0800 024 8812
www.dtguk.co.uk
helpdesk@dtguk.co.uk

Environmental Policy Statement

Purpose

This document provides a statement of Environmental Policy for L&L Group LTD . It also identifies the arrangements, organisation and responsibilities for its implementation and revision.

The Policy is intended to ensure that the activities of members of staff and contractors working on our behalf do so in accordance with ISO 14001:2015 and all current legislation.

Scope

At L&L Group LTD, our aims are committed to the care of the environment and the prevention of pollution.

The organisation ensures that all its activities are carried out in conformance with the relevant environmental legislation

The organisation seeks to minimise waste arisings, promote recycling, reduce energy consumption, reduce harmful emissions and, where possible, to work with suppliers who themselves have sound environmental policies.

An essential feature of the environmental management system is a commitment to improving environmental performance. This is achieved by setting annual environmental improvement objectives and targets which are regularly monitored and reviewed. The objectives and targets are publicised throughout the organisation and all staff are committed to their achievement.

In order to ensure the achievement of the above commitments, the organisation has implemented an environmental management system which satisfies the requirements of BS EN ISO 14001:2015.

This Policy and the obligations and responsibilities required by the environmental management system have been communicated to all employees. The Policy is available to the public on request.

- Comply with all Environment Legislation, Regulations, Codes of Practice and Guidance Notes
- Ensure our activities are conducted in accordance
- Manage our activities to meet all relevant laws and regulations
- Set Environmental targets and maintain an improvement plan to address areas where measurement has indicated an improvement is necessary

Signed: L. Butterworth

Position: Director

Date: 01 January 2025

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Our commitment is to:

- Continuously improve our environmental performance and integrate recognised environmental management best practice into our business operations.
- Reduce our consumption of resources and improve the efficient use of those
- resources.
- Measure and take action to reduce the carbon footprint of our business activities to meet our published objectives and targets.
- Manage waste generated from our business operations according to the principles of reduction, re-use and recycling.
- Manage our business operations to prevent pollution.
- Give due consideration to environmental issues and energy performance in the acquisition, design, refurbishment, location and use of buildings.
- Ensure environmental, including climate change, criteria are taken into account in the procurement of goods and services.
- Comply as a minimum with all relevant environmental legislation as well as other environmental requirements to which the firm subscribes.
- Maintain our certification to ISO 14001 through rigorous monitoring and review of our performance.

To meet our commitments, we will:

- Set and monitor key objectives and targets for managing our environmental performance at least annually.
- Communicate internally and externally our environmental policy and performance on a regular basis and encourage feedback.
- Communicate the importance of environmental issues to our people.
- Work together with our people/employees, service partners, suppliers, landlords and their agents to promote improved environmental performance.
- Promote appropriate consideration of sustainability and environmental issues in the services we provide to our clients.
- Review our environmental policy regularly.

This statement represents our general position on environmental issues, and the policies and practices we will apply in conducting our business.

Benefits

An effective EMS will:

- Define environmental responsibilities for all staff.
- Identify opportunities to reduce waste, including raw materials, utility use and waste disposal costs.
- Increase profits.
- Reduce the risk of fines for non-compliance with environmental legislation.

- Ensure all operations have procedures to minimise their environmental impacts.
- Record environmental performance against set targets.
- Provide a clear audit trail.
- Attract shareholders and investors.

An effective EMS includes:

- An assessment of L&L Group LTD .'s activities, products, processes and services that might affect the environment.
- Development of an environmental policy.
- An environmental improvement programme.
- A training and awareness programme.
- Written procedures to control activities with a significant environmental impact.
- Periodic auditing of the system to ensure effective operation.
- A formal review of the EMS by senior management.

Measuring waste is essential to ensure you can manage it. It is important to establish how much L&L Group LTD wastes in both quantity and cost so you can benchmark and monitor improvements.

We will monitor all expenditure and wastes, including:

- Water, electricity and gas consumption - from utility bills.
- Skips and landfill - from our subcontractors.
- Packaging, paper and board - inbound and outbound.
- Consumables and office equipment.

Benchmarking

Benchmarking provides an indication of how a L&L Group LTD is performing in terms of material use, water consumption and effluent generation (i.e., product loss) compared with others in its sector or industry standards. Companies that adopt a systematic approach can save money and increase their profits without having to raise prices.

Progress against the stated Objectives and Targets outlined in the plan will be monitored and assessed by the Committee for Environmental Management on a regular basis in accordance with the management review requirements of the Environmental Management System standard ISO 14001:2015.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Managing Director

The responsibility of the Managing Director, **Mr Lee Butterworth,** is to ensure that the Environmental Policy is developed and communicated to all employees in the organisation. The Chairman will ensure that key functions such as Environmental monitoring and audit is included in the organisational structure and to ensure that adequate resources are provided to assist the organisational structure to oversee the production of various Environmental arrangements.

Finally, the Managing Director will have the responsibility of reviewing the policy at regular intervals and updating it when it shows that this might be necessary.

Directors

Each Director is responsible for the Environmental issues of their department and will: -

a) fully familiarise themselves with the L&L Group LTD Environmental Policy.

b) ensure that adequate resources exist within their department to allow for full implementation of the L&L Group LTD Environmental Policy and its associated safe systems of work.

c) ensure and monitor that all work throughout their departments is carried out in accordance with the L&L Group LTD Environmental Policy.

d) ensure and monitor that all persons in their department have been adequately trained and informed of any hazards involved in the work they are asked to do.

e) monitor standard of housekeeping within their departments.

f) will set and appraise Environmental targets for personnel under their control at least annually.

Environmental Director

The compliance manager, **Hayley Cozens** shall assume day-to-day responsibility for Environmental matters within Company.

The compliance manager is responsible for assisting and supporting the Chairman in the establishment, implementation and supervision of the companies Environmental Policy.

The compliance manager is also responsible for assisting in the development of policy, procedure, risk assessments, audits, inspections and safe systems of working for all aspects of the company's business and liaison with the relevant enforcing bodies including the Environmental Health Officer, the Fire Officer and the Health and Safety Executive.

Senior Management

The Senior Management Team are responsible for the Environmental matters of all employees within their specific area and under their control.

They are to ensure that all employees have read and are conversant with the L&L Group LTD Environmental Manual.

The Senior Management Team is to report directly to the Director of Compliance and Training on all matters relating to the Environment. They are to ensure that all managers and supervisors carry out irregular Environmental surveys on the sites throughout their areas to assess the level of compliance by employees with this Policy.

All Employees

All Employees of the L&L Group LTD are responsible for executing daily operational tasks safely and will: -

a) observe the L&L Group LTD safety rules at all times.
b) be encouraged to take an active role in all Environmental initiatives that are undertaken upon their site.

All Other Persons on the L&L Group LTD Premises

a) observe the rules of the L&L Group LTD and instructions given by persons enforcing the L&L Group LTD Environmental Policy.
b) ensure all statutory Environmental files regarding L&L Group LTD facilities, plant and equipment readily accessible and up to date for inspection.

SECTION TWO (A) – ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Key points

- Poor management of a project can damage the environment.
- Appropriate environmental controls should be put in place to identify the likely impact of a project on air, water and land, including the production of waste, and to mitigate any consequences as far as practicable.
- Some projects, such as roads or airports, require a full environmental impact assessment (EIA)
- Excessive emissions to the air, such as noise, dust, fumes and smoke, can be a nuisance to others, which may result in the project being stopped by the Local Authority.
- All works on or near a watercourse, or which discharge water or trade effluent to a watercourse, require consent from the appropriate agency.
- The disturbance of protected animals, such as bats, badgers, great crested newts and otters, is illegal without the proper licence being in place.
- Some habitats and plants (including certain trees and hedges) are also protected by law and must not be disturbed without the proper licence.
- Contaminated land presents a risk to human health and the environment; and the treatment, clean-up and disposal of related **waste requires careful management and may need a licence from the appropriate Agency.**

Introduction

Building and construction site activities are likely to have some impact on the environment.

Before development starts, designers and contractors should, together with the client, establish the likely environmental impact which the project or work activities may have. They should make

provisions to eliminate, as far as practicable, any sources of environmental damage or pollution, or establish sufficient control measures to minimise the harmful effects of construction activities.

L&L Group LTD .'s environmental performance can significantly affect public perception which, in turn, may influence clients in their choice of contractors. Many well-managed companies will already have an environmental policy in place, alongside their Environmental policy.

Definition

'The environment' can be defined as any physical surroundings consisting of air, water and land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans and their interrelation.

The main thrust of current environmental legislation is to prevent damage, harm or pollution to living organisms or their habitats, or to human life, people's health, senses or property that can arise from the release of any substances or emissions.

Regulatory Organisations

Legal enforcement of environmental problems is by the Environmental Agencies, and covers all areas of environmental damage, excluding statutory nuisances such as dark smoke emissions and neighbourhood noise and some aspects of the Contaminated Land Regime by the Local Authorities.
The regulatory organisations are:

- The Environment Agency (in England and Wales)
- The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (in Scotland)

The Agencies:

- Have objectives to achieve significant and continuous improvement in the quality of air, water and land and to ensure all aspects of the environment are managed in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.
- Are independent public bodies and are two of the most powerful environmental regulators in the world, providing an integrated approach to the regulation of air, water and land.
- Produce an annual state of the environment report that reviews all aspects of environmental pollution and quality.

If you see damage or danger to the natural environment, pollution or risks to wildlife, illegal dumping of hazardous waste……

DON'T IGNORE IT –REPORT IT

Environmental Agency emergency phone line: 0800 80 70 60 (lines open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year)

If you have a general enquiry, phone: 08708 506 506 (during normal office hours)

Environmental Damage

The construction industry can damage the environment in a number of ways. It therefore has a major role to play in protecting natural resources and ensuring that they are passed onto the next generations good order, for their enjoyment.

Construction activities with the potential to cause environmental damage are:

- Environmentally damaging designs
- High energy usage (and consequent greenhouse gas emissions)
- Ill-conceived developments
- The construction industry itself

Clients, their designers and specifiers can obviously eliminate many of these damaging activities by taking the problems into account when the project is first considered.

Contractors and developers can also play their part in reducing the impact of their work, and it is important that environmental matters are incorporated within L&L Group LTD risk assessment and management processes.

Damaging Activities

Damage to the environment may arise from construction site activities, which may include any of the following pollutants.
To air:

- Dust and radiation
- Exhaust emissions
- Gases or vapours
- Noise
- Smoke

To land:

- Chemicals
- Litter
- Oils and fuels
- Spillage of materials
- Waste materials

To water courses and drainage systems:

- Chemicals
- Contaminated water run-off
- Effluent
- Oils and fuels
- Hazardous solid matter
- Slurry

It is important that one solution to environmental pollution does not divert the problem to another medium. For example, a solution to air pollution does not lead to water contamination.

Contaminants Subject To Specific Legislation

Contaminants are subject to specific items of legislation or specific authorities.
Asbestos contamination comes within the requirements of The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.
Radioactive contamination comes within the requirements of both the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 and The Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999.
Buried explosives are the responsibility of the Explosive Ordinance Disposal Unit.
Lead contamination comes within the requirements of the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 (as amended).
Anthrax contamination is the responsibility of the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

Pollution Of The Air

Smoke, fumes or gases, dust, steam and odours must not be released into the atmosphere. Nor must excessive noise be allowed to occur, as it is considered a nuisance and a health hazard. Reference The Environmental Protection Act 1990 section 79

Burning Of Waste

It is an offence to create or allow the emission of dark smoke from industrial premises, which includes building, construction and demolition sites. (Reference The Clean Air Act 1993 section 2)

Local Authorities have the power to set up “smoke control areas”, where it is likely that the emission of smoke will be prohibited.

The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 provide exemption for the burning of specified volumes and types of construction or demolition waste (including the types of premises), without a licence.

There may be a temptation to burn rubbish on site to try to avoid other forms of disposal.

However, other health hazards or pollution may be created, for example, when burning timber that has been treated with chemical preservatives creating hazardous fumes. It is therefore prohibited to burn such treated timber.

It is essential, prior to undertaking any burning, that the local authority’s pollution control office is contacted, to ascertain the restrictions applicable to each specific site location. (Reference The Clean Air Act 1993 section 2)

Vapours And Fumes

Many materials or products, when used in a work environment, may release vapours or fumes. These can damage the environment and be hazardous to the health of workers or other persons. The likelihood of such hazards must be assessed, and adequate control measures designed and implemented that include appropriate monitoring arrangements. The controls should eliminate the risks, where possible, or otherwise minimise them.

Silica Dust

Silica dust is a constituent of sand, and many construction activities produce high concentrations of silica dust.

Silica dust can contain large visible particles, and a half-mask respirator can reduce personal exposure. There are also very fine silica particles which are difficult to see and are of a size that is easily breathed in. This is called respirable silica dust and can create serious ill health in those exposed to it.

Such activities as concrete drilling, scrabbling, chasing and sand or grit blasting techniques can all create large volumes of dust.

Clouds of dust do not restrict themselves to the construction site may migrate and contaminate the environment around the site. Such pollution may cause problems for people in local food processing companies, restaurants, cafes, schools, hospitals and general living accommodation, and can also contaminate local watercourses or drainage systems and effect wildlife and plants.

Where water suppression techniques are used on systems such as grit blasting, respirable silica, may be breathed in with the water spray. Workers are therefore advised to us suitable respiratory protection, as well as using such suppression techniques.

Asbestos

Any work which involves the disturbance of asbestos has the potential to have an impact upon the environment, particularly the release of airborne fibres.

The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 require all persons working with asbestos or most other materials that contain asbestos (for example, when cutting and drilling, demolishing buildings, structures and installations or removing insulation materials) to:

- Be trained and competent to work with asbestos
- Be licensed to work with asbestos
- Minimise the possibility of creating airborne asbestos fibres and therefore not cause significant environmental pollution.

In the context of this module, the important duties of employers under the regulations are to:

- Assess the risks before work starts
- Produce a written plan of work
- Provide information, instruction and training for those who carry out or manage the work
- Prevent or reduce employee's exposure to asbestos by the provision of control measures • Ensure employees properly use the control measures
- Properly maintain the control measures
- Prevent or reduce the spread of asbestos from the workplace
- Ensure that the places of work where asbestos is disturbed are kept clean during the work and thoroughly cleaned afterwards
- Ensure that the areas in which work with asbestos is carried out are properly identified and physically segregated from "non-asbestos "areas
- Monitor the exposure of all employees to asbestos fibre concentrations in the workplace and keep appropriate records
- Issue a "site clearance for reoccupation" certificate at the end of the job

Lead

Work causing exposure to lead is regulated by the requirements of The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002.

Some work activities in construction have the potential to yield high concentrations of lead fumes if appropriate controls are not put in place. Examples of these activities are welding and burning of materials containing. Or painted with, products containing lead.

Painters, decorators and general builders, particularly those who work on older properties by way of stripping old, lead-based paints, have the potential to cause environmental pollution by creating lead fumes.

Effective methods exist for:

- Identifying and quantifying the lead content of paint before work starts
- Stripping paint without creating a lead hazard (dust or fumes) during the work
- Cleaning up the residues of paint-stripping at the end of the day or job

All work during which lead fumes may be produced should be planned to minimise the production of fumes, or control exposure to it where minimisation is not practical, for example:

- Use chemical strippers or a controlled heating process rather than burning off old leadbased paint, or
- As a last resort, use appropriate respiratory protective equipment.

Reference

- The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002

Exhaust emissions

Because of the fuel they burn, motor vehicles or other internal combustion engines, generators and compressors are among the largest sources of airborne pollution. This pollution is increasing steadily as the use of vehicles increases.

Either from exhaust emissions which pollute the environment include:

- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Hydrocarbons
- Lead
- Nitrogen oxides
- Particulate matter (smoke)

To minimise the extent of pollution you can:

- Limit the use of road vehicles or other internal combustion engines
- Ensure that vehicles are switched off when not required

- Ensure that haul routes are planned with minimum distances
- Have a planned and preventative maintenance programme or modify existing engines so they minimise the degree of pollution
- Use engines and fuels designed to cause less pollution

Ozone

Ozone is the result of a chemical reaction between sunlight, nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons from vehicle emissions and industrial sources.

Ozone may cause runny eyes, throat irritation or breathing difficulties.
Ensure all workplaces are adequately ventilated, and air quality is monitored if high levels of ozone **are suspected.**

Land Contamination

Brownfield sites

Building and construction works often involve the redevelopment of land which had been used previously for commercial or industrial activities. The surface of the ground itself and the ground beneath the surface may be contaminated by materials that have been worked, stored, split, buried, dumped or abandoned on the land in previous years.

This list will also include the residue, waste or by-products from some industrial processes and the ashes from fires. Both solid and liquid waste may have permeated into the ground to a considerable depth.
Sites that have had previous industrial occupation should be assumed to be polluted and tests undertaken to ascertain the types of pollutant and their concentration.

Everyone involved in work on such land must make an assessment of potential risks to health and implement any protective measures that need be taken.

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999(as amended) place a requirement on every employer to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of every work activity to identify any hazard that their employees might encounter during their work, or that might affect any other person.

Once those hazards have been identified, it is then the employer's duty to put control measures into place, to either eliminate the hazard or, where this is not possible, reduce the risks to health and safety arising out of the hazards, as far as is reasonably practicable.

For some specified contaminants, employers must offer health surveillance to employees. The type and extent of medical checks must take into account the identified risks to their health and safety.

The employer must provide their employees with comprehensible and relevant information on any risks that exist in the workplace, and of any control measures that are in place to reduce those risks. Employees, in turn, have a duty under these regulations, to tell their employer of any work situation which presents a risk to themselves or the health and safety of any other persons who may be affected.
The owner and the person in control of the site should ensure that information is provided on the nature, extent and level of contamination.

Those in control of sites should be satisfied that each contractor on site has, where necessary, carried out an assessment which is sufficient and suitable, and that suitable control measures are provided and used.

Duty on clients under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 is to provide all contractors with relevant health and safety information on the project, which in appropriate circumstances will include details of the previous use of the land (going back historically as far as is practical) and any buildings or structures (existing or now demolished) that were built upon it.

The availability of this information will enable designers to take into account any environmental issues that may arise due to prior occupation and use of the land or buildings and, in due course, enable the construction (and or demolition) process accordingly.

It is very likely that the management or treatment of contaminated land will require a waste management licence. Discussions with the Environment Agencies should take place as early as possible.

Sources Of Land Contamination

Chemical pollution

The pollution of the ground by oils, fuels, solvents or other chemicals is commonplace in the construction sector.

The floor area used for storing or decanting fuel oils or chemicals must not be permeable. Old or corroded drums will cause more problems than those in good condition.

Measures that can be taken to minimise contaminating the ground are:

- Purchase chemicals in appropriately sized containers to avoid the need for decanting
- Where decanting is necessary, have safe procedures that avoid any spillage
- Provide relevant information, instruction, training and supervision to employees
- The proper disposal of all products
- Provide clear procedures and training operatives to deal with accidental spillages
- Make drip-trays available for plant that is known to be leaking oil and other environmentally damaging fluids
- Have set procedures for the refuelling/replenishing of plant so that any spillage cannot permeate into the ground
- Install bunding around all storage areas, even temporary fuel stores on construction sites
- Maintain equipment or storage vessels in good condition
- Get into the habit of only storing or using products that are necessary
- Only store such products in areas with impermeable floors without drain gullies
- Maintain good housekeeping procedures and avoiding the accumulation of litter or rubbish
- Ban the burying of waste materials

A disaster emergency plan appropriate to the size of the site and chemicals being used should be in place in case of any spillages or pollution alerts.

References

- The Environment Act 1995
- The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England)Regulations 2001

Lead Contamination

Working with solid or liquid products containing lead can produce residues as well as contaminating the air. These can damage the surrounding environment.

Such activities as burning off old paintwork containing lead, or rubbing it down for redecoration, can produce high levels of lead dust on the ground.

Lead dust can be ingested by children playing in the area and lead to long-term ill health.

All work activities should be planned to minimise the production of lead dust. For example:

- Collect all debris in sheeting, bag it and ensure that it is correctly disposed of safely on a daily basis
- Use chemicals or a controlled heating process rather than burning off old paint
- Use wet rubbing down techniques, or dry abrasion.

Buried Explosives

Extreme care must be taken on sites where explosives are known to have been stored or used. This includes old mine workings, coal storage depots, former explosives factories and Ministry of Defence establishments. Disturbing any explosives could have sudden and disastrous consequences, especially if they are old and starting to decay.

Furthermore, unexploded bombs are occasionally unearthed when construction work takes place in areas that were subjected to bombing during World War ii.

Seek local advice on the former use of the land (perhaps from the press or long-established residents) if it is thought that there is a possibility that explosives could be present. Further information may be obtained from explosive licensing authorities or, ultimately, the Ministry of Defence.

Once it is agreed that excavation work should proceed, this should be done with utmost caution. Any areas of soil discolouration, unusual objects or unusual cable presence should be taken as an indication that explosives are present. Work should be stopped immediately, and the police informed.

Well established procedures already exist for competent military personnel to deal with unexploded devices.

Anthrax

Anthrax spores may lie dormant within the soil, or in horse or cow hair binders in old lath and plaster, for many decades.

When such spores are ultimately disturbed, they still have the capacity to cause severe environmental problems. You should regard all premises such as old tanneries, wool sorting stations and premises used in connection with animal carcasses, hides, bones, offal or for the production of

gelatine, or old lath and plaster walls or ceilings, as high-risk areas where anthrax spores may be present.

The Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs will be able to supply advice as to whether contaminated carcasses have been buried on old farm sites.
Where it is suspected that anthrax spores may be present, exercising good personal hygiene and using impervious personal protective clothing, including gloves, is essential for everyone on site. Any cuts and scratches that occur before work starts must be adequately covered. As an additional safeguard, advice on immunisation and general health procedures should be sought from a doctor.

Reference

HSG174 Anthrax. Safe working and the prevention of infection

Radiation

Before starting work on site where any work involving radioactive materials has taken place previously, and where radioactive contamination (whether natural or artificial) may be present, consult the HSE and the Environmental Agencies.

It will be necessary to use specialist contractors for all aspects of both the removal of substances and decontamination where radioactive materials are being dealt with.

Occupational Health Considerations

The health of workers on contaminated sites can be affected through one or more of the following:

- Asphyxiation
- Gassing
- Ingestion
- Inhalation
- Skin absorption
- Skin penetration

Personal protective clothing and approved respiratory protective equipment must be worn at all times when work is carried out on contaminated sites.

Continuous assessments of the risk to health by exposure to any contaminated material or land must be carried out, and the control measures or precautions taken constantly monitored.

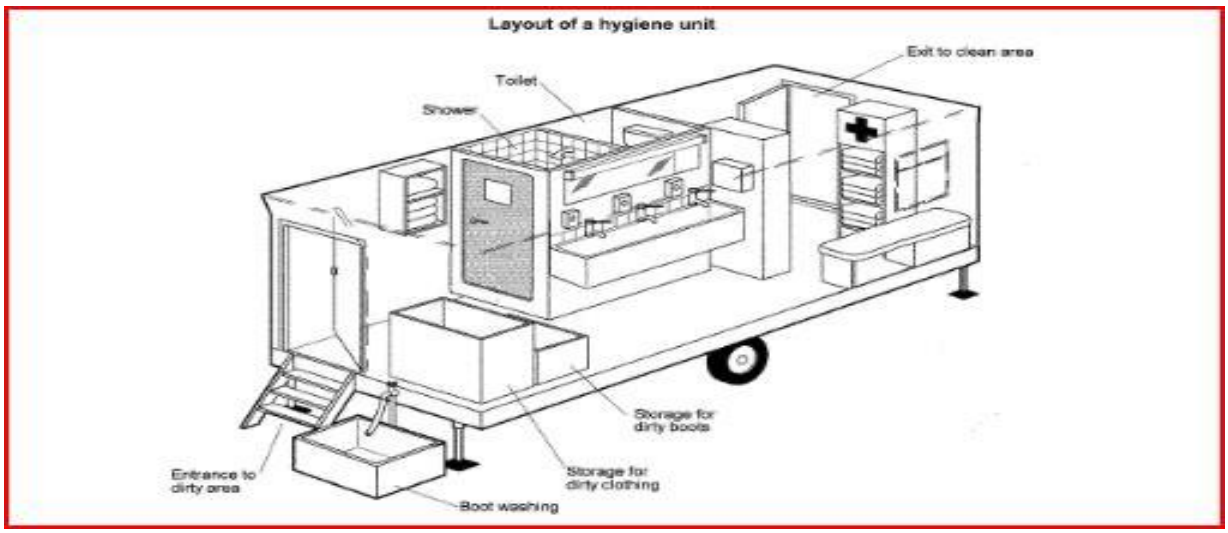
Personal hygiene

The level of risk to health by any contaminants will determine the scale of the need for hygiene facilities, but certain considerations should always be borne in mind when working on a contaminated site.

The following diagram shows a typical layout of a hygiene unit that is divided into three areas, with the dirty entrance remote from the clean exit.

1. A dirty area is required for workers to discard dirty or contaminated clothing. Such clothing should be bagged and identified within this area before being dispatched to specialist cleaners.
2. Washing and toilet areas should be positioned between the dirty and clean areas, so that workers may wash or shower in order to remove any contaminant from their bodies.
3. A clean area is required for workers to put on clean and non-contaminated clothing. Access to and exit from the area must only be to the clean part of the site. It is essential that the entry/exit point of the clean area is in the clean part of the site.

Daily cleaning of the toilet facilities and the decontamination of all facilities must be carried out.



Contact With The Authorities

Various organisations will be involved in granting approval for the clearance and the redevelopment of contaminated sites:

- The Environment Agencies for the treatment or disposal of contaminated and other waste
- The Local Authority environmental health officers and building control officers
- The water companies and Environment Agencies for the disposal of polluted water from contaminated sites.

Effective contact with each of these authorities is essential and must be established at an early point in the project.

Any contaminated site must be totally fenced off and adequate warning notices must be prominently posted advising all members of the public that the is dangerous, and to refrain from entering.

Removal Of Contaminated Waste

Where contaminated waste and other materials are to be removed from site, protective sheeting for skips and lorries will be necessary.

All skips or vehicles must be completely sheeted within the dirty area of a site. Care must be exercised by those carrying out the sheeting operations to ensure that they do not come into contact in any way with contaminated materials.

Vehicle drivers should not sheet their own vehicles, except to finally tighten sheet ropes, which should only be done in the clean area of the site.

Facilities must be available to thoroughly wash all vehicles leaving a contaminated site.

Detailed records must be kept of the disposal of hazardous or contaminated waste.

Declaration Of A Clean Site

The management responsible for workings on the site will formally decide when a site is free from contamination. They will declare that fact so that any necessary fencing and decontamination facilities previously provided can be removed.
Further information on working on contaminated land, and on the precautions to be taken whilst working on that land, may be obtained from the HSE publication HSG66: Protection of workers and the general public during development of contaminated land.

Water Pollution

Pollution Of Water Courses

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 makes reference to controlling the entry of polluting matter and effluents into any place which may ultimately affect the water course.

The Water Resources Act 191, Section118(5), refers to the pollution of controlled waters, for example:

- Rivers, streams, underground streams, canals, lakes and reservoirs • Groundwater, wells, boreholes or water in underground strata.

It is also an offence to deliberately or accidentally discharge trade effluents into public sewers. Trade effluents are any liquids produced as part of a trade or industrial activity, excluding domestic sewage.

Trade effluents will include the water from vehicle wheel washers, brick cutting machines and any similar activities.

Reference

- The Water Resources Act 1991 Section 118(5) The Water Industry Act 1991

It is also an offence to contaminate waters in a way which may poison or injure fish, spawn, fish food or spawning grounds.

Reference

- The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975

Application For Consents

Where there is a possibility that any construction work might pollute water courses or rivers and streams, an application must be made to the Environment Agency or Water L&L Group LTD for consent to discharge any effluent or other matter or for a consent to work on or near a watercourse.

An application for a discharge consent must include the following information:

- The place at which the discharge will take place
- The nature and composition of the material to be discharged
- The maximum amount of material which is likely to be discharged in any one day.

For consent to carry out any works within 10 metres of a watercourse such an application must include the following information:

- Plans, sections and details including any environmental mitigation measures.

Care must also be taken on all building, demolition and construction sites to ensure that no articles or substances are placed, thrown, run off or otherwise allowed to seep into any ditch, watercourse or river.

Petrol, diesel oil, greases and all paints and chemicals must be stored on a hard standing and should include the appropriate bunding to ensure that they cannot, if spilt, seep into the ground and contaminate drains and water courses.

Dealing with the residues from mixer washouts, site vehicle washes or large-scale usage of concrete or sand and cement batching plants may require some form of settlement lagoon to avoid water or silt run-off pollution of the ground water.

You are advised to seek the advice (and consent if required) of the Local Authority before discharging anything other than normal domestic or process effluent into drains or sewers.

When tank filling, discharging or chemical decanting, clear written instructions should be in place. These should cover normal as well as emergency procedures, and operatives should be trained in their operation and control.

All spillages of any such materials or liquids must be mopped up and placed in a skip, to be removed from the site and taken to a place of proper disposal.

If you accidentally discharge any liquid, such as diesel or heating oil, onto the site, advise the local water authority and the Environment Agencies immediately.

Minimise the pollution by skimming off any affected land with an excavator, placing the contaminated earth into a skip, and removing it from the site as soon as possible to a site which is registered to accept that type of pollutant.

Never allow such spillages to soak into the ground, as this will ultimately contaminate the watercourse. If such a contamination can be traced back to you, you may be prosecuted in a Magistrates' Court (or a Sheriff's Court in Scotland) and fined if convicted.

Contamination By Others

When planning or undertaking construction activities, consideration needs to be given to the history of the site and the surrounding areas.

The site on which construction activities are to be undertaken may be in the path of ground contamination seepage from an adjacent factory, chemical store, buried waste or other process which may result in pollution.

Records of water pollution may exist, which will give an indication of possible health problems for workers. Obtain all available historical records, as any subsequent pollution may be attributed to the construction L&L Group LTD and not the originators of the pollution.

References

- The Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 2003
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The Water Resources Act 1991, Sections 85 and 88
- The Water Industry Act 1991

Protecting Animals, Plants Ant Their Habitats

The legislation is based upon European Habitats Directive.

The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 require:

- Developers to carry out their activities so they control any damaging operations
- The protection of certain species of animals, Schedule 2 (such as great crested newts, bats, otters)
- The protection of species of plants, Schedule 4 (such as fen orchid, early gentian)
- The management of areas designed as “Special Protection Areas” (SPAs)

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Part 1, covers the protection of birds, wild creatures and plants. Part 2 covers conservation of the countryside and wildlife habitats. It also covers areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

Local planning authorities will, in consultation with English Nature, consider Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect birds from the effects of disturbance, shooting, egg collecting or other activities.

Developers must produce an ecological impact assessment when making a planning application.

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 is provided to protect badgers from deliberate harm or injury or baiting. It is an offence to:

- Disturb a badger when it is occupying a sett
- Interfere with, damage or destroy a sett
- Obstruct access to or entrance to a sett
- Wilfully kill, injure, entrap or ill-treat a badger.

The removal of trees that are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO or the removal of certain hedgerows without appropriate consent can result in prosecution.

During the planning of a project, developers or contractors should make contact with the Local Authority to ensure that any trees or hedgerows identified for removal are discussed and, if possible, avoided.

References

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Protection of Badgers Act 2004
- The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994
- The Hedgerow Regulations 2016

Waste Materials

Materials which may damage the environment, or be a risk to persons in the future, must be disposed of in accordance with current waste disposal legislation.

Statutory Nuisances

The Environmental Protection ACT 1990, Section 79, requires Local Authorities to inspect their areas to detect statutory nuisances that are:

- Any accumulation or deposit which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance
- Any dust, steam, odour or other waste which is a nuisance or prejudicial to health
- Noise emitted from premises, vehicles, machinery or equipment which may be prejudicial to health or a nuisance
- premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health
- smoke emissions which are prejudicial to health or a nuisance

Local Authorities are obligated to investigate all complaints of statutory nuisance.

Under Section 80 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Local Authority can serve an abatement notice on the person responsible for the nuisance.

All employers should ensure that “best practical means “have been used to prevent, or to counteract the effects of the nuisance.

Best practical means is defined as taking into account:

- current technical knowledge
- the design, construction and maintenance of buildings and enclosures
- design, installation, maintenance and periods of operation of plant
- financial implications
- local conditions

Controls

The creation of nuisances may be minimised by the following examples:

- Damping down site roads and regularly cleaning roadway crossovers to prevent the spread of dust.
- Ensuring equipment is properly maintained to eliminate loose parts, fitting mufflers, or fixing attenuation materials to panels.
- Forming holes in slabs when casting rather than cutting them out later.
- Minimising dusty operations by damping down or enclosing the operations within sheeting.
- Substituting noisy operations, noisy equipment or plant with quieter options.
- Using an auger instead of driven piling.
- Using electric motors instead of internal combustion engines.

Attenuation of site noise can also be achieved by carefully siting the plant or equipment away from sensitive areas, or by placing natural barriers (for example, stacks of bricks, piles of sand) in front of noisy equipment. Acoustic enclosures can also be erected around such equipment to again attenuate noise emissions from the site.

As a general rule, limit the hours of use of noisy equipment to:

- Minimise the extent of noise pollution
- Reduce the exposure of workers to high levels of noise, and therefore reduce the possibility of work-induced hearing loss.

Noise and vibration

Construction and demolition sites have the potential to create a statutory nuisance in the form of noise and vibration.

Local Authorities may place restrictions on the person responsible for a construction site to observe specified controls designed to minimise noise and vibration nuisance.

The Control of Pollution Act 1974, Section 60 makes particular reference to the controlling of noise on construction and demolition sites. It empowers the Local Authority to serve notices that specify:

- The maximum levels of noise which may be emitted from any particular point
- Provisions for any change in circumstances
- The type of plant or machinery which may, or may not, be used
- The working hours when noise may be made.

Reference

The Control of Pollution Act 1974, Section 60 and 61

- BS 5228 Noise and vibration control on construction and open sites

Application For Consent

Where it is possible that a noise or vibration nuisance will be created, the person responsible for the site must make an application to the Local Authority for prior consent to start work. Such consent applications should be made at the same time as planning applications, where applicable.

Applications should contain particulars of the:

- Proposed methods, and the plant and machinery to be used
- Proposed steps for minimising the noise and vibration
- Works or operations

The Local Authority, in granting consent for the works to begin, may:

- Attach any conditions they so wish to the consent
- Limit or qualify a consent
- Limit the duration of consent for the works to be carried out
- Specify: maximum boundary noise level, permitted hours of work, plant and equipment which may or may not be used.

Reference

- The Control of Pollutions Act 1974, Section 61

Environmental Impact Assessments

Environmental impact assessments are a formal, systemic process used to assess the effects that a proposed development may have on the environment.
The process of environmental assessment is used to collate information for the use of the developer and Planning Authority in deciding if the development should go ahead.

Projects that **always** require environmental impact assessments are:

- Construction of motorways, express roads, lines for long-distance railway traffic and some airports
- Some waste disposal installations

Projects subject to environmental impact assessments, if there is significant effect on the environment, are:

- Extraction of some minerals
- Construction of roads, harbours, airfields, dams or other water storage structures
- Industrial estate development projects
- Urban development projects
- Yacht marinas

SECTION TWO (B) Waste Management

- The poor management of materials and resources on a construction project can lead to excessive amounts of waste, which is costly, is bad for the environment and can be unsafe.
- The improper disposal of waste is illegal and can lead to prosecution and even imprisonment.
- Producers of waste must correctly identify their waste as inert, on-hazardous or hazardous.
- In England and Wales, producers of hazardous waste such as oils or asbestos must register their premises with the Environment Agency.
- Producers of waste have a legal duty of care to ensure that it is passed on to an authorised person with the correct technical competence.
- All contractors who carry or collect waste should have a waste management licence and waste disposal facilities unless they are exempt.
- All waste transfers must be supported by the correct document, called a Controlled Waste Transfer Note. The transfer of hazardous waste requires a Consignment Note.
- Skips placed on the public highway must have a licence from the Local Authority and must have the appropriate signs and markings for the safety of other road users.

Introduction

The incorrect or inappropriate disposal of waste, such as fly tipping", is illegal, unsightly and can damage the environment for many years.

Waste also costs money to produce and more money to dispose of. As a contractor on site, the simple operation of cutting a brick in half, or sawing the end off a piece of wood, is producing waste if that half brick or offcut is not to be used.

On one major housing project, the number of bricks wasted, over and above the wastage allowance in the contract, would have been enough to build another 10 houses.

Waste materials lying around on a building or construction site have the potential to cause people to trip and injure themselves.

Poor systems of supervision by the management and improper or unsafe systems of work on site can lead to the production of waste, which in turn may cause accidents that then may lead to:

- Pain and suffering
- Time off for the injured person
- Lost production Time
- Possible compensation claims
- Damage to the L&L Group LTD .'s reputation
- Increased insurance premiums

Legislation, which has been implemented in stage since 1974, imposes conditions and obligations on the building and construction industry, and on how contractors may dispose of any waste produced during work on site.

Definitions

Waste is defined in the Environmental Protection Act as:

- Any substance which constitutes a scrap material of effluent or otherwise. Any unwanted surplus arising from the application of any process.

Any substances or article which requires to be disposed of as being broken, worn out, contaminated or otherwise spoiled.

Surplus materials are generally not waste whilst they remain in the “chain of utility” i.e., they remain as the original manufactured product and do not require to be re-processed. However, construction demolition waste that has been generated as part of the works could be classified as waste until it is finally recovered back into permanent works. Advice on the re-use of construction and demolition waste should be sought from the local waste regulation authority.

Controlled waste is:

- Building and demolition waste
- Household, industrial and commercial waste.

It includes scrap metal, effluent and clinical waste.

Waste can be further divided into three types:

- **Inert waste** – waste that will not decompose to cause greenhouse gases, e.g., rubble, concrete, glass

- **Non-hazardous waste -** waste which will rot and decompose, and does not contain dangerous substances, e.g., timber, food, paper

- **Hazardous waste** – waste that contains dangerous substances and is dangerous to health or the environment.

- **Establishment or undertaking** means any organisation, for example, a L&L Group LTD , partnership or authority.

Hazardous waste arising from any contaminated land is dealt with under The Hazardous Waste Regulations and is covered in more detail later.

Duty of Care Regulations

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 require all producers or carriers of controlled waste to prevent the escape of waste and to ensure waste is transferred only to authorised persons.

Reference

- The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991.

The following procedures are intended to assist all those involved in the disposal of controlled or hazardous waste arising from building, construction or demolition activities.

Registration

The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 require that, if you transport waste within the UK, in the course of your business or in any other way for profit,

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you must register as a carrier of waste with the local waste registration authority. You must register even if you only carry your own L&L Group LTD .'s waste or carry waste on an infrequent basis. This applies whether you are a self-employed contractor, part of a partnership or a L&L Group LTD .

Reference

- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991, Regulations 4 and 6

Registration only needs to be made in the area where L&L Group LTD has its head office. All other offices will be covered by this one registration.

- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991, Regulation 4

Waste Regulation Authorities

Waste regulation, formerly a Local Authority function, has been transferred to two new agencies.

The waste regulation authority in England and Wales is the Environmental Agency.
The waste regulation authority in Scotland is the Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

Reference

- The Environment Act 1995, Section 2.

Application For Registration

Application for registration must be made on the prescribed form, which is obtainable from the local waste pollution authority office.

If you have applied for registration but have not yet received the documentation, you will be deemed to be registered and may carry waste.

Reference

- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991.

Waste Management Licensing System

On 1 May 1994, the waste management licensing system became law. Waste management licence is required if you deposit, recover or dispose of controlled waste. If you do any of these things without a licence, or a licence exemption, you could be sent to prison.

A licence is not required for a householder to dispose of their own household waste in their own garden.

Reference

- Part ii of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (and its amendments)>

Exemptions

There are some exemptions in the 1994 regulations (in Schedule 3), excluding hazardous waste, but there will be conditions on most exemptions granted for example, the conditions might be:

- The temporary storage of waste produced on site for reuse on that site
- The spreading, on land, of limited amounts of waste soil etc.
  That certain other precautions are taken.

You may deal with waste under an exemption subject to the condition imposed, but you must make sure that you do not pollute the environment or cause harm to anyone's health.

To obtain an exemption from certain parts of the regulations, if you are an establishment or undertaking which is recovering or disposing of controlled waste, you must be registered with the correct registration authority. In most cases this is the waste regulation authority for the area in which you are working and the 1994 regulations state which authority you should be registered with, and to whom you should write with the following information:

- The name and address of the organisation
- The activity which you consider should be exempt
- The place where the activity is carried out

You may have to prove that you are a fit and proper person. The authority will consider:

- Any convictions that you, or other persons in your business, may have for pollution offences
- If your site is run by someone who is technically competent
- If you have taken steps to meet the possible costs of the duties of the licence.

You are also seen as a fit and proper person if:

- On 1 May 1994, you had a waste disposal licence under The Waste Management Licensing Regulations1994: or
- You had applied for a licence under The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 but with the Waste Disposal Authority had not made their minds up on your application by 1 May 1994.

In these cases, you will be seen to be fit and proper person to hold a licence for the site; you do not need to show that you can meet the costs of the operation.

You stop being a fit and proper person only if you are convicted of a pollution offence, but you will have to show technical competence if:

- You want to run a new site; or
- You change the staff running your site.

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Technical Competence

You will be able to show that you are technically competent if you have a certificate from the Waste Management Industry Training and Advisory Board (WAMITAB). which issues a range of certificates for the managers of most types of waste management site.

For these sites, the 1994 regulations describe a technically competent person as.

- A person who has a full WAMITAB certificate for that type of site or, in certain circumstances, applied for such a certificate before 10 August 1994.Site managers should also, in the 12 months prior to this date, have been a manager of the relevant type of facility.

Some sites are not in the WAMITAB scheme, for example, scrap yards and small landfill sites that only take inert waste. For these types of sites, the waste regulation authority for the area will decide if you or your manager is technically competent.

To obtain a waste management licence, you should apply to the waste regulation authority for your area, and ask the following questions:

- How do you apply for the licence?
- What information do they require?
- How can you show that you are a fit and proper person?
- How much is the application fee for the type of site you wish to run?

You have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State should your licence not be granted, or the licence is granted but you are not happy with the conditions that have been imposed.

You should obtain a waste management licence before you start work, but you may be able to work without a licence if you began work prior to 1 May 1994.

In this case, you can carry on working at the site until the Waste Regulation Authority decides what to do about your licence.

Reference

- DTI publication 94 EP 126 A new Waste Management Licensing system: what it means and how it affects you

Waste Disposal

Burning Of Waste

During construction operations, especially demolition, the burning of waste is sometimes considered.

Indiscriminate burning of waste or “bonfires” should not be allowed on site. Any burning of waste materials must be properly and effectively controlled and carried out in accordance with any site rules, local regulations or bylaws, and with due regard to environmental, safety and “good neighbour” considerations.

Other Means Of Disposal

Under no circumstances should liquid waste, such as paint and solvent residues, be [poured away into drains or allowed to soak into the ground. The environmental impact could be significant. Such waste is classified as “hazardous “and must be disposed of in accordance with current waste disposal legislation.

Solid waste, such as brick rubble, offcuts of roofing felt and other scrap materials, must not be buried. The different types of waste must be segregated into separate skips. From the perspectives of site tidiness and health and safety, waste materials should not be allowed to accumulate at the place they are created; instead, they must be cleared up and deposited in skips at regular intervals. Increased fire risk could be another consequence of allowing waste to accumulate.

The Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996(as amended) place a legal duty on the employer, the self-employed and any other person who controls the way in which construction work is carried out (which in this context includes the management of waste).

Their duty is:

- Keep construction sites in good order and in a reasonable state of cleanliness, as far as is reasonably practicable
  Prevent risk of injury, as far as is reasonably practicable, arising from fire

Commencement Of Work

In order to conform to the requirements of the relevant regulations, and in addition to the statutory notifications, at the commencement of work on a new building, demolition or construction site, you are advised to:

- Obtain the address and telephone number of the Waste Disposal Officer in whose area you will be working
- Contact the Waste Disposal Officer and advise them of your proposal to start work
- Advise them of the type of waste which you will be producing and, if possible, the approximate quantities and types which will be produced
- Advise the Waste Disposal Officer of how you intend to move the waste
- If you intend to use a carrier other than your own organisation, seek confirmation that the carrier you have chosen is registered
- Either advise where the waste will be deposited or seek advice as to where it may be deposited

You should then confirm to the Waste Disposal Officer all the points in writing and keep a copy of that notification, along with any acknowledgement or confirmation which you receive.

A building contractor who carries waste, and anyone else such as a plumber, carpenter, bricklayer, decorator or odd jobber, must be registered even if they carry only their own waste. They must have the necessary documentation to consign the waste to the management of a licensed site, which will in turn acknowledge receipt and give details in writing of where and when the waste is to be disposed of.

-

Carrying surplus materials back to your workshop or stores for sorting and re-use does not constitute the carriage of waste.

Documentation

If you carry waste, even if you have produced the waste and are in the process of disposing of it, you must have the proper controlled waste transfer note (EPA Section 34).

The controlled waste transfer note must:

- Give a description of the waste including the six-digit European Waste Catalogue (EWC) Code
- State the quantity
- State how the waste is packed, whether loose or in a container and, if in a container, the kind of container
- Give the place of transfer from your ownership into the waste site management
- State the date and time of transfer
- Contain your signature

You must:

- Keep a copy of the transfer note for a minimum of two years
- Give a copy to the disposal site representative

They will:

- Sign the documents to say where, when and how the waste will or has been disposed of.

You must then keep all documentation for two years.

If you use a carrier to dispose of your waste for you, the transfer note must contain all the points described above and, in addition, state:

- the name and address of the carrier
- their registration number and issuing authority
- the place of transfer

If you use a registered carrier to remove your waste, they will raise and distribute the necessary documentation and will:

- give you a copy to keep
- keep a copy themselves
- deliver your waste and a copy of the document to the management at the disposal site.

Ask to see the carrier's registration documents.
The law demands that they keep a copy of their registration document on their vehicle. Do not accept photocopies of registration documents as proof of registration. If you have any doubt as to whether the carrier is registered or not, ask the appropriate waste regulation authority.

Where it appears to a police officer, that a consignment of controlled waste is being transported illegally, the vehicle carrying the waste may be stopped by the police officer and examined. The driver may be asked to produce registration documents, along with relevant transfer notes.

The driver must produce the necessary documents at the time, or by either taking them or sending them to a specified place within a period of time specified by the police or Waste Disposal Officer.

If you are unable to produce the relevant documentation, you can be prosecuted in a Magistrates' Court (in England and Wales) or a Sheriffs Court (in Scotland). If it is subsequently found that you are not registered, or that you were carrying the controlled waste illegally, you could be fined up to a maximum of £20,000 or sent to prison for up to six months or both.

Additionally, your vehicle may be seized and disposed of.

Reference

- The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989, Section 6

If you were then to apply for registration after conviction, your application could be refused, and you would be unable to carry any waste, even your own.

Hazardous Waste

"Hazardous waste" is industrial or commercial waste material that is considered to be particularly hazardous.

The classifications of hazardous waste are quite extensive, and for further detailed information contact your local office of the Environment Agency.
Examples of hazardous wastes are materials containing asbestos, or which are flammable, explosive, corrosive, carcinogenic, harmful, toxic or irritant.

In England and Wales, all premises that produce hazardous waste must be registered with the Environment Agency. This can be done either on a paper form or electronically. You should contact the local Environment Agency's hazardous waste registration team to register your premises.

If you wish to have hazardous waste removed from site, another document called a **consignment note (**EPA Section 62) must be prepared.

The consignment note must be prepared by the person who is originating the transfer of the waste. In Scotland, they are obtained from the local office of the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).

In Scotland, a copy of completed consignment notes must be received by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency at least 72 hours before the waste is due to leave site. Completed consignment notes are valid for 28 days after the anticipated date of collection.

Records for hazardous waste must be kept for three years. See the example for aa hazardous waste consignment note.

Description Of Waste

When you carry waste for disposal or contract a carrier to dispose of it for you, you must give an honest description of the waste, including the six-digital waste code (the European Waste Catalogue Code).
Where appropriate, loads should be separated into different types, in order that they may be treated or disposed of correctly.

Mixed loads of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste are not allowed for disposal purposes. It may be necessary for you to have several skips or containers for the different types of waste you are producing so that you can properly conform to the regulations.

If you do not describe your waste accurately, and it is carried by you or your nominated carrier to the disposal site, when it is tipped and found to contain other items of waste not detailed in your description, the operator of the waste site may well have the waste gathered up and returned to you. Again, you could be prosecuted.

If this were to happen on a regular basis, waste disposal site operators or waste carriers may boycott you or your site and you will ultimately:

- have no carrier to carry your waste
- have nowhere to dispose of your waste

Waste must only be disposed of on a licensed site. Unlawful, unauthorised or fly tipping is illegal, and looked upon very seriously indeed by the waste disposal authorities.

If you do fly tip or tip on an unlicensed site, you may be prosecuted in a Magistrates' Court (in England and Wales) or a Sheriff's Court (in Scotland), where you may be fined and ordered to remove the waste. Again, the penalties on conviction are a fine of up to £20,000, a prison sentence of up to six months or a combination of both. Failure to comply with such an order will result in a further fine plus an ongoing daily penalty until the waste is removed.

Use Of Skips Or Containers

When deciding the type and number of containers that you may require, consider the type of waste that will be produced.

- Would a compactor skip be better than an open one?
- Would a compactor skip cut down on the number of skips you require?
- Would a tailgate skip be easier to use than a fixed one?
- How many skips will you need and how often will they need to be emptied?
- How many different types of waste will you produce?

For example:

1. brick, rubble, concrete, cement, plaster and plasterboard
2. empty paint tins or adhesive tins or drums
3. wood, cardboard and paper, carpeting
4. scrap metal such as pipes or wires
5. various chemicals, oils and greases
6. PVC window mouldings, gutters and downpipes

Note: With any potentially hazardous chemicals or waste oils, advice should be sought from either the carrier or Waste Disposal Officer.

When you have decided on the type and number of containers you require, decide where they are to be sited. On a larger site with a number of subcontractors it may be necessary for you, or the main contractor, to exercise a degree of control over skips (to ensure that they are properly used) over skips (to ensure that they are properly used) and waste disposal (to ensure that the skips are e correctly transported).

Remember

- Place skips where the contractors can reach them easily or where your carrier’s lorries can reach them
- Do not overload any skip; if you do, your carrier has every right to tell you to unload it, or even refuse to take it away.
- Do not load the skip above the height of the sides.
- Do not light fires in skips. Fire will weaken the structure of the skip, which may collapse when picked up.
- Never allow anyone to climb into or ride in a skip. It is a dangerous practice and could result in waste being inadvertently tipped on top of them.
- Consider whether any, or all, of the skips need to be covered to prevent contaminated water

All waste producers must guard against accidental leakage or spillage of anything placed into a container or skip.

After you have loaded your waste, you must take all reasonable steps to ensure that it stays contained and does not blow away or fall out, either whilst on site or when transported. All open containers should be fully and properly netted. A further consideration must be scavenging by vandal, children or animals. It is advisable to exercise a s much security over waste skips and containers as

over the site in general. It has been known for workers to hide valuable items in skips in order to get them off site, and then to recover them later.

If you are working on a site which necessitates placing a skip or container on the roadway, the Highways Act 1980 requires that any skip placed on the roadway must have a permit and must be lit at night and coned off.

The Builders 'Skips (Markings) Regulations 1984 describe the markings that must be on any skip. In addition to the requirements of the Highways Act 1980, Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual may be used to specify the signage in certain locations.

Landfill Tax

The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 apply to all waste (unless it is specifically exempt) disposed of to landfill at a licensed landfill site.

The licence holder for the landfill site is responsible for payment of landfill tax.

However, licence holders are likely to increase their charges to contractors as a way of offsetting their additional tax bills.

Rates Of Tax

Tax on waste disposed of at a licensed landfill sites is chargeable by weight.

There are two rates:

- Lower rate – applies to inactive/inert wastes,
- Standard rate – applies to all other wastepipes. non-hazardous(active) waste and hazardous (non-qualifying material).

Mixed loads of waste containing both active and inactive materials will be liable to tax on the whole load at the standard rate.

However, a small amount of active waste in a mainly inactive load is acceptable provided there is no potential pollution. In this case the whole load will be charged at the lower rate.

Reference

HM Customs and Excise Publication LFT1 A general guide to landfill tax.

Creating Less Waste

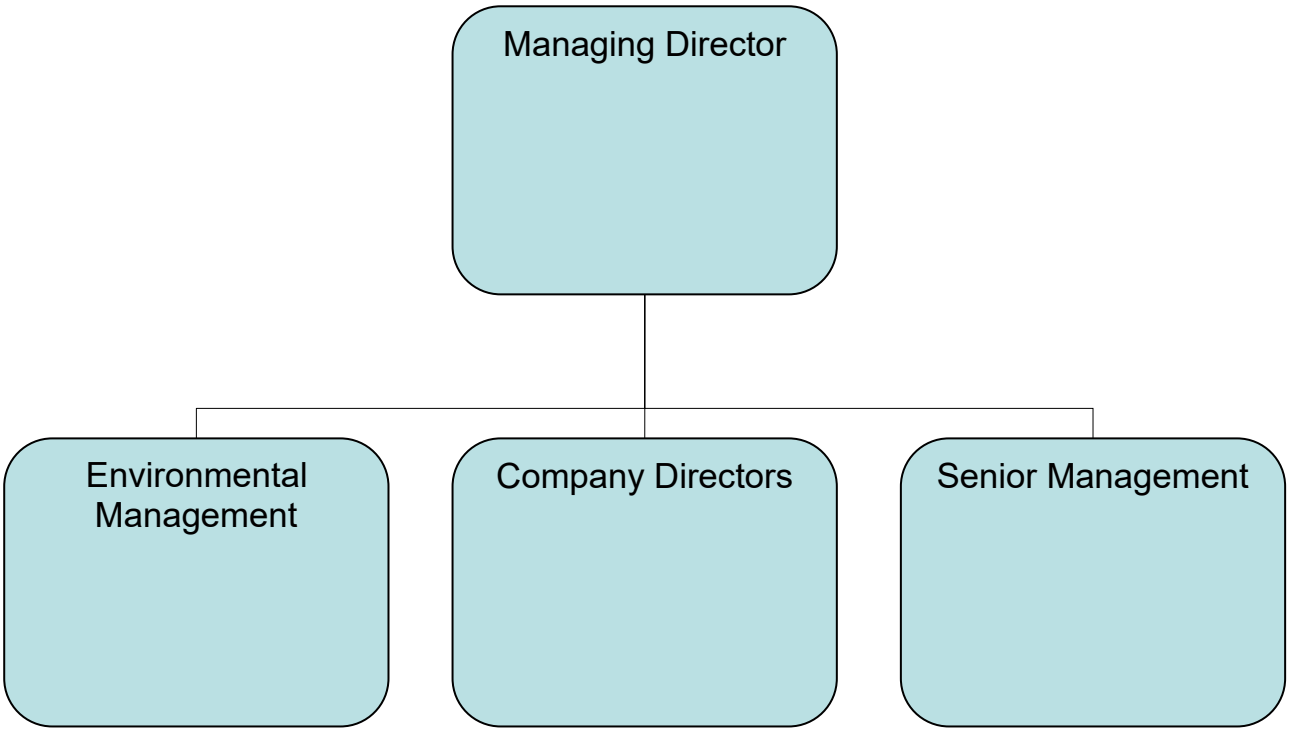
Landfill tax is a further means of positively encouraging the creation of less waste and directing waste to recycling.

Other simple ways of reducing waste on construction sites include:

- Not over ordering materials

- Ordering materials at the size required, to avoid offcuts
- Creating employee awareness of environmental matters
- Requiring subcontractors to have a waste management policy
- Not over-excavating
- Reusing soil for landscaping
- Using offcuts of timber for alternative uses
- Using brick rubble as hard-core
- Crushing waste concrete to use as hard-core
- Recycling scrap metal, glass and waste oil
- Investigating local environmental activities where other materials might be reused

Appendix A – Environmental Organisation Chart



This chart establishes responsibilities and lines of internal communication within the Environmental Health & Safety Management System and does not necessarily portray other management structures.

L&L Group LTD

Environmental Management Policy

Waste Management Plan

Site: L&L Group LTD , Chestnuts Farm, Eastcote Lane, Hampton in Arden, B92 0AS **Person Responsible:** Lee Butterworth (Director)

Current Activity	Action	Where are they stored	Who is responsible	Where does it go	Who collects it
Paper off cuts	Segregated from general waste recycled and used as biofuel.	Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Recycling Center	
Cardboard	Segregated from general waste recycled and used as biofuel.	Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Recycling Center	
Florescent Light Tubes	Segregated from general waste.	Placed in safe holding area or dedicated skip.	Everyone	Licensed Disposal Center	
Human Sewerage	Flushed down the sewer.	N/A	Everyone	Local Wastewater Treatment Centre	N/A
General Waste	Place in Blue wheely bin in hanger 1.	Transferred to larger general waste bin located in the yard.	Everyone	Landfill	Local Council Waste Collection Service
Batteries	Segregated from general waste.	Hazardous waste bin located in Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Recycling Center	

Polymers/Plastic wrap	Segregated from general waste.	Hazardous waste bin in Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Recycling Center	Veolia
Computers & Electrical items	Segregated from general waste.	Place in safe holding area – Hanger 3.	Everyone	Local Recycling Center or donated to local charity	

Cleaning Agents	Treated as hazardous & stored in container outside or locked cleaning cupboard.	Place in fireproof cabinet or hazardous waste bin outside.	Everyone	Treatment Center	
Sanitary Waste	Place in bins provided.	Regular collections are scheduled with specialist hygiene service provider and all waste is removed from site.	Everyone	Local Incinerator	Principal Hygiene
Building Materials	Bag up waste and identify.	Place in safe holding area or appropriate bay within the Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Landfill	
Wooden Pallets & Packaging	Reuse where possible as fuel for Biomass burner or recycle.	Designate wood bay within the Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Production team	Recycling Center	

Printer Cartridges	Store in a safe place.	Once emptied they are returned to the stationery cupboard to await collection by supplier.	Everyone	Back to supplier for recycling	XBM
Chemical & Fuel Spillages	Use spill kit, treat as hazardous.	Place in hazardous waste bin outside – located within the Dovetail Group's dedicated waste transfer station.	Everyone	Treatment Center	Veolia
Soil from site	Re use if not contaminated. Use registered carrier to arrange disposal if needed.	N/A	Waste Manager	Details confirmed upon collection.	