



Policy:	Pollution Prevention and Control	Reference:	PPCSES0029
		Review Date:	05/2023

The intermixing of contaminants into the natural resources leading to their degradation is known as pollution. The problem of pollution is a major issue of which SES Engineering (Newark) Ltd takes seriously.

Purpose.

The purpose of this procedure is to pro-actively and effectively prevent and control all potential sources of pollution or nuisance created by work activities in accordance with our Duty of Care responsibilities.

Scope.

The scope of this procedure covers the prevention and control of:

- Discharges to water.
- Ground contamination.
- Releases to the atmosphere.
- Noise.

In order to minimise the environmental impact from work activities, pro-active, detailed planning of scope of work, substances and procedures will be carried out, and effective controls implemented.

Discharges to Water.

- Identify substances and possible environmental impact that may ensue any unplanned release. Where possible substitute substance and ensure correct handling, storage, use and disposal, in accordance with the Manufacturers Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
- No substances shall be directly discharged into watercourses, including drains.

Ground Contamination.

- Ground contamination by substances must be prevented by using bunded storage, drip trays under static plant and ensuring all mobile plant is regularly inspected for leaks. Contaminated land may need to be excavated in order to prevent washing of substances into ground water system. Contaminated spoil must be disposed of in accordance with local waste regulations.
- Drip trays need to be emptied regularly into a suitable receptacle so that correct disposal of contents can be controlled.
- Suitable materials for spillage control must be utilised. Such materials must then be disposed of in accordance with local waste regulations.

Releases to the atmosphere.

- There will be no incineration of any waste material on site.
- Minimising the frequency and duration of vehicle movements will reduce vehicle emissions. All vehicles and plant will be well maintained and turned off when not in use.
- Where welding operations produce significant emissions, local exhaust ventilation will be used to filter out noxious substances, in line with COSHH regulations.
- Work activities where dust could be produced need to be eliminated or controlled. Methods include vacuuming instead of sweeping, placing waste dust in sealed containers, dust suppression i.e., damping down and filters or extractors.
- The release of chemical vapours must be minimised. Container lids should be fitted at all times when not in use, if the vapour is present when using the substance ensure sufficient local exhaust ventilation is provided.



Noise.

Noise is created in most processes and therefore must be controlled and reduced to the lowest practicable level. To ascertain this, causes, and levels of the noise must be identified, usually by noise risk assessment. Once determined, alternative processes and or control measures need to be implemented. If substitution of a process is not possible, use:

- Plant fitted with silencers and vibration dampers.
- Soundproof screens/barriers around noisy work.
- Control working hours.
- Monitor, re-assess and improve where possible.