MWH TREATMENT
an RSK company

Visual Standards

2026

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to MWH Treatment's Visual Standards.

The purpose of this document is to provide you with a visual representation of The MWH Treatment Way, to achieve our vision to deliver work safely and sustainably.

For a full list of procedures, guidance and forms please see The MWH Treatment Way on Connect (internal staff), or mSHEQ for sub-contractors.

Our Vision

To deliver work safely and sustainably, while making a positive difference to our people, the environment, our clients and the communities we serve and live in.

LIFE-SAVING COMMITMENTS

MWH Treatment is committed to improving the health, safety and wellbeing of everyone in all aspects of our work.

Our Life-Saving Commitments have been created from this to strengthen the SHEQ culture within our business, and include:

Safe working environment

Follow all identified controls in the approved Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS). Use your STOP work authority if in doubt/unsure.

Slips, trips and falls

Use the site's clear, marked egress and access routes, and report any misuse. Practice good housekeeping to reduce trip hazards.

High-hazard services

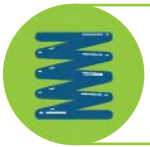
Only work around high-hazard services if unavoidable. Follow all RAMS and permits' controls and stop work if the task changes.

Plant stability and safety

Be trained and competent, and only use fit-for-purpose plant that is in good condition and safe.

People-plant interface

Plant and equipment must be segregated with safety zones. Obey all safety zones and only approach plant if it is safe to do so.



Stored energy

Treat stored energy with great caution, and follow all RAMS and permits. Stop work if anything changes.

Health and wellbeing

Look out for each other and make sure everyone feels valued and respected. Know where to get help and support when needed.

Supporting the Life-Saving Commitments are our Life-Saving Essentials checklists, that provide activity-related controls related to Person, Planning, Workplace and Equipment/Tools.

OUR CULTURE

We want to create a culture of care and mutual concern to ensure all go home safe and well.

Workers are to attend an Injury Free Environment (IFE) orientation within three months of starting work on-site.

The principles of IFE are to:

- Look out for each other

- Speak up when necessary

- All have the power to STOP WORK

- Respect everyone and welcome differing points of view

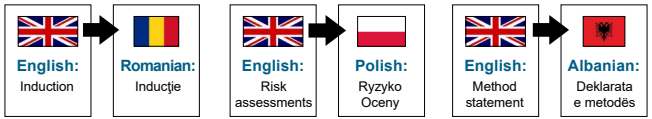
LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

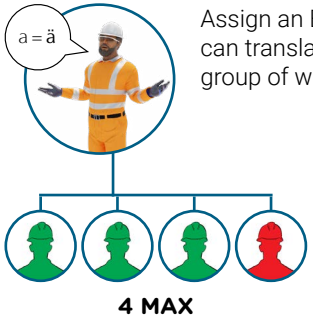
Language

Workers whose first language is not English must be able to demonstrate they have a basic understanding of both written and spoken English.

If a worker does not have this basic understanding, their employer must:

Translate the induction, risk assessment, method statement and briefings for them, and provide signs and posters in other languages, where appropriate.





Assign an English-speaking worker who can translate and communicate with a group of workers (max 4 in a group).

Increased level of supervision.

Communication

All employees and subcontractors are expected to participate in and support MWH Treatment's regular communication events on all projects.

This includes, but is not limited to:

- Induction
- Start-of-Shift Briefing
- RAMS briefings
- Toolbox talks
- Safety standdowns
- SHEQ alert briefings

MODERN SLAVERY

Modern slavery is the illegal exploitation of people (of any nationality, gender or age) for personal or commercial gains.

Victims of modern slavery are forced to:

- Work with little or no pay

- Have wage deductions

- Work in poor conditions

- Live in poor conditions

- Excessive working hours

They may also be subject to violence and emotional abuse, and are usually under the control of 'gang-masters'.

Construction is one of the UK's high-risk areas for modern slavery, which can occur anywhere in our operations, whether through direct employment or through the employees of our subcontractors and suppliers.

DON'T

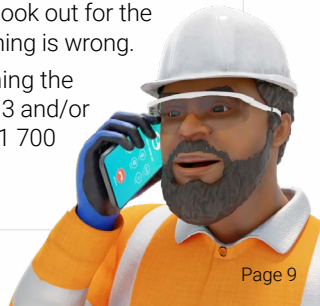
Do not attempt to act on your suspicions by confronting a trafficker or a potential victim. (This can put you, and possibly the victim the in danger).

Employees must not take any other action or carry out investigation without the approval of the Business Leadership Group.

DO

Display our Modern Slavery Posters in languages relevant to the staff on site. Deliver toolbox talks on modern slavery and how to spot the signs. Be vigilant - look out for the warning signs that may indicate something is wrong.

Speak up about your concerns by phoning the MWH Treatment helpline: 0844 892 4413 and/or the Modern Slavery Helpline: 0800 0121 700 (24 hours). Contact the police if the individual is in immediate danger.



How to spot the typical signs of modern slavery

Appearance:

- Show signs of physical or psychological abuse
- Look malnourished
- Are unclean/have poor hygiene

Isolation:

- Appear to have restricted freedom of movement
- Are rarely allowed to travel alone/ interact with others
- Seem under control/influence of others
- Appear withdrawn

Mannerism:

- Seem reluctant to seek help
- Avoid eye contact
- Appear frightened or hesitant to talk

Possessions:

- Have no access to documentation to prove that they're legally entitled to work in the UK
- Have few or no personal possessions
- Often wear the same clothes
- Wear clothing that is not suitable for their work

Employment:

- Had to pay fees to obtain work
- Are listed as living at the same address as many other people
- Are employed through agencies that charge suspiciously low rates compared to the industry standard
- Do not have written employment contracts

Time:

- Are dropped off/collected for work regularly, either very early or late at night
- Work excessive hours
- Are collected by the same person regularly

INDUCTIONS

All site personnel and visitors must have a site-specific induction before starting work.

Delivery drivers must have a driver's induction.

Visitors must be escorted around site at all times.

During induction, the inductee must:

- Sign to confirm their attendance and understanding of the content
- Complete a fitness-for-work form (full inductions only)
- Provide their competency cards

SAFE SYSTEMS OF WORK

RAMS must be prepared taking into account **site conditions**, the **competency** of the workforce and any **potential conflicts** with adjacent activities, e.g. weather conditions, the position of adjacent activities, etc.

Subcontractors must provide a system of SSOW for review and approval on MWH Treatment's Intuety system at least **10 working days** before any works start (delays will be at the subcontractor's cost).

All work undertaken must be controlled under a project-specific SSOW, including:

SETTING TO WORK

Ensure you have the right information. Ask yourself:

- Are you fit and well?
- Are you competent and appointed for your role?
- Do you have the correct equipment and tools?
- Do you understand your SSOW?
- Have you attended the start-of-shift briefing?
- Do you have the correct PPE for your task?

TASK BRIEFINGS

All supervisors must provide regular briefings to their teams:

- At the beginning of every shift – **start-of-shift briefings**
- For all activities covered by risk assessment method statements – **RAMS**
- Prior to any activity – **POWRA completed to identify and control any changes**

- For new activities covered by risk assessment method statements (RAMS)
- If there's a change in the work process or environment cease work, reassess and rebrief
- At the end of every shift – **end-of-shift debrief**

Supervisors performing the briefings must record them and provide records on request.

PERMITS

Where a permit to work is required, no one must carry out the activity until:

- They have received, read and understood the permit
- The permit is signed by the authoriser
- All of the control measures listed on the permit are in place

Only **designated** MWH Treatment personnel are permitted to **approve permits**.

Permits to Work should only be operated by persons assessed as **competent**.

All Permits to Work must be accompanied by an **appropriate RAMS**.

PERMIT ISSUER
Ensure that the permit contains sufficient detail and information to enable works to be carried out safely.

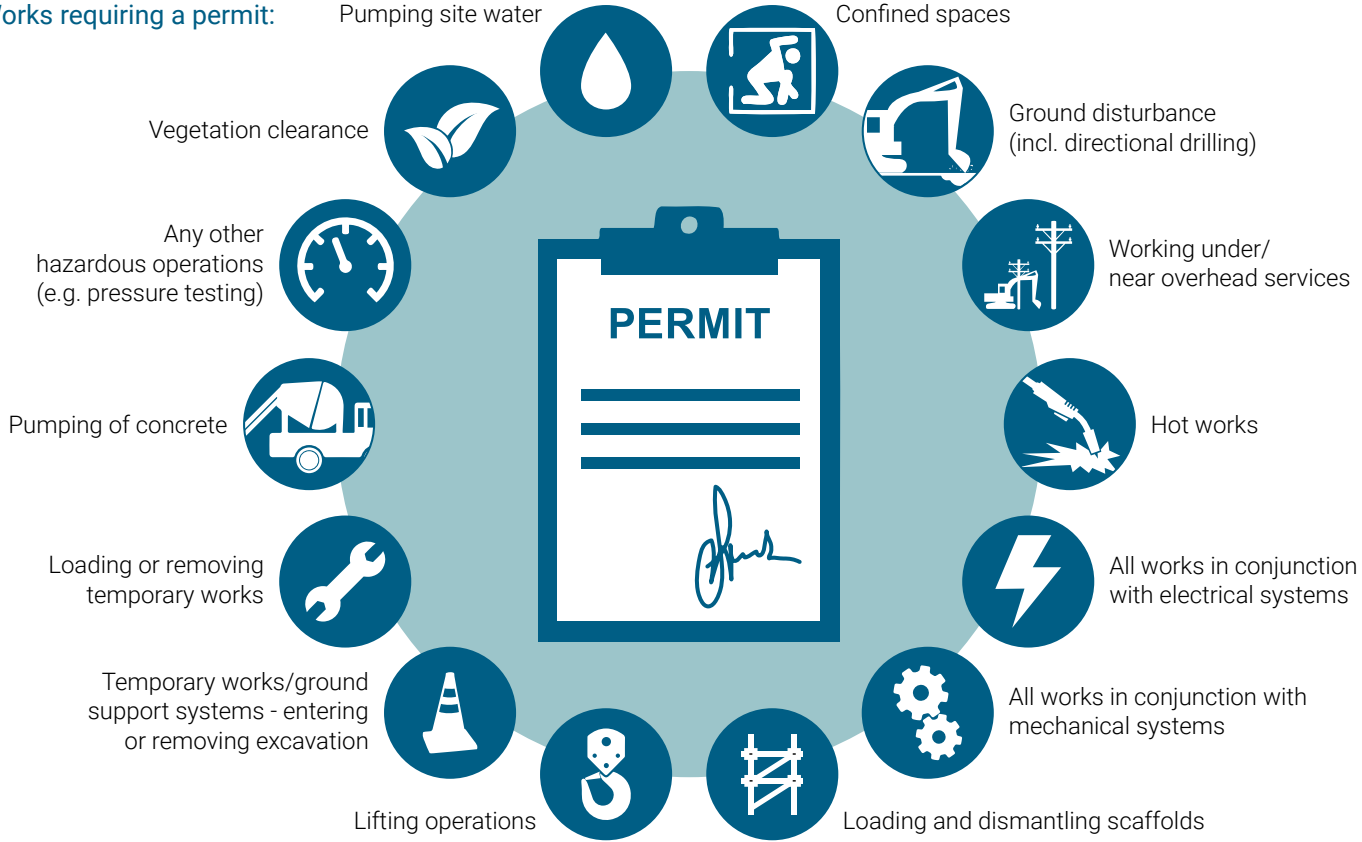
PERMIT AUTHORISER
Provides additional review and signs off the permit before being issued.

PERMIT ACCEPTER
Signs the permit and ensures that the works are undertaken in accordance with the permit.

A permit to work should identify:

- The permitted work activity and location
- Date and time
- Control measures such as isolations, barriers and signage
- Reference other safety documents such as RAMS
- Have signatures for ISSUE, RECEIPT, CLEARANCE/CANCELLATION
- Where the supervisor for an activity requiring a permit to work changes or the permit issuer leaves site, the original permit shall be cleared/cancelled, and a new permit shall be issued to the new supervisor

Works requiring a permit:



SUPERVISION

The ratio of non-working supervisors to operatives is to be risk assessed and agreed on before work begins. **Subcontractors must** supervise their own operatives.

Supervisors must:

Ensure all activities are planned, monitored and managed

Assign competent personnel to the task

Ensure a point-of-work risk assessment is completed

Raise any SHEQ issues to MWH Treatment site management

Workers must be fully aware of the risks and control measures for their tasks. Raise any SHEQ concerns with the supervisor.

MWH Treatment will:

- Ensure works are supervised
- Complete start-of-shift briefings
- Ensure Point-of-Work Risk Assessments are completed
- Promptly address any SHEQ issues raised

SHEQ REPORTING

Report all SHEQ incidents and near misses to help us improveconditions and everyone's safety on site. Subcontractors are expected to play an active role in supporting this process.

Any SHEQ observations, good practice or improvement ideas should be submitted as an Improve It! on MWH Treatment's ActivSHEQ system (or communicated to site management).

If an incident happens:

Stop work

Make the area safe

Inform your supervisor/site manager immediately

PROHIBITED ITEMS AND ACTIVITIES

The following items and activities are prohibited on all MWH Treatment projects. **Everyone is required to comply with these rules**. A breach of these rules will trigger our **Just & Fair Consequences Process** and personnel may be asked to leave the site.

Metal nozzles on vacuum excavation machines.

Gin wheels without an automatic brake.

Truck-mounted forklifts and other small forklifts used by delivery companies.

Lone working on mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPs).

Non-hydraulic crawler cranes.

Slingers/signallers or supervisors acting as crane operators (except in the case of lorry loader lifting).

Mobile cranes extracting sheet piles.

Reversing of excavator buckets or use of toothed buckets.

Forks lifted to or suspended from 360º/180º excavators.

Underslung loads from wheeled plant whilst in motion.

Semi-automatic and first generation fully automatic hitches.

Lifting with excavators without removing the bucket.

Reuse of FIBCs (flexible intermediate bulk containers) (1 tonne bags).

Excavators, telehandlers, lorry loaders and lift trucks to lift personnel.

1 tonne dumper trucks.

Fuels stored in plastic containers.

Prohibited items and activities cont.

Jubilee clips for connecting flexible gas supply hoses.

Tri-blade brush cutters and strimmers, and chain-link blades on brush cutters.

Pickaxes, including insulated types, to break ground.

Aluminium ladders or stepladders in live electrical areas and excavations.

Deliberate burning of materials.

Rigger boots.

Wearing of shorts, skirts or cut-offs on site.

Use of metal sling hooks or chains when handling pipe coils.

Netlon-type fencing or barrier tape as edge protection or barrier for restricted areas.

Non-bunded fuel drums.

Manually retractable (fixed) bladed knives.

Plug adaptors on CAT equipment.

Halogen lamps.

No smoking or vaping unless in a dedicated area.

Powered hand tools without vibration reducing isolation measures.

Pipe coil stacks exceeding 2m in height.

Radiant space heaters, heaters without thermal overload and tubular heaters not fitted with a wire cage.

Only grinders with kickback protection are to be used and only after a risk assessment that considers other lower risk methods in preference.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

There is zero tolerance of drugs and alcohol within the workplace.

Personnel must not come to work if they are under the influence of drugs or alcohol. If a member of the workforce is taking prescribed medication they should declare this during induction as it may be necessary to adjust work patterns or tasks.

When may you get tested?

- Pre-employment (induction)
- Random
  – pre-scheduled or unannounced
- With cause
  – after a significant incident, or if a worker is behaving in a manner that raises suspicions that they may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or both

Staff who produce a non-negative result will be stood down from work.

Help is available to those experiencing issues with drugs or alcohol, for MWH Treatment staff and families our EAP Health Assured can be contacted 24/7 on 0800 028 0199.

If you suspect a worker may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol, please inform site management or **MWH Treatment's anonymous helpline: 0844 892 4413**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE worn by MWH Treatment employees must be MWH Treatment-branded, or in line with specific client requirements. Subcontractors may use their own branded PPE.

Subcontractors and visitors must follow these PPE requirements.

1 Head protection/hard hat:

Black Hard Hat	Frontline Supervisor
Orange Hard Hat	Slinger / Signaller
Red Hard Hat	Traffic Marshall
White Hard Hat	Worker
Blue Hard Hat	Visitor

- Must meet EN397 standard
- Have an attached ICE tag
- **Hoodies and beanie hats are NOT PERMITTED underneath hard hats**
- From 1 June 2026 it's desirable that all hard hats are fitted with chinstraps. This is mandatory from 1 January 2027

2 Eye protection/safety glasses:

- Must meet EN166 standard
- Mandatory at all times, except within vehicle cabs
- Risk assessment may require higher levels of eye protection

3 High-visibility workwear/long-sleeved top and full-length trousers:

- Must meet EN20471 (Class 3) standard
- Orange with reflective strips
- Anybody breaking ground or working around live services must wear full flame and arc-resistant clothing
- **Short-sleeved t-shirts, vests and shorts are NOT PERMITTED**

4 Gloves:

- Must meet EN21420 standard
- Risk assessment may require higher level of hand protection

5 Safety footwear/boots:

- Must meet EN20345 standard
- Must have toe protection, S3 mid-sole protection and ankle support
- Wellington boots are only permitted when risk assessed and for short-duration tasks
- **Rigger boots do not meet the requirements for ankle protection and are NOT PERMITTED**
- Work in electrical environments will require additional specification of footwear

Task-Specific PPE:

Additional PPE, as per a task-specific risk/COSHH assessment may be required.

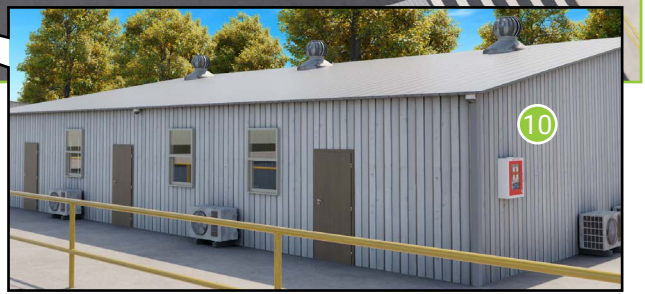
Note:
Training will be given to all persons issued with PPE. If you are unsure about how to use any PPE, contact site management.

WELFARE FACILITIES

MWH Treatment will provide suitable and sufficient welfare facilities which will:

1. Be cleaned daily and kept tidy
2. Be well lit
3. Have hot and cold running water and a supply of clean drinking water
4. Have facilities for heating food, keeping food cool, resting and eating
5. Provide a Protect, Cleanse and Restore site safety board dispense system, including hypo-allergenic, sunscreen

6. Be segregated from the site working and storage areas
7. Have facilities for drying wet clothing
8. Have lockers to keep clothing and personal effects secure
9. Have shower facilities and washing machines, when working conditions deem it necessary
10. First aid equipment, including AED



SITE NET ZERO CARBON REQUIREMENTS

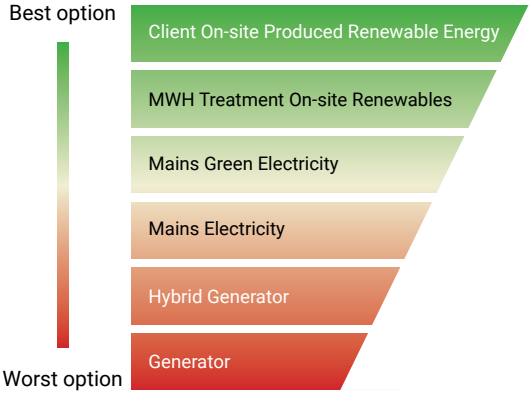
MWH Treatment's target is to be operational Net Zero Carbon by 2030. To achieve this, we need to significantly reduce our direct fuel use.

Complete the Site Carbon Smart Checklist.

Fuel used on site is the biggest source of our carbon emissions (greenhouse gas emissions), which contribute to climate change.

To power our site accommodation and compounds, following the Energy Supply Hierarchy:

- **Best option:** renewable energy, such as solar or wind, to power our construction sites
- If this is not possible, consider mains electricity, with hybrid generators as our minimum requirement



Establish electricity and water metering/monitoring for the site accommodation and report on monthly usage. Install electric vehicle charging points when following the energy supply hierarchy.

Use HVO fuels, from ISCC-certified sources only, as approximately 90% less carbon emissions than diesel.

Consider collecting rainwater from cabin roofs using water butts, for reuse.

SIGNAGE

Site noticeboards

MWH Treatment has both standard and digital noticeboard displays (QR Codes) on all our sites.

Scan this QR code to access the MWH Treatment digital noticeboard.

MWH Treatment site management will make sure that all documentation is visible, clear and reviewed regularly. Information stations are placed around site to increase visibility. Familiarise yourselves with these key documents.

Site noticeboards will:

Be close to work areas

Display live permits for the work area

Display emergency contact information and work area hazards

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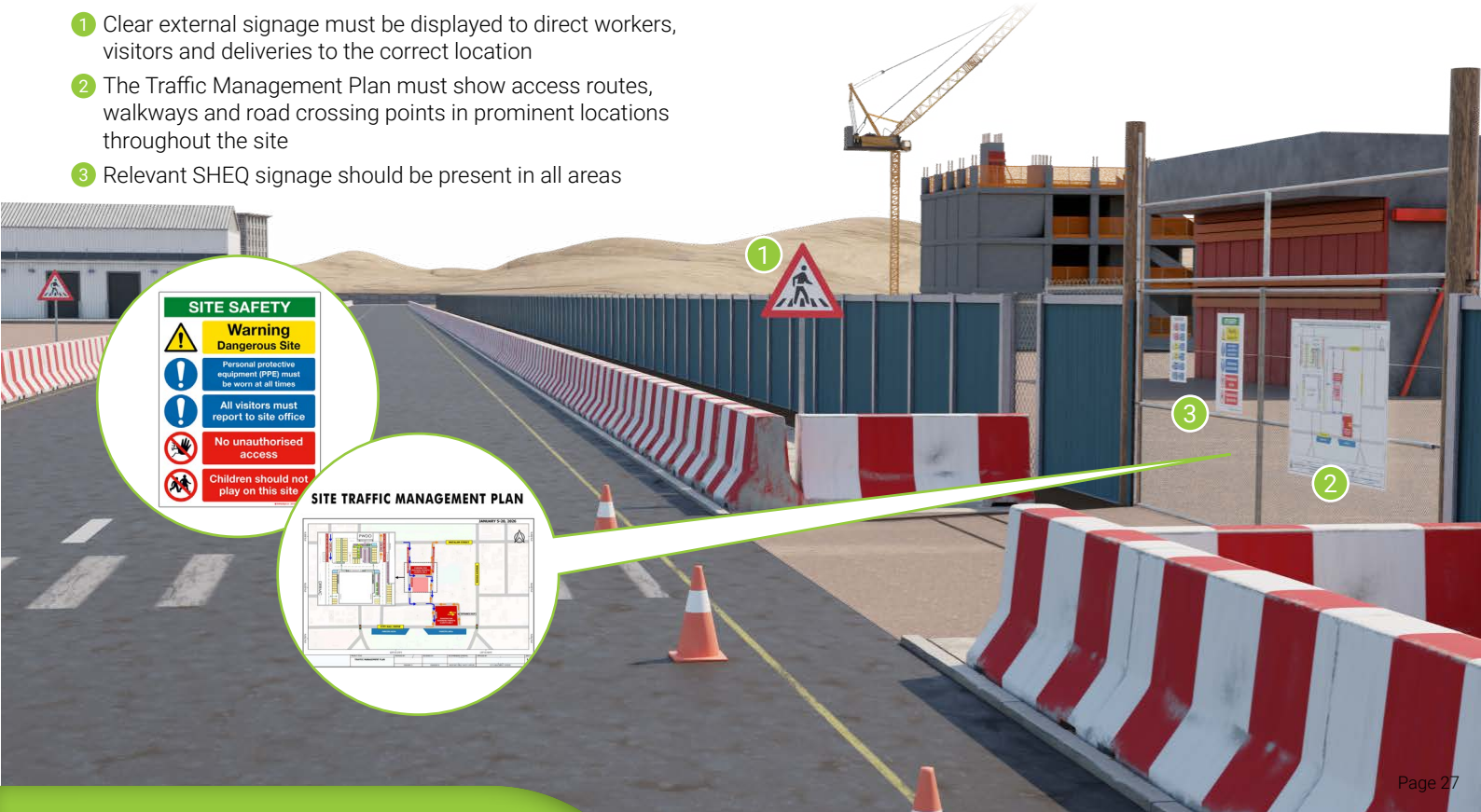
Site Signage

1. Clear external signage must be displayed to direct workers, visitors and deliveries to the correct location
2. The Traffic Management Plan must show access routes, walkways and road crossing points in prominent locations throughout the site
3. Relevant SHEQ signage should be present in all areas



ACCESS AND EGRESS

Site management shall ensure:

1. Clear access routes are provided to all work areas
2. Walkways are segregated from plant and traffic movements
3. Pedestrian walkways that cross vehicle access routes are clearly identified by signage and a suitable walk-through
4. Walkways are:
   - Firm and level
   - Free from trip hazards
   - Clearly identified
   - Well lit

All personnel will:

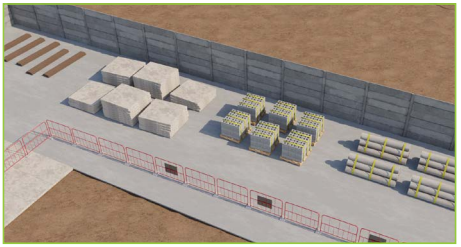
Follow footpaths and designated walkways

Maintain their own work areas

Store tools and materials in an orderly manner when not in use

Keep work areas clean, tidy and free from trip hazards and other obstructions.

MATERIAL STORAGE



All materials and goods stored on site must be in a designated, secure location that minimises the chance of damage, deterioration or contamination.

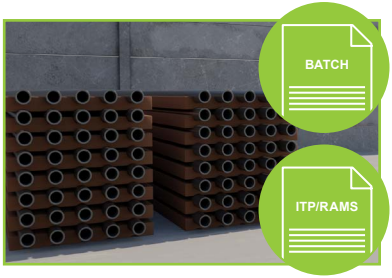
Consider means to assist with off-loading and moving received goods.

Where possible, set up storage areas near work areas to minimise movement.

When moving pipes and pre-cast concrete on-site, select correct plant and equipment for the task based on load, environment and ground conditions.

Stored materials shall:

- Where possible, be stored on pallets, racks or specialised storage systems
- Be segregated to prevent contamination or damage from plant and vehicle movement
- Be kept separate from contaminated and 'dirty' goods (used pipes/fittings/pumps, etc.)
- Maintain batch identity and allow easy movement of goods (consider vertical storage e.g. shelving for sites where space is limited)
- Be stored in line with the manufacturer's storage instructions or as per ITP/RAMS

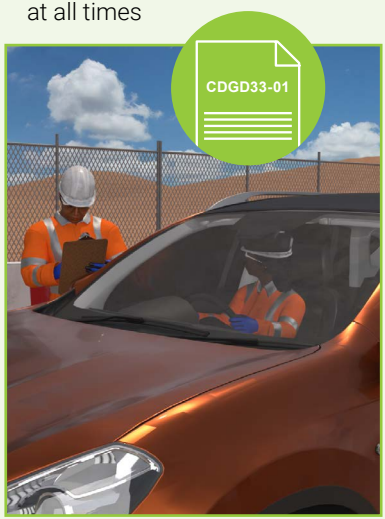


Additional requirements for Clean Water sites

- All pipes and fittings must be wrapped or have "blue shower caps" on to prevent vermin/debris from entering
- Fittings and pipework should be stored off the floor out of any standing water

SITE SECURITY

- All sites must have adequate physical security measures and controls in place to prevent access to the site by unauthorised persons
- All site access gates, welfare and assets, must be secured to prevent unauthorised access at all times



Where required, after-hours procedures must be in place for perimeter protection. Consider CCTV and full-time, SIA-approved security monitoring for high-risk sites.

Ensure fuel and high-value items are secured out of hours.

Report any signs of damage, break-in or suspicious activity to site management.

Do not share access codes or keys without permission from MWH Treatment and the client. Store keys in the designated key safe.

FIRE PREVENTION

Each site must have suitable emergency procedures, including fire arrangement notices at fire exit points and on notice boards.

These must:

- Be communicated to all site personnel
- Ensure muster points and fire exits are clearly identifiable
- Include provision of fire extinguishers and control measures
- Display names and contact details of site Fire Wardens/ Incident Controllers

In the event of a fire or other emergency, have systems in place to detect and raise the alarm.

Conduct fire drills within the first six weeks of beginning a project, and every six months thereafter, or after a significant change.

All enclosed site-operated and 'ride-on' vehicles must carry an appropriate fire extinguisher.

All hot works permits must be approved by the authorised person.

Store all flammable gas tanks/ containers outside, in a locked cage.

FIRST AID ARRANGEMENTS AND RESCUE PLANNING

First aid

- All first aiders must hold full First Aid at Work (FAW) competency. Additional training may be needed for first aiders to deal with injuries resulting from specified hazards
- All sites will have a defibrillator and train personnel on how to use it
- Sites must maintain first aid provisions and equipment and communicate their location
- Names and contact details of site first-aiders and MHFA will be displayed
- Subcontractors must provide a suitable number of first aiders, mental health first aiders and supplies to their workforce

Complete risk assessment to determine number of first aiders required.

All first aiders must be trained and competent.

Rescue plans

Suitable rescue plans are required when working in locations where emergency rescue may be necessary, for example, confined spaces or working at height.

All personnel nominated in rescue plans must be trained and competent.

Rescue equipment must be regularly inspected and maintained.

Rescue drills must be carried out prior to work starting.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE AND CRITICAL MEDICALS

MWH Treatment will create a work environment that protects health and promotes wellbeing. People should not be negatively impacted by the health risks of the work they perform, but rather their health and wellbeing should be positively impacted by personal medical assessments and campaigns.

Health surveillance

A routine of ongoing health assessments is required by law for those exposed to specific health risks at work, such as:

Dust | Noise | Vibrating tools or equipment | Chemicals

Occupational Health Medicals

Individuals with pre-existing health conditions or who are exposed to health risks must be managed including:

- Having required medicals, including reassessment undertaken by a competent occupational health provider
- Their employer maintaining fitness-to-work records including:
  - dermatitis checks
  - colour vision checks (where applicable to trade)
  - eyesight tests
  - lung function checks
  - audiometry checks
  - Hand Arm Vibration (HAV) exposure checks

Safety-critical worker medicals

All safety critical workers must have a health assessment:

- Before they start work
- Regularly, as required by age/health status
- If their health changes including after an injury, surgery, etc.

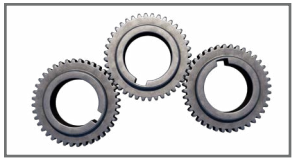
Workers must have a fitness-to-work certificate, from a Safe Effective Quality Occupational Health Service (SEQOHS) accredited occupational health provider, and must provide it at induction.

The following are classified as safety-critical workers:

Plant operators (including MEWP operators, classification 1B & 3B), vehicle marshals and piling rig attendants

Crane supervision, crane coordinator, crane operator, slinger and signaller

Low Voltage (LV) and High voltage (HV) Appointed persons



Mechanical Appointed persons

Demolition workers (work at height or in restricted locations)

Workers in confined spaces, such as tunnellers

Scaffolders, steel/ cladding erectors, and workers erecting and dismantling cranes

Workers using Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or working in compressed air

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Noise

- Plan work to eliminate or reduce noise as much as possible
- Implement control measures such as noise barriers, and hearing protection zones. PPE is the last resort

- Complete loud/noisy activities within agreed working hours, to avoid nuisance to neighbours and nearby residents

- Assess and record the sound level of applicable operations and ensure calibrated sound meters to monitor noise levels are available

- Operators using noisy equipment and any workers working near noisy equipment must wear hearing protection, as indicated by signage

Vibration

- Ensure you are using a hand-arm vibration exposure calculator to calculate and record your exposure to keep below the relevant action level
- Plan work to eliminate or reduce Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) as much as possible
- Workers must be trained on how to use equipment properly to reduce unnecessary or avoidable vibration
- Full health surveillance will be required for those exceeding the relevant action level

DUST AND FACE-FIT TESTING

Dust management

Use on-tool extraction (OTE), that is Class medium (M) or high (H), or suppression equipment when it is not possible to design out dust creation.

Consider the following:

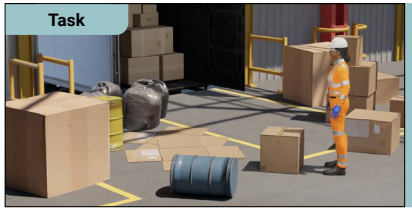
- Off-site cutting or manufacturing
- Prioritise the use of dust extraction/exhaust systems when cutting
- Ensure on-tool extraction or water suppression is available, where needed
- Use wet cutting tools and damping down methods
- Methods to be in place to dampen down haul roads, footpaths, stockpiles, etc., where necessary

Face-fit testing

- All those required to wear RPE must be face-fit tested
- FFP3 shall be provided as a minimum
- The face-fit test must be relevant to the RPE being worn
- Quantitative and qualitative face-fit testing must be provided by the employer and this shall be assessed according to health and safety requirements and risk assessments to ensure legal compliance
- Workers must provide a certificate of fit testing as evidence during induction
- Workers must be clean shaven and carry out daily fit checks and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment

MANUAL HANDLING

For manual handling tasks, perform TILE (task, individual, load, environment):



Assess the way the task is organised.

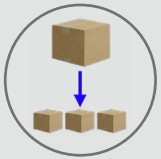
Assess your level of training, size and strength, and capability to perform the task.

Assess the dimensions and stability of the load, and if it is of acceptable weight, as per the HS plan.

Assess any space restrictions, obstacles, slippery floors, different gradients, such as slopes or stairs, poor lighting, and check for a clear route.

Before manual handling consider the following:

- Can the manual lift be avoided by using alternative methods (mechanical)
- Set up your workspace to minimise lifting, bending and twisting
- Assess the risks from manual handling that cannot be avoided
- Workers must be trained in safe manual handling techniques (including office staff)
- Maintain a safe working environment by removing trip hazards, obstacles and keeping the area tidy
- Avoid repetitive handling



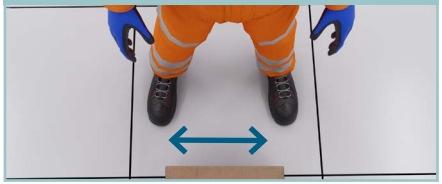
If it is heavy, see if the load can be broken down into small loads or ask for assistance.

Provide handling aids where practical.

When performing manual handling tasks, do the following:

1. Stand close to the object

2. Keep your feet shoulder-width apart



3. Bend at your knees (not your back)

4. Lift using your legs and keep your back straight

6. Place the object down by bending at the knees and keeping your back straight

5. Carry the load close to your body and walk straight while carrying the load

7. Place loads onto dunnage to avoid pinch points

WORKING WITH ASBESTOS OR LEAD

Asbestos

- MWH Treatment will advise the supply chain if asbestos is present in a project
- Always presume asbestos will be present, especially if the task involves drilling or breaking through surfaces where asbestos is suspected
- Ensure that, where asbestos is present, no works are undertaken until a full survey has been completed and the asbestos register is updated
- Ensure survey evidence is available and reviewed
- Check if there's any evidence of degraded materials
- Ensure suitable disposal arrangements are in place
- Ensure suitable handling and disposal of waste (likely to be deemed hazardous/ special waste)

All known asbestos working shall be undertaken by suitably trained, competent and supervised individuals with all necessary controls in place.

Only specialist contractors, approved and licensed by the HSE, may work with asbestos.

Ensure workers use close-fitting RPE that has been fit-tested.

If asbestos is discovered once work has begun, a robust incident procedure is in place. As a minimum requirement, the following will apply:

Stop all activity in the area which is liable to disturb the materials

Remove clothing and decontaminate, if contaminated

Vacate the area

Isolate if possible, barrier, close doors, etc. to ensure no unauthorised access

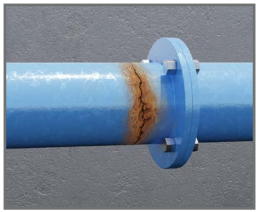
Contact your manager, and health and safety manager or site contact for advice on further action to take, including safe disposal (as hazardous/special waste).

Lead

Assess to evaluate the risk of exposing operatives to working with lead. Exposure can be categorised as:

- **Inhaled** - to breathe in lead dust, fumes or vapour
- **Ingested** - to swallow lead for example if you eat, drink, or smoke without washing your hands
- **Absorbed** through skin

Some common places that lead could be found on our sites include:



- Old water pipes

- Demolition works

- Excavated spoil or waste

Implement control measures, such as:

- Selecting work methods to minimise exposure
- Medical surveillance
- Waste Management
- Hygiene
- PPE
- Training

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH (COSHH)

Exposure to hazardous substances can have a severe impact on your health. The COSHH Regulations state that both employee and employer must ensure that sufficient controls are assessed and put in place to prevent unsafe working conditions.

Refer to the COSHH assessment prior to use to determine the possible ill health effects and risk controls required.

A COSHH assessment should be completed and communicated prior to use of a hazardous substance.

When handling hazardous substances or spills, ensure you wear the PPE detailed in the COSHH assessment.

Carry out regular (minimum weekly) inspections of material storage areas for signs of damage.

Before using or purchasing substances, review if a safer alternative can be used (e.g. water based rather than solvent based point).

Minimise exposure through suitable control measures (e.g. ventilation, working methods).

Store items securely in an approved COSHH cabinet (secure, ventilated, steel).

COSHH substances must be labelled and stored in their original containers.

Prepare and communicate an emergency plan to deal with incidents involving flammable liquids/dangerous substances.

Avoid stockpiling substances on site.

Oil, fuel and chemical containers must be stored on an impermeable base and bunded with 110% capacity.

Store LPG away from highly flammable liquids/ substances, oxidisers and oxygen tanks.

LPG must be stored in a fireproof compound or cage that prevents the accumulation of vapour in the event of a leak.

LPG must be stored in designated areas and be clear of dry vegetation and combustible materials for a minimum of 4,5m.

Ensure suitable spill equipment (for chemicals and oils) is available on site.

Dispose of hazardous (special) waste, including the empty containers, separately from all other wastes. Follow the COSHH assessment.

BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS AND SHARPS

When there is a risk of bio-hazards or sharps being present, a risk assessment should be undertaken to ensure suitable and sufficient PPE for example disposable overalls, wellies, gloves, face shield, etc. when working with sewage.

Remove PPE before entering the canteen and store appropriately (no gloves in hat).

Wash your hands before eating, smoking or vaping.

Cover cuts with waterproof plasters.

Do not touch any needles found during work.
Segregate the area and inform a supervisor.

Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)

When working with wastewater, there is a risk of contracting a serious infection known as Leptospirosis. Bacteria can enter your body through cuts and abrasions or the lining of the mouth, throat or eyes.

Prevention

- Ensure cuts and abrasions are protected
- Avoid rubbing your eyes, nose, mouth, or face with your hands
- Wear protective clothing and wash contaminated PPE regularly
- Wash hands thoroughly before eating, smoking, vaping or drinking
- Avoid any contact with rats
- Dispose of food waste correctly

Symptoms

Flu-like illness with a persistent and severe headache which can lead to vomiting and muscle pain and, ultimately, to jaundice, meningitis or kidney failure. In rare cases, this disease can be fatal.

If you are diagnosed with Leptospirosis you must inform your manager immediately and ensure you do not attend any clean water sites until authorised to do so.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Types of electrical equipment:

				
Type of equipment	110v	230v	Fixed RCD's	Equipment in site offices
User checks	Weekly, recorded	Daily/every shift	Daily/every shift	Monthly
Formal visual inspection	Monthly	Weekly	Weekly	Monthly
Combined inspection and test	Before first use, then every 3 months	Before first use, then once a month	Before first use, then every 3 months (portable RCDs, once a month)	Before first use, then yearly

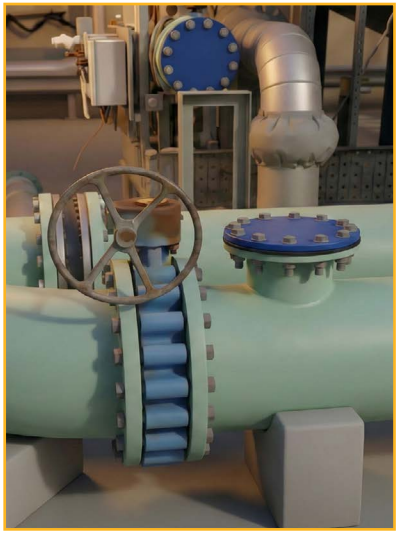
Hold PAT testing records in the site files.

Working on electrical systems

Only electrical authorised or appointed personnel are permitted to carry out electrical safety isolations.

The most common electrical safety document is the permit to work when we need to work safely on isolated plant, and Sanctions to Test when we need to safely carry out testing of electrical equipment.

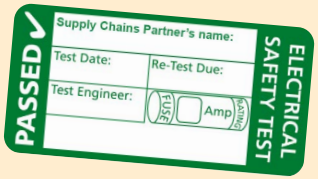
Electrical isolations are required:



- To enable electrical works to be carried out on equipment that could become live
- As part of a broader safe system of work in conjunction with process isolations
- To make safe a piece of mechanical equipment for maintenance, such as a rotating scraper bridge or overhead crane
- To disable a piece of process plant that has been taken out of service for process reasons

All electrical portable appliances must be:

- Portable Appliance Tested (PAT)
- Recorded on a register
- Labelled with:
  - Sub-contractor's name
  - Plant Hire Company name
  - Next test due date



Multiway plug and socket adaptors must be fused and surge-protected.

Only use 240v chargers if they are approved by a site manager and in designated and agreed locations.

When charging lithium-ion batteries, there is a risk of fire from overheating and electrical faults.

To avoid this risk:

- Only certified batteries and chargers may be used
- Locate charging stations away from flammable materials
- Visually inspect batteries for damage before use
- Tools, batteries and charge points require in-date PAT certificate
- Install thermal cutoffs and smoke detectors in charging areas
- Fire extinguishers (Class D or CO_2) must be available in battery areas

ISOLATIONS (INCLUDING ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL)

Site management/supervision shall:

Ensure mandatory double isolations are in place

Ensure warning signage is in place

Check that the required isolations are in place and sufficient before starting works

Prepare and brief a specific SSOW for all isolations and ensure appropriate works authorisation is issued by the client

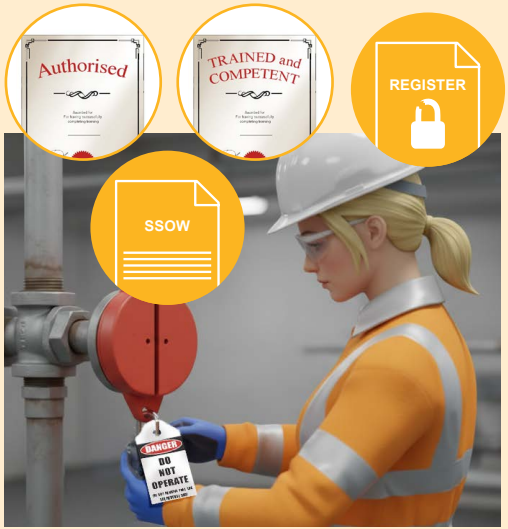
Record all planned mechanical isolation in the temporary works schedule

Have a lock-out, tag-out plan for mechanical and process isolations

After isolating a system, exhaust any potential stored energy or take measures to prevent release

Operatives shall:

- Only carry out isolation work if you have the required authorisations in place and are competent
- Record the use of defect locks on the defect lock register
- Follow SSOW and related isolation permits



Considerations

When working in kiosks, restrict access to ensure no unauthorised entry.

Have isolated and physical lock-out systems and warning signage in place. Test isolations before starting work.

While modifying panels or MCCs, restrict works to permitted areas only.

Locking off valves, penstocks, etc.

Implement locking-off procedures where there is a risk of injury from any substance or material, e.g. water, wastewater, sludge, steam, compressed air, chemicals, gases, or other materials.

All feed valves must be closed, with a chain, personal lock and “Do Not Operate” tag fitted to each valve hand-wheel or operating handle.

Where valves are electrically operated the power supply must also be isolated and locked-off.

CONFINED SPACES

Ask yourself: can the work be done without entering the confined space?

Everyone involved in planning, supervising or undertaking confined space work must be competent and formally appointed.

Supervision shall:

- Ensure confined space is categorised correctly
- Brief workers on the safe system of work and rescue arrangements before working in confined spaces
- Confirm a rescue plan is in place and test the emergency arrangements. Debrief on its effectiveness
- Ensure a trained first aider is available on-site
- Check that suitable access is provided
- Check that the atmosphere within the confined space has been tested and is safe for entry
- Confirm a valid confined space permit is in place before entry

Examples of equipment to be carried:

First aid kit

Gas monitor/detector

Resuscitation kit

Breathing apparatus

Safety harness

Escape set breathing equipment

TEMPORARY WORKS

The project manager must ensure a MWH Treatment Temporary Works Co-ordinator (TWC) is appointed, with a suitable number of Temporary Works Supervisors. The TWC must ensure that all design and construction work is carried out according to the agreed temporary works procedures.

All sub-contractors must work according to MWH Treatment's Temporary Works procedures. These procedures, and the BS5975 requirements, will be discussed at the pre-start meeting.

All temporary works must be designed, checked, installed, dismantled and approved (in general and for loading and unloading) by competent people.

All Temporary Works must have a valid permit to load/strike in place.

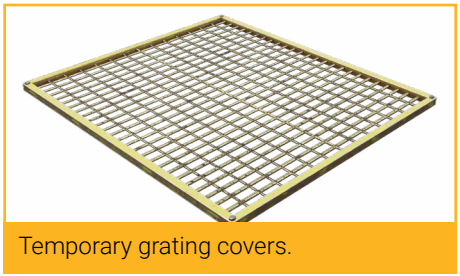
Excavations must be regularly inspected – using the MWH Treatment Excavation/Cofferdam Inspection Report to communicate and monitor the status of an excavation to the workforce.

Pipe pressure testing restraints.

Excavation support/shoring.

Lifting mats.

Bog mats.



Temporary grating covers.

Piling activity:

- All piling platforms will be designed and constructed in accordance with BRE 470 Working Platforms for Tracked Plant
- Monitor the condition of the piling platform throughout the works
- Segregate piling activities from other works within an exclusion zone and noise protection zone
- Should access to the head of the rig in its erect position be needed, a MEWP must be made available for this purpose, no access via ladders will be permitted
- Lift plans shall be in place
- Use of crane mats is required
- Do not perform works without a Permit to Load

Temporary works considerations - excavations:

A competent person must perform a risk assessment to identify what appropriate engineering solution is needed (e.g. shoring, battering or stepping).

- Suitable and sufficient access and egress must be provided to all excavations
- Shored excavations must consider the following hierarchy for access/egress:
  1. Staircase
  2. Scaffolding with ladders
  3. Tied ladders

Shoring

Battering

Stepping

EXCAVATIONS

Anyone undertaking excavation work must be trained, competent and understand the risks and control measures.

General:

Inspect all excavations daily before works, with a recorded inspection by a competent person every 7 days or after any significant event that could change ground conditions.

Ensure a Ground Disturbance permit is in place.

Implement and maintain exclusion zones when using excavators and other mobile plant.

Always ensure excavations are adequately protected from collapse and that the edges are protected to prevent persons from falling in.

Ensure the excavation has been profiled to provide the specified safe angle of repose, identified in the RAMS.

Ensure environmental controls for managing groundwater and surface water are in place.

Ensure control measures in place when working within tree Root Protection Areas.

Never excavate directly on top of a known service. No excavation using mechanical tools within 500mm ('safe working distance) of known underground services, unless necessary. If so, it must be covered by further management controls.

Vacuum excavation:

Where excavation is required, vacuum excavation, including the use of "air picks", must be the first consideration. If they are not used, justify why not.
The Vacuum Excavation Decision Tree (CDPD34-04) describes the hierarchy of preferred methods of excavation on MWH Treatment sites. The most preferred method must always be used, whenever reasonably practicable.

Hierarchy for working near underground utilities:

Most preferred

Vacuum excavator - a non-contact excavation method for removing soils and granular material from buried utilities.

Soil pick - a long-handled tool which can safely and efficiently loosen the soil around buried utilities using a powerful air jet.

Hand tools - with electrically insulated handles.

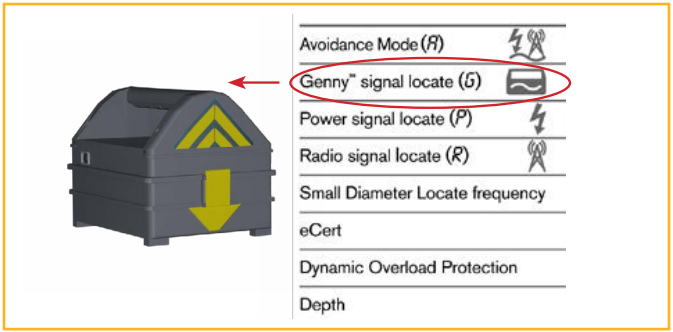
Powered hand tools - tool that is actuated by an additional power source and mechanism other than the solely manual labour used with hand tools.

Mechanical excavation - contact excavation method for removing soils and granular material from buried utilities using power/mechanical plant.

Least preferred

Subcontractors must train all responsible persons who locate underground services so they are competent.

Subcontractors who perform drilling operations through structures, e.g. core drilling, must provide the responsible person with a hand-held cable detector and manufacturer training on how to use it.



Agree on the type of equipment to use, but ensure it provides a depth reading in genny mode and record of usage, and live data transfer (e.g. GCAT or similar).

The use and upkeep of site safety information boards are essential to communicate safety information as conditions and personnel change.

The use of insulated tools is mandatory. Fire-retardant and arc-resistant PPE is mandatory while breaking ground and working around live services.

Avoid using road pins where possible, and use alternatives like 'Pinsafe'. If this is not possible, use non-conductive road pins (fibreglass).

Critical assets:

- Identify all critical assets within the construction area
- Identify exclusion zones
- No construction work, access or TW is allowed near a critical asset until approval and a permit to work has been issued

SERVICE AVOIDANCE

There is a legal requirement to isolate known live services before breaking ground. Ensure the necessary plans, in-date service drawings, tools, equipment and materials are available on-site to carry out the work safely.

Below ground:

- All excavation works must be carried out in accordance with HSG47
- Where possible, works should be designed to avoid the need to break ground. Where this is not possible, plan works in accordance with CDGD34-03 Utility Services Avoidance Minimum Standards
- Suitable and sufficient access and egress are to be installed for all excavations
- All ladders used within excavations should be non-conductive
- All activities involving breaking ground must have a completed and valid ground-disturbance permit with an in-date and colour service drawing attached

Encased electrical services:

Take the following mandatory steps for any known live electricity service encased in concrete before breaking ground or on the discovery of a cable encased in concrete:

Stop work

Discuss with your line manager

Investigate and look at service and utility drawing records

Contact the Asset Owner (electricity provider) to request isolation

Retain a record of the request

PERMIT ISSUER
Ensure that the permit contains sufficient detail and information to enable works to be carried out safely.

PERMIT AUTHORISER
Provides additional review and signs off the permit before being issued.

PERMIT ACCEPTER
Signs the permit and ensures that the works are undertaken in accordance with the permit.

Life-saving essentials: **Ground Disturbance Permits**

Step 1

PLANNING & NOTICE
(Site Manager/Construction Manager)
- Prioritise the use of Vac-ex
- Allow sufficient time to prepare the Permit

Step 2

DESKTOP STUDY
(Permit Issuer)
- Collate information from GPR surveys, historic drawings, UU and LSBUD
- Service Plans are to scale, in date, in colour and legible

Step 3

FIELD STUDY
(Permit Issuer)
- Collect further information by visual inspection (lifting draw-pit covers, scars in tarmac etc), conducting GPR surveys and/or CAT & Genny scans

Step 4

PREPARE PERMIT : PART A
(Permit Issuer & Reviewed by Permit Authoriser)
- All service information attached to permit
- Include details of dig team, excavation area and trial holes required
- Service isolations and Works Authorisation in place

Step 5

ISSUE PERMIT: PART A

(Permit Issuer & Accepter)

- Permit fully briefed and signed onto
- Trial holes undertaken
- Services located, marked up & then protected
- Permit held at work location
- SSoW/RAMS in place
- Safe Digging practice employed

Step 6

REVIEW PERMIT

(Permit Issuer & Accepter)

- Review of excavation, services, stand off distances and any TW requirements

Step 7

ISSUE PERMIT: PART B

(Permit Issuer & Accepter)

- Permit briefed and signed onto
- Permit held at work location
- SSoW/RAMS in place
- Safe Digging practice employed

Step 8

PERMIT CLOSE OUT

(Permit Accepter and Issuer)

- Area left safe and secure

MWH TREATMENT
an RSK company

Overhead services:

- Contact asset owner to establish safe stand off distance
- Where site vehicles are required to traffic adjacent to overhead cable routes, the cables must be fenced off in accordance with the GS6 assessment with physical barriers and visible red and white bunting/tape etc. in place, suitability positioned to be obvious to the machine operator
- Warning signage shall be erected at crossing points of overhead services
- Stacking, offloading and/or storage of equipment or materials is not permitted within 6m of overhead services
- Working under or within 6m of high voltage or uninsulated low voltage overhead electric cables is prohibited
- Goalposts at overhead service crossing points must have solid crossbars
- The use of height and slew restrictors should be considered

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - PUWER

Supervisors should not operate plant and equipment.

Operators must:

- Hold a current skill card for the plant or equipment they are operating, CPCS or NPORS
- Get additional training if operating ancillary equipment, such as quick hitches or grabs (see CDPD37-01)
- Undergo a competency assessment for newly trained or non-MWH Treatment operators, and keep the records available on-site

- Fit all compressors, percussion tools, plant and vehicles with effective silencers recommended by manufacturers
- Maintain all plant and equipment in good working order. Pay special attention to silencers and acoustic panels

All relevant copies of certification and documentation must be available on-site if requested.

Plant and equipment requirements:

All plant and equipment must have a recorded delivery inspection.

All mobile plant (including those provided by subcontractors) must have weekly inspections, and be inspected before use daily. Record these inspections. Issues highlighted on check sheets must be reported to site management.

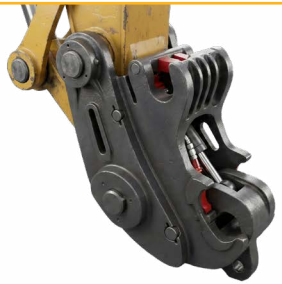
All equipment and power tools used on-site must be subject to pre-use inspections. All mobile plant, equipment and electrical power tools shall be checked for damage and suitability upon arrival on site.

Provide plant sound power levels in decibels (dB). All plant must comply with permissible noise levels as per the European Directives and any local restrictions.

When not in use, shut down or reduce plant to idling speed.

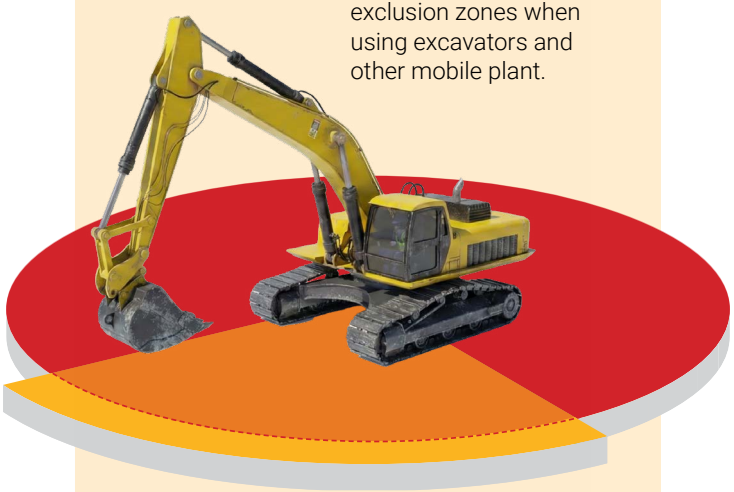
All items of plant with blind spots must be fitted with a proximity warning system that meets the requirements for all-round 360-degree visibility.

All equipment and plant must comply with air emission guidelines, for example, the London Low Emission Zone.



Use 'new generation' quick hitches that have a fully automatic double-locking device that locks both pins of the bucket.

Implement and maintain exclusion zones when using excavators and other mobile plant.



No operative shall attempt repairs to broken or damaged mobile plant or equipment unless trained to do so.

Seatbelts must be worn where fitted.

Vehicle movements must be on designated routes.

Operate the “Thumbs Up” initiative when operating or interacting near vehicles/plant.

One-tonne dumpers must not be used due to the risk of overturning.

Reversing must only be undertaken under the control of a suitably trained vehicle marshal.

Use three points of contact whilst getting on and off the machine.

Forward tipping dumpers, six tonnes and above, are to be cabbed.

Raised driver seat.

An angled skip to maintain visibility.

Low the headboard to prevent overloading the skip.

All parties who bring vehicles on-site must comply with the following:

- Sign-up to the CLOCS 'Memorandum of Understanding'
- As a minimum, have silver FORS status
- Work towards gold FORS status

Vehicles must have the correct licence, be roadworthy and operators must perform pre-use checks (e.g. lights, tyre tread, etc.).

Plant and Equipment - Remote-controlled Equipment

Exclusion zones must be set up and monitored.

No lone working of this equipment should be undertaken.

Operators must ensure others working in the area are familiar with controls to assist in the event of an incident.

LIFTING (LOLER)

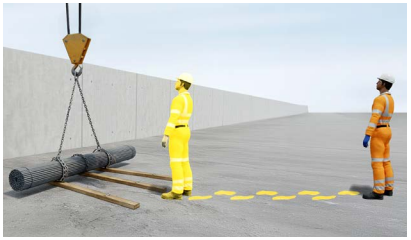
Hands off. Step Away. Safe Space (HOSASS).

Before you start

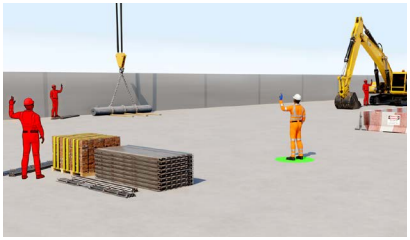
Assess your surroundings and identify potential nearby hazards, for example slips, trips, and falls, crushing zones, falling objects, adjecent plant and activities, and areas where you may not be visible to others. Focus on eliminating hazards at source.

Before picking up a load

Hands off
After slinging the load, take your hands off.



Step away
Move away from the load.



Safe space
Stand in a safe space before directing the crane.

Problem during the lift

Stop
Stay in a safe space
Stop the lift.

Wait
Wait for load to be steady and stable.

Safe?
Only approach the load if safe to do so.

The HOSASS campaign, launched in 2025, provides freely available training video, campaign poster, all images and icons, and additional guidance documents produced by industry. For further information, visit www.illapg.com.

All lifting operations must be suitably planned, coordinated and managed:

Lifting operations include both crane and non-crane operations.

1. Perform lifting operations according to LOLER and BS 7121
2. All lifts must be planned, and copies of the lift plan and RAMS must be approved by a MWH Treatment competent person/appointed person
3. Ensure all lifts are categorised correctly - basic, intermediate, complex
4. All lifts must be monitored by the lift supervisor to ensure they are compliant with the lift plan
5. Ensure all certificates are in place and current
6. Only authorised slingers/signallers are permitted to sling or bank a load
7. Always follow the processes outlined in the lifting plan and Common Schedule of Lifts
8. Check that there are no overhead obstructions or obstacles caused by services
9. Deploy outriggers and outrigger pads, if required
10. Establish exclusion zones
11. Prevent unauthorised access to the operation or lifting equipment

Do NOT stand underneath the load.

Do NOT lift loads over personnel.

Mobile crane

1. Where a mobile crane is being employed by MWH Treatment, the mobile crane operations are to be via a contract lift.
2. A Permit to Load is required for all mobile cranes.
3. Segregate the lifting operations into an exclusion zone using 2m fencing.
4. Consider the ground make up, voids or other obstructions when planning lifts.
5. A temporary works coordinator must calculate and check ground bearing pressures where outriggers are deployed.

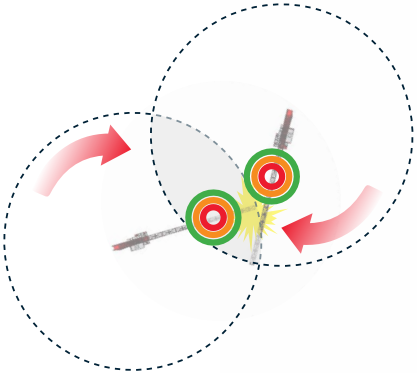
Tower crane

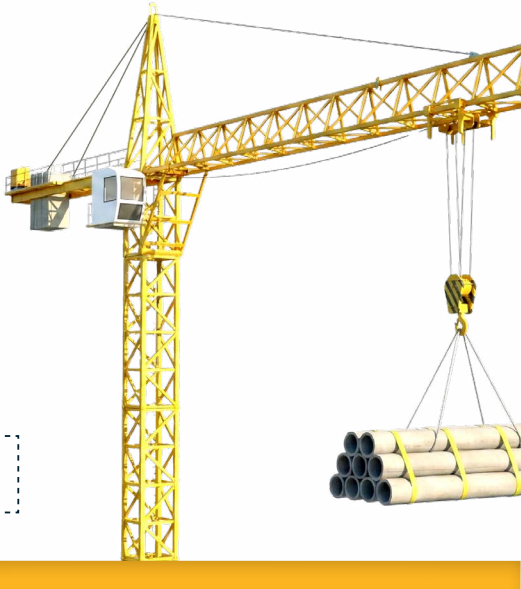
The appointed person (AP) must plan tower crane lifting operations and document them in a tower crane lifting plan, and safe system of work, which should include:

Tower crane operators being able to take breaks (relief operators)

Audible warnings (e.g. electronic whistle or air-horn) to warn personnel of lifting operations or when approaching a suspended load

Suitable anti-collision measures where multiple cranes work in close proximity.





All non-crane lifting

1. Operators of non-crane lifting equipment must be competent in the model of equipment being used.
2. All non-crane lifting activities (including, telehandlers, HIABS, excavators) must have an AP approved lift plan, site-specific risk assessment and method statement, depending on complexity.
3. Load charts must be available for non-crane lifting equipment.
4. A competent person must oversee any non-crane lifting operations.
5. The non-crane lifting plan must, as a minimum, fully detail:
   - Lifting equipment
   - Lifting accessories
   - Load details
   - Slinging arrangements
   - Site-specific risk assessments
6. Safe load indicators must be installed for non-crane lifting over one tonne.
7. Segregate the lifting operation using interconnected rigid red physical barriers and clear warning signage.

WORKING AT HEIGHT

Follow the hierarchy of control and avoid working at height if possible.

Ask yourself: can the task be done from ground level? If you have to work at height, carry out a Risk Assessment and Method Statement, make sure you know the control measures, and have an emergency rescue plan in place – don't rely on the emergency services.

Select the safest method of access to complete the work, such as a/an:

- scaffold
- alloy tower
- podium
- ladder

Physically remove the hazard, e.g. redesign the task or use extendable tools so the work can be done from ground level.

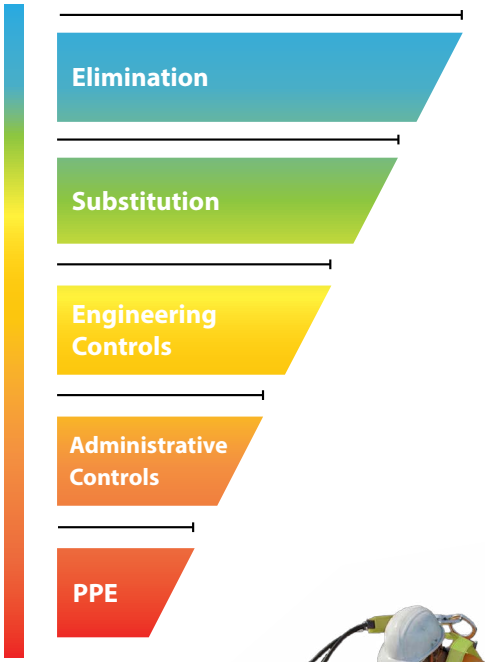
Replace the hazard, e.g. use a mobile elevating work platform (MEWP) instead of a ladder.

Isolate people from the hazard, e.g. install fixed guardrails, toe boards, or fall arrest systems on elevated platforms.

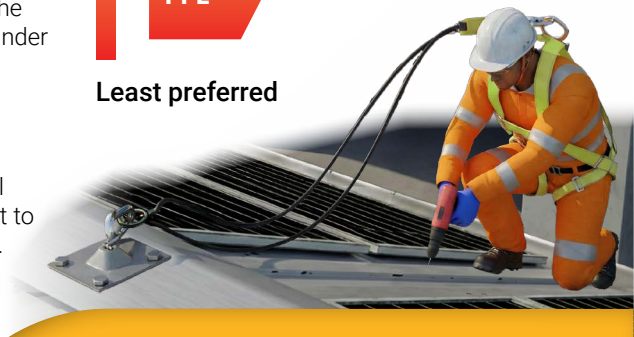
Change the way people work, e.g. conduct a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA), ensure only trained workers perform the task, and schedule work under safe weather conditions.

Protect the worker with personal protective equipment, e.g. wear a full body harness and connect to an approved anchor point.

Most preferred



Least preferred



Scaffolding

Scaffold contractors must employ a full-time supervisor who must possess a valid Construction Industry Scaffolders Record Scheme (CISRS) supervisor's card as a minimum.

- All scaffolds must have a TG20 or approved bespoke design
- Don't alter handed-over scaffolds
- Don't access scaffolds if unauthorised
- Check the date on the scaffold's tag

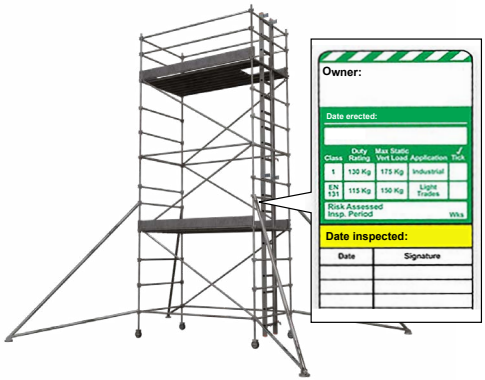
Before first use or after alterations:

- An inspection must be done by someone who has completed the Basic or Advanced Inspection training course run by CISRS
- If you've only completed the Basic Inspection course, then you can only hand over a basic scaffold
- If you've completed the Advanced Inspection course, then you can hand over basic and advanced scaffolds
- Scaffolds must be appropriately tagged
- Findings must be recorded and given to MWH Treatment
- A handover certificate must be issued to MWH Treatment

Mobile scaffold towers

All mobile scaffold towers must be controlled using a tagging system that shows:

- Who the tower belongs to
- Who erected it
- The date of the last inspection



A PASMA-trained operative must erect and inspect mobile scaffold towers according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Mobile elevated work platforms

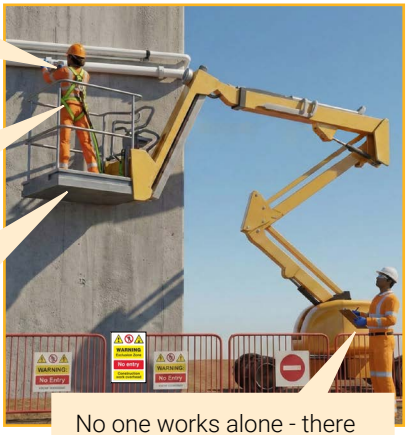
When working with a mobile elevated work platform (MEWP) ensure:

- A competent person who's completed the MEWP manager's course has planned the work
- Ensure an exclusion zone around the base of the MEWP is in place
- A suitable rescue plan and drill schedule are in place
- MEWP placed on firm, level ground
- A specific risk assessment is in place

There are designated, authorised and identifiable users.

The users wear a fall restraint harness hooked up to an approved anchor point.

- The correct MEWP is used for the task
- MEWPs are checked before use and through daily and weekly inspections
- MEWPs have valid certification and are removed from use if defects are identified



No one works alone - there is a safety watch at all times.

Ladders and stepladders

The following requirements must be met when using ladders:

- A competent scaffolder must install and tie off ladders if they are needed to provide access to scaffolding or under any erection phase
- Only use ladders if scaffolding, mobile towers, podiums or MEWPs are impractical
- Maintain three points of contact when using a ladder

- A competent person must inspect ladders before use and once a week thereafter (keep records of this)
- All ladders must have a unique number (or other mark) and the contractor's name on them

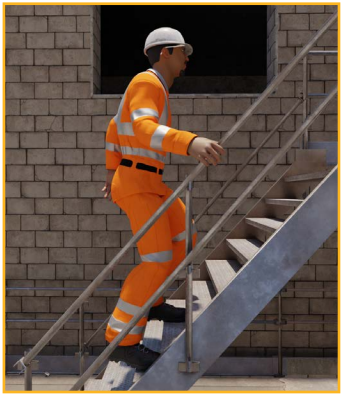
- Use ladders for short-duration works only, as justified in the risk assessment
- Only use ladders made of non-conductive materials (i.e. not aluminium ladders) when working in live electrical facilities, such as live switch rooms
- The most preferred work at height options are: podiums, towers, powered access platforms, etc.

Open edges and openings

To help prevent slips, trips and falls:

- Permanent works should be installed as soon as possible
- Temporary coverings must be designed and approved following Temporary Works procedures
- If construction is steel framed, install edge protection on beams before they are lifted into place and secured

Mark openings with permanent markings.



Staircases must have a handrail system in place.

Netlon-type fencing and barrier tape are not allowed to be used as edge protection or as barriers for restricted areas.

Falling materials and tool tethering

Store all items used at height in a suitable manner to prevent them from falling.

If items can't be secured during use, create exclusion zones that are:

- Demarcated
- Signposted
- Maintained until the risk is removed
- Suitable to contain any falling item based on an assessment (e.g. height and potential deflection)

Attach tools to tethers and suitable anchorage points if there is a risk of them falling from height.

WORKING ON OR NEAR WATER

If working over or near water, ensure that:

Personal flotation devices (bouyant water - min 150 N, non-buoyant water - min 275 N) are worn at all times where there is a risk of drowning

Suitable and sufficient edge protection is provided

Mock rescue drills are completed regularly

You do not work alone - lone working near, on or above water is prohibited

An emergency rescue plan and associated rescue equipment are in place before works begin

Weather forecasts are taken into account

Ensure pollution control measures are in place

Have an Environmental Regulator Permit/ Consent/Licence in place, where necessary. Follow any conditions set

If the use of a rescue boat is required, the boat will:

- Be standing at all times

Be attended by at least 2 people

Have an adequate communications link

Have a four-stroke engine

Have a clear inspection regime with a boat logbook

DSEAR

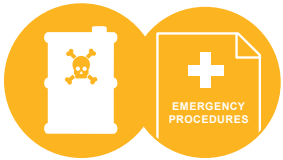
Highlight any Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) zones on site, and their classification codes, at project handover. Where created by work activities, it should be covered in the activity RAMS. Any DSEAR zones must be labelled on the site plan and at the zones themselves.

Inform workers about the presence of hazardous substances during site induction.

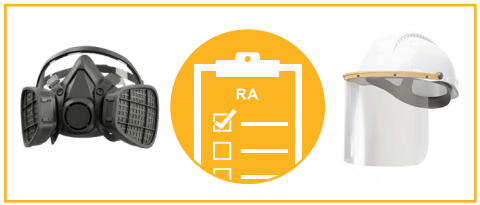
RAMS should cover:

- Potential sources of ignition
- Location where substances are being used i.e. confined spaces
- Control measures to reduce risk

Determine the flashpoint of a substance and ensure it is captured within the risk assessment.



Ensure emergency procedures are established specifically for incidents involving dangerous substances.



Task-specific risk assessments will determine the PPE requirements for DSEAR zone working.

Make sure that you understand how to properly and safely move, handle, and store gas containers.

Where the risk includes a flammable or explosive gas (e.g. DSEAR-zoned environments), all equipment entering the area shall be intrinsically safe (ATEX - ATmosphere EXplosives) rated.

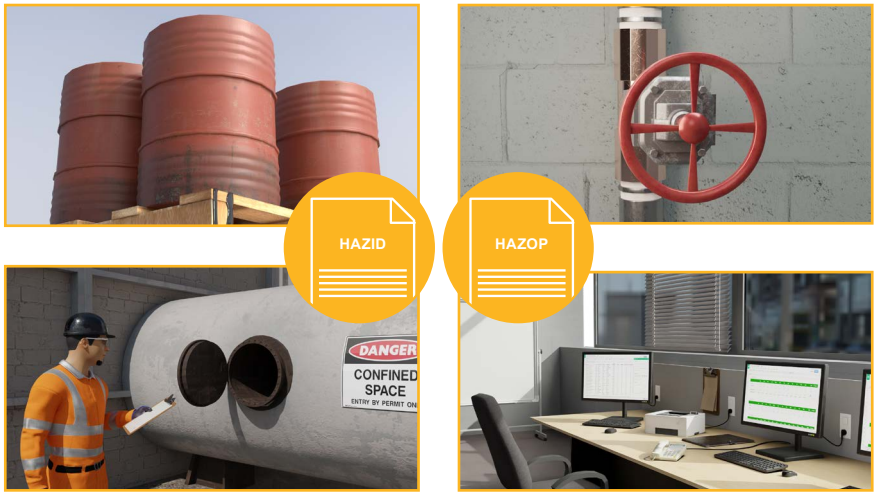
If you notice that an area with an explosive atmosphere isn't properly signposted, or if any safety equipment is damaged, faulty, or unfit for use, report this to site management immediately so that it can be properly addressed.

- Do not carry out any kind of work that you are not competent to do safely
- If you find any containers of dangerous substances that are not clearly marked, or if you notice that a metal container or piece of equipment has started to corrode, report it

Hazard Studies and HAZOP Reviews

Hazard Identification Studies (HAZIDs) and Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOPs) must be conducted during project design and prior to commissioning for all relevant works, particularly where chemical dosing, pressurised systems, confined spaces, or automated control systems are involved.

These studies must be led by competent facilitators and involve a multi-disciplinary team, including design engineers, commissioning specialists, sub contractors, operational representatives, and SHEQ advisors. Actions identified during HAZOPs must be recorded, tracked, and closed out before operations begin.



Process Safety Controls

Process safety considerations must be built into:

- Design reviews
- Control philosophies
- Commissioning plans
- Permit-to-work systems

Safety-critical equipment must be clearly identified, and management of change (MoC) procedures must be followed for any modification to design, operation, or equipment.

Learning from past incidents or near misses must be integrated into future risk assessments.

SITE MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ensure your site has an Environmental Management Plan. Incorporate control measures and locations of environmental risks into induction, RAMS and relevant briefings.

Key environmental requirements to consider during construction:

1. Pollution Risks

- Identify the potential **SOURCE – PATHWAY – RECEPTOR** risks for pollution from site, to identify the control measures required

SOURCE → PATHWAY → RECEPTOR

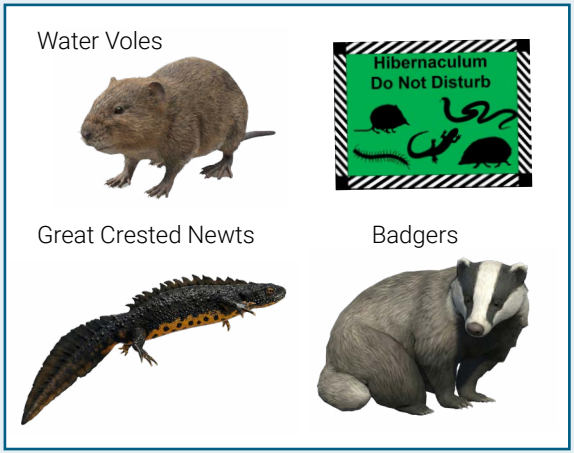
- Ensure sufficient spill equipment is held on site, located next to fuel storage and within 2 minutes of the working areas
- Complete a Spill Drill on site, with refreshers every 6 months
- Investigate ground conditions before any excavations to identify if land contamination is present
- Where reusing contaminated soils - ensure adequate testing and store / reuse in accordance with the project Material Management Plan

2. Water Management

- Know whether a water abstraction or discharge licence/permit is required for site, check with your Environmental Advisor
- Any water discharge activity on site should follow the agreed MWH Treatment Permit to Pump
- Where required, the following Environmental Regulator permits or consents may be necessary:
  - Environment Agency (England) Regulatory Position Statement for temporary dewatering from excavations to surface water
  - Flood Risk Activity Permit (construction activities)
  - Land Drainage Consent (construction activities)
  - Environmental Permit (for discharge to watercourse)
  - Abstraction Licence (for taking water from river or groundwater sources)
- Follow all permit/licence conditions and provide evidence, e.g. through monitoring

3. Wildlife

- Know if protected species are likely to be disturbed or need to be relocated due to works, check if a licence is in place - comply with all the licence conditions
- Follow the Discovery of Protected Species Emergency Plan if there are any protected species or animals of concern in the work area
- During bird nesting season (March to September), an ecologist must inspect the area before any clearing or pruning tall grasses, trees or hedgerows
- Consider the impact on habitat used by other animals, such as amphibians and reptiles, that could be harmed



4. Trees and Hedgerows

- Install tree and hedgerow protection measures in line with recommendations. **Ensure they are signed and maintained.** Check **tree protection fencing and ground protection measures** weekly and record checks
- Check permission is in place for any works to trees protected with a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or in a Conservation Area, before works are carried out. Permission is required from both the landowner and the local authority
- To remove a section of 'countryside' hedge, permission from the local authority is required and often requires replacement – this is known as a "Hedgerow Removal Notice"

5. Waste Management

- A Site Material and Waste Management Plan must be in place before the project begins and throughout the project
- Spoil, where suitable (geotechnically and geoenvironmentally), should be reused as backfill
- A Waste Exemption or Environmental Permit is required to treat and/or reuse waste, unless covered by a Material Management Plan

Before removing waste from site:

- Ensure a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) has been completed for inert/ non-hazardous waste, and a Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN) for hazardous waste
- Person signing WTNs must check waste description and Duty of Care requirements
- Check that the waste carrier and treatment facility/disposal site have the required licences/permits

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR ALL

Pollution prevention

When assessing for potential pollution on site, consider SOURCE – PATHWAY – RECEPTOR:

SOURCE → PATHWAY → RECEPTOR

Sources include:

- Asbestos
- Concrete
- Poor chemical/material storage
- Litter
- Silty runoff
- Spillages
- Waste

Pathways include:

- Drains and drainage ditches
- Open boreholes
- Groundwater
- Leaching through soil
- Surface water run-off
- Watercourses
- Contaminated PPE

Receptors include:

- Construction materials such as from corrosion
- Watercourses, lakes, etc.
- Humans
- Wildlife and livestock
- Plants
- Property (including crops)

Once identified, this pollution pathway can be managed by installing mitigation measures to prevent pollution.

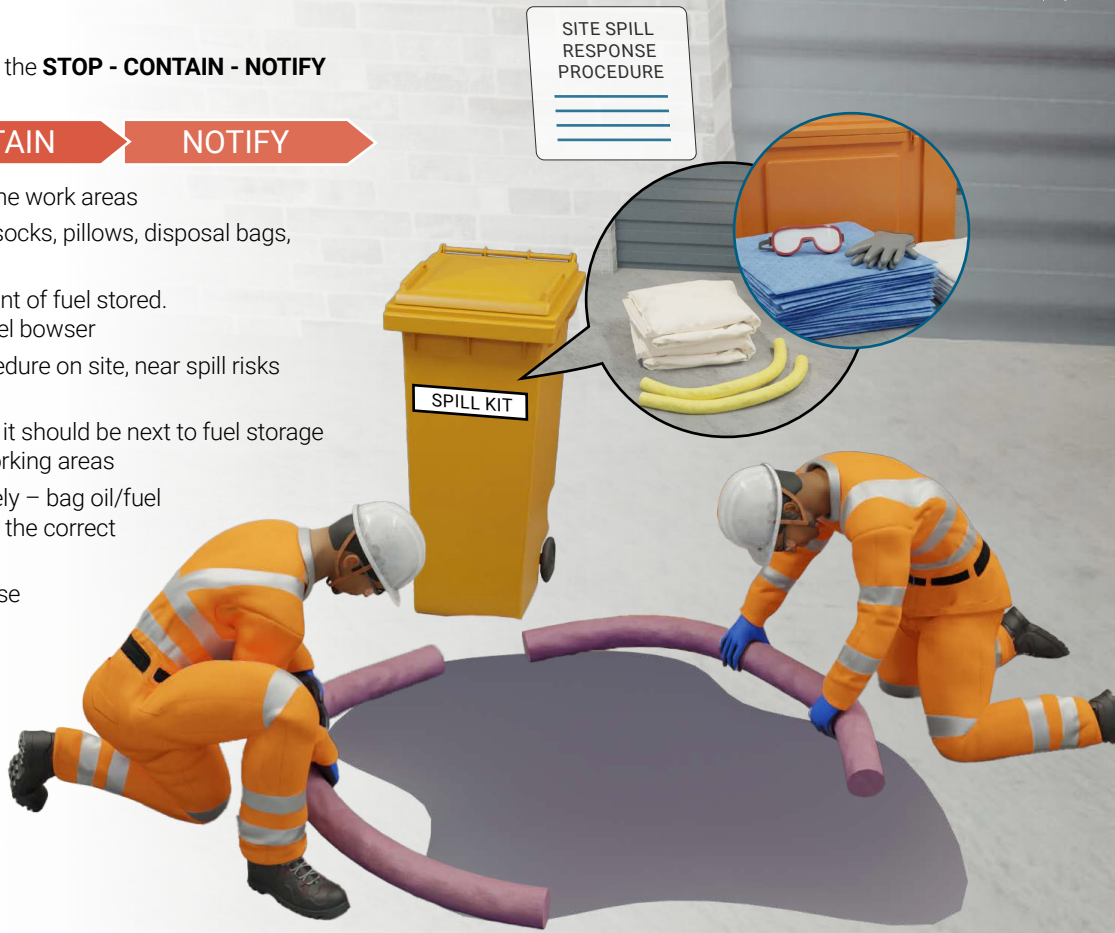
RAMS

SPILL RESPONSE

- If a fuel/chemical spill occurs, follow the **STOP - CONTAIN - NOTIFY** emergency procedure

STOP → CONTAIN → NOTIFY

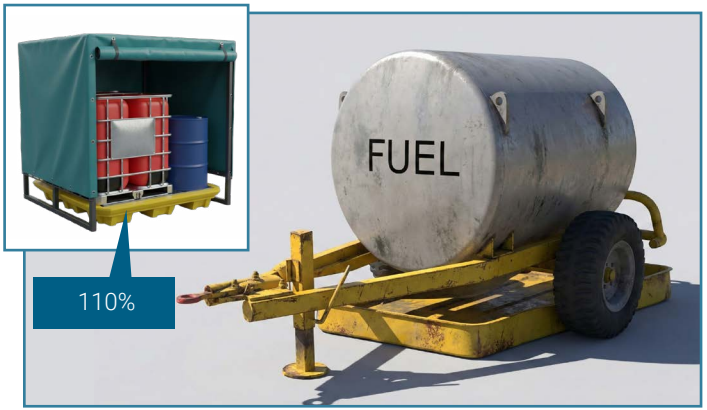
- Have spill kits available throughout the work areas
- Spill kits to include absorbent pads, socks, pillows, disposal bags, ties and gloves
- Hold sufficient spill kits for the amount of fuel stored. 240-litre minimum for sites with a fuel bowser
- Display the Site Spill Response Procedure on site, near spill risks and spill kit locations
- Know where your nearest spill kit is - it should be next to fuel storage and within a 2-minute walk of the working areas
- Dispose of used spill equipment safely – bag oil/fuel contaminated materials and place in the correct hazardous (special) waste bin
- Replace the spill kit materials after use
- Report all spills to site management



FUEL STORAGE AND REFUELLING

Fuel Storage

- Store fuel in a bunded tank or bowser (to 110% of its capacity)
- Store at least 10m from a watercourse or 50m from a borehole or spring
- Store on hardstanding, where possible, and with the tank padlocked off when not in use
- Keep a suitably sized spill kit next to the fuel storage
- Ensure mobile fuel bowsers and compressors have the correct size plant nappy or EnviroPad underneath them at all times
- Keep all jerry cans on a plant nappy or EnviroPad when in use. Return to stores when finished using
- Store biofuel in a bund or plastic drip tray

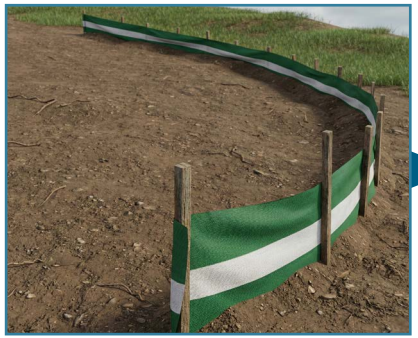


Refuelling should be:

- In a dedicated segregated area, with a spill kit
- With a plant nappy/EnviroPad beneath the connection point
- Undertaken by a person trained in the site spill response procedure and aware of any drainage risks

WATER MANAGEMENT

Prevent silty run off by providing silt protection, e.g. installing silt fencing around stockpiles, access tracks and working areas. Prevent clean water from entering the excavation where possible, e.g. using cut-off trenches. Install gully guards to prevent silty runoff from entering site drainage. Use gully guards with hydrocarbon detection.



For treating site water, use settlement tanks for silt to settle out before discharge, under a Permit to Pump.

Use Silt Socks, as a minimum, when discharging water, and sedimats when discharging to ground or surface waters. These are to capture silt/fines and protect the discharge point.

Regularly monitor and record any water treatment and discharges. If treatment is not working, **stop the discharge and review treatment**. Contact an Environmental Advisor for help.

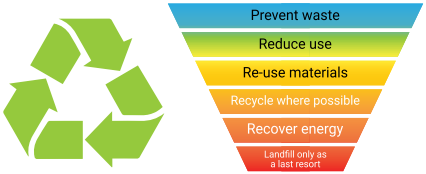
Follow the relevant permits for discharging water or working within a watercourse:

- MWH Treatment Permit to Pump is required for all discharges of water.

These are not permits to pollute!

- Environmental regulator permits or licences may be in place; comply with all conditions set.

WASTE MANAGEMENT



Follow the Waste Hierarchy to Prevent, Reduce, Re-use, Recycle, Recover and final option (when no others are available) to landfill.

Store waste in suitably sized bins, skips, containers or bays and segregate, where required, for reuse or recycling. Have clear signage on all waste containers. Store on hard standing, where possible.

When using site welfare facilities, segegate waste into the bins provided to aid recycling.

Store general waste and other wastes (including food) which could easily escape or attract vermin in covered skips/containers.

Hazardous (special) wastes must be segregated from non-hazardous waste, and different types of hazardous waste kept separate.

Sites must separate office/canteen waste into:

- Paper and cardboard
- Glass, plastic, metals
- Food/organic waste
- General/residual waste

To be collected and disposed of separately.

Store stockpiled materials and spoil in a suitable manner to help with reuse on or off site, and to ensure easy access for removal.

All waste removed from site must comply with Duty of Care requirements and be accompanied by a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) or Hazardous Waste Consignment Note (HWCN). Only sign WTNs if permission is provided by MWH Treatment Site Management to do so.

LAND CONTAMINATION

MWH TREATMENT
an RSK company

Store and label contaminated spoil safely and follow the project requirements including:

- Putting up signs clearly stating the spoil is contaminated
- Store on a liner to prevent soil contamination
- Store in a secure location, at least 10 metres from drains or watercourses
- Install runoff control measures (e.g. silt fencing or barriers)

Stop work and report it if you notice any of the following signs of unexpected land contamination:

- Discoloured soil (may indicate chemicals or residues)
- Fibrous materials in the soil (could be asbestos)
- Foreign items like oil drums, plastic containers, or old chemicals
- Unusual smells, especially chemical or tar-like
- Underground tanks, foundations, or structures
- Signs of waste pits or disturbed/made ground

If contamination is suspected:

Stop work immediately

Seal off the area

Inform your supervisor

ECOLOGY AND PROTECTED SPECIES

Protected species are legally protected from harm or disturbance.

This includes animals like:

- Nesting birds

- Otters

- Water voles

- Bats

- Great Crested Newts

- Badgers

- Protected habitats (conservation areas such as woodlands, ponds)

On site, you must:

- Wildlife Exclusion Zones to be installed, where required, using barriers and clear signage (e.g. Root Protection Areas, badger setts, newt fencing)

If you spot any of the following, stop work and inform site management immediately:

- Nocturnal animals (like bats) active during daylight
- Dead or injured animals
- Broken eggs or nests
- Floating or dead fish in water

Do not touch any protected wildlife, unless the animal is in immediate danger, or you've been told to do so by an Environmental Advisor or ecologist.

INVASIVE/NON-NATIVE SPECIES (INNS)

INNS are plants or animals that harm the environment when introduced by people.
Examples include Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam.

On site, you must:

- Know where INNS are by following your site induction and site layout plan
- Cordon off INNS areas and put up clear signage to stop access
- Keep at least a 7-metre buffer from INNS where possible

If you need to work in an INNS zone:

- Follow the Invasive Plants Management Plan, including steps to check and clean
- Clean all tools and equipment after working in the area

NESTING BIRDS

Nesting bird season runs from 1 March to 30 September, but birds can nest outside this period too.

Legal protection applies to all wild birds, their eggs, and nests - disturbing them is against the law.

Before clearing or pruning trees, hedges, or tall grasses, an ecologist must carry out a check during nesting season.

If nesting birds are found:

- Stop all work in the area immediately
- Do not disturb or block access to the nest
- Put up signs to mark the protected area
- Site Management and the Environmental Advisor will assess the area
- A buffer zone may be needed to prevent disturbance
- Works that may cause a disturbance must wait until after the chicks have fledged

Birds may nest in unexpected places, like:

- Pipework and ducting
- Pumps or crates
- Machinery and stockpiles
- Inside or outside buildings

TREES AND HEDGEROWS

Some trees and hedgerows are protected by law. You may need approval before carrying out work near them.

Before starting work:

- Set up a Root Protection Area (RPA) or exclusion zone
- Put up clear signage on fencing around an RPA
- No work, storage or vehicle movement is allowed inside an RPA

During works:

- Check RPAs regularly to make sure they are not damaged
- If tree roots are exposed, stop and tell Site Management immediately

If works cannot avoid an RPA, an agreed RAMS must be followed, and may include a watching brief carried out by Arboriculturist (tree specialist):

- Vacuum extraction or hand digging
- Bog mats or ground membranes to protect roots
- Damp sacking to keep roots cool in hot weather
- Dry sacking to insulate roots from frost in winter
- Do not trim roots unless an arboriculturist has approved it

ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE

Follow any control measures for archaeology or heritage buildings. A Watching Brief (supervision by an archaeologist) may be required during excavation.

Watch for these signs during excavation or topsoil stripping:

- Burnt or black soil
- Bits of brick, tile, or pottery
- Coins or bone fragments
- Infilled ditches or strange ground patterns
- Skeletons
- Stone or brick foundations
- Timber joists or post holesposts, joists or old holes
- Stone or brick foundations
- Infilled ditches or strange ground patterns

If you find anything:

Stop work immediately

Cordon off the area

Tell your supervisor straight away

Do not touch, remove, or damage anything found

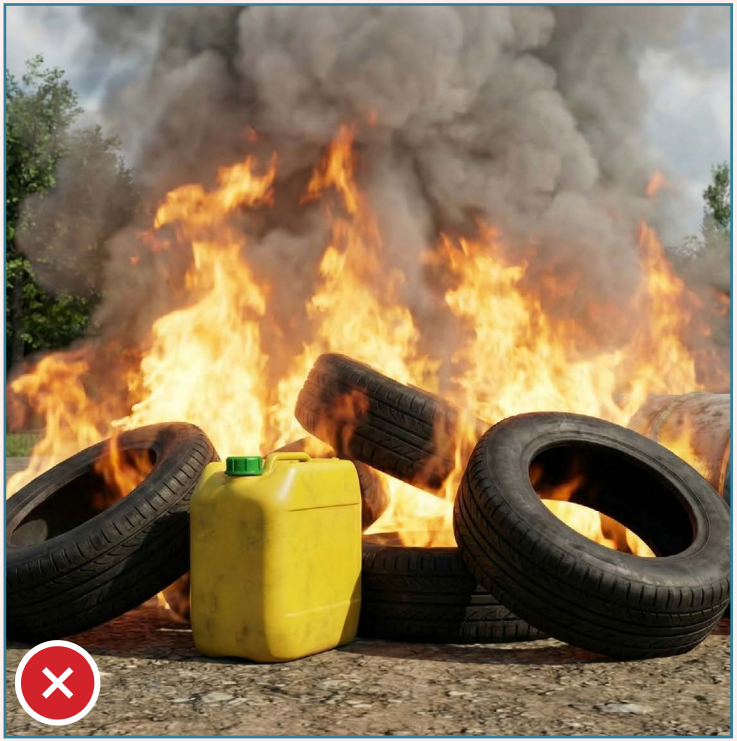
NOISE, DUST AND VIBRATION (ENVIRONMENTAL NUISANCE)

To minimise noise, dust and vibration caused by activities:

- Comply with agreed working hours, particularly with any noisy activities
- Be aware of any site restrictions
- Follow the Traffic Management Plan
- Plan site deliveries to minimise queuing
- Install hoarding or screens as noise barriers, if necessary
- Choose super-silent equipment, where possible
- Regularly service vehicles and equipment
- Install dust screens and use dust suppression systems, where required
- Direct lighting downwards and away from houses, external roads and wildlife habitats, i.e. woodlands
- Switch off lighting, where possible, when not in use or at the end of a shift
- Store topsoil separately, to aid re-use, and seed or cover to minimise dust

DO NOT

Burn anything on site.



Leave plant or equipment running when not in use.

Allow waste to blow around.

REPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL 'IMPROVE ITS' AND INCIDENTS

What is an Improve It?

'Improve Its' are used to report hazards, near misses, good practice or improvements through ActivSHEQ. They help prevent environmental incidents and support learning on site.

Examples of 'Environmental Improve Its':

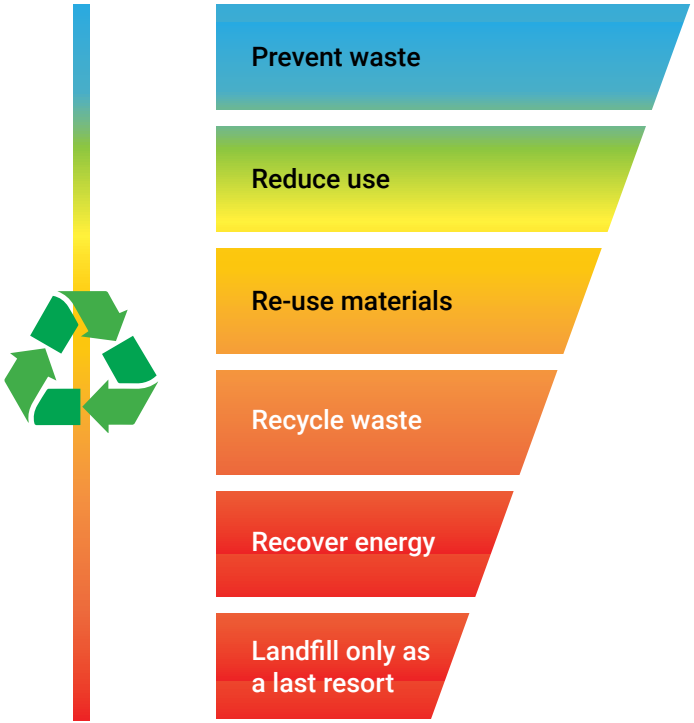
- Sewage spill contained on site and safely discharged
- Wrong waste segregation, but corrected before removal
- Mud on roads cleaned up using a road sweeper
- Plant nappy missing or no liner used
- Spill kit misused as a rubbish bin
- Small oil spill on hardstanding cleaned up properly
- No tree protection fencing in place, but no harm caused
- Nesting birds spotted by the team before work started inside a building
- Steps taken to lower carbon emissions
- Bug hotel constructed on site to encourage insects

If an environmental incident occurs, report it to Site Management immediately, when safe to do so.

CARBON-SMART CONSTRUCTION

Follow the waste hierarchy

Most effective



Least effective

Fuel used to power our site accommodation, plant and equipment creates carbon emissions. To help MWH Treatment reach Net Zero Carbon by 2030, we must take action now.

Reduce energy use and emissions

- Use renewable power where possible (e.g. solar for cabins and generators)
- Use solar or battery tower lighting
- Choose battery-powered plant
- Switch off engines when not in use – no idling!
- Service plant regularly to keep it efficient
- Check for oil leaks at start-up and shut down
- Avoid exhausts discharging to the ground
- For compressors, check for leaks and adjust pressure to the minimum needed
- Report any faults immediately and arrange repairs

Use water wisely. Use rainwater (where safe) for:

- Boot washes
- Toilet flushing
- Windscreen wash
- Dust control

Support nature on site

- Plant wildflowers
- Build a bug hotel, hedgehog home, or install bat/bird boxes **- but speak to the environmental team before installing**

WATER HYGIENE

All workers entering clean water sites or working on the clean water network must:

- Hold an EUSR National Water Hygiene card
- Use designated 'clean' PPE when within these areas
- Keep it free from contamination

When working on potable water networks:

All materials must be approved by:
- Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI in Britain)
- Drinking Water Quality Regulator (DWQR in Scotland)

Record all materials in contact with potable water on Reg 31 schedule and ensure these are approved by the Project Manager.

All items and tools used shall be disinfected.

If emergency repairs are required to potable water networks, even when working on wastewater sites, ensure these comply with relevant water hygiene requirements.

On-site sampling must be undertaken by nominated and approved personnel.
All connections should be flushed and disinfected (where required) and sampled accordingly.

Certain diseases can be transmitted by water through faecal contamination. It is therefore essential that you do not enter Restricted Operations if you are suffering from stomach upsets or diarrhoea. Please inform us of any instances of vomiting or diarrhoea immediately. If so, you will not be permitted to enter restricted operations until 48 hours after the last instance of either.

ACCEPTING GOODS

Pre-dispatch

For high-risk/programme-critical items, perform a Factory Acceptance Test or pre-dispatch inspection to ensure the incoming product is right the first time.

On-site delivery

Before off-loading, check all goods against the order to confirm the type of goods and quantities are correct and that there is no damage.

Record the visual inspection on a delivery inspection form.

Where it is not possible or practicable to check goods before off-loading:

Mark the driver's delivery note as 'Received Unexamined'

The goods should be quarantined or labelled 'Hold' (or similar) until checks can be completed

Complete a check of the goods within 48 hours of delivery

Unsatisfactory goods

Any unsatisfactory goods must be quarantined, labelled and raised with the supplier immediately.

- Raise a Non-Conforming Output (NCO) on ActivSHEQ, if applicable
- Provide Supplier Performance Feedback to MWH Treatment Procurement via ActivSHEQ

EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

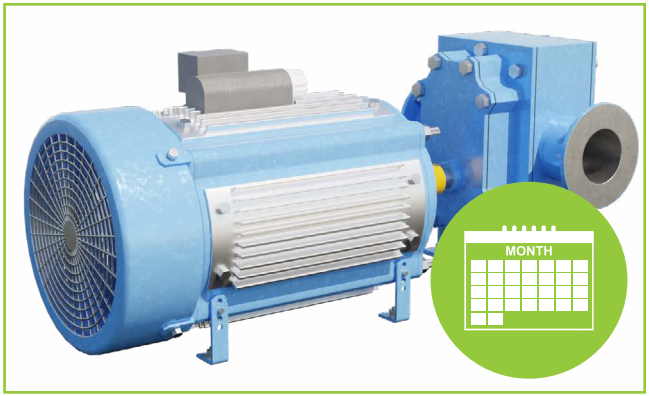
All equipment that requires calibration must:

Have a unique ID and labelled (sticker) with the next calibration date

Be logged on the Equipment Register

Be traceable to national or international standards via a UKAS-accredited provider (where applicable)

Have a valid calibration certificate



Certification of self-calibrating equipment must be completed periodically, in line with manufacturer's instructions.

Where equipment does not have a valid calibration certificate/sticker or has failed a self-calibration test:

- Quarantine and red tag the item to prevent use
- Arrange calibration or contact the supplier

CONCRETING OPERATIONS

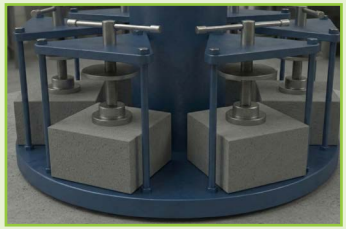
Delivery of pre-cast concrete

Concrete mix designs must be submitted (including amendments) for MWH Treatment approval before on-site delivery.

All supplied ready-mix concrete must be provided by a plant that is QSRMC-certified or holds certification of Kitemark to BS EN 206 and BS 8500. Upon delivery, confirm that the concrete mix (strength and class) is as per the order.

Keep records of certificates.

Testing



On-site cubes must be taken as per the ITP and concrete cube tests must be completed by a UKAS-approved laboratory (ISO 17025).

The sampling methodology and frequency for mix consistency testing (e.g. slump, flow) and compressive strength testing (concrete cube) must be issued to MWH Treatment before commencement and undertaken throughout.

Cubes stored on-site should be placed in a curing tank at a temperature of 20°C. Records should be kept.

For tips on concrete sampling see: Guidance CDGD18-04

Rebar

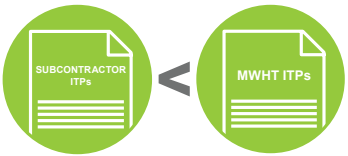
- Rebar shall be from a 'CARES'-approved supplier
- Cover all exposed ends where contact may be possible with suitable protection such as wisablock, mushroom caps or sleeves. Maintain protection at all times
- Maintain floor areas around starter bars ensuring they are free of materials and trip hazards
- Ensure suitable boards are used over rebar across large areas
- A copy of the Suppliers CAREs certificate must be kept for records
- All starters bars must be bobbed

Concrete washout:

- Highly polluting water to be kept contained in a labelled lined skip or treatment unit
- Keep away from drains, watercourses and boreholes
- Inspect daily to ensure no leaks
- DO NOT discharge to ground or surface water, regardless of any treatment undertaken
- DO NOT reuse for dampening down dust

INSPECTION AND TEST PLANS (ITPs)

Unless agreed, subcontractors must provide their ITP to MWH Treatment 10 working days before starting the activity. Specific requirements of the ITP should be outlined during the pre-commencement meeting. ITPs and the agreed verification records must be in place and approved before starting any operational activities on-site.



If subcontractors' ITPs do not meet MWH Treatment minimum standards, use MWH Treatment ITPs instead.

ITP records:

- Carry out in-process inspections as specified in the ITP (i.e. prior to or during the installation/construction) to the correct quality standards
- ITP records must be approved by the relevant competent person/witness
- Have the ITP in place and witness points confirmed with the client before starting the activity
- All MWH Treatment ITP records shall be managed through BIM 360 Field

All applicable evidence must be retained.

Non-conforming outputs should be reported as per process CDPD10-01 via ActivSHEQ.

INSTALLATION

Design for manufacture and assembly (DFMA)/package plant

Think about risks when delivering and installing large equipment like kiosks and skids. This includes delivery, access, crane use, and any temporary works.

Make sure the supplier has checked the delivery route and agreed on it with the team. Arrange any transport notices needed with the local authority.

Work with all teams to prepare for delivery. This may include:

Ground preparation

Access and egress routes

Storage and landing areas

Client engagement

Check the equipment before and after unloading to make sure it is undamaged and complies with specification.

MECHANICAL INSTALLATION – PIPEWORK

The following should be considered during the installation of pipework:

Follow approved design drawings. If any changes are required, follow the change process and get approval before proceeding.

Consider any temporary works or lifting requirements needed to support the installation process.

Review access and egress requirements to facilitate installation process.

Suitable pipe supports to handle pipe (thrust, expansion, vibration, and insulation).

Make sure earth bonding parts are fitted for low-level pipework and steelwork before lagging or removing access.

Check that bolts are tightened properly to the correct torque specification and torque information is recorded on the ITR.

Keep different metals (e.g. stainless steel and galvanised steel) apart using nylon washers or rubber linings.

Touch up any paint or coatings after the pipework is installed.

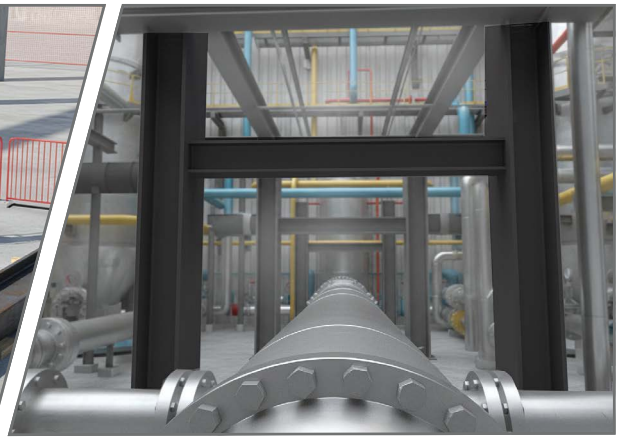
Clean out pipes to remove debris before final connection and starting up.

MECHANICAL INSTALLATION – STEELWORK

Follow the final design instructions from the Access, Lifting and Maintenance (ALM) review stage.

Agree assembly sequence for access, lifting and temporary works requirements. Check bases and fittings to make sure they are within specification.

Build on the ground or off-site, where possible, to make it safer.



Use edge and fall protection at every stage. Install handrails and flooring before taking away edge protection.

COMMISSIONING AND HANDOVER

MWH TREATMENT
an RSK company

Commissioning plan should be discussed and agreed upon at the earliest opportunity and must include:

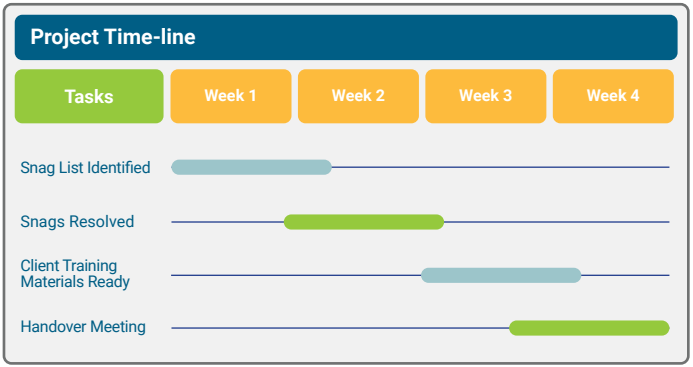
- The resources and client requirements
- Welfare and site supervision requirements until handover

Hold regular meetings to manage risks and keep the client and team informed. Ensure all relevant persons understand the commissioning sequencing, including isolations, temporary setups and shutdowns.

Plan the start-up carefully, including checks, sampling, and emergency cover.

Get background sampling data at the right time to ensure Employer's Works Information (EWI) compliance.

Plan for handover from the start. Identify and report non-conforming outputs and deal with snags early. Ensure client training materials are prepared and ready for handover.



TEMPORARY PROCESS OPERATION AND OVER-PUMPING

Talk to the Commissioning Manager before hiring temporary plant. Consider:

- Specifications, including power needs, cost, noise, odour control and any environmental consents, permits and licences
- Delivery requirements, how to unload, lift, connect and test the plant
- Impact on access and egress arrangements across the site (emergency response)
- How to run and maintain the plant, including callouts, monitoring and permit requirements

Make sure permit to pump is in place, and discharge points do not cause blockages or pollute the site. Need to ensure the temporary plant selected will sufficiently treat the water where necessary. (Refer to the Environmental section covering management of water for more information). Ensure consultation with the client.

Use chemicals safely. Plan for leaks and spills. (See Environmental section for more information.)

Agree on how you'll sample and monitor the system. Plan for safe shutdown and removal of overpumping systems.

PRE-HANDOVER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Process considerations:

Identify interactions with existing plant to minimise issues, e.g. blockages, obstructions, and splashing. Ensuring discharge locations do not cause process/hydraulic problems or issues with site discharge permits/consents

Ensure any water does not discharge into a water course or other sensitive receptor, unless compliant with environmental legislation requirements

Chemical dosing – delivery arrangements, security dosing location and mixing, COSHH, blockage/spill/leak detection, and emergency spill response

Agree on sampling and continuous monitoring regime

Existing operational requirements:

Maintain plant throughput with adequate redundancy

Clarify responsibility for access and maintenance in each area

Understand and comply with permit/ licence treatment requirements during construction and commissioning

Keep the client, site and management informed of issues/ risks through regular communication and liaison meetings

Management of permanent assets under contractor control:

Understand client standards and ensure site management is sufficient for adherence to client processes and procedures before handover

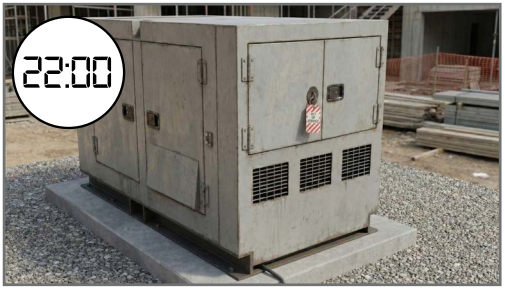
Review operation and maintenance of existing assets for any issues that could affect overall plant performance

Ensure adequate sampling, instrumentation, and attendance to monitor performance of new assets

Maintain asset maintenance records through to handover

Ask the Commissioning Manager to help with any required site sampling.

Make sure pumps and generators will keep running, even outside normal hours. Consider environmental noise, deliveries and pollution control measures.



Include emergency callouts, fuelling, spare parts, alarm system and servicing in the hire contract.