

## **ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**

### **Introduction**

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 imposes a duty of care on persons concerned with controlled waste. The duty applies to any person who produces, imports, carries, and keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste. Breach of the duty of care is an offence, which, upon conviction can lead to an unlimited fine.

Controlled waste means any waste from households, commerce or industry.

In order to comply with the duty of care, those subject to the duty must try to achieve the following four criteria.

1. To prevent any person from disposing of, from storing or from treating controlled waste without a Waste Management Licence, or breaking the conditions of a licence or in a manner likely to cause pollution or harm to health.
2. To prevent the escape of waste.
3. To ensure that if the waste is transferred, it goes only to an "Authorised Person" or to a person for "Authorised Transport Purposes".
4. To ensure that a written description accompanies all waste being transferred and that the description is clear enough to enable each person receiving it to treat it in the correct manner.

It is the responsibility of each work contractor on site to ensure that their actions concerning waste are sufficient to meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002. This document is provided for guidance and should be regarded as no more than a minimum standard to be achieved.

Works contractors are required to nominate in writing a representative on site, to be responsible for ensuring that waste concerning their operations on site is controlled in the manner specified by the Environmental Protection Act.

### **Waste Management**

#### **Purpose**

To ensure that waste is disposed of in a controlled manner to achieve minimum environmental impact.

#### **Controls**

The Company will nominate a person to oversee the Site Environmental Management Plan. To be referred to as the Site Waste Manager who will be responsible for the operation of the site waste management system as described in this procedure.

The Company will establish their own waste disposal system. The Principal Contractor will provide a number of common user waste disposal skips. The common user waste disposal skips will be for the deposit of waste collected from site operations, (packaging, paper, litter and other inert products).

Special wastes such as oils, chemicals, paints and solvents etc. will be identified by the Company before commencing operation on site.

The disposal of containers and residues of any substance which falls within the scope of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 is the responsibility of the Company when brought to site.

It is recommended that a responsible person maintains records of site waste, the disposal, segregation methods, means of disposal and the quantities involved. The Site Waste Management Regulations 2008 have been revoked but still are seen as good practice.

Redundant containers need to be stored in a secure place pending removal from site. Waste safe containers or their equivalent can be used for the collection of containers, but the waste containers must be clearly labelled as to what they will take.

Containers should have their tops on so as not to vent into the atmosphere.

#### Monitoring

The Company will check waste skips and other receptacles on a weekly basis. If materials are not being placed in the correct receptacles the Company will investigate and take action to address the situation. A record of the checks will be kept in the Project Office for the duration of the project.

On a periodic basis, the Principal Contractor will audit the whole site waste management system, a record of the audit will be kept in the Project Office for the duration of the project. If any infringement of the site procedures are observed, the Company will take whatever action is necessary to remedy the situation.

#### Energy Reduction

The Company is committed to continuous improvement of waste management practices and a reduction in the proportion of waste sent to landfill. Everyone should take every opportunity to minimise avoidable waste and ensure that materials no longer required are managed according to following hierarchy of options:

1. **Reduce at Source** – using and discarding less material generally, segregating wastes and asking suppliers to take back packaging and re-usable containers.
2. **Re-use and Repair** – passing on to others re-usable materials and equipment no longer required and repairing in preference to replacing equipment where appropriate.
3. **Recycle** – separating materials for recycling – such as mixed waste paper, cardboard, construction materials, timber, concrete etc. waste electrical and electronic equipment.
4. **Responsibly Dispose** – complying with the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Duty of Care and the published Codes of Practice/Guidance.

Continual improvement shall be guided by consideration of value for money and environmental benefits of options for each waste type. Account shall be taken of targets set by legislation to encourage diversion of waste from landfill.

#### Fuel and Lubricants

##### Purpose

To ensure that fuel or oil does not enter surface water drains or contaminates site land or groundwater.

##### Controls

The Company shall establish a designated COSHH storage area where COSHH substances will be delivered. The storage area shall have a bund sized at 110% of the storage capacity, the floors and walls shall be impervious.

COSHH dispensed from a drum must be poured through a funnel or other suitable pouring device. No more than the amount required for immediate use is to be kept on site.

COSHH containers are to be kept in a bunded area to contain any spillages.

## Monitoring

The Company will check, on a regular basis that COSHH containers are not left on site after use. A record of offending containers will be kept. If fuel/oil containers are found on site, the Company will investigate and reprimand the employee responsible.

## Noise

Baseline noise surveys will be initiated to establish formally acceptable noise levels for each specific site where necessary. These noise levels will be included in any formal agreements with the Local Environmental Health Office for the project.

The noise criteria will be utilised in determining the method of work, type of plant to be used and noise mitigation measures for each construction site.

Where appropriate, the Local Council will be informed of the works in accordance with current legislation. The application will contain particulars of the works, work methods and details of the measures proposed to minimise noise nuisance resulting from the works in accordance with the current British Standard and relevant environmental legislation.

The Company will comply with the recommendations set out in the current Code of Practice for Noise Control on Construction, Demolition and Open Sites, Code of Practice for Basic Information and Procedures for Noise Control, and Guide to Noise Control Legislation for Construction and Demolition.

While it is recognised that the current British Standard, Method of Rating Industrial Noise Affecting Mixed Residential and Industrial Areas, is not applicable to construction works, the philosophy of this document may be referred to in assessing degrees of nuisance.

Before the commencement of the works at any site, the Company will submit to the Local Authority the following information:

1. A method statement (in accordance with the current British Standard), stating precisely the type of plant to be used and the proposed noise control methods.
2. A programme of work indicating the sound power level and location for each activity on the programme.
3. Documentation from manufacturers' literature establishing the sound power level of plant.
4. Calculations of LAeq and maximum levels at specified buildings as requested by the Local Authority.

Any changes with regards to the type of plant or programme of work, the proposed alteration and information will be submitted to the Local Authority in advance for approval.

The use of any plant or equipment required for any emergency which causes a departure from the agreed site working practice shall be notified to the Local Authority as soon as is practicable. The Company will accordingly advise the Local Authority if previously agreed noise levels are likely to be exceeded due to the adoption of alternate working methods.

Noisy plant or equipment will be sited as far away as is practicable from sensitive buildings. Use of barriers, e.g. soil mounds, site huts, acoustic sheds or partitions to deflect noise away from noise sensitive areas will be employed whenever practicable.

Care will be taken when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials, etc., to reduce impact noise.

The Company recognises and understands that the Environmental Health Officers are bound by their duties and powers by the current environmental legislation to investigate and secure abatement of any noise nuisance, regardless of the prediction work and use of any mitigation measures.

If levels are set, they will normally relate to a 10hr, LAeq, but may also include 1hr LAeq, 1min LAeq or other period as may be required by the Local Authority.

### **Vibration**

The Company will ensure that measures are taken to:

1. Protect the residents, users of buildings close by and passersby from nuisance or harm.
2. Protect buildings and their contents from physical damage in accordance with item (b) below.

In establishing these measures the Company will consider the following factors:

- a) Human exposure.

The Company will comply with the current British Standard, Evaluation of Human Exposure to vibration in buildings (1Hz to 80Hz). The standards for vibration assessment are defined in this British Standard.

- b) Protection of structures and contents.

The Company's operation activities will be carried out so that vibration arising will not damage adjacent structures and their contents.

The following criteria are intended as a guide, however, compliance with these criteria will not absolve the Company from a duty of care.

- a) Comfort criteria:

- 1mm per sec ppv residential properties.
- 3mm per sec ppv commercial properties.

- b) Damage criteria (DIN 4150):

- 3mm per sec ppv residential.
- 5mm per sec ppv commercial.

Additional safeguards or tighter controls will be necessary near or in sensitive locations, e.g., hospital, educational establishments, etc.

### **Hours of Working**

Hours of Company operations will be restricted to comply with Local Authority restrictions. Generally, they are as follows:

0800 - 1800 Monday to Friday.

0800 - 1300 Saturday.

No Sunday or Bank Holiday working.

Any works outside the permitted hours are to be by prior approval of the Local Authority and require 14 days' notice.

The Company understands that approval will not be granted other than in exceptional circumstances and will be conditional on the Company informing local residents of the proposed activity.

The Company recognises that certain works that do not cause a disturbance to local occupiers can be undertaken outside the Core Working Period. In such situations these will be a general standard that noise should not be perceived at sensitive facades because of these works.

### **Plant**

Fixed items of operational plant may have to be electrically powered and not diesel or petrol driven. Where this is not practicable, suitable attenuation (noise suppression) measures will be provided.

Vehicles and mechanical plant used for the purpose of the works shall be fitted with effective exhaust silencers, maintained in good and efficient working order and operated to minimise noise emissions.

### **Dust**

The Company will take all necessary measures to avoid creating a dust nuisance and will submit a statement to the Local Authority for approval identifying proposed measures before work commences.

## Asbestos

Special precautions will be taken if materials containing asbestos are encountered. The Company will comply with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations. The Company will observe the exposure limits and measurement methods for asbestos that are set out in the relevant current Health and Safety Executive Guidance Notes. The Company will comply with the Health and Safety Commission approved Code of Practice and Guidance Note, Work and Asbestos Insulation and Asbestos Coating which describes in detail the precautions necessary when working with asbestos insulation etc.

If the works involve the removal of asbestos or involves any form of demolition where the premises contains asbestos, which could be affected by the works, the Company will comply with the Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations, the Health and Safety Executive Asbestos Regulations, and the Approved Code of Practice and Guidance Notes "Work with Asbestos Insulation and Asbestos Coating" and "Asbestos Removal - the need for dust Control". The approved Code includes advice on waste disposal.

**Please note that all asbestos removal will be carried out by Registered Contractors.**

## Air Pollution

Burning of materials on site will **NOT** be permitted.

The Company will take all necessary precautions to prevent the occurrence of smoke emissions or fumes from site plant or stored fuel oils for safety reasons, and to prevent such emissions or fumes drifting into residential areas. In particular, plant should be well maintained and measures taken to ensure that nothing is left running for long periods of time when not in use.

Most air pollution is caused by internal combustion driven vehicles and plant.

Emissions from a business can be reduced by:

- a. Purchasing policy – use of local suppliers.
- b. Vehicle emission to be considered at purchase.
- c. Good maintenance procedures.
- d. Inspection and reporting of faults.
- e. Using clean air processes - vacuum cleaner to replace broom when doing housekeeping.
- f. To not allow sludge to build up in fuel systems.

## Water Pollution

Water pollution is a high risk to the local population and the environmental welfare of the natural habitat. Contamination of water occurs where chemicals, soil, or other bodies or substances are allowed to mix with and remove or reduce the oxygen levels in fresh water. When the oxygen level is low enough wildlife cannot be sustained and there is also a danger to the health of humans.

Control of contamination can be achieved by:

- a) maintenance of connections;
- b) good work procedures; and
- c) control of spillage.

Incidents involving contamination are required to be reported to the Environment Agency (local authority).

## **Demolition and Contaminated Materials**

A general site investigation will be carried out and will include an examination of the sites where the presence of contaminated materials is suspected from information listed in any environmental statement and other available information.

From the results of this site investigation and other sources of information, handling and disposal procedures will be developed by the Company for each work site in agreement with the Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency. These may include the separate temporary storage on the site for contaminated and uncontaminated spoil.

The Company will comply with the provisions of the current Control of Pollution Act and the Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations. The removal and disposal of contaminated materials will be conducted under a strict consignment note system. Disposal sites will be agreed with the Environment Agency.

The Company will comply with the current Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and the current Guidance Note 'Occupational Exposure Limits' to ensure that contaminated excavated materials are handled and disposed of safely and properly.

The Company will take measures to prevent the contamination of water courses and aquifers during works.

The Company will comply with the current Health and Safety Executive Guidance Note, Health and Safety in Demolition Work; Preparation and Planning; Legislation; Techniques and Health Hazards, and ensure that contaminated materials are handled and disposed of safely and properly.

The Company will ensure that materials and waste are not deposited in any surface water course. Any water that has come into contact with contaminated materials must be disposed of in accordance with the current Water Acts, any other relevant disposal regulations and to the satisfaction of the National Rivers Authority. For any discharge into a watercourse or river, approval will be required from the National Rivers Authority, and for any discharge into a sewer, a trade effluent consent will be required from the Local Water Authority.

If materials containing lead are encountered, the Company will comply with the current Control of Lead at Work Regulations and the Health and Safety Commission Approved Code of Practice and will be disposed of properly.

## **Site Boundaries/Hoarding**

All work sites will be completely fenced from public access by one of the following methods:

1. The Minimum Case:
  - A post chain link/mesh fence where appropriate for minimum security.
2. Standard Hoardings:
  - A 2.4m minimum height, plywood faced, timber framed boundary hoarding of a surface density of not less than 6kg/m<sup>2</sup> for normal security and noise limitation requirements.

It may be necessary to increase the minimum height to protect buildings from noise.

3. Special Circumstances:
  - Where a particular appearance or acoustic rating is needed.

The provisions of the current Health and Safety at Work Act will be followed in all cases.

## **Site Activities**

Rubbish will be removed at frequent intervals and the site kept clean and tidy.

Hoardings will be frequently inspected, repaired and repainted as necessary.

Lorries will enter and exit the site in a forward direction except where space restrictions do not allow this. These conditions will be subject to prior discussions with the Highway Authority and the Police before implementation.

All loading and unloading of vehicles will take place off the public highway whenever this is practicable.

Provision will be made:

1. For easily cleaned hard standings for vehicles entering, parking and leaving the site.
2. Wheel washing facilities including, where practicable, mechanical wheel spinners when specified or required.

Lorries that cannot immediately enter or leave sites must switch off their engines.

Mud on roads is regarded as one of the main environmental nuisance problems arising from construction/demolition sites. The Company will take strict measures to minimise the problem.

Toilet facilities will be kept clean.

## **Urban Ecology**

### **Protection of Habitat**

The Company will comply with the provisions of the current Wildlife and Countryside Act, with the requirements of the Unitary Development Plan and any conditions attached to planning permissions. The first priority is to maintain habitats intact and undisturbed, and if possible, to make improvement to enhance natural habitats. Planning conditions and agreements may include:

1. Measures to prevent any encroachment onto valuable habitats during the construction/demolition process.
2. Compliance with standards of dust and air pollution control as set out elsewhere in this code of practice.
3. Precautionary measures to prevent the entry of pollutants into any bodies of water.

Where it is demonstrably impossible to maintain habitats in their existing condition then the species will need to be either:

- a) relocated/transplanted to a suitable local site, or
- b) disturbed habitats will be properly restocked to an equivalent or richer status after construction/demolition work ceases.

In either of these instances, the Company must consult with the London Ecology Unit and the Directorate of Leisure Services, Parks Services Section, before the commencement of the works.

Standards of dust and air pollution control, as set out in this document, will be applied at all

### **Mature Trees**

The Company will follow the specific requirements agreed with the Local Authority. No mature trees shall be interfered with without written consent from the Council.

Adverse effects on mature trees within the vicinity of work sites will be minimised by the adoption of suitable mitigation measures, including, but not limited to the following (where appropriate):

1. Selective removal of lower branches in an approved manner to reduce mechanical damage by construction plant.
2. The use of matting around the root zone to prevent excess soil compaction.
3. The use of chestnut paling around the trunk to prevent damage.

If any protected tree on the site dies or are damaged because of the demolition process, a replacement tree of agreed species and age will be planted.

### **Use of Company Vehicles**

All senior management and staff shall consider the environmentally responsible selection and use of its vehicles so as to reduce the impact of carbon dioxide emissions by way of efficient journey planning, average journey speed reductions and end of life disposal.

### **Procurement and Use of Materials**

#### **Procurement**

Materials should be procured responsibly to ensure, wherever reasonably practicable, that they are not detrimental to the environment. Materials may have specific procurement policies which need to be followed, timber etc.

#### **Timber**

The Company will, where practicable and reasonable, ensure that the purchase of timber will be from responsibly managed forests, we will therefore, where appropriate, seek to purchase timber certified by credible forest certification schemes and insist on checking that suppliers have a valid chain of custody certificate. Chain of custody is a mechanism for tracing certified material from the forest to the final product to provide certainty that the product or product line about which a claim is being made, is linked to a certified forest.

#### **Aggregates**

To reduce the overall impacts of the process of aggregate extraction and transportation, the Company will endeavour to identify the location of all aggregate suppliers in order to make informed decisions.

Where possible, the Company will give preference to locally produced recycled aggregate, and encourage clients to change their specification to include aggregates from these sources.

Where the specification cannot be changed, or where recycled aggregates are not available locally, the Company will give preference to local suppliers with established environmental management systems, which should include details on where the aggregates come from, and how they are transported, what their policy is for quarry restoration, and measures taken to reduce the impact of the operations on the local communities.

## Materials

Materials proposed for use in the works will also be assessed to determine whether they will have any detrimental effect on the environment and subsequently whether these could be substituted for different materials. This could include checks on the environmental record of the companies producing these materials. Examples could include:

1. High CO2 emissions in production; including, for example, in brick manufacture.
2. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs); including paints, solvents, refrigerants etc.
3. Hazardous chemicals; brick cleaning acids, concrete curing agents.

## Waste as a Resource – Re-using and Recycling Waste

The Company will operate its duty of care and other legal obligations and declining landfill space available, the re-use of materials is preferable to disposal both in economic and environmental terms. Re-use (i.e. using the material in its current form without further processing) is preferable to recycling (processing a material for use in a new product) as no energy is consumed as is usually the case with recycling. Both, however, are preferable to disposal in landfill, as this loses potentially re-usable/recyclable resources, incurs increasing costs and takes up a significant amount of land.

An example of material re-use on sites includes the use of excavated soils/stones for noise bunds, landscaping etc.

Examples of material recycling on sites include:

1. Concrete can be crushed and reused as fill or for haul roads.
2. Asphalt planings can be processed and re-used as surfacing.
3. Chipping vegetation to use as a landscaping mulch.

Examples of websites include:

1. [www.recyclewood.org.uk](http://www.recyclewood.org.uk)
2. [www.aggregain.org.uk](http://www.aggregain.org.uk)

## Waste Produced on Site, Used on Site

It has always been the intention of the Company to use material produced on one part of the site in another part to complete the works, that is the use was certain, in accordance with design and any applicable planning permission, e.g. excavated soil in noise bunds, cut and fill etc.

Any material that is produced needs to go through some sort of process before being re-used/recycled, e.g. concrete being crushed prior to reuse, then the material would be regarded as a waste. It would be deemed to be undergoing waste treatment and may require an Environmental Permit or an exemption from Environmental Permitting before its re-use.

## Waste Minimisation – Preconstruction Phase

Significant reductions in the potential for waste during the construction process can be made by careful consideration of waste reduction measures during the preconstruction and design stages. If the opportunity arises, the following may be considered:

1. Specify good waste management in the contract preliminaries, requiring a Site Waste Management Plan as part of the tender process.

### Waste Minimisation Construction Phase

Good waste management on site tends to lead to a reduction in overall waste. Well controlled sites tend to have:

1. Dedicated lay down areas for individual trade contractors, clarifying the responsibility for tidiness and stock control and minimising the risk of accidental damage and poor materials controls.
2. Covered storage for sensitive materials that could be damaged by rain, wind, sunlight, or careless handling.
3. Secure storage for valuable materials.
4. Appropriate storage for regulated materials, for example, fuels and oils, to minimise loss and spillage, and avoid the creation of contaminated materials which has to be disposed of, or the disposal of clean-up materials.

### Post-Construction Maintenance

On completion of a project, consideration will be given to offering surplus materials to the customer for future repair and maintenance, rather than simply "skipping" them at the end of the project. This has obvious benefits in reducing waste, and also providing a source of "matching" materials for the on-site maintenance team.

### Packaging

The use of bulk materials will be specified on orders wherever possible in order to reduce the demand on manufacturers to reduce the carbon footprint during production and the disposal volumes required at landfill. Where packaging has been used for delivery of the product, waste will be segregated for recycling purposes.

### Guidance

Environmental Agency PPG6 – Working on Demolition and Construction Sites.

### Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (as amended) ('The WEEE Regulations') came into effect on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2007 and apply to England, Scotland and Wales. These regulations apply to ten categories of electrical equipment listed in Schedule 1 and generally cover all types of electrical equipment, e.g. computers, power tools and microwaves. Schedule 2 lists the products which fall under each of the ten categories in Schedule 1.

A producer selling electrical equipment for 'non-household use', such as equipment used by a construction company, is obliged to finance the collection, treatment and recycling in an environmentally sound manner of:

- any waste electrical equipment replaced (with equivalent or similar function) by the electrical equipment sold, if it was originally purchased before 13th August 2005, whether supplied by this or another producer, and
- the electrical equipment the producer sold on or after 13th August 2005 when it is eventually discarded as WEEE.

The collection, treatment and recovery may be undertaken either by the producer, or by their Producer Compliance Scheme (PCS), which they must register with. The Producer Compliance Scheme should be registered with the appropriate waste regulation authority (EA or SEPA).

## Responsibilities for WEEE

A construction company's role in the WEEE Regulations means that, to dispose of waste electrical equipment, the following actions must be taken:

1. It must be segregated from other types of waste for disposal.
2. If the waste electrical equipment was purchased before 13th August 2005, and is being replaced with new equivalent equipment, then ask the producer for details of their Producer Compliance Scheme and collection arrangements.
3. If the waste equipment is not being replaced with new equivalent equipment, or the Producer Compliance Scheme cannot be traced, then you must pay to transfer the waste equipment to an approved authorised treatment facility that can accept waste electrical equipment (i.e. licensed transfer station).
4. If it was purchased after the 13th August 2005, then contact the supplier for details of the Producer Compliance Scheme and collection arrangements (if these have not been provided).
5. Any waste transferred to an authorised collector or waste carrier, including vehicle batteries, must meet all of the normal requirements for duty of care, i.e. waste carrier's licence, transfer notes and licensed treatment facilities (i.e. waste transfer station) approved by the waste regulation authority.

## Waste Batteries

The construction industry is a large user of batteries in many types of vehicles, plant and equipment.

The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations came into force on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 2009 and apply to the UK. They implement the waste battery provisions of the EU Directive on Batteries and Accumulators 2006/66/EC and set out requirements for waste battery collection, treatment, recycling and disposal for all types of battery.

## Environmental Standards

The following is a list of environmental legislation that could affect your business, products and services.

Statutory Nuisance (Appeals) Regulations 1995

Clean Air Act 1993

Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations 1969

Road Vehicles (Construction & Use) Regulations 1986 (as amended)

Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999

Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I and III, ss 79-84

Environmental Protection (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991 No. 472)

Environmental Protection (Applications, Appeals and Registers) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991 No. 507) as amended

Environment Act 1995, Part IV

The Pollution Control and Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 1978, section 40

Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I and IIA

Environment Act 1995, Part II

Water Resources Act 1991

Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999

Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000

Water Act 2003

Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, section 5

Town & Country Planning Act 1991

Town & Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999

Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Regulations 1990  
Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981  
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979  
Hedgerow Regulations 1997  
Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994  
Protection of Badgers Act 1992  
Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000  
Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (SI 1996 No. 1527)  
Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations 2000  
Landfill Directive (1999)  
Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I & III, ss 79-84  
Control of Pollution Act 1974, section 60/61  
Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999  
Control of Noise (Code of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) Order 1984 (SI 1984 No. 1992)  
Control of Noise (Code of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) Order 1987 (SI 1987 No. 1730)  
Noise Control on Construction & Open Sites BS 5228  
Town & Country Planning Act 1990  
Noise & Statutory Nuisance Act 1993  
Control of Noise (Appeals) Regulations 1975  
Noise Insulation Regulations 1975 (SI 1975 No. 1763)  
Noise Insulation (Scotland) Regulations 1975 (SI 1975 No. 460)  
Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993  
Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988 (SI 1988 No. 1199)  
Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1992 (SI 1992 No. 656)  
Town & Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 1993 (SI 1993 No. 323)  
Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990  
Town & Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972  
Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part 111  
Town & Country Planning (Environmental, Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999  
Highways Act 1980  
Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1986  
Common Law  
Construction Plant & Equipment (Harmonisation of Noise Emissions Standards) Regulations 1985 & 1987  
Environmental Effects (Scotland) Regulations 1988 (SI 1988 No. 1221)  
Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991  
Controlled Waste Regulations 1992  
Waste Management Licensing (Amendment) Regulations 1997  
Environment Act 1995 – Part II (Replacing Part I of Control of Pollution Act 1974)  
Landfill Tax (Contaminated Land) Order 1996  
Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II and IV  
Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (SI 1994 No. 1056)  
Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989  
Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (SI 1991 No. 1624)  
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (SI 2005 No. 894)  
Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order 1996 (SI 1996 No. 1528)  
Water Industry Act 1991 (for England & Wales)  
Sewage (Scotland) Act 1968  
Control of Pollution (Applications, Appeals & Registers) Regulations 1996  
Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part I  
Groundwater Regulations 1998  
Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001  
Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975

## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Company is committed to the supply of products and services that meet the laws, regulations and clients' requirements on environmental matters.

In order to ensure that the effects of products and activities on the environment are controlled and minimised, an Environmental Management System will be maintained and documented in the Organisation Manual and Environmental Procedures.

The main objectives in matters of environmental protection are to control and minimise the production of waste as well as their effect on the environment such as:

1. Air emissions.
2. Water discharges.
3. Soil contamination.
4. To recycle whenever practicable materials, reduce their use and control their storage.
5. Minimise risk of accidental waste release and if so, provide for emergency.
6. It is the policy of the Company to reduce, to an absolute minimum, the production of waste.
7. The Company is committed to provide suitable and adequate training and instruction to all employees and sub-contractors on environmental and disposal issues.
8. Establish and maintain liaison with third parties and authorities concerned by the environmental protection of the site, and the surrounding area.

All personnel having the responsibility to implement the Environmental Management System will ensure that the factors, which may compromise the achievement of the aforesaid policy and objectives, are brought to the attention of Senior Management.

All site management will ensure that relevant employees are fully conversant with the Environmental Managing System.

The Managing Director will nominate, in writing, a representative who is responsible to ensure that the Environmental Management System is implemented, maintained, evaluated and improved when necessary.

Signed: .....  
Managing Director

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> January 2018