This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues when surplus inert material waste are generated by site activities. Emergency and Safety Protective Measures are not described below and are covered by the COSHH assessment and EIMS 7. Local conditions may require special considerations.

### Typical incidence of Surplus Inert Materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48. Broken concrete</td>
<td>Transfer to labelled skip for re-cycling (subject to volume arising). Avoid contamination of other deposits of selected waste materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Brick / Block Rubble</td>
<td>As above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Sprayed concrete overspray</td>
<td>As above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Excavated soils</td>
<td>As above (use separate skip for soils and avoid contaminating rubble, subject to volume arising).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Timber</td>
<td>Use separate skip (subject to quantities), Avoid contamination of other wastes if practicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Inert / Clean packaging</td>
<td>Same as timber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. Surplus vegetation</td>
<td>As excavated soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Demolition Products</td>
<td>As broken concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. Spent chemicals</td>
<td>Bag separately and mark if small quantities return to the Northern or Southern office / depots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Clean surplus metal / plastic</td>
<td>Use separate skip (subject to quantities), Avoid contamination of other wastes if practicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

- List the materials to be disposed of and check that they are inert. If necessary or unsure then treat as Chemical Waste.
- Consider the use of NISP and maximise recycling of disposed materials. Do you need to separate material into several skips? Plan carefully the disposal of waste.
- Can you recycle concrete / brick / block rubble? Consider the use of NISP services Tel no 0845 0949501 info@nisp.org.uk. Stonbury are members of this organisation.
- Can you recycle metallic waste? Consider the use of NISP services Tel no 0845 0949501 info@nisp.org.uk. Stonbury are members of this organisation.
- Can you recycle plastic waste? Consider the use of NISP services Tel no 0845 0949501 info@nisp.org.uk. Stonbury are members of this organisation.
- Can you recycle any other waste / surplus material? Consider the use of NISP services Tel no 0845 0949501 info@nisp.org.uk. Stonbury are members of this organisation.
- Do you need to make any notification to authorities?
- Ensure that appropriate disposal measures have been taken and continue until completion of the works.
- Discuss options / requirements with waste disposal contactors.
- Seek assistance in-house or externally if you are unsure about a disposal of any product.
- Are operatives aware of requirements and clear on how to deal with waste disposal? If not instruct them.
- Remember for large amounts of cardboard please contact Procurement to arrange recycling collection

### Environmental Do’s

- Give early consideration to the possibilities of recycling by contacting NISP to determine what activities companies operate in the area where work is to be carried out if volumes and waste material streams permit.
- Make sure that operatives know the company requirements and the site arrangements, since they will be the people who will fill the skips and hence maximise the recycling potential.
- Clearly label skips to prevent mistakes
- Discuss the options available to the site internally and with the waste disposal contractors.
- Seek advice, if required, on maximising the returns on recycling waste materials.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Ignore the requirements or opportunities regarding waste disposal.
- Contaminate inert waste with chemical waste. This can result in serious environmental problems.
- Allow operatives to be uninformed of the company requirements and the site arrangements

### What to do if problems arise

Environmental problems arising from the disposal of inert waste are not common. If a problem occurs, check that it is not the result of chemical waste disposal contaminating apparently inert waste. Take appropriate action if this is the case. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite.

If contamination of selected waste occurs, check who is responsible and clarify requirements.

If spillage of inert waste occurs, clear the debris and dispose of as suitable in the circumstances and indicated in this Impact Management Sheet.
Impacts Management Sheet 8

Disposal of Waste Water

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues of disposal of waste water generated by site activities. Emergency and Safety Protective Measures are not described below and are covered by the COSHH assessment and EEIMS 8. Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical incidence of Waste Water</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>58. External Water – Jetting / Cleaning</td>
<td>Place ground sheets, form drain run sumps etc check adequacy of outfall drain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Internal Water – Reservoir Jetting / Cleaning / Disinfection (using Sodium Hypochlorite as disinfectant)</td>
<td>Normal operation:- Clean water is used to jet walls and ceilings. Water is then allowed to drain out using the reservoirs washout system. Disinfectant jetting solutions remain in the reservoir and are treated as such by the water companies during re-commissioning following cleaning. Abnormal operation:- Disinfectant contaminated water may be pumped out into suitable containers for disposal or neutralised with Sodium Thio Sulphate whilst draining through the washout system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Pumping Excavations</td>
<td>Control rate of discharge, risk of contamination of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Hydro - Demolition</td>
<td>Normal operation:- Clean water is used and then allowed to drain out using the reservoirs washout system. Abnormal operation:- Contaminated water from hydro – demolition will be pumped out into suitable containers for disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Rain Water run off</td>
<td>Pump as required. Set up interceptor if potential for rain water to be contaminated. Do not allow contaminates to enter the sewers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

List possible sources of waste water from site. Highlight any that may be in large volume or contaminated.
Plan suitable measures to control the water including rain water.
Ensure that operatives are aware of disposal plans and the control measures. Ensure compliance.
Consider whether notification is necessary to external authorities.
Check and establish with external authorities whether drains and water courses are suitable points for discharge or not. If not consider suitable alternatives.
Regularly inspect discharge water as it builds up. Ensure that plans and control measures are adequate.
Ensure that residence and adjacent occupiers who may be affected are not seriously inconvenienced or subject to nuisance.
Check whether discharge water needs to be sampled for contaminates. Take representative samples for analysis if appropriate.

Environmental Do’s

Give careful thought to managing waste water generated on site, including rain water runoff.
Assess the possibility of contamination and the risk of significant environmental pollution. Make appropriate allowances to control
Make sure operatives known the arrangements to manage waste water from site.
Consider whether external agencies need to notified of significant volumes discharges or contamination risks.
Seek assistance, if unsure what to do to check and control waste water discharges.

Environmental Do Not’s

Ignore the risk and possible problems arising from failure to consider and control waste water discharges from site.
Permit possible contamination of water course to occur. Ensure beforehand that waste water is not causing environmental damage.
Presume that all site personnel know what to do without clear instruction and checking regularly.

What to do if problems arise

Identify the sources of the problem and control the discharge as soon as practicable.
Notify internal and external authorities if assistance or advice is required to deal with the problem. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite.
Consider new / additional control measures to deal with the problem.
Assess the seriousness of the problem and make notification if necessary.
Do not resume the operation involved until entirely satisfied that new measures taken will prevent further reoccurrence of the problem.
Ensure that they are working adequately as soon as work re-starts.
Impacts Management Sheet 9

Flora and Fauna

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues of working around **flora and fauna** that may be affected by site activities. For the purpose of this Impact Management Sheet the description of flora and fauna may be taken as “all living forms”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical situations requiring care of Flora and Fauna</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63. Work adjacent to trees</td>
<td>Check for tree Preservation Orders. Protect existing trees wherever practicable leaving at least a canopy distance from storage or welfare cabins. If in doubt contact the QSE Manager. If trees need to be cut or lopped consult with client before appointing / using tree experts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Protected Flora species</td>
<td>Check for likely presence of protected species. Orchids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. Protected Fauna species</td>
<td>Check for likely presence of protected species e.g. badgers, water voles, bats etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. Work adjacent to watercourses</td>
<td>Check for water voles, newts and fish presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. Roof works</td>
<td>Check for animal presence e.g. moles, badgers, bees, grass snakes, flat snakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preventative Action Checklist**

Check with local Environmental Authorities for presence of protected flora and fauna. Plan accordingly.

Look for obvious signs of the presence of animals, birds etc.

Consider protection necessary in identifying appropriate actions.

Seek advice if assistance necessary in identifying appropriate actions.

Be ready to for new situations arising that require consideration as the work proceeds.

Make sure that all site operatives are aware of the requirements and protection measures taken. Instruct as necessary.

Review actions taken regularly. Consider all relevant additional information received.

**Environmental Do's**

Take all reasonable measures to take care of existing flora and fauna.

Be aware of protected species on and adjacent to site.

Leave the project site in good condition; reinstate soils, grasses, plants and trees appropriately.

Liaise with local residents / occupiers and authorities to ensure that obligations are fulfilled.

**Environmental Do Not's**

Disregard potential damage to flora and fauna, whether species are formally protected or not.

Disregard the requirements made by resident or occupiers.

Permit uninformed operatives to cause unwitting environmental damage to flora and fauna.

**What to do if problems arise**

Assess the seriousness of the situation and take appropriate corrective measures.

Notify interested parties internally or externally. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or ESite

Cease the offending activity as soon as reasonably practicable report it to the QSE Manager.

Resume work only when entirely satisfied that the environment is suitably protected and work activities controlled.
Impacts Management Sheet 10
Energy Management on Site

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agent, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues of energy management on site. Energy consumption on site is generally low and consequently Energy Management is not readily apparent to Contract Managers or Supervisors. However the company recognises that by taking a practical approach to energy management measures on all project sites, there will be consequential direct cost savings and environmental benefits in the energy chain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical situations where energy control requires management.</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68. Consumption of energy in the site compound</td>
<td>Site the compound carefully to maximise daylight and minimise heat lost from wind chill. Make sure windows and doors are kept closed in the winter. Switch of lights when not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Consumption of fossil fuels</td>
<td>Minimise waste of diesel and petrol fuels. Don’t leave plant equipment idling when not in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Consumption of energy by equipment and plant</td>
<td>Ensure plant equipment is running efficiently and switch off when not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Electrical consumption</td>
<td>Monitor electrical bills over a period of time (unless site generated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist
Upon arrival at site list the major energy consumption activities including site accommodation.
Consider where savings and efficiencies can be made and instruct accordingly.
Review possible alternative energy sources (e.g. electrical equipment instead of compressed air) and consider actions to minimise energy consumption e.g. switching off equipment instead of letting it idle.
Review plant and equipment to ensure that you are using optimum size and locations e.g. minimise size of compressor sited in the best position to carry out required work.
Check that heating and lighting in offices and the compound are used most efficiently. Instruct others on what requirements are in place to minimise waste energy.
Review the situation regularly to check that efficiency is maximised.

Environmental Do’s
Make reasonable efforts to minimise energy consumption in all operations
Ensure that site operatives understand the objective. Support objectives by considering own actions.
Maintain the situation under regular review and revision.
Remember that power generation on site uses one source of energy (diesel) to create another source (electricity) which is not the most efficient. Always consider whether site services such as electricity are available from the client.
Review the situation regularly to check that efficiency is maximised.

Environmental Do Not’s
Ignore the environmental cost benefits gained by proper consideration of energy consumption management on site.
Permit the site operatives to be careless in respect of energy consumption management.
Let anyone waste energy needlessly.

Occasionally it may be necessary to consider energy consumption in a broader sense. For example the use of natural gas or site generated electricity can be regarded as reducing carbon dioxide and sulphur emissions from power stations.
Consumption of Natural Resources

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agent Supervisors and others in tackling environmental issues on assessing, optimising and managing consumption of natural resources on site. In most normal conditions the Supervisor has little influence on the consumption of natural resources (e.g. aggregates and cement) on site. These materials are usually specified by the client and quantities determined by the commercial / contracts functions within the each business unit. Situations in which the consumption of natural resources may be effectively managed at the site are described below, together with typical actions that may be applicable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible situations of resource conservation.</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures – Resource Conservations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72. Minimise wasted aggregates</td>
<td>Storage and stock control. Good site management keeps waste to a minimum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Protect cement products</td>
<td>Use storage containers where possible otherwise protect unused materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Minimise energy wastage</td>
<td>Organise operations, train and instruct operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. Maximise recycling</td>
<td>Subject to quantities: segregate plastic metal timber. Where possible use consider the use of NISP services Tel no 0845 0949501 <a href="mailto:info@nisp.org.uk">info@nisp.org.uk</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

Upon arrival on site review items of natural resource consumption. Establish best practises to achieve maximum concrete.
- Plan and instigate electrical conversation measure in site compounds and on site.
- Organise store and protect aggregates and cements in a controlled manner so as to minimise waste.
- Separate waste granular materials / hardcore and broken concrete for recycling.
- Separate waste metals, plastics, timber for recycling if sufficient volume available.

Environmental Do’s

- Form a site plan at the start of the contract to control the consumption of natural resource on site.
- Instruct all site operatives on what is required to comply with the plan and the company’s environmental objectives.
- Review plan regularly, ensure that it is working, modify it as necessary throughout the duration of the contract.

Environmental Do Not’s

- Overlook the need to consider and plan for good control of consumption of natural resources.
- Assume that everything will run smoothly without planning management and checking

Remember :- As well as environmental benefits arising from the control of consumption of natural resources, there is direct cost saving that benefits site and company performance.
This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing the risk and controlling possible significant / serious land pollution, caused by company’s activities. In normal conditions on the company’s project sites significant and / or serious land pollution is regarded as unlikely.

However the company accepts a responsibility to guard against such incidents by the issue of this Impact Management Sheet to Contract Managers, Supervisors and other potential users, for their consideration and assistance. The inadvertent loss or discharge / spillage of inert or non toxic substances particularly in minor quantities is not regarded as serious, although Contract Managers and Supervisors have a duty of care in managing all such incidents to avoid waste, site damage and cost wherever possible.

Where there is doubt of the potential severity of the significance of an incident the company adopts the stance that all incidents are significant and should be treated as such.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible situations where land pollution may occur</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures – Resource Conservations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>76. Serious spillages of chemicals including oil and diesel fuel</td>
<td>Ensure proper controls in place to preclude risk of incidence. Use bunded tanks and container storage. Locate plant and fuel tanks carefully. Place plant i.e. compressors / generators, fuel tanks and chemical containers into bunded trays. If spillage occurs control, contain, divert, stop it as quickly and effectively as possible, in light of prevailing conditions including safety considerations. If necessary make appropriate notification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Uncontrolled discharge of polluted water</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. Incorrect contaminated Waste Disposal</td>
<td>Identify the incorrect procedures and impose suitable alternatives. Identify the problems caused to date, notify as appropriate and take remedial actions available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

Plan site processes, procedures and routines, including storage and handling facilities to minimise the risk identifiable.  
Issue appropriate instructions to operatives and check that they understand and carry out your requirements and plans 
Review site plan at regular intervals to confirm its adequacy.  
Carry out a trial emergency and document the results of the trial. Conclude additional actions / measures necessary as a result.  
Obtain emergency contact details for external authorities in the event that they need to notify.  
Obtain all relevant COSHH and safety data sheets for materials being used on site.  
Ensure spill kits are on site and accessible. 

Environmental Do’s

Try to anticipate potentially serious / significant risk situations at the start of the contract and as the work progresses and new situations arise.
Ensure that the site operatives are clearly aware of your requirements and contingency plans.
Contact internal and external authorities in the event of a serious incident.

Environmental Do Not’s

Ignore the risk and land pollution arising as a result of activities on site. 
Leave things to chance. Planning and preparation are essential to control the risk that exists. 
Reply on others to do things right without providing clear training and suitable plan.

Note - Other Impact Management Sheets provide additional information and direction in case of spillages, contamination and waste disposal these should be consulted by users to provide guidance.
Impacts Management Sheet 13
Site Compound Set Up & Management

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues relating to site set up, management and demobilisation of the site compound and, accommodation units on site.

Site compounds and similar temporary site accommodation may take one of several different styles and forms, varying from the use of existing accommodation, through the use of several different styles and forms, varying from the use of existing accommodation, through the use of accommodation provided by others, to the establishment and running of an extensive group of temporary cabins and storage facilities within a secure compound. Which ever scenario applies there is a need to organise and manage the environmental aspects of this section of the site, so as to minimise noise and nuisance and to reduce waste and energy consumption wherever realistically practicable.

### Possible environmental aspects for consideration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible environmental aspects for consideration</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>79. Electrical energy consumption</td>
<td>Control waste situation (e.g. switch off lights when not required)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Noise, dust and nuisance</td>
<td>Control activities carried out within the site compound area. Take appropriate protection measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. Waste Disposal</td>
<td>Organise correct waste disposal and control measures including the return of used containers to base office sites for final disposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Nuisance resulting from inappropriate location</td>
<td>Choose location after due consideration of potential nuisance to residents, adjacent occupiers or the general public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

- Review the compound location, size, proximity to neighbours, prevailing wind direction, accessibility and underground services etc.
- Have you instructed site operatives in energy management procedures?
- Are there likely to be any activities that cause excessive noise, dust or nuisance arising from the project site?
- Is there likely to be any serious inconvenience caused to adjacent properties, residents or occupiers etc?
- If the compound / accommodation have been provided by Stonbury, the Main Contractor or client is there satisfactory environmental controls? If not notify your concerns to the main contractor or client with the intent to improve the situation. If that is not possible or concerns are ignored, record findings of the situation in the daily site records and notify the Contracts Director or QSE Manager.
- Ensure that all reasonable improvements, control measures have been taken to optimise the environmental management of the site compound / accommodation and working areas.
- Have you instructed the site operatives and personnel in the requirements, controls and procedures? Is training required?
- Consider predictive measures that are reasonable / practicable that could be taken to further improve the site situation.

### Environmental Do’s

- Consider the environmental management of the site compound and working areas if not one in the same as soon as possible after arrival on site for the first time. Where possible, give advance consideration in order to plan the environment operation from day one.
- Ensure that the site accommodation / compound remain under constant environmental review and where necessary induct those who are new to site when they arrive.
- Liaise with the main contractor or client regarding environmental management planning for the site compound, accommodation. Let main contractor and client know of the set of environmental objects and intentions that refer or apply to this project site.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Ignore the need to consider the environmental management of the site compound and accommodation.
- Disregard the benefits derived from proper control of the site compound accommodation environment.
- Presume that everyone will do what has been planned therefore necessary to repeat instruction.
- Forget to report all site environmental non conformances no matter how small or inconsequential.
This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues relating to the provision, use and demobilisation of assess scaffolds and PAMSA platforms on site.

Stonbury employ only proven specialists in the form of sub contractors for the provision, erection maintenance, inspection and removal of all access scaffolds. The provision for PASMA platforms are controlled internally by trained operatives. There remains a requirement for Contract Managers to be aware of the control required for the environmental aspects of these operations including periods during which operatives make use of the access scaffold / PAMSA in the various operational roles.

### Possible environmental aspects for consideration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>84. Noise, dust and nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Daylight Obstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Ventilation Obstruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

Identify the most suitable means of access to the structure and establish the applicability of this impact management sheet.

Is the sub contractor approved according to the sub contractor’s charter and aware of all relevant environmental considerations? Ensure that they have received the necessary instruction.

Is there any debris netting / sheeting that may cause daylight / ventilation obstruction? If yes, give appropriate consideration and notification to those affected. Review measures to minimise obstruction.

Will the scaffold boards need turning, leading to dust and debris generation? If yes, give appropriate consideration and notification to those affected. Review measures to minimise obstruction.

If the compound / accommodation have been provided by Stonbury, the Main Contractor or client is there satisfactory environmental controls? If not notify your concerns to the main contractor or client with the intent to improve the situation. If that is not possible or concerns are ignored, record findings of the situation in the daily site records and notify the Contracts Director or QSE Manager.

Is there any risk of energy waste through electricity being left switched on unnecessarily? Consider in conjunction with other safety requirements.

### Environmental Do’s

- Give consideration to the environmental aspects of access scaffolds and PASMA tower platforms
- Consider the residents / occupants / users / neighbours / general public
- Keep the situation under regular review. Discuss with those who are or may be affected.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Assume everything is under control unless you have checked that it is.
- Presume that operatives / staff have got it right without management input control and checking.
- Forget to liaise with all affected third parties. Record their views and act on their concerns.
Impacts Management Sheet 15
Buried Services & Obstructions

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues relating to **buried services** and underground **obstructions**. Whilst a large part of Stonbury’s work is conducted inside, on the roof or outside of water retaining structures from time to time it is necessary to deal with excavations. This impact management sheet identifies the most situations that may have adverse environmental impacts and provides methods of managing the potential problems on site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible environmental aspects for consideration</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88. Fracture of water pipes, sewers or other fluid bearing mains</td>
<td>Notify relevant authority. Contain flow if possible and safe to do so. Consider consequential problems of spillage flowing from site, and take additional measures to control if practicable and safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. Exposure of subsoil contaminates</td>
<td>Cease operations. Enquire with clients for additional support and information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Pollution resulting from fracture of pipes or mains</td>
<td>Notify relevant authority. Contain flow if possible and safe to do so. Consider consequential problems of spillage flowing from site, and take additional measures to control if practicable and safe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Fracture of gas pipes</td>
<td>Notify the gas board. Advise adjacent occupiers / general public. Take all necessary safety precautions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preventative Action Checklist**

- Obtain and inspect underground utilities service drawings. Identify all those close to the site and where necessary mark accordingly.
- Where required undertake a CAT scan to determine whether the site has any undisclosed service pipes etc.
- Make use hand dug trial pits as means of locating and identification of buried services or obstructions.
- Plan to minimise risks and manage possible situations.
- Consider risks of adverse effects of possible fracture on adjacent users / occupiers and the general public.
- Consider the choice of location for off loading plant.
- Consider the risks of opening up contaminated soils. Discuss with local environmental services / building / site records.
- Where necessary enquire the previous use of the site e.g. industrial use, greater the risk of soil contamination exists.
- Instruct staff and operatives of the plans to manage risks and if special precautions are necessary.

**Environmental Do’s**

- Consider the likely presence of sub soil services and obstructions.
- If likely consider the risk of them being encountered and the consequent risk of environmental pollution.
- Plan accordingly to potential and identified risks.
- Instruct staff and operatives accordingly. Liaise with occupiers / adjacent users and the general public where necessary.

**Environmental Do Not’s**

- Fail to plan.
- Fail to inform, instruct and train your personnel.
- Fail to communicate with other external interested bodies.

**What to do if problems arise**

- Inform the authorities in the event of a fractured pipe or main
- Cease operations that caused the incident.
- Report to environmental authorities and Stonbury Management for additional instructions and support.
- Contain the problem as much as possible. Consider the need to stop fluids entering the main drains.

BOP08 Issued July 2012
Impacts Management Sheet 16
Material Handling, Storage & Usage

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues relating to transportation, storage, handling and use of materials on site. Specific consideration is required in respect of the environmental aspects of off site transportation of materials.

The off site transportation of goods and raw materials is regarded as a primary importance to Stonbury EMS system and presents a frequently encountered potential environmental hazard on and off sites. In consequence, the need to give proper consideration and control on a continuous basis is fundamental to the system. Disposal of materials is considered separately in Impact Management Sheet 6 & 7.

### Possible environmental aspects for consideration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible environmental aspect</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92. Correct storage of material stock</td>
<td>Use weather tight containers or protective locations. Follow storage instruction issued in COSHH assessments and suppliers MSDS. Consider site security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. Accidental damage to materials stocks</td>
<td>Protect against predictable accidental damage and environmental consequences. Ensure that stored hazardous liquid materials are bunded and stored in accordance to HS(G) 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Transportation / Excavation on or around site</td>
<td>Plan and arrange suitable controlled transport arrangements. Train operatives. Ensure that vehicles are suitable for the terrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Careless use of materials</td>
<td>Appropriate internal on job training of operatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Transportation to and from site</td>
<td>If internal transport is used ensure appropriate mode of transport and that the driver is suitable trained for the task in hand. If external transport is used advise and instruct transport contractor or suppliers of our EMS requirements to protect the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

- Are arrangements for materials storage and protection adequate? Consider storage temperature range, hazardous chemical separation distances and spillage containment (bundling). Ensure any chemical is securely store in the event of site break in.
- Do any materials need special storage / protection / transportation arrangements or precautions i.e. flammability, environmental hazard.
- Are transport arrangements for moving materials from store to point of use satisfactory?
- Are there any obvious risks of accidental damage being caused that could lead to environmental pollution?
- Consideration vehicle over turning on site. Plan vehicle routes. Do operatives using equipment aware of these routes?
- Are site operatives correctly trained in the proper use of the material they are using? Do site operatives understand and appreciate possible environmental risks?
- Are site operatives aware of the correct method for disposal of materials Refer to IMS 6 & 7

### Environmental Do’s

- Ensure that suitable storage and protection conditions are in place for all materials to be used.
- Consider areas of obvious environmental risk and plan accordingly.
- Check that all transport arrangements are satisfactory and that potential environmental risks are appreciated by those involved (including sub-contractor)
- Check that operatives are correctly trained in the use and disposal methods. Train and instruct as and where necessary.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Ignore the risks of environmental pollution arising from incorrect material handling, storage, transport or use.
- Assume that everyone knows what to do without checking giving instruction to requirements.
- Disregard the need to consider off site transportation standards and arrangements, particularly for potential polluting chemicals.

### What to do if problems arise

- Take immediate action to control the incident as far as reasonable practicable.
- Review site arrangements and modify as necessary to preclude a reoccurrence
- Notify internal and external authorities as appropriate of incident.
- Record incident on and relay information for a full environmental report. Analyses results and where possible amend procedure as part of continual improvement.
This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues relating to the obstruction of daylight amenity on site. The possibility of daylight obstruction may arise from time to time on certain project sites where high rise structures are enshrouded by debris netting or plastic sheeting. In cases where the possibility of the loss of daylight to residents and occupiers may occur, the Contract Manager must give due consideration to minimise the loss of amenity. Other possible causes of daylight obstruction must also be considered. Whilst this aspect is normally regarded as a minor problem, proper consideration and communication to those who may be affected will minimise the level of nuisance.

### Possible environmental aspects for consideration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible environmental aspects for consideration</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97. Debris - netting placed outside an occupied structure.</td>
<td>Careful programme control to minimise duration of obstruction. Early and continuous communication with potentially affected occupiers to pre-warn, prepare and inform.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Plastic sheeting placed outside an occupied structure.</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Placing hoist outside an occupied structure.</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Site hoardings</td>
<td>As above. Plan to choose an optimum location to minimise obstruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. Placing site compound</td>
<td>As above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

- Identify potential risk situation for inclusion on the Environmental Assessment form 9.3
- Review sheeting requirements and types to minimise obstruction.
- Review location of hoists, sheeting, hoarding compound in order to minimise obstruction.
- Communicate as early with all affected parties to advise, prepared and discuss possible obstructions. Note any comments and preferences; take additional precautions to accommodate persons affected, if practicable.
- Maintain regular on going communication of the above.
- Instruct site operatives including sub-contractors of requirements and appropriate actions / controls.

### Environmental Do’s

- Give early and full consideration to identify possibility of an obstruction being caused.
- Instruct sub contractor of requirements to manage risk.
- If an obstruction is unavoidable, plan to minimise the duration of incidence and the degree of obstruction.
- Consider the comments and perception of persons affected adjust plans as appropriate.
- Keep communicating with those affected before incidence and subsequently.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Ignore the need to consider the possibility of an obstruction being caused.
- Fail to plan accordingly
- Fail to communicate with persons affected
- Fail to instruct site operatives and sub-contractors of requirements and proposals to manage the obstruction.

### What to do if problems arise

- On receipt of complaint, make early contact with complainant. Consider their views and adjust obstruction if reasonably practicable.
- Forward any complaint to STIGon the web portal or Esite. Seek advice if the problem is serious.
- After taking all practical action on the complaint, review improvement with complainant and seek their approval if possible.
Impacts Management Sheet 1

Dusts & Airborne Sprays Generated on Site

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Project Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental protection against Dust and Airborne Sprays generated on site. Emergency Protective Measure Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Dust &amp; Spray</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Disc Cutting</td>
<td>Use localised sheeting around the cutting area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Concrete Breaking</td>
<td>Use localised sheeting around the cutting area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mixing Powdered Products</td>
<td>Mix only in a safe or protected location where risk are minimal and controlled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Turning Scaffold Boards</td>
<td>Ensure scaffold sheeting / netting is in place where possible. Minimise dust by damping down boards first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Movement of Plant</td>
<td>Move plant equipment only as and when necessary. Move carefully so as to minimise the cause of dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Compressed Air tool use</td>
<td>Use localised sheeting around the cutting or breaking area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Grit Blasting</td>
<td>Use localised sheeting around the blasting area. Additional care must be taken in certain exposed locations. Control flying grit or dust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wind</td>
<td>Erect sheeting or hoarding where practicable. Dampen roadways and walkways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Spray Coating Application</td>
<td>Place sheeting on vulnerable surfaces, mask windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Impregnation</td>
<td>Place sheeting on vulnerable surfaces, mask windows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sprayed Concrete</td>
<td>Erect sheeting or hoarding consider and protect against over and under spray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Water Jetting</td>
<td>Place sheeting on vulnerable surfaces, mask windows. Consider the disposal of water requirements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

- Can the work be undertaken avoiding the creation of dust/spray?
- If dusts or spray are likely to occur, then it is likely to be significant and cause an environmental nuisance at the least
- Can the dust be avoided by good house keeping? i.e. regular sweeping
- Is the resultant dust or spray a chemical? If so is it likely to be harmful to anyone or the environment review the materials COSHH assessment?
- Is protection advisable, necessary or essential? If yes, do you need help in deciding what to do?
- Is the protection adequate and strong enough to last? Have you considered adverse weather?
- Are the public, or others, or animals or vegetations at risk from dust or spray?
- Can you forecast any deterioration in the situation that you need to plan for now?
- Have you got adequate protective materials on site, or will they be available in good time? If not, can you get them soon enough?
- Do you need to notify anyone about the situation or the risks you predict?
- Have you advised your line manager if you predict a serious problem arising?
- Can you reduce the dust spray by changing methods of application?
- Are you satisfied with the situation and controls in place? If not, reconsider and seek advice before you start work.
- Are your operatives suitably trained and experienced? Are they briefed about local conditions / requirements?

Environmental Do’s

- Think carefully about the protective measures taken so far. Check them if necessary
- Ensure that the operatives are aware of the environmental risks and that they take appropriate care
- Plan the work to minimise dust and sprays
- Communicate with persons who may be affected by the works, and consider their comments / needs

Environmental Do Not’s

- Start without consideration of the situation, or without being entirely satisfied that the work will be properly carried out.
- Start an activity without the appropriate level of protection in position.

What to do if problems arise

- Stop the relevant activity as soon as practicable.
- Review the situation and decide what changes or improvements are necessary.
- Notify those who need to know, including in-house and external resources. Report findings and action taken to STIG on Stonbury web portal or via Esite.
- Restart only when and if you are entirely satisfied that the necessary improvements are effective.
Impacts Management Sheet 2
Noise Generated on Site

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Project Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental protection against noise generated on site. Emergency Protective Measures Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Noise</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>Screens and deflectors. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Concrete Breaking</td>
<td>Screens and deflectors. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Jetting and Spraying</td>
<td>Screens and deflectors. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Disc Cutting</td>
<td>Screens and deflectors. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Sawing Hammering</td>
<td>Screens and deflectors. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Compressed Air Use</td>
<td>Use localised sheeting around the cutting area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Shouting</td>
<td>Site Management – Site Rules, Good Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Radio and Telephone</td>
<td>Site Management – Site Rules, Good Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Mobile Cranes</td>
<td>Properly silenced equipment. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Heavy Plant</td>
<td>Properly silenced equipment. Timing to minimise the nuisance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

Have you considered the proximity of residence and the general public and others who may be adversely affected by normal site noise?

Is there a risk of abnormal site noise being generated on site at any time?

Have you checked that the plant and equipment is in good working order, and not unnecessarily noisy?

Do you need to take any special noise control measures?

Are your site operatives instructed in the noise control and the need to minimise noise nuisance?

Are radios and mobile phones banned in working areas?

Do you need special materials to help control noise?

Do you need to take any noise level measurements before you commence work or at certain time during the day?

If noise measurements are necessary, have you got the necessary measuring equipment? Does it work? Do you know how to use it?

Environmental Do’s

Give careful thought to noise pollution as soon as the job is handed to you and also as the job proceeds.

Think about the effects of site noise on residents, neighbours, the general public etc. Instruct your operatives accordingly.

Inspect plant and equipment to make sure it is in good condition and not excessively noisy.

Erect screens where noise is expected to be intrusive to others.

Communicate with residents and others who may be affected. Consider their opinions and needs.

Have the equipment to take noise measurements in situations where this can be foreseen as being necessary / advisable.

Environmental Do Not’s

Disregard the generation of site noise.

Ignore the potential of noise nuisance on others. We may be used to it others are not.

Continue to make excessive and obtrusive noise, particularly after a complaint has been raised.

What to do if problems arise

Quickly assess the seriousness of the problem

Contact the complainant (if there is one) and consider their views. Advise them if/when/how you propose to improve matters

Notify as soon as practicable your line manager and others in house and externally who need to know. Discuss further actions

Take noise measurement readings of the incident. This will show if excessive and the effects of improvement measures. Report findings and action taken to STIG on Stonbury Web Portal or Esite

BOP08 Issued July 2012
This information sheet is provided for the use of the Project Managers, Site Agent, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental protection against **Vibration** generated on site.

Emergency Protective Measure

Local conditions may require special considerations.

### Causes of Vibration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Concrete Breaking</td>
<td>Use smallest practical equipment. Control programme and timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Drilling</td>
<td>Use efficient drills and bits. Control programme and timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Disc Cutting</td>
<td>Use smallest practical equipment. Control programme and timing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Hammering</td>
<td>Control equipment, method and timing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Demolition</td>
<td>Control location, equipment, method and timing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Heavy Plant Moving</td>
<td>Minimise movement likely to cause nuisance or damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Preventative Action Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Have you considered all likely sources of vibration from site activities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there likely to be any significant vibration during the works?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you planned to minimise the source of unavoidable vibration?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is anyone likely to be seriously disturbed by vibration caused?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you made appropriate notification (even if you think vibration will not be excessive)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the plant and equipment you are using right for the job?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do operatives know how to minimise and control vibrations? Do they need more instruction?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you programmed the work to minimise nuisance? Night work? Out-of-hours? When residences are out? One hit of spread out work?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there any significant risk of unexpected vibration happening?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you entirely satisfied that vibration risks are under control and adequate measures have been taken?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you foresee any problems arising in the future? Have you planned for these?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Do’s

- Think about possible vibration pollution as soon as the job has been issued to you.
- Plan ahead to manage all predictable sources of significant vibration.
- Make sure that your operatives are clear on what is required of them to control vibration and minimise nuisance.
- Communicate early and regularly with residents / occupiers / affected persons.
- Check that your plant and equipment is suitable and in good working order.
- Have any specialist vibration measuring equipment available or on quick call off hire if necessary.

### Environmental Do Not’s

- Disregard the nuisance value and damage risks from vibration.
- Forget to keep others informed of your plans to forecast and manage vibration.
- Forget to keep records of significant incidents, with measurements if necessary.
- Re – start any offending activities until you are entirely satisfied that the situation is under control.
- Allow complaints to go unresolved.

### What to do if problems arise

- Cease the offending activity as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Assess the situation and notify others as necessary. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite.
- Record all relevant details including the actions you have taken to deal with the situation.
- Take appropriate action to deal with the matter. Seek advice and assistance from other if necessary.
### Impacts Management Sheet 4

#### Serious Site Spillage

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental protection against **accidental fluid spillage** on site. Emergency and Safety Protective Measures are not described below and are covered by the COSHH assessment. Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical incidence of fluid spillage</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29. Diesel Fuel spillage</td>
<td>Choose the location of stationary plant equipment carefully. Always bund the perimeter of the location. Seal ground surface against percolation. Avoid leaks from all sources. When refuelling/offloading fuel take extreme care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Oil leaking from plant equipment</td>
<td>Prepare bunding and surface protection for stationary plant. Avoid leaks from all sources. Lubricate only in protective areas. Dispose of waste oil in the approved manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Chemical spillage</td>
<td>Identify material(s) involved and check against the MSDS and COSHH sheets for guidance. Stop spillage as quickly as possible. Soak up surplus or neutralise where practical. Use spill kits provided. Avoid chemicals entering the public drainage systems. Take appropriate safety precautions. Notify senior management (and others as necessary) immediately if spillage is considered serious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Contaminated water</td>
<td>As above. Minimise risk of water spillage entering the water course by creating bunds and channelling. Notify the Environmental Agency if quantity of spillage is of a significant volume (i.e. where quantity of contaminant is in sufficient volume to cause environmental damage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Petrol Spillage</td>
<td>Refer to chemical and contaminated spillages above. Take immediate safety precautions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Cement / Grout Spillage</td>
<td>Contain and control spillages. Soak up / clean up immediately or allow hardening first if small quantities are involved. Clear up into suitable containers and regard as inert once cured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Resin spillage</td>
<td>Refer to chemical and contaminated spillages above. Take immediate safety precautions. Consider exothermic and volatile nature of materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Hydraulic oil spillages</td>
<td>Contain and control spillages. Soak up / clean up immediately. Dispose of waste in suitable containers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preventative Action Checklist**

- Have you carefully considered the likely sources of spillage on site? Identify all items of serious risk and ensure appropriate measures have been taken in good time?
- Have you sited key items of stationary plant in prepared / protected areas e.g. Compressors / Generators & Chemical Store?
- Are parking areas for mobile equipment (Jetters) protected against accidental spillages?
- Are there any water courses adjacent to the site? If so, are they reasonably protected against oil / diesel / water entry? Do you have a floating boom available for emergencies?
- Are you using significant quantities of potential polluting chemical fluids? Thinners, paints, coatings. Give special consideration
- Have you controlled the mixing and distribution of mixed grouts? Is there any special spillage risk?
- Is petrol or diesel fuel stored on site? If yes has the risk of spillage been considered? Is the area bunded and surface sealed?
- Are you storing significant quantities of resinous materials? If yes has the risk of spillage been considered? Is the area bunded and the surface sealed?
- Do you need spill kits to be ready available on site?
- Are you using / storing drummed chemical materials? Do they need special consideration to protect against spillage?

**Environmental Do’s**

- Remember that spillages are consequential land and water contamination is significant in the water industry. Give due consideration.
- Inspect sites regularly and critically. Ensure that all reasonable precautions have been taken in high risk areas.
- Make sure that all staff and operatives are aware of the risks and measures taken to deal with them.
- Review spillage control on a regular basis at least once a week.
- Remember that preparation and protection is quicker and cheaper than an accident occurring.
- Have spillage kits available for the most likely incidents and be aware of how to deal with them quickly.

**Environmental Do Not’s**

- Ignore the risk of spillages on site
- Rely on others to do what is necessary.
- Wait for things to go wrong before you start planning and arranging spillage controls.

**What to do if problems arise**

- Control and contain the spillage as quickly and effectively as possible. Use spill kits if available. Notify senior Management.
- Take action to contain the environmental effects of a serious spillage. Notify senior management and other if necessary. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite.
- Review previous precautions, modify then as necessary and put them into action. Do not resume operations until satisfied that there is minimal risk of a reoccurrence. Check for operator error and give further training as necessary.
Impacts Management Sheet 5
Fumes Exhaust and Odours

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues when **fumes exhaust and odours** are generated by site activities. Emergency and Safety Protective Measures are not described below and are covered by the COSHH assessment. Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical incidence of Fumes, Exhausts &amp; Odours</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37. Plant Exhaust</td>
<td>Carefully site stationary plant. Duct exhaust in sensitive locations. Ensure plant is in good working order and exhaust volumes and contents are at correct levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Smoke from fires</td>
<td>Discourage incidence of fires on site. If essential, ensure careful location and control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Chemicals</td>
<td>Refer to resin measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Bitumen</td>
<td>Carefully site the bitumen boiler. Beware of the risk of fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preventative Action Checklist**

Have you carefully considered the likely incidence of fumes, exhaust and odours arising from site activities?

Are site operatives aware of their obligations and the company’s requirements to control pollution from fumes, exhausts and odours?

Are fixed items of plant located in optimum position, are exhaust levels acceptable to Stonbury and others?

Do you need to have any site fires? Discourage in principle, dispose of waste materials by skip.

Is there any significant risk of chemical fumes causing nuisance or giving health & safety concerns or causing unacceptable pollution?

Can you take all reasonable measures to deal with all fumes, exhausts and odours throughout the project duration? Do you need any assistance?

Are you entirely happy with the control of fumes, exhausts and odours throughout the project duration? Do you need any assistance?

Do you need to make notification to any internal or external person or authority?

Is there any bituminous (or similar) work that requires special attention?

**Environmental Do’s**

Give careful consideration to fumes, exhausts and odours generated on site. Think of possible nuisances caused to residents

Plant location of fixed plant.

Ensure that all plant that generates exhausts gases are in good order so as to minimise emissions of greenhouse gases.

Consider the likely incidence of chemical and resin fumes.

**Environmental Do Not’s**

Ignore the nuisance value to neighbours.

Forget to notify those who may be affected and let them know the precautions you are taking to control the situations.

Allow unacceptable situations to persist without corrective action.

**What to do if problems arise**

Cease the cause of the problem as quickly as possible and assess the seriousness of the situation.

Take appropriate action to improve the situation before considering a restart of the offending operation.

Notify others internally and externally as necessary, depending on the seriousness of the incident. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite..

Ensure that you are entirely happy with the revised arrangements, communicating with others as necessary, before recommencing.
Impacts Management Sheet 6
Disposal of Chemical Waste

This information sheet is provided for the use of the Projects Managers, Site Agents, Supervisors and others in assessing and tackling environmental issues when chemical waste are generated by site activities. Emergency and Safety Protective Measures are not described below and are covered by the COSHH assessment and EEIMS 6. Local conditions may require special considerations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical incidence of Chemical Waste</th>
<th>Environment Protective Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42. Surplus/ Residue material</td>
<td>Dispose in accordance with manufacturers instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Demolition products</td>
<td>Dispose in accordance with current regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Waste oils</td>
<td>Dispose in accordance with current regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Contaminated packaging including plastic and metal drums</td>
<td>Dispose in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and current regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Store out of date material</td>
<td>As contaminated packaging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Used Packaging waiting for disposal</td>
<td>As contaminated packaging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preventative Action Checklist

Be sure that you know exactly what you are disposing of. Seek assistance if not sure. Then identify the correct method for disposal. Normally regarded as “Controlled Waste”

Check demolition products for chemicals content, and then decide disposal requirements.

Do you need assistance in deciding correct disposal methods? If so, contact others as appropriate.

Do you need assistance in deciding what materials you are dealing with?

Can you obtain the necessary disposal services on site? If not, contact your line manager for assistance.

Have you planned for chemical disposal in good time i.e. before site completion or before quantities build up beyond storage capacity.

Do you need to make any special arrangements to dispose of chemical waste?

Have you made arrangements to transport surplus materials in suitable vehicles?

Do you need to make any notification to authorities?

Do you need to make any external or internal notifications?

Environmental Do’s

Give careful consideration to chemical waste.

Get help if you are unsure exactly what is required.

Use special skips and other approved methods of disposal of chemicals.

Environmental Do Not’s

Ignore the requirements - There are legal penalties if you do not fully comply with the law.

Cause or allow environmental pollution to arise because of lack of thought or preparation.

What to do if problems arise

Notify those who are required to know, both in-house and externally. Report findings and action taken to STIG on the web portal or Esite.

Control the problem as much as is reasonably possible. Stop or revise disposal arrangements and reconsider.

Get assistance from in-house and external specialists, if necessary.

Minimise the risk of environmental pollution. Do not resume until you are entirely satisfied with the revised situation.