



PIRMP – POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

V2

For the Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling
Facility at 30 (Lot 512) Nells Road, West Gosford, NSW

April 2025

Pollution incident response management plan

Licence number: 20648

Approved by: Emily Calleija

Position/Title: Administration

Signature: *E.Calleija*

Date: 03/04/2025

Purpose:

Economy Waste Group holds an Environment Protection Licence with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) for 30 Nells Road, West Gosford NSW 2250. As per the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (the POEO Act), the holder of an Environment Protection Licence must prepare, keep, test and implement a pollution incident response management plan (PIRMP) that complies with Part 5.7A of the POEO Act in relation to the activity to which the licence relates.

If a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment (within the meaning of section 147 of the POEO Act) is caused or threatened, the person carrying out the activity must **immediately** implement this plan in relation to the activity required by Part 5.7A of the POEO Act.

A copy of this plan must be kept at the licensed premises, or where the activity takes place in the case of mobile plant licences, and be made available on request by an authorised EPA officer and to any person who is responsible for implementing this plan.

Parts of the plan must also be available either on a publicly accessible website, or if there is no such website, by providing a copy of the plan to any person who makes a written request. The sections of the plan that are required to be publicly available are set out in section 74 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022.

Note: This plan must be developed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022.

Licensees should also refer to the EPA's Guideline: Pollution incident response management plans.

Environment Protection Licence (EPL) details

Name of licensee: (including ABN)	Economy Waste Group Pty Ltd 92 147 868 120	
EPL number:	20648	
Premises name and address:	Lot 502, DP1034080, 30 Nells Road, West Gosford NSW 2250	
Company or business contact details	Name: Samuel Patrick Calleija Position or title: Director Business hours contact number/s: 02 4325 1800 After hours contact number/s: 0419 977 100 Email: sam@economywaste.com.au	
Website address:	https://www.skipbinhirecentralcoast.com.au/	
Scheduled activity/activities on EPL:	Resource recovery Waste storage	
Fee-based activity/activities on EPL:	Recovery of general waste Waste storage - other types of waste	Any general waste recovered Any other types of waste stored

Pollution incident – person/s responsible

Contact details must include the names, position titles and 24-hour contact details. Details are to include alternative person/s, should the primary contact be unavailable.

PIRMP activation	Name of person responsible: Samuel Calleija Position or title: Director Business hours contact number/s: 02 4325 1800 After hours contact number/s: 0419 977 100 Email: sam@economywaste.com.au
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Pollution incident – person/s responsible, continued

Notifying relevant authorities

Notification should be made by a person with an appropriate level of authority within the company.

Name of person responsible: Samuel Calleija

Position or title: Director

Business hours contact number/s: 02 4325 1800

After hours contact number/s: 0419 977 100

Email: sam@economywaste.com.au

Managing response to pollution incident

Name of person responsible: Samuel Calleija

Position or title: Director

Business hours contact number/s: 02 4325 1800

After hours contact number/s: 0419 977 100

Email: sam@economywaste.com.au

Notification of relevant authorities

Identify any persons or authorities required to be notified as per Part 5.7A of the POEO Act in the case of a pollution incident that causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment.

Relevant authorities include:

1. Fire and Rescue NSW and/or Rural Fire Service as applicable – 000 (first notification)
2. EPA – 131 555
3. NSW Health (nearest public health unit). See www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/Pages/phus.aspx for local contact details.
4. SafeWork NSW – 131 050
5. Local authority (usually the local council) in which the pollution has occurred.

Note: The local council and public health unit will vary depending on the location of the pollution incident. For mobile plant licences the PIRMP will need to include the person or people who are responsible for identifying the local authority and nearest public health unit.

Fire and Rescue NSW / Rural Fire Service

Contact number/s: 000

EPA

Contact number/s: 131 555

NSW Health

Relevant Area Health Service: Gosford Public Health Unit
Contact number/s: 4320 9730; A/H: 4320 2111

SafeWork NSW

Contact number/s: 131 050

Notification of relevant authorities, continued

Local authority/s

Identify the local authority for the area in which the premises to which the environment protection licence relates, and any area that is affected, or potentially affected, by the pollution.

Contact number/s:

Central Coast Council (02) 4325 8222

Any other identified organisation or agency requiring notification (if applicable) e.g. Water NSW, Department of Planning and Environment, Roads and Maritime Services.

Contact number/s:

NIL

Notification of neighbours and the local community

Identify owners or occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the licensed premises, including any sensitive premises (e.g. schools, preschools, hospitals, nursing homes):

Power Clipper Engineering: (02) 4324 7767

18 Nells Road tenants via Central Coast Mixed Martial Arts 0403 421 040

Notify 50 Nells Rd tenants

Notify Gosford Council

Doorknock other neighbouring properties if required

Details of how the neighbours will be informed of the incident, including early warnings and regular updates (e.g. door knock, phone call, emergency alert):

Phone calls and door knocking

Description and likelihood of hazards

Provide a description of the hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activity to which the licence relates:

This facility operates under a permit/licence to receive, store, sort, and process construction and demolition (C&D) waste. The activity focuses on recycling non-hazardous materials such as concrete, brick, timber, metals, soils, and inert materials. While asbestos and hazardous waste are strictly prohibited on site, the nature of operations still presents potential hazards to human health and the environment if not properly managed.

1. Hazards to Human Health

Hazard	Description	Potential Impact
Dust and Particulate Matter	Generated from crushing, screening, handling and vehicle movements across site.	Respiratory irritation, eye and skin irritation.
Noise and Vibration	From machinery such as crushers, screeners, and loading equipment.	Hearing loss (long-term), stress, nuisance to staff or neighbours.
Manual Handling Risks	Associated with moving heavy or awkward waste items (e.g. timber, concrete blocks).	Musculoskeletal injuries, cuts, and bruises.
Sharp Objects and Debris	Materials like broken glass, metal offcuts, or splintered wood may be present in incoming loads.	Cuts, puncture wounds, and possible infection.
Vehicle Movements	On-site mobile plant and delivery vehicles operating in proximity to pedestrians.	Risk of collision or injury.

2. Hazards to the Environment

Hazard	Description	Potential Environmental Impact
Dust Emissions	Arising from stockpiles, material processing, and dry, unsealed surfaces.	Air quality issues, nuisance dust in nearby areas, vegetation impact.
Noise Pollution	Site operations can be disruptive if not controlled.	Disturbance to surrounding communities and wildlife.
Sediment Runoff	Runoff from site surfaces carrying silt or fine particles, especially during rainfall.	Watercourse pollution, sedimentation of drains.
Fuel or Oil Spills	Potentially from plant refuelling or vehicle maintenance.	Contamination of soil or surface water if not contained.
Improper Waste Handling	Inclusion of non-permitted or unsuitable materials (e.g. plasterboard, insulation, contaminated soils).	Risk of environmental non-compliance or fire hazard.

3. Summary of Key Risk Activities

Activity	Associated Hazards
Stockpiling of C&D waste	Dust generation, windblown debris, runoff

Crushing and screening operations Dust, noise, potential vibration

Loading/unloading materials Manual handling injury, dust exposure

Vehicle refuelling and maintenance Localised fuel or oil spills

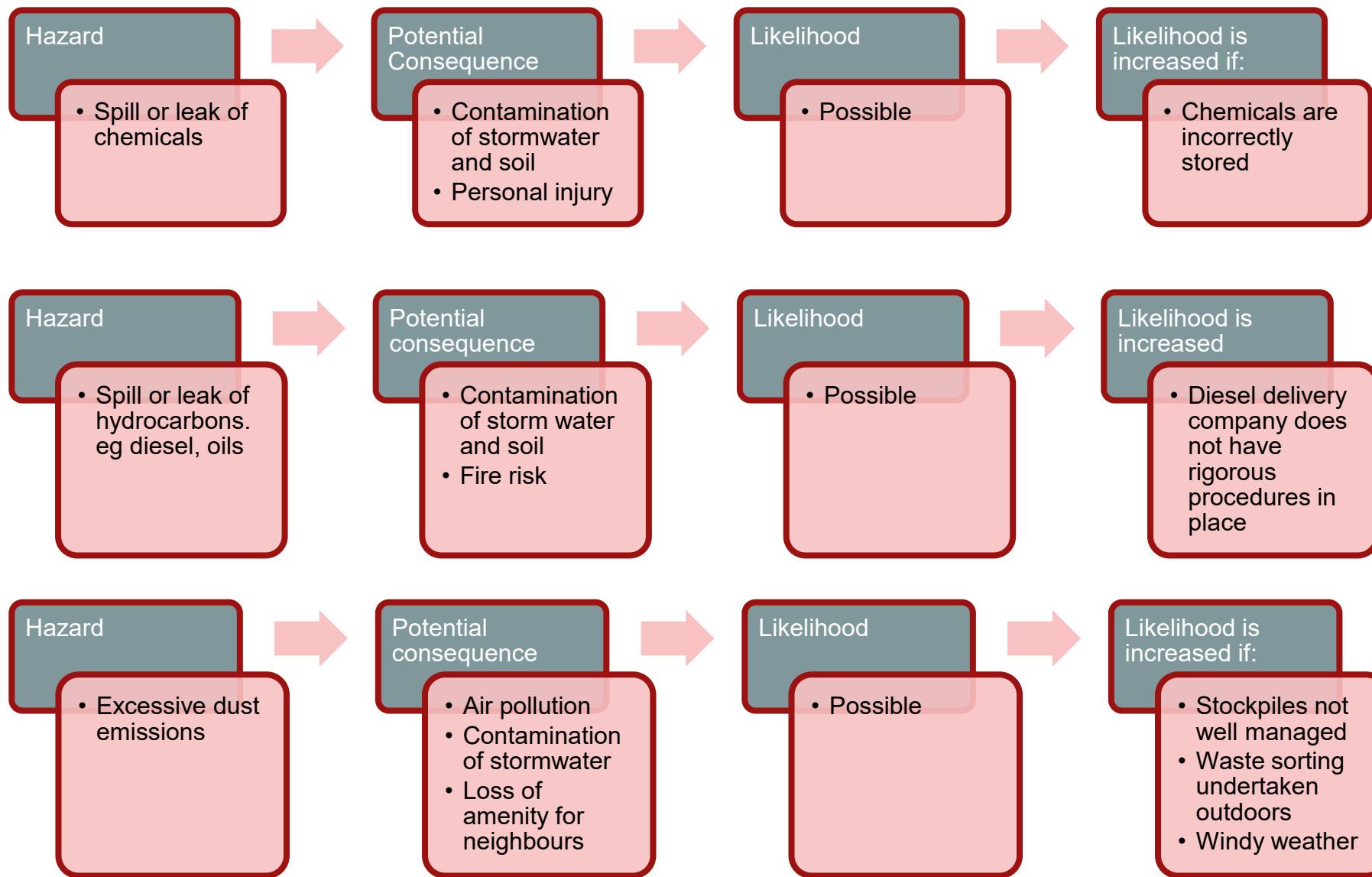
Waste acceptance and inspection Potential for non-compliant materials requiring segregation or rejection

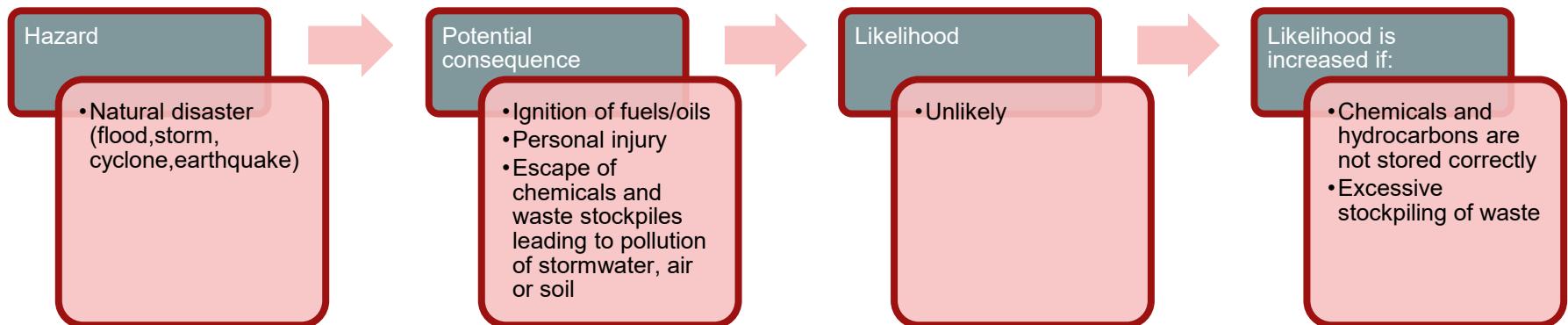
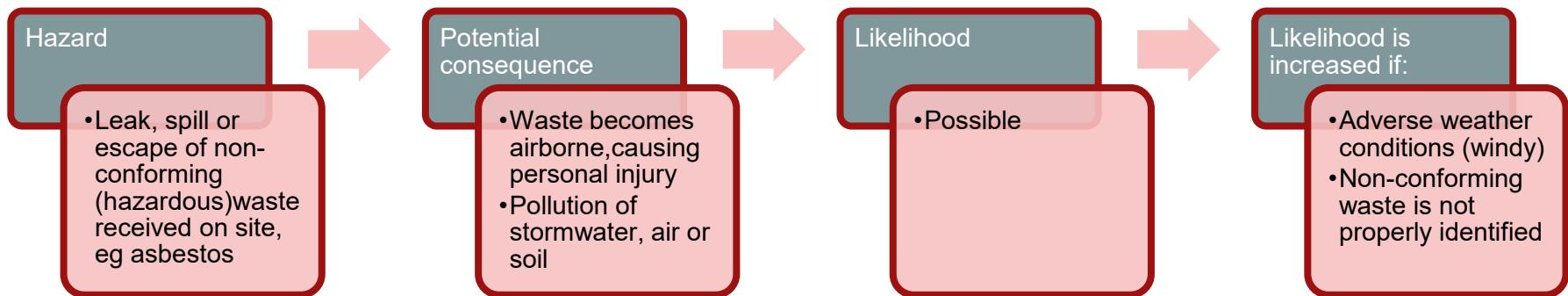
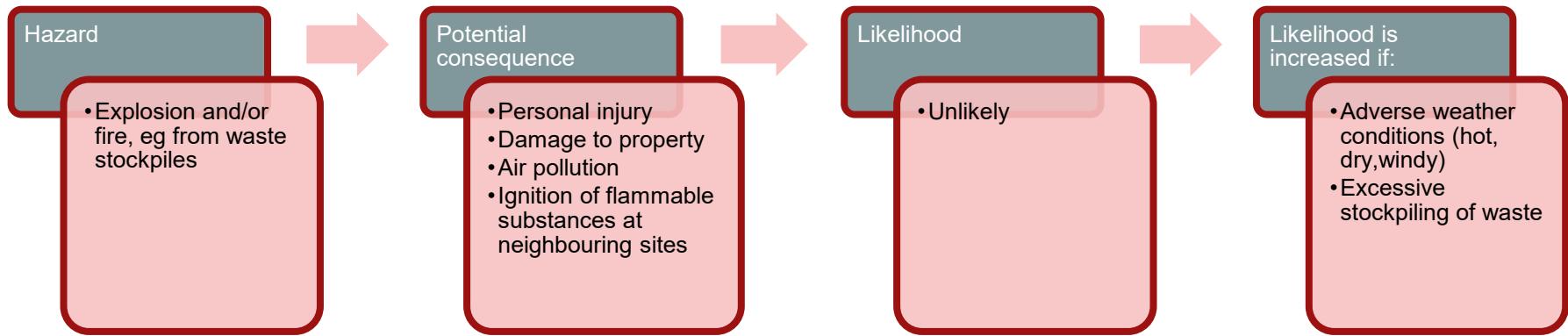
4. Control Measures in Place

The facility implements a range of operational and physical controls to manage these risks, including:

- **Dust suppression measures**, such as misting systems and water bowser use during dry conditions
- **Noise management**, including restricted operating hours and regular maintenance of plant and equipment
- **Hard standing surfaces and sealed drainage** to prevent silt and sediment runoff
- **Daily site inspections** to identify and address potential environmental issues promptly
- **Clear waste acceptance procedures** and trained staff to reject or safely segregate any non-compliant loads
- **Spill response kits and containment systems** in refuelling and plant areas
- **Staff training** in environmental awareness, equipment use, and health & safety procedures
- **Designated pedestrian walkways and traffic management systems** to minimise vehicle interaction risks

Identify the likelihood of any such hazards occurring, including details of any conditions or events that could, or would, increase that likelihood:





Pre-emptive actions to be taken

Provide detailed descriptions of the pre-emptive actions to be taken to minimise or prevent any risk of harm to human health or the environment arising from the activities undertaken at the premises:

Spill or leak of chemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All chemicals will be appropriately stored, labelled and bunded• Spill kits will be ready accessible and maintained• Material Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals will be available on site• Drains will be protected with geotextile covers
Spill or leak of hydrocarbons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No diesel stored on site• Spill kits will be ready accessible and maintained• Any diesel spillages from machinery will be immediately contained and absorbed, and disposed of appropriately• Soils impacted by hydrocarbons will be disposed of to a suitably licenced facility
Excessive dust emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockpiles will not exceed prescribed height (4 m)• Dust suppression will be undertaken if there are adverse weather conditions or when dust is generated• Drains will be protected with sediment traps• Compliance with authorised amount of waste stored on site ($\leq 12,000$ t)
Explosion or fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stockpiles will remain under the prescribed height limit (4 m)• Compliance with authorised amount of waste stored on site ($\leq 12,000$ t)• Fire hoses, general purpose fire extinguishers, and fire extinguishers suitable for control of oil/fuel fires, will be available on site• Staff will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers
Escape of non conforming waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All incoming waste will be screened as per the Procedure for Non-conforming waste• Any non-conforming waste identified will be dealt with in accordance with the Procedure for Non-conforming waste• Any asbestos identified will be handled as per the NSW EPA's Draft Protocol for Managing Asbestos During Resource Recovery of Construction and Demolition Waste• Stockpiles will remain under the prescribed height limit (4 m)• Drains will be fitted with sediment filters and regularly inspected• Compliance with authorised amount of waste stored on site ($\leq 12,000$ t)
Natural disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate insurance policies will be purchased

Inventory of pollutants

NIL

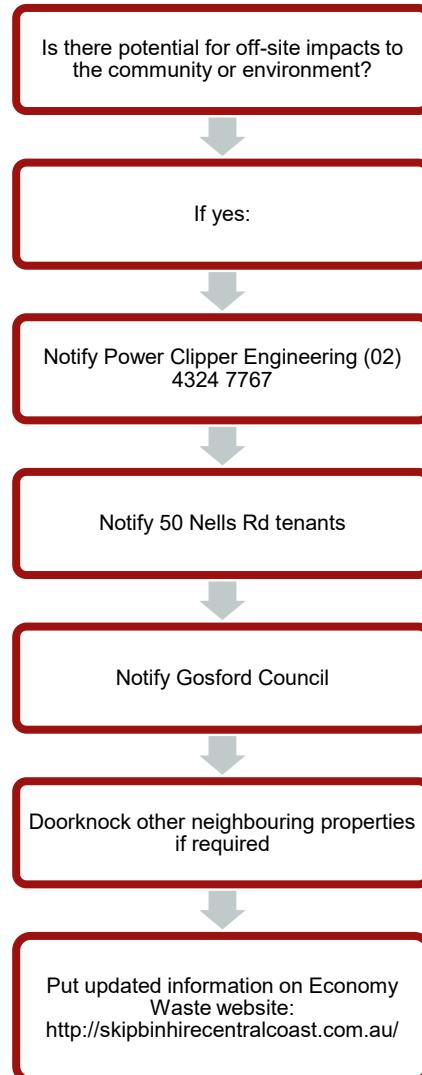
Safety equipment

Describe the safety equipment or other devices used to minimise the risks to human health or the environment and to contain or control a pollution incident:

EQUIPMENT	LOCATION
Two Way Radio	Office and with Site operators
Spill Kits	Site Office
Material Safety Data Sheets	Lunchroom
Geotextile Drain Protectors	Stormwater drain near gate
First Aid Kit	In site office, plant storeroom and lunchroom
Sandbags	Stormwater drain near gate
Fire Extinguishers	Lunchroom, plant storeroom
Personal Protective Equipment	Worn by staff, spares in plant storeroom

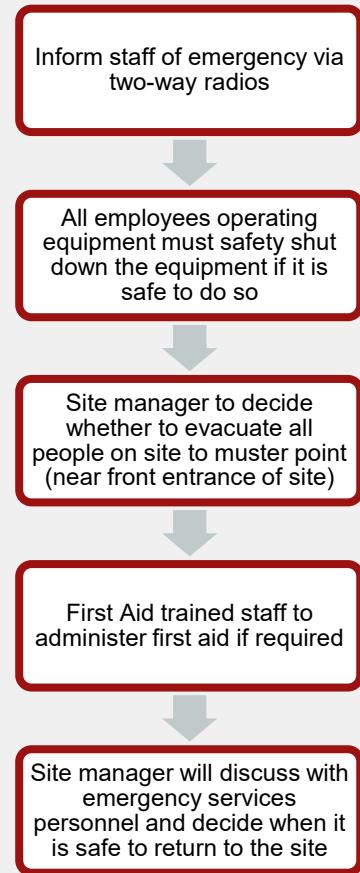
Communicating with neighbours and the local community

Identify details of the mechanisms for providing early warnings and regular updates to owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the licence relates or where the scheduled activity is carried out:



Minimising harm to persons on the premises

Identify the arrangements for minimising the risk of harm to any persons who are on the premises or who are present where the scheduled activity is being carried out:



Maps

Premises Location, Evacuation Point, Sorting Plant and Stormwater Drain



Stormwater Drain with filter near main gate



Actions to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident

Develop a detailed description of the actions to be taken immediately after a pollution incident to reduce or control any pollution. These should include as a minimum, early warnings, updates and actions to be taken during and after an incident:

1. Initial Response and Identification

- Notify internal response team members via designated communication channels (e.g Two-way radios)
- Identify the source and type of pollution. Once the pollutant is identified, work out the volume released and what is going to be affected e.g. water, air, land as well as the potential spread.
- Evacuate the area if needed and also isolation. If the incident poses a risk to human health, advise everyone to move to the assembly area and isolate the contaminated zone to limit exposure.
- Ensure responders have correct PPE and confirm the area is safe to enter. DO NOT commence cleanup if unsafe to do so.

2. Containment and Control

- Stop the Source. Where safe and possible, shut down equipment, close valves or plug leaks to stop or reduce the release.
- Deploy spill kits, booms, bunding, absorbent materials, or sandbags to contain the pollutant and prevent further spread.
- Block off or divert nearby drainage systems to stop pollutants entering the sewer and/or natural watercourses.
- If gases or volatile substances are involved, ventilate the area or use vapor suppression techniques to reduce air pollution.

3. Ongoing Actions

- Keep senior management and environmental/safety officers updated with regular situation reports.
- Notify the local environmental regulatory authority (EPA) as required by law.
- Inform emergency services if there is any risk to public health or the environment.
- Communicate to nearby neighbours, local communities if they may be affected.

4. Environmental Monitoring

- Sample onsite air, soil and or water where the pollution has occurred or may spread.
- Set up perimeter monitoring stations to track movement of pollutants.
- Record data for use in incident reporting and regulatory compliance.

5. Clean up & Remediation

- Use appropriate waste disposal methods for recovered materials , including hazardous waste disposal where applicable.
- Clean Soil, equipment, and surfaces using industry-approved methods (e.g. Soil Excavation, Flushing, Vacuum Systems)
- Make immediate repairs to failed infrastructure and correct any operational failures to prevent recurrence.

6. Review & Report

- Investigate on how the incident occurred

- Submit a pollution report to the EPA within the required timeframe.
- Prepare an internal report and discuss with workplace, highlighting causes, impacts and actions taken (Toolbox Talk)

7. Early Warning and Follow Up Communication

- Improve sensors, alarms, and predictive systems to better detect early signs of pollution in future events.
- Provide updates if needed to affected neighbours, EPA and the public.
- Where pollution has affected nearby communities, discuss steps being taken and any health precautions.

Develop a detailed description of how any identified risk of harm to human health will be reduced, including (as a minimum) by means of early warnings, updates and the action to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident to reduce that risk:

1. Immediate Risk Assessment and Identification
 - Immediately assess the type, quantity, and behaviour of the pollutant released. Identify potential routes of human exposure. E.g. inhalation, eyes, skin contact.
 - Prioritise protection of employees, contractors, visitors, nearby residents, and sensitive populations. E.g. Schools, Hospitals.
2. Early Warning & Protective Actions
 - Activate Incident Notification Protocols such as using SMS, and Two-Way Radio to alert internal staff and contractors.
 - Contact emergency services and local authorities to coordinate area-wide alerts if necessary.
 - If the public may be affected, immediately notify relevant environmental and public health authorities – EPA, NSW Ambulance, Local Council.
 - Use pre-agreed communication channels such as local radio, social media and emergency apps, to issue public health warnings and instructions. E.g. shelter in place, avoid water sources, stay indoors.
3. Immediate mitigation actions to protect human health
 - If there is a toxic release (gas, smoke, vapour), evacuate the site or instruct those nearby to remain indoors, seal windows/doors, and turn off ventilation systems.
 - Establish an exclusion zone around the source of pollution, especially in the case of hazardous substances.
 - Provide appropriate PPE to all responders and potentially exposed personnel.
 - Set up decontamination zones for anyone who may have come into contact with the pollutant.
 - Isolate the pollution and take action to prevent the pollutants from spreading into populated or high-use areas. E.g. diverting runoff, sealing drainage systems, deploying booms or barriers.
4. Continuous Monitoring and Updates
 - Use portable or fixed monitoring equipment to track concentrations of hazardous substances in air, water or soil.
 - Maintain clear, communication with staff and emergency responders.
 - Provide regular updates to regulators and the public as the situation develops, including changes to health advice or the affected area.
 - Work closely with emergency services to ensure coordinated protective actions and medical readiness.

5. Post-Incident Health Risk Reduction Measures

- Provide access to first aid, occupational health services, and referrals for medical examination if exposure is suspected.
- Initiate health monitoring for affected personnel or local residents where long-term exposure is possible.
- Clean up contaminated areas using industry-approved, health-safe methods.
- Confirm site safety through environmental and health clearance testing before resuming operations.
- Conduct post-incident briefings for staff, including safety reassurance and psychological support if the incident caused distress or fear.
- Document all actions taken, assess effectiveness of health protection measures, and share findings with authorities to maintain transparency.

Identify any actions to be taken in combating the pollution caused by the incident and how any clean-up and associated funding resulting from an incident will be undertaken:

1. Containment and Control

- Immediately isolate, shut down, or seal off the source of the pollution where it is safe to do so.
- Use spill kits, absorbent pads, booms, bunds, or drain blockers to contain spills and prevent them from reaching drains, watercourses, or soil.
- For airborne pollutants, activate ventilation systems or deploy suppression agents like water mist or foam.
- Block or isolate drains to prevent contaminants from entering public sewer systems or natural waterways.
- Set up temporary bunds or booms in nearby water bodies if contamination has occurred or is likely.

2. Pollution Neutralisation or Treatment

- Where appropriate and safe, use neutralizing agents (e.g., lime for acidic spills, absorbents for hydrocarbons) to reduce environmental impact.
- Engage specialist contractors for complex chemical containment or remediation.

3. Coordinate with Authorities

- Work with environmental regulators (e.g., Environment Agency, SEPA, NRW) and emergency services to ensure an effective, compliant response.
- Take direction from statutory bodies regarding river or land remediation, waste removal, and health & safety precautions

4. Clean Up Procedures

- Recover spilled substances manually or mechanically where feasible.
- Transfer waste to safe containment vessels for disposal by licensed waste handlers.
- Clean affected surfaces, soils, or structures using approved methods.
- Flush and clean impacted drainage systems, interceptor tanks, or bunds under environmental supervision.

5. Environmental Remediation (If required)

- If contamination of soil or water is confirmed, initiate testing and remediation (e.g. soil removal, groundwater pumping).
- Conduct sampling to determine pollutant levels and assess effectiveness of remediation.
- If habitats or ecosystems are affected (e.g., fish kills, wetland damage), follow regulator guidance for ecological restoration.
- Carry out post-clean-up environmental monitoring to ensure pollution has been removed or reduced to acceptable levels.

- Share monitoring results with regulatory bodies.

6. Associated Funding and Responsibility for Clean-Up.

The operator responsible for the pollution incident will bear full responsibility for

- All emergency response and containment cost
- Clean-up and waste disposal costs
- Environmental monitoring, remediation, and restoration
- Any compensation or regulatory fines

Clean-up costs will be funded through:

- The operator's internal environmental management budget
- Insurance coverage, where applicable, including
- Environmental liability policies
- Public liability and property damage cover
- In the event of contractor or third-party fault, costs may be reclaimed through legal or contractual routes.

All costs related to the incident will be documented, including:

- Materials used (e.g., absorbents, neutralisers)
- Contractor fees
- Waste disposal charges
- Environmental consultant and laboratory fees
- Detailed incident cost reports will be made available to regulators on request.

Coordinating with persons

Identify the procedures to be followed for coordinating with the authorities or persons who have been notified:

Effective coordination with external authorities and notified individuals is essential to ensure a timely, transparent, and compliant response to any pollution incident. The following procedures outline the steps to be followed once notifications have been made:

1. Establish a Single Point of Contact (SPOC)
 - Appoint an Incident Coordinator or designated manager to act as the primary liaison between the site and external authorities.
 - The SPOC will be responsible for:
 - Communicating all updates, actions, and outcomes.
 - Responding to requests for information.
2. Maintain a Communications Log
 - Create an Incident Communications Log to record:

- Time and date of notifications made.
- Names, roles, and contact details of persons or authorities notified.
- Content of messages or updates provided.
- Follow-up actions or responses received.
- This log will be maintained throughout the incident and stored for post-incident review.

3. Coordinate with Environmental and Regulatory Authorities
 - Once authorities such as the Environment Protection Agency (EPA) have been notified.
 - Follow their instructions: Cooperate fully and implement any emergency or remedial measures requested
 - Provide requested documentation: This includes site plans, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), monitoring data, and incident reports.
 - Permit site access: Allow regulators or emergency services access to the affected areas for inspection and sampling.
4. Coordinate with Emergency Services
 - If fire, police, or ambulance services are involved:
 - Share site-specific risk information (e.g. Storage locations, drainage plans).
 - Assign a site guide or liaison to assist emergency personnel upon arrival.
5. Ongoing Communication and Updates
 - Provide regular situation updates to all notified authorities and relevant parties during the incident.
 - Share information on:
 - Changes in pollutant spread or concentration
 - Status of containment and clean-up
 - Any emerging health, safety, or environmental risks
 - Updates may be given via:
 - Phone or email (with confirmation)
 - Online incident management systems (if applicable)
 - Face-to-face briefings or site meetings (documented)
6. Inform and Coordinate with Affected Third Parties
 - If neighbours, landowners, local communities, or utilities may be impacted:
 - Notify them promptly and provide clear information on:
 - The nature of the incident
 - Any immediate health or safety advice (e.g., stay indoors, avoid using local water sources)
 - Estimated timelines for containment and resolution
7. Post-Incident Coordination and Reporting
 - Share final incident reports and findings with all relevant authorities.

- Attend any debriefs, reviews, or regulatory hearings as requested.
- Participate in a post-incident review to evaluate response effectiveness and agree on improvements.

Identify the person/s through whom all communications are to be made:

- Samuel Patrick Calleija

Staff training

Identify the nature and objectives of any staff training program in relation to this plan:

The staff training program is designed to ensure that all personnel involved in environmental management and emergency response understand their roles and responsibilities in the event of a pollution incident. The training is:

- Structured and Tiered: Tailored to specific job roles—e.g., Supervisors, Machine Operators, and Yard Hands.
- Practical and Scenario-Based: Focused on real-life response exercises, hands-on use of pollution control equipment, and mock drills.
- Regular and Ongoing: Conducted at set intervals (e.g., annually) and whenever significant changes are made to the plan, site operations, or legislation.
- Documented and Assessed: All training is recorded, and participants are assessed on knowledge retention and practical competence.

The key objectives of the training program are to:

A. Build Awareness

Ensure staff understand:

- The environmental risks associated with their work.
- The potential consequences of a pollution incident.
- The importance of prompt and correct response actions.

B. Develop Competence

Train staff to:

- Recognise early signs of a pollution incident.
- Activate the Pollution Incident Response Plan correctly.
- Use containment and clean-up equipment safely and effectively.
- Follow site-specific emergency procedures, including evacuation, notification, and reporting.

C. Clarify Roles and Responsibilities

Ensure every employee knows:

- Their specific responsibilities in the event of an incident.
- Who to report to and how to escalate the situation.

- The chain of command during incident response.

D. Improve Communication and Coordination

Train staff to:

- Communicate clearly and quickly with internal teams and external responders.
- Use site communication systems (e.g., radios) effectively.
- Participate in drills simulating coordination with emergency services and regulatory bodies.

E. Maintain Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Ensure the site remains compliant with:

- Environmental permitting conditions.
- Health and safety regulations.
- Requirements from the Environment Protection Agency, EPA.
- Industry best practices for pollution prevention and response.

F. Support Continuous Improvement

Encourage feedback during training sessions and drills to:

- Identify gaps or weaknesses in the current plan.
- Update procedures based on real-world learnings or regulatory changes.
- Reinforce a strong environmental culture on site.

All training sessions are recorded in the Training Register, including:

- Date, trainer, attendees, and topics covered.
- Competency is evaluated through
- Written assessments, observations, or practical demonstrations.
- Performance during drills is reviewed and used to improve future training and update the PIRMP.

Testing and updating of the PIRMP

It is a legal requirement to test the plan every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident that caused or threatened material harm to the environment.

Detail the manner in which the plan is to be tested and maintained to ensure the information included in the plan is accurate and up-to-date and the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner:

Detail how the testing is documented and recorded (this must include the testing dates and names of all staff members who carried out the testing):

See below

Detail the dates on which the plan was updated:

See below

Example: PIRMP testing details

Date tested	Tested by (to include the names of all people involved in testing)	Details of test (e.g. nature of the test, involvement of other agencies) Note: Testing must cover all components of the plan.	Finding of test, including issues identified	Next scheduled testing date (must be within 12 months from current test)
19.11.20	Samuel Calleija	Scenario of chemical spill	Result Satisfactory	18.11.21
18.11.21	Samuel Calleija and Ben Blefari	“Mockup” of a workplace incident	Improvement of Staff Training and Awareness	18.11.22
15.11.22	Samuel Calleija and Boyd Harding	Practical drills in relation to a fire	Toolbox talks to be held frequently as refresher training	14.11.23
7.11.24	Samuel Calleija and Boyd Harding	On site Review	Result satisfactory – continue toolbox talks	6.11.25

PIRMP update details

Date update occurred	Reason for update (e.g. address issues identified in testing, contact details/personnel have changed)	Details of updates (nature of changes to PIRMP)	Date the updated version uploaded to website (if applicable)	Date of completion
18.11.21	Outdated items identified in annual testing	Training details reviewed and extended	20.2.22	18.11.22
3.4.25	PIRMP appears outdated and needed to be updated in accordance with EPA Guidelines	Draft PIRMP was commenced and completed in September	New website being actioned at present	6.11.25

NSW Environment Protection Authority

Email: info@epa.nsw.gov.au

Website: www.epa.nsw.gov.au

EPA 2022P3986

September 2022

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