**Introduction**

Balfour Beatty uses fuels, oils and other liquids, which if spilled or leaked have the potential to cause significant environmental pollution by entering drainage systems and surrounding ground, contaminating ground water and water supplies and surrounding land. Additionally, they may cause health & safety risks, particularly around the clean-up of the spilt material.

Oil includes:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Petrol | Oils used as solvents |
| Diesel/Red Diesel (Gas Oil) | Biodegradable oils, usually lubricating or hydraulic oils |
| Heating oil /boiler fuel | Liquid bitumen-based products, for example waterproofing or damp proofing products, or coatings for a road surface |
| Biofuels | Cutting fluids, for example lubricants designed specifically for metalworking processes, that are made from or contain oil as oil-water emulsions |
| Kerosene | Insulating oils, used as electrical insulator and coolant |
| Vegetable Oils | Waste oil |
| Synthetic oils, normally lubricating oils such as motor oil |  |

Other liquids which may lead to harm include:

* Solvents e.g. white spirit, paraffin
* Pesticides, herbicides, biocides
* Chemicals e.g. antifreeze, wood preservatives, chlorine, brake fluid, cleaning materials
* Battery acid
* Paint
* Sewage effluent

It is therefore important that all liquids, fuels and oils are stored appropriately to minimise the risk of pollution.

In England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales there are regulations which impose controls of equipment used in the storage of oil. These apply to any container with a storage capacity of over 200 litres (which is less than the size of an oil drum).

A best practice approach should be taken for:

* Oil storage containers with a capacity of less than 200 litres
* Other liquids i.e. non-oils

**Abbreviations / Definitions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ancillary equipment** | Valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes and taps that are connected to the oil storage container. All ancillary equipment must be within a secondary containment system. |
| **Bunds** | Walled structures (usually built from bricks, blocks or concrete) designed to contain spillages i.e. an outer case which holds the container. |
| **Container** | Refers to oil storage tanks, bowsers, drums or any other vessel with a capacity of more than 200 litres. |
| **Double skinned / twin walled tank** | Refers to a tank that has a second outer skin for extra strength, with a very small gap between the two. None of the pipework or ancillary equipment is contained. Unlikely to have 110% overfill capacity, in which case it isn’t classed as a bunded tank or secondary containment. |
| **Foul water drains** | Designed to carry waste water safely to a water sewage works. |
| **Integrally bunded tank** | Refers to a tank within a tank. The liquid is stored within the primary or inner tank and the outer tank forms the required bund with capacity of 110% of the primary tank’s capacity. The pipework and ancillary equipment is usually encased. The tank is usually made from polyethylene or steel. |
| **Receptors** | Rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and other surface waters, soil and drains that are exposed to pollution (something that could be adversely affected by a contaminant). |
| **Secondary Containment Systems** | Includes a bund, drip tray beneath a container or an integrally bunded tank. |
| **Surface Water Drains** | Designed to carry only uncontaminated rainwater, as it will lead directly to a local river, stream or soakaway. |
| **Underground Storage Tank (UST)** | An oil storage tank, associated underground pipework and ancillary equipment that is completely or partially below ground level. This also includes above ground tanks that are covered with earth or containers located in basements where the base sides of the tank cannot be inspected |

**Legislation and Regulation**

England and Wales **(EN) (W)**

Under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the Water Resources Act 1991 (as amended), it is on offence to discharge polluting substances to controlled waters (surface water and groundwater) without prior approval from the relevant Regulators (Natural Resources Wales, Environment Agency and Sewerage Undertakers).

Oil stored in containers with a capacity of more than 200 litres must be stored in line with the:

* Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001 as amended.
* Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016.

Scotland **(S)**

Under the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations 2011 (as amended) and the Water Resources (Scotland) Act 2013 it is an offence to discharge polluting substances to controlled waters (surface water and groundwater) without prior approval from the relevant Regulator (Scottish Environment Protection Agency and Scottish Water).

Oil stored in containers with a capacity of more than 200 litres must be stored in line with the Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Full requirements are specified in General Binding Rules (GBRs) 26, 27 and 28 of the regulations and can be found in [the CAR practical guide](https://www.sepa.org.uk/media/34761/car_a_practical_guide.pdf).

Northern Ireland **(NI)**

Under the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 (as amended) it is an offence to cause pollution of a waterway or groundwater.

Oil stored in containers with a capacity of more than 200 litres must be stored in line with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2010 (as amended).

**General Requirements – storage of liquids**

All substances hazardous to health will be managed as set out in [HSF-PR-0021](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-1112) Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

Containers of oils, chemicals and hazardous liquids must be of sufficient strength and structural integrity to ensure that they are unlikely to leak or burst during ordinary use.

Containers must be stored within a secondary containment system designed to catch leaks or spillages from the primary container. Secondary containment systems may include drip trays, masonry bunds, pallet bunds and plant nappies etc. Plant nappies should only be used as a temporary solution.

It is best practice to cover storage areas to prevent rain water entering bunds, becoming contaminated and needing to be disposed of as hazardous waste (special waste in Scotland).

Smaller quantities of liquid materials (i.e. less than 200 litres), for example paints, oils, solvents etc. should be stored securely and have some form of secondary containment provided such as storage cupboard with an in-built tray to collect fluids. When multiple small containers are being stored together, the secondary containment must have the capacity to contain at least 110% of the contents of the largest container. Lids should be securely replaced when the material is not in use.

Storage facilities should be sited away from areas where they may be prone to damage from vehicles or mobile plant and equipment. Barriers may be erected to reduce the chances of any impact occurring.

Spill kits must be available at fuel and liquid storage areas and in construction vehicles. Spill kits range in size. The required capacity of a spill kit will be governed by the size of the spill which is likely to be encountered and other factors like the presence of drains. The correct type of spill kit must also be selected e.g. for oil, chemical or general liquid spills. A risk based assessment must be made when determining the type and size of the spill kit required. As a guide, it is recommended that the following size spill kits are provided:

* All vans, construction vehicles and commercial fleet (including hired vehicles) – 15+ litre spill kit
* Bulk fuel storage – 90+ litre spill kit (typically in a cylindrical bin or wheelie bin)
* Smaller quantities of liquid materials (i.e. less than 200 litres) – 15-50 litre spill kit

Measures must be taken to minimise the risk of vandalism and theft e.g. keeping fuel containers locked when not in use, minimising the volume of fuel stored on site, placing herras fencing around fuel containers, use of CCTV and security personnel.

**What you need to do – storage of oil in containers with a storage capacity of over 200 litres**

In England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales there are specific regulations which impose controls of equipment used in the storage of oil. These apply to any container with a storage capacity of over 200 litres.

Storage containers include:

* Oil drums and fixed tanks
* Intermediate bulk containers (IBCs)
* Mobile bowsers – containers designed to store and dispose of oil that can be moved between locations but not under their own power
* Some types of generator and transformer. The rules apply to any of the following generators or transformers that have a connected oil supply tank with a capacity of more than 200 litres:
  + generators in daily use with a tank that supplies the generator where all of the oil from the tank isn’t used in 1 day
  + ‘stand-by’ generators, which are generators kept for emergency use
  + transformer headers tanks that are connected to the transformer by a one-way feed pipe

All bulk fuel must be stored within a mobile bowser or fixed tank that conforms to the Oil Storage Regulations for the relevant country.

**Design Standards for Containers**

Storage containers must be strong enough not to burst or leak in ordinary use. There are recognised British Standard or trade association tank standards for different types of tank. For example:

Fixed Tanks

Fixed Tanks that meet the design standard are made to British Standard 5410 or:

* Oil Firing Technical Association (OFTEC) standard OST T100, if the container is plastic
* OFTEC standard OFS T200 or British Standard 799-5, if the container is metal

Drums and IBCs

If a drum or IBC is marked with the letters ‘UN’ for United Nations it will meet the design standard.

**Bunding Requirements**

All containers above 200 litre capacity must be stored in a secondary containment system which meets the following:

* For single containers excluding drums, the secondary containment must have a capacity of at least 110% of the maximum contents of the container.
* If more than one oil storage container is used, the secondary containment must be able to store at least 110% of the capacity of the largest container or 25% of the total storage capacity, whichever is the greatest.
* Where drums are used to store oil, a drip tray can be used as the secondary containment system. The drip tray must have a capacity of at least 25% of the total storage capacity of the drum/s.
* Any equipment ancillary to the container must be within the secondary container.

Masonry/concrete bunds must not be penetrated by any valve, pipe or opening which is used for draining the system. If any fill pipe or draw off pipe penetrates the base or walls, the junction of the pipe with the base or walls must be sealed to prevent oil escaping from the system.

Any valve, filter, sight gauge, vent pipe or other equipment ancillary to the container, must be situated within the secondary containment system.

Where a fill pipe is not within the secondary containment system, a drip tray must be used to catch any oil spilled when the container is being filled with oil.

Ensure that fill hoses are re-stored within the bunded area after use.

Bowsers and tanks should be kept locked when not in use.

For masonry/concrete bunds, the base and walls must be impermeable to water and oil. A rendering or coating may need to be applied on the internal surfaces of the base and walls to make them impermeable.

The manufacturer and/or supplier of fuel bowsers, bunding, tanks etc. must confirm that a particular storage facility meets legal requirements.

**Calculating the Capacity of Existing Secondary Containment Systems**

The capacity of the tank located within an open containment system can be calculated by making the measurements shown in the table below. If the tank support structure takes up significant space, then the calculation must also consider this.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Calculation** | **Result** |  |
| Maximum capacity of primary tanks(s). If unknown, use tank length x width x depth in metres and multiply by 1,000 to convert to litres. | ………………….Litres | A |
| Containment capacity = length x width x depth of secondary containment in metres | ……………………...m3 |  |
| Then multiply by 1,000 to convert to litres | …………………...Litres | B |
| Volume lost by tank supports (if significant) in m3 | ……………………….m3 |  |
| Then multiple by 1,000 to convert to litres | ……………………Litres | C |
| Actual containment capacity = B – C (C=0 if tank supports do not occupy a significant volume) | …………………….Litres | D |
| Minimum containment capacity (110%) = (110/100) x A | …………………….Litres | E |

If **D** is **equal or greater than E**, then the containment system volume is adequate and will comply with legislative requirements. The regulator may request that additional containment volume is provided in some environmentally sensitive situations.

If **D** is less than **E** then the containment system is insufficient and will not comply with legislation. Contact your Environmental Advisor to ensure compliance.

For installations where the tank takes up a significant part of the bund, the capacity available in the event of overfilling may be inadequate. This will require consideration of delivery procedures and alarm systems if the risk is to be managed.

**Bund Inspection and Maintenance**

The bunded area of fuel storage facilities should be regularly inspected and emptied when necessary to prevent accumulation of fuel spillage or rainwater

If oil is being stored outside, check to ensure no water has gone into the bund. If water is found, use a manually controlled bailing or pumping system to remove the water. The water removed may be contaminated with oil. Such water must be disposed of as hazardous waste (special waste in Scotland) via an approved subcontractor. Do not discharge rainwater that accumulates in the bunds to drains, unless the site has a specific trade effluent or discharge consent from the relevant enforcing body, which permits such discharges.

All drips trays and plant nappies must be emptied regularly to prevent overflow. In the case of drip trays, an insert from a plant nappy may be used to soak up any spillage. All waste is to be disposed in line with legal requirements.

All movements of hazardous waste must be covered by a hazardous waste consignment note in line with country specific requirements.

**Positioning of Oil Storage Containers**

The following requirements must be met:

* Oil must not be stored:
  + Within 10 metres of any watercourse
  + Within 10 metres of a surface water drain
  + Within 50 metres of a spring, well or borehole
* Bowsers and tanks should be placed on hard standing wherever possible.

**Requirements for Fixed Tanks**

* Any sight gauge must be properly supported and fitted with valve that closes automatically when not in use.
* To prevent collisions from vehicles, barriers should be positioned to protect storage tanks from possible impact.
* Any fill pipe, draw off pipe or overflow pipe must be positioned so as to minimise the risk of damage by impact.
* An automatic overfill prevention device must be fitted to the tank if the tank or vent pipe cannot be seen during the filling operation.
* Where a screw fitting or other fixed coupling is fitted to the tank, ensure that it is in good condition and is used when the tank is being filled.
* Where oil from the tank is delivered through a flexible pipe which is permanently attached to the container, ensure that:
  + A tap or valve is fitted at the delivery end of the pipe which closes automatically when not in use.
  + The tap or valve cannot be fixed in the open position, unless the pipe is fitted with an automatic shut off device.
  + When a delivery pipe is not in use, ensure that it is kept in a secure, locked cabinet with a drip tray or has a lockable valve (locked shut when not in use) where it leaves the container and that it is kept within a secondary containment system.
* Where a pump is used, ensure that it is:
* Fitted with a valve in its feed line that stops the tank contents draining out if the pump or pipework to the pump is damaged.
* Positioned to minimise any risk to the immediate environment or cause damage.
* Protected from unauthorised use. Oil storage areas should be as resistant as possible to unauthorised interference and vandalism.
* Any permanent vent pipe tap or valve through which oil can be discharged from the tank must:
* Be situated within the secondary containment system
* Be arranged so that any oil discharged vertically downwards is contained within the secondary containment
* In the case of any tap or valve, it must be fitted with a lock and locked shut when not in use.

**Requirements for Mobile Bowsers**

* Taps or valves permanently fixed to the unit through which oil can be discharged must be fitted with a lock and locked shut when not in use.
* Where oil is delivered through a flexible pipe which is permanently attached to the unit:
  + The pipe must be fitted with a manually operated pump or with a valve at the delivery end which closes automatically when not in use.
  + The pump or valve must be provided with a lock and locked shut when not in use.
  + The pipe must be fitted with a lockable valve at the end where it leaves the container and must be locked shut when not in use.

**Requirements for Underground Storage Tanks**

As a rule, underground oil storage tanks should not be installed at Balfour Beatty facilities. If a facility is taken on with an underground storage tank, contact your Environmental Advisor to obtain further advice and to ensure that an adequate level of assurance is put in place (for example, there may be additional requirements such as carrying out pressure testing of underground storage tanks and associated pipework).

**Maintenance of Oil Tanks and Containers**

All oil storage tanks and containers should be maintained and tested in line with the manufacturers’ requirements.

**Refuelling Operations**

Refuelling plant is covered in [HSF-PR-0046](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7786) Plant procedure.

**Monitoring**

Weekly inspections of oil storage areas should be undertaken to ensure that tanks, bowsers, containers and bunds are legally compliant and in a serviceable condition. The following forms can be used to aid this process:

[ENV-SF-0007a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7129) Basic Oil Storage Monitoring Form

[ENV-SF-0007b](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7130) Detailed checklist for storage and management of more than 200 litres of oil

[ENV-SF-0007c](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7127) Detailed checklist for storage and management of less than 200 litres of oil

Monitoring the amount of oil being used can help to identify a leak. If an unexpected increase occurs, investigate, as this may be an indication of a leak. Undertake surveillance of the general area around the tank to see if there is any residual oil, as again, this may be indicative of a leak. Check pipes, mechanical joints and other parts of the system for evidence of corrosion in order to avoid a release.

Where fuel has been stored on permeable ground and contamination is present, soil analysis must be undertaken prior to the removal of contaminated ground. Following removal, consideration should be made to making the area impermeable with an asphalt or concrete base.

**Tank Installation and Decommissioning**

When installing an oil tank on site, use technicians who are registered with a professional scheme such as the one operated by OFTEC. All tanks must be marked up with their capacity and type of product they contain.

When decommissioning, ensure that the tank is fully drained before it is taken out of use or removed. Suitably qualified technicians should undertake this work. After decommissioning or removal, check the area to ensure the procedure has not caused significant oil or groundwater contamination (this includes taking soil and groundwater samples as needed). If contamination is found, take action as soon as possible to remove the pollution.

**Reporting Spills**

Spills should be reported and notified as set out in [HSES-PR-0005](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8639) Incident Reporting and Investigation.

**Site Plans**

The location of oil and liquid storage, spill kits, surface and foul drains and water courses (rivers, streams, canals, lakes etc.) should be shown on site plans (or equivalent).

**Plant and Machinery**

All plant and machinery shall be maintained as per the supplier’s instructions and inspected for any signs of leakage of fuel, engine oil, hydraulic oil etc. and ensuring that exhausts are intact. Any signs of leakage must be reported to the site manager and actions taken to repair.

**Waste Oil**

The storage of waste oil may require additional permission from the relevant regulator as set out in [ENV-RM-0039a Waste Management Licences, Permits and Exemptions](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8756) and [ENV-RM-0039b Common Regulatory Position Statements, Waste Exemptions and Permits](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8757).

**Supplementary Information**

The Oil Care Campaign provides information on ‘Getting to know your oil tank’ at <http://oilcare.org.uk/look-after-your-oil/gtkyot/>

England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have their own regulations concerning the storage of waste oil. Although broadly similar, individual country requirements do differ and should be checked using the links below. More detail around what the regulations do and don’t cover in each country is set out in [Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks: GPP2.](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-495)

England **(EN)**

Oil Storage Regulations for Businesses <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/storing-oil-at-a-home-or-business>

In England, the Oil Storage Regulations cover requirements for above ground oil storage in containers over 200 litres, unless there is an applicable exemption. The regulations don’t apply to waste mineral oil storage, oil stored wholly underground or oil stored in buildings (although good practice recommendations are advised).

Note: PPG 2 was withdrawn by the Environment Agency on 14/12/2015.

Building Regulations must be met where required. In England, Approved Document J of the Building Regulations provides guidance on how to meet Building Regulations for fuel storage systems.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/combustion-appliances-and-fuel-storage-systems-approved-document-j>

Scotland **(S)**

Scottish oil Storage Regulations <https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/water/pollution-control/scottish-oil-storage-regulations/>.

In Scotland, the Oil Storage Regulations apply to all above ground oil storage (although portable containers with a capacity of less than 200 litres don’t have to comply with some of the more prescriptive requirements of the Regulations such as secondary containment. However they must be strong enough not to leak in ordinary use). The Regulations don’t apply to oil stored wholly underground, unless it’s in a building.

[Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks: GPP2](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-495)

SEPA expect visual checks to be carried out at least weekly and would encourage tank checks to become part of a routine maintenance schedule.

Building Regulations must be met where required. In Scotland, the Non-Domestic Environment Technical Handbook provides guidance on how to meet Building Standards for fuel storage.

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0050/00501012.pdf>

Wales **(W)**

[Welsh Government Keeping your oil storage safe, guidance on the Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-501). The Regulations cover above ground oil storage in containers over 200 litres, waste oil storage and oil stored in buildings. They don’t cover requirements for oil stored wholly underground, unless it’s in a building. There is a phased implementation of the Oil Storage Regulations in Wales:

All non-exempt oil storage in Wales:

* Installed after 15 March 2016 must comply with the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (Wales) Regulations 2016
* Installed before 15 March 2016 and within 10 metres of any waterway or 50 metres of any well, spring or borehole must comply by 15 March 2018
* Installed before 15 March 2016 must comply by 15 March 2020.

[Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks: GPP2](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-495)

Building Regulations must be met where required. In Wales, Approved Document J of the Building Regulations provides guidance on how to meet Building Regulations for fuel storage systems.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/combustion-appliances-and-fuel-storage-systems-approved-document-j>

Northern Ireland **(NI)**

Oil Storage Regulations regarding the design, location, construction of above ground oil storage facilities <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/oil-storage>. The regulations cover above ground oil storage in containers over 200 litres, waste oil storage and oil stored in buildings. They don’t cover oil stored underground.

[Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks: GPP2](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-495)

Building Regulations must be met where required. In Northern Ireland, Technical Booklet L of the Northern Ireland Building Regulations provides guidance on how to meet Building Regulations for fuel storage systems.

<http://www.buildingcontrol-ni.com/assets/pdf/TechnicalBookletL2012.pdf>

**UK Documentation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reference** | **Type** | **Title** |
| [ENV-RM-0007b](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7126) | Reference Material | Training Material – Fuel storage – Continual Environment & Sustainability Improvement |
| [ENV-SF-0007a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7129) | Standard Form | Basic Oil Storage Monitoring Form |
| [ENV-SF-0007b](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7130) | Standard Form | Detailed Checklist for Storage and Management of more than 200 litres of oil |
| [ENV-SF-0007c](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7127) | Standard Form | Detailed Checklist for Storage and Management of less than 200 litres of oil |
| [ENV-TB-0007a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7131) | Tool Box Talk | Storage of Fuels, Oils and Liquids |
| [ENV-AD-0007a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-10478) | Advice Note | Refuelling Activities on Site |
| [ENV-RM-0039a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8756) | Reference Material | Waste Management Licences, Permits and Exemptions |
| [ENV-RM-0039b](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8757) | Reference Material | Common Regulatory Position Statements, Waste Exemptions and Permits |
| [HSES-PR-0005](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8639) | Procedure | Incident Reporting and Investigation. |

**External Documentation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Reference** | **Type** | **Title** |
| [External Document](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-495) | NIEA / SEPA / NRW | Above Ground Oil Storage Tanks: GPP2 |
| [External Document](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1585-501) | Welsh Government | Keeping your oil storage safe |