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MONA OFFSHORE WIND PROJECT

Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan

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Image of an offshore wind farm

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Code of Construction Practice	A document that sets out the overarching principles for managing environmental impacts during the construction process.
COSHH	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulation (2002) requires the control of exposure to materials in the workplace that cause ill health.
COSHH Chemical safety data sheets	Safety data sheets for chemical products that describe the hazards that the chemical presents and information on handling, storage and emergency measures in case of an accident.
FRAC out	Applies where trenchless techniques are used to install the onshore export cable to cross obstacles; there is the risk that drilling muds escape to the surface during the drilling process.

Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CIRIA	Construction Industry Research and Information Association
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
CCBC	Conwy County Borough Council
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
DCC	Denbighshire County Council
DCO	Development Consent Order
EnBW	Energie Baden-Württemberg
GPP	Guidance for Pollution Prevention
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
SHESQ	Safety, Health, Environment, Sustainability and Quality

Units

Unit	Description
%	Percentage
m	Metres

1 Outline spillage and emergency response plan

1.1 Overview

1.1.1.1 This Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan is provided as an appendix to the Outline Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Document Reference J26). It sets out the key management measures that will be implemented during the construction phase of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.2 The Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan seeks to manage potential impacts that occur from the construction of the onshore elements of the Mona Offshore Wind Project. These elements occur landward of Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) and comprise:

- Landfall
- Onshore Cable Corridor
- Onshore Substation
- 400 kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor.

1.1.1.3 In addition to these elements, the Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan also applies to the temporary construction compounds, storage areas, mitigation areas and accesses required to support the construction of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.1.1.4 The relevant planning authority for the landfall and the western section of the Onshore Cable Corridor (i.e. west of Bodelwyddan) is Conwy County Borough Council (CCBC); the relevant planning authority for the eastern section of the Onshore Cable Corridor, the Onshore Substation and the 400 kV Grid Connection Cable Corridor is Denbighshire County Council (DCC).

1.2 Purpose of the Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan

1.2.1.1 The draft Development Consent Order (DCO) (Document Reference C1) includes a requirement for the preparation of a final CoCP. The final CoCP will be supported by a series of management plans including a Spillage and Emergency Response Plan (as part of the final CoCP), which must be submitted to and approved by the relevant planning authority prior to the commencement of onshore works.

1.2.1.2 The focus of this Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan is to provide procedures for:

- Storing and handling potential pollutants during construction
- Controlling and managing spillages should they occur.

1.2.1.3 This is an outline document that is based on the design assessed in the Environmental Statement (see Volume 1, Chapter 3: Project description of the Environmental Statement (Document Reference F1.3)).

1.2.1.4 The Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan should be read in conjunction with the Outline CoCP (Document Reference J26) and its supporting appendices.

1.3 Scope of the Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan

1.3.1.1 The scope of this Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan applies to onshore site preparation works and construction activities of the Mona Offshore Wind Project

located landward of MLWS. The Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan does not consider construction impacts seaward of MLWS.

1.3.1.2 Onshore site preparation works comprise the following activities (as set out in the draft DCO (Document Reference C1):

- Site clearance
- Demolition
- Early planting of landscaping works
- Archaeological investigations
- Environmental surveys
- Ecological mitigation
- Investigations for the purpose of assessing ground conditions
- Remedial work in respect of any contamination or other adverse ground conditions
- The diversion and laying of utilities and services
- Site security works
- The erection of any temporary means of enclosure
- The erection of temporary hard standing
- The erection of welfare facilities
- Creation of site accesses
- The temporary display of site notices or advertisements.

1.3.1.3 The onshore site preparation works listed in 1.3.1.2 will be carried in accordance with the measures set out in this Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan as part of the CoCP, which is secured as a requirement of the DCO.

1.3.1.4 The final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan will be in general accordance with the principles established in the Outline Spillage and Emergency Plan and will be agreed with the relevant authority prior to commencing the relevant stage of the onshore works (above MLWS). For the purpose of this Plan, the term 'construction' includes all related engineering, construction and restoration activities as authorised by the DCO within the Order Limits

1.3.1.5 The Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan should be read in conjunction with the Outline CoCP (Document Reference J26) and chemical data sheets and Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessments for substances used and stored during the construction of the Mona Offshore Wind Project.

1.4 Roles and Responsibilities

1.4.1 Overview

1.4.1.1 The key roles and associated responsibilities with regard to this Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan are set out below. The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 also identify the legal duties, responsibilities and obligations of all the major roles within the construction team.

1.4.1.2 The responsibilities of each role will be refined in the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan.

1.4.2 Applicant

1.4.2.1 The Applicant will be responsible for the following:

- Ensuring that the Spillage and Emergency Response Plan is implemented effectively
- Giving necessary direction to contractors (for example, setting contractual obligations)
- Reviewing, revising and refining the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan (where necessary) in conjunction with the Principal Contractor.

1.4.3 Principal Contractor

1.4.3.1 The Principal Contractor will be appointed by the Applicant and has overall responsibility for:

- Updating and delivering the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan on behalf of the Applicant
- Ensuring all procedures in the Spillage and Emergency Response Plan are followed.

1.4.4 Contractors/Sub contractors

1.4.4.1 Contractors and sub contractors will be responsible for undertaking construction works in accordance with the Spillage and Emergency Response Plan.

1.5 Training

1.5.1.1 Training will be given to all construction staff on their responsibilities for preventing pollution and procedures to follow in the event of an emergency incident including who should be notified. Staff will all be instructed on the use of emergency equipment and spill kits, where the kits are located and how the contaminated spill kit material should be handled after use.

1.5.1.2 Refuelling activities within the construction compound and at designated areas along the Onshore Cable Corridor will only be undertaken by appropriately trained staff.

1.6 Spillage Plan Requirements

1.6.1 Objective

1.6.1.1 The objective of the Outline Spillage and Emergency Response Plan is to ensure that the construction the Mona Offshore Wind Project follows best practice guidelines to prevent spillages of hazardous materials. The document will provide a benchmark for good practice such that all appropriate preventative measures will be taken to avoid pollution of land or the water environment during the onshore and intertidal construction works. This is important as there will be the requirement to store fuels and chemicals at temporary construction compounds as well as the refuelling requirements of construction equipment and machinery. There is also the potential for FRAC outs to occur at crossing locations where trenchless techniques may be used. The Outline

Spillage and Emergency Response Plan will be used as a guide to inform the appropriate way to ensure the safe storage of pollutants and the plan of response in the event of a spill.

1.6.2 Statutory and policy context

1.6.2.1 Construction works will be undertaken in accordance with good practice advice, this will include but not be limited to:

- Control of Water Pollution from Construction Sites (C532), Construction Industry Research and Information Association (CIRIA 2001)
- Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects (C648), (CIRA 2006a)
- Control of Water Pollution from Linear Construction Projects: Site Guide (C649), (CIRA 2006b)
- Environmental Good Practice on Site (C741), (CIRIA 2015a)
- Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Guidance for Pollution Protection – Works and maintenance in or near water, version 1.2, (NRW 2018).

1.6.2.2 The CIRIA guidance provides environmental good practice for the control of water pollution arising from construction activities. It focuses on the potential sources of water pollution from within construction sites and the effective methods of preventing its occurrence.

1.6.2.3 The NRW guidance is part of a wider suite of guidance for pollution prevention (GPP) relating to environmental good practice.

1.6.3 Understanding the risk

Pollution Sources

1.6.3.1 The following key sources of pollution have the potential to cause harm to human health and/or pollution of the environment:

- Overfilling or poor handling of containers
- Damaged containers
- Containment failure
- Failure of pipework or underground tanks
- Collision or accident
- Weather related problems e.g. flooding
- Fires
- Vandalism
- Runoff from exposed ground, excavations and material stockpiles.

1.6.3.2 Measures to control impacts from contaminated surface runoff are contained with the Outline Surface Water and Drainage Management Plan (Document Reference J26.6).

Pollution Pathways

1.6.3.3 Pollutant pose the greatest risk to human health and/or the environment if the following three components are present at the same time:

1. Source
2. Pathway – drains, through soil to groundwater, over hard surfaces
3. Receptor –rivers, streams, lakes, groundwaters, people and ecological receptors.

1.6.3.4 Measures will be implemented to prevent, minimise or mitigate the effects of any risks to ensure that the pollutant linkages between the source, pathway and receptors are broken. The temporary construction compounds have been located away from watercourses; the storage areas within the compounds for hazardous substances will be sited away from ditches and will be designed in accordance with NRW Prevention Guidance.

1.7 Pollution Prevention

1.7.1 Pollution and spill prevention practices

1.7.1.1 During construction, there are tasks that will be undertaken that present the risk of a spillage (and as a result, pollution) unless managed with preventative measures.

1.7.1.2 The following section identifies measures that will be incorporated to reduce the risk of pollution from spillages during construction.

Containers and pumps

1.7.1.3 Containers will be primarily used to store fuels (petrol and diesel), oils, lubricants, surfactants, chemicals and flocculants. Prevention practices associated with containers and pumps are listed below.

- The type of container will be of suitable material, durability and size for its proposed contents. The containers will only be used in accordance with the manufacture's specification
- All containers will be stored in a designated area within the construction compound on level ground, with oil and diesel containers being at least 30 m away from any watercourse and at least 50 m away from any borehole or well. The designated area will be located away from risk of damage from vehicles, equipment using the construction compound
- All containers will be located within a temporary/secondary containment
- Containment areas should be capable of containing 110% of the volume of the single largest container of hazardous materials being stored or 25% of the total capacity of all containers, whichever is the greater
- Where practicable, storage areas will be covered to prevent rainwater getting into the bund and reducing its capacity. Where storage areas cannot be covered, bunds will be maintained with a separator to ensure that contaminants are not released
- All containers will be correctly labelled indicating their contents and any hazard warning signs.

- Drums will also be labelled and positioned such that leaks cannot overshoot the bund or drip tray wall
- No incompatible materials will be stored in the same containment area
- No container storage areas will be left unsecured during non-working hours.

Tanks

- Storage tanks will be stored within a designated area of the construction compound located 30 m away from any watercourse and at least 50 m away from any borehole or well
- The type of container will be of suitable material, durability and size for its proposed contents
- Mobile bowsers and fuel tanks, as well as any other equipment that will contain oil and other fuels will have secondary containment. For example, double skinned tanks
- Mobile bowsers and fuel tanks will be fitted with auto cut off nozzles to prevent over filling and/or discharge from the nozzle inadvertently
- Fuel bowsers and stores will be secured against vandalism when not in use. If the bowser has a tap or valve, this shall be fitted with a lock which shall be locked shut when not in use
- Vehicle mounted tanks will be equipped with flame/spark arrestors on vents to ensure self-ignition does not occur
- Tanks will not be used to store incompatible materials in sequence unless first thoroughly decontaminated
- Any tank utilized for storing different products between construction locations will be thoroughly decontaminated prior to refilling.

Machinery and equipment

1.7.1.4 The use of machinery and plant equipment poses similar risks to those posed by storage of liquids. Fuel and oil may leak from such equipment which may enter drains and/or watercourses, as well as contaminating the ground itself.

1.7.1.5 The following measures would be implemented to reduce this risk:

- Vehicles and plant provided for use on the site will be in good working order to ensure optimum fuel efficiency and are free from leaks. Plant will be required to have integral oil/fuel bunding and/or drip trays. Where integral bunding and/or drip trays are not included, plant nappies will be used under parked-up plant
- Sufficient spill kits would be carried on all vehicles and staff will be trained to ensure they are trained how to use them. Spill kits will be restocked after use
- Any hired vehicles and plant will be checked on delivery and not accepted if they are not in good working order for example, leaking, excessive fumes, excessive noise and/or smoke
- All plant will be required to carry a portable spill kit (including oil absorbent booms and pads) to allow for immediate containment and clean-up of spills associated with failure of hydraulic hoses

- Vehicles and plant will not park near or over drains. Washing of plant or machinery will be undertaken in designated areas only
- Employee-owned vehicles will not be driven or parked in construction areas unless authorised to do so.

Deliveries activities

1.7.1.6 In order to minimise the risk of spillages it will be necessary to adhere to the following.

- Site specific procedures will be in place for all deliveries
- Delivery points and vehicle routes will be clearly marked
- Emergency procedures are displayed, and a suitably sized spill kit is available at all delivery points
- Spill prevention equipment (for example, drip trays, drum trolleys, funnels) will be used during dispensing, ensuring the equipment is maintained and used each time
- Tank capacities and current contents levels are checked prior to accepting a delivery to ensure that they are not overfilled
- All deliveries will be supervised throughout the delivery operation.

Refuelling

1.7.1.7 Throughout the construction of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, it will be necessary to have a mobile refuelling unit for construction vehicles along the Onshore Cable Corridor. There will also be designated fuelling areas within the construction compounds. In accordance with the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016 the following measures will be implemented for the prevention of spills:

- For refuelling along the Onshore Cable Corridor and the transfer of liquids will only occur in the pre-designated locations that are at ground level and at least 10 m away from any watercourses and 50 m away from any boreholes. These designated areas will also be located above MHWS, in areas at low risk of flooding and not within the beach area
- Refuelling vehicles and plant will be carried out on hardstanding using drip trays, or, where this is not reasonably practicable, drip trays/plant nappies will be used to reduce the risk of spills
- Where mobile bowsers are used to re-fuel machinery (e.g. an excavator), the hose will be of adequate length to undertake the refuelling. The hose will be fit for purpose and in a good condition. A drip tray or plant nappies will be placed under the hose during re-fuelling
- The mobile bowsers will only be filled within the designated area of the construction compounds and will only be utilised where it is not practicable for construction vehicles to refuel at the construction compound
- All valves, pumps and trigger guns will be fitted with auto cut off nozzles to prevent over filling and/or discharge from the nozzle inadvertently. All caps on fill pipes would be locked when not in use

- Mobile bowsers will be stored overnight in the designated area of the construction compound (i.e. bowsers will not be left on the Onshore Cable Corridor outside of working hours).

1.7.1.8 Refuelling activities will be undertaken by trained staff in accordance with a clear and detailed risk assessment and method statement (RAMS). The RAMS will include standard operating procedures and emergency procedures.

1.7.2 Bentonite break-out

Risks

1.7.2.1 During trenchless technique operations, the drill head is lubricated with either water or bentonite clay and is injected under high pressure. If drilling occurs too close to the surface and the ground is not stable, the pressure of the lubricant and the vibration of the drill head cause a weak point to form which results in bentonite break out or “frac-out” (i.e. the unintentional return of drilling fluid to the surface).

1.7.2.2 Bentonite is a fine clay material which is non-toxic and is commonly used in farming practices. However, it is also alkaline and when discharged into the water environment, it can affect water quality and water habitats by smothering plants and river gravels.

Purpose of a bentonite break-out plan

1.7.2.3 The purpose of a bentonite break-out plan is:

- Minimise the potential for a bentonite break-out associated with the trenchless technique crossings
- Provide for the timely detection of bentonite break outs
- Identify how ecologically sensitive areas will be protected
- Ensure an organised, timely and minimum impact incident response
- Establishes procedures to ensure that the NRW and any other relevant authority is notified and that the incident is documented.

Geotechnical evaluation

1.7.2.4 A site investigation will be undertaken at each proposed trenchless technique location to characterise the local ground conditions and to evaluate the geotechnical suitability of the underlying geology formations to be drilled using trenchless techniques. The investigation and evaluation will be undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced geotechnical engineer. The evaluation will be used to design the trenchless technique crossing, including confirmation of the location and depth of the watercourse channel and the properties of the superficial geology. This information will be used to determine the potential for the trenchless technique crossing to fail and bentonite break out to occur.

Location of drill entry and exit points

1.7.2.5 The primary areas of concern for inadvertent returns of drilling fluid are at the drill entry and exit pits where the drilling equipment is at its shallowest: the likelihood of bentonite break out occurring decreases as the depth of the pipe increases. To minimise the risk to riparian habitats, the drill entry and exit points will be located at an appropriate

distance from the banks of the watercourse (for example, NRW recommends that the stand-off distance from watercourses less than 5 m wide, would be a minimum of 1.5 times the stream width. For larger watercourses (i.e. larger than 5 m wide) the stand-off distance would be 1.0 times the width of the watercourse).

1.7.2.6 The drill entry and exit pits will be surrounded by construction fencing and silt fencing to minimise the potential for migration of bentonite. Straw bales or sedimentation fences will be placed between the pits and the watercourse to intercept any runoff.

1.7.2.7 A settling basin will be located at the drill exit to contain the drilling mud.

1.7.2.8 The pressure of the drilling mud will be reduced when the drill is close to the entry and exit pit and shallow in the ground.

Monitoring

1.7.2.9 During drilling, a watching brief will be undertaken to look for observable bentonite break out conditions. This will include monitoring the fluid pressure will be monitored during drilling as a drop in pressure can indicate a break out. Monitoring will be undertaken at an appropriate distance from the drill location as it is acknowledged that bentonite break outs may occur some distance from the drill site.

Emergency response

1.7.2.10 Where a bentonite break-out is detected, an emergency response procedure will be implemented. The procedure will be developed as part of the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan, prepared in consultation with NRW prior to the commencement of any trenchless technique activities.

1.7.3 General measures

1.7.3.1 General measures which will be applicable to the handling of all hazardous materials:

- Areas at risk of spillage, such as vehicle maintenance areas and hazardous substance stores (including fuel, oils and chemicals) will be bunded and carefully sited to minimise the risk of hazardous substances entering drainage systems or local watercourses
- Additionally, the bunded areas will have impermeable bases to limit the potential for migration of contaminants into groundwater following any leakage/spillage
- No discharge of contaminated water will occur (including contamination with sediments) without the relevant exemption or Environmental Permit from NRW
- Where possible, biodegradable hydraulic oil will be used on machines operating in or near water.

1.8 Monitoring and Controls

1.8.1 Monitoring

1.8.1.1 To ensure the prevention practices are effectively implemented, a monitoring checklist will be prepared. The checklist will facilitate regular and consistent checks are undertaken and highlight where remedial action may be required.

1.8.1.2 The checklist will include the following points (the list is not exhaustive and further checks may be added to reflect site specific conditions):

- Inspection of the containers and tanks to ensure integrity of the containers/tanks is robust and to record any signs of deterioration. This inspection will be supplemented with records of the containers'/tanks' age and the manufacturer's recommendations for frequency of replacement
- Inspection of the secondary containment areas to ensure integrity of the structures remain robust (e.g. signs of cracking): this will include the wall and base of the bund
- Inspection for signs of staining within the containment areas and around the base of the containers/tanks; also look for signs of an oily sheen on the surface of puddles
- Inspection of pipework, hoses, taps and valves for signs of corrosion or splits
- Inspection of the secondary containment areas following periods of prolonged or heavy rain to identify if the capacity of the bund has been reduced as a result of accumulated rainwater and/or debris
- Inspection of vehicles and plant parking areas to record any signs of staining. This inspection will be supplemented with vehicle maintenance records.

1.8.2 Records

1.8.2.1 Completed checklists will be maintained at the site offices at the construction compounds. Where remedial action is required, records will be taken of the measures implemented and any follow-up monitoring will be added to the checklist as required.

1.9 Emergency Incident Response

1.9.1 Overview

1.9.1.1 All incidents associated with the onshore and intertidal construction activities of the Mona Offshore Wind Project, including environmental incidents and non-conformance with the CoCP, will be reported and investigated using the procedures that will be set out in the detailed Spillage and Emergency Response Plan.

1.9.2 Incident response plan

1.9.2.1 An incident response plan will be provided in the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan and will consider the following points:

- Site risks
- List of key external and internal contacts (including environmental regulator, local authority and the fire service)
- Reporting procedures
- Site plan including drainage and location of storage/refuelling areas
- List of stored materials
- Details of local environmental receptors (e.g. abstractors, high amenity areas and fish farms)
- Location of spill equipment
- Procedures for spill containment and remediation.

1.9.3 The hierarchy of response

1.9.3.1 In the event of a spill during construction the pollution control hierarchy illustrated Figure 1.1 will be followed to identify the most appropriate response. The actions are in order of preference with the most preferred action listed first:

1. Containing the spill at source is the most effective place to stop the spill spreading.
2. If the spill cannot be stopped at the source, containment close to the source should be the next priority.
3. If the spill is spreading, the aim should be to stop the material getting into any drains or unsurfaced ground.
4. If the spill has entered the drainage system, best efforts should be made to contain it there and stop it entering the environment.
5. If the spill has escaped into the watercourse, by containing it in the watercourse, environmental damage may be contained.

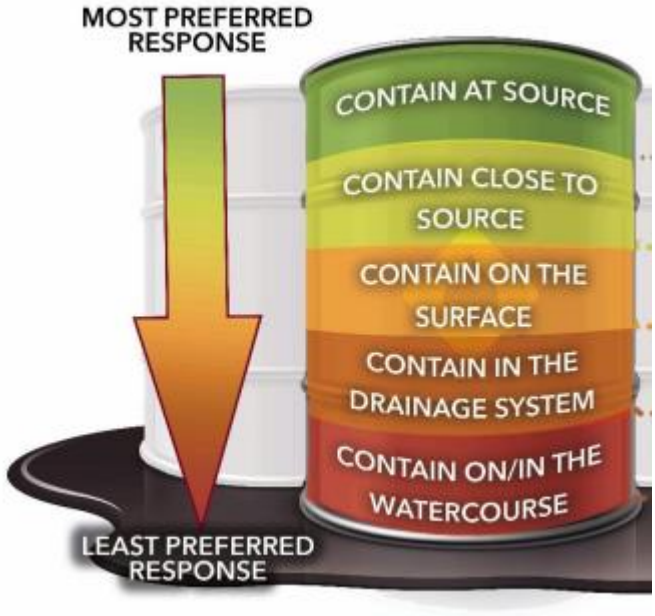

Figure 1.1: Pollution Control Hierarchy NetRegs (2018).

1.9.4 The event of a spill

1.9.4.1 In the event that the spill cannot be contained, the following procedure will be implemented in accordance with the plan set out in the detailed Spillage and Emergency Response Plan.

1. Works would stop within the vicinity of the incident.
2. The Safety, Health, Environment, Sustainability and Quality (SHESQ) Manager would be contacted.
3. The scale of the incident would be assessed:

a. if the incident was controllable by staff on the Site, remedial action would be taken immediately (see section 1.95)

b. if the incident could not be controlled by the staff on the Site, emergency assistance would be sought.

4. The appropriate enforcing authority would be contacted and informed, including:

a. NRW for incidents relating to or affecting rivers, groundwater and major emissions to atmosphere

b. the local sewerage undertaker for incidents affecting sewers

c. CCBC or DCC Environmental Health Department for incidents that could affect the public

d. the Food Standards Agency for incidents that have the potential to affect food through deposition on crops or land used for grazing livestock.

5. The Applicant would instigate an investigation into the occurrence of the incident.

6. The findings would be sent to the appropriate enforcing authority where necessary.

7. An action plan would be prepared to determine why the incident occurred and whether any modifications to working practices would be required to prevent a recurrence.

8. If necessary, the CoCP and Health and Safety Plan would be updated (and any other plans as appropriate) and all workers would be notified.

1.9.5 Using a spill kit to control and clean up spillages

Spillages to ground

1.9.5.1 The following section summarises the approach that would be followed to clean up liquid spillages to ground using a spill kit.

- Booms within the spill kits will be deployed to contain the spill to prevent it spreading; the priority will be to avoid the spill flowing to any drains or watercourses (if present)
- Once the spill is contained, the absorbent pads will be used to blot up the spill; a single layer of pads will be used at a time. Additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) will be provided
- The absorbent pads will continue to be used until the spill has been blotted up. If the spill was on un-made ground, if may be necessary to excavate any contaminated soil. A suitably qualified environmental consultant will be contacted where necessary in accordance with the Discovery of Contaminated Land Strategy and is part of the CoCP, which is secured as a requirement of the DCO
- All used spill kits will be placed in the bags provided in the spill kit; the bags will be sealed and taken to the construction compound for later disposal.
- All spillages will be reported to the NRW.

Spillages to a watercourse

1.9.5.2 There are a number of ordinary watercourses located within and adjacent to the Mona Onshore Development Area. The following section summarises the approach that will be followed in the event that a spillage reaches a watercourse:

- Oil absorbent floating booms will be installed across the surface watercourse to retain the spillage in a relatively small section and prevent pollution downstream. Where floating booms are used, they will be secured to both banks of the watercourse and will be checked to ensure that there are no gaps that would allow material to bypass the boom. Floating booms will only be installed by trained personnel
- Floating booms will be checked at least weekly and after a period of prolonged rain. Secondary booms may be installed where necessary
- Once the spill is contained, absorbent pads will be used to clean up the spilled material
- Where contaminated surface water has to be recovered, it will be managed in accordance with measures set out in the final Spillage and Emergency Response Plan, part of the CoCP, which is a requirement of the DCO.

1.9.6 Key contacts

Table 1.1: Table of Key Internal Contacts.

Title	Name	Contact Number
Site Manager/Supervisor	[X]	[X]
Safety, Health, Environment, Sustainability and Quality (SHESQ) Manager	[X]	[X]
Construction Officer	[X]	[X]

Table 1.2: Table of Key External Contacts.

Service	Contact Number
NRW Pollution Reporting	0300 065 3000
Wales Sewerage Emergency	0800 085 3968
Wales Environmental Health Contact	0300 123 6696
Food Standards Agency	0330 332 7149
Fire Brigade	999
Police	999
Hospital	999