

## Spills

Spills are defined as any inadvertent discharge of potentially environmentally damaging material. Typically, these are hydraulic leaks, fuel spills, and especially oil leaks from faulty equipment or failing seals. But any material that could negatively affect the existing conditions are considered “environmentally damaging.” This includes concrete washout or power washing of equipment and could be both liquid and / or solid material.

In the event of a spill, its critical front line supervisors get involved to manage the response and cleanup effort as quickly as possible. Every truck should contain spill absorbent materials, and every member of the crew should know where the approved disposal area is. All contaminated materials will be disposed in approved disposal containers and processed by an approved vendor.

### Spill Procedure:

1. Locate and eliminate the source.
2. Apply absorbent material(s) to area to reduce the spread as much as possible.
3. Identify the contaminated area – including the exposed risk area. Mark off the area so further contamination does not inadvertently occur by others walking/driving through the area.
4. Contact the project environmental point of contact and project leadership.
5. Determine the potential for escalation (risk to entering storm drains, across roadways, residential areas, etc). The environmental lead may need to contact local authorities and involve them.
6. Depending on the severity of the spill, various remediation procedures may be required. Refer to the project HAZMAT SOP, Spill Pollution Control & Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) or the Kiewit Environmental page on SharePoint for guidance.
7. The project environmental lead will log the incident within 24 hours of occurrence.

