

	Blakes Construction Ltd		
	POLLUTION PREVENTION METHOD STATEMENT : Ground works and River Bank Restoration using heavy plant		
Address: The Orchard Burgess Lane Penley LL130ND	Landline: 01978 710 145	Mobile: 07729 861746	Email: blake@blakesconstruction.co.uk

Project / Contract	Bridge House Halghton Mill Brook Bank restoration
Contractor	Blakes Construction Ltd
Site Address	Bridge House, Vicarage Lane, Penley, Wrexham LL130NF
Project Start Date	15.08.22
Expected Duration	4 weeks
Projected Completed Date	12.09.22

	Name	Title	Signature	Date
Document Author	Chris Schaefer	Mr		22.07.22

Emergency Contact Details			
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Pollution Prevention Information Sheet

Please read the entire sheet before beginning the procedure, if you have any questions please contact your manager or safety representative.

Potential environmental risks when working in or near Halghton Mill Brook include:

- Silt
- Cement and concrete
- Chemicals and solvents
- Gabion basket and River Bank debris
- Herbicides
- Invasive Non-Native Species
- Waste materials (including hazardous waste or special waste)

Understanding how activities could affect the environment and cause pollution.

The site and activities will only cause a risk to the environment or people if all three parts of a pollutant linkage present i.e. a source, a pathway and a receptor. Measures must be in place to prevent or minimise or mitigate the effects of any risks and thereby break the pollutant linkages.

By doing this, you can identify how to prevent or reduce the likelihood of pollution and reduce the impact of any risks that may occur. It is important that the links are understood including the local drainage network as pollution is often caused by mistaking a surface water drain for a foul/combined sewer.

• Silt

Good soil use and management is crucial to preventing silt pollution which is a major cause of environmental incidents. It can harm water quality, damage and kill aquatic life by smothering and suffocation and can cause flooding by blocking culverts and channels.

1. Exposed ground and stockpiles

Soil stripping and vegetation removal at the start of a project can increase the volume of contaminated surface water run-off. It can also reduce the area of vegetated land available for disposal of silty water.

all relevant pollution mitigation measures including:

- minimising the amount of time stripped ground and soil stockpiles are exposed
- only removing vegetation from the area that needs to be exposed in the near future
- seeding or covering stockpiles
- using geotextile silt fencing at the toe of the slope, to reduce the movement of silt; this should be installed before soil stripping has begun and vehicles start tracking over the site
- divert clean water away from the area of construction work in order to minimise the chance of contaminated water

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2. On-site working

The movement and maintenance of plant on site can generate silt and oil contaminated water, or introduce non-native species from other sites. Sources of silt (e.g. plant and wheel washing, site roads, river crossings) carry a high risk of causing pollution. To reduce the pollution risk the following relevant measures are to be in place:

- plant and wheel washing is carried out in a designated area of hard standing at least 10 metres from any watercourse or surface water drain.
- If run-off occurs it is to be collected in an impermeable sump and any settled solids are removed regularly and appropriately disposed of
- If there is any contaminated water it should be tankered off site for authorised disposal
- If silt build up occurs then brushing or scraping roads to reduce dust and mud deposits should take place, appropriately disposing of material collected
- As advised by NRW a small dam composed of straw bales to be installed across the river at the road crossing bridge and removed at the end of the works
- using existing permanent bridges or pipe crossings for crossing the river
- do not ford rivers
- Always work from the bank being reconstructed (following the steps to stabilise the bank as detailed in the River Bank reconstruction Method Statement), avoiding working in the river at all times. In Wales in-channel works during the spawning season (17 October to 15 May) are NOT permitted

3. Disposal of water from excavations, dewatering and pumping

In general water generated from these activities should be avoided at all times but may be minimised by:

- preventing water from entering excavations, by using cut-off ditches as required
- consider the impact on groundwater if you use well point dewatering or cut off walls
- using pump sumps in excavations if water is present
- discharging clean water onto a hard surface e.g. concrete slabs/gravel, to avoid causing impact from ground/bank erosion

Disposal of contaminated water

The river bank construction works are unlikely to generate contaminated water but should this occur it will be necessary to tanker the contaminated water off site for authorised disposal. The Duty of Care obligations must be complied with and Waste Transfer Notes for any waste leaving site must be obtained.

4. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

The River Bank reconstruction has been designed with NRW to incorporate Sustainable Drainage methods including the use of Geotextiles and planting of Willow and Alder trees combined indigenous water margin plants to minimise the risk of erosion or damage to wildlife habitat during future high water level events.

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• Concrete, Cement and Grout

Concrete, cement and grouts are very alkaline and corrosive and can cause serious pollution to water. During the River Bank construction works no concrete, cement or grout is to be used. Should old buried material be encountered this must be prevented from entering the watercourse and must be disposed of in compliance with local authority guidance.

• Oil and chemicals

- No more than 200L Diesel for heavy plant to be stored on site at any time
- Any refuelling must not take place near the river bank or near any drain but in the designated area by the middle entrance on hard standing.
- Any spills are to be avoided but if occur must be cleared straight away with the site spill kit and the residue disposed of in line with local authority guidance..
- No chemicals, sealants, paints or adhesives are to be used in the reconstruction of the riverbank works

• Pesticide use

Pesticides are used for controlling pests (these include: insecticides; molluscicides; and acaricides), weeds (herbicides) and diseases (fungicides). They are all required to have information on the product labels to explain how and where they can be used.

- No pesticides are to be used in the Riverbank reconstruction works at any time

• Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS)

An invasive non-native species is any non-native animal or plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live. Initial inspection shows no invasive species to be present. Common examples include:

- Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Giant Hogweed, Asian Clam, and Floating Pennywort

Should any INNS be discovered take the necessary steps to eliminate the risk of transferring water and soil potentially containing plant or animal diseases, or invasive non-native species, to or from the development site. If plant material is removed from site, it can only be transported by registered waste carriers and disposed of at appropriately authorised waste sites.

• Waste management

Legal waste storage and disposal are essential for effective pollution prevention. Under the Duty of Care legislation. There is a legal duty to make sure any waste you produce does not escape from your control. Waste must be transferred to an authorised, registered or exempt waste carrier or waste manager. It must be accompanied by a full description of the waste and a Waste Transfer Note and be disposed of lawfully. You should check on the proposed destination and ensure the site is authorised to receive the waste.

Some types of waste, called 'hazardous wastes', such as oily wastes, acids, solvents and solvent-based products are very harmful to human health or to the environment. It is not anticipated that the riverbank reconstruction works will generate any hazardous waste but should it be found:

- you must store, handle and dispose of these differently to non-hazardous wastes
- you must not mix different types of hazardous or special wastes together
- if you mix hazardous or special wastes with non-hazardous wastes then you must consider everything as hazardous or special waste

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- the movement of hazardous wastes must be accompanied by a consignment note. Everyone involved in the transfer of the waste, including your environmental regulator, must keep copies of the consignment notes for proof of legal disposal.
- Store waste in designated areas, isolated completely from surface water drains, outside the floodplain and areas which discharge directly to the water environment

• Conclusion

Considering the proposed measures that will be implemented during construction and operation, there is minimal risk of any pollution occurring during the riverbank reconstruction.

• Incident response

You should immediately report any environmental incidents by calling the Incident Hotline on:
0300 065 3000

Sign Off Sheet

I have read and understood the contents of this Method Statement. Anything I did not understand has been explained to me to my satisfaction. I agree to follow the Method Statement and understand that any instructions are provided for my safety and the safety of others.

Print Name	Signed	Date

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