



Lewis Civil Engineering Limited & K'Nex Pipelines and Cables

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

CONTROLLED DOCUMENT

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REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

AUTHORISATION AND AMENDMENT CONTROL SHEET

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| Feb 2001 | 2 | Amendments following review of first draft. | KA |
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REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

Introduction

This Register was initially compiled following a visit to the company's Head Office on 20th November 2000 and the Aberporth Road site on 7th December 2000.

The Register is kept under review at the Environmental Management Review Meetings, and is updated in line with changing circumstances. The revision status of the document is shown on page 2.

The Register sets out the environmental aspects which are relevant to the company's activities, and forms part of the basis of the company's integrated quality and environmental management system as required by ISO14001: 2004.

The K'Nex management systems were integrated into Lewis Civil Engineering in 2003.

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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1. Electricity Usage – Head Office

1.1 Aspect

The use of electricity for heating, lighting and computer equipment. The use of oil to power electricity generators at head office and on site.

1.2 Source of aspect

Electricity is used for lighting and heating at the Head Office and is also used for office machines including computers. Oil to power generators.

1.3 Impact

Atmospheric emissions CO₂, SO₂, etc. Co₂ leads to global warming. So₂ leads to acid rain and also the generation of smoke and the use of raw materials such as gas, oil and coal.

Usage in 2004 was approximately 41 000 KWh per annum (cost £5000). Corresponding CO₂ emissions are 18 tonnes.

Usage in 2007 (based on meter readings taken between November and April) is 174096 KWh. Corresponding CO₂ emissions is 37 tonnes.

The electricity is generated by a 75kWh generator at the offices and its consumption is monitored only by the generator's fuel consumption which gives a combined figure for heating/ cooling and electricity.

A KWh of electricity is equivalent to approximately 0.43kg of CO₂.

Note the government's introduction of a climate change levy, at 0.456p per KWh.

1.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

1.5 Comment

None

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1.6 Operating Procedures

None

1.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

CO₂ emissions data from *Guidelines to DEFRA / DECC GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting*

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/conversion-factors.htm>

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2. Energy Usage – On Site

2.1 Aspect

Use of diesel.

2.2 Source of aspect

Diesel is used to run generators, vehicles and mobile plant.

2.3 Impact

The use of oil to make diesel consumption is approximately 5000 litres per week. Corresponding CO₂ emissions are 670 tonnes per annum.

2.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 2 | - 6 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

2.5 Comment

All pumps on standing equipment are stood on drip trays to prevent any environmental contamination.

Fuel consumption on site is being monitored by the Estimating team.

2.6 Operating Procedures

Control of Site Work

2.7 Cross Reference to Register of Legislation

None

CO₂ emissions data from *Guidelines to DEFRA / DECC GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting*

<http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/reporting/conversion-factors.htm>

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3. Water usage

3.1 Aspect

Water is a natural resource. Due to ever increasing demands and periodic dry spells water shortages can occur.

3.2 Source of aspect

Water is used for domestic purposes at Head Office.

Water used both on site and at Head Office is metered.

3.3 Impact

Water usage is approximately 663 m³ per annum at the Head Office (based on readings between November 2005 and November 2006). The 2008 calendar year water consumption was 1760m³, although the office is shared with Hire One Ltd and therefore individual water usage is not monitored.

Water usage on site is typically in the region of 2000 m³ to 3000 m³ per annum.

3.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

3.5 Comment

None

3.6 Operating Procedures

None

3.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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4. Effluents and Pollution

4.1 Aspect

Disposal of effluents to sewers and site drains.

Spillage and loss of containment of diesel and other chemicals resulting in escape to the drainage system or contamination of the surrounding land or water courses.

4.2 Source of aspect

- Domestic effluents to sewer.
- Site drainage to water courses and drains.
- Spillages e.g. oils.
- Poorly maintained plant.
- Run off of contaminated material from spoil heap.

Diesel is used by vehicles and plant on site powering generators, compressors, etc. Additives are used to prevent cement and concrete washing away in water courses and to increase setting times. General use of hydraulic oil for the site machinery.

Loss of containment of diesel or chemicals or spillage during refuelling and equipment cleaning could escape into the site drains or cause land contamination.

4.3 Impact

Any chemical or fuel spillage could ultimately pollute any nearby watercourse and/or damage the local ecosystem.

4.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 1 | - 3 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | 1 | - 4 | - 4 |
| Emergency | 1 | - 6 | - 6 |

4.5 Comment

Diesel is either stored in a bunded tank, or placed in double-skinned bunded bowsers to allow for movement around site.

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The potential for spillages is evaluated on a site-by-site basis.

Spill kits (consisting of an absorbent blanket and bund) are available on each machine. Contaminated material is disposed of in a skip. The business are in the process of purchasing 'Plant Nappies' (bundled tray) for each site. The trays literally act as a nappy to soap up oil or fuel.

Dedicated storage areas are available.

The yard is protected by an interceptor.

Note: the proposed introduction of the patent 'Light Tech System' should reduce the potential spillages from certain chemical substances.

4.6 Operating Procedures

Control of Site Work

Handling, Storage, Packaging, Preservation and Delivery

4.7 Cross Reference to Register of Legislation

Waste Water

Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

Contaminated Land

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5. Waste – Head Office

5.1 Aspect

Waste generated at Head Office.

5.2 Source of aspect

Waste going to landfill

5.3 Impact

The disposal of waste is often to landfill which is a potential land pollutant. Organic wastes in landfill generate methane which filters up into the atmosphere as a greenhouse gas.

5.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

5.5 Comment

Consideration should be given to recycling toner cartridges. (Ask if the supplier could take them back).

Waste arising from head office is placed in the communal bin, controlled by the landlord.

5.6 Operating Procedures

Disposal of wastes

5.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

Disposal of Controlled Wastes

Contaminated Land

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6. Waste – On Site

6.1 Aspect

Site waste.

6.2 Source of aspect

Waste generated on site is disposed of to landfill.

6.3 Impact

The disposal of waste is often to landfill which is a potential land pollutant. Organic wastes in landfill generate methane which filters up into the atmosphere as a greenhouse gas.

Waste soil, stone etc. is removed from site at the customers' request.

6.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 2 | - 2 | - 4 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

6.5 Comment

Waste oil is removed by the contractors who service mobile plant.

As much waste product as possible will be re-used in order to reduce costs and minimise environmental impact.

Wherever possible, the company identifies alternative avenues for the waste products, in order to minimise the amount of debris being sent to landfill. An example of this is where the material is re-used as a substrate.

Lewis Civil Engineering has adopted a planning technique that enables the by-product to be utilised as a hardcore substitute, thus reducing both the waste to landfill and the requirement to use additional raw materials.

Site Waste Management Plans are in place for schemes over the value of £250,000.

Trenchless technology has brought about a reduction in excavated waste. As a result, less waste needs to be removed from site. This division of the business has grown substantially.

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6.6 Operating Procedures

Disposal of wastes

6.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

Disposal of Controlled Wastes

Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

Contaminated Land

Construction

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7. Housekeeping and appearance of the yard

7.1 Aspect

The visual aspect of the site and buildings. Source of aspect

- Any build up of rubbish.
- Actions of all staff regarding work tidiness.
- Fuel storage bunded area.
- The yard is used for storage of surplus materials.

7.2 Impact

The appearance of the site and buildings has an impact on the environmental attitudes of all members of staff, and influences the opinions about the organisation of visitors, especially customers and regulators.

Possible contamination from fuel tank.

7.3 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

7.4 Comment

Requires general awareness and attention to detail by all members of staff. The yard is protected by an interceptor.

The General Manager, Office Manager and Safety Officer should monitor the housekeeping on a regular basis. The yard is monitored by a designed manager.

Good housekeeping is necessary to prevent accidental pollution.

7.5 Operating Procedures

Toolbox Talk SHE/SAT.2

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7.6 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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8. Fire

8.1 Aspect

A fire at Head office or on site.

8.2 Source of aspect

Fire in any part of a site, or Head Office.

8.3 Impact

Fire can release noxious smoke and particulates which will spread to the neighbourhood.

Firemen's water can become contaminated with substances released by the fire and combustion products and can enter site drains which might be overwhelmed, leading to pollution of water courses.

Apart from the danger to life and destruction of buildings and goods, there is little flammable material around to cause a serious environmental problem.

8.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | - | - | - |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | 1 | - 6 | - 6 |

8.5 Comment

Fire risk assessments have been completed for the head office and are routinely carried out for individual sites.

Extinguishers are available in all of the vans and in head office. Risk from a fire is considered to be minimal.

8.6 Operating Procedures

Emergencies

Toolbox Talk SHE/SAT .4 Fire

8.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

Fire

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9. Paper Usage

9.1 Aspect

Paper usage.

9.2 Source of Aspect

Purchases of paper for office use, computers, etc.

9.3 Impact

Paper manufacture consumes trees, water and bleaching chemicals.

50 reams of paper equals one standard tree.

Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd uses approximately 400 reams a year (equivalent to 8 trees).

9.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

9.5 Comment

The current policy is to minimise the impact by using the backs of non-confidential scrap paper for draft letters and reports, messages. Scrap paper is subsequently shredded and sent for recycling.

There should be an opportunity to use paper derived from recycle or managed forest, oxygen bleached. Recycled paper is regarded as being too expensive. Consideration will be given to using paper from managed forests.

9.6 Operating Procedures

None

9.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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(Paper/tree equivalence deduced from data in: Marks and Spencer plc *The Environment* 1997).

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10. Company Vehicles and Mobile Plant

10.1 Aspect

Use of diesel fuel and disposal of old tyres.

10.2 Source of aspect

Lewis Civil Engineering Ltd has a fleet of company cars, small vans, Transit Vans and HGV vehicles. Approximate mileage per annum 2 million miles. The company also hires transport from other companies for some waste disposal activities. This mileage is driven by the location of the work.

A minibus has been provided to transport site operatives back and forth. This reduces the mileage accrued by several vans.

10.3 Impact

Vehicles consume diesel and generate CO₂, SO₂, NO_x, particulates etc., use natural resources and cause atmospheric pollution, in particular adding to the greenhouse effect.

Tyre disposal is a major environmental disposal problem.

Assuming a typical vehicle is 1.6 litres engine capacity, typical emissions would be 0.36 kg CO₂ per mile. At 2,000,000 business miles per annum, this equates to 720 tonnes CO₂ emitted for the fleet.

The scale of emissions depends on how well vehicles are maintained and how well they are driven.

Tyre usage depends on tyre quality and how well a car is driven.

10.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 3 | - 9 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

10.5 Comment

Fuel usage is monitored by the business.

All vehicles and plant are maintained regularly.

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When purchasing excavators, the company has a policy of purchasing Komatsu's, which are more efficient in their fuel consumption than other makes.

10.6 Operating Procedures

Purchasing

10.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

Company vehicles

(CO₂ emissions data from *Environmental Reporting : Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions* <http://www.detr.gov.uk/environment/envrp/gas/06.htm>. For emissions data for tax purposes see <http://www.roads.detr.gov.uk/vehicle/fuelcom/index.htm>)

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11. Subcontractors and suppliers

11.1 Aspect

The activities of, or nature of the goods or services provided by subcontractors and suppliers.

The activities of or nature of the goods or services provided by suppliers and subcontractors can create environmental impacts of their own.

11.2 Source of aspect

Suppliers' sources of raw materials and their operating activities.

11.3 Impact

Enquiries will be made to determine environmental policies of existing subcontractors and suppliers where these are thought to have significant environmental impacts. This will be done as part of the Supplier Evaluation process.

The environmental policies of new sub-contractors and suppliers will be tested as part of the overall supplier evaluation procedure.

11.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 2 |
| Abnormal | 2 | - 2 | - 4 |
| Emergency | 1 | - 6 | - 6 |

11.5 Comment

Lewis Civil Engineering has little discretion available in its choice of suppliers, given the concentration of manufacturers into a few major players, e.g.

Pipes: St Gobain, Johnson, Hepworth, Burdens, Buchan

Concrete: Hanson, RMC, Lafarge

Aggregates: Hanson, RMC

The business are in the process of reviewing the Supplier Evaluation process.

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11.6 Operating Procedures

Purchasing

11.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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12. Nuisances

12.1 Aspect

Noise is a source of local nuisance, a Health & Safety hazard and may disturb wildlife. Noise causes more complaints about construction work than any other topic.

Noise is generated through the running of equipment.

Use of worn or damaged equipment will generate abnormal noise levels.

12.2 Source of Aspect

Site equipment, e.g. general construction equipment, plant etc.

12.3 Impact

Machinery is run within specified times, which are set out in the contract. Equipment likely to cause nuisance to residential properties have noise output reduced further, e.g. pumps are silenced.

12.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | - 1 | - 3 |
| Abnormal | 1 | - 2 | - 2 |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

12.5 Comment

Noise may radiate in all directions from a construction site. Some plant or activities may make more noise in one direction than another, so careful orientation should be undertaken.

The 'pipe doctor' allows the business to carry out repair work at the nearest manhole therefore eliminating the need for unnecessary digging.

The introduction of the trench less technology has greatly reduced noise. Work can be carried out without drilling therefore reducing the local nuisance. The new technology is especially beneficial to sensitive areas such as SSSI and residential sites.

The business have also invented a noise monitor enabling the business to carry out noise discernment during site work.

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12.6 Operating Procedures

Control of Nonconforming Product and Incidents

12.7 Cross reference to Regulations

Statutory Nuisance

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13. Controlling the Work

13.1 Aspect

Control of individual contracts.

13.2 Source of Aspect

Each contract is individual and therefore unique in its requirements. There is a danger that environmental considerations could be overlooked if the client does not specify any requirements.

13.3 Impact

By carrying out a systematic environmental assessment at the start of each contract, the company makes plans to minimise the environmental impact of activities on site.

13.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | +3 | +9 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

13.5 Comment

Safe Systems of Work (including risk assessments) are in use for all contracts. A number of hazards have been identified and control mechanisms proposed.

13.6 Operating Procedures

Control of Site Work

Toolbox talk SHE/SAT .17 Concrete, cement and benotine

Toolbox talk SHE/SAT .29 COSHH

Toolbox talk SHE/SAT .30 Dust

13.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

14. Construction Knowledge

14.1 Aspect

Applying knowledge gained from construction jobs to future contracts.

14.2 Source of Aspect

Whilst each contract is unique in its requirements, some factors may be common to different jobs. By applying knowledge and experience gained on previous jobs, the company can potentially offer greater environment benefit.

Wherever possible, pipe-bursting is used in preference to open cut techniques, as this provides a less environmentally damaging solution.

14.3 Impact

A record of newly recognised environmental issues shall be maintained in the office.

14.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 2 | +3 | +9 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

14.5 Comment

The development of a construction knowledge base is regarded as being an improvement and therefore has a positive impact.

The level of construction knowledge has greatly increased as a result of introducing new techniques including trench less technology, auger boring, directional drilling, patchwork repairs, pipe bursting.

14.6 Operating Procedures

Control of site work

14.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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15. Flood Mitigation

15.1 Aspect

Lowering flood potential.

15.2 Source of Aspect

Much of the work undertaken by Lewis Civil Engineering involves the installation of pipes that have a greater capacity than the existing network.

15.3 Impact

Reduced flooding.

Increased capacity for sewage (thereby reducing the amount of untreated sewage entering the environment).

15.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 3 | +3 | +9 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

15.5 Comment

None

15.6 Operating Procedures

None

15.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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16. Storage of Hazardous Substances

16.1 Aspect

Storage of hazardous substances and disposal.

16.2 Source of aspect

Storage of diesel on site.

COSHH cage.

16.3 Impact

Potential spillages arising. Spilled oil can contaminate the land and enter the drains if not contained (see Aspect 4 - Effluents).

Disposal of waste oil produces other wastes.

16.4 Impact Ranking

| | Frequency | Significance | Impact |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Normal | 2 | - 2 | - 4 |
| Abnormal | - | - | - |
| Emergency | - | - | - |

16.5 Comment

As part of an improvement objective, the business are in the process of supplying each site with a COSHH cage. The business are now offering employees / persons working on behalf of the business Environmental Awareness Training.

16.6 Operating Procedures

Control of Site Work

16.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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Appendix 1: Summary

IMPACT RANKING OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

| Aspect | Impact – Normal | | | Impact – Abnormal | | | Impact – Emergency | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Freq | Signifi- cance | Impact | Freq | Signifi- cance | Impact | Freq | Signifi- cance | Impact |
| 1. Electricity – HO | 3 | -1 | -3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Energy on site | 3 | -2 | -6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Water | 3 | -1 | -3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Effluents & Pollution | 1 | -3 | -3 | 1 | -3 | -4 | 1 | -6 | -6 |
| 5. Wastes - HO | 3 | -1 | -3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Wastes - Site | 2 | -2 | -4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Housekeeping & Yard | 3 | +1 | +3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Fire | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | -6 | -6 |
| 9. Paper Usage | 3 | -1 | -3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Vehicles & Plant | 3 | -3 | -9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Subcontractors & Suppliers | 3 | -1 | -1 | 2 | -2 | -4 | 1 | -6 | -6 |
| 12. Nuisances | 3 | -1 | -3 | 1 | -2 | -2 | - | - | - |
| 13. Controlling the Work | 3 | +3 | +9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Construction Knowledge | 3 | +3 | +9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Flood Mitigation | 3 | +3 | +9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Storage of hazardous substances | 2 | -2 | -4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Key

The aspects highlighted in **red** are those that are deemed to be significant by the company.

The aspects highlighted in **yellow** are those that are deemed to be detrimental, but not significant.

The aspects highlighted in **green** are those which have a positive impact.