

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange

TR010064

6.5 FIRST ITERATION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX L: OUTLINE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND RECORDS OF ANY ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Planning Act 2008

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange Development Consent Order 202[]

FIRST ITERATION ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN APPENDIX L: OUTLINE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND RECORDS OF ANY ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDENTS

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Outline Emergency Procedures and Record of any Environmental Incidents

L.1 Introduction

- L.1.1 This Outline Emergency Procedures and Record of Environmental Incidents document contains emergency procedures and record of any environmental incidents has been produced at this stage to provide a brief description of emergency procedures and environmental incident record management for the M60/M62/M66 Simister Island Interchange (the "Scheme").
- L.1.2 This Appendix will be updated by the Principal Contractor (PC) to include confirmation of procedures in the event of an environmental emergency. It will be included within the Second Iteration Environmental Management Plan (EMP), prior to commencement of works in accordance with the Requirements in Schedule 2 of the draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (TR010064/APP/3.1) and the requirements of this First Iteration EMP.

L.2 Emergency procedures

- L.2.1 Pollution is the presence or introduction of substances into the environment that, in excess of normal levels, has a harmful or poisonous effect on receptors. Receptors can include residents (human health), water resources, surface water courses or the wider environment.
- L.2.2 An overarching identification of potential pollution sources, pathways and receptors is necessary to ensure that mitigation/control measures effectively remove/ reduce pollution sources, eradicate/ manage pathways and protect receptors.
- L.2.3 If an incident (for example a large fuel spillage) occurred on site, the following general principles should be followed:
- Identify the cause of the emergency or incident and act immediately to prevent it from getting worse.
 - Make sure that the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available to use wherever necessary.
 - Report any emergency or incidents to the PC Project Manager and/or Environmental manager immediately, detailing the nature, cause and location so that appropriate action can be taken.
 - The PC will inform the Relevant planning authority, Environment Agency and/or Natural England, as relevant, of the incident.

- Ensure that any lessons from the incident are communicated to all relevant staff and appropriate action taken elsewhere on site if necessary.
- Update all relevant method statements, sections of the Second Iteration EMP; toolbox talks etc. and ensure new information is communicated to all staff.

L.2.4 Procedures in the event of an environmental emergency will be included within the Second Iteration EMP, example draft response procedures are included below.

Spill response

L.2.5 In the event of a spill occurring the spill response will be followed:

- Immediately contain the source (if possible).
- Protect any pollution pathways for example drains and watercourses.
- Absorb the spill by using spill response materials.
- Dispose of the used spill materials (COSHH waste).
- Report any emergency or incidents to the PC Project Manager and/or Environmental manager immediately.

Watercourse pollution - sediments

L.2.6 In the event of an incident or emergency where sediments or other contaminants have entered or are at an imminent risk of entering a watercourse or drain (for example a large chemical spillage), have entered or are at an imminent risk of entering a watercourse or drain the measures set out in this section will be implemented.

- Check (monitor where required) watercourses during periods of high rainfall or construction activities with potential for significant run-off.
- Take immediate action if you identify any high sediment which is causing pollution.
- Implement mitigation actions immediately. Control pollution at source whenever possible. Consider whether the site activity should be halted. Consult the PC Project Manager or Environmental Team if in doubt.
- Place straw bales, silt fencing, to help control sediment immediately and/or check measures already in place for effectiveness.
- Monitor the effectiveness of protection measures daily and re-plan as necessary.

- Remove silted bales/screens, etc. regularly so they do not make problems worse.
- The Environmental Manager and relevant site management representative should talk to the Environment Agency regularly and check plans for emergency procedures.
- Reconsider working practices which may be causing pollution in poor weather conditions and re-plan/programme.

Accidental Fires

L.2.7 Fire causes damage to surrounding habitats. Costain will incorporate and develop the following instructions in their Emergency Response Plan for the site:

- If safe to do so use fire beaters immediately to prevent fire spreading.
- Report any emergency to the PC Project Manager immediately.
- Call the fire brigade if the fire cannot be easily contained.
- Inform the landowner/occupier and National Highways.

Weather

L.2.8 The Scheme will sign up to receive any available flood information related to the flood plain where available). In the event of worsening weather, any construction within or close to the flood plain will cease and all plant/equipment will be removed to a safe area.

L.2.9 A 'Weather warning response plan' shall be developed to instruct the actions to be taken in the event of a severe weather warning being issued by the met office and/or a flood warning.

L.3 Pollution Control Equipment

L.3.1 Spill response materials will be readily available and easily accessible on site, with all staff trained in their usage.

L.3.2 The content of spill kits will differ depending on the nature and location of the works. Typical spill equipment is identified below, which is suitable for use in different situations and ways:

- Bulk / loose powder / granules - Especially suited for use on hard-standing areas such as roads and concrete floors, absorb most liquids, apply to spill, agitate and sweep up.
- Booms / socks - Used to contain and prevent the spread of a pollutant, place around a spill to block its path, overlapping ends in direction of flow, can be placed as a precautionary measure e.g. across a river.

- Pads and rolls - large surface area, place directly onto the pollutant to absorb and recover it, rolls can be cut to size to reduce wastage.
- Drain mats - Made of reusable polyurethane or single-use bentonite clay, used to prevent spillages entering drainage systems.
- Sealing putty - Can be applied to a damaged container to seal the leak.

L.3.3 In addition to the spill absorbents, spill kits should also contain:

- Appropriate PPE (suitable gloves, goggles, dust mask for granules powder).
- Bags (not black) and ties for disposal of the used spill response materials.

L.3.4 A quarantine area will be provided to safely store used spill kit before disposal offsite using a licenced waste carrier to an appropriately permitted waste facility.

L.4 Incident and corrective action reporting

L.4.1 All environmental incidents must be reported and investigated. Each sub-contractor is responsible for ensuring that environmental incidents are reported to the PC.

L.4.2 Significant environmental incidents where water borne pollution is evident must be reported to the Environment Agency immediately using their 24-hour incident telephone number 0800 80 70 60. Copies of the incident investigation must be provided to the Environment Agency and the relevant planning authority.

L.4.3 Where problems are recognised, the corrective action will be identified by the PC in consultation with the Environment Agency and relevant planning authority and corrective actions undertaken by the PC within a defined time frame.

L.4.4 A record of environmental incidents is to include the following information:

- Date and location of the incident.
- Details of the reporting procedure followed.
- Description of the incident and relevant legislation.
- Remedial actions.
- Lessons learnt.
- Details of any contact with enforcing bodies