

Natural Resource Wales Hotline: (Freephone*, 24 hour service)	0300 065 3000
Emergency Services:	999

Potential Emergency	Prevention Measures (Control)	Mitigation Measures (Response)
Fire	Pat testing, fire servicing, monitor house keeping.	Trained extinguisher usage, evacuation
Flood	Drains cleaned, spill kits to contain, Welsh water improved flood defences in 2011	Evacuate effected areas, call services (welsh water) if required
Vandalism/Theft	Pontypool 24/7 security with faced of site, Usk has burglar alarm, office windows are secured with metal bars, site is secured with steel bars at night	Key Holders are on call during the nights and local police pas by regularly
Spillages from fuel tanks	Bounded tanks Spill procedure Spill kits training	To Follow spill procedure and use of spill kit dispose of any hazardous contaminants including materials used to mop up any spills as hazardous waste.
Gas Explosion	Gas leak checks, bottles secure and store in separately	Fire extinguisher Evacuation procedure Emergency services
Oil leak from vehicles	Checks are recorded, leaking trucks are quarantined for repair with drip trays to catch spillages	To Follow spill procedure and use of spill kit dispose of any hazardous contaminants including materials used to mop up any spills as hazardous waste.

## ENV-P05B SPILLAGE PROCEDURE DETAIL

7 steps that will ensure effective spill response:

1. Assess the risk
2. Select personal protective equipment
3. Confine the spill
4. Stop the source
5. Evaluate the incident and implement clean-up
6. Decontaminate the site
7. Complete required report

These steps along with the correct equipment and training will ensure that spill response is both fast and effective.

### 1. ASSESS THE RISK

From the moment a spill occurs and throughout response, responders should determine the risks that may affect human health, the environment and property. This could be instant because you know the liquid spilled because you were working with it, or it may involve some investigation. The spilled material can be identified from the container label or the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Next, identify how much has been spilled and the primary dangers posed to the spill responders and the environment. Once the extent of the spill and the risks are understood, appropriate measures may need to be taken to isolate the spill area (e.g., setting up exclusion zones).

### 2. SELECT PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The spill responder may already be wearing the necessary PPE because they were working with the spilled liquid, but if not, it is crucial that the appropriate PPE is chosen. Consulting the SDS, Chemical Manufacturers literature or the PPE Manufacturers literature can aid in choosing. If the danger is uncertain and the material is unknown, the worst should be assumed and the highest level of protection used.

PPE should be specifically chosen by the company using it so that the appropriate protection is chosen.

### 3. CONFINE THE SPILL

Confining the spill may be a simple task for spills of a few litres or it could be more difficult for larger spills, so it is important to make sure that the correct absorbents and size of spill kit are available for the liquids that have been spilled. Spill Kits come in a variety of sizes to accommodate both large and small spills.

Once the correct absorbents or kits have been chosen, responders should limit the spill area by blocking, diverting, or confining the spill. The flow of the liquid should also be stopped before it has a chance to contaminate a water source – minimising the spill area and protecting drains are the priorities. Make sure the barrier is placed far enough away from the spill to ensure you can complete the setup but also far away from sensitive areas, such as drains and waterways.

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#### **4. STOP THE SOURCE**

This step may happen before the spill is even confined depending on the extent or the size of the spill. This could simply involve turning a container upright, or plugging a leak from a damaged drum or container.

Once the leak has been stopped the liquids should be transferred from the damaged container to a new one.

#### **5. EVALUATE THE INCIDENT AND IMPLEMENT CLEAN-UP**

Once the spill is confined and the leak has been stopped, it is time to reassess the incident and develop a plan of action for implementing the spill clean-up. First, responders should make sure they have enough spill response supplies to deal with the incident.

Pads should be used to quickly absorb the spill and should be placed throughout the confined spill area. Additional products can also be used such as vacuums, pumps and containers.

Once the absorbents are saturated, they may be considered hazardous waste and should be disposed of properly.

#### **6. DECONTAMINATE**

The site, personnel, and equipment should be decontaminated by removing or neutralising the hazardous materials that have accumulated during the spill.

This may involve removing and disposing of contaminated media, such as soil, that was exposed during the spill incident. PPE may be able to be reused after inspection and clean-up.

An effective decontamination area should also be created to ensure the health and safety of emergency responders.

#### **7. COMPLETE REQUIRED REPORTS**

As soon as possible after the spill, all spill notifications and reports required by local and national guidelines should be completed. Failure to do so can result in severe penalties.

Typical reports include medical reports, local council or district reports, Environment Agency reports and company safety reports.

The steps above are simply a guide for companies to follow when responding to spills. They do not constitute a spill response plan in themselves, but together they provide a framework for companies to build a customized plan.

Taking these steps will help companies be more prepared and able to respond effectively to unexpected spills.

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# SPILL PROCEDURE

1. Act fast. Stop work immediately and identify the source of the spillage.
2. Prevent further spillage if possible without endangering yourself. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as appropriate.
3. Contain or limit the spill to stop it spreading using absorbent materials from a spill kit or sand / earth.
4. Protect sensitive areas such as rivers, ditches or surface water drains with bunds or drain covers.
5. Emergency Spill Kits are located by both tanks and storage areas
6. Contact a Director and/or Site Supervisor for major spillages or where the spillage is likely to enter a watercourse or surface water drainage system.
7. Bag up used absorbent pads or sand and dispose of appropriately. Materials contaminated with hazardous substances such as oil must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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# Toolbox talks: pollution prevention

## Spill control

### What?

- accidental releases of oils and chemicals from construction sites make up a large number of pollution incidents that occur each year
- spills can be prevented. It is important everyone on site knows what preventative measures are in place, but if a spill does occur how to control it to minimise its impact
- fuels and oils will disperse over a significant area of water if not contained (a teaspoon of oil can cover the area of an Olympic-sized swimming pool).

### Why?

- **avoid environmental harm:** spills spread very quickly and can cause damage to the environment
- **avoid prosecution:** fines and clean-up costs can be significant
- **public relations:** avoid negative publicity for the company and clients to maintain workload.

### Questions

- 1 What are the spill control procedures on areas of the site?
- 2 Where is the nearest spill kit located?
- 3 Where and to whom are spills reported to on site?
- 4 What should be done with contaminated soils?
- 5 Where is the designated place for concrete washout on site?



### Do

- ✓ know where all spill kits are and how to use them
- ✓ practice annual spill response drills to ensure knowledge of plans and how to use clean-up equipment
- ✓ if a spill occurs **STOP WORK** and act immediately
- ✓ if possible and safe to do so contain the spill in accordance with the spill plan
- ✓ if spillage is flammable, extinguish all possible ignitions
- ✓ contain the spill – on land use earth/sand to construct a bund around the spill to stop it spreading
- ✓ protect sensitive areas (eg watercourses or surface water drains), and use drain covers or use earth/sand to construct a bund
- ✓ in watercourses consider placing an oil boom downstream of all possible spills before work starts

- ✓ clean up the spill. Use absorbent granules/pads to mop up spills. Large pools of oil or spills that cannot be absorbed should be removed by gulper
- ✓ ensure to have the correct spill clean-up equipment, eg oil booms, chemical absorbent mats
- ✓ dispose of all contaminated materials (soil/absorbent materials) correctly – those containing substances such as oil, diesel or paint will be hazardous/special waste
- ✓ notify a line manager of actions taken.

### Don't

- ✗ ignore it – **STOP WORK** and act immediately
- ✗ hide the incident – ensure it is reported to a line manager and controls implemented
- ✗ hose **ANYTHING** into surface drains.



# Toolbox talks: pollution prevention

## Fuel and oil

### What?

- poor storage, lack of care during refuelling, vandalism and poorly maintained plant can all result in spillage of fuel or oil.

### Why?

- **avoid environmental harm:** even a small spillage of oil or fuel can cause damage to the environment and harm plants, animals, fish, and humans
- **avoid prosecution:** a spillage, even one caused by vandalism or during theft can result in a prosecution, a significant fine, and damage a company's reputation
- **reduce costs:** spillages will lead to clean up costs, which can be significant, often many times greater than any fine.



### Questions

- 1 How far away from drains or watercourses should oils be stored?
- 2 What is the minimum capacity of a bund?
- 3 What should be done if there is a spillage?

#### Do

- ✓ ensure bulk fuel and oil storage tanks are bunded and that the bund has a capacity of 110 per cent of the tank
- ✓ store all containers of oil and fuel in a secure, bunded area
- ✓ regularly check tanks, containers and bunds for damage and leaks
- ✓ supervise all fuel and oil deliveries
- ✓ lock containers and tanks when not in use
- ✓ ensure a spill kit is provided adjacent to fuel storage and refuelling areas
- ✓ place a drip tray or absorbent mat under all static plant and mobile plant during fuelling
- ✓ clear up all minor spillages immediately
- ✓ use a funnel when refuelling small plant

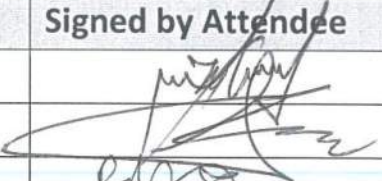








- ✓ use an automatic shut off or pistol grip delivery system when refuelling plant
- ✓ seek advice from a line manager before disposing of waste fuel or oil, or contaminated spill granules or absorbent mats
- ✓ liaise with a line manager to organise removal of contaminated water from bunds and drip trays by an appropriate contractor.

#### Don't

- ✗ pour waste fuel and oil down drains
- ✗ wash fuel and oil spillages down drains
- ✗ store fuel and oil, or carry out refuelling, within 10 m of a watercourse or drain
- ✗ allow drip trays or bunds to overflow
- ✗ locate fuel and oil tanks/storage area near to vehicle routes
- ✗ leave a tank to fill unsupervised.

# ENV-F05 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS TESTING

Emergency Procedure Tested	COREY AMPHLETT.
Date	15/09/21

Attendee Name	Job Role	Signed by Attendee
ION VALENTIN SERBAN LUKASZ KUS	CLEANER LOADER	
Richard Peterkin	STORMAN	
FRANTISEK KUZMY	LOADER	
Mark Giles	Painter	
DANIEL BOGACZ	Painter	
Jozef Troska	Paintshop supervisor	
ALEX TALMACI	CLEANER	
ION VALENTIN SERBAN	STORMMAN	
R. TRUOMIAN	SUEW MGR.	

15/4/22.

Findings of Test	
Any Lessons to be learnt and/or additional training required?	NONE NOTED. DRAW COVERS TO BE USED.
Actions Taken (if required) following the test	NOTED DIESEL TANK AND ADBLUE CONTAINERS ARE THE MAIN RISK.
Date Actions Taken	
Signed by:	

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