ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

FOR

WALTET MATERIALS LTD AND HUTCHINGS & CARTER LTD

Contents

1. Introduction 3
2. Policy 3
2.1 External References 3
3. Requirements for Preventing Pollution 3
3.1 Emissions to water and land 4
3.1.1 Site drainage 4
3.1.2 Piling, groundwork and penetrative ground improvement 5
3.1.3 Installation of ground source heating and cooling systems 5
3.1.4 Surface water run-off 5
3.1.5 Water from excavations 6
3.1.6 Vehicle cleaning 7
3.1.7 Concrete washout 7
3.1.8 Site accommodation 7
3.1.9 Commissioning, flushing and cleaning 7
3.1.10 Water abstraction 7
3.1.12 Fuel and oil storage and use 8
3.1.13 Working on fuel storage lines and systems 8
3.1.14 Chemicals and hazardous substances 9
3.1.15 Wheel washing 10
3.3 Emissions to air 11
3.3.1 Dust 11
3.3.2 Greenhouse gases 12
3.3.3 Odour 12
3.4 Monitoring 12
3.5 Incidents 12
3.5.1 Enforcement activity 12

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this standard is to set out the requirements for effectively managing activities to prevent pollution of water (including streams, rivers, aquifers, groundwater and surface water drainage systems), air and land. This is order to comply with legislation and project or contract-specific requirements. This standard also includes preventing pollution to foul water drainage systems. The company handles mixed and inert waste and will where possible recycle these waste streams and take actions to ensure that its activities will not in way harm or damage the environment.

2 POLICY WALTET GROUP LTD ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Waltet Group recognise that it has a responsibility and should take the opportunity to protect and nurture the environment. By exercising proper control over its activities the company will promote the use of sustainable resources and discourage wasteful and damaging practices.

This policy will be supported by guidance in the form of other documents such as Quality, Operating and Safety Procedures, which will translate the environmental principles, contained in the policy it to working practices.

We are committed to the conservation and improvement of the environment and to minimising the environmental impact of risks arising from our activities.
We will manage our operations in ways that are environmentally sustainable and economically feasible and provide appropriate environmental awareness programmes and guidance to our employees.
These aims shall be achieved through the following key objectives
The promotion of environmental management policies and practices and environmental awareness throughout the company.
To ensure that the company complies with requirements of current legislation and best working practices.
To minimise waste production as far as practicable and to reuse or recycle waste where appropriate and increase the percentage of material recycled and recovered from the incoming waste stream.
To reduce the volume of waste sent to landfill and where practicable to prevent pollution.
To minimise the use of energy, materials and non-renewable natural resources.
To assist customers and others to reduce the environmental impact of waste by providing waste reprocessing services and to actively develop new uses for recycled materials.
The processing of waste is a core activity of the companies business and the company has its own MRFl site, waste transfer station and recycling centre at which
Over 90% of inert waste receipts are currently recycled and turned into products which are reused by the company and its customers, including
Screened soils of various grades.
Type 1 and Type 2 standard materials are produced
Recycled materials such as crushed concrete, brick rubble, hard-core and reclaimed stone that is produced in various grades, qualities and sizes.
Recycled Tarmacadam for various construction uses such as site car parks, hardstanding’s and roads.
Mixed waste is screened to remove inert waste .
Responsibility for the implementation of the polices lies with the Directors and the companies Managers

06.02.18  MARK MIDDLETON DIRECTOR

3. REQUIREMENTS FOR PREVENTING POLLUTION

Consideration must be given to the time taken to obtain any relevant environmental permits to discharge, exemptions, protocols , trade effluent consents and environmental permits for flood risk activities and the cost of operational controls such as plant and equipment, including monitoring equipment, should be assessed.. Prior to any works commencing, the potential pollution impacts must be assessed

Potential impacts and control measures must be communicated to all relevant staff and subcontractors. Subcontractors must include relevant control measures in method statements and risk assessments. All control measures identified for any works need to be in place and operational prior to starting those works. Control measures must be monitored to ensure that they are in place when required, effective and maintained throughout the works.

Detailed analysis of the waste will assist in the formulation of control measure for the disposal or recovery of the waste..

3.1 EMISSIONS TO WATER AND LAND

There are a number of UK laws and regulations that exist to protect the water environment including rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs and groundwater. The regulations apply to pollution, abstraction and the integrity of watercourses and flood defences. The assessment of environmental impacts from the works and the implementation of this standard will demonstrate compliance with relevant legislation and codes of practice.

In England and Wales, the Environment Agency (EA) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) respectively are responsible for consenting and enforcement relating to main rivers, while Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) (often this is the Local Authority) are responsible for consenting and enforcement for ordinary watercourses (see definitions), except where there is an Internal Drainage Board.

The Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment should include reference to any watercourses within or in close vicinity to the site, and the existing drainage system. Potential pollutants to be considered include oil, silt, cement, plaster, building chemicals, cleaning products and washout from concrete mixers.

The escape of waste can cause pollution of water and land, including litter. Waste must be properly contained and managed in accordance with the Waste Management Standard to prevent pollution.

3.1.1 SITE DRAINAGE

For construction sites and premises under Waltet control, a site drainage plan should be developed showing locations of drainage (surface water drains, soakaways, land drains, foul water and combined sewers) and watercourses and potential sources of pollution e.g. fuel / oil storage, soil stockpiles, contamination, COSHH storage etc. This can be in the form of an environmental constraints plan.

The location of drain runs should be established, including whether they discharge to foul sewers, combined sewers or surface water systems (including ditches, streams, culverts etc.). The integrity of existing drains should be checked if they are to remain in use, particularly where foul and surface water drains cross over or are located close by to each other and surface water drains discharge to watercourses of any description. Drain integrity can be checked by dye tests or CCTV.

Waltet operated waste management facilities, drainage systems must be able to provide fire water retention capacity in case of emergencies. The integrity of such drainage should be established to ensure it can operate correctly.

After the first inspection, drain integrity should be checked every five years that Waltet occupies the construction site, premises or waste facility. Records of initial and periodic inspections should be made.

Oil interceptors, separators and silt traps should be identified on site drainage / environmental constraints plans. Any watercourses including rivers, streams, ditches on or adjacent to site should also be marked. This information should be referenced in the Fire and Emergencies Plan

Drains should be colour coded on site as follows:
Surface water drain - blue

Foul drain - red
Combined drain - red ‘C’
Interceptors - orange

Drain covers or protection should be used on drains in sensitive areas. Surface water run-off contaminated by silt, heavy metals, chemicals, sewage or oil must not be allowed to enter surface water drains or watercourses.

It should also be established if any of the surface water drains discharge directly into any nearby watercourse. Where this is the case, measures to be taken in the event of a spill to prevent pollutants entering these watercourses e.g. providing drain covers or placing a boom across the point of discharge, must also be included in the site or premises Fire and Emergency Plan. Contaminated surface water must not be allowed to enter surface water drains or watercourses.

Attention must also be given to preventing pollution of land from Waltet activities, as remediation following contamination from polluting substances can be both difficult and expensive.

3.1.2 PILING, GROUNDWORK AND PENETRATIVE GROUND IMPROVEMENT

Site investigation reports should be reviewed to identify site ground conditions in relation to groundwater levels and aquifers. The project team can also use the Environment Agency or Scottish government websites to view maps of groundwater and aquifers local to the site. Consideration should be given to any proposed piling and excavation or groundworks that have potential to impact on groundwater quality, particularly on contaminated sites. Increased protection measures may be required if the site is on or near a groundwater source protection zone or sensitive aquifer.

Where there is no alternative to piling or penetrative ground improvement, a method should be selected that minimises the risks of groundwater pollution or gas migration.

On contaminated sites, piling and groundworks could spread contamination to clean areas of ground

Any specific measures identified to protect groundwater, aquifers and land should be included in the Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment and communicated to relevant subcontractors for inclusion in method statements.

3.1.4 SURFACE WATER RUN-OFF

Discharge of clean surface water run-off (for example from a roof, road, pathway or clean standing area) to surface water drains, watercourses and soak-away does not require an Environmental Permit (or discharge consent). Clean surface water must not be contaminated with silt, heavy metals, chemicals, sewage or oil. Any contaminants must be removed prior to discharge.

Surface water run-off from temporary or permanent car parks or other areas of hardstanding may become contaminated with oil. Regulators may require that such water can only be discharged to surface water drains without a permit if the water passes through a suitable and well-maintained oil / petrol interceptor prior to discharge particularly for waste transfer stations and household waste recycling centres. Oil separators must be inspected every three months by a trained and competent person and the date and findings of the inspection recorded.

3.1.5 WATER FROM EXCAVATIONS

Water from excavations can be:

Discharged over open ground (only where the water is uncontaminated and will not cause localised flooding)

Discharged into a storm drain or surface waters (either under an environmental permit or in accordance with the Waltet Business Stream Minimum Standard for Pumping out Excavations -
Discharged to a foul sewer (under temporary Trade Effluent Consent from the relevant water company), or

In England and Wales a temporary discharge of **uncontaminated water** from an excavation to a storm drain or surface water e.g. rivers, streams, estuaries, lakes, canals or coastal waters does not require a permit

providing the following conditions, listed in the Environment Agency regulatory position statement (RPS) ,are met.

The discharge must:

be temporary and last less than 3 consecutive months

be made to a surface water (such as a river, stream or the sea)

not pollute surface water or adversely affect aquatic life, or designated sites or species

not result in the spread of non-native invasive species, parasites or disease

not cause flooding from surface water

not cause erosion of the banks or bed of surface water

The discharge must not be located within, or less than 500 metres upstream of:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
Special Protection Areas (SPA)
sites in the process of becoming SACs or SPAs (known as 'candidate SACs', 'possible SACs', 'potential SPAs' and 'sites of community importance (SCIs)'

internationally designated Ramsar sites

other nature conservation sites, for example ancient woodlands, Local and National Nature Reserves - check the map for these

local wildlife sites, i.e. sites designated as having high local value for wildlife – contact your local authority

If the discharge rate is more than 10% of the dry weather flow rate of the surface water the Environment Agency must be contacted. A high discharge rate may increase flood risk or have other local environmental consequences.

In order to meet the above conditions, water from excavations is likely to require settlement/filtration and possibly further treatment. An assessment must be made for planned discharges of water to surface water drains or watercourses against the above criteria. This must be recorded and include details of control

If the conditions can't be met, a discharge from an excavation may require a 'bespoke' Environmental Permit from the environmental regulator, which will incur a cost (initial application and annual fee) and the application period for which can be up to four months.

If the water discharge is from 'pump and treat' (pumping out contaminated groundwater or water from contaminated land so it can be treated) a bespoke permit **will** be required.

To comply with these rules water from excavations is likely to require settlement/filtration and possibly further treatment. An assessment must be made for planned discharges of water to surface water drains or watercourses based on these rules. This must be recorded and include details of control measures such as consent conditions, settlement tanks and monitoring / inspection.

Discharges of water from an excavation to a **foul sewer** will require a temporary trade effluent consent from the relevant water company.

In Building UK and Infrastructure a Permit to Pump and Discharge must be completed prior to pumping out

3.1.6 VEHICLE CLEANING

Wash water from vehicle cleaning containing oil or detergents is considered to be trade effluent. This must be disposed of to foul sewer (with permission, i.e. a Trade Effluent Consent) or tankered off site as a

controlled waste. Trade Effluent Consent is obtained from the local sewage undertaker (usually the local water company). Note that the use of detergents may affect the ability of an oil / petrol interceptor to separate oils from water effectively. Vehicle wash areas must be suitably located on hardstanding and sensitive drainage must be protected to prevent pollution, unless a stand-alone, self-contained unit is used.

Sites and premises that wash vehicles, plant, and equipment using automatic wash systems, high pressure or steam cleaners and by hand should follow : vehicle washing and cleaning.

The consent controls or limits the discharge by specifying:
Maximum volume and flow rate

Maximum and minimum pH values

Maximum temperature

Chemical parameters like Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solids (SS) and heavy metals

Additional controls may be imposed on harmful or toxic substances

The above parameters must be monitored to ensure compliance with the consent, including flow rate.

3.1.7 CONCRETE WASHOUT

Avoid concrete wash-out on site (e.g. use of ConcreteSock® or by containing the washout and adding cement to create solid waste)
Use concrete wagons with integrated wash-out collection tanks

Contain on site and pump back into concrete wagon for reuse at the batching plant
Treat on site and;

Discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent

Discharge to surface water in accordance with the Environment Agency position statement for concrete wash-out (with a permit)

Tanker off site and dispose of at a permitted water treatment facility as a waste

All of the above options involve a cost, whether for treatment of the wash-water prior to discharge, or for off-site disposal. These costs should be included and requirements communicated to subcontractors for inclusion in pricing.

Concrete wash out areas must be designed to ensure no untreated wash water is allowed to enter surface water drains or watercourses, including groundwater.

The chosen solution for dealing with concrete wagon wash-out water must be recorded in the Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment form and any associated plant or equipment must be identified and included in subcontractor packages or procurement schedules (including concrete socks, settlement tanks, pH dosing kit, details of monitoring records etc.). Contractors involved in concrete wash out activities must work to approved method statements including implementation of relevant control measures.

If the effluent is to be removed from site as waste (i.e. not returned to batching plant for reuse, but removed by tanker to a water treatment facility), details of the waste carrier and disposal point must be recorded.

3.1.8 SITE ACCOMMODATION

Site accommodation effluent must not be allowed to flow directly onto the ground or into a watercourse without a Permit in place.

Discharges of site accommodation effluent to foul sewers may require a temporary Trade Effluent Consent or Connection Permit. This would usually be the case where a connection is made directly into a public sewer. Advice should be sought from the relevant water company.

Where site accommodation discharges to a client's foul sewer, their permission must be sought to ensure the discharge does not breach the conditions of any existing consent (i.e. volume, substances etc.).

Any planned discharges to watercourses or surface water drains that do not comply with the above descriptions should be identified as early as possible as these may require 'bespoke' Environmental Permits from the Environment Agency or other consents from water companies. These consents may incur charges and take time to obtain so should be planned for in advance. The Environmental Manager should be contacted if such permits or consents may be required.

3.1.9 COMMISSIONING, FLUSHING AND CLEANING

Discharges of flushing substances for commissioning pipework or water used for specialist stone / brick cleaning to foul sewers may require a temporary Trade Effluent Consent. The relevant water company may waive the requirement for Trade Effluent Consent if water is of high quality, therefore advice should be sought. These substances must not be discharged to surface water drains.

Maximum and minimum pH values

Maximum temperature

Chemical parameters like Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solids (SS) and heavy metals The above parameters must be monitored to ensure compliance with the consent, including flow rate. Additional controls may be imposed on harmful or toxic substances.

If it is not possible to obtain a temporary Trade Effluent Consent or waiver for these substances, it is likely they will need to be tankered off site for treatment at a permitted water treatment facility as a controlled waste.

3.1.10 WATER ABSTRACTION

In some circumstances, water abstraction may be considered an option for the purposes of dust suppression, vehicle washing etc., for example if mains water supply is restricted. A licence or registration to abstract water may be required from the relevant environmental regulator (e.g. Environment Agency, SEPA) for abstractions of more than 20 cubic metres per day (in England and Wales) River or stream

Reservoir, lake or pond

Canal

Spring

Underground source

The licence will specify where the water can be taken from, quantities allowed and what the water can be used for.

Any water abstraction activities must be monitored to ensure that either a) the volume abstracted remains below the relevant limit where no licence is in place or b) that the conditions of any abstraction licence are adhered to. Records of this monitoring must be retained on site.

3.1.12 FUEL AND OIL STORAGE AND USE

Specific regulations apply to the storage of fuel and oil in the UK as well as Waltet requirements. For all oil / fuel stored outside in quantities >200 litres; the following applies:
Containers must be of suitable strength and integrity to prevent leaks

Storage area must not be located:

Where there is a risk of impact or collision from traffic

Within 50m of a spring, well or borehole

Within 10m of a watercourse, ditch or drainage channel

Where spills could enter drains / manhole covers / unmade ground

In areas at risk of flooding

Containers must be within a secondary containment system (SCS) or bund that holds 110% of the volume of the container or if there are multiple containers, 110% of the largest container or 25% to the total quantity, whichever is greatest

For an open SCS, the area should be covered to prevent rain ingress resulting in contaminated water needing disposal (potentially as hazardous waste)

The SCS must be impermeable to oil and water and not penetrated by any valve, pipe or opening used for draining the system

Containers must be locked when not in use (between refuelling etc.)

All valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes, taps & fill pipes must be within the SCS

Draw-off hoses must have automatic cut-off valves

Drip trays or plant nappies should be provided at all fuel storage areas to catch spills during refuelling.

Fuel / oil deliveries must be supervised and fuel / oil containers must be placed into the secure storage area immediately on delivery.

Refuelling and dispensing should be carried out in a designated area with an impermeable surface sited away from watercourses, ditches and drains.

Suitable spill kits must be provided in close proximity to or within fuel storage areas, instructions for use must be displayed / available.

Fuel storage areas must be checked regularly for leaks and spills and to ensure appropriate signage and spill kits are available.

Details of emergency spill contractors must be displayed in the event of serious spills that cannot be dealt with using spill kits. This information must also be included in the Fire Safety and Other Emergencies Plan

Refer to Waltet Business Stream Minimum Standards for:

3.1.13 WORKING ON FUEL STORAGE LINES AND SYSTEMS

The installation of new liquid fuel storage systems including lines (for example to feed heating systems etc.) is subject to Building Regulations and must be undertaken by OFTEC registered companies providing operatives who are members of OFTEC's competent person scheme.

Servicing and maintenance of oil heating equipment does not need to be certified under Building Regulations, but should still be done by a competent person. This can be demonstrated by registration with OFTEC's competent person scheme or other approved competent person schemes.

Decommissioning of redundant fuel tanks and lines does not require registration under competent person's schemes but must be carefully managed to identify and control the potential risks around the escape of oil and fuel. These works can be done by industrial decommissioning / waste management contractors provided that all tanks and lines will be fully decommissioned with no fuel remaining in any line or tank.

If any part of a system is to remain live (i.e. if any fuel is to be left in any tank or line following the works), works must be undertaken by persons registered under an approved competent person scheme. Clear instructions must be given to identify redundant and live areas.

Works on fuel tanks and lines must be covered by suitable RAMS including identification of environmental risks and control measures. Should the works take place in the vicinity of sensitive receptors (watercourses, groundwater, drinking water treatment facilities, nature conservation sites etc.); this must be taken into

account when identifying control measures. A photographic record of fuel line / tank decommissioning works should be made with photographs taken before, during and on completion of the works.

Waste fuel and oil must only be removed by a registered waste carrier in accordance with the Waste

3.1.14 CHEMICALS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Chemicals and hazardous substances must be managed in accordance with the Control of Substances

In addition to the requirements of the COSHH Standard, chemicals and hazardous substances must be stored away from watercourses and drains in a contained, bunded area. Storage containers / locations must be protected from damage from impact or collision. Containers must display correct labels, be properly

sealed and containers must be free from damage with no leaks. Substances that can react with each other must be stored separately.

Works involving transport or disposal of significant quantities of chemicals or hazardous substances (e.g. tank draining, cleaning etc.) must be covered by suitable RAMS including identification of environmental risks and control measures. Persons undertaking the work must be suitably competent for the specific activities they will be doing.

Should the works take place in the vicinity of sensitive receptors (watercourses, groundwater, drinking water treatment facilities, nature conservation sites etc.) this must be taken into account when identifying control measures. Any discharge of chemical or hazardous substances (whether concentrated or diluted) to drains or watercourses must be covered by a suitable permit from the relevant regulator or utility provider.

Ensure suitable chemical spill kits are available in the event of spills and that suitable training to deal with spills has been undertaken

Waste chemicals, containers and used spill kit materials must be dealt with in accordance with the Waste Management Standard Many chemicals and hazardous substances are likely to be hazardous waste, as will some containers.

3.1.15 WHEEL WASHING

Wheel wash facilities may be required by contract, planning or site controls to prevent mud being spread on public highways. Wheel washing should be carried out in a designated area of hard standing at least 10m from any watercourse. Silty run off must not be allowed to enter surface water drains and should be recycled wherever possible.

Silt treatment in the form of settlement or filtration may be required, and consideration must be given to other contaminants that may be present (e.g. oil, fuel etc.). Excess water may require discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent.

3.2 WORKS IN OR NEAR WATERCOURSES (FLOOD RISK ACTIVITIES)

3.2.1 ENGLAND AND WALES

Works in or near watercourses are regulated differently in England, Wales and Scotland. England and Wales are very similar with English regulation referring to Environmental Permits for Flood Risk Activities, while Welsh regulation refers to Flood Risk Activity Permits.

On or near a flood defence structure

In a flood plain or

On or near a sea defence

Permission from the EA (in England) or NRW (in Wales) is required for the following regulated flood risk activities:

Erecting any temporary or permanent structure in, over or under a main river, such as a culvert, outfall, weir, dam, pipe crossing, erosion protection, scaffolding or bridge

Altering, repairing or maintaining any temporary or permanent structure in, over or under a main river, where the work could affect the flow of water in the river or affect any drainage work

Building or altering any permanent or temporary structure designed to contain or divert flood waters from a main river

Dredging, raising or removing any material from a main river, including when you are intending to improve flow in the river or use the materials removed

Diverting or impounding the flow of water or changing the level of water in a main river

Quarrying or excavation within 16m of any main river, flood defence (including a remote defence) or culvert

Any activity within 8m of the bank of a main river, or 16m if it is a tidal main river

Any activity within 8m of any flood defence structure or culvert on a main river, or 16m on a tidal river

Any activity within 16m of a sea defence structure

Activities carried out on the floodplain of a main river, more than 8m from the river bank, culvert or flood defence structure (or 16m if it's a tidal main river), if no planning permission is in place.

Various activities are exempt from the requirement for a full Environmental Permit, but must meet the specific description and conditions for that exemption. These are listed on the .gov website. These activities must be registered with the EA or NRW.

In England and Wales, works to ordinary watercourses (streams, ditches, drains, culverts, rhynes, ponds, sluices etc.) which are likely to alter or impact the flow or storage of water, or for the erection of a culvert within and ordinary watercourse, consent will be required from the Local Lead Flood Authority (usually the Local Authority) or from the relevant Internal Drainage Board where these are in place.

Activities must be managed to prevent silty / muddy water from entering watercourses. Consideration should be given to forming cut-off trenches, vegetation corridors and settlement lagoons / tanks where appropriate. Silt fences and silt traps can be used to prevent silt entering watercourses / drains.

3.3 EMISSIONS TO AIR

Emissions to air from Waltet activities can be in various forms, including particulates, greenhouse gases, odours etc. The release of these substances into the air has a range of environmental impacts including affecting local air quality (and therefore human health) and contributing to climate change.

Where emissions to air escape Waltet site boundaries and cause nuisance to others, the Nuisance

Construction projects in London should be aware of The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Guidance, which requires an Air Quality Assessment which includes an Air Quality (Dust) Risk Assessment. Based on the risk assessment that is done as part of the planning application process, projects will be required to submit an Air Quality and Dust Management Plan to the local authority prior to works commencing on site. This process may require the input of an air quality consultant.

3.3.1 DUST

Man-made particulate matter (PM) is generated from a number of sources such as plant / vehicle exhausts and wind-blown mineral dust. Particulate matter smaller than 10 micrometres (PM10) and 2.5 micrometres (PM2.5), known as respirable dust, can penetrate the lungs, settle and cause significant health impacts.

The environmental aspect and impact assessment should identify activities with a potential to generate particulates and relevant control measures to reduce significant impacts.

On-road vehicles and plant should be in good working order. Vehicles must hold a valid MOT certificate and be taxed and insured.

All off-road mobile plant should comply with the emission standards and directives outlined within the European particulate matter emission standards (all such plant should carry an EC approval number to indicate that it conforms to the levels given in the regulations for that type of machinery).

All plant should be well maintained. Any production of visible smoke (except on start-up) should result in the machine being stopped until any problems have been rectified or the plant replaced.

Engines and exhaust systems should be regularly serviced according to the manufacturer's recommendations and meet the relevant emission standards. Exhaust filters should be fitted to plant and equipment to reduce smoke and particulate emissions.

Most of Greater London is covered by a low emissions zone (LEZ). In order to drive in this zone without paying a daily charge, larger vans and minibuses need to meet the Euro III emissions standard for particulate matter and lorries, buses and coaches need to meet Euro IV.

Plant and equipment must be sited away from the noise sensitive areas and if used intermittently shut down when not in use. Engine compartment doors should be closed. Where it is necessary suitable noise screening must be provided. Consideration should also be given to selecting work methods that do not generate vibration or excessive noise.

Construction sites, waste management facilities and surface mines can generate significant quantities of wind-blown mineral dust. These types of sites may have specific limits set by planning, contract or permit requirements. Where specific limits are in place, suitable equipment for monitoring must be used. This may include equipment for monitoring area and boundary dust. Monitoring programmes must include details of actions to be taken in the event that limits or trigger levels are breached.

3.3.2 GREENHOUSE GASES

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit thermal radiation, resulting in increases in the surface temperature of the earth and atmosphere.

GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane, nitrogen oxides (NOx), fluorinated gases (F-gases including HFCs), etc.

In relation to Waltet activities the most significant greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide released by the burning of fossil fuels for energy used at premises and sites and in plant, equipment and vehicles.

To minimise carbon emissions from Waltet activities:

Use energy in fixed premises (offices, depots etc.) efficiently, e.g. turning lighting and equipment off when not in use - use posters and noticeboards to display performance

Control energy consumption using timers, passive infrared (PIR) sensors etc.

Maintain plant and equipment in good working order

Minimise travel distances where possible, e.g. use video-conferencing, car sharing etc.

Consider the use of energy-efficient plant and equipment e.g. LED lighting

Consider the use of local energy generation where suitable, e.g. solar lighting, wind power

Monitor energy consumption and review information to identify activities / times with high energy consumption - take action to reduce consumption

F-gases are commonly used in refrigeration and air conditioning systems and have a relatively high global warming potential (GWP). Legislation applies to the manufacture, supply and use of equipment containing F-gases and to the installation and servicing of equipment that uses F-gases. The legislation aims to prevent and reduce emissions of F-gases into the atmosphere.

In relation to the competence and qualifications of subcontractors responsible for working with F-gases, refer to the Procurement Standard.

3.3.3 ODOUR
Sites will be checked daily for odour and action taken as appropriate.

3.4 MONITORING
Monitoring of environmental impacts should be included in weekly site inspections undertaken in accordance with the Audit, Inspection and Weekly Monitoring Standard The monitoring should include any corrective or preventive measure required and most be closed out in a timely manner.

3.5 INCIDENTS
Pollution incidents must be reported internally in accordance with the Incident and Near Miss Reporting

3.5.1 ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
Contact with relevant environmental regulators (e.g. local authority environmental health or planning department, Environment Agency, must be internally reported within 24 hours via the Action Management Log or via the Enforcement Authority Contact Standard