



Mt Cass Wind Farm Hazardous Substance Management Plan



Revision 6 - 31 May 2026

Revision History

Version	Description	Date	Prepared by	Approved By
Rev 1	Draft	03 Mar 2021	HW	SB
Rev 2	Draft	19 Apr 2021	NT, HL	SB
Rev 3	MCD Inputs	01 Dec 2022	CB	MC
Rev 4	MCD Updates post-SQIP and MCWF Review	23 Dec 2023	CB	MC
Rev 5	Post CLG review and Submission to HDC	22 Mar 2023	MC	GG
Rev 6	Annual review	31 May 2026	LB	JC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	3
1.1	Overview.....	3
2.	Consent Conditions	3
3.	General Hazardous Substance Control Measures	6
3.1	Key Principles and Approaches	6
3.2	Safety Data Sheets (SDS).....	6
3.3	Hazardous Substance Register	6
3.4	Use of Hazardous Substances	6
3.5	Storage.....	6
3.6	Spill Kits.....	7
4.	Specific Hazardous Substance Control Measures	7
4.1	Maintenance of machinery and equipment	7
4.2	Site Refuelling procedure and Oil Spill Contingency Plan	7
4.3	Transformer Oil.....	7
4.4	Concrete Batching Plant	8
4.4.1	Specific Management for Discharges.....	8
4.4.2	Storage of Materials	8
4.5	Contaminated Land Discovery Protocol.....	8
4.6	General	9
5.	Training – On-site Personnel	9
6.	Emergency Response	9
7.	Monitoring and Maintenance During Construction	9
8.	Appendices.....	10
	Appendix A – Site Refuelling Operating Procedure	11
	Appendix B – Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan	12

1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

The plan sets out Hazardous Substance risks and associated management processes to mitigate the identified Project risks.

This plan forms part of the Construction Management Plan (CMP) and must be read in conjunction with the CMP. The project description, key contacts and complaint procedures are contained in the CMP.

2. Consent Conditions

Appendix B of the Construction Management Plan includes a matrix of all consent conditions that are included in the Construction Management Plan and Subplans. The following are the specific conditions that pertain this plan:

HDC Consent (RC260077) Conditions	Control for Consent Conditions
Construction Management Plan	
32) The Construction Management Plan shall include, but not be limited to:	
r. Spill contingency measures and procedures for the management of hazardous substances.	Section 4 and Site Oil Contingency Plan.
Hazardous Substances Management	
112) The Consent Holder shall ensure that all contaminant storage shall be bunded or contained in such a manner so as to prevent the discharge of contaminants. All contaminant storage areas with the exception of turbines and transformers are to be located in accordance with MWH plan 21357201-C103.	Section 4 and Site Oil Contingency Plan.

113) Site refuelling shall be controlled by the development of operating procedures to minimise the risk of spills. Those procedures shall be incorporated in a Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan for mobile refuelling which shall be submitted to the Hurunui District Council for certification. This plan shall address:	Site Oil Contingency Plan.
a. Purpose and Policy b. Safety c. Description of the wind farm site d. Characteristics of oils and hydrocarbons used at the site. e. Potential spill sources and risks f. Preventative measures g. Training h. Spill response organisation. i. Equipment and operators j. Equipment available off site k. Immediate response l. Media releases m. Debriefing n. Points to consider. o. Document review. p. Appendix 1: Telephone numbers q. Appendix 2: Pollution Report and Incident Forms r. Appendix 3: Safety Data Sheets	
114) All machinery and plant shall be regularly maintained in such a manner so as to minimise the potential for leakage of contaminants.	Incoming – Outgoing Plant Inspection
115) Spill kits shall be available on site to deal with any accidental spillage beyond the bunded area.	Section 3.6
116) All contaminants (e.g. fuel, hydraulic oils, lubricants etc) shall be removed at the end of the construction period except for those required for ongoing maintenance of the wind farm and operational activities.	Section 3.1
117) All storage and use of hazardous substances shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO), including compliance with any required emergency management plan, site test location certificate, and stationary container test certificate.	Section 3
118) Any transformer erected on site shall be accompanied by containment measures sufficient to ensure that no transformer oil will be released into the environment in the event of spillage.	Section 3.1

ECan Consent Conditions for CRC264960, CRC264962, CRC264961	Control for Consent Conditions
31,38 & 38 respectively) During works the Consent Holder shall take all practicable measures to prevent spills of hazardous substances being discharged into surface water. Such measures shall include, but not be limited to: a. All practicable measures shall be undertaken to prevent oil and fuel leaks from vehicles and machinery. b. Refuelling of machinery and vehicles shall not occur within 20 metres of any waterway, drain or wetland and shall be supervised throughout the whole activity. c. All refuelling equipment shall have a shut-off valves. d. The storage of fuel and other hazardous substances shall not occur within 20 metres of any water body, drain or wetland, and shall be stored securely. e. All vehicles and works areas shall have a spill kit capable of absorbing the quantity of fuel and other hazardous substances that may leak or be spilt; and f. Spill containment equipment shall be immediately available and kept on site at all times.	Site Oil Contingency Plan & Site Refuelling Operating Procedures.
32, 39 & 39 respectively) The Consent Holder shall immediately inform the Incident Response at the Canterbury Regional Council of a leak or spill on land that is greater than 10 litres or a spill of any size that enters surface water. Within 24 hours of the spill the Consent Holder shall provide the Regional Leader – Monitoring and Compliance with the following information: a. The date, time, location, and estimated volume of the spill; b. The cause of the spill; c. The type of contaminant(s) spilled; d. Observations and photos of any spilt material once it enters the aquatic environment; e. Clean up procedures undertaken; f. Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment; g. An assessment of the potential ecological effects of the spill; and h. Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.	Site Oil Contingency Plan & Site Refuelling Operating Procedures.

3. General Hazardous Substance Control Measures

3.1 Key Principles and Approaches

Hazardous substance control measures will be set up to minimise the extent of spills yielded from the Project site during construction.

All hazardous substance control measures will be fully established within each construction area before physical works commence in that area. Removal of the hazardous substance control devices and reinstatement of the area on completion of the works will also form part of the civil works component of the project.

All contaminants (e.g., fuel, hydraulic oils, lubricants etc) will be removed at the end of the construction period except for those required for ongoing maintenance of the wind farm and operational activities.

3.2 Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

A file of SDS's pertaining to chemicals used on the construction site is held in hard copy in a file by the contractor on site at an easy to find location at the construction camp and is identified by a sign stating SDS as well as the maximum quantity stored onsite, the location and any specific storage or segregation conditions that may be required. An electronic file will also be held to allow printing of SDS so that they can be incorporated into work packs and issued to staff.

3.3 Hazardous Substance Register

Any new chemicals brought on to the site shall be identified to the site safety officer and a copy of the corresponding SDS shall be provided and filed. All Chemicals on site must be recorded on the Hazardous Substance Register. This will be store both online and in hard copy in the main site office. MCWFL will be responsible for ensuring that all contractors maintain this register.

3.4 Use of Hazardous Substances

A risk assessment conducted to ensure the safety of personnel who may use the substance and employees using hazardous substances shall be given information, instruction, supervision, or training in the:

- Identification, properties, and potential hazards of dangerous substances including access to Specification Data Sheets (SDS)
- Correct use, fitting and storage of personal protective equipment.
- Correct procedures for safe storage and handling of hazardous substances including any prescribed exposure standard.
- Emergency procedures in case of a spill, leak, fire, or explosion

3.5 Storage

Contaminant storage shall be banded or contained. Contaminant storage areas with the exception of turbines and transformers will be located at the site compound which is a flat hardstand area, nominated for construction laydown. Fuel spill kits are to be kept on-site in case of a fuel spill emergency.

All containers used shall be clearly marked and approved for the specific use.

Where practical, temporary refuelling locations for mobile equipment will be located at hard stand areas (i.e. Compacted roads or laydown area) or batching plant to minimise the number of locations where potential spills could take place.

The primary storage facilities on site are:

- 28,750L stationary diesel refuelling tank
- 15,000L mobile vehicle tanker
- 500L fuel trailer
- Hazardous substances storage container

3.6 Spill Kits

Suitably sized Oil Spill kits will be stored in the below areas:

- At the hazardous substances storage container.
- At the diesel storage container.
- Work areas where a spill risk is present.

Bunded spill pallets will be used for storage of chemical drums and fish bins will be used to store small containers.

4. Specific Hazardous Substance Control Measures

4.1 Maintenance of machinery and equipment

All machinery and equipment brought to the site is to be inspected prior to use to identify any maintenance issues which may result in spills of hazardous substances. Regular maintenance and inspections of machinery and equipment are to be undertaken to ensure any issues are identified and rectified quickly. Daily pre-start checks are completed of all plant used and captured in the Ideagen system.

4.2 Site Refuelling procedure and Oil Spill Contingency Plan

A site refuelling procedure has been prepared for the site, which sets out the refuelling process, safety, and environmental controls and what to do in the event of a spill. This is included in Appendix A.

An Oil Spill Contingency Plan has been prepared for the site, which sets out the measures to mitigate the risk of oil spills and the protocols to be followed in the event of a spill. This is included in Appendix B.

4.3 Transformer Oil

The amount of oil contained within the substation transformer will be approximately 32,000 litres.

The substation transformer will sit within a concrete bund that is sized to contain 120% of the transformer oil volume. The bunded area will discharge to an oil-water interceptor sump which will be constructed below the bunded area to collect any spills and separate it from surface water run-off.

The oil-water separator will intercept small oil leaks from the transformer area and will discharge clean water to ground.

In the event of a major oil leak from the transformer, the oil-water system has an automatic shut off which prevents further flow into the oil interceptor and will contain the oil within the bunded area. In this instance an alarm will be sent to Mt Cass Wind Farm maintenance staff.

A transformer is required for each turbine. The transformers are oil filled and will be housed within the WTG towers that have a sealed base and can hold 110% of the transformer oil volume.

4.4 Concrete Batching Plant

The concrete batching plant is located on the Western pad within Kate Valley landfill. This plant is operated by Firth Concrete for Fulton Hogan.

4.4.1 Specific Management for Discharges

Wash Down water

A concrete pad will be placed to support drainage, with two small excavations to form wedge pits to collect any water from the truck loading areas. Any washdown water will be reused in the concrete mix. End-of-day washout will be limited to base trucks only, which will be washed down on site before being loaded with water to agitate while travelling back to their base plants at the end of production.

Surplus Concrete

Surplus concrete will be controlled by discharging into 1m³ blocks at the concrete batching plant. These will be removed from site upon completion.

4.4.2 Storage of Materials

Cement will be stored in a contained silo fitted with dust filters, high level alarms and pressure relief valves.

Aggregates will be stockpiled on site.

Concrete additives will be stored in a bunded area at the concrete batching site.

4.5 Contaminated Land Discovery Protocol

Process:

In the event that any contaminated soil or material is uncovered by the works:

1. Earthworks within ten metres of the encountered contaminants shall cease immediately;
2. Practicable steps shall be taken to prevent the contaminated material becoming entrained in stormwater including;
 - Diverting any stormwater runoff from surrounding areas away from the contaminated material; and
 - Minimising the exposure of the contaminated material, including covering the contaminants with an impervious cover;
3. Notification of the Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Contaminated Sites Manager and Regional Leader – Monitoring and Compliance, within 24 hours of the discovery;

4. Earthworks within ten metres of encountered contaminants shall not recommence until a suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land practitioner (SQEP) confirms to Canterbury Regional Council, Attention: Regional Leader – Monitoring and Compliance;
5. All records and documentation associated with the discovery shall be kept and copies shall be provided to the Canterbury Regional Council upon request. Any material removed from the site during the works that is potentially or confirmed as contaminated, shall be disposed of at a facility authorised to receive such material.

4.6 General

Covered waste bins will be provided at the main site office at the entrance to the site and at the various satellite smoko/Portacom offices throughout the site for collection of waste drums, oily rags, absorbent material, oil filters, grease cartridges, etc.

Oily rags and used absorbents are to be bagged before being put into waste bins.

All waste oil shall be removed from site.

5. Training – On-site Personnel

Site personnel will undertake a site induction which will educate them in

- Refuelling procedures
- Spill Response plan
- Storage requirements of chemicals on site
- Locations of SDS, spill kits and fire extinguishers

Personal carrying out refuelling using fuel trucks will have task specific training.

6. Emergency Response

The development of emergency response plans is discussed in section 8 of the CMP.

Up to date physical copies of SDS are held in the hazardous substance storage container and within the Ideagen system.

7. Monitoring and Maintenance During Construction

On-going site monitoring by the contractor and wider project team will be undertaken as part of the control measures. This will ensure that all the control measures detailed in this plan have been properly implemented and are functioning effectively.

Element Inspected	Frequency	Inspection details
Plant Condition	Daily	Daily Prestart Inspection
Spill Kit	-	Replaced when used
HASNO Register	Monthly	Quantities and correct chemicals
SDS	Monthly	Relevant SDS on site

Compliance with this plan	Monthly	Site Audit
---------------------------	---------	------------

Table 1 Compliance Monitoring Requirements

8. Appendices

Appendix	Description
A	Site Refuelling Operating Procedure
B	Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Appendix A - Site Refuelling Operating Procedure



Safe Operation Procedure – Diesel Fuelling: SOP TCCL 2v1

Initial Draft Date: 25/01/2021
 Review Date:
 Next Review Date: 25/01/2023
 Issue Date: 25/01/2021

Drafted by: John Colley
 Technical Review by: Karen Douglas
 H & S Review by: John Colley
 Quality Review by: Denise Kay

This fuelling procedure is to be followed whenever refuelling is required and will be communicated to workers and contractors

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT



Safety Eyewear



Safety Helmet



Hi-Vis Clothing

Protective Clothing



Spill Response Kit

Hand Protection

PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS

- ✓ **No refuelling** of vehicles, machinery or cans shall occur within 20 m of a watercourse (stream, river, lake or drain)
- ✓ Ensure plant is **not running** and is **fundamentally stable**
- ✓ Isolate plant, and apply **lock out** tag where required



- ✓ Ensure there is a fire extinguisher and fully stocked spill response kit **nearby**
- ✓ Identify and ensure you know how to use emergency fuel **shut off** valves and switches



- ✓ Ensure the area is well ventilated
- ✓ Check that there are **no** lit cigarettes, open flames, mobile phones or electronic handheld devices or other sources of spark or static in the vicinity while fuelling
- ✓ Be aware of any hot components
- ✓ Check condition of hoses, connections and couplings for leaks
- ✓ Ensure fuel nozzle is operational and in the **closed** position prior to starting the motor and pump
- ✓ Use a drip tray if there is any risk of spillage

OPERATIONAL CHECKS

- ✓ Assess access to the filling location for **fall from height** hazards remembering most falls occur when dismounting



- ✓ Place the nozzle and hose so that it can be easily retrieved from the filling location
- ✓ Use **three points of contact** to access filling location
- ✓ Remove the filler cap taking care to ensure dust doesn't enter fuel tank
- ✓ Keep the metal fill nozzle in contact with the lip of the tank to eliminate any **static** accumulation
- ✓ Adjust the nozzle trigger to suit the fuel flow requirements
- ✓ Remain at filling point and check fuel flow at regular intervals – **DO NOT LEAVE NOZZLE UNATTENDED**
- ✓ Dismount using **three points of contact**
- ✓ If fuel splashes onto clothing, remove and allow fuel to evaporate completely outdoors prior to washing. Thoroughly wash clothing before re-use
- ✓ Any fuel contacting skin (including under clothing) shall be washed off with soap and water
- ✓ Report and attend to any fuel spills immediately, use spill kit materials to soak up any pools or wipe up any drips and ensure contaminated materials are disposed of correctly



FUELLING FROM A CAN

- ✓ Only use a can of a size you can safely carry or use a lifting / carrying device
- ✓ Always use a fuelling nozzle or funnel to avoid splashes
- ✓ If fuelling a container, ensure it is on the ground resting on a flat stable surface.
- ✓ Fill slowly and listen for the pitch of the air coming out to get higher as the tank fills. Stop before the tank is full, leaving about 5% for fuel expansion.
- ✓ Allow the nozzle to drain for a few seconds before removing it from the fuel tank to prevent dripping
- ✓ Replace the fuel cap

ENDING OPERATIONS AND CLEANING UP

- ✓ **Report and contain** any spills
- ✓ Ensure nozzle and hose are **secured** for transport



- ✓ Ensure tank valves are in closed position for travel
- ✓ Wash areas where fuel has spilled onto skin with soap and water
- ✓ Report any maintenance issues or hazards
- ✓ Restock spill response kit if required.



POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND INJURIES

- ⓘ Fire and explosion – No smoking, naked flame or ignition sources
- ⓘ Absorption – Apron, gloves, safety glasses
- ⓘ Inhalation – Ventilate area
- ⓘ Splash injuries – Cut off nozzles, PPE
- ⓘ Work at height – Three points of contact
- ⓘ Environmental contaminant release – refuel away from watercourses, ensure spill response kit restocked and available to contain and clean up spills
- ⓘ Littering – dispose of any used spill response materials appropriately

DON'T

- ✗ Kink or bend the fuel hose to restrict or cut off the fuel flow
- ✗ Use faulty equipment
- ✗ Refuel near a watercourse
- ✗ Leave the nozzle unattended while refuelling

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

TREASURE	PROTECT	IMPROVE
----------	---------	---------

Appendix B - Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan



Mt Cass Wind Farm Oil Spill Contingency Plan



Revision 3 – 31 May 2026

Revision History

Version	Description	Date	Prepared by	Approved By
Rev 1	AECOM draft incorporated to address MCWF review	25 Mar 2021	Shona Hobbs (AECOM)	
Rev 2	MCD Input	01 Dec 2022	CB	
Rev 3	Annual Review	31 May 2026	LB	JC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
1.1	Purpose of Document	1
2.	Safety	1
3.	Characteristics of Oils and Fuels Used at the Site	2
4.	Potential Spill Sources and Risks	2
5.	Preventative Measures	3
5.1.1	Refuelling of Mobile Plant.....	3
5.1.2	Stationary Equipment – Temporary	3
5.1.3	Storage of Fuel and Oil	3
5.1.4	Maintenance of Equipment.....	4
5.2	Training	4
6.	Spill Response	4
6.1	Spill Response Organisation	4
6.2	Equipment and Operators	4
6.3	Spill Response Equipment Available Off-site.....	4
6.4	Immediate Response	5
6.4.1	Notification	6
7.	Media Releases	6
8.	Points to Consider	6
9.	Document Review	6
10.	Appendices.....	7
	Appendix A – Layout and Setback Plans	8
	A1 - Waterways, Wetlands, Catchment Boundaries, Mt Cass Wind Farm	8
	A2 – Sinkhole locations.....	9

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Document

This Oil Spill Contingency Plan has been prepared in accordance with RC260077 Condition 113 which states:

Site refuelling shall be controlled by the development of operating procedures to minimise the risk of spills. Those procedures shall be incorporated in a Site Oil Spill Contingency Plan for mobile refuelling which shall be submitted to the Hurunui District Council for certification. This plan shall address:

- a. Purpose and Policy*
- b. Safety*
- c. Description of the wind farm site*
- d. Characteristics of oils and hydrocarbons used at the site*
- e. Potential spill sources and risks*
- f. Preventative measures*
- g. Training*
- h. Spill response organisation*
- i. Equipment and operators*
- j. Equipment available off site*
- k. Immediate response*
- l. Media releases*
- m. Debriefing*
- n. Points to consider*
- o. Document review*
- p. Appendix 1: Telephone numbers*
- q. Appendix 2: Pollution Report and Incident Forms*
- r. Appendix 3: Material Safety Data Sheets*

This plan forms part of the Construction Management Plan (CMP) and the Hazardous Substances Management Plan and must be read in conjunction with both documents. Several of the matters listed in Condition 113 are contained in the CMP rather than this plan, including the description of the wind farm, spill response organisation (roles & responsibilities) and telephone numbers (key contacts) are contained in the CMP.

2. Safety

A site-specific health and safety plan (SSHSP) will be prepared for the site works, and all staff entering the site shall be inducted into this plan. Task-specific Safe Work Method Statements for chemical handling, refuelling, and maintaining vehicles on site shall be prepared by the relevant contractors and shall be incorporated into the wider SSHSP.

3. Characteristics of Oils and Fuels Used at the Site

The following compounds will be most widely used during construction, however other fuels or oils may also be used in small volumes. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) compliant with the Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice Amendment 2017 are located at the hazardous substances storage container and on the Ideagen system for all chemicals stored and used on site.

Diesel is a multi-component hydrocarbon liquid mixture of C9-C20 hydrocarbons, with an average of C15. It is generally a clear pale-yellow liquid with a characteristic oil odour that floats on water and produces vapours that are heavier than air. Diesel is combustible, may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, causes mild skin irritation, and is suspected of causing cancer. Diesel is toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Petrol is a multi-component hydrocarbon liquid mixture of C4-C12 hydrocarbons. It is generally clear or pale yellow with a characteristic odour, floats on water and produces vapours that are heavier than air. The greatest risks to human health are posed by the presence of benzene, which is 1% by volume in modern fuels. Petrol is extremely flammable, may be fatal if swallowed and enters airways, causes mild skin irritation, and is suspected of causing cancer. Petrol is also toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.

Transformer oil is a multi-component hydrocarbon liquid mixture of C15-C30 hydrocarbons. It is generally a clear brown liquid that will float on water, has a mild petroleum odour, and produces vapours that are heavier than air. It will burn but may not ignite readily and causes mild skin and eye irritation. No ecological data are available for this material however oil spills can smother and suffocate aquatic life by preventing passage of oxygen into water. Oil contamination can also foul and smother birds and marine animals.

Hydraulic oil is a highly refined mineral oil liquid mixture of C15-C30 hydrocarbons. It is generally a clear liquid with a petroleum odour that will float on water and produces vapours that are heavier than air. It will burn but is not easily ignited and causes mild skin and eye irritation. No ecological data are available for this material however oil spills can smother and suffocate aquatic life by preventing passage of oxygen into water.

4. Potential Spill Sources and Risks

Activities which have the potential to cause a spill of oil or fuel to the environment are summarised as follows:

- Mobile refuelling of plant and site vehicles
- Refuelling of stationary equipment such as cranes and generators
- Storage of oil and fuel for on-site equipment (transformers, cranes, generators)
- Damage to hydraulic hoses etc on construction equipment.

Where practical, temporary refuelling locations for mobile equipment will be located at laydown and hard stand areas, to minimise the number of locations where potential spills could take place. As construction progresses, the location of these areas will change to keep pace with the location of the works.

Stationary equipment is anticipated to include large scale equipment that cannot readily be relocated for the purposes of refuelling (e.g. cranes), storage of fuel and oil for formwork, concrete curing, and plant lubrication, and permanent or semi-permanent installations such as transformers and generators.

5. Preventative Measures

5.1.1 Refuelling of Mobile Plant

- No maintenance of vehicles, refuelling, decanting or temporary fuel storage shall take place in or within 20 metres of open excavations, sinkholes, exposed groundwater, any waterway, or drainage lines.
- No refuelling activities shall take place within 100m of a wetland.
- Figure A1 (Appendix A) identifies the known locations of ephemeral streams and wetlands in relation to the planned road alignment and construction footprint. Figure A2 (Appendix A), provides known locations of sink holes in relation to the planned road alignment and construction footprint.
- All vehicles will have spill kits.
- Mobile refuelling shall be by mini tankers to minimise the volumes of fuel carried on site at any one time.
- As far as possible, refuelling shall be limited to designated locations at laydown areas.
- Designated refuelling areas shall have temporary bunds in place if required.
- Temporary bunded containment areas shall be designed to contain 110% of the maximum volume of fuel that can potentially be lost during a single event.
- Water should not be allowed to accumulate in bunded containment areas and will be monitored by site staff.
- Spill kits shall be kept at each designated refuelling site.
- All mobile plant and equipment and all refuelling trucks shall be inspected prior to the start of works. Equipment with hydraulic hoses that are damaged or in poor repair shall be refused entry to the site.
- At the completion of site works, refuelling containment areas will be removed as part of the overall rehabilitation of the construction areas.

5.1.2 Stationary Equipment – Temporary

- All stationary equipment that cannot be relocated for refuelling purposes shall be located at least 20 m from open excavations, exposed groundwater, natural sink holes or a surface water body. Exceptions to this must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and should be discussed with the environmental team prior to proceeding. An example of where an exception may be required would be if a generator is required to be less than 20 m from an open excavation due to the configuration of the equipment that it is powering.
- Spill kits shall be kept on site at each works area. Any stationary equipment that stores fuel shall have a spill kit accessible within 20 m.

5.1.3 Storage of Fuel and Oil

An inventory of the volumes and types of chemicals stored on site shall be prepared and kept up to date by the site manager. Contaminant storage areas except for turbines and transformers will be located at the site compound.

- All storage and use of hazardous substances shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) and Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 (HSW Hazardous Substances Regulations), including compliance with any required emergency response plan, site location compliance certificate, and stationary container compliance certificate.
- All stationary tanks and containers must be located within a suitable containment compound. The capacity of the compound shall be at least 110% of the capacity of the largest stationary container within it, whilst also meeting any overall capacity requirements deemed necessary by HSW Hazardous Substance Regulations. Where earth is placed to form a compound wall, the wall shall have a minimum top width of 300 mm and shall have a slope no greater than 1 to 1. The compounds shall be periodically drained to minimise the accumulation of water, for example by means of an oil stop valve, pumping, installation of a pipe through the compound wall.
- Storage of flammable materials must comply with the HSW Hazardous Substances Regulations, including availability of appropriate numbers of fire extinguishers detailed in Schedule 4 of the regulations.

5.1.4 Maintenance of Equipment

All machinery and plant brought to site shall be regularly maintained and inspected prior to use, in accordance with the civil contractors Plant and Equipment Safety Standards. Equipment that is damaged or in poor repair shall be refused entry to the site.

5.2 Training

As part of an overall site induction all staff must be briefed on the spill response procedures set out in this document. A copy of this plan shall be available at the site office and in electronic format to all staff working on the project.

Any contractor entering the site shall be briefed during the site induction regarding the location of spill kits and the primary contact people in the event of a spill.

6. Spill Response

6.1 Spill Response Organisation

Refer to the Roles and Responsibilities section of the CMP.

6.2 Equipment and Operators

Mobile refuelling equipment shall be operated by trained staff with appropriate licenses for fuel handling and dangerous goods transport.

Spill kits and fire extinguishers should be readily available at all locations where refuelling events take place. The civil Site Manager shall be responsible for arranging for the maintenance and regular inspection of this equipment.

6.3 Spill Response Equipment Available Off-site

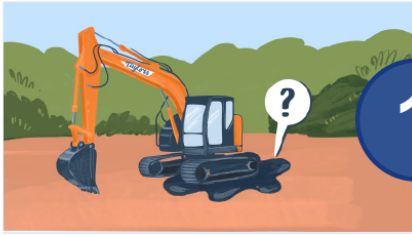
In the event of a major spill, temporary containment should be sufficient to capture lost fuel or oil and prevent it migrating to ground or into nearby water bodies. Following containment, the captured fuel shall be removed from site by sucker truck and disposed of to a suitably licensed facility. Companies such as Hydrovac Ltd operate 24-hour emergency spill response service out of Christchurch, approximately a 1-hour drive from the site.

6.4 Immediate Response

The following response procedure will be followed in the event of a spill.

IN CASE OF A SPILL OR A LEAK

Emergency Contacts
Christian Lovell: 021 676 458
James Flower: 027 939 9178
MCWF-ENV-PRO-004 Rev 1 08/05/2026



1

BE SAFE

- What it is? Determine if safe to act
- Use correct PPE
- Use your spill response training
- Call for assistance



2

STOP THE SOURCE

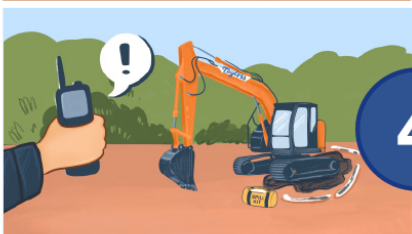
- Turn off the machine.
- Upright the container.
- Plug any leaks



3

CONTAIN IT

- Stop the spill from spreading
- Construct the bund
- Use isolation valves if you have them
- Protect watercourses



4

REPORT IT

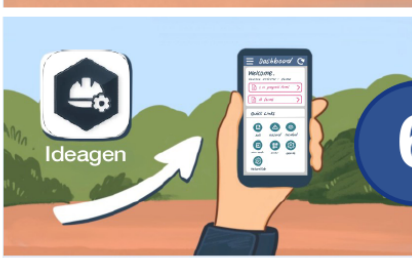
- To your site manager
- Site manager to escalate as per site procedures



5

CLEAN UP

- Use available materials e.g. spill kits, absorbent material and hazibags.
- Dispose of contaminated material appropriately



6

IDEAGEN, RESTOCK, REVIEW

- Log incident in Ideagen– Incident form 7-2A
- Replace materials and equipment used.
- Investigate and review. Identify correct actions to prevent recurrence

6.4.1 Notification

The Canterbury Regional Council Regional Leader - Compliance Monitoring must be informed within 24 hours of any spill greater than 10 L in size or any spill that enters a waterway.

The notification shall include the following information:

- The date, time, location, and estimated volume of the spill
- The cause of the spill.
- The type of hazardous substance(s) spilled.
- Clean up procedures undertaken.
- Details of the steps taken to control and remediate the effects of the spill on the receiving environment.
- An assessment of any potential effects of the spill; and
- Measures to be undertaken to prevent a recurrence.

7. Media Releases

All media releases must be managed by the MCWF Project Director.

Following the initial incident response, an incident investigation shall be undertaken by the civil contractor. The findings of this investigation and any applicable lessons learned shall be shared with the wider project team and any corrective actions identified implemented.

8. Points to Consider

As the project site is physically large and may have more than one construction activity taking place simultaneously in different parts of the site, clear lines of reporting and communication are essential to ensure that spill events are responded to rapidly and are appropriately recorded and notified.

Short-term contractors entering the site are briefed during their site induction as to the appropriate spill response actions and reporting limits.

A printed, laminated, one-page summary of this the spill procedure response plan shall be included in site spill kits and/or hung in site offices and lunchrooms.

Consistent with the requirement of the Regulation 5.12 of the HSW Hazardous Substance Regulations the plan should be tested at least every 12 months to demonstrate whether the plan is workable and effective. If a person, procedure, or action specified in an emergency response plan is changed, the plan must be tested within 3 months of the change to demonstrate whether.

- the new person can perform his or her functions under the plan; and
- the new procedure or action is workable and effective.

So far as is reasonably practicable, the plan must be amended in response to the findings of a test to ensure that the plan is workable and effective. A record of tests carried out and of the results of those tests must be kept.

9. Document Review

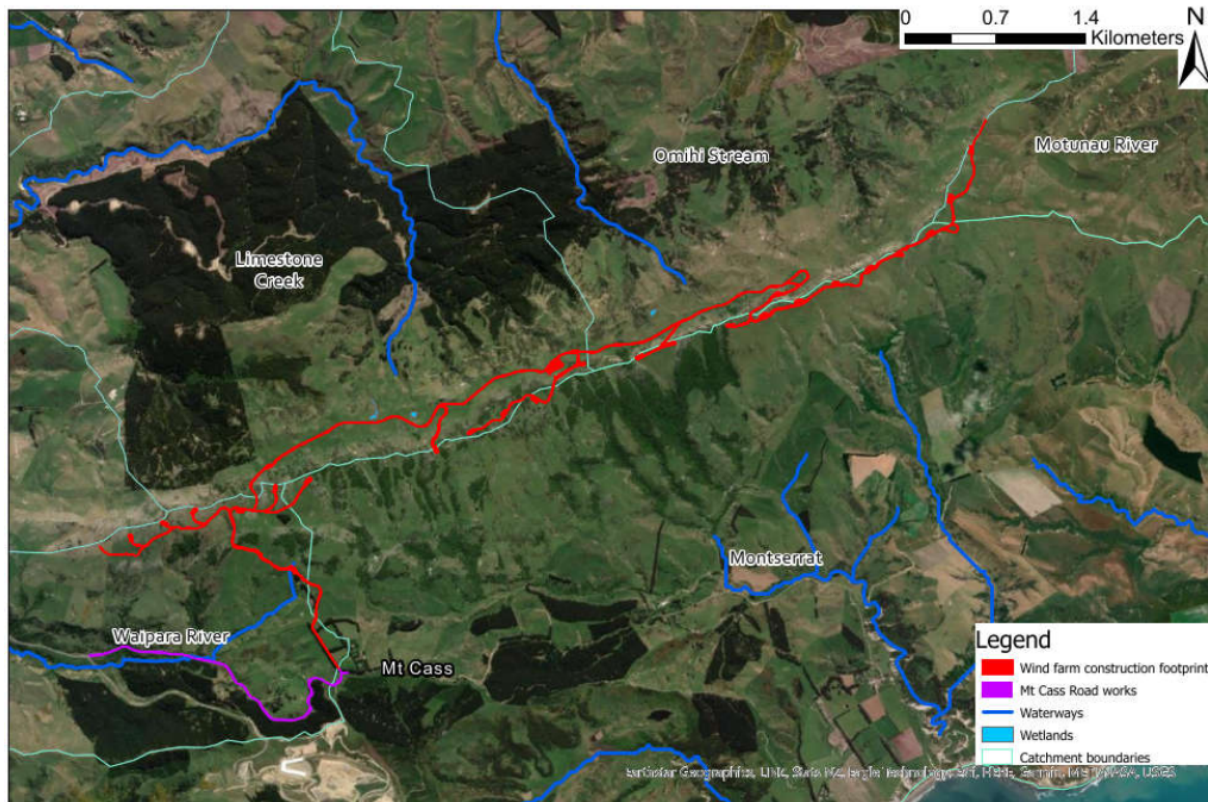
This Oil Spill Contingency Plan will be reviewed annually during construction as part of the CMP review.

10. Appendices

Appendix	Description
A	Layout and Setback Plans

Appendix A – Layout and Setback Plans

A1 - Waterways, Wetlands, Catchment Boundaries, Mt Cass Wind Farm



Sourced from AEE (Figure 11)

A2 – Sinkhole locations

