

		<b>GROUP</b>	
<b>PROCEDURE NAME</b>	POLLUTION PREVENTION	<b>PROCEDURE REF &amp; REVISION NO</b>	QE-11 Rev 1
<b>REVIEWED/ REVISED BY</b>	Nikola Jaroszynska	<b>APPROVED BY</b>	Neil Cook
<b>DATE</b>	12/04/2021	<b>DATE:</b>	12/04/2021

## 1. **PURPOSE**

To define the procedures and safe working practices for the prevention of pollution and contamination on site.

## 2. **RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- 2.1 Countryside Properties PLC Environmental Policy
- 2.2 Environmental Legislation Register.
- 2.3 ISO14001:2015
- 2.4 The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001
- 2.5 Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) regulations 2005

## 3. **RESPONSIBILITY AND APPLICABILITY**

- 3.1 The Construction Director is responsible for ensuring that appropriate control measures are put in place to prevent spillage, pollution and contamination incidents on site.
- 3.2 The Site Manager is responsible for communicating this procedure to staff on site and ensuring it is carried out and for monitoring control measures put in place to check for effectiveness.
- 3.3 The Facilities Manager is responsible for ensuring that appropriate control measures are put in place to prevent spillage, pollution and contamination incidents at office premises.
- 3.4 The Factory Manager is for ensuring that appropriate control measures are put in place to prevent spillage, pollution and contamination incidents at factory premises.

This procedure applies to all construction, manufacturing and welfare activities undertaken on site and in factories and all maintenance and facilities operations taking place at office premises, including staff and visitor parking.

## 4. **PROCEDURE**

### 4.1 **HAZARDS**

Chemical spillage can lead to contamination of land and waterways. This could lead to potential injury, or loss of wildlife and habitat, also consequential losses in terms of materials, time and productivity. It is an offence under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 to discharge poisonous, noxious or polluting material or substance into any 'controlled waters' either deliberately or accidentally.

Typical pollutants may include:-

- Silt
- Cement
- Concrete
- Oil

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- Paint
- Petroleum spirit
- Sewage
- Other debris and waste materials

### 4.2 PLANNING PROCEDURES

- 4.2.1 Investigate the past use of the site to ensure that operations will not disturb any contaminated land.
- 4.2.2 Measures must be taken to identify and locate:
- All water courses
  - Means of possible water contamination / pollution
  - Sewers, pipelines etc.
- 4.2.3 Prior approval must be obtained from the Environment Agency for all temporary works which involve construction, erection, re-erection or modification during work which:
- May interfere with the bed or banks or flood channel of any watercourse
  - Is within 8 metres of the bank of any main river
  - Is within 16 metres of any tidal defence
- 4.2.4 Notwithstanding any prior consent to carry out works, the Environment Agency must be given at least 7 days notice in writing of any intention to either temporarily or permanently divert the flow of any watercourse, carry out works within the river channel or commence any operations in the river channel so that suitable arrangements can be made concerning fishery interests
- 4.2.5 Work on or near a foul sewer must be notified in writing to the Environment Agency, seven days prior to commencing.

### 4.3 MONITORING

The site/ premises 'Incident Controller' will:

- 4.3.1 Ensure all procedures and precautions are known and understood.
- 4.3.2 Monitor the arrangements and procedures for calling the Emergency Services and review/revise if necessary.
- 4.3.3 Ensure that the site is evacuated safely during any emergency situation, and that all staff and visitors report to the assembly points in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency Plan.
- 4.3.4 Promote a safe working environment especially with regard to contamination prevention.

For large projects, it may be necessary to appoint others to assist the Site 'Incident Controller' and to carry out regular practice evacuation drills.

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### 4.4 CONTROL MEASURES

- 4.4.1 Placement of any wet concrete in or close to any watercourse must be controlled so as to minimise the risk of cement leaking into the watercourse.
- 4.4.2 The washout from concrete mixing plant or the cleaning of ready mix concrete lorries must not be allowed to flow into any soil, drain or watercourse.
- 4.4.3 Road must be regularly scraped and kept free from deposits in order to prevent silt, oil and other materials entering any drain or watercourse.
- 4.4.4 Any lorry wheel wash facilities must be securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent contained for proper treatment and disposal.
- 4.4.5 Before any discharge of water is made from the site, adequate provisions, such as settlement lagoons, must be made to ensure that pollution will not occur. The local Environment Agency office must be consulted in order to obtain approval and agree a system of work, including a permit to pump if required to control operations.
- 4.4.6 Contaminated vehicles or plant **must not** be cleaned on unmade ground or in areas which discharge to surface water drains, watercourses or soakaways. In order to avoid pollution they should be cleaned in a designated wash area which should be connected to a foul sewer, or a vehicle wash recycling system that contains the effluent within a sealed drainage system or a catch pit for off-site disposal via an authorised waste contractor.
- 4.4.7 Any water or chemicals used to wash paint brushes in **must not** be allowed to pollute controlled waters. If permission has been granted – disposal into foul sewer (treatment of water may need to be undertaken prior to discharge). Paint cannot be disposed of via a surface water drain or watercourse. Alternatively this can be removed from site by Waste Carrier registered with the Environment Agency or by the subcontractor for disposal.