



ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY – RA INTERNATIONAL (RA)

1 Purpose

RA International (RA) is committed to the protection and enhancement of the environment. Environmental protection involves working with our clients, contractors and suppliers to improve the efficiency of our operations, conserve natural resources and reduce waste and emissions.

Governments are now looking to industries, including RA, for ‘sustainable development’ this means that environmental protection and economic development must go hand in hand to ensure the quality of life for future generations.

2 Scope

This guidance covers fundamental environmental principles relevant to a contract and the core aspects of the RA Environmental Management System (EMS). RA EMS is in line with the international standard ISO14001:2004.

3 Management Responsibilities

3.1 Country/Project Manager:

The country/project manager is responsible for the overall environmental performance of the contract. They will be present at key meetings with stakeholders and will promote environmental protection and broader sustainable development principles to the project team.

3.2 HS&E Representative:

Provides guidance and advice to the site team on practical procedures to maintain legal compliance and promote good practice and continual improvement; undertakes compliance audits and co-ordinates specific environmental training.

RA’s Site-Specific Health, Safety and Environmental Plans will capture all the Environmental Aspects and Impacts, which are related to projects within that country. The Country/Project Manager, assisted by the HS&E team, are required to prepare the Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register. The Register will also set environmental objectives and targets to monitor progress. To prepare the Register:

- 3.2.1 Evaluate the sensitivity of the environment at and surrounding the point of works; i.e. water resources (ground and surface waters), contaminated land, highways, ecology and archaeology.



- 3.2.2 Identify the activities that will be operating and the aspects and possible effects on the environment; these effects can be either direct physical impacts, such as buildings, car parks, excavations or site clearance or through emissions (i.e. noise, vibration, liquid effluent, dust, waste)
- 3.2.3 Assess the significance of the activities by using the RA '*Risk Assessment - Workplace*' to evaluate the likelihood of the effect occurring against the severity of its impact. The 'severity' of the impacts will be against the following categories:
 - 3.2.3.1 Negligible environmental impact, no escalation or external impact
 - 3.2.3.2 Minor environmental impact, e.g. localised spillage
 - 3.2.3.3 A Major environmental incident, e.g. contamination of watercourse
 - 3.2.3.4 Enforcement notice / potential prosecution
 - 3.2.3.5 Prohibition notice / potential prosecution.

The Project Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register shall be continually reviewed and updated.

4 Employee Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of every employee:

- 4.1 To understand and comply with the Project Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register.
- 4.2 To understand how to handle and manage our materials.
- 4.3 To minimise waste and dispose of all debris properly. Poor waste management can result in regulatory issues, clean up and remediation, exposure to our employees and the surrounding environment.
- 4.4 To notify management of any potential environmental incidents, such as spillages.
- 4.5 To implement any local procedures and systems to deal with spillages and other environmental incidents.
- 4.6 To avoid excessive energy, water and resource usage in the completion of work activities.

5 Pollution Control

The storage of hazardous liquids (including fuel stores) will be within bunded areas, which are 110% of its contents.

- 5.1 **Re-fuelling** - Only people nominated by the Project Manager are allowed to re-fuel and will receive an appropriate briefing on it. All re-fuelling will take



place near to the main tanks. If not practicable, then it will be undertaken away from surface drains and any watercourses. If mobile fuel storage is in use, ensure that it's locked after use and all hoses/ pipes are within the bund. If practicable, a drip tray to be used 'catch' any drips, and a spill control kit will be in the vicinity of fuel stores in the event of any spillages.

5.2 Mobile Storage - All plant will be double-skinned to 110% of their capacity. All Storage units to be fitted with automatic shut-off re-fueling pumps and any sight glasses securely attached. Ensure that all valves, flaps and delivery devices have been shut off/closed before movement of mobile storage.

5.3 Storage - All drums or containers of liquid, i.e. hydraulic oil should be stored within a drip tray to protect the ground from contamination by leakage/drips. All drums must be clearly labelled to identify contents. The drip tray will hold 25% of the contents of the largest container placed on it. Containers stored in this way must not exceed 200 litres. Paint and solvents should be stored in a lockable cage or premises to prevent unauthorised access.

5.4 Use of drip trays - Where oil or other hazardous liquids are in use, a drip tray will be used. Plant liable to regular movement will utilise a drip tray where considered practicable.

Drip trays to be used to prevent spills from diesel storage tanks and generators to prevent leaks contaminating the ground. Other suitable, environmentally friendly spill containment systems or materials will be as an alternative to drip trays.

6 Waste Management

Waste management relates to the production, handling, safe storage, transport, collection and disposal of waste.

The following RA waste management principles apply to all contracts:

6.1 For ALL contracts, anywhere in the world, the preferred work scope is for the owner/client to own the waste or be the generator of record, as annotated on any waste-related paperwork.

6.2 All owners/clients will take full responsibility, including ultimate ownership, for the "cradle to grave" management and financial aspects of the handling, transporting, and disposal of wastes generated on their Project or at their facility or site.

Waste management follows a simple hierarchy:



- 6.3 *Minimise* - elimination/reduction of waste is the best option, as this inherently avoids disposal costs and is representative of a more efficient operation.
- 6.4 *Re-use* - this is followed by re-use of the original product for the same or another purpose.
- 6.5 *Recycling* - involving the re-processing of waste materials to manufacture second life cycle products, is next within the hierarchy.
- 6.6 *Recovery* - the next preferred option is to undergo recovery of the waste using incineration/energy recovery techniques.
- 6.7 *Disposal* - finally, disposal to landfill is the least preferred option.
- 6.8 **Waste Management Plan** - A waste management plan will be established for each contract, looking at all materials and waste products produced and the methods for reclaiming or disposing of the waste. The waste management plan will be specific to the contract and its activities and will need to be maintained and updated throughout the life of the contract.

Typically, a contracted waste management plan will include:

- 6.8.1 Forecast and measured weight of waste removed (kg or tonnes).
- 6.8.2 Forecast and measured volume of liquid waste removed (litres).
- 6.8.3 Name of the producing site.
- 6.8.4 Name of the disposal site.
- 6.8.5 Quantities by waste stream, including but not limited to; general waste, hazardous waste, wood, metal, paper, interceptor waste, oil, sewage.

7 Energy and Resource Management

All-Energy sources are to be switched off when not in use. All internal and external security lighting will have a standby system attached to the system. All lights, photocopiers and computers in site offices will be switched off. Offices should display energy-saving stickers and posters where appropriate.

8 Materials Storage

Recycling of all materials where practicable will take place. Materials will be re-used on-site if they are suitable for re-use. Designated storage containers in protected locations will be provided. Any weather-susceptible materials will be stored in covered areas to ensure that no damage occurs.

9 Environmental Incident and Emergency Control



The project manager will ensure that controls are in place for any potential environmental incident or emergency on-site. Typically, this may be spillages of hazardous chemicals and liquids, including sewage and oils, to land and controlled waters.

10 Training

All staff and operatives will be made aware of their responsibilities through environmental awareness training. Where appropriate, specialist briefings will address aspects identified in the Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register and relevant Method Statements/Project Plans.

11 Monitoring

Where a statutory consent stipulates either standards to be attained or rules govern, then monitoring will be enforced to ensure compliance.

Policy Implementation/Review Date	Next Policy Review Date
1 st September 2020	1 st October 2022