Spill Response Plan







Wrights Road Storage Ponds

Prepared for Rooney Earthmoving Limited

18th September 2026
ENV25154 – Rev 4

Document Control and Revision History

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This document has been prepared by EnviroCo with appropriate care, expertise, and diligence, based on any site assessments and information supplied by the client and associated consultants.

This Spill Response Plan provides the key design outline for spill control measures to be provided on site. It is not possible at initial design stage to anticipate and include all site-specific design details, as some detail can only be included on the basis of in situ monitoring and adjustments. Ongoing monitoring will be required to assess its performance and specific adjustments made to its detail to respond to specific conditions on site and changes to those conditions. It is not suitable for unmonitored or unmanaged implementation or implementation by personnel who lack appropriate expertise and experience in spill control.

It is recommended that the environmental management plan be monitored regularly by appropriately experienced personnel, who is to make such adjustments as are necessary to ensure its effective operation in view of the features, the condition or state of the site or changes to conditions on site.

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1.0 Introduction

The Spill Response Plan outlines the appropriate management of materials in order to avoid spills and the actions to take in the event of a spill.

Staff will be briefed on the Spill Response Plan during their site induction, and a copy will be displayed in the site office and with each spill kit. The SRP includes staff responsibilities during an environmental incident and the steps required to minimise the impact of the incident (containment); the uncontrolled access to the incident area (exclusion); and clean up (remediation).

EnviroCo has been engaged by Rooney Earthmoving Limited (REL) to prepare this Spill Response Plan.

In accordance with CRC263197 (Condition 21) the document shall be provided to Environment Canterbury and other interested parties at least 20 working days prior to the commencement of construction.

The Project Manager is responsible for the implementation of this SRP and notification to regulatory authorities.

2.0 Site contacts and staff responsibilities

Table 1. The following table provides the key contacts for the project.

Name	Company	Position	Mobile	Email
Brent Walton	Burnt Hill Storage Limited	Principals Representative	022 086 9986	Brent.walton@wil.co.nz
Steven Woods	Stantec	Independent Certifier	027 220 2241	Steven.woods@stantec.com
Lawrie Saegers	Rawlinsons	Engineer to Contractor	021 610 302	l.saegers@rawlinsons.co.nz
Engineers Representative	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Bryce Ranger **Cameron Rooney**	REL	Contractors Representatives	027 335 7530 027 622 3346	bryce.ranger@rooneygroup.co.nz cameron.rooney@rooneygroup.co.nz
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TBC	TBC	Contractors Health and Safety Officer	TBC	TBC
Brodie Grave	REL	QA / Surveyor	0273208442	brodie.grave@rooneygroup.co.nz
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Name	Company	Position	Mobile	Email
Blair Gray	EnviroCo	Director / Senior Environmental Consultant	027 226 9269	Blair@enviroco.nz
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Andrew Kilby	Damwatch	Designers Project Manager	021 634 878	Andrew.Kilby@damwatch.co.nz
Kitti Fekteova	Damwatch	Designers Representative	021 273 4411	Kitti.Fekteova@damwatch.co.nz
TBC	Canterbury Regional Council	Resource Management Officer	TBC	TBC
TBC	Waimakariri District Council	Compliance Officer	TBC	TBC
TBC	Te Ngai o Tuhahuriri Runanga	TBC	TBC	TBC

Table 2. Roles and responsibilities of key project staff members.

Contractors Representative	The Contractors Representative has overall responsibility for the project and environmental performance of the project and ensuring that the ESCP is implemented correctly. Their primary responsibilities include: • Ensuring that the project is adequately resourced, • Regularly liaising with the Site Supervisor, Environmental Consultant, and other professionals to ensure that good environmental practices are being implemented on site. • Ensuring that the Contractor (supervisors, operators, employees etc.) and their subcontractors are operating in accordance with the ESCP. • Ensuring that the necessary inspections and monitoring are being undertaken as required by the ESCP. • Restricting or stopping any activities that have the potential to or that have caused negative environmental effects.
Project Manager	The Project Manager is accountable to the Contractors Representative and the Environmental Consultant and is responsible for: • Ensuring that they understand and comply with the ESCP. • Coordinating the implementation of the ESCP measures, including daily environmental monitoring and inspections • Ensuring that all site employees and subcontractors are operating in accordance with the ESCP. • Ensuring that sufficient information is provided to operators on site

	regarding environmental risks. • Monitoring the weather and coordinating the implementation of appropriate environmental measures (i.e., dust suppression as determined by site observations or dust monitoring equipment).
Environmental Consultant	The Environmental Consultant holds a key role for the project and is accountable to the Project Manager & Contractors Representative. Their role includes providing support to the Project Manager and Contractor representatives with day-to day implementation of the ESCP and esc measures. Their primary responsibilities include: • Implementation of Environmental Management. • Ensure installation of environmental controls as per the ESCP. • Undertake environmental site inspections on the project on a fortnightly basis. • Oversee the maintenance and improvement of defective environmental controls. • Review environmental incidents and reporting by the contractor. • Understand the requirements of the ECan esc toolbox for Canterbury and provide guidance to the contractor.
All project staff (including sub-contractors)	All project staff are responsible for ensuring that their actions or inactions do not negatively affect the environmental performance of the project. All staff are required to: • Undertake all work in accordance with the ESCP. • Attend an environmental induction for the site. • Report any activity that has the potential to or has resulted in an environmental incident.

3.0 Staff training

The Project Manager will ensure that staff training is undertaken in accordance with Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017.

The key components of training will cover the following:

- **Risk assessment:** Identifying potential hazards and evaluating the scope of the spill.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Understanding the importance of and correctly using PPE and respiratory protective equipment (RPE) for the specific substance.
- **Containment:** Knowing how to use materials like booms, socks, and drain covers to prevent the spill from spreading.
- **Spill kits:** Learning the contents of different spill kits and how to use them to contain and clean up various substances.
- **Emergency procedures:** Following site-specific steps for a spill, including stopping the source, cleaning up, and reporting the incident.
- **Cleanup and disposal:** Proper techniques for cleaning up spills and the correct methods for disposing of contaminated waste and equipment.

- **Hazardous waste:** Understanding specific cleanup precautions for different classes of dangerous goods.
- **Escalation:** Knowing when a small spill is an emergency that requires professional help or evacuation.

Refilling procedures will incorporate the requirements as notified in CRC263197 Condition 18:

- Refuelling procedures in accordance with REL procedures.
- Emergency spill procedures.
- The storage of fuel in containers that are free from rust and corrosion.
- The use of catch trays with a minimum volume of 10L under transfer line connections and fill points on equipment that is serviced from potable containers.
- Spill kits being located in key locations on the project (**reference Section 8.1**).
- Ensuring that there is appropriate signage to identify the locations of spill kits (**Figure 1**).
- Written procedures will be provided onsite detailing methods to contain, remove and dispose of spilled diesel fuel oil (**Figure 1**). The procedures shall be displayed in visible locations within the site compound and refuelling areas.



Figure 1: *Examples of images that can be used to i) identify location of spill kit and ii) summary spill response guide poster*

4.0 Spill prevention and control

REL is committed to prevent and control pollution and recognise the necessity of implementing extra measures to avoid pollution and contamination and to appropriately manage pollution should it occur.

REL understands that an oil and/ or fuel spill may lead to severe adverse environmental impacts if not carefully managed. The aim is for zero spills on the project. However, planning and preparedness must consider the potential for spill events.

REL will ensure that all workers and subcontractors associated with the project are aware of the dangers a fuel or chemical spill presents and are adequately trained to respond to a spill should one occur. All employees will be introduced to spill prevention and response in the site induction training.

5.0 Application

This SRP considers the requirements for storing and/or using the following materials on site:

- Diesel, petrol, oil and other fuels;
- Lubricants;
- Herbicides and pesticides;
- Paints and solvents;
- Septic or sanitary wastes;
- Contaminated storm water run-off;
- Wastes following commissioning of services; and
- Any other substance to be used on the project that is deemed as potentially harmful to the environment.

6.0 Spill prevention and approach

Spill prevention is based on the following actions being implemented:

Storage of all fuels and chemicals will be bunded. The bunded area will be constructed on an impermeable hardstand base with bunding sufficient to hold a minimum of 150% of the total volume of the largest container.

There will be no storage of any fuels, oil, chemicals or other potential pollutants within 20m of riparian margins of all watercourses.

After hours all fuels and chemicals will be locked away in a site container within the secure site compound and bunded as described above. All trailer/towable tankers will be fitted with padlocks and locked when not in use and will be removed from site at the end of the day.

No hazardous materials or potential pollutants (i.e. fuels and oils, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, waste etc.) will be stored or handled in any area where overflow waters from any water storage facility could contact hazardous materials or waste and become contaminated.

All **storage containers** are to be suitably sealed, with labels describing the contents and any dangers to health, safety or the environment.

Waste storage areas are to be kept clean, organized, and equipped with ample clean-up supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored. Perimeter controls, containing structures, covers and liners should be repaired or replaced as needed to maintain proper function.

Proper storage, clean-up, and spill reporting instructions for hazardous materials stored or used on the project site are placed in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location.

Training is to include awareness of the potential hazards of the substance as well as clean-up procedure in case of a spill or leak.

Emergency maintenance and fuelling of vehicles will only be undertaken in authorised and approved areas. No fuelling or emergency maintenance will be undertaken within 20m of riparian margins of all watercourses.

Spill control materials are to be available at all storage locations, with all maintenance and fuelling vehicles and at strategic locations throughout the site. Clean-up of all spills and leaks will be immediate.

7.0 Response

Should spills occur, they can be classified into three classes:

- Leaks and minor spills
- Moderate spills
- Significant and hazardous spills (major spills)

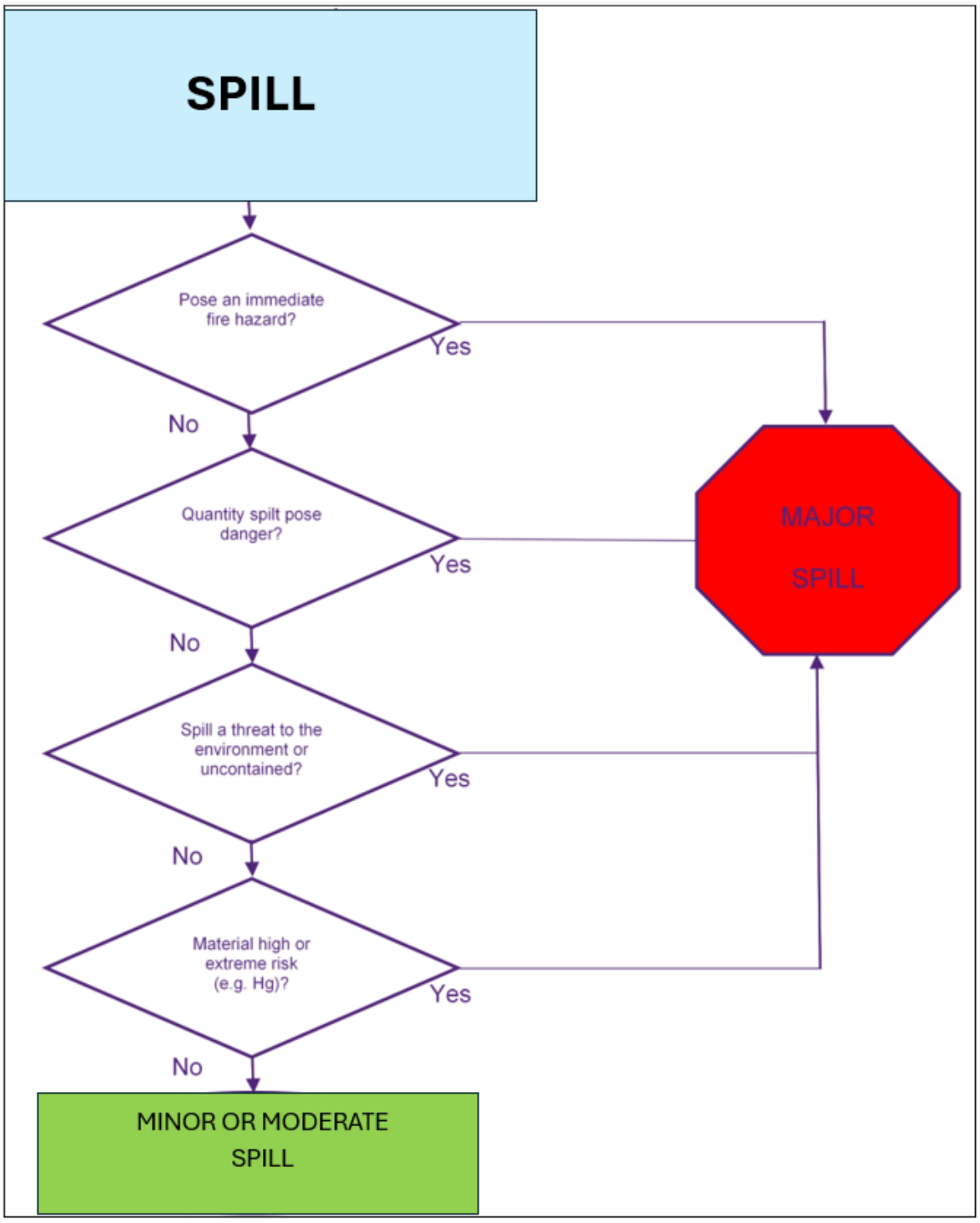


Figure 2 *Spill response; determining the spill category*

7.1 Leaks and minor spills

A leak can be defined as a slow release of a substance (e.g. oil or fuel) from a container, machinery or pipe (or other conduit). Leaks typically release a small amount of a substance if detected early, and therefore only present a very low risk of environmental damage. However, a leak should still be immediately cleaned up and the source of the leak identified and rectified.

- A leak can be cleaned up using a rag for small spills on paved or hardstand surfaces.
- On sand or other loose material the contaminated material should be removed and placed in a bag for disposal.
- Never hose down or bury material spills or leaks. As much of the spilled material as possible must be removed.

A minor spill can be classed as ***a small volume*** of a substance (e.g. oil, fuel, paint or chemical) released which can be controlled by the first responder at the site of the spill. The following should be followed to control and clean-up a minor spill:

- Use absorbent materials to contain the spill rather than hosing down or burying the spill.
- Absorbent materials should be promptly removed and disposed of properly.
- Recover spilled materials and absorbent materials.
- Clean the contaminated area properly and dispose of contaminated materials.
- On sand or other loose material the contaminated material should be removed and placed in a bag for disposal.

7.2 Moderate spills

Moderate spills can still be controlled by the first responder along with the aid of other personnel. This response may require the cessation of all other activities.

A REL Supervisor should be informed immediately and, if safe to do so, spills should be cleaned up immediately.

Assess safety risk to humans:

- Only attempt containment and clean-up operations of spilled substances when it can be performed safely;
- If spilled substance is flammable, eliminate sources of ignition near spill area;
- Evacuate personnel and neighbours if they are at risk;
- Secure the area and establish perimeter control at a safe distance from the spill.

Stop source of spill:

When it can be performed safely, stop source of spill – this may involve turning off a pump, closing a valve or standing up a fallen container. Spill control equipment will be available from site administration offices, storage and re-fuelling areas;

Contain the spill:

- **Liquid spills** - If the spill is liquid, block any pathway to stormwater or waterways and then soaked up using an absorbent material;
- If the spill occurs on **paved or impermeable surfaces**, clean up using the "dry" methods (absorbent materials, cat litter or rags). Contain the spill by encircling with absorbent materials and do not let the spill spread widely.
- If the spill occurs in **dirt areas**, immediately contain the spill by constructing an earthen bund. Dig up and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- **Gaseous spills / leaks** – A gaseous leak must be stopped at source as soon as possible and will then disperse in the air. It is not practicably possible to contain a gaseous leak, but weather conditions should be checked to assess the most likely direction the pollutant will take if it poses a risk to human health and then the affected area evacuated;
- If the spill occurs **during rain**, cover spill with tarps or other materials to prevent contaminating runoff.

Clean up:

- No spills will be rinsed away;
- Contaminated soils and clean-up materials from spills will be handled properly using personal protective equipment, stored in a suitable container that is then labelled and stored in the appropriate location for subsequent disposal as hazardous waste;
- Any stockpiles of remnant contaminated materials will be covered until they can be removed.

Dispose with care:

- Contaminated soils and used clean-up materials will be treated as hazardous waste and be disposed of accordingly at a designated disposal site by approved contractor.

Document incident:

- The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that a report is filed containing information on date, time, location, type and quantity of spilled material, description and cause of incident, action taken, name of person reporting the incident and recommended actions for ensuring that there is not a recurrence of the incident. The documentation shall include the completion of the Spill Incident Form (**Appendix A**). Further information is also provided in **Section 9**.

7.3 Significant/hazardous spills

For significant and hazardous spills that cannot be controlled by personnel in the immediate vicinity, emergency response procedures will be implemented.

Spills on Water

- In order to avoid oil, fuel or chemical spills to the waterways, controls will be implemented for the storage, handling and disposal of potential pollutants. These controls include not permitting any storage of liquids within 20m of riparian margins of all watercourses, and not permitting any fuel transfer or emergency maintenance operations within this limit either.
- Regularly scheduled maintenance of vehicles and plant will only be undertaken off site in purpose built facilities.

- Fuel transfer and emergency maintenance operations will be undertaken with strict controls in place to avoid any accidental spill or loss of material.
- Should a spill on water occur, the floating boom should be deployed to contain the substance in a defined area. Where safe to do so, absorbent pads should then be used to remove the contaminant from the surface.

8.0 Spill response equipment and resources

Quantities and types of equipment and material will depend on the level of construction activities, type and quantities of material stored on site or handled during the project, and the amount and type of equipment utilised during the construction work. The following items will be included in a spill response kit and stored in strategic locations on site:

- 1 x roll Plastic sheets
- 1 x pack/50 pcs Plastic bags/sacks
- 2 x pairs Rubber gloves
- 2 x Masks
- 2 x Goggles
- Warning tapes/barricades
- Floating boom

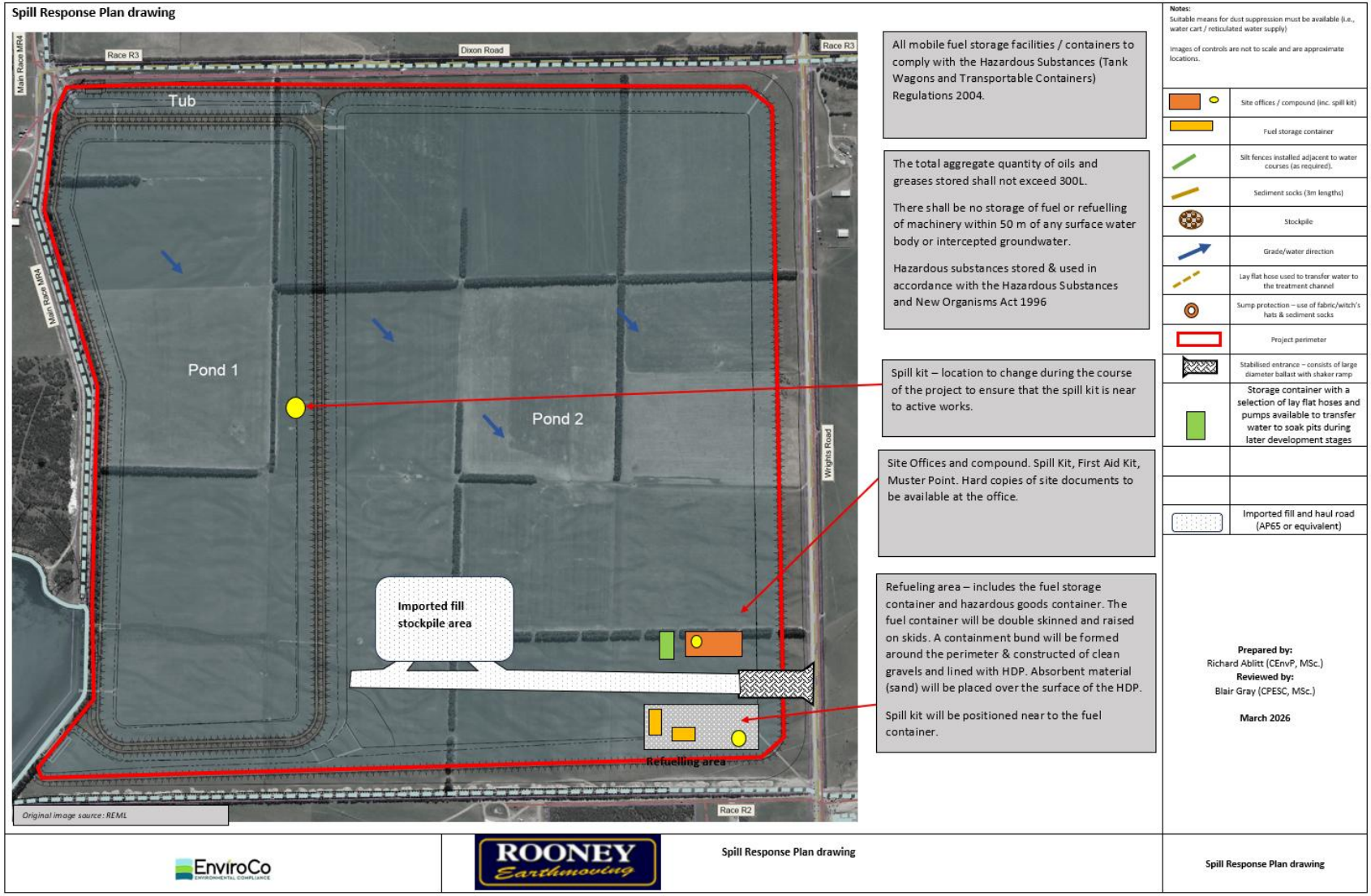
Various absorbent pads and socks will be included.

The spill response / control materials will be stored in safe locations on site in close proximity to storage, re-fuelling and waste areas, and inspected regularly. If any oil spill equipment is missing or is damaged, it will be substituted.

Spill kits will be initially provided at the following locations:

- 1 x site entrance
- 1 x fuel storage area
- 1 x active work locations

8.1 Spill kits and fuel storage locations



9.0 Monitoring and reporting

Daily and weekly inspections of work areas shall be conducted which includes inspection of spill prevention and response capabilities.

- Items to be inspected will include:
- Spill kit accessibility and stock levels;
- Waste segregation compliance and storage capacity, and
- Evidence of unmanaged spills around site.
- The condition of bunded areas used in the refuelling and fuel storage areas shall be routinely checked.

Any issues identified shall be recorded on inspection reports and hazard cards to be actioned.

Weekly visual inspections shall include inspections of all tank connections and piping. The inspections include checking for actual or potential leaks. Any leaks shall be remediated immediately and maintenance/repair/replacement of any potential leaks (in accordance with CRC263197 Condition 17).

Random inspections or task observations of specific activities (e.g. refuelling operations) may be carried out at any time by Superintendents, H&S Manager, Environmental Consultant and other members of the project team.

Incoming plant inspections shall be carried out on all plant mobilising to the site throughout the project and daily plant inspections will be carried out by the operators including inspections of hydraulic components for leaks or damage.

A spill of less than 10 L is considered a minor spill and spills greater than 10 L is considered moderate to major. There are notification requirements that are required by CRC263197 Condition 19 in the event of an accidental spill of a hazardous substance for spills that are greater than 10 litres. The consent condition states that 'the Consent Holder shall inform the Manager RMA Monitoring and Compliance, Canterbury Regional Council, within 24 hours of a spill event and shall provide the following information (CRC263197 Condition 19):

- date, time, location and estimated volume of the spill;
- the cause of the spill;
- the type of hazardous substance(s) spilled;
- cleanup procedures undertaken;
- details of the steps undertaken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment;
- an assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and
- measures undertaken to prevent a recurrence.

Any contaminants or clean up material removed from the site shall be disposed off at an appropriate facility and the Consent Holder shall provide the Manager, RMA Monitoring and Compliance, Canterbury Regional Council with written confirmation of such disposal within 10 working days (CRC263197 condition 22).

A spill incident form has been provided in Appendix A that can be used to document the incident. The spill incident form shall be provided to the regional council for spills that are greater than 10 L.

10.0 Hazardous substances register

The substances that are used on the project site will be documented in the project folders. **Figure 3** provides information on several of the key substances that are anticipated to be stored on the project site. The Project Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the register is up to date at all times during the project.

Identifying name	Storage location	Quantity (L)	MSDS reference	Use
Diesel	Site compound within bunded location & double bunded container	6,000L – 10,000L	0000003079	Fuel
Castrol 10W-30 Oil	Site container – hazardous substances	200	469317	Engine oil
Glyphosate 540	Site container – hazardous substances	50	7926090	Herbicide
Castrol Multipurpose grease	Site works container	50	467223	General grease for mechanical equipment
WD40 Aerosol	Site works container	10	61001	Lubrication of mechanical equipment

Figure 3 *Hazardous substances register - information will be updated by REL during the project.*

11.0 Refuelling procedures

The information below provides a summary of refuelling procedures.

- **Inspection:** Before refuelling, inspect the equipment for any signs of leaks or damage. Address any issues before proceeding to ensure safe refuelling.
- **Shut down equipment:** Always turn off the equipment before refuelling. This prevents accidental ignition and ensures the safety of the operator.
- **Clean the area:** Clean the refuelling area to remove any debris or contaminants that could mix with the fuel. A clean environment reduces the risk of contamination.
- **Use funnels and nozzles:** Use funnels and nozzles to control the flow of fuel and prevent spills. This ensures that fuel is delivered directly into the tank without wastage. Use containment devices and spill trays to contain residual fuel.
- **Monitor fuel levels:** Don't over fill; check the fuel gauge to avoid overfilling the tank. Overfilling can cause spills and create fire hazards.

Control practices during refuelling procedures:

- **Scheduled refuelling:** Plan refuelling during scheduled breaks or downtime to avoid interrupting operations. This helps maintain productivity and reduces the risk of rushed refuelling, which can lead to accidents.
- **Fuel quality:** Manufacturers will specify the most appropriate fuel to use. It is important to follow the guidelines otherwise there is a risk of engine damage and lower performance.
- **Correct storage:** Store fuel in approved containers and keep them in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. The correct storage prevents fuel degradation and contamination.
- **Fuel management systems:** Implement fuel management systems to track fuel usage and monitor inventory. This helps in optimizing fuel consumption and reducing waste.
- **Regular maintenance:** plant and equipment must be regularly serviced to ensure that equipment is operating at optimal performance. Maintenance will include the check of hoses to ensure that they are in good condition to minimise any potential for leakage or damage – this is of particular importance for hydraulic hoses.

12.0 Fuel container detail and containment

The diesel fuel container (maximum of 10,000L) will be positioned adjacent to the site office and compound.

The fuel container will be a self bunding tank. **Figure 4** provides an image of a similar sized fuel tank.

The area where the fuel container is stored will be constructed on an excavated section of the existing ground that is lined with High-Density Polyethylene (HDP) and sand/crusher dust placed on the surface (**Figure 5**). The sand/crusher dust will ensure that any minor spills are quickly absorbed and can be effectively removed.



Figure 4 *An example image of a diesel refuelling tank.*



Figure 5 *An example for the construction of a containment area for the fuel tank and hazardous goods container.*

13.0 Information on the storage & labelling of hazardous substances

13.1 Signage and labelling

It is preferable that substances are stored in the original containers as long as the containers are in sound condition. The original containers are preferable as they are designed specifically for the product hazard classifications and have the appropriate labelling for hazardous goods.

In the event that the contractor is required to decant or transfer substances from their original container the labelling must state the product or chemical name and include hazard pictogram and hazard statement reflecting the substances classification. The labelling must be in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Authority NZ and WorkSafe NZ. The labelling must include the standard hazard symbols (as applicable) illustrated in **Figure 6**.



Figure 6 *Hazard symbols (source; Environment Protection Authority).*

There are specific signage for hazardous goods. An example is for Diesel which has the classifications 3.1D, 6.1E, 6.3B, 6.7B and 9.1B. Classifications 3.1D and 9.1B trigger the signage requirement. The sign must state that the substance is a flammable substance and that it is an ecotoxic substances (example provided in **Figure 7**).



Figure 7 *Example sign for the storage of diesel.*

13.2 Storage

The storage of hazardous substances is of clear importance for the protection of project staff and the environment. The storage of substances will be in accordance with the MSDS documentation and WorkSafe New Zealand Guidelines (2025).

The security of the site will be of clear importance, and the contractor shall ensure that the site is fully secure outside of normal operating hours or when there is not any project staff in attendance. Fuel cabinets and fuel storage tanks will be locked when not in use.

Incompatibles

Not all hazardous substances can be safely stored together. Different types of substances can cause a fire or explosion if they come into contact with each other. These substances are often described as 'incompatible' and must be stored separately to prevent them mixing in a leak or spill.

The MSDS for a particular hazardous substance will determine which substances and materials should be separated. The contractor will comply with the MSDS requirements at all times. **Figure 8** provides general guidance (WorkSafe NZ).

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TYPE	KEEP AWAY FROM
Flammable gases (class 2.1.1)	flammable aerosols (class 2.1.2) flammable liquids (class 3) flammable solids (class 4) oxidising substances (class 5) organic peroxides (class 5)
Flammable liquids (class 3)	all class 2 substances class 3.2 (liquid desensitised explosives) class 4 substances; oxidising substances
Oxidising substances (class 5.1)	all other types of hazardous substances (including organic peroxides)
Organic peroxides (class 5.2)	all other types of hazardous substances (including oxidisers)

Figure 8 *Incompatible substances - general guidance (Source; WorkSafe NZ).*

Flammable substances

250 L of flammable liquids in an approved flammable goods cabinet can be stored, as long as each container is not greater than 20 L in size.

However, a cabinet is not required where the aggregate quantity of flammable liquids present is less than or equal to:

- 15 L, for class 3.1A or 3.1B substances kept in securely closed containers with a capacity of 5 L or less; or
- 100 L, for class 3.1C substances; or
- 500 L, for class 3.1D substances.

If a cabinet is required, it must comply with Australian Standard *AS 1940-2004*[1].

Hazardous areas

A hazardous area is identified as an area where flammable vapours may be present, requiring special precautions to prevent ignition. The actual dimensions depend on factors including the hazardous substances being stored and the ventilation in place. In general, a hazardous area should extend 3 m from a dangerous goods cabinet or store and 1 m above.

Storage of diesel

As mentioned in **Section 12** diesel will be stored in a separate fuel tank that is specifically designed to store the substance. The diesel tank will be positioned on a bunded area that is lined with HDP.

[1] Australian Standard: AS 1940-2004. *The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids; or BS EN 14470-1:2004 Fire safety storage cabinets. Safety storage cabinets for flammable liquids*.

Appendix A Spill Incident Form

EnviroCo ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

ROONEY Earthmoving

Title of spill:	*Time of reporting:
Person reporting the spill:	Phone number:
Address:	Email:
Responsible person (the person/company in possession, charge, and/or control of the substance when it was spilled):	Phone number:
Address:	Email:
Owner of the substance spilled:	Phone number:
Address:	Email:
Date of spill:	Time of spill:
Location of spill site:	
Description of spill location and surroundings:	
*Distance to nearest public facility, residence:	
*Distance to nearest stream, water bodies, sensitive areas:	
Description of source of spill:	
Type of substance spilled:	Quantity of substance spilled:
Description of the circumstances, cause and adverse effects of the spill:	
Actions taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment	
Assessment of any potential effects of the spill	
Measures taken to prevent a reoccurrence of the spill	
Measures taken to prevent a reoccurrence of the spill	

Include drawing/sketch of the spill (include locations of equipment, bunded areas (as applicable) and locations of sensitive receivers.
Provide information on additional documentation relevant to the spill:
Check/tick the boxes below (advised of the spill and present at the spill site): Agencies and name of person **advised about** the spill: ☐ Environment Canterbury Pollution Hotline: Name of person: ☐ Police/Fire Dept - Name of person: ☐ Local government - Name of Person: ☐ ECan RMA Monitoring & Compliance - Name of person: ☐ Others:

Agencies and name of person **at** the spill site: ☐ Pollution Hotline (Ecan) - name of person: ☐ Police/Fire Dept. - Name of person: ☐ Local government - Name of person: ☐ Others:
*Other comments/actions taken:

*Form completed by:	*Phone number:
*Title:	*Date:

Appendix B Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Number	Identifying name	MSDS reference
1	**Diesel**	0000003079
2	**Castrol 10W-30 Oil**	469317
3	**Glyphosate 540**	7926090
4	**Castrol Multipurpose grease**	467223
5	**WD40 Aerosol**	61001

To be included in project documentation.