

GRAYMONT

SPILL RESPONSE PLAN

(SRP)

**FOR THE GRAYMONT – SOUTHERN CATCHMENT WESTERN PIT OF THE
OPARURE QUARRY**

806 Oparure Road

Te Kuiti 3910

07 878 8523

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ACRONYMS

HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment

SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SRP	Spill Response Plan
WP	Western Pit

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

Graymont has established this Spill Response Plan (SRP) for the Oparure Quarry to provide practical guidance on spill prevention and spill response.

The objective of this SRP is:

- (a) to impose measures that will reduce, to a practicable minimum, the prospect of an accidental discharge of hazardous substances to land or water; and
- (b) put procedures and responses in place to reduce, again to a practicable minimum, the adverse environmental effects of any accidental discharge that occurs.

1.2 SCOPE

This SRP applies to all activities involving storage, handling, and transport of hazardous substances within the Western Pit of the Oparure Quarry, including vehicle refuelling, servicing, and equipment maintenance. It covers routine operations, emergency response, and site-specific risks.

It is important to note that this SRP does not apply to the existing Oparure Quarry or the associated processing and storage (and office) facilities located therein. These facilities are subject to a separate document entitled Oparure Spill Prevention and Control Plan reviewed annually.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION

2.1 GENERAL

Facility Name: Southern Catchment of the Western Pit of the Oparure Quarry ('the Western Pit' or 'WP')

Owner/Operator: Graymont (NZ) Limited ('Graymont NZ')

Facility Address: 806 Oparure Road

City: Te Kuiti **State/Province:** Waikato **ZIP/Postal Code:** 3910

Telephone Number: (64) 07- 878 8523 **Fax Number:** (64) 07- 878 1095

2.2 OVERVIEW

The Oparure Quarry Southern Catchment Western Pit is a proposed extension of the existing Oparure Quarry, situated just outside of the Te Kuiti township, in the south of the Waikato region. This open cast quarry is part of Graymont's ongoing lime extraction operations, supplying high-quality lime for agricultural use and lime burning at the Otorohanga and Te Kuiti plants.

The Western Pit will be developed progressively over its operational life, covering a total area of approximately 57.4 hectares. This includes a 1.3 km haul road. Quarry operations are expected to continue during normal business hours, six days a week.

No permanent manufacturing infrastructure is proposed for the WP as the only new plant will be a mobile crushing plant. Any mobile crushing plant shall be located not less than 200 metres from the boundary to the Camelot Cave System Refinement Zone and not less than 100 metres from any stormwater management control device.

Existing manufacturing, processing, storage, and transport facilities at the Oparure Quarry will continue to support the new pit.

Limestone extracted from the Western Pit will be partially processed on site and transported to Graymont's Otorohanga and Te Kuiti plants.

2.3 FACILITY & EXTERNAL CONTACTS

Located on Page 4 and 5 of the Emergency Response Procedure, as found here and attached as Annex A to this document:

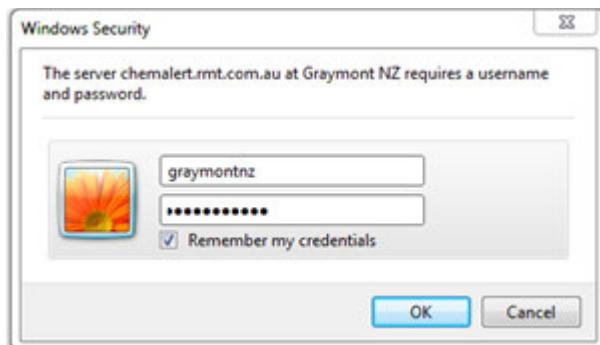
[T:\NZ\Health and Safety\Emergency Response Procedures](#)

2.4 INVENTORY

Graymont NZ has an online chemical inventory for all locations and sites. A full inventory of hazardous substances used or stored on-site is kept using the ChemAlert website and is reviewed annually. This inventory is available upon request.

The website (ChemAlert) contains an inventory of fuels, oils, hazardous substances, including their storage locations, material type, quantities, specifications, capacities and safety data sheets (SDS).

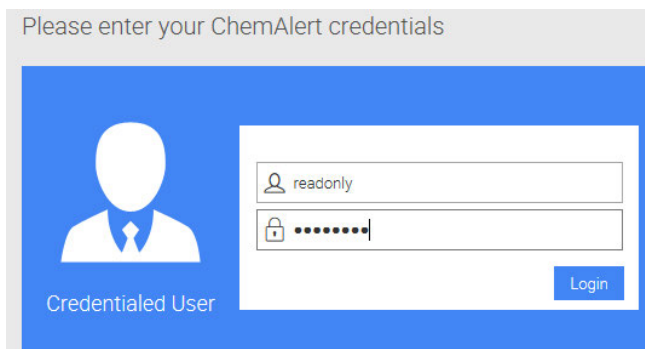
ChemAlert: <https://chemicalert.rmt.com.au/graymontnz/>



The first time that a user goes to the ChemAlert application, they will be prompted with a username and password. Enter username: [REDACTED]

Enter password: [REDACTED]

Once the site opens you will have to login to ChemAlert, which you can either do by using the generic read-only login below or requesting an admin account through the HSE Specialist.



Username: [REDACTED]

Password: [REDACTED]

To find an item in the inventory it can either be searched for or found by clicking the stock, holdings and then searching by site for the item.

SDS containers containing each hazardous substance SDS are situated where hazardous substances are stored, and are kept up to date in accordance with HSNO requirements.

The SDS container must be:

- Weatherproof and clearly labelled.

- Easily accessible.
- Contain the most current SDS for each hazardous substance stored or used in that area.

The SDS collection will include information of handling, spill response, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, and first aid.

3 SPILL PREVENTION

3.1 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) regulations in New Zealand requires Graymont to have certificates for large stationary containers, hazardous substances and approved handlers of certain hazardous substances. Below is a link to HSNO certificates for all Graymont New Zealand Sites.

HSNO Certificates: [510Common\03_Technical\Environmental\HSNO](#)

The Western Pit currently does not have any large stationary containers. However, if a stationary container is placed in the Western Pit in the future, it must meet the requirement of having a second shell or permanent bunding that holds at least 110% of the volume of the largest tank, and will require a compliance certificate issued as current.

Passive secondary containment may include, but is not limited to:

- Containment pallets
- Berms
- Retaining walls
- Drip pans
- Enclosed sumps and oil/water separators
- Spill diversion and retention ponds

A Facility Map showing the location and contents of tanks, containers, and oil-containing operational equipment and spill kits is maintained and included in the Site Evacuation Plans as shown in [Annex B](#).

The site evacuation plan that illustrates the locations of hazardous substance locations with passive and/or active secondary containment is found in: [T:\NZ\Health and Safety\Site Evacuation Plans](#)

A copy of the map is posted in the site office and included in the site induction package.

3.2 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Scheduled inspections and maintenance of tanks, containers, oil-containing equipment and secondary containment structures are intended to prevent, predict and detect potential integrity or structural issues before they cause a leak, spill or discharge of fuel, oil and hazardous liquids.

Regularly scheduled inspections completed by qualified personnel are critical parts of the Western Pit's spill prevention efforts. Inspections are conducted not only on containers, but also on associated piping, valves, and accessories, and on other equipment and components that could be a source or cause of a spill.

Inspection activities may involve one or more of the following: an external visual inspection of tanks, containers, piping, valves, appurtenances, secondary containment, structures, foundations, and supports; non-destructive testing (examination) to evaluate integrity of certain containers; and additional evaluations, as needed, to assess tanks, containers, containment and equipment's condition for continued service. Inspections conducted shall depend on specific conditions and the application of acceptable engineering practices, adherence to applicable industry standards and/or manufacturer's requirements.

Scheduling of all inspections, HSNO re-certifications and electrical certifications are to be put into JDE and appropriate personal calendars. When internal inspections occur the Tank Inspection Checklist shown in [Annex C](#) must be followed, recorded and reported to the maintenance supervisor, with any non-compliances or issues fixed immediately.

Not only should Tanks be inspected but also spill kits located around the site, as they play a significant role in active secondary containment and minimizing the impact of a spill.

Tank Inspection Checklist and Spill Kit Inspection Checklist: [T:\NZ\Environmental\SPCP - Oparure](#)

It is recommended spill kits should be inspected on a **quarterly** basis and tanks every **6 months**.

Maintenance logs are kept on-site and reviewed periodically during the HSE Committee meeting.

4 VEHICLE REFUELLING AND SERVICING

Any tanker supplying diesel, hydraulic fluids, oils, and greases to the mobile crushing plant within the Site shall be equipped with appropriate spill control measures. These include:

- A diesel transfer nozzle to limit the potential for spills
- An emergency shutoff system that can immediately stop dispensing in the event of a leak, overfill, or equipment malfunction.
- A spill response kit mounted or stored with the tanker at all times, containing:
 - Absorbent pads and booms
 - Drip trays
 - Emergency PPE
 - Disposal bags or containers
- Refuelling shall be conducted on firm, level ground where possible, away from waterways and waterbodies.

At Ōparure Quarry there are two methods of refuelling vehicles and servicing vehicles depending on its size and manoeuvrability.

4.1 WHEELS

All vehicles with wheels must be refuelled and serviced at the designated refuelling and servicing area associated with the Ōparure Quarry. This area is equipped with a large concrete pad that directs all runoff through an oil-water separator. Any spills that occur on the pad are cleaned using spill kits, with residual contaminants collected by the separator, which is cleaned out every six months.



However, if a vehicle breaks down during operation, it is often repaired in place due to the size of the equipment used on site. This is dependent on the scale of repair required. All breakdown servicing is carried out with a spill kit at the point of the repair, and all large mobile equipment is equipped with its own spill kit.

4.2 TRACKS

Vehicles with tracks are slow-moving and often cannot be easily relocated when breakdowns occur. Therefore, they are typically fuelled, serviced, and repaired in place. All servicing of this type of vehicle is carried out by contractors that are trained in spill prevention and control, ensuring spills are prevented where possible and immediately cleaned up using its dedicated spill kits as necessary.

The site's 5,000L fuel truck is used to safely refuel tracked vehicles in place. This truck is double-skinned to provide containment in the event of damage and is equipped with a spill kit to manage any minor spills that may occur during refuelling.

5.1 EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

Emergency spill response procedure found on page 8 and 9 of the Ōparure Quarry Emergency Response Procedure and attached to this document as [Annex A](#)

Ōparure Quarry Emergency Response Procedure: [T:\NZ\Health and Safety\Emergency Response Procedures](#)

5.2 SITE SPECIFIC SPILL RESPONSE

At the SW Pit, there is a risk that spills occurring on site may enter the site stormwater ponds and then proceed to flow off site if not contained. To address this risk, a permanent oil boom is installed in the settling pond, which acts as a primary barrier to prevent oil from migrating beyond the site boundary. In the event of the spill reaching the settling pond, spills can either be absorbed using oil-absorbent pads or booms from nearby spill kits, or removed using a sucker truck called to site for mechanical extraction.

Oil-absorbing booms are strategically placed in small settling ponds and sumps, which act as secondary containment points before water enters the main pond. This improves the capture rate and early interception of any floating hydrocarbon contaminants.

The active secondary containment shall be deployed before an activity begins or in reaction to a discharge and shall contain the most likely discharged volume to prevent a spill from reaching navigable waterways. Active secondary containment requires involvement of individuals. Active containment measures include but are not limited to:

- Placing drain covers over critical drains/storm drains before a transfer takes place
- Placing drain covers over storm drains during spill response
- Using a spill kit (booms, sorbent materials) in the event of a spill
- Using a spill response team in the event of a spill/discharge
- Closing or aligning valve(s) prior to or in the event of a spill/discharge
- Personnel in the immediate area monitoring conditions during the transfer of fuel

5.3 SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

All emergency and spill response equipment are illustrated on the Ōparure Quarry Site Evacuation Plan:

[T:\NZ\Health and Safety\Site Evacuation Plans](#)

These are located in clearly marked areas throughout the site:

- Spill kits (absorbent pads, booms, PPE, waste bags)
- Drip trays and bunding
- Mobile containment mats
- Shovels and containers for soil removal

5.4 SPILL NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

In general, in the event of a spill, information shall be gathered regarding the spill and internal notification shall be conducted in a timely manner. Internal notification includes immediately notifying the Quarry Manager and HSE team.

A spill is considered “Significant” if it is likely to or actually enters waterways.

In the case of a Significant spill (that enter/can potentially enter waterways/waterbodies), the WRC (0800 800 401) shall be notified.

Notification is followed by a written report to WRC within 24 hours, including:

- Time, date, and location
- Substance spilled
- Quantity
- Cause and corrective actions
- Environmental effects and mitigation

In the event a spill occurs onsite that is captured before it leaves site or enters any waterways shall be reported as a good catch environmental incident (EIR) in the JDE system after notifying the Plant Manager and an HSE team member.

In the event a spill occurs that flows offsite and/or into waterways then an environmental incident shall be entered into JDE after notifying the Quarry Manager and the HSE team, who will then inform the appropriate authorities.

5.5 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED MATERIALS

Spilled and contaminated material generated and recovered during cleanup shall be disposed of as advised by the HSE representative, who will characterise the contaminant to determine the appropriate disposal method and disposed in accordance with regional and local regulations.

For any oil-based or hydrocarbon product spill, the contaminated material shall be taken to the Te Kuiti landfill with a copy of the appropriate Safety Data Sheet. Depending on the nature of the spill, water or soil sampling may be required to confirm that there was no impact to the environment. The need for verification sampling in the vicinity of the spill will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Documentation resulting from verification will be maintained onsite.

In the event that an oil-based substance is captured by the oil boom in the site’s settling ponds, a sucker truck must be used to extract the oil from the surface of the pond.

Each spill event recorded in JDE must have records of how it was disposed of included in the JDE entry.

Whenever contents of a spill kit have been used, they must be replaced, subject to the materials being able to be supplied, within a week of being used.

6.1 ANNUAL TRAINING

On an annual basis (scheduled in JDE), all personnel (including contractors) who use, handle or transfer fuel, oil, or hazardous materials shall receive internal training on the Spill Prevention and Control Plan (SPCP) and this Spill Response Plan (SRP). This training shall be scheduled and tracked via JDE.

Training includes, but not limited to:

- Safe handling and use of hazardous substances, including fuel and oil.
- Inspection and maintenance procedures for containment and storage equipment.
- Spill response procedures, including location and use of spill kits, absorbent booms, and pollution abatement systems.
- Internal and external **notification and reporting requirements**, including reporting thresholds to WRC.
- Procedures on proper disposal of contaminated materials
- Familiarization with the **ChemAlert inventory system** to locate SDS and chemical handling instructions.
- **Replenishment procedures for spill kits**, ensuring that kits are restocked after any use.

All training content is reviewed and updated annually to reflect changes in site operations, legislation, or environmental risk.

6.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE DRILLS

Emergency spill response procedures and training may be covered through the Annual Safety Challenge exercise, a site-wide event designed to simulate emergency scenarios and test preparedness.

These drills will assess:

- Response times and effectiveness.
- Equipment availability and suitability.
- Staff knowledge of procedures and reporting.

This SRP shall be reviewed:

- Annually, or
- Immediately following a significant spill incident, or
- More frequently if necessitated due to:
 - Changes in site operations or hazardous substances,
 - Updates to relevant company policies, or
 - Amendments to regulatory requirements.

If this review determines that the SRP must be amended (e.g. to include more effective prevention and control technology, change in facility design, construction, operation or maintenance that materially affects the facility's spill potential etc.), then the SRP shall be updated and completed within 6 months of the review and implemented as soon as completed. Documentation of the completion of each annual review shall be appended to the SRP.

All updated versions of the SRP shall be communicated to all relevant personnel and stakeholders, including contractors and emergency responders as appropriate.

Lessons learned from spill incidents and near misses will be used to update controls. Regular consultation with site staff will be encouraged to identify practical improvements.



Tank Inspection Checklist

Inspector(s):	Inspection Date:
Tank Identification:	Location:

Please enter a description of corrective action(s) in the space provided to the right of each statement when non-conformances and/or areas of opportunity for improvement are identified. Attach additional description pages and photographs where necessary.

Tank Attributes	Yes	No	N/A	Describe Corrective Actions Taken
Surfaces show evidence of leakage (e.g. discoloration, stains, drip marks)	☐	☐	☐	
Surfaces show signs of damage (e.g. dents, scrapes, nicks, gouges etc.)	☐	☐	☐	
Surfaces show signs of rust, corrosion or deterioration	☐	☐	☐	
Bolts, rivets, welds and seams show evidence of leakage	☐	☐	☐	
Vent caps are in place, free of obstruction and operational	☐	☐	☐	
Level gauges/sensors are operative	☐	☐	☐	
Alarms (visual, audible) are operative and noticeable	☐	☐	☐	
Insulation is intact and free of evidence of leakage (e.g. discoloration, stains, drip marks)	☐	☐	☐	
Manways, hatches, ports are closed, secured and sealed	☐	☐	☐	
Properly labeled with legible signage in accordance to applicable regulatory requirements	☐	☐	☐	
Structural supports show signs of rust, corrosion, or deterioration	☐	☐	☐	
Structural supports are compromised or show signs of instability (e.g. bent, twisted, buckled)	☐	☐	☐	
Cathodic protection is operational Reading: _____	☐	☐	☐	
Foundation has eroded or settled	☐	☐	☐	
Piping/Valve Arrangements				
Shows evidence of leakage (e.g. discoloration, stains, drip marks) along piping, flanges, fittings, couplings, valves, and at connections	☐	☐	☐	
Surfaces show signs of rust, corrosion or deterioration	☐	☐	☐	
Shows evidence of bowing between supports	☐	☐	☐	
Properly secured and fastened at supports	☐	☐	☐	
Valves are properly positioned and operate freely	☐	☐	☐	
Secondary Containment				
Surfaces show evidence of leakage (e.g. discoloration, stains, drip marks, presence of spilled/discharged material (standing liquid))	☐	☐	☐	
Surfaces show signs of damage (e.g. cracks, spalling, separation etc.)	☐	☐	☐	
Free of debris and precipitation	☐	☐	☐	
Drain valves are in the closed position and secured	☐	☐	☐	
Level gauges/sensors are operative	☐	☐	☐	
Alarms (visual, audible) are operative and noticeable	☐	☐	☐	
Spill Response Kits/Equipment				
Adequately marked, unblocked and readily available	☐	☐	☐	
Inventory is complete (e.g. pads, mats, socks, absorbents) and appropriate for spilled material (fuel, oil, chemical etc.)	☐	☐	☐	
Security				
Lighting is functional and adequate	☐	☐	☐	
Dispensers and fill pipes are secured when not in use	☐	☐	☐	
Valves are closed and secured when not in use	☐	☐	☐	
Barricades, barriers, or bollards adequately protect tanks, piping and secondary containment structures	☐	☐	☐	