Environmental Policy

Date of Issue: January 2017
Next Review: January 2018

Signed:

Mr. Bjorn Parker
Manager Responsible for Health & Safety

2017

Revision Sheet

ISSUE NO.	AMENDMENT / UPDATE	DATE	COMPLETED BY
1	Original Version of Policy	1/1/2016	Mr. Craig Chaplin
2	Update	16/01/2017	Mr. Bjorn Parker

This Environmental Policy, along with all other relevant documentation, will be reviewed by Senior Management at least annually, or earlier following the event of any organisational change, change in legislation, codes of practice or guidance notes, or following any environmental related accident, incident or dangerous occurrence for which this Policy covers. Any changes to the Policy will be recorded on the above revision sheet and informed to staff members by appropriate methods.

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1. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

1.1 Company Management

The Managing Director has ultimate responsibility for environmental matters within the Company and the Manager responsible for Health and Safety taking responsibility for ensuring that Elvanite policy principles are implemented to ensure progress is monitored on a continual basis. The Director responsible for Health and Safety will review this policy at least annually to ensure that it reflects the latest development in technology, legislation and the needs and expectations of society.

All Directors are responsible for the development and endorsement of the Environmental Policy Statement. Elvanite management will implement the environmental policy and will contribute to its successfulness. The Environmental Policy Statement incorporates the following Policy Principals.

1.2 Policy Principles

Communication and Awareness

- Elvanite recognises the legitimate interest that others have in its environmental performance.
- Elvanite will communicate openly about its environmental policies and procedures.
- Elvanite will take steps to raise the awareness of its workforce to environmental issues. All employees will receive training where necessary to enable them to play a full role in implementing the environmental policy.

Statutory Authorities and Legislation

- Elvanite will give full co-operation to statutory bodies engaged in environmental protection.
- Elvanite will be continually informed about the environmental issues and legislation affecting it operations.

Discharges and Emissions

- Elvanite will minimise discharges and emissions of effluents arising from their operations.

Waste Minimisation Disposal and Recycling

- Elvanite will ensure that wastes are disposed or in accordance with best practice and statutory requirements.
- Elvanite will seek to minimise waste arising from their operations and will promote waste recycling and use of recycled materials where necessary in line with principles of the Waste Hierarchy.

Site Surveying and Related Business Activities

- Elvanite will promote environmental management needs during its core work activities, taking into account the efficient use of energy, materials and recognising the importance of conserving scarce and non-renewable resources.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The organisation is committed to adopting practices aimed at minimising the environmental impact of its operations and to supporting the principles of sustainable development. In accordance with current legislation and good environmental practice, care will be taken in all stages of our operations to ensure that the least possible damage is done to the environment. Elvanite will set clear objectives and targets with the aim of ensuring continual improvement of its environmental performance. In pursuing this policy the company is committed, subject to sound business practice and economic practicability, to the following objectives:

- Managing existing and new processes to minimise the pollution of air, water and soil using the best available techniques not entailing excessive costs.
- Reducing consumption of materials, fuel, water, energy and using renewable or recyclable resources where possible.
- Minimising the production of waste by evaluating operations and disposing of that waste in a way that will minimise harm to the environment.
- Eliminating or reducing the use of substances known to be environmental toxins or prescribed substances.
- Assisting customers to meet their environmental obligations.
- Considering environmental issues when making investments in new equipment, technology and processes.
- Carrying out environmental impact assessments, where applicable, for individual sites and tasks.
- Providing training and facilities to allow the implementation of this policy.
- Encouraging suppliers and subcontractors to demonstrate a responsible attitude to the environment.
- Developing, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, procedures to deal with the limit of environmental impact of site emergencies.
- Avoid causing nuisance to neighbours and consider the rights and opinion of others in managing our activities.

The principles of this policy apply to all company employees and interested parties, and are communicated accordingly through the organisation and are also available to the public. The responsibility for co-ordinating environmental activities throughout the Company lies with senior management.

Signed:

Mr. Bjorn Parker
Manager

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1.4 SUSTAINABILITY POLICY STATEMENT

Elvanite recognises its obligations to a sustainable future for communities and stakeholder; both locally and globally, and to present and succeeding generations. Elvanite aims to take a leading role in defining best sustainability practice, and will set its own appropriate and demanding standards where none exist.

Elvanite is committed to implementing the requirements of all relevant sustainability legislation and regulations and, where possible, exceeding any relevant minimum requirements. We consciously build the principles of sustainable development into all aspects of our business. This means conducting business with integrity, including aspiring to the highest standards of safety and health for our people, managing our environmental impacts and being committed to delivering quality services on our full range of social responsibilities.

We aim to understand our stakeholder's expectations, which are critical to our future as a business. This means respecting the interests of all our stakeholder, both those we work with direct employees, customers, suppliers and with groups in wide society.

Elvanite will manage activities over which it has control and which impact upon its various 'environments' in accordance with the principles of sustainable development.

Sustainable Responsibility – Objectives

- Achieving measurable improvements in all of our activities to be set annually.
- Working with our customers to embed the principles of sustainable development into our work.
- Driving measurable progress in our environmental impacts with clear targets set and a focused management approach to be set annually.
- Becoming more proactive and efficient at sharing best practice with all stakeholders.
- Developing a clear management context for the social dimensions of our activities.
- Extending our environmental management systems and measurement to all parts of the business.
- Reasonably aim to procure goods and products from sustainable, local, ethical, responsible sources.
- Reasonably aim to use goods and products that will not harm the environment.

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2 POLLUTION PREVENTION GUIDELINES, ENVIROWISE AND WRAP

2.1 Introduction

The Pollution Prevention Guidelines (PPGs) are a series of non-statutory guidance documents produced by the Environment Agency (EA), the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and the Northern Ireland Environment Area (NIEA). The PPGs outline statutory responsibilities and also provide guidance and good practice on how to prevent pollution events and minimise waste.

Environwise was a government-based programme that offered free advice and information for UK businesses; the key aim was to enable companies to increase profits and reduce waste and pollution at source. Since the 1st April 2010, WRAP (Waste * Resources Action Program) has become the lead body for resource efficiency and provides confidential advice to UK businesses on environmental issues, such as the efficient use of raw materials and resources, waste reduction at source, supply chain efficiency and cleaner design recycling.

Elvanite's response to the relevant guidance is based on prior preparation and careful planning of on-site operations, responsible waste management practices and the provision of equipment, infrastructure and procedures to reduce the risk of accidents and spillages. Risk assessment, method statements and training have been put in place to minimise the likelihood and impact of a pollution event.

2.2 PPG1 General Guide to the Prevention of Pollution

This document outlines how to protect 'controlled waters', which includes surface water and groundwater. The prior planning of all Demolition works considers the local surface and groundwater conditions. Measures are taken to understand the drainage systems on site; fuel tanks and/or maintenance fluids are positions away from these areas. The locality of surface water systems such as drainage dykes, streams, rivers and watercourses. The groundwater designation is checked using the EA's website; Elvanite is mindful of working within Source Protection and Nitrate Vulnerable Zones.

Elvanite details through the use of Site Waste Management Plans the amount of waste likely to be produced on site. Elvanite adheres to the principles of the Waste Hierarchy and reduces, re-uses and recycles waste materials where possible. All waste materials are collected and transported by a registered waste carrier and a waste transfer note accompanies their transportation.

Elvanite ensures that all potentially polluting fluids are delivered and stored and handled in an appropriate manner. All hazardous materials are labelled correctly and are stored in an appropriate lockable container or lockable storage area. Spill kits are available on site and employees have been appropriately trained in their usage.

2.3 PPG2 Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks

Elvanite ensures that the above ground storage tanks, drums and containers comply with current legislation, which includes the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001. Elvanite utilises fit for purpose fuel storage tanks on all Company premises. Elvanite employees will undertake specific training to ensure that the tanks and/or containers are fit for purpose, that the fluids are used in an appropriate manner and that these tanks and/or containers are locked and secure.

2.4 PPG3 The Use and Design of Oil Separators

Elvanite has considered this guidance and is of the understanding that their operations do not currently require the use of an oil separator:

2.5 PPG4 Disposal of Sewage Where No Mains Drainage is Available

Elvanite utilises the public 'foul' sewer at their Head Office. On construction sites, Elvanite provides temporary chemical toilets and/or composting toilets as required. These temporary toilets are emptied and serviced by an authorised company. The contents of the toilets are taken to an authorised facility; the toilets are never emptied into: a watercourse, surface drain, the ground or groundwater.

2.6 PPG6 Working at Construction and Demolition Sites

This guidance is all encompassing and requires that the onsite operations at demolition sites do not affect the surface water, groundwater, land, air quality and peoples overall quality of life. The common causes of pollution events include: illegal discharges, burning waste, pollution carried by rainwater, poor maintenance and supervision, accidental spillage and vandalism. Elvanite Management are responsible for ensuring that all Company activities adhere to the 11 sections within PPG6.

2.6.1 Pollution Prevention Planning

Elvanite obtains pre-construction design and management information issued by the customer; this information enables detailed work assessments to be made prior to the commencement of physical works. Typical information includes; the known significant hazards on site; site restrictions, environmental issues such as the location of residential properties, school, nearby rivers and ground make up, and previous historical uses of the property and possible contamination from the processes undertaken. This information is required to be issued to all interested parties under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulation 2015.

Elvanite inspects the demolition site before mobilising plant and equipment. Elvanite produces a site specific 'Demolition Phase Health, Safety and Environmental Plan' based on these findings. Project specific Risk Assessments, Method Statements, and Site Waste Management Plans, are produced in response to the collated information.

2.6.2 Drainage

Elvanite ensure that pollutants do not enter the drainage system on or off site. As part of the planning stage investigations, the surface water drains, soakaways, land drains, foul water sewers, combined sewers and oil separators are identified.

The pollution risks are identified during the planning stage, the risks could include fuel spillage, silt-laden water or the discovery of hazardous waste hidden within areas of site. The potential pathways and receptors are established and appropriate spillage kits are selected. Drains are colour coded; blue for surface water, red for foul water and a red 'C' for combined drains. These colour codes are as recommended within the PPGH guidance.

The demolition site is routinely inspected during the operational phase of the project. Drains are routinely maintained to reduce the risk of flooding on site. Pollutants are treated if required prior to disposal: for example, silt may be settled within a suitable area of site. If the pollutant cannot be adequately dealt with on site, arrangements will be made to remove the material from site for disposal and/or recycling at an authorised facility.

2.6.3 Excavations

Elvanite is aware that below ground excavations will accumulate water and that the water will be required to be controlled. If the excavations occur on brownfield sites, the land may be contaminated and this may affect the quality of the water. The EA will be contacted prior to works commencing on site to establish whether the development requires permission to extract or dewater the site. If the site is or could be contaminated, or if it is suspected that water is contaminated with anything other than silt, we will arrange for an accredited laboratory to sample the water. The results of the tests will allow us to determine the disposal route of the water. The local sewerage provider will be contacted before settled water is discharged to foul sewer and the EA will be contacted before settled water is discharge to a watercourse or groundwater, the requisite discharge to consent or trade effluent consent will be attained.

2.6.4 Materials Storage, Stockpiles and Exposed Ground.

All stockpiles will be located in areas of site to prevent pollution and minimise waste. The stockpiles will be located away from watercourse, ditches and drains where practicable. Contaminated materials will at all times be kept at least 10m away from watercourse, ditches and drains. Contaminated materials will be covered and/or protected to prevent runoff. All stockpiles will be constructed so that they are stable and do not unnecessarily generate dust. The stockpiles will be dampened down using water fed dust suppression systems, which may include the bowser, the Dust fighter and installing dust netting. Hazardous materials, such as asbestos, will be removed from site in accordance with relevant guidance and legislation.

2.6.5 Oil Use, Storage and Refuelling

Elvanite is aware of the environmental risks associated with oil sue, storage and refuelling, and has ensured that permanent and temporary oil storage facilities are designed and located in accordance with 'PPG2 Above Ground Oil Storge Tanks' and PPG26 Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers' guidance. Please refer to relevant PPG sections throughout this document for more details.

2.6.6 Cement, Concrete and Grout.

This section is not applicable to Elvanite's day-to-day activities, any site specific works will consider this guidance and the EA's Regulatory Position Statement Managing Concrete Wash Waters on Construction Sites; Good Practice and Temporary Discharges to Ground or to Surface Waters'

2.6.7 Nuisance

Elvanite is mindful that their activities are likely to create statutory nuisance and seek to undertake their activities in a manner that will cause the least amount of disturbance to the surrounding environs. The main causes of statutory nuisance are dust, noise, emissions and smoke, vibration and light.

Elvanite ensure that these potential problems are considered at the planning stages of the operations, as part of the communication process, we actively encourage liaison between the parties associated with the works, which includes members of the public. The risk associated with the activities are assessed and each individual project has site specific Method Statements. We strictly work within the hours outlined within the planning permissions and monitor for dust, noise, vibration, light and insects and vermin on a daily basis. The findings of inspections are documented and actions and implemented.

2.6.8 Land Contamination and Invasive Plants

Elvanite undertakes thorough checks prior to works being undertaken on site to establish whether the land is contaminated, whether hazardous substances are present on site and whether there are any invasive plants on site. Guidance by the appropriate authorities will be sought if these situations are encountered.

2.6.9 Chemical and Hazardous Substances

Elvanite only orders and uses the quantities of hazardous chemicals and substances that are needed. The substances are stored in accordance with 'PPG26 Storage and handling of drums and intermediate bulk containers'. The relevant COSHH forms for all chemicals that are used on site are distributed during the site induction to the site manager, the issues associated with the specified chemicals are discussed in detail and a plan of action is formed.

Elvanite immediately undertakes a risk assessment if unknown substances are encountered during the operations. Elvanite consults the pre-construction design and management information and considers the historical use of the building. The containers are inspected for any written information. Elvanite staff do not damage the container or smell or taste the contents. Elvanite evaluates the condition of the containers and

either takes or instructs a specialist to take samples for analysis, the identified chemical is then removed from site to an authorised facility with the appropriate documentation, the details will be retained at the Head Office.

2.6.10 Waste Management

Elvanite ensures that all suitable recyclable inert waste materials, such as bricks and concrete, are either recycled on site or are transported for recycling. Recyclable waste materials such as plastics, metal and wood are transported to an authorised facility for processing. Other non-hazardous or hazardous wastes are recycled/disposed of at an authorised facility with the requisite paperwork.

Elvanite is a registered waste carrier and ensures that all other contractors moving their waste materials are also registered waste carriers. All hazardous materials are kept separate from inert and/or non-hazardous materials and are transported to an authorised site with a consignment note.

Elvanite adhere to the principles of the Waste Hierarchy. Elvanite implements Site Waste Management Plans, these plans help to reduce the amount of waste generated on site by considering waste generation and usage. The Site Waste Management Plans are provided to the customer so that they can also carry out their duty of care obligations**.**

2.6.11 Incident Response

Elvanite provides risk assessments and method statements for all demolition projects, the emergency procedures are outlined within 'Demolition Phase Health and Safety and Environmental Plan'. All incidents which cause environmental pollution will be reported to the EA using their telephone hotline number.

2.7 PG7 The Safe Operation of Refuelling Facilities

This guidance requires that Elvanite's operations do not affect the surface water or groundwater. Elvanite will employ an accredited company to deliver fuel into any main fuel tank and ensure that the the fuel is delivered in a manner outlined within PPG2. Site staffs will then decant fuel from the main fuel tank and refuel items of plant such as the loading shovel and mobile crusher, fuelling procedures are undertaken in line with the Fuel Storage Risk Assessment.

2.8 PPG8 Safe Storage and Disposal of Used Oils

All used oils, such as engine and gearbox oil from vehicles or machine maintenance, are stored within fit for purpose, BS Standard containers. These containers are stored within fit for purpose, BS Standard containers. These containers are stored within a secure area of site. Elvanite ensures that used oils are never mixed with other substances, such as white spirit, paint or solvents, as this would contaminate the used oils and reduce the recycling efficiency. Appropriate materials are used to absorb spillages; employees are trained in dealing with such incidents.
The used oils and contaminated absorbent materials are designated as hazardous waste materials and are dealt with accordingly. The EA will be informed if a spillage causes environmental harm.

3 Air

3.1 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part III

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990) Part III establishes businesses legal responsibility for statutory nuisance. The definition of statutory nuisance is an activity that is or is likely to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. The likely statutory nuisance activities arising from demolition works are likely to be noise, dust, smoke, odour and litter.

This law empowers local authorities to deal with statutory nuisance from demolition sites. Under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 local authorities can serve an abatement notice to control the statutory nuisance. Elvanite may apply for consent to carry out the works in advance of the operations; it must be noted that even if the company works within the terms of the consent, an individual may still make a complaint and start proceedings against the operations under the EPA 1990. Elvanite must demonstrate that they have used the best practicable means to prevent or counteract the nuisance.

Prior to any demolition works being undertaken, Elvanite liaise with all relevant parties and apply for consent if required.

Elvanite meticulously plans demolition projects; the equipment and plant is located away from sensitive receptors and the demolition of structures is planned to utilise existing features like existing buildings to act as wind breaks and noise attenuators. Dust netting, which also controls litter, is placed around building or sites to act as a screen.

Elvanite actively employs various techniques to control the release of dust from their working sites. The company utilises the latest demolition equipment, which includes high powered shears and concrete munchers, to demolish structures in totally controlled manner, releasing larger fragments of structure to ground where further material processing can be better controlled.

Elvanite monitors the demolition activities on sites to assess the nuisance from deposited or wind-blown dust particles. This is typically achieved by the installation of selected monitoring positions around the site boundary. The locations of the stations are chosen for their proximity to sensitive receptors.

Elvanite ensures that all the equipment and plant is routinely maintained by the manufacturers on a service agreement contract.

Elvanite strives to improve the negative environmental practices associated with their industry and ensures that all flammable materials are removed from site with the requisite paperwork and are recycled or disposed of in an appropriate manner. The burning of waste materials on site is strictly prohibited by Elvanite.

Litter generated from on-site operations will be collected on a daily basis and litter that has escaped beyond the site boundary will be collected as a priority. Elvanite erects mesh fences around the demolition site.

Elvanite is mindful of light pollution and uses additional lighting when required; all lighting is directed into the demolition site and care is taken to avoid unnecessary light pollution.

Elvanite regularly inspects the site for insects, vermin and pests. An accredited pest control company will be employed to deal with the nuisance if the situation arises.

3.2 Clean Air Act 1993

The Clean Air Act 1993 empowers local councils to control industrial smoke and to improve local air quality. With regards to Elvanite activities, this act bans the burning of cables to retrieve metals, bans emissions of dark smoke and limits the emissions of smoke, grit, dust and fumes from industrial premises.

Elvanite does not permit the burning of any materials on site. Elvanite maintains their equipment and plant on a routine basis by the manufacturers on a service agreement contract. Smoke emitted from diesel engines is checked on a daily basis, if the smoke is dark, the Senior Site Supervisor will be informed and actions will be taken. The levels of smoke emanating from the equipment will be monitored using appropriate techniques. To reduce emissions, site plant is not left running when not in use and fixed plant and equipment is located away from sensitive receptors when practicable.

3.3 Environment Act 1995, Part IV

The Environment Act 1995, Part IV requires the Secretary of State to prepare a national air quality strategy in Great Britain. This act established the functions and duties for Local Authorities to review the quality of air in their area.

3.4 Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 implemented through the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007

The emissions to air, land, water along with energy and water usages are considered under this legislation. The mobile crusher is permitted under the Part B Process.

The Secretary of State's Process Guidance Note 3/16 (04) for Mobile Crushing and Screening is considered at all demolition sites.

3.5 Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2002 SI 528; replaced by Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011 SI 1543

The regulations control the emissions from refrigeration systems, air-cooling units, fire protection systems and heat pumps. Elvanite purchases new equipment where possible direct from the manufacturers to ensure that the latest technology is installed, this equipment is highly likely to comply with the latest regulations. Elvanite will be mindful when disposing of equipment that is likely to contain ozone depleting substances; advice will be sought on the handling, storage and recycling and/or disposal of this equipment.

3.6 The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations SI 2005/2773 and The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations SI 2010 / 783

These regulations set the maximum levels of organic solvents contained in paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products. Elvanite outsources all vehicle painting to specialist contractors; it will affect those undertaking work on their behalf.

Elvanite does use solvents and degreasers on site when maintaining and servicing plant and machinery; these substances are used sparingly and are stored within fit for purpose containers provided by the manufacturer. COSSH sheets are available on site and employees are trained in their use, handling, storage and spillage procedures.

3.7 The Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) Regulations 1997 (SI 3058) and Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) (England) Regulations 2002 (SI 1808)

Elvanite operates fleet tracking using GPS interactive maps online enable Elvanite to see where it was losing money, time and wasting fuel. Insurance costs have been reduced by the installation of tracking devices due to its ability's in theft prevention and retrieval capabilities. The system allows the company to monitor driving behaviour, which encourages observance of speed limited. These actions reduce fuel consumption and wear and tear on the vehicles.

Elvanite ensures that all vehicles are regularly serviced in line with the manufacturers guidelines. The GPS vehicle-tracking technology allows maintenance management programs to be developed which ensures that all vehicles are running at maximum efficiency. Elvanite drivers and plant operators are directed to not leave engines running unnecessarily.

3.8 The Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (as amended and The Climate Change Levy (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

The Climate Change Levy (CCL) is a tax levied on the taxable supply of electricity, natural gas, liquid petroleum gas and coal used for lighting, heating and power. Elvanite ensures that all vehicles are regularly serviced in line with the manufacturer's recommendations.

4 Water

4.1 Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended by Water Act 2003)

Elvanite must consult these regulations if they are required to dewatering mines, quarries and/or engineering works as part of the onsite operations. These activities may require a licence; guidance will be sought from the EA prior to the commencement of works.

4.2 Water Industry Act 1991 (as amended by Water Act 2003 & Water Industry Act 1999) including the Flood and Water Management Act 2010

These Acts covers the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems for the disposal of all surface waters. Elvanite is a demolition company and therefore the operations are more likely to be removing drainage systems than constructing them. All surface water arising from their operations will be controlled as required. The local water and sewerage company will be contacted if the operations require trade effluent to be discharged into the public sewer systems.

4.3 Environment Act 1995, s. 60(3)

If Elvanite commits a pollution incident; this act allows the EA to investigate the matter and to recover the costs. Elvanite may be served with a Works Notice that must be complied with. Elvanite has never received a Works Notice.

4.4 Groundwater Regulations 1998 (SI 2746), Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC) and Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010

These regulations aim to protect groundwater from pollution; Elvanite has a responsibility to prevent the input of polluting substances into the groundwater. Fuels and maintenance fluids are stored, handled and used on site in accordance with PPG guidelines. Spillage kits are available on site.

Elvanite is extremely vigilant when demolishing buildings and structures; hazardous chemicals may be present on site. The demolition site is carefully checked prior to any works being undertaken. If any chemicals are found on site, they will be quarantined in a safe place and removed by an authorised company as a priority. The Environment Agency and the Health & Safety Executive will be kept informed if required.

4.5 Control of Pollution Act 1974, Parts 1, 1A and II and Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989

Elvanite ensures that their activities do not result in any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter entering any stream, controlled water, specified underground water, or any matter impeding the proper flow of the water of the stream. Prior to operations being undertaken on site the drainage system on site will be investigated. The location of surface water will be detailed and the sensitivity of groundwater considered. The operations will be undertaken to ensure that pollutants (including fuel, maintenance fluids, chemicals and silt) are contained on site and do not enter the surface waters or sewerage system Elvanite will obtain a discharge consent or trade effluent consent if required.

5 Waste

5.1 Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

Under the Control of Pollution Amendment Act 1989, it is an offence to transport controlled waste without registering as a waste carrier; Elvanite is a registered waste carrier**).**

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 requires that all persons/companies who buy and subsequently sell waste have to be registered as a dealer. The Environment Agency has registered Elvanite as Dealer.

5.2 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II, III and IV (EPA 1990)
Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (SI 1056) (as amended)
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (EPR 2007)

The EPA 1990 defines the legal framework for the duty of care for waste, waste management facilities, statutory nuisance and contaminated land. The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 replaced the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994. As a consequence, all waste management licences were transferred into environmental permits. In order for Elvanite to be issued with an environmental permit, the company had to pass the 'fit and proper person 'test; the company does not have a relevant offence.

Under Part II of the EPA 1990 and the EPR Regulations 2007, it is an offence to deposit, treat or dispose of waste without an environmental permit; Elvanite process waste under the Part B Process and process waste at an environmentally permitted facility. Elvanite does not permit the escape of waste, fly tip materials or transfer them at an unauthorised facility.

Section III of the EPA 1990 defines statutory nuisance and Section IV amends the law on litter; Local Authorities have a statutory duty to keep open land, roads and highways under their control free of litter and refuse. The local authorities can demand remedial action and serve an abatement notice to cease the nuisance. Elvanite ensures that all vehicles are netted or that all wastes are contained prior to the vehicle leaving the site.

5.3 Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (SI 2839)

Under these regulations Elvanite must demonstrate that they have undertaken Duty of Care responsibilities. Elvanite can demonstrate that it complies with 'The Duty of Care – A Code of Practice'.

- Elvanite identifies and describes waste in accordance with the List of Wastes and assigns the 6 digit code and a written description on to the Waste Transfer Note.

- The Waste Transfer Note also details the quantity of waste, how it is contained (lorry), premises of origin and any special handling requirements (for example asbestos hazards outlined in a Consignment Note).
- The waste is stored safely and securely on site and during transport, for example all lorries are netted to ensure that the load does not escape on route to the environmentally permitted facility.
- The waste is transferred to a registered waste carrier or transferred at an environmentally permitted facility.
- All documentation is kept for the requisite period of time; a Waste Transfer Note for at least 2 years. Consignment Notes must be kept for a longer time frame, the length of time is dependent upon a number of factors; please consult the Environment Agency's document 'Record Keeping – A guide to the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2009' for further details (please note that this guidance may be updated).
- The Code of Practice states: "*Although the waste producer is under no specific duty to audit his waste's final destination, undertaking an audit and periodic site visits would be a prudent means of protecting his position by being able to demonstrate the steps he had taken to prevent illegal treatment of his waste'.* Elvanite provides customers with Site Waste Management Plans which outlines their waste arising's and welcomes customers to check Elvanite procedures.

5.4 Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (SI 1624) (as amended)

These regulations outline the procedures for seizing vehicles that have been used to commit a waste offence. Elvanite can demonstrate that they are a registered waste carrier of waste and that they transfer waste to a suitably permitted facility with the requisite paperwork**).** If hazardous waste is removed from site, it is taken to an environmental permitted hazardous waste facility. A consignment note accompanies the load.

5.5 Finance Act 1996, ss.39-71 and Schedule 5
Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (SI 1527) (as amended)
Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order 2011
Environment Agency Regulatory Guidance Series Understanding the Landfill Directive 2010
Requirements for Waste Destined for Disposal in Landfill – A Guide for Waste Producers and Waste Managers (EA, 2004) has been replaced by the document "Waste Accepted At Landfills' 2010)

The Finance Act 1996 established a system of taxation levied on waste materials disposed of at landfill sites. The Landfill Tax encourages waste minimisation, recycling, composting and recovery of materials otherwise destined for landfill.

The Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order 2011 outlines landfill activities that are subject to the tax; the use of suitable demolition wastes a landfill daily cover is a taxable activity. The Order establishes a lower rate and a standard rate of tax; Group 1 material such as 'stone from the demolition of buildings and structures' and 'sub-soil' are included within the lower rate of tax. Group 2 materials such as brick, tiles, concrete and breeze blocks are also included within the lower rate of tax. Topsoil and fines from environmentally permitted facilities are taxed at the standard rate of tax.

Elvanite does not operate a landfill site and as such the Landfill Directive 2010 is not directly relevant legislation.

The document 'Requirements for Waste Destined for Disposal in Landfill – A Guide for Waste Producers and Waste Managers' (EA 2004) has been replaced by the Environment Agency document 'Waste Accepted At Landfills' 2010. This document outlines Elvanite responsibility as waste producers. Elvanite must ensure that the following waste acceptance procedures have been undertaken;

- Level 1: basic characterisation. Elvanite must determine the composition and properties of the waste to ensure that the material is either inert, non-hazardous or hazardous. This may involve the material undertaking a Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC) analytical test. Some inert wastes are listed as acceptable without testing.
- Level 2: compliance testing. If Elvanite produces waste that is regularly arising from an industrial process; the waste be periodically checked to ensure that the properties have not changed. This may be relevant with a large-scale demolition operation.
- Level 3; on site verification. Elvanite must ensure that the waste has not been contaminated in storage or transportation; the operator of the landfill site has a duty to check each load to verify that it is the expected waste.

Elvanite adheres to the principles of the Waste Hierarchy; the disposal of waste is the least favoured option. The prevention, minimisations, reuse, recycling, energy recovery options are all considered before disposal. Elvanite ensures that the relevant landfill tax is paid to the operator for all disposed materials.

5.6 Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 (SI 588) (as amended)

The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 enables Waste Collection Authorities powers to charge for the collection but not the disposal of certain types of household wastes, including some non-domestic sources including hospitals and schools. The regulations were revoked in 2012 and replaced by The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012, which allowed local authorities powers to charge for disposal. These regulations do not appear to directly affect Elvanite's day to day operations.

5.7 List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005

The List of Wastes Regulations 2005 brings the European Waste Catalogue into law in England. The List of Wastes provides codes for all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. Environment Agency guidance 'Using the List of Wastes to Code Wastes' 2006 outlines how to classify wastes. Elvanite uses the six digit codes and written waste description on Waste Transfer Notes and Site Waste Management Plans.

5.8 Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste:
Technical Guidance WM2, Updated 2011
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 were revised in 2009; these changes affect Elvanite as they deal with hazardous wastes such as asbestos, fuel and chemicals on a routine basis.

Elvanite registers a demolition premises as a hazardous waste producer if the hazardous waste for the site is over 500 kg each year. The consignment note accompanying any removed hazardous waste details all required information. The Environment Agency document 'Interpretation of the definition and classification of hazardous waste; Technical Guidance WM2', will be used to assess and classify the hazardous properties of hazardous waste.

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 changed how hazardous waste is managed; the mixing of hazardous waste can only be undertaken at an authorised facility and the H13 sensitising code was introduced when characterising hazardous waste. The waste hierarchy must be considered when transferring hazardous waste. The consignee note and returns procedures have been amended Elvanite will consider these changes when dealing with hazardous wastes. Elvanite keeps the consignment notes at the Head Office for the requisite period of time.

5.9 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289 (As Amended). The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (Amendment) 2009 SI 3289

Elvanite disposes of electrical or electronic equipment (EEE), such as electric drills, phones, computers, when these items reach the end of its life. Elvanite has a responsibility to ensure that the equipment is stored safely on site and is transferred from site by a registered waste carrier. A waste transfer note must be retained by Elvanite for at least 2 years (or more if the waste is deemed to be hazardous).

If the waste EEE was purchased prior to 13 august 2005, the waste is known as non-historic WEEE. This equipment can be identified; the equipment will contain a symbol of a bar underneath the crossed-out wheeled bin. The non-historic WEEE producer is responsible for financing the treatment, reprocessing and disposal of the equipment unless Elvanite agrees otherwise.

It is good practice to retain the WEEE registration number of the equipment producer. The original producer must inform the customer of the take back scheme; the Environment Agency should be contacted if the producer refuses to take responsibility.

Elvanite are not an approved authorised treatment facility, approved exporter or a producer compliance scheme; consequently The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations (Amendment) 2009 SI 3289 do not appear to directly affect Elvanite's day to day operations.

5.10 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 have had a direct affected on Elvanite operations. Elvanite have updated various operations and processes, such as waste transfer notes and consignment notes to declare that they have considered the waste hierarchy when transferring waste materials and include the SCI codes, to ensure that they comply with these regulations.

6 CONTAMINATED LAND

6.1 Introduction

The major sources of land contamination are through accident, spillage, past industrial uses and waste management operations. Contaminating substances may include; oils, tars asbestos, heaving metals, chemicals and radioactive substances. Elvanite undertakes pre-operational checks to ensure that the land that they will be working on has been subjected to the relevant testing regime.

Elvanite ensures that their operations reduce the risk of an accident or spillage occurring on site. In accordance with published Environment Agency and Defra guidance, Elvanite ensure that they comply with their environmental permit, manage hazardous substances correctly, supervise refuelling and deliveries, have a pollution incident response procedure, inspect and maintain equipment regularly and train staff on safety procedures.

Elvanite ensures that all employees are appropriately trained. Work instructions include halting works immediately if there are visual or olfactory signs of contamination. An Authorised Person (either in house or contracted) will then take a sample and/or samples of the material for analysis. Once the analysis is interpreted, decisions are taken on the next stage of the project. If required, all materials are disposed of at an authorised facility. It is mandatory for all staff to wear appropriate PPE, as detailed within the Health and Safety Policy. All on site staff attend the Asbestos Awareness course; training details are kept within the Head Office.

6.2 Elvanite Contaminated Land Policy

As a result of the nature of the construction industry working on contaminated sites it is always a possibility particularly on former brown field sites where demolition may have taken place of old factories, foundries and maintenance workshops. The main hazards associated with work on contaminated land are:

- Hydrocarbons
- Asbestos
- Biological and bacteria risks
- Landfill and other gases
- Radioactive materials
- Buried explosives

A study shall be carried out prior to works proceeding on site to identify the site history, former use, existing use and other relevant information to determine the nature of the contaminations.

- All persons on site to be inducted on the site contamination and control measures to be implemented.
- All contractors shall ensure that their operatives on site comply fully with site rules and they have the necessary person protective equipment available to carry out the work safely.
- No food or drink should be consumed on site only within designated areas.

- Persons should not be permitted to work alone – a minimum of 2 operatives should be on site at all times in case of emergency.
- A method statement should be produced by the person in charge of the works.
- Strict personal hygiene standards should be implemented and suitable welfare facilities available.
- Welfare facilities shall be located within close vicinity to the works area, or in a suitably safe location if the site is heavily contaminated and likely to affect person's health (i.e. gases could be generated).
- All operatives should be instructed on issues such as tetanus, Leptospirosis etc.
- Where necessary boot wash facilities will be provided.
- The site and work undertaken will be left in a safe order with excavations adequately protected or backfilled to prevent associated injuries.
- Suitable welfare facilities and first aiders will be provided to ensure that adequate emergency arrangements are in place in the event of an incident.
- Suitable personal protective equipment will be issued and worn by site personnel as follows hard hat, eye protection, face shield, gloves, overalls, disposable overalls, waterproofs, industrial boots, respiratory equipment. Persons found not complying with site rules will be requested to leave site.
- Plant and equipment should be cleaned down in designated areas and the run off should be contained and disposed of accordingly.
- Where hazardous ground gases are present the selection of plant and equipment and other potential ignition sources will be assessed prior to works starting.
- Visitors will be inducted and will be accompanied at all times.
- Suitable warning signs will be provided along with barriers so to segregate the work area if required.

6.3 Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part IIA (as amended)

Elvanite must consult these regulations if they are required to dewatering mines, quarries and/or engineering works as part of the onsite operations. These activities may require a licence; guidance will be sought from the EA prior to the commencement of works. Part IIA of this act defines contaminated land as where substances in or under the land could cause significant harm or pollution of surface waters or ground water. I this instance, harm includes damage to human health and property, and the health of certain species within protected habitats.

The law established that the clean-up of contaminated land must be undertaken to a suitable for use standard; the onus of clean-up is with the person or company whom caused or knowingly permitted pollution, failing this the person or company who owns or occupies the land is obligated to clean up the land to a suitable standard. Therefore, Elvanite undertake all steps to ensure that their operations do not contaminate land as they will be responsible for any resulting clean-up operations.

6.4 Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 and Contaminated Land (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

These regulations classify contaminated land sites that require remediation as 'special sites'. The Environment Agency will serve remediation notices on 'special sites'. Elvanite understand that if involved in the clean-up of a 'special site'; failure to comply with the remediation notice will be a criminal offence.

7 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

7.1 Introduction

Hazardous substances exhibit properties that are harmful to human health or the environment. These materials are categorised and the hazardous substances and hazardous waste types that Elvanite are likely to deal with include: asbestos, oils, fluorescent tubes, chemicals and solvents. 'Absolute' hazardous wastes include fuel oil and diesel, whereas 'Mirror' hazardous wastes could either be hazardous or not and require the producer to establish the hazardous content; such waste types may include bituminous mixtures containing coal tar.

7.2 Asbestos Policy

Elvanite ensures that all employees are appropriately trained. Elvanite procedures for dealing with asbestos are detailed within the Company Health and Safety Policy and summarised below.

- All structures prior to major refurbishment or demolition are subject to a 'refurbishment and demolition' asbestos survey.
- Should any presumed asbestos containing materials be discovered or during the construction phase all works shall cease immediately and the contaminated area segregated off to prevent any further damage or disruption to the materials. Samples of the suspect materials must be analysed prior to any further works commencing.
- Only contractors licenced by the Health & Safety Executive are permitted to remove asbestos insulation, asbestos sprayed coatings and asbestos insulation board on Elvanite sites. Asbestos cement products can be removed by suitable and competent contractor in conjunction with specific safe systems of work.
- Only fully trained and authorised persons will carry out work involving asbestos, and specific control measures applicable will be defined in the Risk Assessment. A method statement to specify the sequence and methodology of the work will be prepared and followed.

7.3 Control of Pollution (Supply and Use of Injurious Substances)

These regulations outline the use if injurious substances; the substances include PCBs and PCTs, lead carbonate and sulphate in paint; mercury, arsenic and organ stannic compounds in industrial waters, DBB and mercury compounds in heavy-duty textiles.

The document Department of the Environmental Industry Profile Engineering Works electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing works (including works manufacturing equipment containing PCB's) outlines the types of sites which may be contaminated with such materials. The document states that 'Information on the site's history helps to focus a more detailed investigation. This knowledge needs to be supplemented by information on the type of contamination that may be present and where on site it may be found'

7.4 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002

These regulations are more commonly known as COSHH regulations; these regulations require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health. The substances covered by COSHH include chemicals, products containing chemicals, fumes, dust, vapours, mists, nanotechnology, gasses and asphyxiating gasses, biological agents and germs that cause diseases. COSHH does not cover substances that have their own legislation, such as asbestos, lead and radioactive substances.

Elvanite are required to find out what the health hazards are; decide how to prevent them through a risk assessment; provide control measures; make sure they are used; keep all control measure in good working order; provide information, instruction and training for employees; provide monitoring and health surveillance in appropriate cases and plan for emergencies. The COSHH arrangements are detailed within the Company Health and Safety Policy and summarised below.

- Adequate information is obtained on each substance or material to be used by Elvanite prior to purchase.
- All substances and materials shall be assessed for risk and adequate precautionary measures will be implemented which allows for their safe use in the work activity. Operators controls and safe systems of work should always be considered first, including whether it is possible to do the job concerned by another method which will not require the use of RPE or, if that is not reasonably practicable, by adopting other more effective safeguards. Operators will only be provided appropriate RPE (and trained in its, maintenance and storage etc) if there is a risk to health and safety that cannot be adequately controlled by other means.
- A COSHH assessment manual shall be prepared and form part of the site induction for new and existing employees.
- All substances and materials are stored in a safe manner and in accordance with the manufacturers guidance. Operators will be responsible for their own RPE including safe storage, however there are facilities at our offices for the storage of equipment if required.
- All personnel shall be trained in the safe use of substances and materials.
- All materials and substances are used, transported and disposed in accordance with relevant statutory provisions.
- Sub-Contractors employed by Elvanite shall issue copies of their COSHH assessments prior to works proceeding on site.
- The COSSH assessment manual shall be reviewed regularly to ensure that the materials or processes are still in use within Elvanite or to identify other materials or processes that have been introduced.
- That the necessary personal protective equipment shall be provided and used to protect the user or persons within the vicinity.

The company can demonstrate that instruction and training is given to the site staff, in the form of formal training course and tool box talks. Site staff and the environment are monitored through demolition projects.

7.5 Dangerous Substances & Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002

These regulations are commonly referred to as DSEAR; they require employers to control the risks associated with fire and explosions. DSEAR applies when there is work being carried out by an employer; when a dangerous substance is present; and when the dangerous substance could be a risk to the safety of people as a result of fires, explosions or similar energetic events.

The activities undertaken by Elvanite fall within the scope of these regulations; activities covered by DSEAR may include storage of fuels and solvents, use of flammable gasses for welding, handling and storage of waste dusts, transporting flammable substances around a workplace and deliveries of fuel. All potentially dangerous substances are stored in fit for purpose containers and are handled in an appropriate manner.

A "Confined space" can be defined as any space which has limited means of access and egress, restricted natural ventilation and is not intended for continual occupancy by persons e.g. storage tanks, pits, trenches, ducts, some areas or rooms within building, particularly below ground level, sewers, tunnels, box girders, etc.

Hazards associated with confined spaces fall into two categories;

- Hazards associated with conditions that exist in the confined space before work takes place, e.g. lack of oxygen, toxic chemicals, explosive gasses, etc.
- Hazards that can be introduced into the confined space by the work to be carried out, e.g. fumes from welding operation, unsuitable electrical equipment, etc.

The main hazards associated with confined spaces include:

- Asphyxiation due to oxygen depletion.
- Poisoning by toxic substance or fumes.
- Explosions due to gases, fumes, dust.
- Fire due to flammable liquids, oxygen enrichment, etc.
- Electrocution from unsuitable equipment.
- Difficulties of rescuing injured personnel.
- Drowning
- Fumes from plant or processes entering confined spaces.
- Diseases from animal wastes, infected materials or micro-organisms, e.g. fungal infections, tetanus, Weil's Disease (from rate's urine), pigeon droppings etc.

All staff will be provided with training on confined space awareness before they are required to work in confined spaces and be informed of the following procedure for working in confined spaces

- Only suitably trained and authorised persons are permitted to enter restricted/confined spaces on Elvanite sites.

- Set procedures will be agreed and followed before work commences and a Permit to Work will be issued.
- Operatives shall carry Leptospirosis Card (Weil's Disease) at all times and show this whenever they go to their doctor or to a hospital because of illness.
- Operatives shall check the weather before entry into sewers; sudden storms can cause rapid rises in water levels.
- Elvanite or the Sub-Contractor employed to undertake the works shall ensure that the correct equipment is available and checked before entry, e.g. gas monitor, harnesses, breathing apparatus, resuscitators, lamps, protective clothes, first aid kit, barriers, winch, air horn, etc., as relevant.
- Operatives shall ensure that the area is ventilated before entry by opening manholes, etc., above and below the point of entry. Barriers shall be placed around the manholes if needed.
- Operatives shall establish a suitable communication link for use in emergencies and to notify or commencement and finish of operations.
- Operatives shall check the gas monitor and test the confined space by lowering the monitor in.
- Safety equipment shall be utilised as needed.
- Operatives shall enter the confined space with a lifeline attached to a harness (if needed). Step-irons and rungs shall be checked before putting full weight on them.
- Tools and equipment shall be lowered by the use of a line so leaving both hands free for climbing up and down.
- Should the alarm sound, escape sets shall be utilised (if needed) and operatives to leave the area quickly and calmly. Not attempt to
- Should anyone collapse, operatives are to utilise escape sets and exit confined space, stopping only to put on the face mask of the collapsed person, once clear arrangements are to be made for a rescue with full working sets or the emergency services.
- If work is required along a sewer then set procedures will be followed including use of lifelines, depth of flos, clear communication between team members.
- Areas of skin shall be kept covered which may come into contact with sewage.
- Operatives shall avoid rubbing nose, eyes or mouth with hands during work and wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- No matches, naked lights or smoking shall be permitted in a confined space.
- No petrol, diesel or LPG powered equipment shall be taken into confined spaces, ensure that exhaust systems outside are sited away from openings into the area.
- No electrical equipment shall be used in confined spaces unless specifically authorised. Check, if there is any doubt.
- Any cuts, scratches or grazes shall be clean and covered with a waterproof dressing before entry.
- Manhole covers shall be replaced after use.
- Ensure all other control measures identified in the risk and other assessment(s) for the work have been implemented.
- Where necessary, the safety advisor, on request, can arrange any necessary training, sampling, air monitoring and prepare relevant safe systems of work, permit-for-work systems, etc., and will provide advice on any relevant equipment.

8 ENERGY

8.1 Introduction

Elvanite is a pro-active company that works to improve their environmental performance. All activities undertaken by the company are monitored through the Environmental Impact Assessment tool kit. There are two main areas which are analysed:

- Within the office working environment the following activities are monitored; office and computer facilities, consumables, catering facilities and water usage; packaging waste paper; staff vehicles and energy use.

- Within the demolition working environment the following activities are monitored; transport vehicles and plant; water usage for dust suppression; noise from plant crushing activities; dust from plant crushing activities; consumables for welfare unit; removal of wastes; recycled materials and crushing of all waste aggregates for use on site or for resale; oil and fuel spillages; uncontrolled gas release and locating asbestos.

8.2 Finance Act 2000

This act introduced the Climate Change Levy, which is a tax on energy delivered to the non-domestic sector. The levy was aimed at more energy intensive industries that fell under Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (PIIC) regulations opposed to companies such as Elvanite that are regulated by Waste Management Licences/Environmental Permits. The levy was not applied to fuel oil or fuel for transport.

8.3 The Boiler (Efficiency) (Amendment) Regulations 2006

These acts ensure that new hot water boilers are energy efficient, carry CE markings and are accompanied by an EC Declaration of Conformity. Elvanite do not supply boilers as part of their current working practices. Elvanite ensures that any boiler used on their premises have the appropriate CE marking and are energy efficient.

8.4 The Climate Change Agreement (Energy-intensive installations) Regulations 2001, The Climate Change Agreements (Eligible Facilities) Regulations 2001 and The Climate Change Agreements (Energy-intensive Installations) Regulations 2006

These acts are aimed at energy intensive installations operating a Part A process listed in Schedule 1 of the Pollution, Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000

Elvanite' activities do not fall within the scope of these regulations.

8.5 The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 and The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2011

These regulations require that when a building is being constructed or marketed for sale or rent an Energy Performance Certificate has to be made available for the customer or tenant. The air condition system within the building has to be regularly inspected to show that it is fit for purpose. A Display Energy Certificate must be on public display in large public buildings.

Elvanite's activities do not fall within the scope of these regulations.

8.6 The Climate Change Levy – DETR Guidance Note

Elvanite's activities do not fall within the scope of the Climate Change Levy although Elvanite does incorporate practices, such as operating Best Available Technology Not Exceeding Excessive Cost (BATNEEC), which is synonymous with companies regulated under IPPC regulations. Elvanite has purchased equipment such as mobile crushers direct from the manufacturer; this equipment has had the latest technology fitted to ensure that they as energy efficient as possible. Elvanite is an environmentally aware company and can demonstrate that they purchase and use environmentally sound equipment that helps to reduce their carbon footprint.

8.7 DTI Energy White Paper

The White Paper outlines how the Government will tackle climate change. The main areas addressed are reducing greenhouse gasses, securing reliable energy sources and maintaining competitive energy markets. Elvanite can demonstrate through their environmental monitoring assessments that they have reduced their carbon footprint, minimised waste production, employ best available techniques and purchase environmentally sound equipment.

9 NOISE

9.1 Introduction

Elvanite actively monitors the levels of noise generated from the works they undertake to ensure environmental compliance.

Elvanite Management are equipped with noise meters and they are instructed to monitor the levels of noise at the site boundary prior to work commencing. The results are noted, when works fully commence the levels of noise are monitored again at the same locations, the difference between to the 2 results are compared. If levels exceed the maximum limit then working practice is reviewed until they can be reduced to an acceptable level.

When required, the levels of vibration generated from the works are monitored. This is achieved by using the HSE online vibration calculator and by the use of a calibrated vibration monitor configured to measure PPV m/s.

Elvanite meticulously plans demolition projects; the equipment and plant is located away from sensitive receptors and the demolition of structures is planned to utilise existing features like existing buildings to act as noise attenuators.

Elvanite ensures that they do not work beyond the hours stipulated within the planning permission requirements.

9.2 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part III

The Environmental Protection Act 19909 (EPA 1990) Part III establishes businesses legal responsibility for statutory nuisance. The definition of statutory nuisance is an activity that is likely to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance. The likely statutory nuisance activities arising from demolition works are likely to be noise, dust, smoke, odour and litter.

This law empowers local authorities to deal with statutory nuisance from demolition sites. Under the Control of Pollution Act 1974 local authorities can serve an abatement notice to control the statutory nuisance. Elvanite may apply for consent to carry out the works in advance of the operations, it must be noted that even if the company works within the terms of the consent, an individual may still make a complaint and start proceedings against the operations under the EPA 1990. Elvanite must demonstrate that they have used the best practicable means to prevent or counteract the nuisance.

Prior to any demolition works being undertaken, Elvanite liaise with all relevant parties and apply for a consent if required. Elvanite actively monitors noise and vibration levels from site.

9.3 Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 and Noise Act 1996

A statutory nuisance is defined as the noise which is the cause of the complaint must be, or is likely to be, either detrimental to a person's health and or is interfering, or likely to interfere, with a person's own enjoyment of their own property and land. The noise may emanate from land, vehicles, machinery and buildings. It is therefore imperative that all operations undertaken by Elvanite are planned considering neighbours. The Local Authority may issue an abatement notice when required.

9.4 Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations 2001.

The regulations regulate noise levels from 57 types of outdoor equipment. Equipment which may be utilised by Elvanite includes compaction machines, tracked dozers, tracked loaders, tracked excavator loaders, wheeled dozers, wheeled loaders, wheeled excavator-loaders, dumpers, hand-held concrete breakers and picks, mobile cranes, welding and power generators and compressors.

The Regulations place the onus on the engine and equipment manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives. All equipment (listed in Schedule I) placed on the market aft 3rd July 2001 must be subjected to noise limited; this equipment must be marked with a CE marking together with an indication of the guaranteed sound power level. This marking must be in a visible, legible and indelible for to each item of equipment. Elvanite will ensure that all equipment purchased after this date will carry the CE kite marking and the guaranteed sound level. All equipment is maintained in line with the manufacturers recommendations.

The Vehicle Certificate Agency (VCA) enforces these regulations. The VCA Prosecution Policy Document outlines their stance on prosecution; with regards to proportionality, the VCA may prosecute for 'some incidents or regulatory requirements cause or have the potential to cause serious environmental damage. Others may interfere with people's enjoyments or rights'.

10 WILDLIFE

10.1 Trees and Plants

- A survey of the requirements for protected plants must be considered as part of the land feasibility review and included in the Pre-Construction information pack. This will include a tree constraints plan identifying the position of protective fencing and it construction, a schedule of remedial tree surgery and the position of structures in relation to the trees.
- Information must also be provided on any plants listed in Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act that are protected from unauthorised and intentional picking, uprooting and destruction.
- Relevant information about protected trees and plants shall be communicated to Elvanite site team at pre-commencement meeting.
- The protection required for protected trees and plants during construction must be detailed in the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan.
- All protection measures must be included in the site-specific rules for the developments and relayed to all site operatives at the induction stage.
- All tree works must be undertaken by a qualified arboriculture contractor.
- When excavating under and around the canopy of trees or hedges, control measures should be taken to avoid damage to roots, unless the tree is to be removed.
- Trees must be protected in accordance with BS 5839 – 'Trees in relation to construction'.
- Protective barriers provided must be suitable to prevent damage to the trees and their roots. The minimum standard is 1.2 metres high fence constructed using chain link, weld mesh or chestnut pale. Fencing should be fastened to upright posts at max 3 metres centres. Fencing height may need to be increased to 2.2 metres if the trees are well established and require more substantial protection due to the scope of the works.
- The storage of chemicals, diesel or oils must not take place within 5 metres of any protected zone.
- Signs must be erected on the protective barriers which state:
- Protected Tree Zone
- No Storage or operations within fenced area.
- Where the need for ground protection is identified, the following protection measures should be considered.
- For pedestrian access, ground protection with scaffold boards laid butt jointed on a 50mm cushioning layer of bark or single size gravel, spread on a top of porous Geotextile membrane.
- Both should be removed and root zone enhancement undertaken by a qualified arborist on completion of the works.
- No trees should be damaged or removed unless necessary for the construction and assurance has been obtained from Elvanite Director responsible for health and safety that they are not protected by Tree Preservation Orders.
- No hedgerow should be removed unless absolutely necessary for the scheme, and assurance has been obtained from Elvanite Director responsible for health and safety that it is not protected under the Hedgerows Regulations.
- If any member of staff or a contractor suspects they are working in a protected area or near endangered species and this has not been identified, they shall report this immediately to Elvanite Site

Manager and avoid taking any action that may damage the area. All damage should also be reported so remedial action can be taken.

- Non-native detrimental species, such as Japanese Knotweed, are not to be imported onto site.

10.2 Animals

- An evaluation of protected animals or endangered species must be considered as part of the land feasibility review and included in the Safety, Health & Environmental information pack.
- Relevant information about protected animals/species shall be communicated to the site team at the pre-commencement meeting.
- The protection required for protected wildlife must be detailed in the Safety, Health & Environmental Plan.
- All protection measures must be included in the site-specific rules for the developments and relayed to all workers at induction.
- If any member of staff or a contractor suspects they are working in a protected area or near endangered species and this has not been identified, they shall report this immediately to the Site Manager.
- Protected animals include the following:

Bats. Commonly found in old barns, underground structures and industrial buildings. Due to the drastic decline, the law protects bats and their roost sites whether or not bats are present at the time.
Nesting Birds. It is illegal to damage the nest of wild birds whilst in use.
Otters/Water Voles. Where developments are undertaken close to river/streams and waterways, the protection of the habitat and welfare of these animals must be considered.
Badgers. Have been protected in the UK since 1992. Consideration must be given to both their habitat and foraging territory.
Slow Worms. A legless lizard frequently found under rubble or made up ground. These worms are protected along with other native reptiles from being killed or injured. The main problem is that a reptile survey can only be conducted in the summer months and can take several weeks.
Great Crested Newts. These spend their lives occupying suitable habitats within 200-500 metres of their breeding pool. Any development near ponds will require a survey to establish potential newts and these zones may need to be protected with a suitable fence.

10.3 Wildlife and Countryside Act and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (England and Wales)

These acts make it an offence to: intentionally kill, injure or take a wild bird; take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; and take or destroy an egg of any wild bird. The act makes it an offence to intentionally pick, uproot or destroy any listed wild plant or to sell such a plant. The act also prevents the establishment of non-native species that may be detrimental such as Hogweed and Japanese Knotweed. The act increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Elvanite can demonstrate that they operate within the scope of these Acts.