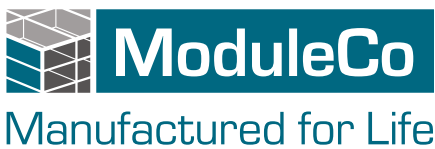


Superseded



STRATEGIC PLANNING

Neath Port Talbot Hospital Environmental Management Plan

16th August 2022



Superseded



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN for:
Port Talbot Hospital

Project Title : Port Talbot Hospital

Client : Swansea Bay University Health Board (SBUHB)

Contract No. : MED314

Location : Port Talbot Hospital

Date of Commencement : Monday 22/08/2022

Programmed Completion : Monday 31/03/2023

ModuleCo Acceptance:

	Print Name:	Signed:	Position:	Date:
Prepared by:	Nick Edgington	N Edgington	Project Manager	19/08/22
Approved by:	-	-	-	-

Client Acceptance (if required):

Reviewed and accepted by	Name :
:	
(On behalf of SBUHB)	Signature :
	Position :
	Date :

REVISION RECORD

Issue No. :	Issue Date :	By :	Approval :	Details :
1	31/08/2022	NE		
2	01/09/2022	NE	-	-

Superseded



3				

Index

Section	1	Structure & Scope of Environmental Plan
	2	Environmental Policy
	3	System Structure
	4	Initial Checklists
	5	Environmental Work Procedures

Appendix – A. Project Specific Work Procedures

Superseded



SECTION 1

a) Structure

This Environmental Plan has been produced specifically for the Port Talbot University Hospital Contract. Following the structure of the Company Environmental Management System.

b) Scope of the Environmental Plan

Project. Port Talbot Hospital

Scope of the Contract.

- The installation of units containing three new operating theatres and staff accommodation
- Installation of groundworks foundations and piling
- Associated services, mechanical, electrical works

As the Principal Contractor, ModuleCo will carry out the work as described in the Specification.

Objectives.

- The objective of this project is to construct the works as detailed, without unduly affecting the adjacent environment. The project has the potential to impact the environment through pollution of the air and land surrounding the site and through energy usage and the creation of waste materials. These aspects are to be minimised through the implementation of the pollution control and waste management processes within the company's environmental management system.

Programme Dates.

- Site Set Up - 22nd August 2022.
- Enabling works Start – 30th August 2022.
- Piling Start - 26th September 2022
- Piling Complete – 28th October
- Module Installation – 12th December 2022
- Commissioning Start – 6th March 2023
- Handover 31st March 2023

Hours Of Working.

- 08:00 – 17:00

Delivery Dates.

- Please see Traffic Management Plan.

Superseded



Weekend Working.

- There is a requirement to undertake limited works on weekends as part of this scheme. This will be limited to one weekend – either that of 10th/11th December, or 17th/18th December. The only works that will be carried out on these days will be the craning of the modules into place on the site. Outside of these two potential dates, works will be limited entirely to weekdays.

Control of Nuisances.

- The most significant noise will come from the piling rig having a Noise level of 75db and a vibration level of 7.875mms, we carried out a vibration testing last week pushing the limit to 10mms and no vibration was felt within the hospital, also so the adjacent houses being 80m away would not feel anything and the noise levels will be dramatically reduced, the site will mainly have Hoarding surrounding it with Hears fencing at the rear with netting surrounding it.
- Our working hours when making noise and vibration will be between the hours of
- 08:00 – 17:00 for 6 weeks.
- There will be other general noise on the site sporadically throughout the day.

Control of Dust Odour and spillages.

- The toilets are going to be plumbed straight in into the foul drainage to alleviate the use of a tank therefore eliminating smell.
- All materials used are generally non odorous.
- Any dusty activities will be carried out with the use of a wetting system before being carried out.
- Any spillages will be cleared up with the spill kits on site and any major spillages will be dug up and specially removed from site by a licenced professional.
- Due to the presence of trace amounts of asbestos on one sample carried out as part of tests by *Terra Firma* Geotechnical Consultants, all soil will be dampened throughout construction in order to suppress any dust that might otherwise become airborne. Given that the levels detected were under 0.0001%, and follow up testing conducted by *Spectrum Geo Services* identified no asbestos whatsoever; this is considered adequate remediation in this instance.
- Moreover, the building, once completed, will cap the entire investigation area; thus eliminating the need for any further mitigation post-construction.

Responsible Persons and complaints procedure.

- Mark Fender – Site Manager - mfender@bladeroom.com
- Nick Edgington – Project Manager - nedgington@bladeroom.com
- Jonathan Brindley – Sales Director - jbrindley@bladeroom.com
- Please see Doc QUENSH07 for the complaint's procedure.

Superseded



SECTION 2

Environmental Policy

See Company Environmental Manual HSF1.3

SECTION 3

System Structure

See Company Environmental Manual HSF3.14a, 3.14b1

SECTION 4

Initial Checklists

Insert all relevant completed checklists for this contract.

SECTION 5

Environmental Work Procedures

See Company Site Environmental Guide and for project specific Environmental Work Procedures and Modes of Compliance see Appendix A to this Environmental Plan

Superseded



APPENDIX A - PROJECT SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

This section is to be used to quote the Mode of Compliance documents relevant to the contract (these can be found in the ModuleCo Environmental Guide); plus, any additional procedures that are to be produced for the works e.g. working in the proximity of ecologically sensitive areas or species etc.

Work Procedure No.	Title	Applicable (tick)
Air 1 MCL / ENVMOC / 01	Emissions from road vehicles and plant	Yes
Water 2 MCL / ENVMOC / 02-2	Site drainage and sewerage	Yes
Land 1 MCL / ENVMOC / 03-1	Potential contamination of land	Yes
Land 2 MCL / ENVMOC / 03-2	Working with contaminated land	Yes
Statutory nuisance 2 MCL / ENVMOC / 04-2	Dust, fumes, odours, and wind-blown debris	Yes
Hazardous materials 1 MCL / ENVMOC / 06-1	Working with hazardous materials	Yes
Hazardous materials 2 MCL / ENVMOC / 06-2	Storage and handling of fuel oils and other potential polluting liquids – project sites	Yes
Hazardous materials 3 MCL / ENVMOC / 06-3	Storage and handling of fuel oils and other potential polluting liquids – yards	Yes
Additional procedures		

Superseded



Air 1 – MCL / ENVMOC / 01
Environmental Mode of Compliance (AIR 1)

Activities Implicated	Emissions from road vehicles and plant
Recommended mode of compliance	
Users of vehicles or plant are responsible for ensuring that: - All sites to be subject to an environmental assessment - Routine pre-work inspections are carried out - Levels (e.g. water, oil) are checked and monitored in line with requirements - Vehicles and equipment are serviced and maintained in line with schedules - Reporting incidents where a vehicle is emitting smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cinders or oily substances in such a way to cause damage to property or injury or danger to any person - Ensuring all hired plant is running efficiently and not producing excessive exhaust smoke - Notifying Contracts Manager on discovering any defects, and removing the vehicle from service until repaired - Notifying Contracts Manager on discovering any defects, and removing plant from service until repaired or replaced - Avoid operating vehicles in such a way as to cause excessive noise, fumes, or dust - Vehicles and plant to be switched off when not required (engine not left in idle mode)	
Recommended Emergency Preparation	Ensure operators are aware of their responsibilities and procedures
Recommended Emergency Response (Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)	- Stop or restrict use of vehicle or plant - Seek advice and notify the relevant personnel - Take actions as instructed
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	- Control of Pollution Act 1974 - Clean Air Act 1993 - Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 - Pollution Prevention & Control Act 1999 - Pollution Prevention & Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000 - The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2007 - Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993 - The Statutory Nuisance (Appeals) Regulations 1995 - The Noise Emissions in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 - The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open sites) (England) Order 2002 - The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open sites) (Wales) Order 2002 - The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open sites) (Scotland) Order 2002
Enforcement Bodies	- Environment Agency - Local Authority - Department of Transport
Details of any Consents Required	Non applicable

Superseded



Water 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 02-2
Environmental Mode of Compliance (WATER 2)

Activities Implicated	Site drainage and sewerage
Recommended mode of compliance	
- All sites to be subject to an environmental assessment - The surface water drain is designed to carry uncontaminated rainwater directly to a local stream, river or soakaway. In some cases this may be some distance from the site. Nothing which could cause pollution, including silty water, should be allowed to enter the surface water drains - The foul water drain carries contaminated water to a sewage works for treatment before discharge to a watercourse or soakaway. It may be possible to pump contaminated water to a foul sewer, provided the approval of the sewerage undertaker has been received. Where no foul sewer is available, alternative arrangements will be necessary for disposal (e.g. bowsers, gully suckers, treatment units) - Cleaning and washing operations should be carried out in designated areas which protect water courses, surface water drains, and land from polluting emissions - Where wash down areas are drained to mains foul sewer, then consents must be obtained from the sewerage undertaker - It is recommended that where surface and foul water drainage systems exist on site that these are identified at the project start up meeting, and subsequently identified on site plans - In some circumstances (with Client approval) it might be advisable to colour code drain covers and grates to distinguish between surface water drains (e.g. blue) and foul sewer (e.g. red) - The integrity of any on site drainage systems must be maintained throughout all site works and at the closure of the project - Work on foul sewer systems can lead to the release of odours – efforts should be made to reduce the impact of any such releases on the local community (this could be by way of prior notification) – see Statutory Nuisance 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 04-2 - New surface water drainage system installations might be required to incorporate interceptors or separation devices – such requirements will be stipulated by the EA and should be accommodated in design plans - Surface water drain interceptors are designed to remove oil and sediments from surface water under normal operational conditions. It is possible to overload these devices through excessive discharges or when equipment capacity limits are reached. NOT all interceptors are fitted with automatic cut off devices - Discharging detergents to interceptor devices disrupts the correct functioning and should never be allowed - Septic tanks or chemical toilets should be used where there is no mains sewer to connect facilities to - All wastes must be stored in designated areas to prevent polluting substances from escaping to surface water drains - Water containing silt should never be pumped directly into a river, stream or surface water drain. Silty water can arise from excavations, exposed ground, stockpiles, plant and wheel washing and site roads (see Water 3 – MCL / ENVMOC / 02-3) - Wheel washes and plant washing facilities should be securely constructed with no overflow and the effluent should be contained for proper treatment and disposal	
Recommended Emergency Preparation	- Spill kits, booms, absorbent granules and mats, catchment devices and screens - Care to be taken around sensitive environmental areas - Drain lock covers - Identify any drainage cut off or isolation devices and operation procedures - Bunds and drip trays of sufficient capacity for full containment - Adequate security - Storage containers and skips in a sound and safe condition for

Superseded



	containment and transfer of potential polluting substances • Designated and specially designed protected areas for cleaning, re-fuelling, and maintenance operations • Colour coded drain covers and grates • Site plans with drainage identified
Recommended Emergency Response <i>(Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)</i>	• Leakage and escape of pollutants – Stop source, contain leakage – divert if not possible to contain, report, clean up, dispose of pollutant. • Emergencies clean up contractor available as back up
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	• Control of Pollution Act 1974 • Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 • Highways Act 1980 • Water Resources Act 1991 • Water Industry Act 1991 • Water Industry Act 1999 (Scotland) • Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 • Water Act 2003 • Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 • Trade Effluent (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1989 • Control of Pollution (Applications, Appeals & Registers) Regulations 1996 • Anti-Pollution Work Regulations 1999 • Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 • Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 • Environmental Protection Act 1990 • The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999, as amended • Environment Act 1995, Schedule 22 • Land Drainage Act 1991 • National Heritage (Scotland) Act 2002
Enforcement Bodies	• Environment Agency • Sewerage Undertaker
Details of any Consents	These will be specific to site operations and must be obtained prior to regulated activities commencing.

Superseded



Land 1 – MCL / ENVMOC / 03-1
Environmental Mode of Compliance (LAND 1)

Activities Implicated	Potential contamination of land
Recommended mode of compliance	
• All sites subject to an environmental assessment • Spill kits for containment and clean-up of should be always available and accessible to operators • Chemicals, oils, materials, paints, or other potential pollutants should be stored in designated areas and prevented from spilling onto the surrounding land in any way during use or application • Hazardous wastes should be stored in designated areas and prevented from seeping into the land in any way • If plant and equipment need to be left on site (when not in use) bunds and drip trays should be used to prevent any leakages from entering the surrounding land • Plant and equipment should be stored and operated in such a way to minimise the risk of any leakages escaping to land and causing ground contamination (e.g., stored in container, drip trays placed beneath engines, gear boxes, oil or hydraulic sumps, bunding in place) • Re-fuelling and maintenance of equipment on site should be controlled to avoid spillages or leaks which cause contamination; ideally in a specially designed and designated protected area • Specific site emergency procedures must be communicated to all operators prior to commencing work, and strictly adhered to in the event of an incident • Use of cement and concrete should be controlled to avoid ground contamination • Washing down of equipment must not take place on site unless in a specially designed and designated protected area – detergents can be harmful to the environment and as such should be treated as a potential pollutant • Any oil storage tank or oil stored in drums should be sited on an impervious base within an oil-tight bund • Special care should be taken during deliveries, particularly when hazardous materials are involved. Deliveries should be always supervised, tanks and containers should be labelled with the nature and volume of their contents, and the levels should be checked before delivery to prevent overfilling (see Hazardous materials 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 06-2 for further details) • Effluent should not be allowed to contaminate ground • General wastes should be disposed of in designated skips or bins and site housekeeping requirements should be maintained (see Waste 1 - MCL / ENVMOC / 07-1) • Suitable security measures need to be in place to reduce the risk of vandalism, sabotage, and unauthorised interference leading to a release of polluting materials to the surrounding land • Vandalism and theft are frequent causes of pollution. Lockable valves should be fitted on all storage tanks, fences should be secure, and doors and gates kept locked. Where possible, materials should be stored under cover and potential pollutants should be transferred into safe storage without delay	

Superseded



Recommended Emergency Preparation	• Spill kits, booms, absorbent granules and mats, catchment devices and screens • Bunds and drip trays of sufficient capacity for full containment • Adequate security • Storage containers and skips in a sound and safe condition for containment and transfer of potential polluting substances • Designated and specially designed protected areas for cleaning, re-fuelling, and maintenance operations
Recommended Emergency Response (Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)	• Leakage and escape of pollutants – Stop source, contain leakage – divert if not possible to contain, report, clean up, dispose of pollutant • Emergency clean up contractor available as back up
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	• Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 • The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001 • The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000
Enforcement Bodies	• Environment Agency • Local Authority • Health and Safety Executive
Details of any Consents	These will be specific to site operations and must be obtained prior to regulated activities commencing.

Superseded



Land 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 03-2
Environmental Mode of Compliance (LAND 2)

Activities Implicated	Working with contaminated land
Recommended mode of compliance	
- Contaminated land should have been identified at the planning stage of any contract, and specific arrangements made for remediation and on-site operations - Identify whether the ground has been tested and whether special precautions are required - Handling and disposal of contaminated ground must only be carried out under strict controls and by suitably qualified and equipped operators, sub-contractors, or agencies	
Recommended Emergency Preparation	- Clearly identify areas of contamination and restrict work according to specific site plans in these areas. - Ensure that where special arrangements are in place relating to contaminated ground, that all operatives and sub-contractors are made aware of these before commencing work on site.
Recommended Emergency Response (Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)	- On the discovery of contaminated land during operations you must ➢ Cease operations ➢ Isolate the area concerned ➢ Inform the Environmental Manager, and your line manager ➢ Ensure the contamination is contained - The Environmental Manager will advise on the actions to be taken.
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	- Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 - The Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001 - The Contaminated Land (Scotland) Regulations 2000
Enforcement Bodies	- Environment Agency - Local Authority
Details of any Consents	These will be specific to site operations and must be obtained prior to regulated activities commencing

Superseded



Statutory nuisance 2 –MCL / ENVMOC / 04-2
Environmental Mode of Compliance (STATUTORY NUISANCE 2)

Activities Implicated	Dust, Fumes, Odours and Wind-Blown Debris
Recommended mode of compliance	
• All sites subject to an environmental assessment • Take note of any working hours restrictions regarding the particular contract – as specified at the start up meeting • Reduce the amount of dust produced during operations (e.g., cutting) by using dust suppression methods where practicable • Ensure fumes and odours produced by operations are kept to a minimum. • Cover all skips and containers to reduce the risk of wind-blown debris • Take note of the prevailing wind direction when situating skips and undertaking operations which can cause dust, fumes or odours • Local Authorities can serve abatement notices requiring steps to be taken to control or cease activities giving rise to excessive levels of dust, fumes, or odours • Failure to comply with an abatement notice is an offence. Seek advice from your line manager and report any abatement notices issued to the Environmental Manager immediately • Applications to the Local Authority for a prior consent governing work on the site should have been submitted following the start-up meeting – ensure that consents have been granted and are current • Make sure that all site operatives are aware of the conditions of any consents and restrictions that will affect them, prior to commencing work on site • Operators should endeavour to use best practicable means (BPM) when undertaking any activity likely to cause excessive noise or vibration • Ensure that plant and equipment is in good working order through daily checks and identify any faults which develop during use • Ensure that appropriate PPE is available and used when undertaking activities which generate dust, fumes, or odours • Activities generating dust, fumes, or odours should be covered by documented method statements in all cases – these should stipulate any necessary control measures • Workers and contractors to be briefed on control and minimisation of noise and vibration through best practicable means including any conditions stated in local authority consents	

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Recommended Emergency Preparation	• Ensure equipment, plant and machinery is fully serviced as described by the manufacturer and fit for use • Do not accept plant, machinery or equipment on site if you believe it is generating excessive dust, or fumes
Recommended Emergency Response (Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)	• If you believe that levels of dust, fumes, or odours are unacceptable, take steps to reduce this. If this is not possible, cease operations and seek advice from your Environmental Manager • If a complaint relating to dust, fumes and / or odours is received, take steps to reduce, if possible, record the details of the complainant, report the complaint to your Environmental Manager, and seek advice • If an abatement notice is served, take steps to comply with the notice and notify the Environmental Manager immediately
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	• Environmental Protection Act 1990 • Clean Air Act 1993 • The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 • The Statutory Nuisance Appeals Regulations 1995 • The Statutory Nuisance (Appeals) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006 • The Statutory Nuisance (Appeals) (Scotland) Regulations 1996 • Local Authority Bye Laws – site specific
Enforcement Bodies	• Local Authority
Details of any Consents	These will be specific to site operations and must be obtained prior to regulated activities commencing - this should be covered during the site start up meeting.

Superseded



Hazardous Materials 1 – MCL / ENVMOC / 06-1
Environmental Mode of Compliance (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES 1)

Activities Implicated	Working with hazardous substances
Recommended mode of compliance	
• COSHH assessments must be in place (see COSHH procedures) • In certain circumstances site specific incident response plans may be required – these will be detailed in project documentation • Use of materials should be in strict accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations / instructions. Technical data sheets must be available • Storage of materials should be in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations / instructions. • Hazardous materials should be stored in a secure manner to prevent misuse or vandalism • Hazardous materials should always be clearly and accurately labelled along with additional stipulated safety signage • Handling of hazardous materials should always be in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations / instructions • Hazardous materials should always be disposed of in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations / instructions and with the prior knowledge and consent of your waste handler • Hazardous materials waste created by sub-contractors should be removed from site by the sub-contractor unless specific site arrangements have been made. • All waste (including protective clothing) should be transported to a suitably licensed tip by a registered carrier (see Waste 2 - MCL /ENVMOC / 07-2 – hazardous waste) • Materials used for clean-up will also be hazardous so ensure correct disposal procedures are followed • All work related to asbestos will be conducted by specialist licensed contractors • If you discover asbestos on site, this must be reported to your line manager and the Environmental Manager immediately • Ensure that appropriate PPE is available and used when handling, using, or cleaning up hazardous materials	
Recommended Emergency Preparation	• COSHH requirements should be identified at the start of the contract and specific restrictions should be documented and communicated • Appropriate PPE, emergency treatment and medical equipment should be readily accessible • Appropriate secure storage facilities should be available on site • Safe systems of work should be in place prior to any work commencing with asbestos
Recommended Emergency Response (Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)	• Any spillages of hazardous materials should be dealt with in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations / instruction – remember to stop the escape, control it, divert from sensitive areas, and clean up. Incidents must be reported as per the incident reporting procedures • Emergency clean up contractor available as back up • Cleaning up hazardous materials may require specialist assistance – if in doubt seek advice from your line manager or the Environmental Manager

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Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	- Control of Pollution Act 1989 - Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Environment Act 1995 - Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act 2005 - Controlled Waste (Registration of carriers & Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 Amendment Regulation 1998 - Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 - Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 - Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 - Waste Management Regulations 1996 - Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 - Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations 2002 - Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 - The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (Scotland only) - The Special Waste (Scotland) Regulations 1997 - Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2005 - The List of Waste (England) Regulations 2005 - The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 - The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2007 - The Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008 - The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 - The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2004
Enforcement Bodies	- Health & Safety Executive - Environment Agency - Local Authority
Details of any Consents	Hazardous Waste Licence

Superseded



Hazardous materials 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 06-2
Environmental Mode of Compliance (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES 2)

Activities Implicated	Storage and handling of fuel oils and other potential polluting liquids – project sites
Recommended mode of compliance	
• All sites to be subject to an environmental assessment • All oils and other potentially polluting liquids should be handled and stored in such a way as to avoid any spillage or escape to surface drainage systems, or water bodies • All oils and other potentially polluting liquids should be handled and stored in such a way as to avoid any spillage or escape to unprotected ground • Escapes to drainage systems, or unprotected ground can lead to the pollution of rivers or underground water resources • In the event of any spillages or escapes, spillage containment equipment should be employed to control or divert the spillage • Spilt oils or other liquids, and materials contaminated through contact or clean-up will need to be disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste procedures (see Waste 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 07-2) – if in doubt seek advice from the Environmental Manager • Fuel storage on sites should be kept to the minimum required for the project needs. • Where fuel storage on site (above 25 Litres) is required, this will be identified in the site start up meeting • Any fuel storage facilities (i.e., above 25 Litres) on site must incorporate an integral bund – e.g. bunded fuel bowser • Ensure that appropriate PPE is available and used when handling, using, or cleaning up fuel oils or other potentially polluting liquids • Regularly check storage containers on site for signs of damage or leakage • Ensure that containers are not stored in areas where they are likely to be damaged or knocked over by other site activities • Where designated re-fuelling areas have been identified on site, re-fuelling activity should take place in these at all times • Re-fuelling activities must always be accompanied, and appropriate measures put in place to avoid any spillages or escapes (e.g. funnels, specialist dispense equipment, drip trays, catch pits) • Spill containment and clean up equipment should always be available during re-fuelling activities • When handling fuel oils ensure that fire prevention and control measures are implemented • Special care should be taken during deliveries. Deliveries should be supervised at all times, tanks and containers should be labelled with the nature and volume of their contents. Where delivering into storage vessels on site, levels should be checked before delivery commences to prevent overfilling • Where designated, any deliveries should be confined to these areas • Vandalism and theft are frequent causes of pollution. Lockable valves should be fitted on all storage tanks, fences should be secure, and doors and gates kept locked. Where possible, materials should be stored under cover and all potential pollutants should be transferred into safe storage without delay	
Recommended Emergency Preparation	○ Spill kits, booms, absorbent granules and mats, catchment devices ○ Bunds and drip trays of sufficient capacity for full containment ○ Adequate security ○ Care to be taken around sensitive environmental areas ○ Storage containers and skips in a sound and safe condition for containment and transfer of potential polluting substances. ○ Designated and specially designed protected areas for cleaning, re-fuelling, and maintenance operations.

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Hazardous Materials 3 – MCL / ENVMOC / 06-3
Environmental Mode of Compliance (HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES 3)

Activities Implicated	Storage and handling of fuel oils and other potential polluting liquids – yards
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Recommended mode of compliance

- All sites to be subject to an environment assessment
- All oils and other potentially polluting liquids should be handled and stored in such a way as to avoid any spillage or escape to surface drainage systems, or water bodies
- All oils and other potentially polluting liquids should be handled and stored in such a way as to avoid any spillage or escape to unprotected ground
- **Escapes to drainage systems, or unprotected ground can lead to the pollution of rivers or underground water resources**
- In the event of any spillages or escapes, spillage containment equipment should be employed to control or divert the spillage
- Spilt oils or other liquids, and materials contaminated through contact or clean-up will need to be disposed of in accordance with hazardous waste procedures (see Waste 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 07-2) – if in doubt seek advice from the Environmental Manager
- Ensure that appropriate PPE is available and used when handling, using, or cleaning up fuel oils or other potentially polluting liquids
- Regularly check storage containers on site for signs of damage or leakage
- Ensure that containers are not stored in areas where they are likely to be damaged or knocked over by other site activities
- Where designated re-fuelling areas have been identified on site, re-fuelling activity should always take place in these.
- Re-fuelling activities must always be accompanied, and appropriate measures put in place to avoid any spillages or escapes (e.g., funnels, specialist dispense equipment, drip trays, catch pits)
- Spill containment and clean up equipment should always be available during re-fuelling activities
- When handling fuel oils ensure that fire prevention and control measures are implemented
- Used oils from equipment, plant, and vehicles will be classified as hazardous waste, and as such must be handled in accordance with Waste 2 – MCL / ENVMOC / 07-2
- Used oil should be stored securely prior to collection and suitable containment used for its transfer and disposal
- Emulsified cutting oils are highly polluting in water and great care should be taken in their disposal
- Any new oil storage tank or oil stored in drums should be sited on an impervious base within an oil-tight bund. No damp-proof course should be provided in the bund wall structure and there should be no drainage outlet. The bunded area should be capable of containing at least 110% of the volume of the tank or the largest drum. Fill pipes, funnels, draw pipes and sight gauges should be enclosed within its walls
- Existing oil storage facilities must be maintained in accordance with current legislation
- Underground oil storage facilities and pipelines may be subject to damage and corrosion. In view of this, such facilities should be regularly inspected, and pollution protection measures employed in accordance with current legislation
- Special care should be taken during deliveries, particularly when hazardous materials are involved. Deliveries should be supervised at all times, tanks and containers should be labelled with the nature and volume of their contents, and the levels should be checked before delivery to prevent overfilling
- Where possible, loading and unloading areas should be roofed and drained to the foul sewer
- Appropriate measures should be in place for the containment, control and clean-up of any foreseeable spillages or escapes during or following any delivery of fuel oils
- Vandalism and theft are frequent causes of pollution. Lockable valves should be fitted on all storage tanks, fences should be secure, and doors and gates kept locked. Where possible, materials should be stored under cover and potential pollutants should be transferred into safe storage without delay

Superseded

Recommended Emergency Preparation	○ Spill kits, booms, absorbent granules and mats, catchment devices and screens ○ Bunds and drip trays of sufficient capacity for full containment ○ Adequate security ○ Storage containers in a sound and safe condition for containment and transfer of potential polluting substances ○ Designated and specially designed protected areas for cleaning, re-fuelling, and maintenance operations
Recommended Emergency Response <i>(Refer to MCL Incident Reporting procedure)</i>	● Leakage and escape of pollutants – Stop source, contain leakage – divert if not possible to contain, report, clean up, dispose of pollutant. ● Emergencies clean up contractor available as back up
Legal requirements	
Act / Regulation Reference	● Control of Pollution Act 1974 ● Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975 ● Highways Act 1980 ● Environmental Protection Act 1990 ● Water Resources Act 1991 ● Land Drainage Act 1991 ● Water Industry Act 1991 ● Water Industry Act 1999 (Scotland) ● Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 ● National Heritage (Scotland) Act 1991 ● Environment Act 1995, Schedule 22 ● Water Act 2003 ● Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 ● Control of Pollution (Applications, Appeals & Registers) Regulations 1996 ● Anti-Pollutions Work Regulations 1999 ● Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 ● Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 ● Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 ● Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 ● The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006
Enforcement Bodies	● Environment Agency ● Water Provider
Details of any Consents	These will be specific to site operations and must be obtained prior to regulated activities commencing