Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

CONTRACT NUMBER	**20288**	**CONTRACT TITLE**	Tariff Street
CLIENT	**QUANTUM**	**CLIENT REFERENCE**	

EVALUATION OF RISK

RISK	**LIKELIHOOD**		
SEVERITY	**LOW**	**MEDIUM**	**HIGH**
LOW (L) Impact resulting in minimal damage in both the short-term and long-term	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM
MEDIUM (M) Impact resulting in damage contained within the site boundaries but requiring immediate action (e.g. fuel spill)	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
HIGH (H) Significant impact resulting in off-site damage and / or long-term damage (e.g. watercourse pollution)	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH

Low (combined risk): the activity does not require further management beyond standard best practice controls.

Medium (combined risk): the activity could be significant and management control is important. Additional training or resources may be required.

High (combined risk): the activity is deemed significant and senior management control is high priority. Best practice measures should be adopted. Manage through other plans or procedures specific to the activity plus specialist knowledge and planning.

Construction Phase SHEQ Management Plan

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

RISK ASSESSMENT

Project-specific risks and control measures will be determined and recorded in the table below. Where a risk is identified, record the risk level as High (H), Medium (M) and Low (L) depending on the severity and likelihood of the risk as determined by the Risk Valuation. If the risk does not exist record it as 'N/A'.

Identify the appropriate control measures to mitigate the risk and identify who is responsible for actioning them.

The significant impacts can be summarised under the following headings in no particular order of significance;

- Part 1 - Waste Management
- Part 2 - Pollution Prevention (land, air & water)
- Part 3 - Nuisance Control
- Part 4 - Wildlife & Biodiversity protection
- Part 5 - Responsible Use of Materials & Resources

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

PART 1 - WASTE MANAGEMENT											
Aspect / risk	What is the impact?	Initial risk (without controls)				What controls are required?	Residual risk (with controls)				Action by
		N/A	Severity	Likelihood	Risk rating		N/A	Severity	Likelihood	Risk rating	
Waste storage (Duty of Care)	Waste which is incorrectly stored could escape and cause pollution, odour and attract vermin		M	M	M	• Ensure Duty of Care when storing waste in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990 and the Waste (England & Wales) Regulations, 2011. • Ensure that waste is stored in suitable containers both on site and during transportation. • Check if the relevant permit or exemption is obtained prior to storing (these may be required for storing certain waste types).		L	L	L	SM
Waste disposal (Duty of Care)	Waste is disposed of in a way which causes harm to the environment. For example, disposal of waste material by unlicensed carriers and in unlicensed locations		H	H	H	• Ensure a Duty of Care when disposing of waste in accordance with the Environmental Protection Regulations, 1991; the Waste (England & Wales) Regulations, 2011 and List of Waste Regulations, 2005. • Ensure that Duty of Care documentation (e.g. certificates licences, WTNs with EWC codes) is obtained and checked prior to removal of waste from site. All waste leaving site must be accompanied by waste transfer evidence. • Record details of waste removal in the Site Waste Reduction Plan.		L	L	L	SM
Hazardous waste (storage & disposal)	Duty of Care is not followed. This could lead to the contamination of other waste streams and the material being disposed of in a landfill site not engineered to contain it		H	H	H	• Ensure that hazardous waste is stored, transported and disposed of in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations, 2005 and all other legislation which imposes a Duty of Care of the producer. • Ensure hazardous waste is stored safely and securely to prevent pollution and is stored separately to non-hazardous waste. • Ensure hazardous waste is packaged and labelled correctly.		L	L	L	SM

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

						• Store liquid hazardous waste with a bund or barrier to contain spills. • Regularly check storage areas for leaks and deteriorating containers • Ensure that collections are made by a registered carrier and that the waste leaving site is accompanied by a consignment note (CN). Copies of the CN must be kept by the producer for at least three years. • Run Toolbox Talks on hazardous waste management.					
Asbestos removal	Duty of care is not followed leading to the disposal of asbestos waste by unlicensed carriers at an inappropriate site. Potential environmental exposure		H	H	H	• Ensure that asbestos is stored, transported and disposed of in accordance with the Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations, 2005. • Carry out an asbestos survey and controlled removal of contaminated material. • Ensure that the removal of asbestos is carried out under a specific method statement that that has been reviewed and approved.		L	L	L	PM
Demolition activities	Re-use of demolition waste on site could be inappropriate or illegal without the relevant permit(s). On-site crushing of demolition waste could result in excessive noise and dust		H	H	H	• Carry out a pre-demolition / asbestos survey and controlled removal before demolition. • Obtain relevant permits or exemption prior to storing and/or reusing demolition waste on site in accordance with the Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations, 2016. • Ensure crusher plant licences / permits are in place prior to crushing demo waste on site. • Segregate recyclable materials for recycling to minimise landfill disposal.		L	L	L	PM
WEE Waste	Potential pollution from components if not disposed of correctly		H	H	H	• Ensure the reuse, recycling and recovery of WEEE in accordance with the Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Regulations, 2006. • Identify all electronic and electrical equipment for removal and recycling. • Check that the EWC code for WEEE waste is on the Waste Transfer Notes.		L	L	L	SM

Waste management via subcontractor	Lack of documentation (Duty of Care) and control over waste disposal, leading to an increased risk of fly tipping and other illegal activities		M	M	M	• Ensure all subcontractor Duty of Care documentation is in place (e.g. carrier's licence). • Ensure waste loads are monitored by trained site-based staff to ensure Duty of Care and legal compliance.		L	L	L	SM
PART 2 - POLLUTION PREVENTION (LAND, AIR & WATER)											
Aspect / risk	**What is the impact?**	**Initial risk (without controls**				**What controls are required?**	**Residual risk (with controls)**				**Action by**
		N/A	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**		**N/A**	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**	
Watercourses / open water	Run-off from a sloping site to a watercourse (e.g. river), likely to occur during heavy rainfall events, leading to pollution of watercourses		H	H	H	• Ensure that no pollutant is allowed to enter a watercourse / open water in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Install cut-off trenches or bunds along bank tops to prevent ingress of water. • Reduce overland flow with use of lined channels to collect and channel water. • Install straw-bale bunds along bank tops to filter water entering the water body. • Locate stockpiles a minimum of 10 metres away from waterways		L	L	L	SM
Surface water drains	Discharge of silty water and mud from site and roads washed into road gullies, causing pollution of watercourses		M	M	M	• Ensure that no pollutant is allowed to enter surface water drains in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Use the source-pathway-receptor model to identify the site risk. • Plan mud removal from wheels (sprays, wheel wash). • Implement road sweeping if road surfaces are contaminated with mud, silt or excessive dust • Provide emergency gulley and manhole covers on site.		L	L	L	SM

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

Concrete washdown	Loss of cementitious products into watercourses and surface water drains, causing pollution and blockage of pipes and sewers		H	H	H	• Ensure that concrete washout does not enter a watercourse or surface water drain(s) in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Require concrete lorries to wash out the container and chute at the batching plant or in a designated washout area on site. • Ensure concrete washout area is located away from watercourses and on an impermeable surface. • Use of lined skip/container or secured lined pit for washout.		L	M	L	SM
Fuel & oil storage	Fuel and oil spillages leading to the contamination of land and nearby watercourses via surface water drains		H	M	H	• Ensure that the pollution of water due to oil spills is prevented in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations, 2001; Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Work in accordance with PPG6 guidance on how to prevent pollution. • Ensure fuel and oil storage facilities are located on impermeable surfaces away from watercourses. • Ensure spill response kits are kept on site. • Ensure all oil storage tanks are bunded and / or have drip trays. • Ensure that drip trays/plant nappies are used under mobile plat.		L	M	L	SM
Refuelling plant & equipment	Fuel spills causing ground contamination and pollution of watercourses via entry into surface water drains		H	M	H	• Ensure that any fuel spills caused by refuelling are prevented in accordance with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations, 2001; Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Ensure that all refuelling near to the watercourses is banned. • Try to establish the refuelling area in locations where they do not need to be moved during the course of the project. • Ensure funnels are used to prevent spills during refuelling. • Provide and identify trained site-based staff to supervise and carry out refuelling training.		L	L	L	SM
Disposal / discharge to water	Contaminated water containing silt, oil and grease produced from activities such as wheel washing may enter controlled waters		H	M	H	• Ensure that any disposal / discharge to water is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England & Wales), 2016 and pollution is prevented in accordance with the Water Resources Act 1991 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009.		L	L	L	SM

						• Contact the environmental regulator to confirm if a permit/licence/consent is required. • Ensure the discharge is only made to drains following legal approval by the way of a permit/licence/consent from the environmental regulator (e.g. sewerage provider, Environment Agency) • Where possible, discharge to foul sewer rather than surface water drains. • Ensure that any contaminated water is pumped into a tanker for disposal at an appropriately licenced facility.					
Abstraction of water	Abstraction of surface water can lead to increased pollution due to reduced dilution of pollutants		H	M	H	• Ensure that any abstraction of water is carried out in accordance with the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England & Wales), 2016 and the Water Resources (Abstraction & Impounding) Regulations, 2006. • Contact the environmental regulator to confirm if a permit/licence/consent is required. • Ensure the abstraction only takes place following legal approval by the way of a permit/licence/consent from the environmental regulator (Environment Agency)		L	L	L	PM
Contaminated land	If contaminated land is not recognised and controlled appropriately, the disposal of contaminated soil may contaminate other land causing damage to ecology and ground/surface water		H	M	H	• Ensure that contaminated land is managed in accordance with the contaminated land regime under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990; the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009 and the Environmental Liability Regulations, 2009. • Carry out a land contamination investigation and remediation before construction starts (planning requirements). • Develop a risk control strategy where there is potential for construction activities to mobilise contaminants (e.g. excavation of soil that brings contamination to surface) • Ensure that the site team and affected package contractors are aware of the contamination and the planned control measures. • Ensure that any contaminated material is dealt with as hazardous waste and Duty of Care is applied.		L	L	L	SM
Demolition, groundwork,	These activities may result in reduced air quality and pollution due to the		H	H	H	• Identify sensitive receptors and activities likely to give rise to dust, particulate matter etc.		L	L	L	SM

construction works	emission of odours, smoke, dust and particulate matter causing damage to ecology.					• Develop a strategy to stop dust generation (e.g. damping down, manual sweeping, use appropriate speed limits). • Undertake daily monitoring and respond immediately to any significant increases in odour, smoke, dust, particulate matter etc. • Ensure that all processes that emit fumes, odours or smoke comply with regulatory limits.					
Diesel powered plant	The generation of electricity creates air pollutants such as sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides and carbon dioxide, resulting in air pollution		M	H	H	• Ensure all plant vehicles comply with emission limits for their vehicle class and are regularly maintained. • Ensure any plant and equipment emitting black smoke is taken out of service immediately and that the defect is rectified. • Locate plant as far away as possible from sensitive receptors (e.g. ecology). • Where possible, use mains or battery powered equipment over diesel powered.		L	L	L	SM
PART 3 - NUISANCE CONTROL											
Aspect / risk	**What is the impact?**	**Initial risk (without controls)**				**What controls are required?**	**Residual risk (with controls)**				**Action by**
		N/A	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**		**N/A**	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**	
Noise generating activities	Disturbance to sensitive receptors (e.g. schools, hospitals etc) which could result in complaints and enforcement action.		M	M	M	• Ensure that noise generating activities are managed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990; Control of Pollution Act, 1974; The Noise Emissions in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations, 2001 and the Construction Plant & Equipment Regulations 1985 & 1988. • Monitor ambient and background noise levels at locations around the site as part of the noise survey (pre-construction). • Ensure that the results of the noise survey are used to plan the location of noisy operations that could cause nuisance to sensitive receptors.		L	L	L	PM

						• Where required (e.g. Section 106 Agreement), undertake noise monitoring at the start of each new activity. • Use noise data from monitoring to assess compliance with any specified noise limits, noise level predictions within a Section 61 consent application, or change to noise levels compared to pre-construction noise monitoring. • Ensure on site management during the construction phase using best practicable means (BPM) to minimise noise (e.g. local screening of plant and site perimeter hoarding, selection of quiet or low noise equipment, keeping plant as far away from sensitive receptors as possible, arrange delivery times to suit the area). • Carry out noise inspections to check that BPM has been adopted, ensuring that non-BPM practices are identified and recorded so they can be rectified (more frequently during noisy activities). • Continually revise working practices to ensure BPM is adopted at all times. • Ensure that community engagement takes place in advance of any noisy works (e.g. letter drops).					
Vibration generating activities	Activities such as piling, demolition operations and heavy traffic, could result in damage to buildings and disturbance to neighbours. This could lead to complaints and enforcement action		M	M	M	• Ensure that vibration generating activities are managed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990; Control of Pollution Act, 1974; The Noise Emissions in the Environment by Equipment for use Outdoors Regulations, 2001 and the Construction Plant & Equipment Regulations 1985 & 1988. • Evaluate the potential for vibration and damage (e.g. transmission of vibration is highly dependent on ground conditions). Review site operations due to take place and establish the sensitive locations and structures that need to be monitored (pre-construction). • Before starting operations ensure that any sensitive locations and structures are surveyed (e.g. existing cracks and other damage including broken pipes and tiles). • Ensure that neighbours are informed of any potential vibration from planned activities (e.g. letter drops). • Ensure the effects of vibration are minimised during works using best practicable means (BPM) (e.g. use plant that generates less low frequency vibration and where possible, use plant on a heavy base).		L	L	L	PM

						• Carry out vibration inspections to check that BPM has been adopted, ensuring that non-BPM practices are identified and recorded so they can be rectified.					
Dust generating activities	Disturbance to sensitive receptors (e.g. schools and hospitals) and wildlife, leading to complains and resulting in enforcement action. Contamination of open water and to goods and materials		M	M	M	• Ensure that dust generating activities are managed in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990 and the Control of Pollution Act, 1974. • Identify sensitive receptors and activities likely to give rise to dust. • In liaison with the local authority develop a dust management plan / strategy and adopt control measures to mitigate any negative effects (e.g. damping down, manual sweeping, dust screens, use appropriate speed limits). • As a minimum carry out daily visual assessments and respond immediately to any significant increases in dust. • Respond to monitoring results and any complaints received and notify the local authority of any actions taken.		L	L	L	SM
Litter & wind-blown materials	Wind-blown litter from skips and other site activities could lead to complains and enforcement action		M	M	M	• Ensure that waste materials generated on site are prevented from causing litter in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990. • Ensure good housekeeping requirements for light materials (e.g. daily skip / bin inspections). • Where possible use covered skips if containing light materials that are likely to escape during high winds.		L	L	L	SM
Lighting	Disturbance to sensitive receptors (e.g. residential properties and wildlife) could lead to complains and enforcement action. Excessive or inefficient lighting is also a waste of energy and indirectly brightens the night sky.		M	M	M	• Ensure that lighting on site does not cause nuisance to neighbours in accordance with the Environmental Protection Act, 1990. • Identify sensitive receptors surrounding the site. • Position/direct lighting away from the sensitive receptors and use directional lighting where possible. • Use appropriate levels of illumination and only light areas when and where required. • Use the minimum amount of lighting possible without compromising health & safety.		L	L	L	SM

						• Where practicable install shields, reflectors and baffles to reduce light spillage. • Implement a 'switch off' scheme involving training and posters advising staff and subcontractors to turn off lighting when a room or area is not in use.					
PART 4 - WILDLIFE & BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION											
Aspect / risk	**What is the impact?**	**Initial risk (without controls)**				**What controls are required?**	**Residual risk (with controls)**				**Action by**
		N/A	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**		**N/A**	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**	
Protected wildlife (e.g. reptiles, badgers, bats, Great Crested Newts etc)	On site activities could disturb and / or harm plant and animal species leading to loss of biodiversity		H	H	H	• Ensure that wildlife is protected in accordance with the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981; Wild Mammals Protection Act, 1996; Protection of Badgers Act, 1992 and The Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009). • Employ an ecologist (pre-construction) to identify protected species that are present on site and advise on proposals for mitigation and enhancement in line with applicable legislation (usually required for the project to receive planning permission). • Ensure that where protected species are identified (pre-construction) through the ecological survey, a protection / control strategy is put in place and that the site team are aware of the strategy. • Run Toolbox Talks for affected trade packages to ensure that personnel are aware of the controls. • Where protected species are discovered during the works, work must be stopped immediately and expert advice on how to proceed must be obtained. • If there are indications that animals are being harmed or injured due to on-site activities then work must stope immediately and		L	L	L	PM

						advice sought from an ecologist (e.g. bats or nocturnal animals seen during daylight hours, injured birds, dead fish etc).						
Invasive / noxious plant species	Invasive species (e.g. Japanese Knotweed) may be inadvertently spread due to on site activities, causing harm to native species		M	M	M	• Ensure that invasive plant species are controlled in accordance with the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 and the Weeds Act, 1959. • Employ an ecologist (pre-construction) to identify invasive species that are present on site and advise on proposals for mitigation and control in line with applicable legislation. • Ensure that where invasive species are identified (pre-construction) through the ecological survey, an eradication / removal strategy is put in place. • Where invasive / noxious plant species are discovered during works, immediately cordon off the area to prevent inadvertent spreading and notify the environmental regulator that the plant is present. • Where vehicles have been in an affected area ensure that their wheels / tracks are thoroughly washed before leaving the area.		L	L	L	PM
Use of herbicides (near watercourses)	Incorrect use (quantity and type) of herbicides could lead to pollution of watercourses and other wildlife habitats		M	M	M	• To ensure that herbicides do not cause damage to the environment (e.g. through 'spray drift', seepage into soil etc) the user must have appropriate training and a recognised certificate of competence in accordance with the DEFRA Code of Practice.		L	L	L	SM
Presence of trees on site (with TPOs)	Potential damage to trees due to on site activities (vibrations, dust etc)		H	H	H	• Ensure that trees on site (with TPOs) are protected in accordance with the Town & Country Planning Act, 1990 and the Town & Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations, 2012. • Where TPOs are present ensure the tree is protected (e.g. avoid traffic below the canopy, storing materials beneath canopy, cutting roots). • Ensure that consent is obtained from the local planning authority before any removal of trees with a TPO takes place (even if dead or dying).		L	L	L	PM

Nesting birds	Disturbance to nesting birds due to on site activities (vibrations, dust etc) may cause them to abandon their nests		M	M	M	• Ensure that nesting birds are protected in accordance with the Wildlife & Countryside Act, 1981 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Ensure programming of tree and hedge removal falls outside of the nesting season (March – August inclusive) and where this isn't possible, an ecologist should check vegetation for signs of breeding bird activity before clearance. • Where possible remove nesting opportunities on site before the nesting season begins. Once nesting has commenced the nest zones should be protected (e.g. avoid noisy activities close to the nests).		L	L	L	SM
Hedgerow removal on site	Removal of hedgerows will result in loss of habitat causing disturbance / harm to protected species and could inadvertently allow invasive species to spread		M	M	M	• Ensure that hedgerows on site are protected in accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations, 1997 and the Environmental Damage (Prevention & Remediation) Regulations, 2009. • Ensure the removal of any hedgerow longer than 20 metres in done so with planning permission (if the hedge is significant in terms of its age, historical importance etc then the Local Planning Authority can refuse permission). • Provision of replacement habits and relocation of protected species where hedgerows are removed (seek advice from Ecologist). • Identification and removal of invasive species that may be inadvertently spread when the hedgerows are removed (seek advice from Ecologist).		L	L	L	SM

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

PART 5 - RESPONSIBLE USE OF MATERIALS & RESOURCES											
Aspect / risk	**What is the impact?**	**Initial risk (without controls)**				**What controls are required?**	**Residual risk (with controls)**				**Action by**
		N/A	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**		**N/A**	**Severity**	**Likelihood**	**Risk rating**	
Inefficient use of materials	Depletion of natural resources and unnecessary production of waste material		M	M	M	• Reduce materials through design and specification (e.g. prefabrication & off-site manufacturing). • Where possible implement take-back schemes for high waste materials (e.g. offcuts from plasterboard and insulation). • Where possible reduce and reuse waste materials through methods such as direct donation to charities, community groups and material use social enterprises (Community Wood Recycling). • Ensure the 'Waste Hierarchy' is implemented on site (prioritise prevention & reuse) • Implement a Site Waste Reduction Plan to record and monitor waste materials and the methods employed to reduce material consumption.		L	L	L	SM

Damage to materials	Depletion of natural resources and unnecessary production of waste material		M	M	M	• Where practicable provide material storage areas dedicated to each work package. • Provide covered storage areas for sensitive materials and locked storage for higher value materials. • Store materials away from waste storage containers and from vehicle movements. • Where possible consider just-in-time delivery options to avoid damage to lack of storage capacity • Correct supervision and control to ensure that material handling is kept to a minimum and that materials are handled correctly. • Protect storage areas from the elements (e.g. weather). • Implement a Site Waste Reduction Plan to record and monitor waste materials and the methods employed to reduce material damage.		L	L	L	SM
Over-ordering of materials	Depletion of natural resources and unnecessary production of waste material		M	M	M	• Require removal rather than skipping of surplus materials at end of project (e.g. donation to schools and colleges). • Where possible implement take-back schemes for high waste materials (e.g. plasterboard and insulation). • Encourage "common specification" for repeat clients to ensure surplus materials can be used on the next job. • Implement a Site Waste Reduction Plan to record and monitor waste materials and the methods employed to reduce material over-ordering.		L	L	L	SM
Use of materials / products with excessive packaging	Depletion of natural resources and unnecessary production of waste material		M	M	M	• Substitute virgin materials used in packaging for packaging with recycled content. • Control by supplier and specification (procurement decision).		L	L	L	SM
Use of illegal timber / sustainable timber	Destruction of forests due to unsustainable harvesting of trees		H	M	H	• Ensure that only legally harvested timber is purchased in accordance with the Timber & Timber Products Regulations, 2013). • Implement United Living sustainable timber requirements (e.g. FSC / PEFC certified). • Check timber delivery notes / invoices for legal compliance and report to relevant authority if illegal timber is suspected.		L	L	L	PM

Environmental Risk Evaluation and Assessment

Recycled / recyclability of materials	Reduction in consumption of resources due to improved potential to recycle waste material		M	M	M	• Substitute virgin materials for those with recycled content. • Control by supplier and specification (procurement decision).		L	L	L	PM
Use of consumables for site office, welfare & general management	Depletion of natural resources and unnecessary production of waste material		M	M	M	• Maintain electronic copies of documents and only print if absolutely necessary. • Discourage use of single-use plastic bottles and polystyrene cups by encouraging staff and subcontractors to use reusable cups / mugs (e.g. by displaying posters). • Preference for high efficiency hand dryers instead of paper towels in the WCs. • Reusable signage where possible and if new signage is required, use biodegradable signage instead of plastic (procurement). • Consider procurement of reusable materials i.e. site hoarding.		L	L	L	PM
Use of fuel & electricity on site	Depletion of non-renewable resources contributing to climate change		M	M	M	• Where possible use Eco site/welfare cabins (procurement). • Implement a 'switch off' scheme involving training and posters advising staff and subcontractors to turn off lighting and plant equipment when not in use. • Ensure grid connection as early as practicable (grid is more energy efficient than relying on power from diesel generators). • Consider use of fuel efficient and low energy plant and equipment. • Avoid use of oversized / undersized plant that could be inefficient. • Consider using hybrid or fully electric vehicles where possible. • Ensure efficient use of plant / vehicles through advanced operator. training and good positioning of plant to avoid unnecessary movements. • Where possible incorporate low or zero energy (e.g. in the form of solar photovoltaic panels, wind turbines & low carbon fuels for plant).		L	L	L	PM
Use of water (inc. abstraction from a controlled source)	Depletion of a natural resource, especially during periods of low rainfall)		M	M	M	• Ensure the 'Water Hierarchy' is implemented on site (prioritise elimination and non-potable sources). • Discourage use of water by staff and subcontractors unless necessary (e.g. by displaying posters). • Use of water-efficient fittings and equipment in the site welfare areas (e.g. low flow taps).		L	L	L	PM

						• Monitor consumption and identify control and management methods (i.e. determine how water will be used efficiently). • Adopt an emergency response plan, for example if any issue arise such as leaks or spills.					
Site accommodation	Inefficient units contributing to high energy consumption		M	M	M	• Where possible use Eco site/welfare cabins (procurement). • Ensure that office waste is segregated (e.g. carboard, food waste, dry mixed etc). • Encourage behavioural change to reduce unnecessary energy consumption and creation of waste in the welfare areas.		L	L	L	PM
Travel to site (staff & subcontractor)	Unnecessary journeys and carbon intensive modes of travel (e.g. private vehicles) depletes natural resources and contributes to climate change		M	M	M	• Implement a 'Green Travel Plan' for staff and subcontractors (to encourage use of public transport etc). • Ensure that virtual meetings / conference calls are used where travel to site is not absolutely necessary. • Where possible order materials from local suppliers and use local trade / subcontractors. • Consider using hybrid or fully electric vehicles where possible.		L	L	L	PM