

HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS

5.4: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

JD Cooling Group is committed to the maintenance and improvement of the environment. The Directors, and senior representatives, will ensure that the following measures are taken at all times:

- All work will be carried out in full accordance with the latest environmental legislation, endeavouring at all times to exceed all associated targets.
- Waste will be kept to a minimum and recycling techniques will be utilised wherever possible.
- All waste will be disposed of in a responsible manner at the appropriate and recognised site(s). Any hazardous wastes will be disposed of in full accordance with the requirements of 'The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005', 'The List of Waste Regulations 2005' and any manufacturers' instructions, under the supervision of a 'Competent Person'.
- All works will be planned, and carried out, with due regard to the subsequent effects on the environment.
- Materials will be chosen after their effect on the environment has been considered. **Considerations will include:** Source; disposal of surplus; renewable options over irreplaceable ones; effects on surrounding habitat and environmental effects during lifecycle.
- Materials will be stored such that any spills or leakages will not adversely affect the surrounding area, or contaminate water sources, and will not mix with other materials. COSHH assessments will be carried out on all hazardous substances.
- The consumption of natural resources will be kept to a minimum.
- The use of fuel will be kept to a minimum and 'environmentally friendly' options will be used where possible.
- Where it is impossible to eliminate noise, emissions will be kept to a minimum at all times.
- During operations, the production of dust will be minimised by appropriate techniques. Where appropriate, a COSHH assessment will be carried out on the dust produced.
- During any excavation work, care will be taken to prevent damage to the surrounding trees.

Regular reviews of working practices will be undertaken to minimise their effects on the environment. These reviews will include the latest technology, whilst being mindful of current environmental issues.

Reduce the generation of waste materials, which can save costs as well as minimise the amount of waste entering the environment.

Waste Management and Pollution Control

The most common methods of pollution control are source reduction and recycling. Waste treatment and disposal are not classed as components of workplace pollution prevention program, although they should be considered for inclusion within the scope of the environmental section of JD Cooling Group safety policy

The hierarchy of waste management is a set of stepped alternatives which provides guidance on best practise in minimising or preventing the generation of waste materials. It also applies to pollution in general:

- Waste should be prevented or reduced at the source by designing out whenever feasible
- Waste that cannot be prevented or reduced should be reused whenever feasible
- Waste that cannot be prevented, reduced or reused should be recycled in an environmentally safe and friendly way, whenever feasible
- Waste that cannot be prevented, reduced, reused or recycled should be treated in an environmentally safe and friendly manner
- Disposal, landfill or other release into the environment should be used only as a last resort, and should be carried out in an environmentally safe and friendly manner.

Source Reduction

- Improvements in housekeeping
- Better and more frequent preventive maintenance
- Upgrading storage and materials handling equipment
- Discussion with, and eventually approving selected suppliers, to encourage their environmental efforts
- Substitution of chemicals
- Improved worker training

Recycling

Recycling is the process of using or reusing a material or residual component of a material. It aims to minimise waste, and can also be achieved through reclamation which is the process of treating a material to recover a usable product. Examples of recycling are waste management activities which separate recyclable material for collection, and the use and reuse of suitable products. For both projects and offices, the aim should be to put recyclable materials in designated containers and arrange for recycling collection and processing.

Water Pollution Control

Water pollution control is concerned with the restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical and biological integrity of water resources. This will include:

- Standards for non-domestic sources which discharge into sewers leading to publicly-owned treatment works, these may incorporate temperature, flammable materials and pre-treatment requirements
- A requirement for a spillage control and countermeasure plan to minimise the risk of oil spills if the site stores large quantities of oil and especially the use of bunded containments around fuel stores
- A requirement for storm water permits for certain types of industrial facilities or processes.

Spillage control

The accidental release, spill or leak of oil from a facility or transportation vehicle can pose a significant threat to both public and occupational health as well as to the environment. A variety of sources can contribute to release including:

- Loading and unloading fuel operations
- Ruptured hydraulic or fuel line or tank on heavy equipment
- Releases from petroleum/gas/oil tanks
- Leaking underground storage tanks
- Manhole contamination

To eliminate or reduce this threat, a response in good time is necessary. In addition to physical containment, there may also be notification requirements imposed by local or national regulatory. The advice of the fuel supplier should be sought immediately by telephone in the event of a significant spillage, or where knowledge of the necessary corrective actions is not immediately available. Notification of the emergency services may also be necessary. The potential

requirements for whatever action is appropriate should have been identified at the outset and the procedure included in the safety policy

Hazardous waste management

UK law imposes a system controlling the management of hazardous wastes, which places requirements on producers and carriers of the waste as well as owners and operators of storage and disposal facilities. There are many possible definitions of 'hazardous waste' but the term usually includes any solid, liquid or contained gas which is either ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic (or any combination of these) and which is at the end of its useful life.

Ignitable hazardous waste is those which have the ability to cause a fire during transport, storage or disposal. Examples include waste oils, used solvents and oxidisers.

Corrosive hazardous wastes are those able to deteriorate standard containers, damage human tissue and/ or dissolve toxic components of other waste. Strong acids and alkalis are examples

Reactive hazardous wastes have the tendency to become chemically unstable during normal conditions, or to react violently when exposed to air or mixed with water, or to generate toxic gases. Examples include some compound of phosphor, pure sodium and sulphuric acid in storage batteries. Although these are unlikely to be produced by the construction process, they can still be found during demolition.

Toxic hazardous wastes have the potential to leach from landfills and contaminate soil and ground water. Some common examples are lead, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, mercury and cadmium.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

There are many hazardous substances which are commonly used or produced at work. Examples are solvents in glues and paints, cleaning materials, soaps and disinfectants. These substances should be identified and their risks assessed. The control of substance hazardous to health is governed by the COSHH Regulations 2002. Special mention is made of the control of the substances in this policy because of their potential to harm the environment, and other people such as neighbours and other people. The substances can be generated by the work, as well as arrive on premise as purchased products.

Assessments of the risk is required by law. This is done by looking at the way in which workers and others are exposed to the substance in the particular job to be done. Harm is normally caused by:

- Breathing in fumes, vapours and dusts
- Direct contact with the skin and eyes
- Swallowing or eating contaminated materials

The results of the best assessment must be written down, and anyone exposed to hazardous substances should be shown a copy of the significant findings of the assessment as part of induction training. Prevention is the best solution when reducing risks – remove the hazard. This can only be achieved by doing the job in a different way or by using a less hazardous substance. Controls for hazardous substances include:

- Reducing exposure time
- Provision of good ventilation
- Using as little of the substance as possible
- Changing the method of application – brushing is better than spraying, for example
- Using equipment fitted with exhaust ventilation or water suppression to control dust
- Improving personal hygiene

Construction and the Environment

- Health surveillance for workers if detailed by the manufacture
- Proper use of appropriate personal equipment

It is important to be aware that personal equipment is not the solution of choice. It should not be used unless exposure cannot be adequately controlled by any other, or any other combination, of the measures above.

Environmental Objectives

The general objectives which could be set, the following are offered as suggestions:

- Reduce energy consumption in offices and motor fleets.
- Reduce resource consumption in offices and workplaces
- Reduce emissions to air, water and land
- Reduce production, and increase recycling of waste

Maintain effective environmental management systems throughout the organisation. Promote environmental activities with relevant external voluntary bodies. Report on environmental performance in annual reports.

Signed:



Date: 10th August 2020

Name & Position with organisation: Robert Keal Commercial Director