POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Middle Creek Quarry

FINAL

APRIL 2026

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Middle Creek Quarry

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Prepared by

Oberon Earthmoving Pty Limited

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1.0 Purpose

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) has been prepared by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd (Umwelt), in accordance with Section 153A of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act), on behalf of Oberon Earthmoving Pty Ltd (OEPL) for the Middle Creek Quarries extractive industry and waste management facility (the Quarry).

The Quarry is located approximately 3.5 kilometres (km) west of Oberon (refer to **Figure 1.1**). Approved activities include:

- the extraction of a hard rock (schist) resource,
- production of aggregates, gravels and other products,
- importation of materials such as mulch, excavated natural materials (ENM) and treated drilling muds (where these materials are produced in accordance with the relevant Resource Recovery Order under Part 9, Clause 93 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014*, and
- transport of quarry products by road.

The Quarry is approved for the extraction of up to 5,000,000 tonnes of material from an area of approximately 15 hectares (ha) of land (refer to **Figure 1.2**).

The PIRMP has been prepared as a tool so that in the event of a pollution incident, OEPL personnel will respond in a practised, planned manner, and will be used to manage the impact on employees, neighbours, the wider community and the environment both on and off site.

It aims to minimise the risk of a pollution incident by firstly identifying the risks, putting measures in place to reduce the likelihood of an incident occurrence and finally planning and practising the response to a pollution incident.

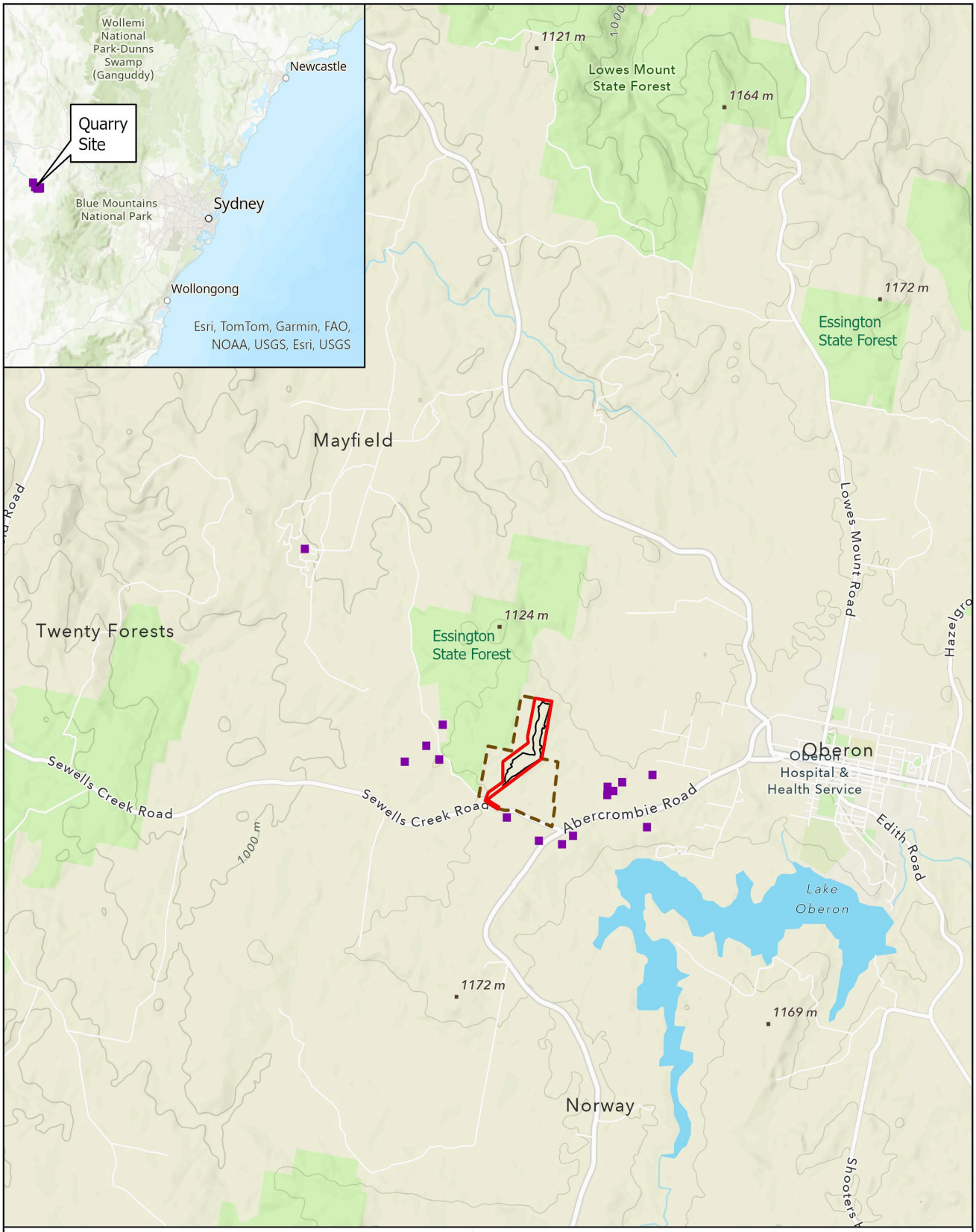

Figure 1.1
Locality Plan and Local Setting

Date: 9/12/2024

Figure 1.2
Quarry Site Layout

2.0 Legislative Requirements

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). In summary, this provision requires the following.

- All holders of environment protection licences must prepare a pollution incident response management plan (section 153A, POEO Act).
- The plan must include the information detailed in the POEO Act (section 153C) and be in the form required by the POEO(G) Regulation (clause 98B).
- Licensees must keep the plan at the premises to which the environment protection licence relates or, in the case of trackable waste transporters and mobile plant, where the relevant activity takes place (section 153D, POEO Act).
- Licensees must test the plan in accordance with the POEO(G) Regulation (clause 98E).
- If a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened, licensees must immediately implement the plan (section 153F, POEO Act).

The requirements of Section 153C of the POEO Act and Clause 98 of the POEO(G) Regulation are reproduced in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Requirements for a PIRMP

Requirement		Section
Section 153C POEO Act		
A pollution incident response management plan must be in the form required by the regulations and must include the following:		
A	the procedures to be followed by the holder of the relevant environment protection licence, or the occupier of the relevant premises, in notifying a pollution incident to: (i) the owners or occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the environment protection licence or the direction under section 153B relates; (ii) the local authority for the area in which the premises to which the environment protection licence or the direction under section 153B relates are located and any area affected, or potentially affected, by the pollution; and (iii) any persons or authorities required to be notified by Part 5.7.	 5.2.3 5.2.2 5.2.2
B	a detailed description of the action to be taken, immediately after a pollution incident, by the holder of the relevant environment protection licence, or the occupier of the relevant premises, to reduce or control any pollution.	5.3
B	the procedures to be followed for co-ordinating, with the authorities or persons that have been notified, any action taken in combating the pollution caused by the incident and, in particular, the persons through whom all communications are to be made.	5.0
C	any other matter required by the regulations.	

Requirement		Section
Clause 98C POEO Reg		
(1) The matters required under section 153C (d) of the Act to be included in a plan are as follows:		
A	A description of the hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activity to which the licence relates.	4.3
B	The likelihood of any such hazards occurring, including details of any conditions or events that could, or would, increase that likelihood.	4.5
C	Details of the pre-emptive action to be taken to minimise or prevent any risk of harm to human health or the environment arising out of the relevant activity.	4.4
D	An inventory of potential pollutants on the premises or used to carry out the relevant activity.	4.2
E	The maximum quantity of any pollutant that is likely to be stored or held at particular locations including underground tanks at or on the premises to which the licence relates.	4.2
F	A description of the safety equipment or other devices that are used to minimise the risks to human health or the environment and to contain or control a pollution incident.	4.4
G	The names, positions and 24 hour contact details of those key individuals who: • Are responsible for activating the plan. • Are authorised to notify relevant Authorities under section 148 of the Act. • Are responsible for managing the response to the pollution incident.	Table 3.1
H	Contact details of each relevant authority referred to in section 148 of the act.	5.2.2
I	Details of the mechanisms for providing early warnings and regular updates to the owners and occupiers of the premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the licence relates.	5.2.3
J	The arrangements for minimising the risk of harm to any persons who are present where the scheduled activity is being undertaken.	4.4
K	A detailed map showing the location of the premises to which the licence relates, the surrounding area that is likely to be affected by a pollution incident, the location of pollutants on the premises, and the location of stormwater drains on the premises.	Figures 1.1 and 1.2
L	A description of how any identified risk of harm to human health will be reduced, including as a minimum, means of early warnings, updates and the action to be taken during or immediately following a pollution incident to reduce the risk.	4.4, 5.3
M	The nature and objectives of any staff training program in relation to the plan.	6.4
N	The dates on which the plan has been tested and the name of the person who carried out the test.	6.3
O	The dates on which the plan is updated.	6.5
P	The manner in which the plan is to be tested and maintained.	6.3

3.0 Plan Management and Key Contact Details

Table 3.1 identifies the names, position titles and contact details of the key individuals who are responsible for activating the plans and managing the response, authorising the notification of relevant authorities, and managing the response to a pollution incident.

Table 3.1 Key Contact Details

Accountable Position	Name	Position	Contact
Quarry Manager	Zac Rowlandson	Managing Director	0411 729 732
Environmental Superintendent[1]			

Note 1: Until such time as an Environmental Superintendent is appointed, the Quarry Manager retains all responsibilities of the Environmental Superintendent.

The key roles and responsibilities of the Quarry Manager and Environmental Superintendent in implementing the PIRMP are provided in **Section 5.1**.

4.0 Pollution Incident Identification and Assessment

4.1 Definition and Notification Requirements

A pollution incident is defined by the EPA's "Preparation of pollution incident response management plans" as:

> "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."

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

(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.

4.2 Inventory of Pollutants

Middle Creek Quarry stores, handles and uses a small amount of potential pollutant materials in its operation, and safe handling is conducted in accordance with the Safety Data Sheets (SDS). **Table 4.1** presents the type, maximum volume and location of potential pollutants stored at the licenced premises.

Table 4.1 Inventory of Pollutants

Potential Pollutant	Classification	Delivery Method	Maximum Quantity	Storage Location
Diesel	Hazardous (3Y)	Road registered service vehicle	Not stored on the Quarry Site	Not stored on the Quarry Site (Service truck will deliver and fuel equipment as required and is stored off-site)
Engine/ Hydraulic Oil	Dangerous Goods	Road – ad hoc	80L	Laydown and Storage Area within self-bunded tanks, on bunded pallets or within bunded area complying with AS1940
Ammonium Nitrate	Hazardous (1Z) DG Class 5.1	Road – under licence	Not stored on the Quarry Site	Not stored on the Quarry Site
Mulch	None	Road – ad hoc	5,000m^3	Various within the extraction area
ENM/VENM	None	Road – ad hoc	5,000m^3	

4.3 Pollution Hazard Identification

On the basis of the pollutant inventory and activities to be undertaken at the Quarry, the primary pollution hazards are as follows.

- Diesel Storage, Use and Transfer.
    - Spillage during transfer.
    - Leak or spill from vehicle or equipment.
- Storage of Oils, Greases and Lubricants.
    - Tank leak or rupture.
- Ammonium nitrate use.
    - Spillage during use (mixing to create ANFO).
- Mulch stockpiling and composting.
    - Discharge of runoff from stockpile or active composting.
- ENM/VENM stockpiling.
    - Discharge of runoff from stockpile or active composting.
- Uncontrolled discharge of water from roads, construction areas or stockpiles which may contain elevated concentration of sediment or other contaminants.
- Dust emissions from haul roads and infrastructure construction.

4.4 Site Incident Preparedness

4.4.1 Safety and Pollution Control Equipment

- Diesel and other Hydrocarbon Storage: constructed and maintained in accordance with Australian Standards AS 1940 - 1993.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): requirements are enforced and include the following.
    - Hard hat.
    - Long sleeve shirt and trouser (with reflective strips) and/or safety vest.
    - Eyewear (safety glasses).
    - Shoes (Steel-capped and sturdy).
- Spill kits: containing (as minimum) spill socks, pads and pillows (for perimeter containment). All personnel are provided with training in the correct use of these items.
- Earth bunds: will be constructed to provide for initial collection of runoff and/or spills.
- Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices: Diversion banks, roadside drains, sediment basins and other structures are constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with Surface Water and Sediment Management Plan (Report R05).

- Sediment fencing (or equivalent): In the absence of other BMPs, sediment fencing or straw bale protection will be installed downslope of disturbed land.
- Vegetation: Soil stockpiles and disturbed areas no longer required for construction activities will be immediately revegetated to stabilise the surface and prevent erosion.

4.4.2 Pollution Control Management

- Training: is provided to ensure that all employees receive the education and training required to perform their daily tasks in a safe and productive manner. All relevant personnel will also be instructed as to 3 phase spill response protocol.
    - Phase 1 – Source Control: isolate the source of spill or leak and stop the leak either by maintenance or placing the leaking item within or over the fuel/oil storage area.
    - Phase 2 – Recovery: recover by pumping pooled hydrocarbon from the surface and excavating hydrocarbon-contaminated materials. Stockpile any contaminated materials site under cover and on an impermeable surface (e.g. a HDPE sheet).
    - Phase 3 – Remediation: transport the contaminated material to a designated area (away from natural or created drainage) for on-site bio-remediation or to a facility licensed to accept and treat hydrocarbon contaminated material.

  Training includes pollution incident response management training.
- Inspections: Regular inspections of pollutant storage and transfer locations, and construction sites will be undertaken by supervisory or managing personnel.
- Inductions: are held for new employees and includes instructions as to safe work practices when using or managing hazardous chemicals and potential pollutants.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS): electronic copies are retained at the weighbridge.

4.5 Pollution Hazard Assessment

In order to develop and implement pre-emptive actions for pollution hazards, the likelihood of occurrence and any circumstances in which the likelihood may be increased should be identified. **Table 4.2** provides the definitions used to classify the likelihood of a pollution hazard resulting in a pollution incident.

Table 4.2 Qualitative Likelihood Rating

Level	Descriptor	Description
A	Almost Certain	Is expected to occur in most circumstances.
B	Likely	Will probably occur in most circumstances.
C	Possible	Could occur
D	Unlikely	Could occur but not expected.
E	Rare	Occurs only in exceptional circumstances.

OEPL has completed an assessment of the pollution hazards, the relevant sources, situations or conditions that would result in pollution and the pre-emptive controls that are in place to reduce the likelihood of a pollution incident. **Table 4.3** presents the results of this assessment.

Table 4.3 Potential Hazards and the Likelihood of Hazards

Hazard	Source, Situation or Condition Resulting in Pollution	Potential Impacts	Likelihood	Pre-emptive Controls	Safety / Pollution Control Equipment

Diesel fuel, use and transfer	Spillage of diesel during transfer.	Spill could penetrate soil and contaminate water.
		Spilled fuel could discharge to local creeks and tributaries.
			C	• Product not stored on the Quarry Site.
				• Transfer to vehicles by service truck supervised by appropriately trained and qualified site personnel.
				• Hydrocarbon spill kits will be maintained at designated storage areas.
				• All personnel will be instructed as to 3 phase spill response protocol.
				  ○ Phase 1 – Source Control.
				  ○ Phase 2 – Recovery.
				  ○ Phase 3 – Remediation.
				• Inspections of transfer areas will be undertaken regularly. Any signs of pollution will be referred to the Quarry Manager immediately.
					• PPE according to the MSDS.
					• Spill kits.

	Leakage / spillage of diesel from vehicle.		D	• Regular vehicle inspections. • Hydrocarbon spill kits will be available at all construction sites. • Temporary bunds installed where practical between construction areas and drainage lines.	
Storage of Oils, Greases and Lubricants	Tank leak / rupture resulting in spillage.	As above	D	• Opened containers are stored within a bunded and, when available, roofed facility (e.g. workshop). • Unopened drum containers are stored within bunded areas.	• PPE according to the MSDS. • Spill kits.

Hazard	Source, Situation or Condition Resulting in Pollution	Potential Impacts	Likelihood	Pre-emptive Controls	Safety / Pollution Control Equipment
Ammonium Nitrate, Use and Transfer	Spillage during transfer.	Acidification of runoff due to oxidising potential of ammonium nitrate	D	• Delivered by road under licence in sealed container. • Transfer supervised by appropriately trained and qualified site personnel.	• PPE according to the MSDS. • Spill kits.
Uncontrolled discharge of water	Construction of haul roads and infrastructure resulting in increased sediment loads. Rainfall runoff over disturbed ground may displace and carry elevated concentrations of solids to nearby drainage lines.	Elevated sediment loads can reduce oxygen levels of watercourses, inhibit plant growth and cause impacts upon aquatic habitats.	C	• Areas of clearing and surface disturbance are restricted to only that necessary for the works. • Access to and from construction areas restricted in accordance with the relevant Surface Water and Sediment Management Plan (SWSMP). • Construction and installation of erosion and sediment controls as nominated in the SWSMP. • Waste storage and composting areas segregated from upslope drainage within bunded areas, with runoff captured • Soil stockpiles and disturbed areas revegetated to stabilise the surfaces of these areas. • Stockpiles all contained within bunded areas and managed in accordance with the Waste Receival, Handling and Composting Management Plan.	• BMPs as defined by SWSMP. • Sediment fencing (or equivalent). • Spill kits.
	Uncontrolled runoff from mulch, VENM/ENM or compost stockpiles which breaches containment bunds and discharges to adjoining land or drainage lines.	Runoff may contain elevated sediment, nutrient or organic material which could contaminate soil, affect plant growth or cause impacts upon aquatic habitats			
Dust emissions	Construction of haul roads and infrastructure resulting in increased dust emissions.	Excessive dust emissions may impact air quality amenity of nearby residences.	B	• Procedural and engineering controls as described in the Air Quality Management Plan.	• Water cart.

5.0 Pollution Incident Management

5.1 Pollution Incident Management and Accountability

In the event of a pollution incident, the response will be managed in accordance with the following five phases.

1. Alert Phase: Monitor any incident with the potential to result in pollution.

2. Standby Phase: Prepare to implement the appropriate pollution incident response procedure should the incident escalate and trigger as a notifiable pollution incident.

3. Call out Phase: Activate the relevant notification (**Section 5.2**) and pollution incident management procedures (**Section 5.3**).

4. Clean Up Phase: Clean-up any residual contamination / stabilisation of soil materials once the area is declared safe.

5. Stand Down Phase: Incident response completed. Implement a de-briefing and review of the implementation of the notification (**Section 5.2**) and incident response procedures (**Section 5.3**).

Table 5.1 presents the responsibilities of the key personnel in the implementation of the five phases of the PIRMP.

Table 5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Phase	Responsibility
Quarry Manager	General	• Ensure personnel safety is the first priority. • Ensure adequate resources are available to enable implementation of the interim PIRMP. • Ensure appropriate training and awareness programs are implemented. • Ensure that the PIRMP is reviewed and tested every 12 months. • Ensure a hard copy of the PIRMP is retained on site.
	Alert	• Ensure resources are available to implement the PIRMP. • Identify and maintain communication with the manager or supervisor of the specific site where an incident is identified ("incident manager").
	Stand By	• Advise appropriate personnel of the incident (or ensure notification is undertaken by delegated personnel).
	Call Out	• Approve the activation of the relevant notification and response procedures. • Approve the implementation of additional or escalated response measures on advice from the incident manager.
	Clean Up	• Ensure adequate resources are available to undertake clean-up. • Inspect and provide confirmation that the affected area is safe.
	Stand Down	• Ensure Incident Report Form completed and actioned. • Give direction for a de-briefing and review of the notification, response management and evacuation procedures of the PIRMP.

Position	Phase	Responsibility
Incident Manager **As delegated by Site Manager**	General	• Ensure that all personnel safety procedures are followed. • Upon advice from the Quarry Manager ensure that all accidents, incidents and potential incidents are appropriately investigated.
	Alert	• Inspect the site of potential pollution incident.
	Stand By	• Monitor the identified incident. • Identify and review the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). • Advise appropriate site personnel of the incident and initiate notification.

	Call Out	• Under delegation by the Site Manager:
		  ○ approve the activation of the relevant notification and response management procedures;
		  ○ ensure that perimeters are established and access to the site is controlled;
		  ○ maintain communication with Site Manager and coordinate activities and resources; and
		  ○ determine the priority of actions of employees until agencies and emergency services arrive.
		• Complete the appropriate notification (of emergency services, regulatory authority, other relevant authorities and land owners).
		• Monitor the response to the incident and provide advice to the Site Manager on the escalation of response as required.
		• Provide owners and occupiers of land updates of any incidents affecting their land as required.

	Clean Up	• Direct the clean-up of the incident and assess and identify when the affected area(s) is/are safe.
	Stand Down	• Review Incident Report Form and ensure completed correctly. • Coordinate and manage de-briefing and review as directed by Quarry Manager.
Environmental Super / Delegate **(if no such position, responsibility reverts to Incident Manager or Quarry Manager)**	General	• Advise site personnel on environmental matters, in particular pollution control. • In the absence of a nominated incident manager, or under delegation by the Quarry Manager, assume the function of the incident manager. • Undertake regular inspections of locations where the potential for incident has been identified and advise on performance improvement measures. • Ensure that all accidents, incidents and potential incidents are appropriately investigated.
	Alert	• As soon as aware, advise the Quarry Manager of a pollution incident or potential pollution incident. • Monitor the reported incident.
	Stand By	• In the absence of an Incident Manager, or under delegation by the Quarry Manager, advise appropriate site personnel of the incident • Ensure appropriate resources are available for the implementation of the incident response management measures.
	Call Out	• As delegated by Quarry Manager or Incident Manager.
	Clean Up	• Direct the incident clean-up of the incident (following confirmation that the site is safe).
	Stand Down	• Attend incident de-briefing and review

Position	Phase	Responsibility
All Personnel	General	• Ensure personnel safety is the first priority • Ensure incident training is undertaken and responsibilities understood. • Follow personnel safety procedures as directed by Site Manager or incident manager.
	Alert	• As soon as aware, advise the Quarry Manager or immediate supervisor of a pollution incident.
	Stand By	• Follow instructions provided by Quarry Manager or Incident Manager.
	Call Out	• Evacuate the site if instructed.
	Clean Up	• Undertake response under instruction from the Quarry Manager or Incident Manager.
	Stand Down	• Complete and submit an Incident Report Form. • Attend incident de-briefing and review as directed by the Quarry Manager or Incident Manager.

5.2 Incident Notification

5.2.1 Obligations

The holder of an Environment Protection Licence is required to notify the relevant authorities of a pollution incident where in the course of an activity "material harm to the environment is caused or threatened".

Section 147 of the POEO Act defines that harm to the environment is material if:

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

Harm to the environment includes any direct or indirect alteration of the environment that has the effect of degrading the environment and, without limiting the generality of the above, includes any act or omission that results in pollution.

In accordance with Section 147 of the POEO Act, the Site Manager (or delegate) will report pollution incidents immediately, i.e. without delay, once identified to the appropriate regulatory authorities.

Failure to notify in accordance with the POEO Act carries a maximum penalty of $2 million. Increases to penalty notice amounts have been implemented through the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Amendment (Fees and Penalty Notices) Regulation 2014 which commenced on 29 August 2014.

5.2.2 Notification of Authorities

Following an incident, the below steps should be taken:

- Contact the relevant emergency services (if not already completed).
- Notify EPA and other relevant authorities – see below.
- Follow any subsequent instructions provided by the EPA.
- If spilled or leaking material has, or has the potential to enter land off the site, notify the relevant landowner immediately.

Depending on the nature of the incident, the following Authorities will be notified:

- EPA: 131555
- NSW Health: 1300 066 055
- SAFEWORK NSW: 131050
- Oberon Council: (02) 63298100
- Fire and Rescue: 1300 729 579 or 000
- NSW Department of Industry: 1300 736 122
- NSW State Emergency Service: 132 500

The information that is required to be reported to the Key Contacts outlined above is provided below:

- Time, date and duration of the incident;
- Locations where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur;
- Nature, estimated quantity or volume and concentration of any pollutants involved (if known);
- Circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known); and
- Action taken or proposed to be taken.

5.2.3 Notification of Neighbours

Community stakeholders that are potentially affected by a material harm event will be notified immediately (i.e. without delay) by one of the following methods:

- Door knocking by company representatives or emergency services personnel (dependant on nature of event); or
- Phone call by company representative
  Immediate Neighbours Contact:
  Forestry Corp NSW 02 6331 2044
  Middle Creek Farm Land 0429 360 053

The appropriate method for communication will be determined by the nature of the event or as directed by the relevant agency. Consideration will be given to the type of pollution incident, and neighbours will be provided with specific instructions related to the pollution incident, such as closing windows and doors and remaining inside in the case of air pollutants, or avoiding the use of water in creeks or rivers affected by pollution discharge.

Regular updates will be provided to the affected community stakeholders throughout the course of the event.

5.3 Pollution Control and Clean-up Procedures

5.3.1 General

Following a pollution incident, key personnel will develop a clean-up and recovery plan. It may be possible to undertake this using in-situ resources of the site or depending on the situation may require the engagement of emergency services or professional clean-up crews with breathing apparatus and sophisticated recovery plant.

Pollution control and clean-up procedures will be specific to each incident, however, the following provide general guidance as to the approach to managing incidents associated with the identified pollution hazards.

5.3.2 Hydrocarbon Spill

The following steps are provided as a guide to controlling a hydrocarbon spill:

- Identify the source of the spill/leak and isolate or stabilise to prevent further spill or leak.
- Construct temporary earthen bunds around the affected area(s) to prevent ingress of runoff and/or egress from the affected area.
- If spilled material has already discharged identify the receiving land and define the affected area (using flagging tape of equivalent markers).
- Once the spill is controlled and contained, determine whether the spill / leak represents ‘material harm to the environment’, i.e. is notification required?
- Inspect the source of the spill / leak containment bund to confirm the spill is contained and controlled.
- Once controlled and contained, notify relevant authorities (Section 0).
- Proceed to Clean Up Stage:
    - Excavate the area of spill (depth to be determined based on volume/time) and load to trucks.
    - If the spill has discharged beyond the boundary of designated areas of disturbance) flush the affected area with fresh water at least 10 times the volume of the spill to dilute contamination.
    - Manage disposal of material accordingly.

5.3.3 Uncontrolled Discharge (of Contaminated / Polluted Water)

The following steps are provided as a guide to controlling uncontrolled discharge:

- Identify the source of discharge or runoff and report to Quarry Manager or supervisor. Provide the following:
    - site of the discharge;
    - time of identification;
    - source of the runoff;
    - volume or rate (approximate) of discharge; and
    - whether the discharge has ceased or is ongoing.
- Construct temporary earthen bunds to divert runoff towards existing water storages or contained areas of the site.
- Collect water sample and despatch to NATA accredited laboratory for analysis.
- Identify the receiving land and define the affected area (using flagging tape of equivalent markers).
- Once the discharge is controlled and contained, determine whether the spill / leak represents 'material harm to the environment', i.e. is notification required?
- Inspect the containment / diversion bund to confirm further discharge from the site is prevented.
- Once controlled and contained, notify relevant authorities (Section 0).
- Proceed to Clean Up Stage:
    - Collect sample of soil from affected area and despatch to NATA accredited laboratory for analysis to confirm that there is no residual contamination.
    - Prevent access to affected area (unless impractical in which case control access) until potential for contamination determined (following water and soil sample analyses).
    - If no residual contamination, continue restricted access arrangements until land dries out.
    - If contamination present, either:
        - flush the affected area with clean water; or
        - excavate the affected material and transfer to a licensed waste management facility.

5.3.4 Ammonium Nitrate Spill

The following steps are provided as a guide to controlling an Ammonium Nitrate spill:

- Identify the source of the spill and isolate or stabilise to prevent further spill or leak.
- Remove any sources of heat and ignition.

- If spilled material has already discharged identify the receiving land and define the affected area (using flagging tape of equivalent markers).

- Once the spill is controlled and contained, determine whether the spill represents 'material harm to the environment', i.e. is notification required?

- Inspect the source of the spill to confirm the spill is contained and controlled.

- Once controlled and contained, notify relevant authorities (Section 0).

- Proceed to Clean Up Stage:

    - Collected waste may be transferred to a closed, preferably metal, container and sent to an approved waste disposal facility.

    - Alternatively, sweep spill into non-combustible container and dissolve in large amount of water. Add soda ash. Mix and neutralize with 6M-HCl. Neutralized sludge may be sent to an approved waste disposal facility.

5.3.5 Dust Emissions

Identify the source of dust emissions and implement management measures in accordance with the Air Quality Management Plan. Once controlled and contained, notify relevant authorities (**Section 5.2.2**). Liaise with affected land owners and implement clean-up measures as negotiated.

5.4 Incident Review and Follow-up

Following a pollution incident, an Incident Report will be raised either by the Incident Manager, Environmental Superintendent or Quarry Manager. As corrective actions are identified they will be added to the report and signed off as completed.

A comprehensive investigation of the event will follow within 7 days of the completion of corrective actions and include the Quarry Manager/Environmental Superintendent (or delegate), Incident Manager and any other relevant personnel. The investigation will aim to identify the root cause(s) of the incident and preventative actions. Preventative actions identified will be added to the Incident Report along with a date for completion and personnel responsible for implementation.

6.0 Plan Evaluation and Review

6.1 Evaluation

Within 14 days of the pollution incident response (including testing of the PIRMP) a de-briefing of all relevant personnel will be undertaken to determine the lessons learned from the operation.

- The de-briefing will include a meeting with the relevant personnel involved in the incident to collate any comments, issues and views on any changes that could be implemented to improve emergency and incident response procedures within the PIRMP.
- The Quarry Manager or a delegated supervisor (most likely the Environmental Superintendent/ Delegate) will be responsible for the co-ordination of any de-briefing following a pollution response incidence.

6.2 Continual Improvement

All information and comments compiled from the debriefing will be assessed and reviewed to determine the areas of improvement and the updating and implementation of new procedures to improve the outcomes of any pollution incident response.

- The delegated supervisor, if appointed, will be responsible for recommending improvements to the Quarry Manager.
- The Quarry Manager will be responsible for the approval of the recommended improvements and/or determining any required improvements.
- All personnel will be responsible for the implementation of the recommended improvement and continual improvement in performance.

6.3 PIRMP Availability and Testing

The PIRMP will be maintained in written form, at the site office, and shall be made readily available to those responsible for its implementation and to an authorised officer on request, as well as to anyone requesting the plan in writing generally within 14 days of the request being made.

The PIRMP will be tested routinely at least once every 12 months, to ensure that the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date, and that each plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

6.4 Competency Training

General information relating to incident management and emergency response shall be included in all site inductions. All personnel must complete the induction prior to operating machinery or undertaking work onsite. Records of inductions are maintained within the site office.

Training is also to be provided through Tool Box meetings. The training, which will provide information on the legal obligations, objectives and application of the PIRMP and implementation of incident response procedures, will include the following:

- Awareness of all hydrocarbons stored and used on site and how they impact the environment.

- Correct storage and handling of hydrocarbons.
- Refuelling procedures.
- Awareness of dust emission controls and the need for regular review of their effectiveness.
- Awareness of surface water controls and management measures including the operation and maintenance of these.
- Pollution incident management, including roles and responsibilities when responding to an incident.
- Evacuation procedures.
- Incident reporting requirements.

The Quarry Manager or their delegate will be responsible for ensuring the appropriate training is included in a site induction and revised every 12 months to ensure skills are updated.

6.5 Pollution Incident Response Management Plan Review

The PIRMP will be reviewed:

- at the commencement of construction and operational activities;
- after each test or actual incident;
- in the event that deficiencies are identified;
- as roles and responsibilities of personnel change;
- in the event of legislative changes; and/or
- every 12 months.

The Quarry Manager will be responsible for the PIRMP review.

7.0 Access to the PIRMP

A copy of the PIRMP will be kept at the Middle Creek Quarries site office & on our website **www.oberonearthmoving.com.au/middle-creek-quarry**