



USSL Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register

Category	Aspect	Impact	Receptors at Risk (RAR)	Prior to Controls			Controls and Comments	After Controls		
				S	L	S x L		S	L	S x L
Site Works	General Waste	Waste materials entering an contaminating a natural water course. Waste materials being left on and contaminating grassed or planted areas. Waste materials blocking drains, drainage channels or gullies. Waste materials blowing into public areas and creating access/egress problems. Waste materials blowing into agricultural or arable land and effecting crops or livestock. Increase in landfill sites due to increase in waste or inadequate separation.	CLFH	4	4	16	The company holds a waste carriers licence. Waste controls will vary dependant on site requirements and available space. However, all waste materials must be removed from site and disposed of in the appropriate manner, and the site should remain tidy at all times. Waste materials such as plastic pipe, scrap metal, paper and cardboard must be separated from the spoil materials and returned to the depot for disposal in the appropriate manner. Care must be taken to prevent loose materials being blown about.	4	1	4
Site Works	Hazardous Waste	Hazardous waste entering and contaminating a natural water course. Hazardous waste being left on and contaminating grassed or planted areas. Hazardous waste materials blocking drains, drainage channels or gullies. Hazardous waste blowing into agricultural or arable land, effecting crops or livestock and potentially entering the food chain.	CLFH	5	4	20	All hazardous waste materials must be removed from site and disposed of in the appropriate manner. All hazardous items must be securely contained on site whilst awaiting collection or disposal so as to prevent unauthorised persons gaining access to them. Hazardous waste materials such as spill pillows, spent absorbent, oily rags etc must be separated from spoil and placed in appropriate bags or containers, labelled and disposed of properly. Extra care should be taken during high winds to prevent items of hazardous waste being blown around.	5	1	5
Site Works	Excavated Materials	Spoil entering a natural watercourse, covering and damaging grassed/planted areas, blocking drains, contaminating roads/footpaths. Potential dust during periods of dry weather	CLA	3	3	9	Before excavating assess the area where the spoil is placed, and ensure that it is positioned in an area that will cause the minimum amount of disruption and damage. Never allow spoil to enter a natural watercourse. Never block or cover drains. Keep spoil clear of drainage channels and if not possible use a length of pipe to keep the channel open. During heavy rain ensure that you prevent silt run off into surface drains by locating spoil away from drains and gullies etc and by intercepting the flow and diverting it away. Cover exposed spoil and protect from rainfall. Damp down or cover the spoil if winds are high and threatening to blow debris around.	3	2	6
Site Works	Working on Contaminated Land	The discharge of contaminated water either directly or indirectly into a natural water course. Contamination of grassed or planted areas outside of the contaminated area. Contaminated materials blowing or being drawn into public areas. Contaminated materials being deposited or dropped on the public highway. Possible health risk to operatives in relation to on site contamination.	CLFH	4	4	16	Before starting work on any former industrial site (brown field), ensure that you are made aware of any potential hazards associated with the site, consulting with line managers and site formen. If operatives suspect contaminated ground (smell/colour/etc) or if they come across any contaminated containers they must stop work immediately and contact their line manager. Tests may be required to find out what chemicals are present. Before any further operations commence, it is essential for a unique site risk assessment and method statement to be produced clearly identifying all controls to be adopted. Under no circumstances must contaminated material be allowed to enter watercourses, arable land or public areas by following the hazardous materials controls.	4	1	4
Site Works	Light Pollution	Light impact to local residents and wildlife from plant and equipment	FH	2	3	6	Restricted working hours (during the day) unless agreed with both the client and relevant authorities for specific works	2	1	2
Site Works	Noise Pollution	Noise from plant and equipment, impacting on workers, local residents and local wildlife. Potential to cause hearing loss, nuisance and disturbances within the natural habitat.	FH	4	4	16	Due to the environment in which the organisation operates, noise control is typically limited to PPE, control of operation hours, acoustic barriers where required, and the use of the most up-to-date tooling which is subject to regular inspection and maintenance to ensure safe and efficient operation.	4	1	4
Site Works	Fumes, Dust and Air Emissions	Dust production by cutting, drilling and vehicle movement in dry conditions. Fume production from plant equipment and vehicles. Increased mileage and driving caused by poor planning. Degradation of local air quality.	AFH	4	4	16	Any requirements for air quality monitoring throughout the project must be identified prior to the commencement of works. All activities which cause air pollution should be highlighted and specific risk assessments and safe systems of work should be prepared. All operations are to be carefully planned and managed to ensure impacts are kept to a minimum. Meetings to be conducted via phone where possible. All plant and equipment will be chosen and serviced regularly to minimise emissions. All employees, both permanent and temporary, will be made aware of their responsibilities to ensure that no air pollution incidents occur. In the event of an air pollution incident the Emergency Control Procedure detailed below will be followed. Emergency Control Procedures In the event that excessive dust is arising from operations on site due to plant or traffic movements then damping down of the surrounding area shall be used to control the dust. Road sweepers shall be used as necessary to keep roads clean and tidy. If problems persist it may be necessary to install wheel washing systems. Where dust is arising from excavations, water shall be applied across the working area. Where dust is arising from stockpiles of materials then the stockpile shall have water applied or the stockpiles shall be sheeted. Care shall be taken in all instances where water is applied to prevent excessive run-off causing environmental incidents or safety hazards from weakening of the ground. If any item of plant is releasing excessive emissions from its exhaust it should be turned off, returned to the hire firm and replaced with better quality plant. Where emissions are becoming a problem during cutting the method of working will be changed to include damping or extractive techniques. Should any excessive odours arise from the storage areas, including fuel chemicals and waste, the cause should be investigated and changes made to the arrangements. Waste should be regularly collected and removed from site to prevent odour emissions. In the event of a serious environmental incident contact the Company Compliance Manager and advise the Environment Agency using the 24hr Emergency Line 0800807060.	4	2	8
Site Works	Vehicle/Plant Storage and Refueling	Uncontrolled releases to Ground/Water/Air as a result of spillages and releases from inappropriately stored or maintained plant. Contamination of water courses, planted areas, roads/footpaths or drains. Inappropriate parking may lead to restricted access for emergency services or danger to workers and the public. Possible risks to operatives following contact with fuel oil.	CLFH	4	4	16	Designated areas for parking/storage. Regular inspections to prevent leakages. Before fuelling any vehicle/equipment the area must be assessed accounting for water courses, drains, planted areas, slopes etc. Refuelling should always occur on level ground, well away from water courses and drains, and on a suitably hard surface. A suitable funnel must always be used during refuelling and a drip tray or spill pillow must be placed on the ground to catch any spillage. The top on any fuel container must always be replaced and the container returned to its designated place after use. Under no circumstances must oil/fuel be allowed to run into a watercourse. In the event of spillage or leak, follow the spill procedure method statement and inform your line manager.	4	1	4
Site Works	Purchasing Materials	Increase in air emissions as a result of sourcing materials from suppliers based a significant distance from the project and by placing numerous small orders instead of one big order. Increased waste streams due to over-ordering.	A	3	5	15	Materials purchased from local suppliers and consolidated into large orders wherever possible. Quantities to be calculated from site measurements before ordering. Any materials no longer required for the project to be stored and used on future projects.	1	2	2
Site Works	Disturbance to Flora and Fauna	Disturbance of plant and wildlife during project activities. Potential interaction with non-indigenous species, such as Japanese Knotweed. Potential disturbance to protected species, such as badgers & bats.	F	3	3	9	Identified primarily by client and survey carried out if an issue arises during project. Competent contractors used if removal required.	1	1	1
Site Works	Archaeological Disturbance	Disturbance or damage of items of historical interest caused by noise and air pollution and collision	L	4	3	12	Areas of archaeological or historical interest are identified prior to commencement of works. Areas are surrounded with barriers and in certain cases protected with plastic sheeting whilst works are carried out to the surrounding areas. Regular monitoring of air quality and noise are carried out to ensure that contaminants and vibration do not cause damage to the archaeology.	2	2	4
Site Office	Electricity Use	Increased air pollution from production adding to the long term effect of climate change	A	3	4	12	Use of modern energy efficient equipment, switch off lights or have lights on motion sensors. Switch off computers when not in use.	1	1	1
Site Office	Paper Use	Increased use of paper has direct effect on waste amounts and high energy consumption from printing. Use of non-sustainable resources and deforestation leads to global climate change.	AI	2	4	8	Paper use encouraged to be kept to a minimum. Paper use is unavoidable because of project plans, safety files etc.	2	2	4
Site Office	Water Use	Reduction of resource availability through increased usage.	C	2	4	8	Water use is minimal (limited to welfare requirements)	1	1	1
Site Office	General Waste	Increase in landfill sites due to increase in waste. Further takeover of land for additional landfills reduces availability for living/farming etc.	L	2	4	8	General waste is segregated for recycling and not sent to landfill where possible.	1	1	1
Site Office	Hazardous Waste	Ground and water contamination as a result of incorrect hazardous waste disposal.	CL	3	4	12	Hazardous waste is limited to WEEE and fluorescent tubes. Specialised licenced contractors used for removal and disposal.	1	1	1
Site Office	Purchasing of Equipment	Increased energy consumption and air pollution due to incorrect selection of type/size/age/efficiency of equipment and vehicles	A	2	4	8	Purchase new, energy efficient equipment when sourcing new items.	3	1	3
Site Office	Light Pollution	Light impact to local residents and wildlife	FH	2	4	8	Minimal impact due to business activities being carried out during daytime hours and not in residential areas	1	1	1
Site Office	Noise Pollution	Noise impact to local residents and wildlife	FH	2	4	8	Minimal impact due to business activities being carried out during daytime hours and not in residential areas	2	1	2
Site Office	Car Parking	Ground and water pollution caused by spillages and releases from poorly maintained vehicles. Restricted access for emergency services by parking in unauthorised areas.	CLH	3	4	12	All company vehicles subject to regular inspection. Designated parking areas are identified for considerate and safe parking.	2	2	4