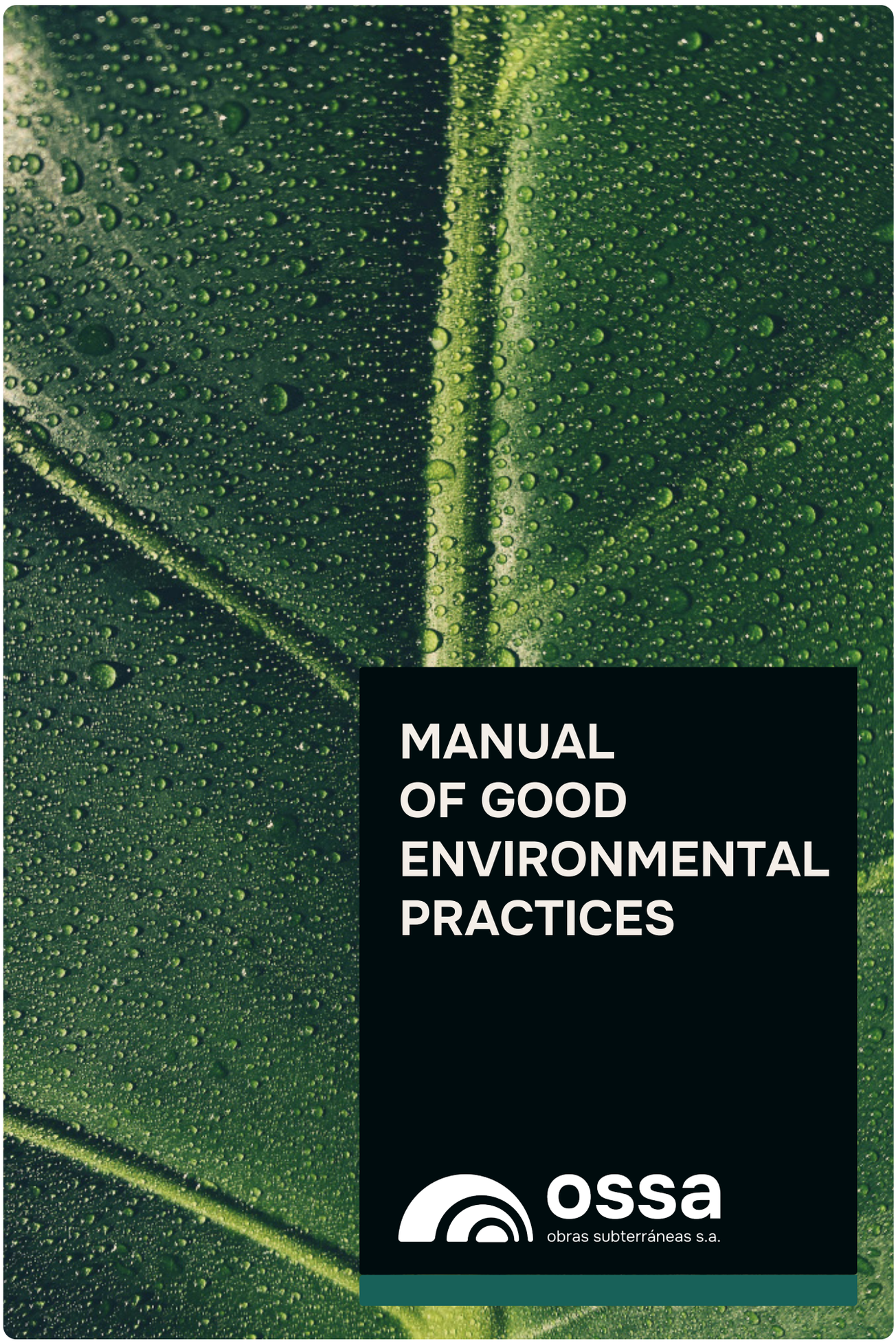


MANUAL OF GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

ossa
obras subterráneas s.a.

SUMMARY

OSSA committed to the environment

Respect for and protecting the environment is reflected in each of OSSA's business areas. The company is aware of the importance of construction without destruction and thus takes the greatest possible care of the natural environment in which it operates, by minimising the impact of its activity.

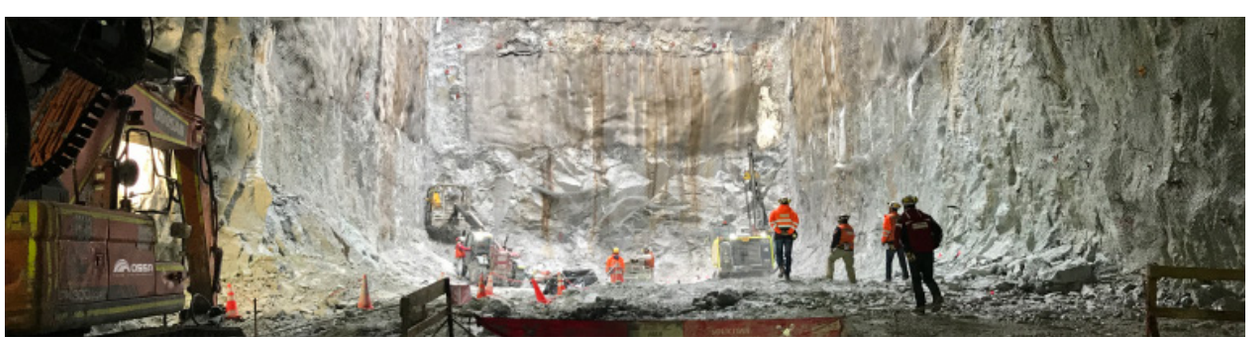
01. Introduction

OSSA was founded in Spain in 1952 and now operates worldwide. It is the leading specialist company in the underground construction sector, focussing on three business areas: construction, energy and mining.

Construction

- Roads
- Railways
- Highways
- Subways

Mining



- Vertical Shafts and Galleries
- Special Works, Excavations and Chambers

Energy

Pipelines, Diversions and Restorations

Large Caverns

Services

Installations

Electricity

Ventilation

Waterproofing

Technical Assistance

Tunnel Conditioning and Upgrading

OSSA is involved in underground excavation projects using drilling and blasting (NATM), as well as excavation using TBM, micro excavation, pipe jacking and roadheader mining, among other mechanical excavation methods.

OSSA is a solid member of consortia and a reliable subcontractor for major industrial groups and international construction companies.

Internationally, **OSSA** has carried out projects in Portugal, Greece, Norway, Peru, Colombia, Brazil, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Chile, Hong Kong and
Taiwan.

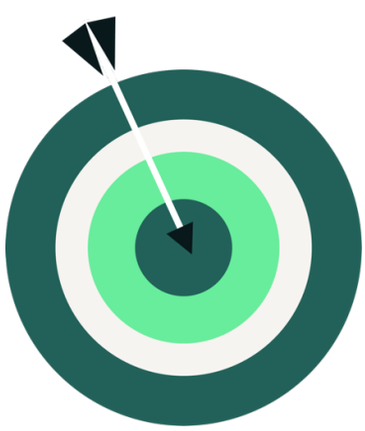
After more than 65 years of success, the company's strategy is to continue with its international expansion and provide services to large customers at all levels of the civil engineering and mining sectors, contributing its extensive technical experience and its fleet of equipment, prioritising health, safety and innovation in all projects.

Objectives

In OSSA is firmly committed to Quality (ISO 9001), Health and Safety (ISO 45001) and the Environment (ISO 14001), and invests in Research and Development Projects (UNE 166002) internationally. The company has signed up to the UN Global Compact and supports and encourages a culture of responsibility in corporate governance issues.

OSSA has implemented an Environmental Management System in its works in accordance with the international standard ISO 14001:2015, certified by BUREAU VERITAS. This system is implemented for all the company's civil works.

Similarly, the personnel working on the site, including the company's own employees and subcontractors, are notified and sign a document with the organisa-tion's general environmental requirements.



CERTIFIED ISO 14001 BUREAU VERITAS

CERTIFIED ISO 45001 BUREAU VERITAS

CERTIFIED ISO 9001 BUREAU VERITAS

CERTIFIED ISO 56001 BUREAU VERITAS

02. Enviroment

In order to obtain good control and monitoring of the environmental actions and impacts that may occur in the works, an Environmental Quality Assurance Plan has been drafted, which covers the following objectives:

- Detail the application of the environmental management system for the works, in accordance with the UNE-EN-ISO 14001:2015 standard.
- Determine the significant environmental aspects of the works.
- Determine the rules, procedures and operational controls that minimise the impacts proposed in prior documents (Informative Study, Environmental Impact Study, Environmental Impact Declaration and Construction Project) and the significant impacts detected in the evaluation carried out.
- Determine the resources required for implementing the controls.
- Planning the monitoring efficacy of the controls by means of inspections, establishing reference values and applying additional corrective measures if they are not obtained.

03. Enviromental policy

OSSA in its business policy has a commitment to the environment:

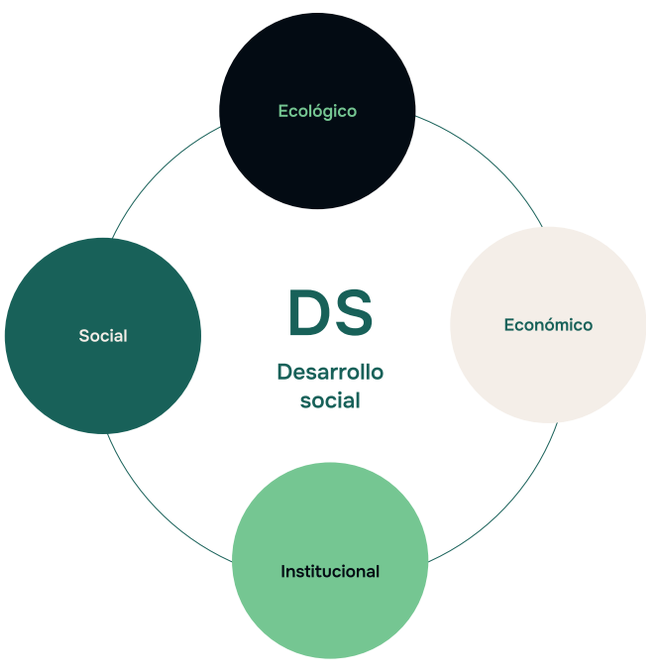
- Invest in innovation and continuous improvement of OSSA's management systems and processes as a means for ensuring client satisfaction, environmental performance and occupational health and safety and relationships that provide value to the technological development of the sector.

> "Our clients' satisfaction, research, development and innovation are the prior steps to achieving and maintaining OSSA's competitive worldwide leadership".

- Protect the environment, respect different cultures and help to prevent contamination, as well as ensuring the sustainable development of the countries in which OSSA operates. To achieve this, OSSA undertakes to work with its employees, their families, local communities and society in general to enhance their quality of life.

> "OSSA's viability is based on the viability of the business results in society and in the environment in which we operate".

OSSA takes respect for the environment into account in its activities in works and in management and administration, and as such it collaborates on caring for the environment by ensuring that economic development is compatible with protec-tion of the environment.



Thus in the new global context, the "SD principle" (Sustainable Development), is incorporated into its working philosophy. Pursuing not only economic improvement, but also ecological, social and institutional benefit. To achieve this, a series of action lines has been established:

- Compliance of current environmental law in each country and adopting voluntary measures by implementing the UNE-EN-ISO 14001:2015 standard.
- Incorporating the best techniques available within economic viability.
- Customer satisfaction and economic efficiency seeking the maximum value of the service together with the least environmental impact.
- Investment into environmental innovation and continuous improvement of the processes and management systems as a means for achieving greater ecological efficiency:

Reducing intensity in the use of raw materials and energy.

Reducing the damage to human health and the environment.

Fostering good practices such as reduction, reuse and recycling of materials.

Providing greater quality of life in the surrounding area.

- The company's social responsibility is also taken into account, with a commitment to collaborate with employees, their families, local communities and society in general to improve quality of life and therefore social well being.

- Fostering the professional and personal development of workers, because the better the workers who work for OSSA, the better is the company OBRAS SUBTERRÁNEAS.

04. Good enviromental practices on site

1. Strictly comply with managers' instructions and the company's working instructions

A lack of directives from the construction company, provided as documentation or through its representatives, may result in ambiguous situations or gross negligence.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Encourage the workers on site to adopt an attitude that contributes to implementing and improving the management systems. This Will require quick and functional communication channels to be established. funcionales.

2. Joint responsibility for the environment needs to be exercised by the different agents on site

A lack of responsibility shown by one employee will negatively affect the rest of the employees and the environmental performance of the site in general.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Ensure that employees have sufficient training and awareness about environmental issues.

3. Minimise waste generation

Any breaches of the basic technical rules for the management of the site can lead to unnecessary waste generation.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Promote training at all levels, so as to avoid the misuse of materials and equipment as much as possible. The most effective way to reduce the volume of waste is to reuse it. Proper management of the warehouses and stockpiles, specific agreements with suppliers about packaging, etc. will also help.

4. Correctly plan the hiring of the contractor authorised to collect the waste

The on-site work must not start without first having the proper containers and the relevant contract with the authorised contractor, since this would force the compa-ny to store the waste.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Include the hiring of the Authorised Waste Contractor in the Plan for the site, so that the waste generated can be properly segregated from the start.

5. Monitor energy consumption on site

A lack of control in this regard may mean that excessive and unnecessary consumption is not detected early enough

RECOMMENDATIONS: Establish a schedule for reviewing the consumption on site, to detect possible problems early and set energy saving targets.

6. Conducción adecuada de vehículos y máquinas

Excessive speed and accelerating and braking sharply can increase fuel consumption and increase noise, as well as create dangerous situations for employees.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Excessive speed and accelerating and braking sharply can increase fuel consumption and increase noise, as well as create dangerous situations for employees.

7. Plan the areas accessible to vehicles and machinery on site

A lack of foresight can lead to the unnecessary destruction of vegetation areas, soil compaction, noise, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Mark out the access routes for the site, and the areas to which vehicles and machines have access, via signs.

8. Ensure the proper maintenance of the machinery used on site

A neglected machine can lead to excessive fuel consumption, increased polluting emissions being released into the atmosphere and increased noise emissions. It can also result in leaks of oil and other products.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Periodic review and maintenance of the vehicle. It is important to ensure the technical inspections are carried out.

9. Properly maintain the warehouse

The presence of a storage area is extremely important in preventing damage to certain materials before they are used. If the store is disorganised it can lead to more storage space being needed, expired products, spills, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Appoint someone who will be responsible for these areas, and establish a schedule of regular inspections to ensure an orderly and up-to-date warehouse..

10. Keep materials in paper bags covered

The ongoing use of materials in paper bags, such as cement, means that they are not always stored under cover. In adverse weather conditions, such as rain, they can become damaged and also contaminate the ground, especially once the bags have been opened.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Store materials that are in paper bags under cover in adverse weather conditions and at the end of the working day.

11. Proper control and storage of parts for assembling formwork

A lack of control of these parts makes it more likely that the earthmoving operations Will end up covering them, so they become waste lying on the ground

RECOMMENDATIONS: Keep these elements in boxes or the like, so as to prevent losses, costs and unnecessary damage.

12. Place structural frames and metal elements on wooden supports

Metal frames and elements are often stored directly on the ground. This speeds up the deterioration of these materials and can lead to the release of pollutants into the ground.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Place the frames and metal elements on wooden bases that prevent contact with the ground.

13. Store the materials when and where they are needed

Maintaining a “stock” of materials for an excessive time is not only undesirable from a financial standpoint but also from an environmental one, due to the impact that it can have on the environment. On the other hand, material stored far from where it will be used requires transport, leading to increased costs, consumption and pollution.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Plan purchases in accordance with the Work Plan for the site to ensure their immediate use and whenever possible store them in areas close to their final location.

14. Clean and tidy the site regularly

An untidy and dirty site is a constant source of pollution and workplace accidents.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Define periodic cleaning and tidying tasks in the works in order to reduce accident hazards.

15. Proper management of lighting in temporary facilities

Mismanagement of lighting leads to unnecessary electricity consumption and por performance

RECOMMENDATIONS: Plan the temporary site facilities so as to use energy-saving lights offering only the light that is strictly necessary. They must be cleaned periodically in order to maintain their performance.

16. Maintenance and review of tools and facilities

Wear and tear on tools and facilities can lead to leaks, emissions, energy loss, possible decreases in performance and the appearance of pollution sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Schedule regular inspections through a Maintenance Plan to prevent the appearance of these problems.

17. Control the noise from the machinery on site

Machines used on site often emit noises above the level permitted, which creates disturbances.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Measure the noise of the different machines used in urban sites to determine their legality. If they exceed the permitted levels, fit silencers or remove the machinery if necessary. In any case, machinery with the CE mark should be used.

18. Minimise noise pollution from compressors

Using a compressor in the middle of the street without any acoustic prevention measures is a disturbance for employees and also for residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS: When possible, use electric compressors that emit less noise pollution, with silencers, and that are in a good state of repair and have the CE mark.

19. Minimise noise pollution from concrete mixers

The motor that produces the continuous rotation of the mixing drum emits noise, which can cause disturbances in urban areas, especially while the truck is stopped.

RECOMMENDATIONS: In the waiting periods, the trucks should be located as far away as possible from homes and populated areas in general.

20. Whenever possible avoid performing contaminating works on site

Manufacturing a guardrail in situ involves noise pollution, atmospheric pollution and waste generation on site. If the rail is assembled in a workshop the above problems are considerably reduced.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Whenever possible, eliminate activities on site that gener-ate an environmental impact by purchasing prefabricated materials or making them in a workshop.

21. Assemble reinforcements in specific areas to avoid the uncontrolled appearance of wires in structures

The steel used in floor slabs is usually assembled in the structure itself, which causes the appearance of uncontrolled cutting from wires that contaminate the finished work.

RECOMMENDATIONS: When possible, assemble these elements in areas specified for this purpose, so that any waste can be easily retrieved.

22. Remove the dust generated by the movement of heavy machinery, with water spray systems

Dust generated due to heavy vehicle traffic on large sites, or the existence of aggregates, plants or the like, can cause significant discomfort to employees and residents.

RECOMMENDATIONS: When the condition is serious, use water spray systems to prevent the dust

from spreading.

23. Protecting and caring for the corrosive chemical products that may be used on site

CHEMICAL AGENT: This is any chemical element or compound, on its own or mixed, as it occurs in its natural state or that is produced, used or released, including discharged as waste, in any work activity, produced intentionally or not and sold or not.
EXPOSURE TO A CHEMICAL AGENT: The presence of a chemical agent in the workplace that involves contact with an employee, usually by inhalation or through the skin.
HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL AGENT: A chemical agent that can pose a risk to the health and safety of employees due to its physicochemical, chemical or toxicological properties, and the way it is used or is present in the workplace.

ASSOCIATED RISKS:

- **Chemical risk:**
  - Not knowing about the hazardous nature of substances.
  - Unidentified substances.
  - Inadequate, prolonged storage.
  - Unavailability of safety data sheets.
  - Lack of awareness about working methods and procedures.
  - Environmental pollution due to open or poorly sealed containers of chemical products, to inadequate ventilation, to not using equipment for suction, extraction, etc. or to the misuse of these.
  - Use of inadequate or poor quality laboratory equipment.
  - **Splashes, projections, burns:**
    - Discharges, spills, contaminated atmospheres.
    - **Fire, explosion**.
    - **Poor work habits**.

PREVENTION:

- Obtain the **SAFETY DATA SHEET** for the product before handling it. If you do not have this, ask your line manager for it.
- Read it before handling the product and **act according to its instructions.**
- Obtain a copy of the necessary working protocols..

The handling of the product, its controlled storage and adopting good work practices must be considered.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Separate and identify the containers in poor condition and

chemicals past their use-by date. Immediately clean up any spills that occur, however small. In the event of an accident, such as swallowing a chemical product, seek medical advice immediately and show the product label or packaging to the doctor.

Be sure to disconnect electrical equipment, gas appliances, etc. when not in use. **Maintain order and cleanliness.**

05. GOOD ENVIROMENTAL PRACTICES ON OFFICES

COWATER CONSUMPTION

- Use water sensibly. It is a scarce resource.
- Do not use throw anything other than toilet paper into the toilet.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- Configure electronic devices in “energy saving” mode.
- Turn off electronic devices for periods of inactivity of more than one hour.
- Reduce energy consumption, maintaining the temperature at about 20 ˚C in winter, and 24 ˚C in summer.
- Take advantage of natural lighting.
- Do not leave lights on when not needed.

Progressively replace old incandescent bulbs.

CONSUMPTION OF PAPER AND OFFICE CONSUMABLES

- Use paper on both sides.
- Reuse paper that has only been printed on one side to create notebooks, print drafts, etc.
- Do not make wasteful purchases, adjust these to the actual needs for office supplies.

MANAGING OFFICE WASTE

- Place each type of waste in its appropriate container.
- Manage toner and ink cartridges through an authorised contractor.
- The fluorescent tubes and batteries generated in the office are hazardous waste.
- Manage them through an authorised contractor or take them to a collection point.
- Use the amount of chemical product indicated on the packaging.
- Do not allow chemicals or their waste to end up in the drains.

06. TEN KEY GOOD ENVIRONMENTA PRACTICES

01. Reduce, reuse and recycle.

02. Do not consume energy unnecessarily.

03. Consider saving resources: water and light.

04. Use the appropriate amount of products and try not to use any products that are aggressive to the environment.

05. Avoid accidental spills on the ground. Do not pour chemicals and hazardous substances into waterways and/or sewerage systems.

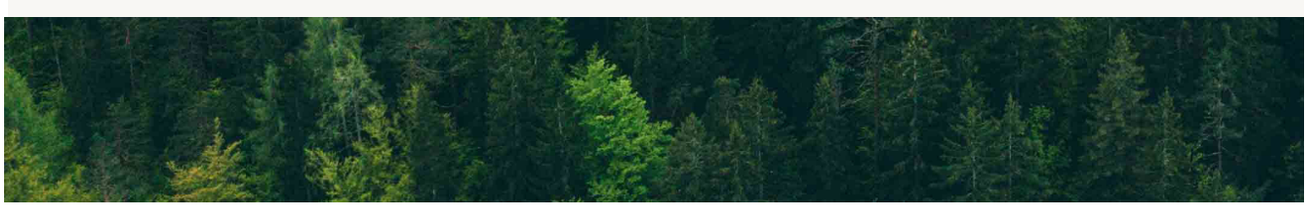
06. Try to produce as little noise as possible. Remember that noise is also a form of pollution.

07. Ensure the proper maintenance of vehicles and machinery.

08. Separate the waste and put it into properly labelled containers placed at a collection point.

09. Remember that the waste should be managed by an authorised contractor.

10. Minimize the impact on the area's flora and fauna, giving priority to their protection and conservation.



07. Waste management

SOLID URBAN WASTE

Solid urban waste (SUW) is defined in the Waste Act as that generated in homes, shops, offices and services, as well as all waste not classified as hazardous and which by its nature or composition may be considered to be similar to the waste produced in the above locations or activities.

Solid urban waste includes the following materials:

- GLASS: Glass containers, jars, bottles, etc.
- PAPER AND CARDBOARD: Newspapers, magazines, cardboard packaging, paper packaging, cardboard, etc.
- ORGANIC REMAINS: Waste from food and gardening etc.
- PLASTICS: In the form of containers and other elements.
- TEXTILES: Clothing and apparel and decorative household items.
- METALS: Cans, bits of tools, kitchen utensils, furniture etc.
- WOOD: Largely in the form of furniture.
- DEBRIS: Coming from small domestic jobs or repairs.

HOW SHOULD SMALL AMOUNTS BE MANAGED ?

1. Check local requirements.
2. Separate the contaminated waste.
3. Dispose of them in a council container

HOW SHOULD LARGE AMOUNTS BE MANAGED ?

1. Separate the contaminated waste.
2. Separate out any waste that can be recycled.
3. Organic waste must be separated from recyclable waste

CONSTRUCTIONS AND DEMOLITION WASTE

CDW

CDW is any waste generated during works. This is waste of an inert nature generated in excava-tion work, new construction, repair, remodelling, restoration or demolition, including minor Works and home repairs.

LEVEL I CDW

Level I CDW is the surplus produced during excavation and earth moving in the works.

LEVEL II CDW

Level II CDW is generated in the activities involvedin the sector for construction, demolition, home repair and deployment of services.

¿WHAT SHOULD THE PRODUCERS AND OWNERS OF CDW DO?

The producers and owners of CDW must comply with the legal obligations.

Obligations of the producers

- Include a waste management study in the Works pro-jects, with aspects such as estimation of the amounts of waste generated, prevention measures, separation, cost of the management system,.
- The company that generates the CDW must pay a deposit equal to the cost of the management study, which Will guarantee the correct treatment of the CDW.
- The companies must prove with documents and records that the waste has been correctly managed or, if applica-ble, delivered to a waste recovery or elimination facility.

Obligations of the owners

- The company that carries out the Works shall present the owner with a management plan that includes CDW treatment.
- In principle the owner is responsible for the wastes, but when the owner cannot do so, it shall be entrusted to an external manager, where the preferred solution is reuse, recycling or other methods of recovery.
- The owner shall maintain the CDW in adequate conditions of safety and hygiene, and is responsible for preventing it from becoming mixed up so as not to hinder subsequent recovery or elimination.
- The owner must separate the CDW based on the type of material (concrete, bricks and ceramics, metal, wood, glass, plastic, paper and cardboard).

CDW MANAGEMENT

LEVEL I CDW

The preferred option for Level I CDW is to reuse it for restoration, fill or other operations in constructions so that it can be made use of before it goes to the landfill.

LEVEL II CDW

Level II CDW must be managed by a specialist non-hazardous waste (CDW) management firm. CDW that can be recovered must not be sent to the landfill.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste materials are those that have characteristics that are harmful to the health of people or to the environment (aerosols, oils, etc.). Hazardous wastes are included on a list approved under law. It is important to point out that the containers that held them are also considered haz-ardous waste.

Producer

Any person whose activities produce waste or who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of this waste.

Management firm

The company responsible for managing the wastes.

Owner

As the name indicates the producer or owner of the waste is the agent, the entity that has possession of the waste.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Management is defined as the set of activities involved in the waste being treated in the most appropriate way.

Internal management

Internal management refers to operations for handling, sorting, packaging, labelling, collecting, transferring and storing waste within the workplace.

External management

The operations for the collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of waste once it has been removed from the workplace generating it.

¿QUÉ DEBEN HACER LOS PRODUCTORES Y POSEDORES DE RESIDUOS?

Obligations of the producer

1. Properly separate hazardous waste and do not mix different types, particularly avoiding mixing items that increase the danger of the waste or hinder its management.
2. Package and label the containers that contain hazardous waste in the manner specified by the regulations.
3. Keep a record of the hazardous waste produced or imported and its destination.
4. Provide the companies authorised to carry out the waste management with the information necessary for its proper treatment and disposal.

Obligations on the owner

1. The owners of the waste are obliged (whenever they do not manage it themselves) to deliver it to a waste contractor for its recovery or disposal.

WHAT INFORMATION MUST A WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTAIN?

1. The measures for waste minimisation and prevention required on site.
2. An estimation of the amount of waste that will be produced, classified by its nature and type.
3. The facilities provided for storage (collection points, location, number of containers, etc.), handling and other management operations.
4. An assessment of the estimated cost for the proper management of the waste.

WASTE TYPE	EWC CODE	SYMBOLS
Used oils	130208	
Contaminated soil and absorbing agents	170503	
Fluorescent tubes and mercury lamps	200121	
Empty aerosol containers	160504	
Rags and cellulose cloths contaminated with oil	150202	
Cables	150202	
Oil and engine filters	160107	
Contaminated packaging	150110	
Contaminated scrap	170409	

1. Identify the containers with labels showing the name of the waste, the name and telephone number of the site, name and telephone number of the contractor or the place of destination, and the symbol of the waste.
2. Properly identify the collection points (waste storage area).
3. Prevent the spread of waste and the possibility of spills on bare soil.
4. Do not mix engine oils with other oils. Do not mix hazardous waste with urban or inert waste. Do not mix different types of hazardous waste.
5. Waste may only be stored for a maximum of six months.
6. Only wash machinery in the previously established locations.
7. Always have sepiolite available (absorbs oils, water, grease, hydrocarbons, etc.).
8. Only hire licensed contractors and transport agents.

08. ON-SITE FUEL STORAGE TANKS

In order to be able to use a fuel tank in the works, the law set out by the state must be followed.

STEPS

1 REQUEST authorisation from the corresponding administration and record it in the registry.

2 DRAFT A PROJECT/REPORT of the installation, signed by the technician and approved by the accredited official.

3 CERTIFY that the installation meets the conditions demanded.

The law* includes instructions that establish the specifications and requirements of the fuel tanks.

* Consult the corresponding sector legislation in each country

WHAT ARE THE MAIN SPECIFICATIONS OF THE FUEL TANKS THAT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT?

1. **THE PURPOSE.** In other words, whether the supply will be for vehicles that are used only within the works, or those that exit the works out on to the roadways.

2. **THE TYPE OF FUEL.** It is important to specify the type of fuel that will be used. In general, the fuel belongs to a particular class depending on its boiling point, more dangerous if it is more volatile, or another class for which the regulations are les stringent (higher boiling points and therefore lower risk of explosion).

3. **THE CAPACITY OF THE TANK.** Depending on the capacity of the tank, there are different requirements that are more rigorous the higher the volume handled.

4. **THE LOCATION.** The location of the storage is important when determining how hazardous it is. Depending on this, the law in each country establishes a series of conditions that are mandatory compliance. For example, an indoor installation must always be accompanied by more restrictive measures than an outdoor installation.

5. **INSTALLATION OF FUEL COLLECTION SYSTEMS.** In order to avoid possible impacts on the soil, elements that enable it to be recovered in the event of a spill must be fitted.

6. Once again in general the regulation of each country, department or other type of territorial division with its own law establishes the specifications of this impermeable tray or container for collecting fuel, which is suitable for the type of fuel and the volume of the tank.

DOCUMENTATION

The tanks must be registered and documented for correct control.

Examples of documentation are technical projects or technical reports.

- It is important to consult the law to determine this.
- **The documentation associated to the tank will be more or less stringent depending once again on specifications such as:**
    - Capacity of the tank
    - Type of fuel
    - Location, etc.

OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

- Maintenance of the installations.
- The owner is responsible for compliance of technical and safety requirements without prejudice to the protection of the environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND GOOD PRACTICES

- Leave a gap of one metre free circulation around the installation.
- If necessary, the tanks must have mechanical protection against impacts.
- Avoid that the maximum temperature on the surface surpasses 40°.
- Install warning signs: “Attention: fuel tank, smoking and lighting flames prohibited, etc.”
- Ventilation equipment if necessary.
- The installations must be covered with a covering or awning and be closed with an open metallic fence. Avoid direct exposure to sunlight.
- The fuel must be stored in a suitable location, away from sensitive areas such as the edges of waterways, places where chemical products or pressurised gases are stored, and where possible on horizontal surfaces.
- There must be fire extinguishers available (with information card) a maximum of 15 m away. It is advisable to have absorbent material available such as sepiolite and equipment for cleaning up small spills in the works.
- Optionally, contractors may be obliged to adhere to a written protocol —may also include training on environmental matters for workers as well as in the PGMA for the works— with the aim of preventing possible leaks or spills.

Reviews and inspections:

- Walls of containers, tank foundations, with fencing, surrounding walls, drainage, pumps, equipment, auxiliary facilities, etc.
- Check the correct state of the pumps, nozzles and hoses.
- Periodic control record (1 to 3 months) for diesel tanks in the works.

SOME WARNING SIGNS

OTHER SUPPLY METHODS

Storage in mobile containers

TANKER LORRIES

The vehicle must have the following documentation:

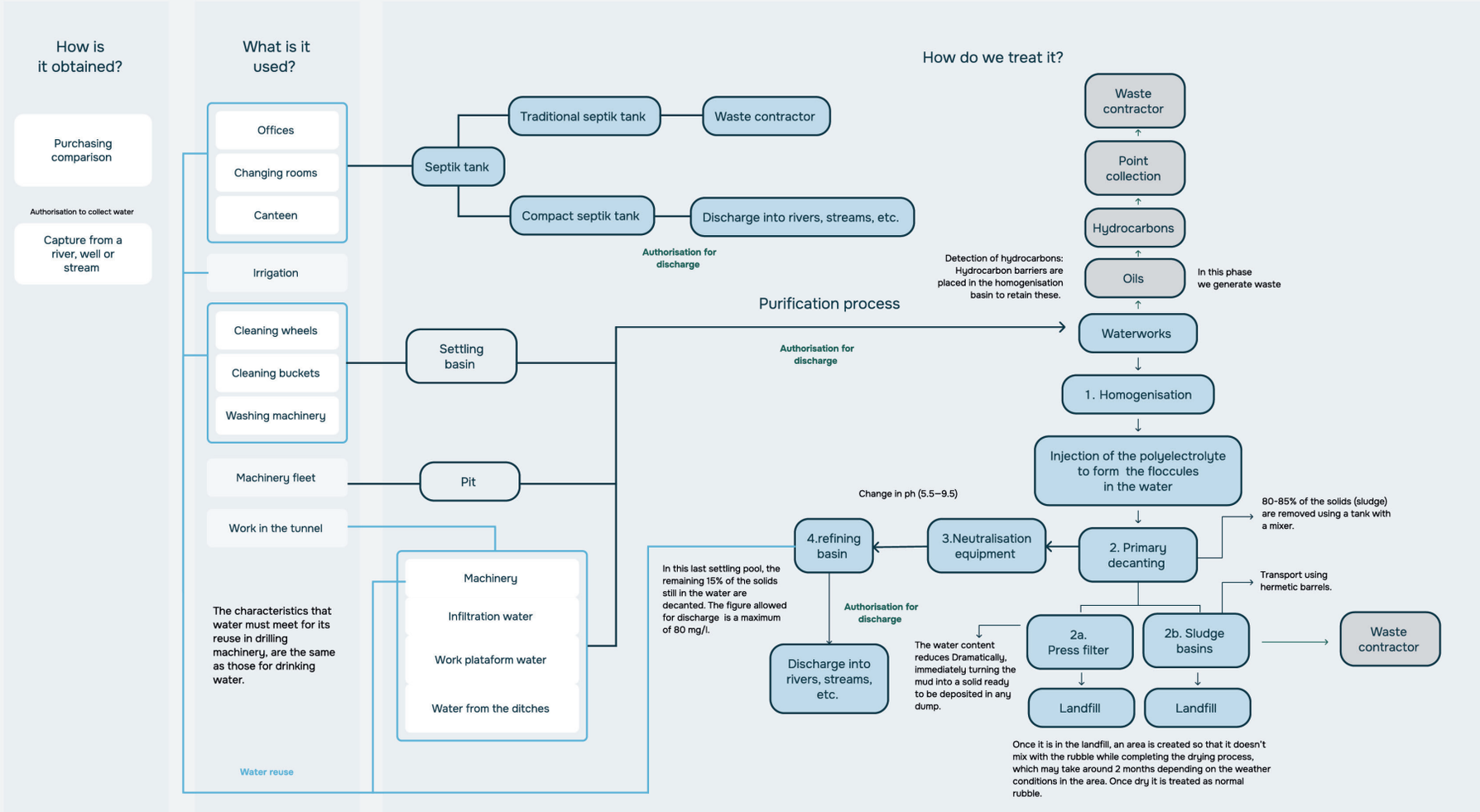
- Official approval certificate for **vehicles that transport hazardous goods** (ADR).
- Certificate of manufacture and **accreditation of the tank**.
- Registration in the Industrial of the Regional Community as a **retail fuel distributor**.
- Proof of periodic verification of the tank (watertight test, etc.) By an authorised entity.
- Vehicle Technical Inspection (in Spanish, ITV).
- Vehicle Traffic Permit.
- Civil Liability insurance.

TANKS IN VEHICLES

These are exempt from ADR dispositions:

- If they are transported by companies as a complement to their main activity, for example supply to works, repair and maintenance work, etc.
- In the case of diesel transport, and considering the limitations related to the vehicle's PMA, as well as those inherent to the supply source (the service station company), up to 1,000 L of diesel may be transported in accredited containers of no more than 450 L per container. Measures must be taken to prevent any leak in normal transport conditions.

Water


How is it obtained?
Purchasing comparison
Authorisation to collect water
Capture from a river, well or stream
What is it used?
Offices
Changing rooms
Canteen
Irrigation
Cleaning wheels
Cleaning buckets
Washing machinery
Machinery fleet
Work in the tunnel
Septik tank
Traditional septik tank
Waste contractor
Compact septik tank
Discharge into rivers, streams, etc.
Authorisation for discharge
Settling basin
Pit
Machinery
Infiltration water
Work plataform water
Water from the ditches
The characteristics that water must meet for its reuse in drilling machinery, are the same as those for drinking water.
Water reuse
How do we treat it?
Purification process
Authorisation for discharge
Waste contractor
Point collection
Hydrocarbons
Oils
In this phase we generate waste
Detection of hydrocarbons: Hydrocarbon barriers are placed in the homogenisation basin to retain these.
Waterworks
1. Homogenisation
Injection of the polyelectrolyte to form the floccules in the water
Change in ph (5.5–9.5)
80-85% of the solids (sludge) are removed using a tank with a mixer.
2. Primary decanting
3.Neutralisation equipment
4.refining basin
In this last settling pool, the remaining 15% of the solids still in the water are decanted. The figure allowed for discharge is a maximum of 80 mg/l.
Authorisation for discharge
Discharge into rivers, streams, etc.
Transport using hermetic barrels.
2a. Press filter
2b. Sludge basins
Waste contractor
The water content reduces Dramatically, immediately turning the mud into a solid ready to be deposited in any dump.
Landfill
Landfill
Once it is in the landfill, an area is created so that it doesn't mix with the rubble while completing the drying process, which may take around 2 months depending on the weather conditions in the area. Once dry it is treated as normal rubble.

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