



EGP&amp;TGX/HSEQ

ANNEX D to  
EGP&TGX ALL QSE GS 001 v.03

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## ANNEX D - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR WASHING OF VEHICLES AT WORKSITES

### SECTION 1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

#### Scope of this document

The purpose of this document is to regulate the procedures for the washing of vehicles in Enel Green Power & Thermal Generation worksites in order to:

- Define processes for the environmental management of waste washing water via appropriate treatment systems;
- Ensure regular road traffic by removing any worksite residues and thereby enhance road traffic safety;

This document is intended to supplement the general provisions in the *HSE Requirements*.

In particular, the procedure applies to all contractors / subcontractors carrying out activities at Enel Green Power & Thermal Generation worksites.

Responsibility for properly managing the washing of vehicles is entrusted to the Contractor of civil works and to each contractor or user owning the work vehicles in question.

#### Referral documents

This Technical Note is an integral attachment of the:  
*E&C HSE Requirements*.

### SECTION 2 - PROCEDURES for washing vehicles

#### Identification of vehicle washing areas

At each worksite where muddy soil is present, an internal washing system must be provided for the wheels of vehicles using special nozzles (example Fig.1), for washing the external and internal surfaces single or twin wheels, or systems with iron rollers (example Fig.2), in order to remove worksite residues. The washing water will be conveyed into a settling tank waste water and subsequently be sent to the treatment plant to be reused.

In addition, to proceed with the washing of cement truck mixers within the worksite, including both the vehicle's internal and external parts, a dedicated area must be adequately prepared with a washing water storage system. The inert material (sludge) deposited on the bottom of storage system could be collected and re-used at worksite in according with local laws. After a suitable solids separation, settling and oil removal into special tanks, the water could be completely reused for industrial use inside worksite. In both cases, periodically the tanks should be emptied. These artifacts must be removed at the conclusion of work on site. These artefacts must be removed at the conclusion of work on site.

#### Management of waste washing water

##### Wheel washing water

Washing water from the wheels of work vehicles must be considered an effluent liquid, consisting of water, suspended mud, with the possible presence of oils and greases. If the local regulations does not consider differently, washing water is not considered waste but rather drain water.

However, if this type of waste water has good quality characteristics it could be reused at the worksite and if the washing water remains within the worksite's production cycle, it will be considered as process water.

**Washing water of cement mixer truck**

Washing water from cement trucks must be considered an effluent liquid, consisting of water, suspended mud and cement, with the possible presence of oils and greases. If the local regulations does not consider differently, washing water is not considered waste but rather drain water.

However, if this type of waste water has good quality characteristics it could be reused at the worksite and if the Washing water remains within the worksite's production cycle, it will be considered as process water.

In particular, the sludge produced by internal washing of cement mixer's drum it is considered as waste (Unless different local regulations on waste legislation) and cannot be reused as a by-product at the worksite, so it should be taken to the landfill.

**Fig.1****Fig.2**