedures.

3.3 Environmental Management Structure



3.4 Monitoring

Measuring, monitoring and evaluating are key activities of an environmental management system, to ensure that the company is performing in accordance with the environmental policy and objectives. In establishing and maintaining procedures for investigating and correcting non-conformance, the company will include the following basic elements:

- a) identifying the cause of the non-conformance;
- b) identifying and implementing the necessary corrective action;
- c) implementing or modifying controls necessary to avoid repetition of the non-conformance;
- d) recording any changes in written procedures resulting from corrective action.

Audits may be performed by personnel from within the organization or by external persons selected by the organisation. In either case the persons conducting the audit should be in a position to do so impartially and objectively. A timetable for planning audits is shown in appendix4.

Regular inspections should be carried out to see the correct management procedures are adopted and implemented at site level.

3.5 Records

- Reported incidents
- Incidents
- Insurance Claims
- Audit Reports
- Minutes
- Inspections
- Non-Compliances
- Sub-Contractor Incidents
- Sub-Contractor Info
- Publication of results

3.6 Management Review

The company will review and continually improve its environment management system, to achieve overall improvement in environmental performance. At regular intervals management will carry out a review of the environmental management system to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness.

Some issues to be considered in the review are -

- review of the environmental objectives and targets;
- audit findings;
- concerns amongst relevant interested parties; and
- evaluation of the effectiveness of the environmental management system;

evaluation of the suitability of the environmental policy and the need for changes in the light of changing legislation, changing expectations and requirements of interested parties, changes in the products or activities of the organisation, developments in technology, lessons learned from environmental incidents, market preferences, reporting and communication.

SECTION 4

Guidance Notes

4.1 Setting up sites:

Check at an early stage of planning whether there are any pollution prevention measures required, or environmental permits & licences to be obtained.

- Be aware if the site is in a sensitive area, for example near a watercourse or in a designated conservation area, or restrictions such as limited fuel/oil storage.
- Include environmental issues as part of the Project Risk assessment.
- Obtain information regarding possible contamination of the site. This information will normally be provided by the Client in a Site Investigation Survey Report.
- Identify any existing drainage systems on the site which may discharge into water courses, drainage ditches or rivers.
- Consider pollution prevention measures when planning the site set up –
 - Location of fuel storage, plant refuelling & maintenance areas.
 - Location of batching plants or mortar silos.
 - Location of waste disposal & storage areas.
- Plan haul routes clear of watercourses or open drainage ditches, consider constructing haul routes on geotextile membranes.
- Consider constructing temporary drainage channels to collect & distribute surface water.
- Plan suitable arrangements for sewage disposal where no mains sewerage is available.
- Wheel wash facilities may be required, (possible Planning Condition), to prevent mud being transferred onto local roads.
- Provide a secure area for storing waste materials.
- Ensure the site is adequately protected and secured against trespassers and vandalism to prevent damage to fuel stores or pollution protection measures.
- Ensure that all personnel on site receive environmental awareness training during their site safety induction.
- Ensure that suitable spill response arrangements are available, and that spill response procedures have been developed and understood by the workforce.
- Consider constructing the permanent drainage systems at an early stage in the contract.

Site Drainage:

- **Nothing** should be allowed to enter surface water drains, except clean rainwater.
- Even if described as bio-degradable, detergents are not suitable for discharge to surface water drains.
- It is **ILLEGAL** to discharge into foul sewers without agreement from the sewerage undertaker.

- **Reduce water usage by reuse & recycling of site water**

- If settlement facilities are being used on site, use water from them to damp down haul roads in dusty conditions.
- Use water from settlement facilities to wash out concrete lorries.
- Recycle water used in concrete batching plants.
- Recycle water in wheel washes.

4.2 Working in or near Watercourses:

Working over or near to watercourses carries additional concerns due to the risk of pollutants directly affecting water quality.

- If watercourses run through or adjacent to a site, stabilise routes used for construction traffic or construct a temporary bridge or culverted crossing.
- Consider erecting barriers or earth bunds on crossings or around working areas, to prevent excessive amounts of dust, silt & water run off entering the watercourse.
- Ensure that a suitable method for containing any surface water is provided (eg cut off ditches and interceptors).
- Avoid locating cabins, containers, workshops, plant materials stores and storage tanks on the floodplain of watercourses.
- The risk of fuel spillage is greatest during refuelling activities. No refuelling should be undertaken in, over, or adjacent to watercourse. Refuel plant in a designated area at least 10m away from the watercourse.
- Consider using biodegradable.
- Adequate stocks of absorbent materials, such as sand or commercially available spill kits, should be available at all times.
- Use of wet concrete and cement in or close to any watercourse should be carefully controlled.

4.3 Treatment & Disposal of On-Site Water & Silt:

- The main pollutants from construction sites are Silt, Fuel/Oil, Concrete and Chemicals. These could come from general site runoff, pumping out excavations and spills for example.
- It is ILLEGAL to put any polluting matter into controlled waters without obtaining permission from the environmental regulator. Controlled waters include rivers, streams, coastal waters, ponds, lakes, lochs, docks, and groundwater.
- Prior to discharge, even to foul sewer, ALL site water may require treatment by one or a combination of simple methods.

Treatment & Disposal of Silt -

- Silt can be removed by:-
 - settling out in a tank, ponds or lagoons, AND/OR
 - allowing it to infiltrate through a large area a grassy ground, geotextile filters, straw bales or a skip containing fine aggregate.
 - Chemical treatment with flocculants
- Where draining systems, such as ponds are to be part of the completed construction, consider installing these at the outset and utilising them as a means of treating silt laden waters during construction.
- Use a silt removal method that will cope with the volume of water, concentration and type of silt that is likely to be produced.
- Oil and concrete should NOT enter site water in the first place.

- Prevent oil pollution by using:
 - Suitable bunded storage of fuel/oil, and use of drip trays under plant AND
 - An oil separator (if a permanent interceptor is required, consider installing it as early in the works as possible, or install a temporary one), AND/OR
 - Commercially available absorbent granules, pads or booms.
- Wet concrete pollution is silty and very alkaline (high pH), which can have a serious effect on watercourses, consider treating by the following before disposal:
 - Settling out in settlement tank, pond or lagoon, AND/OR
 - Chemical treatment to adjust the pH prior to disposal – specialist advice is required as the treatment itself can cause harm to the receiving watercourse.
 - Diluting with clean rainwater from site cabin or building roofs can also adjust pH.
 - Chemical testing is likely to be required to confirm the pH before disposal. Simple paper pH kits are readily available, cheap and easy to use.

The most common form of water pollution from construction is suspended sediments – Silt.

- Silt also carries other contaminants such as oil and chemicals.
- Silt pollution is easily identified by discoloration of the water.
- Divert silty water away from drains and watercourses using sand bags for example.
- Plan for the treatment of silty water when pumping out excavations or managing surface water runoff.
- Regularly check nearby water courses for signs of pollution.
- Consider providing wheel wash facilities and/or methods to keep haul routes and accesses free from mud and dust to minimise silty runoff. Contain the water and dispose of it correctly.

Disposal of On-Site Water -

- Where contamination waters are to be disposed of from construction sites the operator should consider the availability and access to foul sewers as a first option.
- It is **ILLEGAL** to discharge into a foul sewer or watercourse without permission from the Environmental regulator.
- Clean water **ONLY** can be discharged to surface water drains/sewers, as they may outfall into a watercourse, possibly some distance from the site.
- Care should be taken to discharge to watercourses at a rate that **DOES NOT ERODE** the bank or bed of the watercourse. If a settlement tank is being used to treat water, ensure that the flow rate of the water will allow settlement.
- Prior to discharge, even to foul sewer, **ALL** site water may require treatment.
- Inspect and monitor discharges regularly to check for signs of pollution, monitor flow rates and check that the correct disposal route is being used (foul sewer/surface drain/designated disposal point).
- Where not connected to foul sewer, sewage (from portable toilets, etc) should be disposed of under Duty of Care.

4.4 Storing and Using Fuels & oils:

- If fuel storage is needed on site, plan how it is to be stored and in what quantities, in tanks, mobile-bowsers. Or drums.
- Risk Assess the fuel/oil storage location identifying potential routes for pollution should containment fail.
- Fuel/oil stores must be located away from site drainage systems or close to the edge of watercourses. If this is not possible, ensure adequate measures are identified to prevent or contain any spillage.
- Fuel/oil storage must be sited on an impermeable base within a bund to contain at least 110per cent of the maximum capacity. See Environment Agency PPG 2 and26 for a standard fuel storage design).
- Keep a store of spill response equipment at the fuel facility, if necessary locate a sign telling the operator what to do in the event of a spillage and where the nearest spill response kit is located.
- Consider protecting the fuel bund from rainwater.
- Guard facilities against vandalism and theft. ensure that hoses are not vulnerable to being tampered with, the facility should be locked off when not in use.
- Use drip trays under all static plant such as pumps and generators and during refuelling from mobile plant and empty them regularly into an appropriately contained area for disposal off-site.
- Ensure that the facilities are checked on a regular basis to ensure any leaks or drips are fixed to prevent loss and pollution.
- Bulk fuel stores must be clearly marked as to their content to help prevent delivery personnel mixing fuel types. Check there is enough capacity in the tank before a fuel delivery.

4.5 Using Cement & Concrete:

- Concrete & cement are highly alkaline and corrosive and can have a devastating impact on watercourses.
- Take particular care with all works involving production, transport and placement of concrete & cement especially if working near a river, stream or surface water drain.
- Use methods to minimise grout loss during shuttered pours.
- Do not hose down spills of concrete & cement into surface water drains.
- Washout of concrete & cement mixing plant or ready-mix lorries should be carried out in a designated impermeable contained area.
- Washout water must not be allowed to flow into any drain or watercourse. Protect nearby drains from receiving washout water.
- Reuse washout water as much as possible, and then dispose of it off site in accordance with Duty of Care or discharging to foul sewer with agreement from the sewerage undertaker.
- Washout water, surface water, runoff and water from excavations may require adjustment of the pH in a lagoon prior to discharge due to the alkaline cement – obtain specialist advice from the environmental regulator as acid conditions can also have serious effect on watercourses.

4.6 Working on Demolition Sites

- Identify all tanks and pipelines both above and below ground before work begins.
- Identify and mark out all existing live/redundant services (eg water mains, sewers and storm drains). Be aware of the routes for surface water, foul water, and trade effluent.
- Before removing tanks or pipelines check that all of their contents and residues have been emptied by a competent operator for safe disposal (Duty of Care). Pipes may contain significant quantities of oil or chemicals, and should be capped, or valves closed to prevent spillage.
- Identify and label all drums and containers of waste materials, and ensure disposal by licensed chemical disposal site.
- Consider establishing a bunded central store location for waste materials away from sensitive receptors such as watercourses & drainage systems.
- Consider the correct disposal route for waste materials (Duty of Care), check if they can be reused or recycled but ensure they are stored safely on site prior to disposal.
- Cover skips to prevent litter being blown out. Label skips to distinguish general and hazardous (eg oily) wastes.
- If contaminated materials are encountered seek specialist advice before carrying on.
- Consider damping down the site to prevent dust blowing into watercourses. Prevent silty runoff due to damping down or rainfall from entering watercourses (see the section on silt).
- Ensure you have sufficient types and quantities of spill response equipment available.

4.7 Storing Materials & Waste.

- Consider whether large volumes of polluting materials need to be stored on the site. Can the material be delivered at a rate that prevents a large volume building up on site?
- Use material safety data sheets to identify potentially polluting materials, this information will also identify how these materials should be stored.
- Make sure that appropriate spill response equipment is located near to the material should containment fail or material be spilled and ensure site staff know how to use it.
- Consider the correct disposal route for waste materials (Duty of Care), check to see if they can be reused or recycled but ensure they are stored safely on site prior to disposal. Cover skips to prevent litter being blown out. Label skips.
- Consider establishing a central store location away from sensitive areas of the site such as rivers, streams, drainage or settlement facilities. Identify how pollution could occur and what measures should be implemented to reduce the likelihood of water pollution. Protect stores from flooding where required.
- Ensure stores are adequately protected and secured against trespassers and vandalism.
- Regularly check to see what materials are in stock. Store drums, oil and chemicals on an impervious base and within a secured bund. Keep lids on. Always store containers upright unless using flow control taps for controlled pouring from barrels and drums.
- Ensure topsoil and/or soil heaps are located at least 10m away from water courses (regulator may vary this distance), consider seeding them or covering with a tarpaulin to prevent silty runoff and losses due to wind. Consider constructing a stilt fence at the base of the pile using suitable geotextile membranes.

Section 5

APPENDICES

Appendix 5.1

Glossary of Terms

Best available techniques/technology (BAT) – The techniques/technology most effective in preventing, minimising or rendering harmless polluting releases, which are economically and technically viable.

Best practicable environmental option (BPEO) – The option which provides the most benefit or least damage to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost in both the long and short term. Emissions and wastes should be minimised and re-used, recycled, or directed to the environmental medium (air, water, land) where the least environmental harm will occur.

Clean technology – Technology which is designed to reduce environmental impacts.

Continual improvement – Process of enhancing the EMS to achieve improvements in overall environmental performance in line with the organisation's environmental policy.

Environmental aspect – An element of an organisation's activities, which can *interact* with the environment.

Environmental impact – Any *change* to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organisation's activities.

Environmental Management System (EMS) – The part of the overall management system that includes organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, and procedures, for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the environmental policy.

Environmental Policy Statement – The organisations statement of intent in response to environmental matters.

Environmental supply chain management (ESCM) – the supply chain relates to the stream of activities involved in providing goods or services to customers. ESCM is where an organisation exercises control or influence over that stream of activities.

Mass Balancing – Measurement of the total inputs of a substance into a process, and the total outputs of that substance from the process, in order to assess the extent and nature of any losses of that substance at various stages in the process.

Objectives - An objective is a long-term goal that defines what is to be achieved in a particular area. Objectives should illustrate a commitment to environmental improvement.

Prevention of pollution – Processes and practices, that avoid, reduce or control pollution, including recycling, treatment, process change, efficient use of resources and material substitution.

Register of legislation - Documentation that demonstrates the organisation has access to, and understanding of its environmental legal requirements.

Significant environmental aspect – An environmental aspect that has or can have a significant environmental impact.

Sustainable development – Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development requires the maintenance or improvement of social, economic and environmental standards.

Register of legislation - documentation that demonstrates the organisation's access to, and understanding of its environmental legal requirements.

Appendix 5.2

Environmental Law Applicable in England and Wales.

| England and Wales |
|---|
| Part 1 EPA 1990; SI 1991/472 (as amended)(IPC) |
| PPC (England and Wales) Regulations 2000; SI 2000/1973 |
| The Water Resources Act 1991 as amended |
| SI 1989/2286 and 1992/337 the Surface Waters (Dangerous Substances Classification) Regulations and 1990 & 1993 Direction for List 1 substances are contained in SI 1997/2560 and SI 1998/389) |
| SI 1991/1597: Bathing Waters (Classification) Regulations and 1991 Direction |
| SI 1997/1331 Surface Waters (Fishlife) (Classification) Regulations and 1997 Direction |
| SI 1997/1332 Surface Waters (Shellfish) (Classification) Regulations and 1997 Direction |
| Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part 11A (England and Wales) |
| Contamination Land (England) Regulations 2000 (Wales) 2001 |
| Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part 11 (England and Wales). Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991/2839) (England and Wales) |
| SI1996/972 Special Waste Regulations 1996 (England and Wales) |
| SI1999/1361 & SI 1999/3447 Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Regulations 1999 Waste) |
| SI 1989/317: Clean Air, The Air Quality Standards Regulations 1989 |
| SI1997/3043: Environmental Protection. The Air Quality Regulations 1997 |
| SI 1994/2716 Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994 SI2000/192 Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) (England Regulations) |
| SI 1997/743 Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH) |
| Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 |
| The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (HWR) |

Appendix 5.3

Carter Lauren Construction Ltd. - Initial Environmental Review

Site:.....

| ISSUE | NOTES |
|---|-------|
| Assessment, control and reduction of the environmental impact of the construction operations. | |
| Choice, & management of energy sources | |
| Transportation of raw materials, to reduce environmental impact. | |
| Planning the recycling, reuse, and disposal of construction waste | |
| Control and reduction of noise within and outside the site | |
| Planning the reduction, recycling, transportation & disposal of packaging | |
| Environmental performance and practices of contractors subcontractors and suppliers | |
| Prevention and limitation of environmental accidents | |
| Emergency & Contingency procedures in case of environmental accidents | |
| Staff information and training on environmental issues | |
| External information on environmental issues relating to the project | |
| Compliance with environmental legislation & regulation. | |
| On site storage, particularly of hazardous materials. | |
| Employee awareness and training | |

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Public relations | |
| Market procedures | |
| Process design/operation | |
| Solid waste management | |
| Consumption and use of water | |

Appendix 5.4 Spillage Response Procedure

- Follow the response procedure. If the client or main contractor already has a spill response procedure in operation, integrate into that.
- Inform all personnel about the spill response procedure through site induction & toolbox talks.
- Display posters identifying the key essential elements of the spill response procedure, located in appropriate areas such as fuel storage areas, mess cabins, security points or on the back of toilet doors.
- In the event of a significant spill contact the hotline for the Environmental Agency. 0800 807060.
- Know names and telephone numbers of others you need to inform (includes alerting people out of hours) and who should contact them:
 - Client
 - Regulators
 - Water Company
 - Neighbours
 - Other stakeholders
- Consider a professional 24 hour call-out clean-up service. Names and numbers of companies are available from the local environmental regulator.
- Ensure that sufficient types and quantities of spill response equipment is available on site. Keep spill kits where spills may occur, eg at refuelling points or on plant working near a watercourse.
- The material safety data sheets and COSHH assessments will assist in identifying appropriate spill measures for dealing with hazardous materials.
- Dispose of used response material appropriately, eg oily granules or pads should be bagged up and placed in the designated special waste skip.

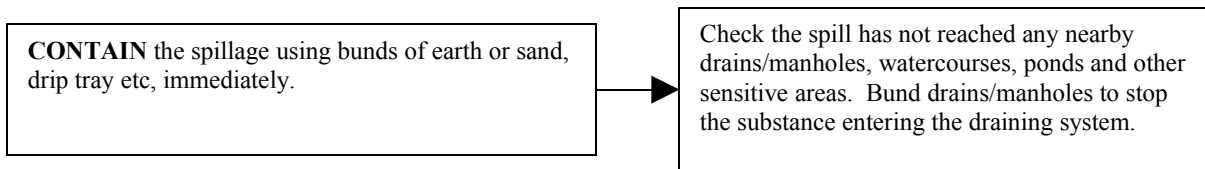
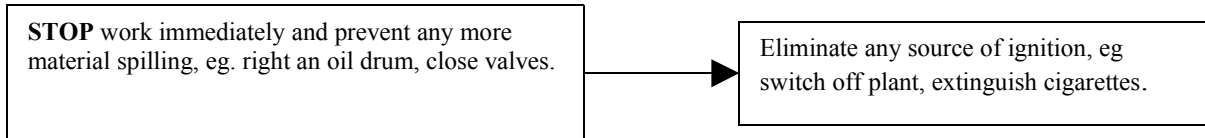
| | Pollutants | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|------|------|------------|
| | Concrete/ Cement | Paints | Oils | Silt | Detergents |
| Spill on ground | | | | | |
| Sand | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | x | ✓ |
| Straw bales | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Absorbent granules | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Geotextile fence | ✓ | x | x | ✓ | x |
| Drip Trays | x | ✓ | ✓ | x | x |
| Pad rolls | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Drain seat | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Earth bunds | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Spill in Water | | | | | |
| Straw bales | x | x | ✓ | ✓ | x |
| Pads/rolls | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Booms | x | x | ✓ | x | x |
| Stop further spill contain and inform environmental regulator immediately | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

(Appendix 5.4) Spillage Response Procedure

Checklist

Site Name:

What to do if you find a spillage of any substance on site.



- | |
|---|
| <p>NOTIFY your foreman/supervisor immediately giving the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether material has entered the drain/watercourse or is affecting the environment. • Material involved. • Location. • Reason for the incident. • Quantity involved. |
|---|

| |
|--|
| <p>MAJOR Cannot be controlled; pollution has entered, or could enter a drain or watercourse. Report to foreman/supervisor immediately.</p> <p>MINOR Can be controlled; pollution has not entered, and cannot enter a drain or watercourse.</p> |
|--|

| |
|--|
| <p>MAJOR Contain and report immediately to contact detailed below</p> <p>MINOR Clean up immediately using appropriate materials (granules, pads etc)</p> |
|--|

| |
|-------------------------------------|
| <p>Environmental Agency,</p> |
|-------------------------------------|

Appendix 5.5

Site Waste Management Plan Checklist

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Project name | |
| Project address/location | |
| Client | |

| Project Stages | Questions to consider | Tick if 'Yes' | Comment: If 'yes', what action have you taken/do you propose to take? If 'no', why not? |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Policy | 1. Has your organisation adopted a waste management policy? | | |
| | 2. Has the client signed the Site Waste Management Plan? | | |
| | 3. Have relevant sub-contractors producing significant wastes streams been identified? | | |
| Procurement | 4. Has a careful evaluation of materials been made so that over-ordering and site wastage is reduced? | | |
| | 5. Has full consideration been given to the use of secondary and recycled materials? | | |
| | 6. Is unwanted packaging to be returned to the supplier for recycling or re-use? | | |
| | 7. Can unused materials be returned to purchaser or used on another job? | | |
| Project planning | 8. Has responsibility for waste management planning and compliance been assigned to a named individual. | | |
| | 9. Has a project programme been developed to include likely waste arisings | | |
| | 10. Has an area of the site been designated for waste management, including segregation of waste? | | |
| Project planning | 11. Have targets been set for the different types of waste likely to arise from the project? | | |
| | 12. Have measures been put in place to deal with expected (and unexpected) hazardous waste? | | |
| | 13. Has disposal of liquid wastes such as wash-down water and lubricants been considered? | | |
| | 14. Where relevant, has a discharge consent been obtained from the Agency? | | |
| | 15. Have opportunities been considered for re-use of materials on-site? | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | 16. Have opportunities been considered for re-use of materials off-site? | | |
| | 17. Have opportunities been considered for on-site processing and re-use of materials? | | |
| | 18. Have opportunities been considered for reprocessing materials off-site? | | |
| | 19. Have you considered what are the most appropriate sites for disposal of residual waste from the project? | | |
| | 20. Are there opportunities for reducing disposal costs from waste materials which may have a commercial value? | | |
| Site operations | 21. Have toolbox talks been planned for all site personnel about waste management on-site? | | |
| | 22. Are selected waste materials segregated to allow best value to be obtained from good waste management practices? | | |
| | 23. Are containers/skips clearly labelled to avoid confusion? | | |
| Site operations | 24. Are Duty of Care and notification procedures complied with, including provision of transfer notes and checking authorisation of registered carriers, registered exempt sites and licensed waste management facilities? | | |
| | 25. Are any checks made that excavation waste is received at the intended site? | | |
| | 26. During site operations, are barriers to good waste management practice considered and noted for incorporation into the post-completion review? | | |

Appendix 5.6

Project Environmental Impact Risk Assessment

Site:Date.....

Type of Contract:

Yes
No
N/A

Minimal
Moderate
Significant

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Are there any nearby rivers, watercourses, drainage ditches, streams or groundwater which may be at risk from the contract works? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Are there any visible signs or smell of pollution in watercourses identified around the site? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Is the watercourse silty or discoloured downstream of the works? Is there an oily sheen visible on the water? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Is permission required from the environmental regulator or relevant body to discharge water and effluent from the site? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Are there any existing drainage systems on the site? <input type="checkbox"/> Foul sewers <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water drainage | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Has a Site Investigation Survey Report been issued by the Client? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--|---|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Has it identified any contamination on the site?</p> <p>If yes – what contamination has been identified & will it present an environmental hazard?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>What Waste Classification has been given to excavated material if it needs to be disposed of off-site?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>How will the disposal of surplus excavated material be arranged?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Is there a risk of the site being subject to flooding? (is the site within a flood plain?)</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Is Fuel Storage (Diesel) required? How will fuel (diesel) be stored on the site?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bunded Tank</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Bunded fuel bowser</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>How will site sewage be dealt with?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Direct into foul sewer.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Effluent tank storage.</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Is there room on the site for a designated waste storage area for skips?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Can the site be adequately protected against vandalism & theft?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Will a wheel wash system or road cleaning equipment be needed?.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Are designated haul routes possible?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Will environmental issues be included in the Site Induction?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>What spill response equipment / materials are required?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spill kits</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Straw bails</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Absorbent Granules</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Containment Booms</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>In wet weather will site water runoff present a problem? Can it be contained from directly entering a watercourse or surface water drain?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Will there be a risk of run-off from liquid concrete or cement entering drains and watercourses? How can it be controlled?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Is any material, plant movement, etc., likely to be within a 10m “buffer zone” (environmental regulator may vary this distance) from edge of watercourse?</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

Project Environmental Risk Assessment Cont'd

| N/A No Yes | Demolition & Refurbishment | Significant Moderate Minimal |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Have all underground tanks, pipes and services been located their locations marked? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Has an Asbestos survey been undertaken and the results known? Have any asbestos containing material been identified? If yes – what are they? How are they to be removed? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Are there any other hazardous material identified in the building? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Is there any visible sign of contaminated ground or ground water? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Is there any visible sign of leaking tanks or pipes etc? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | Is dust generated from the demolition likely present a nuisance or environmental hazard? How can it be controlled? | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Is dust or debris from the demolition at risk of entering a watercourse? How can it be controlled?</p> <p>..... </p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>Will spill response materials and emergency instructions be located nearby and readily accessible?</p> <p>..... </p> | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> |