Persimmon | Health, Safety & Environment Department

Pollution Prevention Standards

Contents

1. Introduction

The purpose of these pollution prevention standards is to set out the requirements for effectively managing our work activities to prevent pollution of water (including streams, rivers, aquifers, groundwater, and surface water drainage systems), air and land.

It is everyone's responsibility to ensure that adequate provision is made in respect of preventing pollution.

Some works may need to be planned in conjunction with other departments and or subcontractors e.g. establishing concrete washout controls. This must be recorded through the pre-start meeting process. All relevant information / licences etc. must be filed in the Project Environmental Plan (green folder).

Construction teams must carry out regular inspections to ensure activities do not cause pollution. The Group Health, Safety and Environment Advisors will support construction teams throughout the build process, through regular site visits.

2. Definitions & Acronyms

Watercourse	Includes all rivers and streams and all ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dykes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers) and passages through which water flows.
Controlled waters	Includes territorial waters, coastal waters, inland freshwaters (i.e. lake, pond, river, and reservoir) and ground waters.
Main river	Watercourse shown as such on main river maps held by Defra and Welsh Government.
Ordinary watercourse	A watercourse that does not form part of a main river
Public sewer	A sewer owned / managed by a sewage undertaker (local water authority). May be a foul sewer or a combined sewer (sewage and surface water).
Groundwater Source Protection Zone	Defined zones around large public drinking water abstraction sites.
Secondary Containment System (SCS)	A containment system or bund used to prevent the leakage of hazardous liquids, particularly oil and fuel.
Trade Effluent Consent	Consent given from a statutory water company allowing the discharge of substances other than sewage to be discharged to the foul drainage system. Conditions apply
Consent and Letters of Authorisation	As above, but Scotland only.
Environmental Permit (to discharge)	Consent given from the relevant environmental regulator (e.g. Environment Agency, SEPA, NRW) to discharge to surface water systems, e.g. rivers, streams etc. Conditions apply.

3. Requirements for Preventing Pollution

Prior to any works commencing, the potential impacts from our work activities must be assessed using the '*Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment*' form and '*Project Environmental Plan*'. This assessment must identify relevant environmental constraints (identified through surveys, planning consent etc.) and the actions to be taken to mitigate potential for environmental harm.

Potential impacts and control measures must be communicated to all relevant staff and subcontractors. This should be done by issuing the Project Environmental Plan folder and all relevant pre-construction information with relevant subcontractors as part of the tender process.

Contractors must include relevant control measures in method statements and risk assessments. All control measures identified for any works need to be in place and operational prior to starting those works.

These documents must be completed **prior to PC start on site** and shared with relevant subcontractors prior to any enabling works and or construction activities.

Refer to:
EMS form 002 – Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment
EMS form 003 – Project Environmental Plan (England & Wales)
EMS form 003 – Project Environmental Plan (Scotland)

Control measures must be monitored to ensure that they are in place when required, effective and maintained throughout the works.

Details of control measures must be included in site specific inductions. Relevant Toolbox Talks should be undertaken (monthly) to communicate requirements on an on-going basis.

4. General pollution prevention

4.1 Fuel and oil storage and use

Where fuel and or oil is stored on site, the following applies:

- Containers must be of suitable strength and integrity to prevent leaks (i.e. stored in labelled, UN-approved containers i.e. UN 1202 for diesel and UN 1203 for petrol).

Storage areas must not be located:

  - Where there is a risk of impact or collision from traffic;
  - Within 50m of a spring, well or borehole;
  - Within 10m of a watercourse, ditch or drainage channel;
  - Where spills could enter drains / manhole covers / unmade ground; and
  - In areas at risk of flooding.

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

4. General pollution prevention

4.1 Fuel and oil storage and use

- For an open SCS, the area should be covered to prevent rain ingress resulting in contaminated water needing disposal (potentially as hazardous waste).
- The SCS must be impermeable to oil and water and not penetrated by any valve, pipe or opening used for draining the system.
- Containers must be locked when not in use (between refuelling etc.).
- All valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes, taps & fill pipes must be within the SCS.
- Draw-off hoses must have automatic cut-off valves.
- EnviroPads must be provided at all fuel storage areas for use during refuelling (no drip trays can be used).
- Suitable spill kits must be provided in close proximity to or within fuel storage areas, instructions for use must be displayed / available.
- Fuel storage areas must be checked regularly for leaks and spills and to ensure appropriate signage and spill kits are available.

Small fuel containers

When storing and or using smaller quantities of oil/fuel, the following principles must be followed:

- **Up to 10 litres** – must be stored in a labelled, 'jerry can' type container (can be plastic or metal)
- **Up to 20 litres** - must be stored in a labelled metal container

4. General pollution prevention

4.1 Fuel and oil storage and use

If containers are being used to refuel plant or equipment, an EnviroPad must be used to capture any drips or spills, during refuelling.

Small items of plant

Small items of plant, such as generators etc., must be placed on an EnviroPad, unless the plant or equipment is placed on an impermeable base i.e., concrete pad.

Deliveries

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

Suitable spill response training should be provided to relevant staff via Toolbox Talks.

Details of emergency spill contractors (Adler & Allan) must be displayed on the Environmental Noticeboard. In the event of a serious incident that cannot be dealt with using spill kits on site, the emergency spill contractor must be contacted.

Refer to:
EMS guidance – Fuel, Oil Storage & Use
EMS guidance – Emergency Planning & Spill Response

4. General pollution prevention

4.2 Inspections of bulk containers

Inspecting bulk fuel containers is an essential part of ensuring compliance with regulations. Regular inspections help to identify any potential issues with the containers that could compromise safety whilst being used on site or during transportation.

Bulk fuel containers must be inspected periodically to ensure they are in good working condition and safe for use.

Regular inspection of containers will ensure that potential defects are found and corrected before causing problems and are key to ensuring that containers do not cause pollution. Checks must include checking for fuel in the bund, leaks, damage and or deterioration to the containers.

Inspections should be undertaken as part of the Weekly Site Manager Checksheet.

Inspections must also be undertaken if bulk fuel containers are to be moved from site – see overpage.

Refer to:
HSMS form – Weekly Site Manager Checksheet

4. General pollution prevention

4.3 Transport of fuel containers

The carriage of fuels such as diesel, petrol and kerosene by road must be done so in accordance with relevant regulations. Sites should **prioritise emptying** fuel containers prior to transporting them to or from site.

Containers between 150 – 2,500 litres

Containers required to be removed from site and carried by road must have periodic checks undertaken by an approved Inspection Body, as outlined below:

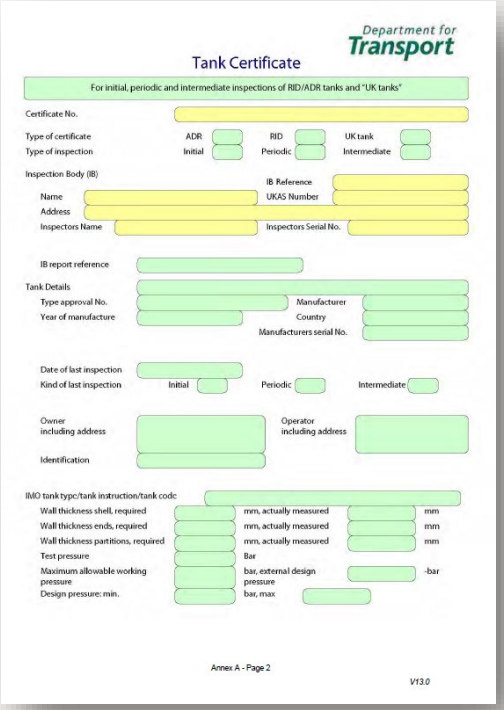
- Intermediate – 2.5 years
- Periodic – 5 years

Checks include items such as documents, tank interior/exterior, pressure testing, leak proofness etc. Results of the inspection will be recorded on the certificate or where appropriate the notification of refusal to issue a certificate. Any defects found should be rectified asap (and the tank reinspected) to safely bring the container back into use.

Records

Each tank requires a ***tank record***. The record should include inspection files and be kept for the life of the tank. It should also include the original design specifications.

These records must be retained after disposal of the tank for at least 15 months.



Department for Transport

Tank Certificate

For initial, periodic and intermediate inspections of RID/ADR tanks and "UK tanks"

Certificate No.

Type of certificate — ADR — RID — UK tank

Type of inspection — Initial — Periodic — Intermediate

Inspection Body (IB)

IB Reference

Name — UKAS Number

Address

Inspectors Name — Inspectors Serial No.

IB report reference

Tank Details

Type approval No. — Manufacturer

Year of manufacture — Country

Manufacturers serial No.

Date of last inspection

Kind of last inspection — Initial — Periodic — Intermediate

Owner including address — Operator including address

Identification

IMO tank type/tank instruction/tank code

Wall thickness shell, required — mm, actually measured — mm

Wall thickness ends, required — mm, actually measured — mm

Wall thickness partitions, required — mm, actually measured — mm

Test pressure — Bar

Maximum allowable working pressure — bar, external design pressure — -bar

Design pressure: min. — bar, max

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Example (blank) certificate issued following tank inspection

4. General pollution prevention

UN-labelled diesel container (UN 1202)

4.3 Transport of fuel containers

Where there is still fuel in the container, the following must be followed.

Diesel

- No more than 1,000 litres can be transported at any one time
- The diesel must be stored in an UN-approved container (UN 1202)

Petrol

- No more than 333 litres can be transported at any one time
- The petrol must be stored in an UN-approved container (UN 1203) e.g. jerry can

The vehicle transporting the fuel will need to be equipped with at least one portable fire extinguisher with a capacity of at least 2kg of dry powder and the driver of the transport vehicle should be trained in the handling of dangerous goods.

4. General pollution prevention

4.4 Chemicals and hazardous substances (COSHH)

Chemicals and hazardous substances must be managed and stored as per the manufacturers storage instructions on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and preferably located externally.

In addition, chemicals and hazardous substances must be stored away from watercourses and drains in a contained, bunded area. Storage containers / locations must be protected from damage from impact or collision. Containers must display correct labels, be properly sealed and containers must be free from damage with no leaks. Substances that can react with each other must be stored separately.

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

Should the works take place in the vicinity of sensitive receptors (watercourses, groundwater, drinking water treatment facilities, nature conservation sites etc.) this must be taken into account when identifying control measures.

Ensure suitable chemical spill kits are available in the event of spills and that suitable training to deal with spills has been undertaken, either as formal training or via Toolbox Talks.

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

Refer to EMS guidance – COSHH Storage

4. General pollution prevention

4.5 Road sweepers

The priority should always be to dispose of road sweeping waste off-site. Adopting this approach poses the least risk to the environment.

Sites cannot import waste / residues from other developments (e.g. where road sweepers have visited other developments prior to our site) – this will be considered an illegal waste activity.

Road sweepings will contain both sediment and water (amongst other potential contaminants) which have the potential to cause environmental harm. As such, the priority must always be to remove this waste from site to reduce potential risk of harm.

Where this is not reasonably practicable, sites can manage road sweeper waste as described in the steps outlined below.

The hierarchy of control in relation to road sweeper waste is:

1. Dispose of road sweepings off-site (at a suitably permitted facility)
2. Store on site in an area / container which is impermeable, until such time as there is sufficient volume to have removed from site (note: typical road sweeper tanks can hold approximately 2,000 litres) and remove as waste (see step 1 above)

4. General pollution prevention

4.5 Road sweepers

Temporary storage of road sweepings

Provided the steps outlined below are followed, the temporary storage of sweepings (pending removal from site) is allowed.

Road sweeping waste must:

- only be deposited and stored in an area provided with an impermeable base / layer with sealed drainage e.g. suitably dedicated lined pit, container etc.
- only be tipped in a dedicated area provided with signage;
- be stored no longer than 3 months;
- be kept in a secure place with no public access;
- not be imported from other developments;
- not cause a risk to the environment (e.g. water, air, soil, plants, animals etc.).

The storage of road sweeper waste must not pose a risk to the environment. It must be contained within a system provided with sealed drainage. The setup must be impermeable and cannot leak.

4. General pollution prevention

4.5 Road sweepers

The storage area must not be:

- located within 50m of a spring, well or borehole;
- within 10m of a watercourse; ditch or drainage channel; drains / manholes;
- in at areas at risk of flooding.

Any pit / container must be regularly inspected for defects and well-maintained. This must be recorded on the Weekly Site Manager Checksheet. Managing road sweepings in this manner requires careful planning and should be done in consultation with the local Group Health, Safety and Environment Advisor.

Refer to EMS guidance – Road Sweepers

4. General pollution prevention

4.5 Road sweepers

Forklift Brush (FLB) attachments

FLB attachments can be used on-site in addition to road sweepers to aid with the cleaning of roads etc. They cannot be used to replace the use road sweepers.

Roads should be cleaned or scraped prior to the use of the brush to remove larger fragments of mud and debris. Site teams must ensure storm drain protection is in place and fully functional as per requirements, to prevent sediment / run-off from leaving site.

Disposal of waste from use of FLB (soils, sediment etc.)

Under no circumstances can sediment etc. be washed into unprotected storm drains.

Materials generated from the FLB within the build area can be reused onsite, providing they are free from contamination, and they are geotechnically suitable for reuse within the intended area.

Materials may require dewatering / drying prior to use. Such materials must be stored in an area where they pose no risk to the environment i.e. >10m away from drains / ditches / gullies and slopes etc.

Materials cannot be reused where there is:

- contamination present or;
- suspicion of contamination and or;
- the materials are not geotechnically suitable i.e. too wet.

A visual check for contaminants such as oils, general rubbish etc. is sufficient.

Unsuitable materials must be removed from site as waste by a suitably authorised waste contractor.

Refer to EMS guidance – Road Sweepers

4. General pollution prevention

4.6 Concrete washout

Concrete washout contains suspended solids and is highly alkaline, which if uncontrolled can cause significant environmental harm.

Therefore, prior to starting on site, a plan for containing and controlling washout must be agreed between Persimmon and relevant contractors.

The plan must adhere to one of the steps below:

- Avoid concrete wash-out on site (e.g. use of ConcreteSock)
- Use concrete wagons with integrated wash-out collection tanks (and remove from site)
- Contain on site and pump back into concrete wagon for reuse at the batching plant
- Contain on site (and where residual water is left);
    - Discharge to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent
    - Tanker off site and dispose of at a permitted water treatment facility (as a waste)
    - Treat and discharge to surface water in accordance with an Environmental Permit (no silts, pH between 6-9)

Hardened concrete from washing down vehicles / plant / equipment can be reused on-site – see below.

Contractors responsible for managing washout should include relevant controls in their risk assessment and method statement. These controls must be clearly communicated to all relevant parties.


Concrete Sock

Integrated Washout Tank

4. General pollution prevention

4.6 Concrete washout

Options for containing on site

Any setup used for containing washout on site must not be located:

- Where there is a risk of impact or collision from traffic
- Where spills could enter drains / gullies / manhole covers etc.
- Within 10m of a watercourse, ditch or drainage channel
- In areas at risk of flooding
- Within 50m of a spring, well or borehole

Lined skips / pits

If using skips / pits to contain concrete washout, the skip / pit must be lined with an impermeable liner. The liner must overhang the sides of the skip / pit and be fixed with clips or similar, to prevent the liner falling into the skip / pit.

Furthermore, the skip / pit should be covered with a sheet to prevent rainwater ingress. Hardened solids can be broken out and used on site for various applications (once processed by mobile plant).

Regular inspections must be carried out to ensure the liner is containing all water / solids and is free from damage / holes etc.

Empty mortar tubs

Well maintained, empty mortar tubs can be used to contain small volumes of concrete washout. Mortar tubs do not require lining, providing an inspection has confirmed that there is no risk of water escape i.e. tub is free from damage / holes etc.

As above, tubs should be covered to prevent rainwater ingress, and hardened solids can be used on site.

4. General pollution prevention

4.6 Concrete washout

Proprietary equipment

Systems such as Kelly Tanks, Siltbuster, Bluerinse etc. can be used to contain and control washout. All systems must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and be regularly inspected and maintained to ensure ongoing performance.

All setups should adhere to the above guidance e.g. setup more than 10m from drain, gullies etc.

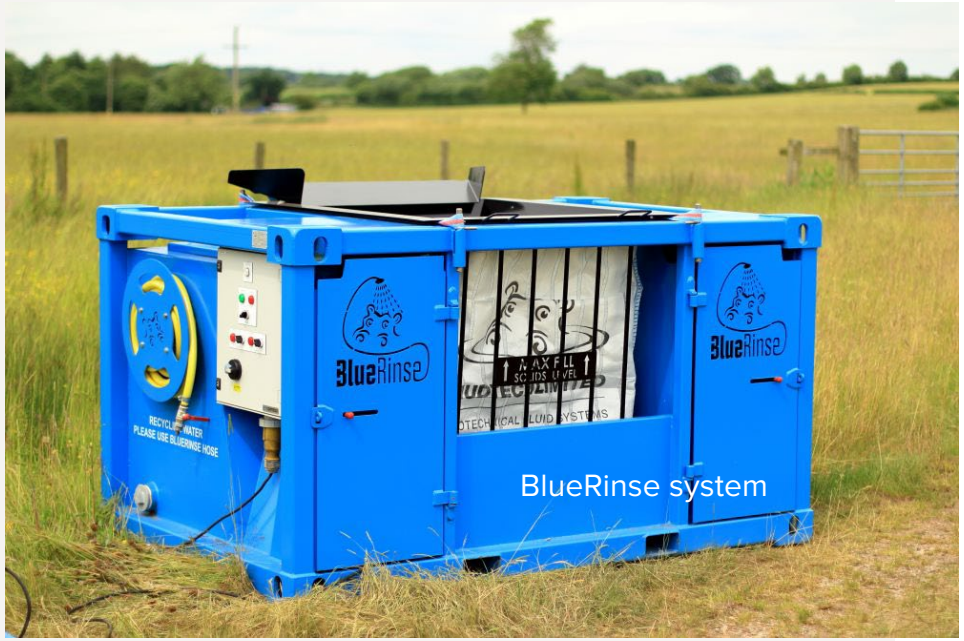
Surplus washout water

Any surplus washout water must be carefully controlled. It can either be:

- discharged to foul under a Trade Effluent Consent issued by the Water Undertaker
- removed from site as (hazardous*) waste
- treated with a pH reducer i.e. pH blue, citric acid etc.*

*High pH washout can be safely treated on site to reduce pH to non-hazardous levels, whereby the water can be safely reused. Please speak with your local Group HS&E Advisor for further information prior to undertaking this activity.

Refer to EMS guidance – Concrete Washout



BlueRinse system

4. General pollution prevention

4.7 Vehicle cleaning

Don’t wash vehicles where runoff can drain into surface water drains or SUDS. Wash water must not be allowed to enter the surface water system.

Vehicle wash areas must be suitably located on hardstanding and sensitive drainage must be protected to prevent pollution, unless a stand-alone, self-contained unit is used.

Wash water should be directed to a soakaway system e.g. dug, stoned pit which allows water to infiltrate. All wash water must be contained and not allowed to enter any surface water system e.g. storm drain.

Note that the use of detergents may affect the ability of an oil / petrol interceptor to separate oils from water effectively.

4.8 Wheel washing

Wheel wash facilities may be required through planning or by means of site controls to prevent mud being spread on public highways. Wheel washing should be carried out in a designated area of hard standing with sealed drainage system or served by a soakaway type system e.g. dug, stoned pit which allows water to slowly infiltrate to ground.

Any vehicle washing setup must be at least 10m from any watercourse or surface water drains. No wash water must be allowed to enter any surface water system e.g. storm drain. Where possible, water should be recycled.

Consideration must be given to other contaminants that may be present (e.g. oil, fuel etc.). Water containing contaminants must not be discharged to ground or surface waters. It must be removed from site by an authorised waste carrier or discharged to foul sewer under a temporary Trade Effluent Consent (Consents and Letters of Authorisation in Scotland).

4. General pollution prevention

4.9 Site accommodation

Site accommodation effluent (including that only from sinks) must not be allowed to flow directly onto the ground. A connection must be made to foul sewer.

Temporary discharges of site accommodation effluent to foul sewers ordinarily do not require a permit / consent.

Any planned discharges to watercourses or surface water drains that do not comply with the above descriptions should be identified as early as possible as these may require ‘bespoke’ permits from the relevant regulator or other consents from water companies.

These consents may incur charges and take time to obtain so should be planned for in advance. The Group Health, Safety and Environment Advisor should be contacted if such permits or consents may be required.

4. General pollution prevention

4.10 Commissioning, flushing, cleaning

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

This may be obtained by us or by a specialist contractor. The consent controls or limits the discharge by specifying:

- Maximum volume and flow rate;
- Maximum and minimum pH values;
- Maximum temperature; and
- Chemical parameters like Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Suspended Solids (SS) and heavy metals.

These parameters must be monitored to ensure compliance with the consent, including flow rate. Additional controls may be imposed on harmful or toxic substances.

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

4. General pollution prevention

4.11 Use of herbicides and pesticides near water

If the use of pesticides or herbicides in or near (e.g., riverbanks) is expected, permission must be granted by the relevant environmental regulator prior to use. The application must contain details of the site and watercourse, the person undertaking the treatment including National Proficiency Tests Council (NPTC) certification, the plant species to be treated and the herbicide to be used.

Anyone who uses herbicides on a commercial basis must have the necessary skills, knowledge and qualifications. They must hold a relevant NPTC certificate of competence in the safe use of pesticides if they:

- Were born after 31 December 1964;
- Are a contractor, or
- Use pesticides on land which is not owned or used by them or their employer.

Works can be undertaken by someone who is supervised by a person holding the above certification.

Relevant contractors must work to approved method statements that include measures to comply with environmental regulator permissions.

4. General pollution prevention

4.12 Piling, groundwork and penetrative ground improvement

Site investigation reports should be reviewed to identify site ground conditions in relation to groundwater levels and aquifers. The project team can also use the MAGIC website to view maps of groundwater and aquifers local to the site.

Consideration should be given to any proposed piling and excavation or groundworks that have potential to impact on groundwater quality, particularly on contaminated sites. Increased protection measures may be required if the site is on or near a groundwater source protection zone or sensitive aquifer.

The Regulator recommends that piling on contaminated sites underlain by aquifers is avoided where possible, and that non-invasive methods, such as rafts, should be used instead. Where there is no alternative to piling, a method should be selected that minimises the risks of groundwater pollution or gas migration.

On contaminated sites, piling and groundworks could spread contamination to clean areas of ground (vertically and horizontally) if not controlled.

Any specific measures identified to protect groundwater, aquifers and land should be included in the environmental aspect and impact assessment and communicated to relevant contractors for inclusion in method statements.

Refer to EMS standards – Emissions to Land & Air

4. General pollution prevention

4.13 Firewater

Firewater is not classed as trade effluent within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991; however, the run-off can be potentially hazardous. Contaminated firewater may harm the environment and or water network and should be, where possible, contained and removed from site later by a licensed waste carrier

In some emergency situations, Sewerage Undertakers (SU's) may consider accepting uncontaminated fire water; this will require consultation with the sewerage undertaker. This option should only be used as a last resort and should not be relied upon.

SU's will treat each request to dispose of fire water in isolation, at the time of the incident, taking into account conditions at that time and location; the site of the fire, the sewerage network, the receiving wastewater treatment works, and distance between the fire and the wastewater treatment works.

4. General pollution prevention

4.14 Grouting

We can encounter abandoned mine shafts on our sites which pose a significant risk to both people and property. In this scenario, grouting the mine shafts will be required as part of remedial works, to safely bring the site back into use.

Grouting involves injecting self-hardening liquids into soil or rock to increase the physical strength or stiffness of a structure. If done incorrectly this activity poses a serious risk to groundwater and watercourses.

What you must do

If you are using concrete or grout, ensure that they are contained within your working area and do not enter any watercourses or surface water drains.

If you are pumping concrete or grout into the ground, keep records of the quantity that you are using. If you find that you are using larger quantities than you expected it is possible that these materials are escaping into the ground and potentially polluting groundwater.

If you are mixing grout on site, construct a suitable barrier around mixing areas, supply lines and around working areas to prevent its escape.

Run-off from concrete operations and concrete wash out water is highly alkaline, which can cause water pollution. Concrete also contains chromium, which is potentially polluting not only to watercourses but also to groundwater.

Trucks, hoppers, mixers and concrete pumps that have contained concrete must be washed out in a contained area, see section 4.4 above.

4. General pollution prevention

4.15 Mortar silos

If using mortar silos on site, you must ensure they are not located:

- within 10m of any drain, watercourse, ditch or drainage channel;
- where spills could enter drains / manhole covers / unmade ground; and
- in areas at risk of flooding.

Furthermore, a low-level physical structure **and or** drainage capture channel should be formed in the slab to capture water run-off from the silo base. The captured residue / water will require cleaning out regularly and should be treated in the same manner as concrete washout, owing to its high pH.

The silo base and surrounding area should be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent build-up of mortar deposits.

Refer to EMS guidance – Mortar silos

4. General pollution prevention

4.16 Mortar mixing stations

If required to mix mortar on site, then a dedicated mixing area must be provided. This area must not be located:

- within 10m of any drain, watercourse, ditch or drainage channel;
- where spills could enter drains / manhole covers / unmade ground; and
- in areas at risk of flooding.

Furthermore, the area must be regularly cleaned, to avoid build-up of mortar deposits on the ground, which have the potential to pollute.

Water from washing out / down equipment must be contained and cannot be allowed to enter drains etc.

Any hardened (leftover) mortar can be disposed of in the inert waste pile to be reused on site (once processed by mobile plant) or removed as inert waste, where necessary.

4. General pollution prevention

4.17 Render

If required to wash down render equipment on site, then a dedicated washout area must be provided.

This area must not be located:

- within 10m of any drain, watercourse, ditch or drainage channel;
- where spills could enter drains / gullies / manhole covers / unmade ground; and
- in areas at risk of flooding.

Surplus render and render washout must be contained. It is recommended that mortar tubs, lined skips or similar are used to contain any excess materials. Liquid should not be deposited onto the ground.

Once the render has hardened, it can be disposed of in the inert waste pile ready to be reused on site (once processed by mobile plant) or removed as inert waste, where necessary.

4. General pollution prevention

4.18 Pumping stations

Pumping stations must be provided with the following:

- Telemetry which provides alarms e.g., for high levels, blockages etc.
- Signage– an emergency out of hours contact number must be displayed, for in the event of an incident

Maintenance & emergency response

All pumping stations must be regularly inspected and maintained by a 3rd party.

An ‘Out of Hours’ agreement must be place with a 3rd party to attend emergency incidents – this agreement should include emergency provision for tankering away waste, in the event of a pollution event.

Adoption

Prioritise adoption of pumping stations, where possible.

5. Emergency Response

5.1 Spill Response Plan

All sites must have a Spill Response Plan (SRP). The Construction team are responsible for completing the SRP which can be found below. It must be completed prior to start on site and should be displayed on the Environmental Noticeboard (when on site).

The plan must detail the site address, relevant contacts, hazardous substances, when spill response training was completed by site management and relevant external contact details.

Refer to Section 5.3 for further information regarding communication of the SRP.

Refer to EMS form 016 – Spill Response Plan

5.2 Training

All site-based / operational team members must complete Spill Response Training every 3 years. This can be found on the LMS, where a certificate is given upon completion. This must be kept as evidence of completion and details recorded in the SRP.

5. Emergency Response

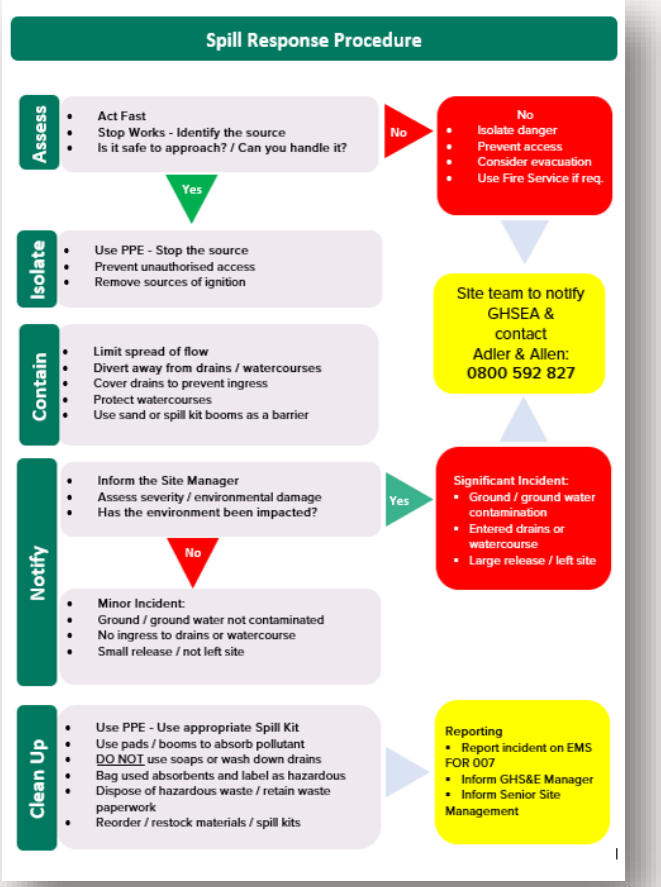
5.3 Subcontractor training

The Spill Response Plan must be communicated to relevant subcontractors during the site induction. The Environmental Incidents Toolbox Talk should also be delivered to relevant subcontractors throughout duration of the development, and at least every 12 months.

During the induction, attention should also be drawn to our Spill Response Procedure (found in the SRP) and the Spill Response Poster, which must be displayed on site.

Refer to EMS TBT – Environmental Incidents
Refer to EMS poster - Emergency Spill Response Poster

Equipment (such as spill kits, Enviropads, hazardous waste bags) must be regularly checked, including during Site Managers weekly checks. Spill response equipment must be well maintained and re-stocked, as necessary.



6. Monitoring

Site management must monitor the effectiveness of pollution prevention measures via both daily and weekly site checks. The Group HS&E Department monitors compliance with these standards via regular site HS&E inspections.

7. Further Reading

MAGIC website
Green Rhino- Enviropad
Mudtech (concrete washout)
Siltbuster (concrete washout)
Kelly Tanks (concrete washout)

Refer to:
EMS guidance – Road Sweepers
EMS guidance – Concrete Washout
EMS guidance – Fuel, Oil Storage & Use
EMS guidance – Emergency Planning & Spill Response
EMS guidance – COSHH storage
EMS guidance – Trade Effluent Consent
EMS guidance – Mortar Silos
EMS guidance – Environment Guide Getting Your Site Right
EMS TBT – Environmental Incidents
EMS poster - Emergency Spill Response Poster