

REGIONAL QUARRIES

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

BERAKEE QUARRY (EPL 21093)

Regional Hardrock (Gilgandra) Pty Limited

2697 Oxley Highway, Collie, NSW, 2827

Contact (02) 5852 1800

Version History

Rev	Description	Originator	Reviewed	Approved	Date
1	Draft for review	J Fullagar	24/02/2020		
2	Contact name changes	S Murphy	7/06/21	S Murphy	7/06/21
3	Administrative changes	A Zarlenga	09/08/2022		
4	Template update / Site layout update	A Irwin	20/6/2023	S Murphy	23/6/2023

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1 PURPOSE

Regional Hardrock (Gilgandra) Pty Limited, trading as Regional Quarries Australia (RQA), is committed to the prevention, in so far as is reasonably practicable, of harm to the natural environment and the local community through the identification and control of environmental hazards. In the course of operations, incidents and other events may occur that require a response in order to either prevent the incident from re-occurring or to minimise negative and/ or maximise positive impacts of the incident.

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) is prepared and implemented by RQA for the Berakee Quarry (“the Quarry”) to satisfy statutory obligations of Section 153A (Part 7.5A) of the *NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act). The Quarry is located at 2697 Oxley Highway, Collie and is operated in accordance with development consent DA 2021/379 and Environment Projection Licence (EPL) 21093 (refer to **Figure 1-1**). It is noted development consent provides for the maintenance of a private access road between the Quarry and the Oxley Highway, utilising a right of carriageway over Lot 2 DP1265657 and Lot 52 DP43558. This private access road does not form part of the premises licensed by EPL 21093.

Figure 1-2 provides the premises boundary of EPL 21093 and identifies key operational areas and features.

The PIRMP has been prepared to ensure the effective response to pollution incidents as follows.

- Comprehensive and timely communication to staff at the premises, the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities as specified in the POEO Act, and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impact of the pollution incident.
- Risk minimisation and control of a pollution incident at the premises by identifying risks, and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks.
- Proper implementation by trained staff, and regular testing for accuracy, currency and suitability.

The PIRMP applies to all activities, products and services on the site over which RQA has operational control.

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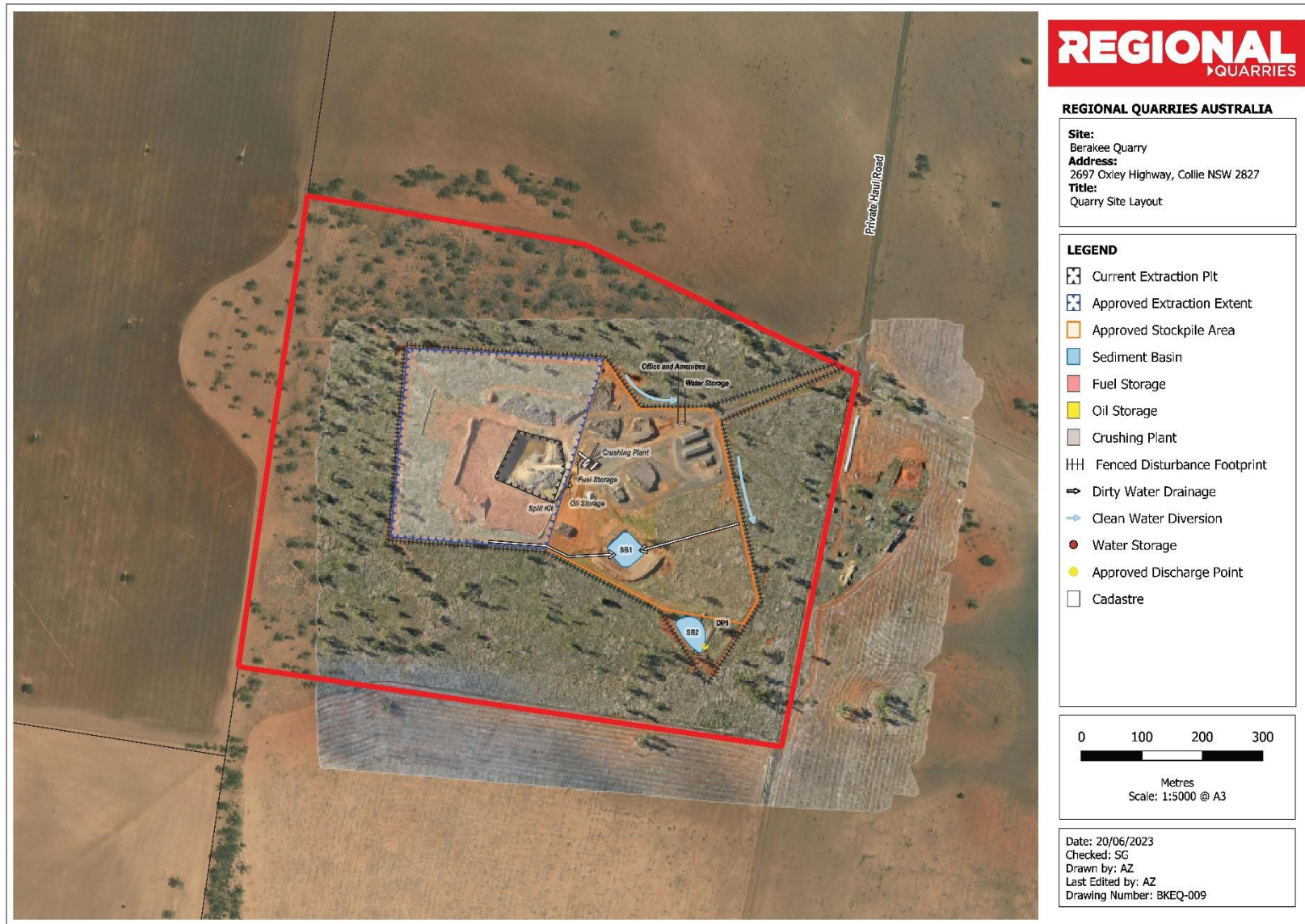


Figure 1-1 Premises Location

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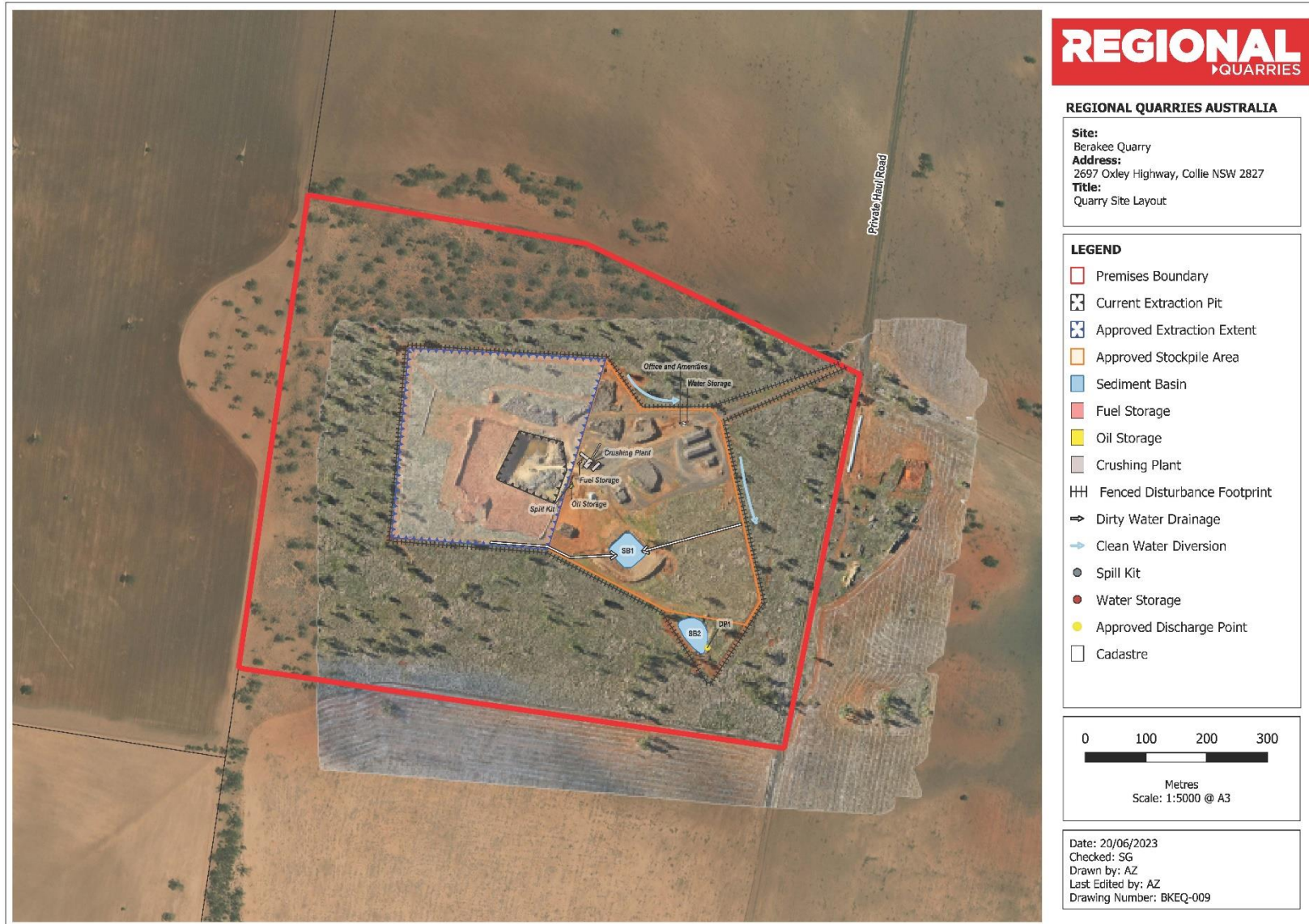


Figure 1-2 Quarry Site Layout

2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Specific legislative requirements for the development and implementation of this PIRMP are provided in the following:

- Part 5.7A of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act)
- Chapter 4 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022* (POEO Regulation) and
- Environment Protection License (EPL) 1379.

In summary, the key provisions of the above require the following.

- All holders of environment protection licences must prepare a pollution incident response management plan (section (s) 153A, POEO Act).
- The plan must include the information detailed in the POEO Act (s153C) and POEO Regulation (clause (cl) 72).
- Licensees must keep the plan at the premises to which the environment protection licence relates (s153D, POEO Act) and make available to regulatory officers, responsible persons and the general public (cl74, POEO Regulation).
- Licensees must test the plan in accordance with the POEO Regulation (cl75).
- 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 (s153F, POEO Act).

The requirements of s153C of the POEO Act and cl72 of the POEO Regulation are reproduced in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1 Content Requirements

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;	4.2.2
(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	4.2.1
(iii) any persons or authorities required to be notified by Part 5.7.	4.2.1
(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.	6
(c) 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.	4.2 / 6
(d) any other matter required by the regulations.	Below

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Requirement	Section
Clause 72 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.	5.4 / Table 5-4
(b) The likelihood of any such hazards occurring, including details of any conditions or events that could, or would, increase that likelihood.	5.4 / Table 5-4
(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.	5.2 / 5.3 / Table 5-4
(d) An inventory of potential pollutants on the premises or used to carry out the relevant activity.	5.1 / Figure 1.2
(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.	Table 5-1
(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.	5.2 / Table 5-2
(g) The names, positions and 24-hour contact details of those key individuals who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	3 / Table 3-1
(h) Contact details of each relevant authority referred to in section 148 of the act.	4.2.1
(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.	4.2.2
(j) The arrangements for minimising the risk of harm to any persons who are present where the scheduled activity is being undertaken.	5 / 6
(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.	Figure 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.	5 / 7
(m) The nature and objectives of any staff training program in relation to the plan.	5.3.2
(n) The dates on which the plan has been tested and the name of the person who carried out the test.	7.2 / App 1
(o) The dates on which the plan is updated.	Vers. History
(p) The manner in which the plan is to be tested and maintained.	7.2 / 7.3

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3 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 PIRMP and managing the response to a pollution incident.

Table 3-1 Key Contact Details

Responsibility	Name	Position	Contact
Plan Activation and Management	Brendon McLeod	Quarry Supervisor	0423 328 313
Incident Notification and Communications	Brendon McLeod	Quarry Supervisor	0423 328 313
	Sean Murphy	Compliance Manager	0428 068 366
	Andrew Apolony	Operations Manager	0400 165 204

The key functions of PIRMP activation and implementation are provided in **Section 6**.

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4 POLLUTION INCIDENT NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Definitions

A pollution incident is defined by the EPA's Guideline: pollution incident response management plans (EPA, 2022) 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."

Notification is required **immediately** if a pollution incident causes or threatens to cause 'material harm to the environment'. Material harm 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 practical measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment.*

4.2 Notification Procedures

4.2.1 Relevant Authorities to be Notified

In accordance with Section 147 of the POEO Act, the Quarry Manager (or delegate) will report pollution incidents immediately, i.e. promptly and without delay, as follows.

- Call **000** if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property.

Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police, and the NSW Ambulance Service are the first responders, as they are responsible for controlling and containing incidents.

If the incident does not require an initial combat agency or following the call to 000 the following must be notified:

- The Environment Protection Authority (EPA) – **131 555**
- Gilgandra Shire Council – **(02) 6817 8800**
- NSW Ministry of Health (Dubbo – diverts to Dubbo Base Hospital) – on **02 6885 8666**
- SafeWork NSW – **13 10 50**; and
- Fire and Rescue NSW – **1300 729 579** (if not contacted already).

Notification is to commence as soon as the source of pollution has been stabilised (refer to Section 0 - PHASE 2 - STOP) and safety of all personnel and surrounding landowners confirmed.

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

- NSW Resources Regulator – **1300 814 609**
- NSW State Emergency Service – **132 500**

Complying with these notification requirements does not remove the need to comply with any other obligations for incident notification, for example, those that apply under other environment protection legislation or legislation administered by SafeWork NSW.

When notifying the incident to the regulatory authorities the following information has to be provided:

- A. Time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident
- B. Location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur
- C. The nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known
- D. The circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident if known)
- E. Action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known, and
- F. When the information relating to items c), d) or e) is not known at the time of verbal notification, this information must be provided once it becomes available.

4.2.2 Communicating with Neighbours and the Local Community

Communicating with neighbours and the local community is an important element in managing the response to any incident and shall be undertaken if offsite environmental impacts and/or human health is threatened, under the determination of Quarry Manager.

Figure 4-1 and **Table 4-1** identify the owners / residents of properties in close proximity to the Quarry boundary which could be affected by a pollution incident.

Table 4-1 Neighbouring Landowner Contact Details

Ref	Name	Address	Contact Information
A	Regional Hardrock Gilgandra Unit Trust	2697 Oxley Highway, Collie	0427 471 788
B	Colin and Leslie Kilby	144 Ostlers lane, Collie	0427 471 788
C	Colin and Leslie Kilby	2661 Oxley Highway, Collie	0427 471 788
D	MK Mudford	1179 Berida-Innisfail Road, Collie	0427 485 862
E	WD Lewis	1326 Berida-Innisfail Road, Collie	0429 358 136
F	GA Herbig	3093 Leeches Creek Road, Collie	Not supplied
G	GB Lewis	2765 Leeches Creek Road, Collie	Not supplied
H	WD Lewis	467 Ashgrove Road, Collie	Not supplied
I	Lytoco Pty Ltd	2770 Oxley Highway, Collie	Not supplied
J	Colin and Leslie Kilby	2659 Oxley Highway, Collie	0427 471 788

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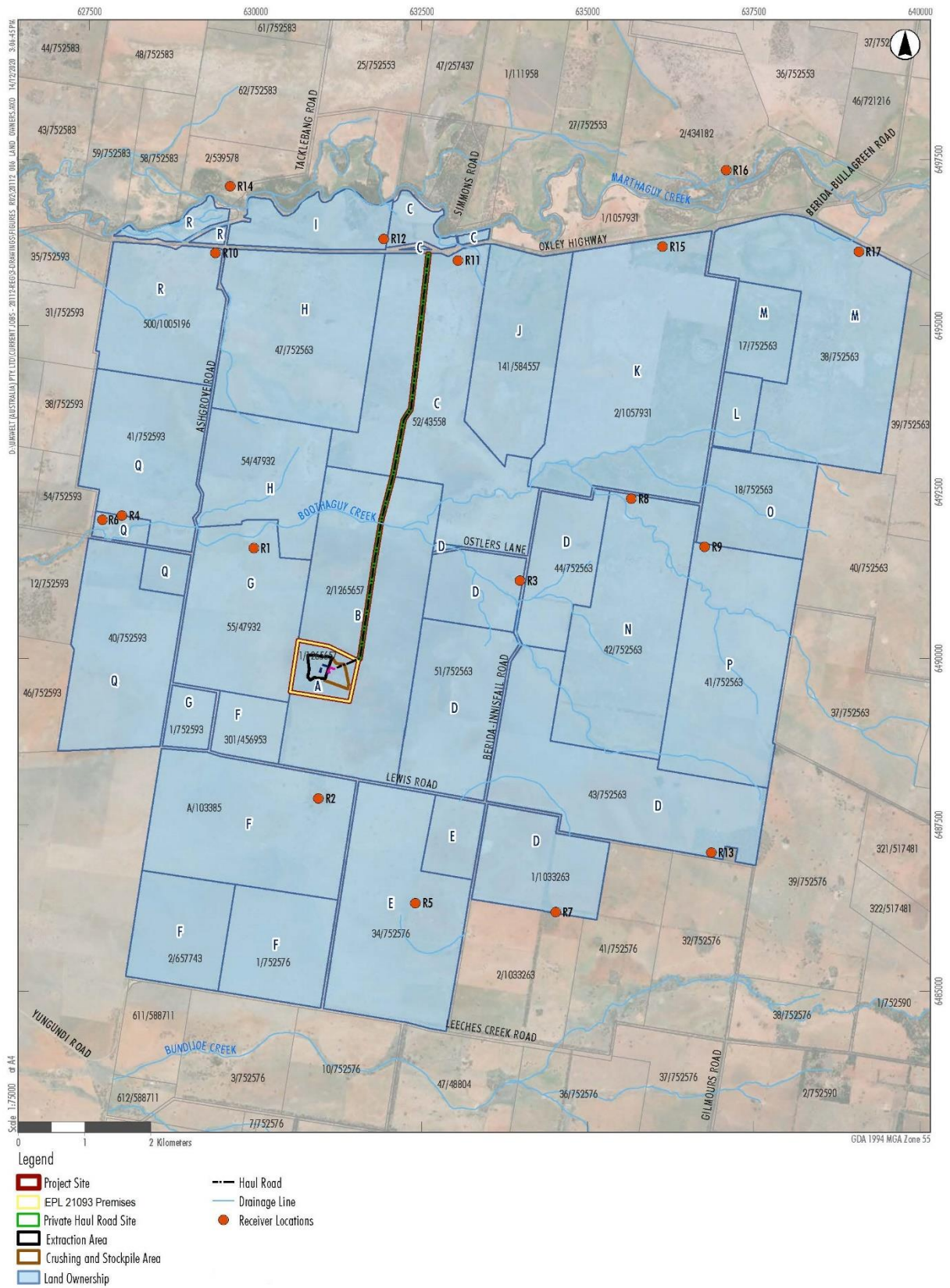


Figure 4-1 Notification Area

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If an imminent risk to human health or safety is assessed, neighbours will be notified immediately following notification of emergency services.

Under all other circumstances, stakeholders that are potentially affected by a material harm event will be notified by one of the following methods:

- Phone call by company representative, or
- Door knocking by company representatives or emergency services personnel (dependant on nature of event).

Information provided to the community will be relevant to the incident and may include the following details.

- A. Type of incident that has occurred
- B. Potential impacts local landholders and the community
- C. Site contact details; and
- D. Advice or recommendations based on the incident type and scale.

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5 DESCRIPTION AND LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARDS

5.1 Inventory of Pollutants

The 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 5-1** below presents the type, maximum volume and location of potential pollutants stored at the licenced premises.

Table 5-1 Potential Pollutants Stored at the Site

Potential Pollutant	Classification	Delivery Method	Maximum Quantity	Storage Location
Diesel	Hazardous (3Y)	Road registered service vehicle	10,350 L Safe fill level.	Bunded Fuel Tank
Ammonium Nitrate	Hazardous (1Z) DG Class 5.1	Road – under licence	Not stored on the Quarry Site	Not stored on the Quarry Site

Note: Oils & Grease to be brought to site by contractors to fill machinery as required

Storage Locations are identified on **Figure 1-2**.

5.2 Safety and Pollution Response Equipment

Table 5-2 below summarises the 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.

Table 5-2 Available Safety Equipment, Controls and Resources

Equipment or Resource	Location ¹
Containment Bunds (for storage of diesel and hydrocarbons)	Fuel Storage Area
Spill kits	Oil Storage Area
Firefighting equipment	All mobile & Fixed Plant All light vehicles Fuel Storage Area
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Requirements as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard hat. • Long sleeve shirt and trouser (with reflective strips) and/or safety vest. • Eyewear (safety glasses). • Shoes (Steel-capped and sturdy).

Note 1: Refer to Figure 1-2

5.3 Other Pre-emptive Management

5.3.1 Inductions

General information relating to incident management and emergency response shall be included in all site inductions. All personnel must complete the induction prior to gaining access to site. Records of inductions are maintained within the main office.

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5.3.2 Staff Training

The objective of pollution and incident management training is to ensure that all employees receive the information and instruction required to:

- perform their daily tasks in a safe and productive manner,
- recognise and minimise the risk of pollution incident, and
- activate and implement the PIRMP as necessary.

Training is provided in Toolbox meetings. The training 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, including refuelling procedures.
- Awareness of dust emission controls and the need for regular review of their effectiveness.
- Awareness of surface water / erosion and sediment control management measures and controls.
- Pollution incident management, including roles and responsibilities when responding to an incident.
- Evacuation procedures.
- Incident reporting requirements.

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

5.3.2 Inspections

At least monthly inspections of pollutant storage and transfer locations, and construction sites will be undertaken by supervisory or managing personnel.

5.3.2 Other Material

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are retained for all hazardous materials, dangerous goods or chemicals at the site office.

5.4 Pollution Hazard Identification and Assessment

In order to develop and implement pre-emptive and responsive controls for pollution hazards, the likelihood of occurrence, and any circumstances in which the likelihood may be increased, should be identified. **Table 5-3** provides the definitions used to classify the likelihood of a pollution hazard resulting in a pollution incident.

Table 5-3 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

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Table 5-4 Potential hazards with their associated likelihood, pre-emptive and response actions

Potential Hazard	Source, Situation or Condition	Potential Impacts	Extenuating Conditions / Events	Likelihood	Pre-emptive Actions and Controls	Specific Response Actions
Diesel Fuel Spill	Vehicle accident involving a diesel delivery truck or a field service truck.	Spill could penetrate soil and contaminate water. Spilled fuel could discharge to local creeks and tributaries.	Extreme weather conditions (fog / heavy rainfall / extreme winds)	E	Preparation and implementation of a Quarry Traffic Management Plan. Personnel inductions and training. Storage of diesel and pre-coat liquid in bunded areas. Maintenance of spill kits at workshop and portable spill kits kept in pit area. Regular (at last monthly) inspections of storage areas, transfer areas and vehicles.	Contain released hydrocarbons with spill containment booms, mats, etc, or cutting a sump / pushing up bunding. Where possible, prevent hydrocarbons entering drainage lines or from leaving site. Recover liquid waste (vacuum truck to be hired via waste contractors) and ensure disposal via licenced waste contractor. Implement soil and water sampling program to delineate hydrocarbon impacted area. Recover all hydrocarbon impacted material and dispose of accordingly.
	Spillage of diesel during transfer (refuelling)			D		
Blasting (Dust, Fly-rock, NOx)	Excessive dust or fly-rock from blast.	Dust emissions may impact air quality amenity of nearby residences.	High wind conditions	D	Impacts are mainly preventatively managed through careful blast planning.	Complete an inspection of surrounding lands and document any dust deposition or fly rock. Review and update blast procedures.
	Blasting can also cause clouds of visible oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) fumes, which	Potential detrimental impacts on human health.	Unfamiliar ground conditions	E	All blasting operations are undertaken by a licensed contractor. Monitoring of meteorological conditions, to plan blasting schedules.	
Uncontrolled discharge of water	Failure of sediment retention structures	Elevated sediment loads can reduce oxygen levels of watercourses, inhibit plant growth and cause impacts upon aquatic habitats.	High rainfall / flood conditions Ground clearing activities	D	Regular monitoring and maintenance of sediment structures in accordance with the Quarry Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.	Inspect failure and extent of sediment deposition downstream. Remove excess sediment where possible while recognising other environmental values.
Dust Emissions	Earthworks associated with Quarry development and construction of roads and infrastructure resulting in increased dust emissions.	Excessive dust emissions may impact air quality amenity of nearby residences.	Low rainfall / high temperatures High wind conditions Construction campaigns	C	Areas of clearing and surface disturbance are restricted to only that necessary for the works. Water cart operation. Establishment of groundcover on stockpiled material. Regular inspections and modification to operations when visible dust observed.	Complete inspection of dust emitting activities. Implement additional dust suppression to emission sources. Modify work practices to reduce emissions (e.g. relocation of activities, reduced rate of stripping). Cease activities where air emissions cannot be reduced until weather conditions become favourable or dust suppression effective.

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RQA has completed an assessment of 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 5-4** presents the results of this assessment.

For each pollution incident, the general response requirements are identified in **Section 6**. **Table 5-4** identifies any specific response measures to each incident.

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6 Pollution Incident Response Management

In the event of an incident that is suspected may cause material environmental harm, the response will be managed in accordance with the following seven (7) phases.

PHASE 1 - ASSESSMENT

A. Identify the severity, risks and extent of the incident:

- What is the substance emitted?
- What are its properties?
- Is there a risk to health and safety?
- Do you have the necessary PPE to manage the emission?
- What is the nature of the surrounding area?
- What is the volume of the emission?
- If workers are at risk implement the emergency evacuation procedure and clear site of personnel.

B. If the emission has the potential to cause material harm, execute the next phase of the plan (Notify)

PHASE 2 - STOP

- Stop the source of the emission
- Ensure that necessary emergency materials are on hand to control larger emissions
- Examples
 - Restore drums to upright position
 - Close open valve causing spill
 - Isolate feed line
 - Plug the leak
 - Construct an earthen bund

PHASE 3 - NOTIFY

Individuals responsible for activating and co-ordinating plan are to notify authorities and neighbours as per **Section 4.2** of this plan.

PHASE 4 - CONTAIN

All incidents raised as risks require the “Contain” considerations

- Utilise barriers (absorbent booms, banks of soil or any other safe objects) or spill absorbent to prevent the emission from spreading.

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- When an emission is on a hard surface, use appropriate absorbent materials i.e. absorbent granules or sand.
- The main priority is to prevent the emitted material from discharging off site.

PHASE 5 - MITIGATE

- Implement environmental controls at and away from the pollution source to prevent/minimise further impact to the local receiving environment.

Example – A fuel spill discharged into quarry dam. Mitigation controls to ensure this spill in not spread may include closing of weirs or outlets, ensuring water does not fill from affected dam etc

PHASE 6 – CLEAN UP

- Clean up and remedial actions to restore the environment
- Disposal of the pollutants in accordance with regulations

PHASE 7 – REVIEW

- Investigate the event and assist the EPA and investigators with external enquiries.
- Test the effectiveness of the PIRMP annually and within one month of an incident to ensure controls are replenished and plan is effective.

7 Plan Evaluation and Review

7.1 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 delegated personnel, e.g. Regional Group Compliance Manager, will be responsible for the co-ordination of any de-briefing following a pollution response incidence.

7.2 Testing

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.

Each test, which may be completed as a desktop or field scenario, will involve all critical site personnel (for that scenario).

Each test will be documented with the scenario, personnel involved, process followed and findings documented and appended to the PIRMP (refer to **Appendix 1**).

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The results of the test will be provided to Regional Group's Compliance Manager for review with any significant findings or recommendations managed in accordance with Continual Improvement procedures (refer to **Section 7.3**).

A register of tests will be maintained on RQAs internal data management system identifying the date, type of test (desktop or field scenario), personnel involved and outcomes, i.e. update to PIRMP. Appendix 2 provides the most recently conducted test (which did not result in an update to the PIRMP)¹.

7.3 Continual Improvement

All information and comments compiled from an Incident Debriefing (**Section 7.1**) or Test Review (**Section 7.2**) 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.

- Improvement will be recommended to the Quarry Manager.
- The Quarry Manager will provide feedback on feasibility of recommendations and provide advice to Regional Group Operations Manager and General Manager.
- Agreed recommendations will be included in an updated PIRMP.

The Quarry Manager be responsible for the implementation of the recommended improvements and instruction / training of personnel.

All personnel will be responsible for the implementation of the recommended improvement and continual improvement in performance.

7.4 Availability

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.

7.5 Review

The PIRMP will be reviewed:

- after each test or actual incident
- 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.

¹ The PIRMP test template has been updated since this PIRMP was completed.

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Appendix 1: PIRMP Test Template

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PIRMP TEST EVALUATION

DATE:

TYPE OF TEST

Desktop: <input type="checkbox"/>	Field Scenario: <input type="checkbox"/>
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SCENARIO (DESCRIBE)

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Name	Position
1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	

IMPLEMENTATION (STEPS TAKEN)

<p>Personnel:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Quarry Manager:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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EVALUATION QUESTIONS	Yes	No	N/A
Was the incident / potential for pollution correctly identified?			
Did personnel notify the Quarry Manager?			
Did personnel take / Was personnel aware of appropriate initial steps to take?			
Did the Quarry Manager follow PIRMP notification procedures?			
Was communication with neighbours required / undertaken?			
Are contact details up to date (check)?			
Did the PIRMP provide clear instructions for the pollution incident?			

IF ANSWERS ARE "NO" What remedial actions are to be completed?

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Appendix 2: PIRMP Test (9 August 2022)

Pollution Incident Response Test

Site: BERAKEE QUARRY

Person in attendance: John Melotto / Brendon McLeod, Mobile Plant Operator

Exercise: When transfer of diesel fuel from bulk tank to a road truck, the fuel hose has split and approximately 250 litres of hydrocarbons (diesel fuel) has leaked onto the ground. The road truck operator has then hit the emergency stop button to immediately cease refuelling. There are no injuries, and the flow of diesel has stopped.

Date: 9/8/2022 TIME 10.30AM

Alert Phase: Fuel tanker Operator notifies site Management of the event. Reports that the fuel hose has split. Diesel product is on the ground, but it is no longer flowing. It has spread across a large area approximately 40 m².

- **Stand By Phase:** Gather incident details from the Operator and request persons to respond. Provide direction to site personnel of mandatory action. Request or obtain resources appropriate to combat the spill. Only if safe to do so combat the spill – cover, contain, absorb.

Resources include, absorbent material from spill kit, fine gravel material from quarry, front end loader and SDS.

- **Call Out Phase:** Notify General Manager or delegate (HSE Manager) of the event as well as actions taken. Provide detail as to amount and type of spill. Also provide details of any injured persons or any property damage – Regional Group or private. Provide incident details to NSW RESOURCES REGULATOR and EPA and assist in any initial response as required.
- **Clean Up Phase:** Once the area is safe, clean-up all diesel and place in bags or containers. Also clean up machinery and equipment used to contain the liquid. This includes loader, shovels, excavator, dump truck, and any other tool used in the clean-up phase.
- **Stand Down Phase:** Incident response completed. Notify site personnel of outcome. Provide incident details to NSW RESOURCE REGULATOR and EPA and assist in any investigation as required.