

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

(Part of Site Emergency Response Plan)

Boral Cement Maldon

Rev.10

September 2022

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| (Part of Site Emergency Response Plan)..... | 1 |
| 1. General Information | 3 |
| 1.1 Foreword | 3 |
| 1.2 Background and legislative requirements | 3 |
| 2. Risk Assessment and Preventive Actions..... | 4 |
| 2.1 Environmental Registers | 4 |
| 2.2 Harm Reduction | 5 |
| 2.2.1 Prevention | 5 |
| 2.2.2 Maintenance | 6 |
| 2.2.3 Site Maps..... | 6 |
| 2.2.4 Safety Equipment | 7 |
| 3. Early Notifications..... | 11 |
| 3.1 Immediate Notification of Government Authorities..... | 11 |
| 3.2 Notification of Neighbours | 11 |
| 4. Pollution Incident Emergency Response | 12 |
| 5. Training and Testing | 16 |
| 6. Revision History | 17 |
| APPENDIX A: Pollution Incident Authority Notification Contacts | 18 |
| APPENDIX B: Bulk Storage and Contacts List | 19 |
| APPENDIX C: Incident Scenarios | 20 |
| APPENDIX D: Pollution Incident Notification Log | 22 |

1. General Information

1.1 Foreword

This document was prepared to fulfil the requirements of the NSW Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011 (POELA Act) in terms of preparation and implementation of a pollution incident response management plan.

This plan forms a part of the overall Boral Emergency Response Plan that was reviewed and amended to ensure that they cover all the new requirements of the POELA Act. The plan is kept, tested and implemented in accordance with the Act and the POEO (G) Regulation.

1.2 Background and legislative requirements

The POELA Act introduces several changes to improve the way pollution incidents are reported, managed and communicated to the general community. The Act includes a new requirement under Part 5.7A of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) to prepare, keep, test and implement a pollution incident response management plan.

The objectives of these plans are to:

- ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities specified in the Act (such as local councils, NSW Ministry of Health, WorkCover NSW, and NSW emergency services) ¹ and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident
- minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the facility by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks
- ensure that the plan is properly implemented by trained staff, identifying persons responsible for implementing it, and ensuring that the plan is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.

The specific requirements for pollution incident response management plans are set out in Part 5.7A of the POEO Act and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 (POEO (G) Regulation)¹.

Definition of a pollution incident

As per the POEO Act, pollution incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise.

A pollution incident is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in section 147 of the POEO Act as:

¹ See www.environment.nsw.gov.au

(a) harm to the environment is material if:

- (i) it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or
- (ii) it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and

(b) loss includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment.

Industry is now required to report pollution incidents immediately to the EPA, NSW Health, NSW emergency services, WorkCover NSW and the local council. 'Immediately' has its ordinary dictionary meaning of promptly and without delay. These strengthened provisions will ensure that pollution incidents are reported directly to the relevant response agencies so they will have direct access to the information they need to manage and deal with the incident in a faster time.

There are new associated offences, for individuals and corporations, for not preparing a plan, not keeping the plan at the premises to which it relates, not testing the plan in accordance with the Regulations and not implementing the plan in the case of an incident.

2. Risk Assessment and Preventive Actions

2.1 Environmental Registers

Maldon has a Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods Register 047-F02 located onsite. The register contains the maximum quantity of any pollutant that is likely to be stored or held onsite. The site has reviewed quantities of Hazardous substances onsite against placard and manifest requirements. All Hazardous substances are below manifest requirements and have appropriate placards.

Each Hazardous Substance/Dangerous good has an associated safety Data Sheet which contains a description of the hazards to both human health and the environment. A current register of MSDS's are available through the intranet application; Chem Alert and available in hard copy in the Lab. Safety data sheets are displayed in all areas which use or store products of this nature. Supporting signposting is also displayed where required.

In addition to Hazardous substances / Dangerous goods; potential environmental risks are listed in a risk register "**CMT-ENV-003 Maldon Environmental Aspects and Impacts Register**" located within the Maldon HSE drive. This document considers; Aspect, Impact, Controls and improvements for the sites known environmental hazards in the following areas:

- Fugitive dust emissions from plant areas
- Chemical storage/handling
- Water storage dams
- Raw materials mill
- Cement mill
- Product blending
- Packaging plant
- Raw materials/coal deliveries.

Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods are managed onsite in line with standard operating procedure for Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods GRP-OHS-0047, which addresses:

- Determining the level of risk via;

- MSDS
- Product labelling
- Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods register
- Risk Assessments
- Controlling the risk via;
 - Purchasing controls
 - Storage Handling and transportation
 - Storage Cabinets
 - Transporting and handling Hazardous substances and Dangerous Goods
 - PPE
 - Atmospheric Monitoring and Health Surveillance
 - Dangerous Goods Manifest
 - Dangerous Goods Audit
 - Hazardous Substance Inspections
 - Appropriate disposal
 - Spill prevention and management.

2.2 Harm Reduction

2.2.1 Prevention

The risk of harm to any persons who are on the premises or who are present where the scheduled activity is being carried out is reduced by measures outlined in “**CEM-ENV-014 Spill Prevention and Control**”. These measures include:

- Placement of spill-risk facilities away from sensitive environments (sufficient to allow for effective intervention prior to pollution occurring in the event of a spill)
- Use of secondary spill containment facilities such as bunding around all storage tanks and other areas where hazardous substances are stored;
- Ensuring that areas where risky activities such as storage tank/silo loading are undertaken are bunded and sealed;
- Avoiding risky activities at times when weather events may magnify the harm caused by a spill;
- Ensuring drainage structures can be sealed to halt passage of spilt fluids or powdered solids;
- Training of employees and contractors in good environmental practice

The bunded areas must be capable of preventing the migration of any spillage or leakage to the surrounding environment. The requirement for bunding is relative to the level of risk and type of area. Bunding specifications are summarised in Australian Standard AS 1940:2004.

2.2.2 Maintenance

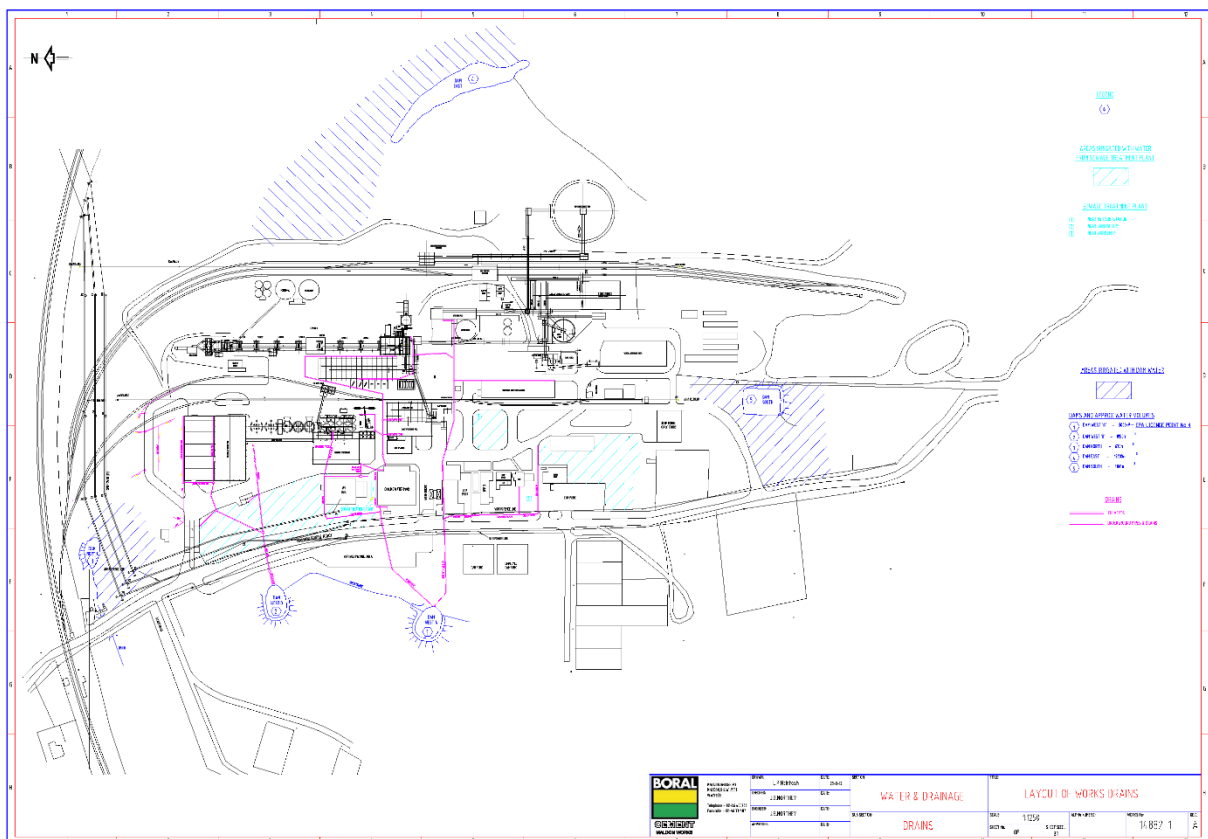
All bunds, silos, tanks and pipe-work are inspected regularly and at least annually for signs of damage. Any defect in the bund wall or lining is repaired immediately using appropriate techniques. Damage to the tank or transfer hoses is dealt with immediately to prevent failure.

Any spilt liquid or powdered solid material must be promptly cleaned up in an appropriate manner – usually as contaminated matter.

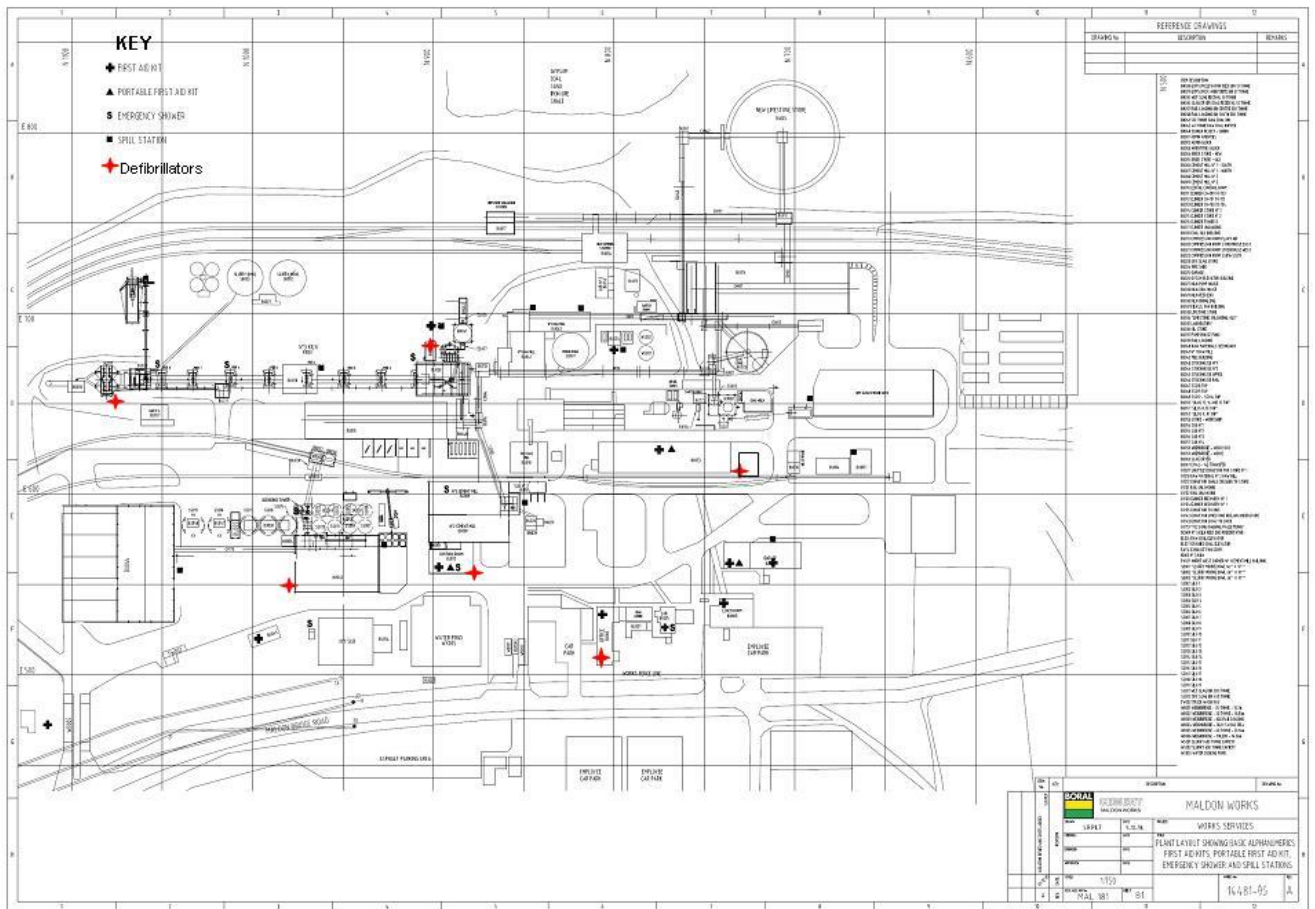
Do not allow spilt liquid or stormwater to remain in the bund – it may accumulate and lead to overflowing. Rainwater entering the sump or banded area should be regarded as potentially contaminated and must be disposed of in an authorised manner.

2.2.3 Site Maps

Map 1 below shows the location of the premises the licence refers to, the surrounding area that is likely to be affected by a pollution incident, the location of potential pollutants on the premises and the location of any stormwater drains on the premises. Map 2 presents locations of emergency equipment.



Map 1 - Site location



Map 2: Location of emergency equipment

2.2.4 Safety Equipment

The site utilises spill kits provided by specialised suppliers (as pictured below).

Workshop Spill Kit (Oils & Fuels) - ENR090

120L Labeled Wheelie Bin - Suitable for oil-based liquids

Designed for workshops, warehouses, petrol stations or at any 'high risk' area, to contain and clean up liquid spills involving oil-based liquids. Effective on fuels, oils, hydraulic fluids or any other oil-based liquid spill or leak that occurs in a controlled industrial, commercial, manufacturing, transport or marine environment. Highly absorbent, effective and competitively priced. Kits can also be customised to suit specific requirements, including Dangerous Goods Classes 3, 6.1 and 9, as well as Combustible Liquids C1 & C2.

For use by any organisation that has identified risks due to spilled liquids. Includes: Government, Heavy Industry, Transport, Manufacturing, Service Industry, Health & Medical, Agriculture, Construction, Waste Management Companies, Consultants.

Features

1. Contains Enretech sorbents, PPE and clean-up accessories.
2. Comes in 120L yellow wheelie bin. 6 kits per pallet.
3. Absorbs up to 100L (oil) – confirmed by independent testing.
4. Industry accredited. Sorbents tested to 12 standards.

Benefits

1. Effective on a wide range of liquids. Kits can be customised to suit risk.
2. Superior performance and lower cost of use.
3. Combines both pads and loose particulate for quick & complete clean-up. No residues remain.
4. Mobile kit for fast response. Highly visible, safe and easy to use. Capacity for extra PPE.

Standards Compliance: All Enretech kits comply with the latest Australian Standards and Federal NOHSC (ASCC) Codes or Practice that pertain to the handling, storage, clean-up and disposal of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances: NOHSC: 2007(1994), 1005(1994), & 1015(2001) and AS/NZS 3816:1998, AS1940-2004, AS3780-1994, & AS2507-1998.



Kit Contents:

| Code | Name | Qty |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| SEAL1 | Security Seal | 2 |
| LBL/WSK | Kit Label Set (Black) | 1 |
| HCHY40 | Scoop | 1 |
| GP27 | PVC Gloves | 1 |
| ENR047 | Pads, Absorbent Cotton (Oil Only) | 20 |
| ENR045 | Low Lint Wipes (Universal) | 50 |
| ENR040 | Sock, Absorbent (Oil Only) | 2 |
| ENR022 | Kleen Sweep | 3 |
| D/BAG | Waste Disposal Bags | 2 |
| CARD/HYD | Instruction Card - Hydrocarbons | 1 |

The following table is used to assist in determining the appropriate spill kit to use for various Hazardous / non-hazardous substances. Spill kits are to be used as per the manufacturer's instruction.

| HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS | Oils & Fuels Spill Kits | Universal/Compact Spill Kits | HazChem Spill Kit | BettaClean Spill Kit |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fuels and Lubes | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Hydraulic Fluids | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Coolants | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Common Acids & Alkalis (photo & pool chemicals, etc.) | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Concentrated Acids & Alkalis (lab strength chemicals, etc.) | | | ✓ | |
| Solvents (ketones, halocarbons, alcohols, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Paints (oil based) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Paints (water based) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Drying Oils (linseed, pine oil, cod liver oil, etc.) (1) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Pesticides (solvent based) | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Pesticides (water based) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vegetable Oils or Animal Fats (liquid) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Water-based compounds (ie: detergents, food, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pharmaceuticals/Drugs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Body Fluids (blood, urine, vomit, etc.) (2) | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| DANGEROUS GOODS LIQUIDS | | | | |
| Class 3 - Flammable Liquids | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Class 5 - Oxidising Substances (3) | | | ✓ | |
| Class 6 - Toxic and Infectious Substances | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Class 8 - Corrosive Substances (acid or alkali) | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Class 9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| <p>Health, safety & environmental risks from Dangerous Goods Liquids can vary considerably. In general, Enretech spill kits can be used for many DG Liquids, however seek help for all spills involving Packing Group I DG Liquids. Contact Enretech Australasia (0425 232 741) for further technical assistance, as required.</p> <p>Notes: (1) Drying oils can have high risk of spontaneous combustion. Take appropriate precautions. (2) Body fluid spills have potential health risks associated with them. Take appropriate precautions. (3) Compounds classed as Oxidisers by ADG and GHS systems should not come into contact with organic materials of any kind. When used for liquid spill clean-up, sorbents tend to take on the characteristics of the liquid they have absorbed. Thus, always consult the MSDS of the spilled liquid prior to absorption with Enretech sorbents.</p> | | | | |

Spills are contained and remediated using the manufacturers recommended products as outlined below.

| HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS | KleenSweep | BettaClean | Oil-Only Pads Socks & Pillows | Universal Pads Socks & Pillows |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--|---|
| Fuels and Lubes | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Hydraulic Fluids | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Coolants | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Common Acids & Alkalis (photo & pool chemicals, etc.) | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Concentrated Acids & Alkalis (lab strength chemicals, etc.) | Use HazChem products ONLY | | | |
| Solvents (ketones, halocarbons, alcohols, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Paints (oil based) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Paints (water based) | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Drying Oils (linseed, pine oil, cod liver oil, etc.) (1) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pesticides (solvent based) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pesticides (water based) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Vegetable Oils or Animal Fats (liquid) | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Water-based compounds (ie: detergents, food, etc.) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Pharmaceuticals/Drugs | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Body Fluids (blood, urine, vomit, etc.) (2) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| DANGEROUS GOODS LIQUIDS | | | | |
| Class 3 - Flammable Liquids | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Class 5 - Oxidising Substances (3) | Use HazChem products ONLY | | | |
| Class 6 - Toxic and Infectious Substances | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Class 8 - Corrosive Substances (acid or alkali) | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Class 9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| OIL SPILLS ON LAND, OR SHORELINES | | | | |
| Use Enretech-1 to bioremediate the contamination in-situ, or excavate the contaminated soil and treat via ex-situ biofarm. Refer to the Enretech-1 bioremediation section of this webpage for more information. | | | | |
| OIL SPILLS ON WATER | | | | |
| Absorb floating oil using Cellusorb as a loose particulate, or in the form of "Oil Only" absorbent socks, pillows or booms. For larger spill areas, use "Oil Only" cotton pads instead of loose particulate Cellusorb. | | | | |
| Health, safety & environmental risks from Dangerous Goods Liquids can vary considerably. In general, Enretech sorbents can be used for many DG Liquids, however seek help for all spills involving Packing Group I DG Liquids. Contact Enretech Australasia (0425 232 741) for further technical assistance, as required. | | | | |
| <small>Notes: (1) Drying oils can have high risk of spontaneous combustion. Take appropriate precautions. (2) Body fluid spills have potential health risks associated with them. Take appropriate precautions. (3) Compounds classed as Oxidisers by ADG and GHS systems should not come into contact with organic materials of any kind. When used for liquid spill clean-up, sorbents tend to take on the characteristics of the liquid they have absorbed. Thus, always consult the MSDS of the spilled liquid prior to absorption with Enretech sorbents.</small> | | | | |

Fire protection systems are compatible with the hazardous substances and dangerous goods on site. The types of Fire extinguish used on site are appropriate for their application.

3. Early Notifications

3.1 Immediate Notification of Government Authorities

Any pollution incident that causes or threatens “material harm” to the environment or people must be notified to government authorities immediately upon becoming aware of the incident. When new information comes to hand following the initial notification, this information must also be communicated immediately. For the definition of “*material harm*” caused by a pollution incident refer to Section 1.2.

“Immediately” means “without unreasonable delay”. Remember, safety first.

Only nominated Boral personnel are authorised to make notifications to the Authorities:

NOTE: PERSONAL DETAILS ARE EXCLUDED FROM PUBLIC VERSION OF DOCUMENT

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

The contact list of Compulsory Authorities is presented in Appendix A. Other Authorities may need to be notified as appropriate; however the Compulsory Authorities must be notified in ALL cases requiring environmental notification. All immediate notifications and updates are to be recorded in the Pollution Incident Immediate Notification Log (**CMT-ENV-001 – Maldon Pollution Incident Notification SOP**).

In borderline situations, where the exceedance of the trigger level of “material harm” of a pollution incident may not be clear, a quick assessment including consultation with Boral environmental personnel should be undertaken to help the decision whether to notify or not.

Boral’s Senior Corporate Management must be informed promptly of the fact of immediate notification to the Authority.

3.2 Notification of Neighbours

In case of pollution incidents that may potentially pose threat to the health and safety of the neighbours (e.g. toxic fumes, bushfire, fuel spill into recreational stream, release of a thick dust cloud, etc.), the neighbours must also be urgently notified.

The early warning of the neighbourhood will be undertaken by telephone by Chief Warden or delegate. The current contact list for neighbours is attached in Appendix B.

The initial notification should be brief and contain only a description of the environmental threat together with instructions what to do. For example:

- Due to a dust bag house failure, we are experiencing elevated dust emissions from the site. Please keep your doors and windows closed until further notice.
- An accidental trade effluent discharge occurred from the site to a local creek. Please refrain from recreational use of the area until testing confirms that the water is safe.

- Due to a diesel spillage onto a street from the site, a cleanup operation is being organised. Please be watchful for road closures in relation to this operation.

A follow up information on the resolution of emergency situation would be timely conducted also on the phone. If required, further information would be disseminated by means of leaflets in a letterbox drop.

4. Pollution Incident Emergency Response

In the event of a pollution incident the risk of harm to human health and the environment will be minimised by engaging an appropriate pollution response as outlined below

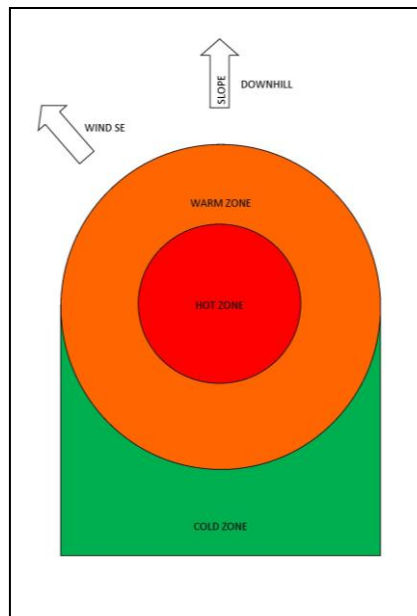
1. **Stop the source:** If it's safe to do so, stop the process causing the spill/leak or other environmental incident.
2. **Isolate the area:** The first person to notice the spill or leak should remove themselves from the immediate area and take measures such as barricading the area to reduce the risk of exposure to others. This must occur without exposure to danger.
3. **Commence early notification:** The Manager or Supervisor must be notified immediately of the environmental incident. They in turn must immediately inform one of the persons nominated for notification of Authorities (see Appendix A). If the environmental incident is significant, the nominated person implements early notification procedures to the relevant Authorities including emergency services. Alerting the potentially affected neighbours may also be required (see Appendix B), with regular updates provided as needed.
4. **Provide a 1st aid response (if required):** First aid kits including instruction on use are available at the locations indicated in Site Emergency Response Plan. Emergency shower and eye wash bays are suitably located, easily accessible and in good working order. Appropriate PPE is worn by all staff during periods of potential exposure as outlined in relevant MSDS.
5. **Identify the release to the greatest extent possible:** Do so without being at risk. This includes identifying:
 - a. the type of material released;
 - i. Class 1 Explosives
 - ii. Class 2 Gases - compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure.
 - iii. Class 3 Flammable Liquids
 - iv. Class 4 Flammable Solids, Substances liable to spontaneous combustion and Substances which in contact with water emit flammable gases
 - v. Class 5 Oxidizing Agents and Organic Peroxides
 - vi. Class 6 Toxic and Infectious Substances
 - vii. Class 7 Radioactive Substances
 - viii. Class 8 Corrosive Substances
 - ix. Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods
 - b. The label and Material Safety Data Sheet for the product should give information on safe cleanup.
 - c. The size of the release and whether the release has stopped;
 - d. Whether two potentially incompatible chemicals are involved; and
 - e. Any unusual features such as foaming, odour, smoke, etc.
6. **Determine the level of emergency:** review chemical risk assessments, seek internal advice from area specialists, review MSDS's and seek professional advice from the fire brigade and/or hazardous material specialists.

7. **Determine if evacuation is required** and consider the impact that wind, rain, local geographical features such as hills and stormwater drainage systems may have in exposing persons at emergency assembly points. If in doubt commence evacuation to “cold zones” Following a Pollution / Hazardous Material Incident the Emergency Site is to be divided into Hot, Warm and Cold Zones - for management purposes. The Chief Warden is responsible for the management of the COLD ZONE; all personnel are to be evacuated from the hot/warm zone.

Hot Zone this is the area of likely contamination. Only personnel wearing the appropriate level of protective clothing and equipment are to enter this zone. The area of the Hot Zone is defined, controlled and co-ordinated by the Hazmat Controller (FIRE BRIGADE).

Warm Zone this is the area immediately surrounding the Hot Zone where decontamination takes place and personnel and equipment are prepared for deployment. Only personnel wearing the appropriate level of protective clothing and equipment are to enter this zone. The area of the Warm Zone is defined, controlled and co-ordinated by the Hazmat Controller (FIRE BRIGADE).

Cold Zone this is the area immediately surrounding the warm zone. It is the support area where access is limited to support agencies personnel and equipment. This zone contains the Site Control, triage and treatment facilities and other marshalling and assembly areas. The Cold Zone is free of contamination and personnel protective clothing is not required. The area of the cold zone is defined by the site controller in consultation with the Hazmat Controller and managed by the CHIEF WARDEN.



8. **Stop further release (if not done prior):** prevent further release by isolating the source of the release. (Trained personnel only with suitable PPE)
9. **Stop the release from spreading (if safe to do so):**
- Prevent off-site release of contaminated stormwater:** Protect stormwater grates with booms, covers or drain socks.
 - Liquid spills:** Deploy spill kits to prevent further contamination dispersal, using appropriate absorbent/containment materials such as loose absorbent, socks or pads (land) and booms (water). See also **CEM-ENV-014** Spill Prevention and Control.
 - Powdered solid spills:** Lower down the silo rolling doors to minimise dust, cover stormwater grates to prevent ingress of solids.

- d. **Releases of pollutants into the air:** Shut down ventilation systems to keep gases, vapours and dust from spreading.
- 10. **Large spills:** Summon specialist spill emergency response contractors (e.g. Transpacific Industrial Solutions, 1800 SPILLS).
- 11. **Fire:** If possible, endeavour to prevent fire-fighting water from entering the stormwater drains as it typically carries contamination. If possible, divert fire from areas containing materials that may generate toxic fumes when burned (e.g. stores of chemicals, cleaning aids, motor oil, etc.).
- 12. **Dispose of contaminated spill clean materials and wastes using a licensed contractor.**
- 13. **If required, remediate the site.**

ALERT 669 5 1 200

CHIEF WARDEN

EARLY NOTIFICATION

**IMMEDIATELY CONTACT
BORAL CEMENT MANAGEMENT**

**FRANK MURNANE
OR
BEN WILLIAMS**

**IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OF
AUTHORITIES**

- EPA – ENVIRONMENT LINE
- FIRE & RESCUE NSW
- WOLLONDILLY COUNCIL
- WORKCOVER
- PUBLIC HEALTH UNIT (SYDNEY SOUTH WEST)
- OTHER AS APPROPRIATE

COMPLETE NOTIFICATION LOG

CMT-ENV-001

INFORM SENIOR BORAL MANAGEMENT

**RAJEEV RAMANKUTTY
GIRISH YADWAD**

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

**REMOVE ALL PERSONS FROM HARM
ISOLATE THE AREA**

**PROVIDE 1ST AID
ENSURE SAFETY OF OTHERS**

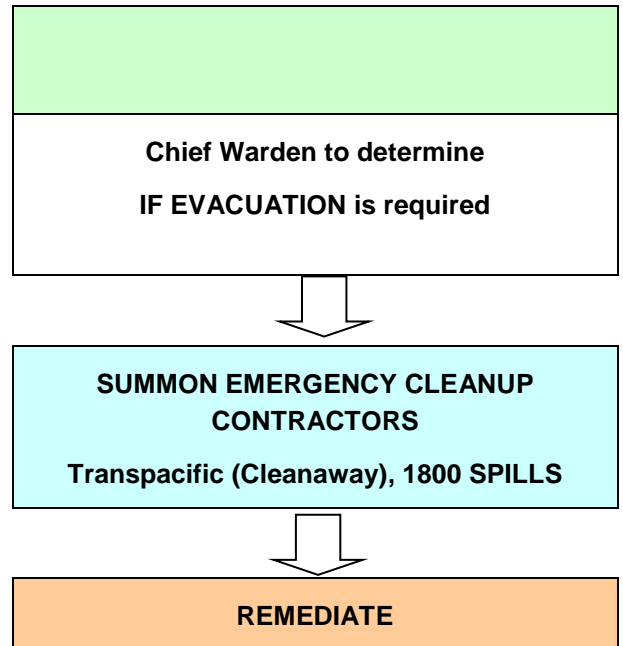
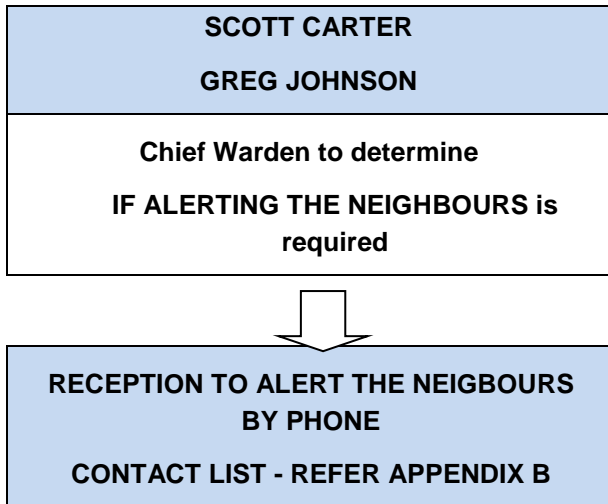
IDENTIFY THE SPILL

- The type of material released;
- The size of the release and whether it has stopped;
- Whether potentially incompatible chemicals are involved
- Any unusual features such as foaming, odour, smoke, etc.
- Discuss with hazardous material specialist / Fire Brigade
- Review MSDS

**CONTAIN THE SPILL / PREVENT FURTHER
RELEASE**

(If safe and if trained to do so)

**DETERMINE "COLD ZONE"
RESTRICT ENTRY TO WARM & HOT ZONES**



5. Training and Testing

The Emergency Planning Committee will be responsible for training and testing the content of the emergency response (including Pollution Incident Management Plan) annually. Pollution incident testing will be undertaken within 1 month of any pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity to which the licence relates so as to assess, in the light of that incident, whether the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date and the plan is still capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

Staff training is recorded in the Training Matrix.

Emergency Response Plan is reviewed annually through a consultation process. Testing schedule and drill log are maintained in the Emergency Response folder located in the main office, CCR, mechanical workshop and electrical workshop.

| Test Date | Version tested | Incident Drilled | Drill Team Lead |
|------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| 13/9/22 | 9 | Diesel Spill | Ben Williams, Frank Murnane |
| 13/10/21 | 8 | Electrical substation fire | Mick Bullock, Frank Murnane, Andrew Thomas, Greg Johnson |
| 7/10/2020 | 7 | Diesel spill & rain event | Mick Bullock, Maruf Ahmed, Greg Johnson |
| 25/10/2019 | 6 | Diesel spill | Belinda Prideaux, Frank Murnane |
| 29/03/2018 | 5 | Diesel Spill | Ed Richardson, Frank Murnane |

6. Revision History

| Version | Change Date | Summary of Change | Prepared by | Approved By |
|---------|----------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Rev.0 | 1 September 2012 | New document | Alex Wnorowski | Debbie Cook |
| Rev.1 | 1 September 2013 | Incorporating company structure changes- Formatting | Alex Wnorowski | Debbie Cook |
| Rev.2 | 1 September 2014 | Annual review | Alex Wnorowski | Alex Wnorowski |
| Rev.3 | 1 September 2015 | Annual review | Alex Wnorowski | Alex Wnorowski |
| Rev. 4 | 12 September 2016 | Annual review | Edward Richardson | Edward Richardson |
| Rev. 5 | 14 March 2017 | Annual review | Edward Richardson | Edward Richardson |
| Rev. 5 | 17 August 2018 | Annual review | Edward Richardson | Edward Richardson |
| Rev. 6 | 17 August 2018 | Annual review | Edward Richardson | Edward Richardson |
| Rev. 7 | 10 May 2019 | Annual review – updated contact details | Edward Richardson | Edward Richardson |
| Rev. 8. | 13 October 2020 | Annual review – updated contact details, inclusion on scenario examples | Greg Johnson | Greg Johnson |
| Rev. 9 | 14 October 2021 | Annual review | Greg Johnson | Greg Johnson |
| Rev 10 | 13 September 2022 | Annual Review-updated contacts | Ben Williams | Ben Williams |

APPENDIX A: Pollution Incident Authority Notification Contacts

| GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY - COMPULSORY NOTIFICATIONS | EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBER |
|--|---|
| EPA – Environment Line | 13 15 55 |
| Fire & Rescue NSW | 1300 729 579 |
| Wollondilly Shire Council | 02 4677 1100 |
| Public Health Unit (Sydney South West) – Camperdown Office | BH: 02 9515 9420 AH: 02 9515 6111 Ask for Public Health Officer on call |
| SafeWork NSW | 13 10 50 Boral Cement ABN: 62 008 528 523 |
| GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY - RING IF RELEVANT | EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBER |
| Roads and Maritime Services (road spills) | 132 701 |
| NSW Office of Water | 02 8838 7885 |
| Bush Fire Control Officer | 1800 049 933 |
| Poisons Information Centre | 131 126 |
| Endeavour Energy (power line emergencies) | 131 003 |

APPENDIX B: Bulk Storage and Contacts List

| Store | Chemical Class | Chemical | Storage Type | Bund Capacity | Storage Capacity |
|--------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Yard | C1 | Diesel | Above Ground Tanks | 9000 litres | 9000 litres |
| Slag Dryer 1 | C1 | Diesel | Above Ground Tanks | 5000 litres | 5000 litres |
| Slag Dryer 2 | C1 | Diesel | Above Ground Tanks | 4500 litres | 4500 litres |
| Kiln 1 | C1 | Diesel | Above Ground Tanks | 17000 litres | 17000 litres |
| Kiln 2 | C1 | Diesel | Above Ground Tanks | 17000 litres | 17000 litres |
| Gas Farm | C2.1 | LPG | Above Ground Tanks | n/a | 45000 litres 6 x 7500l |

Neighbour Contact Details

NOTE: PERSONAL DETAILS ARE EXCLUDED FROM PUBLIC VERSION OF DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C: Incident Scenarios

| | |
|--|---|
| <h3>Incident #1</h3> | <p>Uncontrolled loss of Diesel or other hydrocarbon products, sediment laden water or packaged goods that could result in material harm to the environment or human health.</p> <p>Actions Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shutdown of processes and equipment associated with the spill if safe to do so • Activation of any associated storm water shut-off valves to isolate and apply spill kit booms, socks or absorbent material etc. • Contact all relevant people/department (refer to Immediate Reporting Contact Sheet) • Prevent any material leaving site or entering the stormwater system • Contact service provider (Ampol No. 1800033111 or Cleanaway 02 96007185) to pump-out first flush pits or other waters if required. • Area to be restricted to Incident Response Personnel |
| <p>Alarm raising</p> | <p>Any personnel involved or witnessing incident to report to immediate supervisor and PIRMP actions to be implemented.</p> |
| <p>Emergency Controller</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mick Bullock or other site Supervisors • Call service provider (Site Manager) • Spill Kit (Supervisor) |
| <p>Scale of incident</p> | <p>Incident would be restricted to immediate area with minimal external impact. However, potential for bund or pond overflow or failure may result in soil and surface water contamination that will require specialist investigation/remediation.</p> |
| <p>Evacuate</p> | <p>Only if fire or explosion potential exists. Site Manager and any advice provided by Fire Dept. as part of attendance after immediate notification.</p> |
| <p>Communications</p> | <p>Internal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frank Murnane • Greg Johnson – Environmental Sustainability Manager <p>External mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate Reporting Contact Sheet to be used <p>External non-mandatory: N/A</p> |
| <p>Rescuer / respondent + safety checks</p> | <p>As per Site Emergency Plan or Fire Department as part of Immediate Reporting</p> |
| <p>Rescue + First Aid</p> | <p>As per Site Emergency Plan or Fire Department as part of Immediate Reporting</p> |
| <p>Clean up and Waste disposal</p> | <p>Service Provider to dispose of diesel, oil, grease and advise on required clean-up.</p> |
| <p>Reporting and re-preparedness</p> | <p>See SOPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Notification SOP (GRP-HSEQ-3-02) |

| | |
|--|--|
| <h2 style="color: green;">Incident #2</h2> | <p style="color: green;">Excessive airborne dust causing material harm to the environment or significant impact to community</p> <p>Actions Required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If loading fly ash or cement is causing significant dust emissions that is leaving site and is likely to cause material harm to the environment or significant impacts to the community, operation shall cease • Employees, Contractor/Visitor to notify site representative of issue immediately • Contact all relevant people/department (refer to Immediate Reporting Contact Sheet) • Dust suppression activity to commence immediately at the source of the dust, if it has not been previously |
| <p>Alarm raising</p> | <p>Any personnel involved or witnessing incident to report to immediate supervisor and PIRMP actions to be implemented.</p> |
| <p>Emergency Controller</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mick Bullock or alternative site Supervisor – Site Manager • Call service provider (Site Manager) • Spill Kit (Supervisor) |
| <p>Scale of incident</p> | <p>Incident would be localised to the area surrounding silos, with minimal external impact.</p> |
| <p>Evacuate</p> | <p>Only if fire or explosion potential exists. Site Manager and any advice provided by Fire Dept. as part of attendance after immediate notification.</p> |
| <p>Communications</p> | <p>Internal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frank Murnane • Greg Johnson – Environmental Sustainability Manager <p>External mandatory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate Reporting Contact Sheet to be used <p>External non-mandatory: N/A</p> |
| <p>Rescuer / respondent + safety checks</p> | <p>As per Site Emergency Plan or Fire Department as part of Immediate Reporting</p> |
| <p>Rescue + First Aid</p> | <p>As per Site Emergency Plan or Fire Department as part of Immediate Reporting</p> |
| <p>Clean up and Waste disposal</p> | <p>Service Provider to advise on required clean-up for dust impacts off-site.</p> |
| <p>Reporting and re-preparedness</p> | <p>See SOPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incident Notification SOP (GRP-HSEQ-3-02) |

APPENDIX D: Pollution Incident Notification Log

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Person undertaking notification (Name/Function): | | |
| Date and time when first become aware of the incident: | | |
| Incident type: | | |
| Comments: | | |

| Initial immediate notification log | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Appropriate Regulatory Authority | Time of call | Respondent's name/function | Approximate call duration | Comments |
| EPA | | | | |
| Public Health Unit | | | | |
| Fire and Rescue NSW | | | | |
| Local Council | | | | |
| WorkCover | | | | |
| Other: | | | | |
| Other: | | | | |
| Summary of initial communication: | | | | |
| | | | | |