



Guide 6.10 Oil Spillage Kits and Incident Response

General

Emergency Preparedness

Oil spillage kits are required to absorb spillages and leaks of diesel, hydraulic oils and lubricants. All plant and machinery operating on worksites will require an emergency oil spillage kit to be present on site and available to be deployed if an accidental spill occurs. The contents and size of the kit will vary according to the type of machine.



Routine Maintenance

Machine operators should plan routine maintenance to contain any oil within drip trays or similar equipment. Additional oil absorbent materials should be brought onto site when maintenance is planned so as not to deplete emergency supplies.

Site Planning

When planning the job be aware of the sensitivities such as water supplies and fishing rivers. Gain some knowledge of where drains go so that you can react quickly in the right place if there is an incident. On sensitive sites it may be advisable to put in place pollution prevention measures such as oil absorbent booms in ditches or roadside drains before the job begins as these can buy you valuable time in the event of an accidental spill or pipe burst. Plan this in conjunction with your silt management plan for the site.

Ensure there is adequate provision of emergency spill kits in all machines and at the refuelling point. Check the main site spillage kit frequently.

Typical Emergency Spill Kit Contents

Forest Machine Kit

- 25 x Pads 400 x 520mm
- 1 x Cushion 550 x 350 x 100mm
- 4 x Socks 1.2m x 75mm
- 1 x Dammit Slab 225 x 200mm
- 1 x Disposal Bag/Tie
- 1 x Gauntlets
- 1 x Goggles

Space-saver Cab Kit

- 15 x Pads 400 x 520mm
- 2 x Socks 1.2m x 75mm
- 1 x Dammit Slab 225 x 200mm
- 1 x Disposal Bag/Tie
- 1 x Gauntlets

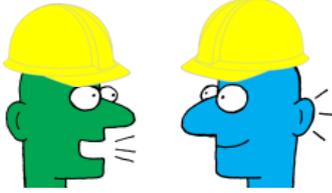
Main Site Kit

(suggested minimum)

- 100 x Pads 400 x 520mm
- 2 x Cushions 550 x 350 x 100mm
- 5 x Midi Booms 3m x 125mm
- 10 x Socks 1.2m x 75mm
- 4 x Dammit Mats 650 x 450mm
- 1 x Dammit Slab 225 x 200mm
- 10 x Timber Stakes 25mm x 25mm x 600mm
- 2 x Disposal Bag/Tie
- 2 x PPE Kits (Gauntlets & Goggles)

Timber Lorry or Low Loader Kit

- 75 x Pads 400 x 520mm
- 2 x Cushions 550 x 350 x 100mm
- 4 x Socks 1.2m x 75mm
- 1 x Dammit Slab 225 x 200mm
- 2 x Disposal Bag/Tie
- 1 x PPE Kits (Gauntlets & Goggles)



Site Induction

All operators should know where their machine spill kit is and where the site spill kit is kept and have ready access to it. The Site Safety Coordinator is responsible for checking spill kits are, and remain, fully stocked. At site induction the Site Safety Coordinator should advise new operatives of the location of kits and where the chief elements of the drainage system are, the location of designated re-fuelling points and emergency contact numbers.

Worksite Assessment

Experience has shown that work squads may often not have sufficient oil absorbent materials on site to cope with major spills or pipe bursts. Operators should carry out an assessment of their plant and machinery to determine the maximum amount of spillage that may occur from a catastrophic accidental leakage of diesel, lubricants or hydraulic oil from a machine (but not a double-bunded diesel tank which already has secondary containment) and provide sufficient absorbent material on site to deal with a major spillage.

Machine Kits and Site Kits

All forest plant and machinery should normally have available in the cab an oil spill kit equivalent to the **Machine Kit** listed overleaf. Where space on the machine is limited it is acceptable for machines to carry a basic emergency kit equivalent to the **Space-saver kit**, provided additional absorbent materials are held in quantity on site and are **readily available** within a reasonable distance of the machine.

A **Site Kit** as listed on the first page would be appropriate for many forestry sites but the operators own assessment may conclude that a higher capacity may be required.



Fuel Points

All fuel storage and refuelling points should have ready access to oil absorbent materials. The fuel point is normally a good place to store the site kit and additional absorbent materials which cannot be carried on machinery or materials stored as additional back up stock.

Fuel and Oil Deliveries by Third Parties

It is the responsibility of the machine operator to deal with any spillage occurring as the result of a fuel supplier delivering oils or fuel to the operators bowser. Operators should check around bowsers etc. after deliveries and if fuel or oil has been spilt, deploy the appropriate spill absorbent materials. The operator should raise the issue of any spillage with the fuel supplier and seek such redress as they consider necessary.



Timber Haulage

Hydraulic pipe bursts from loaders on timber wagons are a significant risk. All timber wagons must therefore carry appropriate oil absorbent materials in the cab to cope with such eventualities. Escapes of hydraulic oils should be dealt with in line with this guidance.



Suppliers of Oil Spill Materials and Kits

- Newpig - <http://www.newpig.com/pig/UK/>
Tel: 0800 919900
- Fentex - <http://www.fentex.co.uk/>
Tel: 01487 823 184

Incident Response

Immediate Actions

Oil spills can spread remarkably quickly through drains and watercourses and a small quantity can spread a long way in a short time. It is detectable as a sheen on the surface of the water and as a taste or odour in water supplies even at low concentrations. Time is therefore of the essence when dealing with oil spills. Quick containment of most spills, using the methods overleaf, is simple and easy and will save many hours' hard work later trying to locate and absorb oil which may have spread quite far from the original spill.



The CoSHH Assessment for the specific type of substance which has been spilled, also contains important information regarding control measures for accidental release, such as substance specific health risks and controls, PPE, environmental precautions, containment, clean up methods and materials and firefighting controls. The CoSHH assessment must be available on site.

Take responsibility and deal with any oil spillages found on site however they have occurred. Where the source of the spill is a third party, and they are not available or able to cope with the spill, provide such assistance as is necessary. Scottish Woodlands will ensure you are reimbursed for any materials or time lost in assisting with third party spillages

Reporting Requirements

Oil spills, hydraulic pipe burst etc must be reported to the Scottish Woodlands Site Manager as soon as initial containment measures have been enacted and certainly within 4 hours of the incident occurring. Serious spills should also be reported to the relevant environment agency. It is better to report incidents than have them come calling on you! **Use the UK wide pollution hotline 0800 80 70 60.**

Fines and Prosecution

The various UK Environmental agencies may impose heavy fines on Companies who are found responsible for oil contamination on forestry sites or in the general water environment. Fines may be up to £40,000 plus the cost of clearing up the spill and making good any environmental damage. Clear up costs following oil spills, including those caused by fuel delivery drivers are the responsibility of the Company involved.



Major Incident Support

Scottish Woodlands have retained RAW Group to provide 24/7 specialist back up in the event of a major pollution incident. RAW have agreed to provide UK nationwide coverage and will include the Republic of Ireland. If necessary, the Scottish Woodlands Site Manager will contact, or authorise you to contact RAW for additional support. Let them know it is for Scottish Woodlands and give a postcode/location for the spill taken from the contract documentation, so that RAW can transfer the call to their most local office. RAW also provide a dedicated email address so that maps and further details of any incident can be emailed to them.

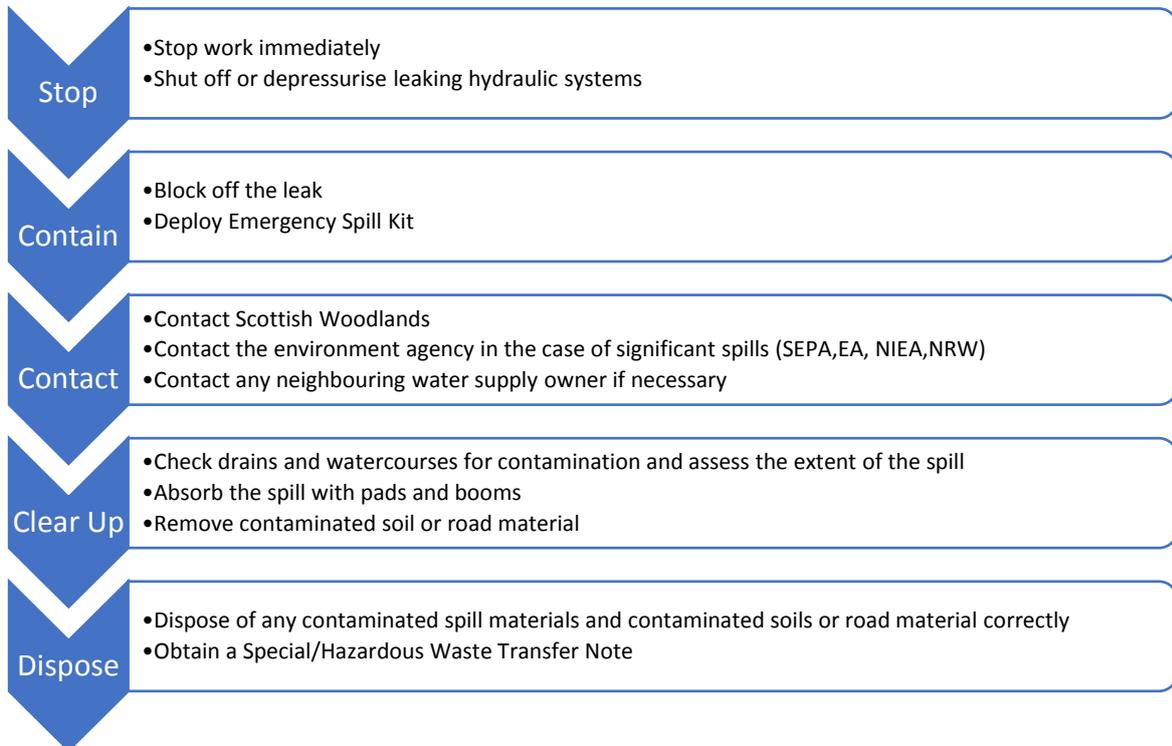
Single point of contact emergency 24hrs telephone number –

RAW - 0345 166 8491

Dedicated email to provide more detailed information scottishwoodlands@raw-group.com

Any costs incurred by Scottish Woodlands under this arrangement may be recharged to a relevant Contractor

Emergency Action Plan



Deployment of Oil Spill Materials

PADS



Use these to skim oil from puddles and road surfaces and to clear up minor fuel spills. They can also be used as on the right to skim oil from the surface of water gathered behind a boom.



CUSHIONS

These have a high capacity and can be used to contain the spill immediately below the machine.



SOCKS AND BOOMS



Here placed in a forest drain to intercept a diesel spillage. The drain has been blocked with a spade and the boom used to skim off the oil.

Deployment Oil Spill Kits

PPE

Always put on the PPE provided in the spill kit before you tackle the spill.

Pads

Multi-purpose absorbent material for instantly uplifting oil on land or water. As with all oil absorbents, water resistant so they float on the water's surface collecting only oil. Pads can be used as wipes and rolls torn to suitable lengths as required.

Cushions – Absorbent pillows ideal placing under dripping machinery, placing at culvert ends or, in ditches

Socks and Booms

Socks can be placed around leaking machinery, or as booms for location in watercourses. Booms can be easily joined together to form longer containment lengths to suit requirements.

Dammit Slab

Putty used to plug holes in tanks drums and containers.

Disposal Bag

When the spill has been cleared up place all the used materials in the disposal bag and seal it with the zip tie provided. This is special waste and should be taken to an appropriate waste disposal site. Obtain a waste transfer note.



Disposal of Contaminated Materials

The duty of care obligations under Section 34 of Environmental Protection Act 1990 apply.

Contaminated soil or road materials, that contain oil or other lubricants, would be considered special waste under the Special Waste Regulations 1996 in Scotland. In England Wales and Northern Ireland Special Waste is known as Hazardous Waste but the same requirements apply.

Therefore, movement of these materials requires a special waste consignment notice. Movement of special waste must always be done by Companies holding a waste carriers licence. As long as the Company holds a waste carriers licence and a special waste consignment notice has been issued by SEPA (or the equivalent elsewhere in the UK) this would be sufficient from a regulatory standpoint. It is then up to the Company to ensure that contamination and environmental harm is minimised before materials can be removed from site, which should be done as promptly as is feasible.

Information on special waste consignment notices, which can be issued online, can be found here under the Special Waste Guidance section:

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/guidance/>

Information on Companies holding a waste carrier licences can be found here:

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/waste-carriers-and-brokers/>

The Scottish Woodlands Site Manager should receive copies of the Special Waste Consignment Note to confirm that any waste from the spill has been disposed of correctly.

National Environment Agencies

Country	Agency	Waste Webpage
National UK Pollution Hotline		<u>0800 80 70 60</u>
Scotland	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/guidance/
England	Environment Agency (EA)	https://www.gov.uk/topic/environmental-management/waste
Ireland	Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)	https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste
Wales	National Resources Wales (NRW)	http://naturalresources.wales/waste/?lang=en

