



David 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

Date	Issue No.	Revn No.	Page No.	Modification	Authorised by
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Feb 2001	2	0	All	Amendments following review of first draft.	KA
July 2001	2	1	2- 4, 11,13, 19, 21	Intro.; 5.3; 6.4; 10.3; 10.4; 21.5	KA
Sep 2002	3	0	All	Update to sections 6 and 13. Addition of Aspect 15 and Appendix 1.	KA
Apr 2003	4	0	All	Updated to include K'Nex and for use on the intranet	KA
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Aug 2005	6	0	All	Updated following Management Review Meeting on 09/08/05.	KA
Feb 2006	7	0	All	Updated following Management Review Meeting on 07/02/06 (including a change in the scoring system).	KA
Oct 2006	8	0	All	Updated following Management Review Meeting on 03/10/06.	KA
Apr 2007	9	0	All	Updated following Management Review Meeting to include up to date electricity and water usage	LW
Nov 2007	10	0	All	Reviewed all significant aspects in line with the introduction of trench less technology.	

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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 David Lewis in 2003.

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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1. Electricity Usage – Head Office

1.1 Aspect

Electricity generation consumes natural resources (oil, gas, coal) and creates atmospheric emissions CO₂, SO₂ etc. CO₂ leads to global warming. SO₂ leads to acid rain.

A KWh of electricity is equivalent to approximately 0.44kg of CO₂.

Note the government's introduction of a climate change levy, at 0.43p per KWh.

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.

1.3 Impact

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.

1.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

1.5 Comment

None

1.6 Operating Procedures

None

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1.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

(CO₂ emissions data from *Environmental Reporting : Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions* <http://www.detr.gov.uk/environment/envrp/gas/05.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

Diesel consumption is approximately 5000 litres per week. Corresponding CO₂ emissions are 670 tonnes per annum.

2.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
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.

Note: the proposed introduction of the patent 'Light Tech System' should contribute to a lower energy demand on site.

2.6 Operating Procedures

12 – Control of Site Work

2.7 Cross Reference to Register of Legislation

None

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(CO₂ emissions data from *Environmental Reporting : Guidelines for Company Reporting on Greenhouse Gas Emissions* <http://www.detr.gov.uk/environment/envrp/gas/05.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), and is typically in the region of 2000 m³ to 3000 m³ per annum on sites.

3.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	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.

4.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	1	- 3	- 3
Abnormal	1	- 4	- 4
Emergency	1	- 6	- 6

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4.5 Comment

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

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' (bunded 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

- 12 Control of Site Work
- 19 Handling, Storage, Packaging, Preservation and Delivery

4.7 Cross Reference to Register of Legislation

- 17 Waste Water
- 19 Disposal of Hazardous Wastes
- 21 Contaminated Land

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5. Waste – Head Office

5.1 Aspect

Creating waste is a waste of resources. 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.

5.2 Source of aspect

Scrap paper is re-used wherever possible.

Toner cartridges are currently disposed of as rubbish, collected by the local authority and taken to landfill.

The following wastes are segregated for recycling:

- Plastic milk bottles
- Paper
- Mobile telephones
- Ink Cartridges

5.3 Impact

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

5.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

5.5 Comment

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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

5.6 Operating Procedures

26 Disposal of wastes

5.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

18 Disposal of Controlled Wastes

21 Contaminated Land

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6. Waste – On Site

6.1 Aspect

Creating waste is a waste of resources. 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.

6.2 Source of aspect

Waste generated on site is disposed of to landfill.

6.3 Impact

Waste disposal on recent contracts amounted to:

Treforest	7000m ³	(35 weeks)
Merthyr Mawr	1200 m ³	(17 weeks)

based on 8 -10 m³ per lorry.

6.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	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. A contract at Ironbridge (October 2002) was transferring waste to an Environment Agency site in Neath, where the material was being re-used as a substrate.

David Lewis 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.

The company are aware of the proposal to make construction waste plans mandatory. The business are in the process of phasing in this requirement to ensure compliance with forthcoming waste legislation.

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Trenchless technology has brought about a reduction in excavated waste. As a result, less waste needs to be removed from site.

6.6 Operating Procedures

26 Disposal of wastes

6.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

18 Disposal of Controlled Wastes

19 Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

21 Contaminated Land

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

7. Housekeeping and appearance of the yard

7.1 Aspect

The visual aspect of the site and buildings, both externally and internally, 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.

Good housekeeping is necessary to prevent accidental pollution.

7.2 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.

7.3 Impact

Possible contamination from fuel tank.

7.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

7.5 Comment

Requires general awareness and attention to detail by all members of staff.

The yard is protected by an interceptor.

7.6 Operating Procedures

The General Manager and Office Manager should monitor the housekeeping on a regular basis.

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Toolbox Talk SHE/SAT.2

7.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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8. Fire

8.1 Aspect

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.

8.2 Source of aspect

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

8.3 Impact

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 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	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. There is a no smoking policy in all excavations. Risk from a fire is considered to be minimal.

8.6 Operating Procedures

17 – Emergencies

Toolbox Talk SHE/SAT .4 Fire

8.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

2 – Fire

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

9. Paper Usage

9.1 Aspect

Paper manufacture consumes trees, water and bleaching chemicals.

9.2 Source of Aspect

Purchases of paper for office use, computers, etc.

9.3 Impact

50 reams of paper equals one standard tree.

David Lewis (Civil Engineering) Ltd uses 300 reams a year (equivalent to 6 trees).

9.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	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. Raw materials – plastic, concrete and ductile iron

10.1 Aspect

Plastics: are derived from oil, a limited resource. The transport, refining and processing of oil carries the risk of spillage, land, sea and water pollution, and release of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) to the atmosphere.

Concrete: Sand gravel and limestone is quarried causing environmental damage and use of natural resources. Cement manufacture uses fuel and is a potentially atmospheric polluting process.

Iron making uses natural mineral resources and energy and is a potentially polluting process.

10.2 Source of impact

Purchase and use of raw materials.

10.3 Impact

David Lewis (Civil Engineering) Ltd uses upwards of 30 km of pipes per annum.

10.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

10.5 Comment

The materials to be used are specified by the client. The company therefore has little influence over this aspect.

The company is increasingly re-using existing materials, thereby reducing the need to take new materials to site.

Note: the proposed introduction of the patent 'Light Tech System' should contribute to a lower demand for certain raw materials.

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The introduction of trench less technology has seen a reduction in the use of raw materials (e.g. stones). The new technology means trenches no longer need to be backfilled.

10.6 Operating Procedures

3 – Contract Review (Target cost preparation)

6 – Purchasing

10.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

11. Company vehicles and mobile plant

11.1 Aspect

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.

11.2 Source of aspect

David Lewis (Civil Engineering) Ltd has a fleet of 21 company cars, 6 small vans, 37 Transit Vans and 10 HGV vehicles. Approximate mileage per annum 2 million miles. The company also hires transport from other companies for some waste disposal activities.

11.3 Impact

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 = 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.

11.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 3	- 9
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

11.5 Comment

Fuel usage is monitored by the business.

All vehicles and plant are maintained regularly.

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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

11.6 Operating Procedures

6 – Purchasing

11.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

27 – 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>)

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

12. Subcontractors and suppliers

12.1 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.

12.2 Source of aspect

Suppliers' sources of raw materials and their operating activities.

12.3 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.

12.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 2
Abnormal	2	- 2	- 4
Emergency	1	- 6	- 6

12.5 Comment

David Lewis 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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12.6 Operating Procedures

6 Purchasing

12.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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13. Nuisances

13.1 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.

13.2 Source of Aspect

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

13.3 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.

13.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	- 1	- 3
Abnormal	1	- 2	- 2
Emergency	-	-	-

13.5 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 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 SSI and residential sites.

13.6 Operating Procedures

16 Control of Nonconforming Product and Incidents

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13.7 Cross reference to Regulations

20 Statutory Nuisance

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14. Controlling the Work

14.1 Aspect

Control of individual contracts.

14.2 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.

14.3 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.

14.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	+3	+9
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

14.5 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.

14.6 Operating Procedures

12 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

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

14.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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15. Construction Knowledge

15.1 Aspect

Applying knowledge gained from construction jobs to future contracts.

15.2 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.

15.3 Impact

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

15.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	2	+3	+9
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

15.5 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.

15.6 Operating Procedures

12 Control of site work

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15.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

16. Flood Mitigation

16.1 Aspect

Lowering flood potential.

16.2 Source of Aspect

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

16.3 Impact

Reduced flooding.

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

16.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	3	+3	+9
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

16.5 Comment

None

16.6 Operating Procedures

None

16.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

REGISTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

17. Storage of Hazardous Substances

17.1 Aspect

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

Waste oil is a hazardous waste.

17.2 Source of aspect

Storage of diesel on site.

COSHH cage.

17.3 Impact

Potential spillages arising.

17.4 Significance

	Frequency	Severity	Impact
Normal	2	- 2	- 4
Abnormal	-	-	-
Emergency	-	-	-

17.5 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.

17.6 Operating Procedures

12 Control of Site Work

17.7 Cross reference to Register of Legislation

None

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Appendix 1: Summary**SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS**

Aspect	Impact – Normal			Impact – Abnormal			Impact – Emergency		
	Freq	Severity	Signifi- cance	Freq	Severity	Signifi- cance	Freq	Severity	Signifi- cance
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. Raw Materials	3	-1	-3	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Vehicles & Plant	3	-3	-9	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Subcontractors & Suppliers	3	-1	-1	2	-2	-4	1	-6	-6
13. Nuisances	3	-1	-3	1	-2	-2	-	-	-
14. Controlling the Work	3	+3	+9	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Construction Knowledge	3	+3	+9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Flood Mitigation	3	+3	+9	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. 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 that are deemed to be significant by the company.

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