

Pollution Incident Management Plan – Flyers Creek Wind Farm

NOVEMBER 2022

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

LICENCE NUMBER: 21404

Approved by: Michael Hargans
Position/Title: GLC Construction Manager

Signature:



Date: 02/12/2022

PURPOSE:

FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM PTY LTD holds an Environment Protection Licence with the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) for FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM. 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 during 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 will be kept at the licensed premises, will 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 will also be available on a publicly accessible website, or with a copy of the plan provided to any person who makes a written request. The sections of the plan that are required to be publicly available are set out in clause 98D of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

This plan has been developed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 and EPA's *Guideline: Pollution incident response management plans*.

Environment Protection Licence (EPL) Details

Name of licensee: (Including ABN)	FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM PTY LTD (69 130 749 012)
EPL number:	21404
Premises name and address:	FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM PTY LTD, FLYERS CREEK WIND FARM, ERROWANBANG NSW 2791
Company or business contact details	Name: Nick Vavladellis Position or title: Iberdrola Flyers Creek Windfarm Project Manager Business hours contact number/s: +61 409 655 694 After hours contact number/s: +61 409 655 694 Email: nick.vavladellis@iberdrola.com.au
Website address:	https://www.infigenenergy.com/our-assets/development-assets/flyers-creek-wind-farm/
Scheduled activity/activities on EPL:	Crushing, grinding or separating Electricity generation
Fee-based activity/activities on EPL:	Crushing, grinding or separating > 100000-500000 T annual processing capacity Electricity works (wind farms) 0-450 GWh annual generating capacity

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: John Williamson Position or title: GLC Health and Safety Manager Business hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 After hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 Email: jwilliamson@elecnor.es
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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: John Williamson Position or title: Emergency Response Team Coordinator Business hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 After hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 Email: jwilliamson@elecnor.es
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Managing response to pollution incident	Name of person responsible: John Williamson Position or title: GLC Health and Safety Manager Business hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 After hours contact number/s: 0418 770 957 Email: jwilliamson@elecnor.es
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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 & 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 & Rescue NSW / Rural Fire Service, NSW Police and NSW Ambulance Service	Contact number/s:	000
EPA	Contact number/s:	131 555
NSW Health	Relevant Area Health Service:	Bathurst Public Health Unit (02) 6330 5880 0428 400 526 (after hours)
SafeWork NSW	Contact number/s:	131 050

Notification of relevant authorities, continued

Blayney Shire Council Identify the local authority for the area in which the premises to which the environment protection licence relates, and any area, is affected, or potentially affected, by the pollution.	Contact number/s:	(02) 6368 2104
Cabonne Shire Council	Contact number/s:	(02) 6392 3200
Department of Planning and Environment Any other identified organisation or agency requiring notification (if applicable) e.g. Water NSW, Department of Planning Industry and Environment, Roads and Maritime Services	Contact number/s:	1300 420 596

Notification of neighbours and the local community

Neighbours and the local community in the vicinity¹ of Flyers Creek Wind Farm include:

- Private landholders
- Carcoar Public School, Lyndhurst Public School and Blayney Public School
- Millthorpe Little Learning Centre, Circle Early Learning and Blayney Early Learners
- Orange Health Service
- Gosling Aged Care and Moyne Aged Care Centre

Communication of an incident, early warning, and regular updates to the community, will consider the:

- nature of the incident
- phase of response (e.g., initial community notifications, update communications, clean-up/recovery)
- types of neighbours who need to receive information.

The community will be notified in the following ways:

- incident notifications on the Iberdrola website within 5 business days of the incident occurring
- social media

¹ With the nearest school, childcare centre, hospital, and aged care centre being at least 10km away from Flyers Creek Wind Farm

- telephone calls, SMS, or other messaging systems
- emails to community representatives (as agreed through community consultation)
- letterbox drops
- doorknocking of affected community members.

Description and likelihood of hazards

The Flyers Creek Wind Farm Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) 2046-LECH-001-2, details hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activities outlined in the EPL, which are:

- Incorrect disposal of waste material leading to contamination of local environment
- Incorrect storage and containment of waste material
- Release of fuel into local environment from heavy vehicles in the event of a fuel line failure
- Incorrect storage of dangerous and hazardous materials such as gases and fuels leading to fire, explosion or escape of substances into the environment
- Incorrect identification of environmentally sensitive areas leading to subsequent impacts during transportation and/or laydown of materials at the site
- Reduced air quality due to dust generation leading to loss of topsoil and contamination
- Uncontained release of oils or lubricants to the local environment during routine service activities or operation
- Unexpected find of contamination during excavation
- Inadequate training of site personnel in the event of a spill
- Personnel entering restricted areas to undertake construction activities
- Contamination of land by the introduction of new noxious weeds/pests from new plant equipment

The CEMP details the likelihood of any such hazards occurring, ranging from common (once per month) to Highly Unlikely (once in >20 years). The likelihood of these hazards may be exacerbated by:

- power failure
- natural disasters such as bushfires, floods, or major storm events
- materials and equipment brought onto the premises by contractors
- vegetation and other combustible material on or bordering the premises

The detailed risk assessment, including the risk matrix used to assess hazards for Flyers Creek Wind Farm is attached in Appendix A – Aspects and Impacts Risk Register.

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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 are listed in the CEMP and include:

- Project Induction and Safe Work Method Statement development and implementation
- Vehicle pre-inspections, wash-downs, hygiene requirements and response procedures
- Plant inspections
- Staff training through daily pre-start meetings, toolbox talks and one on one conversations
- Compliance with all environmental management plans
- Incident reporting
- Site environmental inspections and audits
- Pre-clearance checks and establishment and maintenance of No-Go Zones
- Project Layout development to avoid known sensitivities and constraints
- Servicing only on hardstand Temporary catch trays used during vehicle service activities
- Provision of spill kits on site
- Accompaniment of service workers/visitors to site by fully inducted staff
- Provision of water carts on site
- Access area permit system
- Storage of dangerous, hazardous, or combustible materials that meets statutory requirements

- Provision of bunding and other stormwater mitigation measures
- Waste Management including containment, segregation, disposal, and record keeping
- Transport of all waste by appropriately licenced operators to licenced facilities
- Warning systems on ablution storage tanks

Inventory of pollutants

Provide an inventory of potential pollutants on the premises or used in carrying out the activity to which the licence relates:

Identify the maximum quantity of any pollutant/s likely to be stored or held at particular locations (including underground tanks) at or on the premises to which the licence relates.

Example

Location/Tank	Max. quantity	Contents	Comments
Storage tank for self-bunded generator (site compound)	1,000L	Fuel	
Compound Fuel Storage	10,000L	Diesel Fuel	
Mobile Fuel Trailer	1000L	Diesel Fuel	

See Appendix A

Safety equipment

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

- Spill kits
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Hardstand temporary catch trays
- Water carts
- Bunding
- Waste containment and segregation bins
- Warning systems on ablution storage tanks
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Fire extinguishers
- Back-up power generators
- Eye-wash stations and showers

Communicating with neighbours and the local community

As detailed in the CEMP - Community and Stakeholder Communication Protocol, regular consultation with the community and landholders is expected to be undertaken during construction activities. The Project Manager is responsible for providing accurate information to representatives of Flyers Creek Wind Farm, including forewarning of matters that may have negative impact the Community. The HSE Manager is responsible for community and Stakeholder notifications, agreements, contacts, records and correspondence. The Community Notification Protocol in Appendix C outlines the process of how notification of minor, serious and major pollution incidents will be communicated to stakeholders and the local community.

Iberdrola has developed a Community and Stakeholder Engagement Management Plan, which details of specific information given to neighbours and the local community.

Minimising harm to persons on the premises

To minimise risk to human health and the environment the site has an Environmental Aspects and Impacts Risk Register (Appendix B) which includes pre-empted hazards, sources for those hazards, risk assessments and controls. The Pollution Incident Management Protocol (Appendix D) further serves to minimise impacts to those on site when such an incident occurs.

Maps

Appendix C

Actions to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident

As detailed in the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Emergency Response Management Plan EMRMP (IIAU-GPL-FLCGE22-0203) Section 9, the following response shall be undertaken in the event of a major hazardous substance spill.

Danger	Is spillage life threatening? - If so, evacuate the immediate or affected area contact Incident Response Coordinator. For hazardous chemicals which have classified as low risk obtain the SDS from the Supervisors SDS folder located in the Supervisors work vehicle. If the Supervisors work vehicle is temporarily unavailable at the work location, contact the supervisor (or site office) for SDS via phone or radio request. For all medium to high-risk chemicals the SDS must/will be available at the immediate location of the work activity where the chemical is being used. Undertake all spills management and associated clean up requirements in accordance with the EMRMP.
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If Not Life Threatening:

Advise	The Workplace Supervisor and HSE Department
Assess and determine	Consider the nature, size, type of spillage and the control measures that may be required to effectively contain/absorb the spill
Stop	Stop the source of the spill or leak wherever possible
Contain	Contain the leak/spillage from spreading if possible & restrict access to essential personnel
Absorb/Clean	Absorb and clean up the spill in accordance with the SDS procedure
Collect/Dispose	Place all captured spill and contaminated clean up materials in an appropriate approved and banded area awaiting collection and disposal by a licensed regulated waste transporter to an approved facility
Report	The incident and all associated details to the relevant HSE Personnel
Assist	In the Incident/Injury Investigation
Replace and Restock	Replace and restock used spill clean-up materials and lost equipment
Monitoring	Where required, undertake appropriate soils and/or water quality monitoring (by a competent and trained person) at the impact site following the spill

As detailed in the Flyers Creek Wind Farm Emergency Response Management Plan (IIAU-GPL-FLCGE22-0203), the following response shall be undertaken in the event of a hazardous substance spill or exposure to a hazardous material. This is to be employed to reduce the risks of harm to human health both during and immediately after the pollution incident

STEP 1	Immediately raise the alarm. Ensure Site Supervisor and Project Manager is informed.
STEP 2	Arrange for immediate onsite first aid treatment using SDS as a basis for any treatment.
STEP 3	Project Manager or Site Supervisor to arrange for the casualty to be transported to medical facilities. If transport is not medically advised, keep casualty comfortable and await onsite medical attention – In such instances the Site Supervisor should make arrangements to escort medical personnel to the casualty.
STEP 4	In the event of a minor spill, prevent other persons entering the contaminated area
STEP 5	If safe to do so, attempt to isolate the spill. Ensure SDS is referenced prior to any action and that PPE is suitable. Ensure all ignition sources, including smoking, are isolated where safe to do so.
STEP 6	Ensure SDS is available for Emergency Service Response.
STEP 7	Project Manager to initiate steps to notify the injured person's next of kin and all key stakeholders (including Client Representatives and GLC Management). The Incident must be reported.

Clean-up from a pollution incident may include the engagement of contractors and use of clean-up equipment such as waste disposal tankers and waste disposal facilities. Flyers Creek Wind Farm has taken out appropriate insurances and/or has contingency funds available

Coordinating with persons

The procedures to be followed for coordinating with the authorities or persons to be notified is outlined in Appendix C – Incident Notification Protocol.

As outlined in Section 8 of the CEMP, The LECH Manager is responsible for Incident management and response ensuring appropriate environmental responses and controls are implemented. This will entail on site liaison with the relevant crew(s) and provision of verbal advice to both respond to the incident and advise on any amended work practices required to avoid repeat occurrences.

Staff training

All staff shall complete Project specific environmental induction prior to undertaking any works on the site, which includes spill management and response as outlined in Section 7 of the CEMP. Continual training will be provided to staff on this PIRMP and will include a mix of the following:

- toolbox talks
- formal staff training on incident management
- desktop scenario exercises
- field exercises
- incident exercises (including exercises in conjunction with emergency services).

Testing and updating of the PIRMP

It is a legal requirement to test this plan every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident. Testing of this plan is to be carried out to ensure that 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. Testing will cover all components of the PIRMP, including the effectiveness of training.

Desktop assessments will require site personnel, responsible for testing the plan, to select a scenario from the Aspects and Impacts Risk Register (Appendix A) and ensure that all the required controls for the scenario are in place. During the desktop assessment environmental control and PPE equipment supplies will be inspected to ensure that they are functional and that there are enough materials to ensure that emissions relating to the scenario can be controlled effectively and safely. A debrief will follow testing and this will be recorded in the PIRMP.

In addition to scheduled testing, the PIRMP will be tested within one month of any pollution incident that occurring. This includes near misses and incidents that has the potential to cause material harm. A debrief will follow testing and this will be recorded in the PIRMP.

If significant changes are made to plant and equipment or operation at Flyers Creek Wind Farm, the PIRMP will be reviewed to ensure it remains relevant.

A new risk assessment will be done to determine if the risks have changed, whether new preventative measures are needed to minimise the risks and potential impact of an incident, and to ensure the PIRMP is effective if it needs to be activated.

Detail the dates on which the plan was updated:

PIRMP testing details

02/12/2022	Tested by Lee Beecheno	Desktop simulation – Fuel Spill	PIRMP required updating of contact names due to staff changes in FCWF. Spill risk and response to be considered with greater detail in GLC Hazcon	Next scheduled testing date 01/06/2022
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PIRMP update details

Date update occurred	Reason for update	Details of updates	Date the updated version uploaded to website (if applicable)	Date of completion
07/07/2022	PIRMP required under EPL	Draft developed	NA	01/08/2022
28/11/2022	PIRMP testing required	Staff changes meant name and contact details needed to be updated	TBA	30/11/2022

EPA 2020P2148
March 2020

Appendix A: FCWF Hazardous Chemicals Register



FCWF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS REGISTER

Contractor	Substance Name (as shown on SDS)	Date SDS Issued	Date SDS Expires	Volume (L)	Location	Hazardous	Dangerous Goods	Risk Assessment Completed Yes/No
GLC	Automotive Diesel Fuel - BP	8/06/2019	8/06/2023	25 000	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	TBA
GLC	Viva Energy Adblue	1/11/2018	1/11/2023	<1000	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Dy-Mark Spray & Mark - STD all colours	2/06/2021	2/06/2026	<500	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Classified as Dangerous Goods	TBA
GLC	Turbidity Standard - 0800	1/01/2019	1/01/2024	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Buffer Solution - 0114	1/02/2022	1/02/2027	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Conductivity Standard	1/11/2022	1/11/2027	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Buffer Solution - 0113	1/02/2022	1/02/2027	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Zobell B Solution - 0608	1/04/2017	1/04/2022	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
GLC	Sodium Sulphate for Zero Dissolved Oxygen	12/05/2017	12/05/2022	<10	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Spicers	Hydraulic Oil 68	30/10/2020	30/10/2025	<500	FCWF	Not Hazardous	Not Dangerous Goods	N/A
Spicers	Vanellus Multi-Fleet Plus 15W-40	14/03/2022	14/03/2027	<500	FCWF	Not Hazardous	Not Dangerous Goods	N/A
Spicers	Energrease LC-2	11/01/2016	11/01/2021	<500	FCWF	Not Hazardous	Not Dangerous Goods	N/A
Inco	Adblue	4/09/2021	4/09/2026	<1000	FCWF	Not classified as Hazardous	Not classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Viva Energy Diesel	20/09/2018	20/09/2023	<1000	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Classified as Dangerous	TBA
Inco	Cat Prime Application Grease(US)	18/08/2015	18/08/2020	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Cat Deo-Uls 15W-40	30/09/2016	30/09/2021	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Mobilube HD 85W-140	13/02/2018	13/02/2023	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Cat Transmission and Drive Oil 50	22/02/2017	22/02/2022	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Cat Hydraulic Oil (Hydo) SAE 10W	20/09/2018	20/08/2023	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Inco	Cat ELC	20/09/2018	20/09/2022	<500	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Classified as Dangerous	TBA
Inco	Cat Vacuum Pump Oil	27/10/2016	27/10/2021	<500	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	N/A
Ecospa	G110S Solution Grade Gypsum - G100A Aerial Grade Gypsum - G100FL Flocculation Grade Gypsum - G100ST stock Feed Grade Gypsum	1/08/2022	1/08/2027	<100	FCWF	Not Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	Not Classified as Dangerous
Agile	Spray Marker Dye	4/08/2022	4/08/2027	<10	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	TBA
Agile	Weedmaster Argo Dual Salt Technology Herbicide	1/01/2019	1/01/2024	<100	FCWF	Classified as Hazardous	Not Classified as Dangerous	TBA
A1	Gear Oil 80W90 GL-5	23/11/2022	23/11/2027	<100	FCWF	Non-Hazardous	Not-Dangerous	N/A
A1	WD-40 Aerosol	5/07/2018	5/07/2023	<20	FCWF	Hazardous	Dangerous	TBA

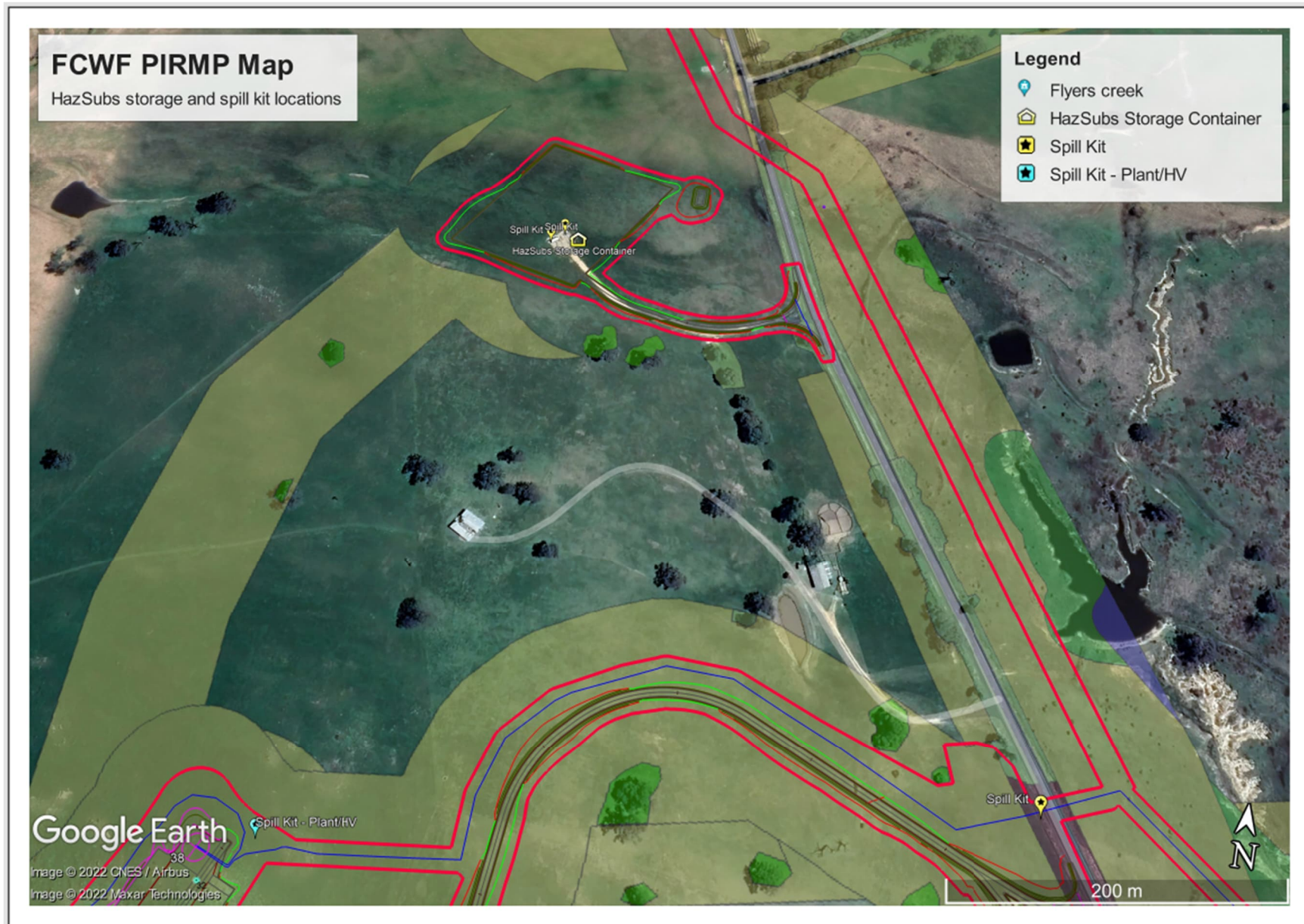
Appendix B: Aspects and Impacts Register

No	ACTIVITY	HAZARD (Cause) Due to	THREAT There is a threat of	EFFECT Which may lead to	Likelihood	Impact	Risk	Mitigation Actions	Responsible Person	New Likelihood	New Impact	New Risk
5	Operation of motor vehicles or plant.	Vehicle maintenance activities/breakdown of plant.	Uncontained release of oils or lubricants to the local environment during routine service activities.	Environmental and land use degradation	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	Project Inductions and SWMS Development Servicing only on hardstand Temporary catch trays used during vehicle service activities. Spill kits to be made available. Compliance with CSWQMP Environmental Inspection and audits Incident Reporting	Contractors Project Manager	Sometimes (once per year)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low
	Earthworks	Soil and spoil management	loss of topsoil	Environment and land use degradation	Sometimes (once per year)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	low	Project Inductions, SWMS developments, Pre starts and awareness sessions Compliance with CSWQMP including provision of ESC in accord with Blue Book Environmental Inspections and Audits Incident Reporting	Contractors Project Manager	Sometimes (once per year)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low
	Earthworks	Excavations	Unexpected contamination	Environmental and land use degradation	Rarely (once in < 20 years)	Long Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	Project Inductions, SWMS developments, Pre starts and awareness sessions Compliance with CSWQMP Unexpected Finds Protocol Incident Reporting	Contractors Project Manager	Rarely (once in < 20 years)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low

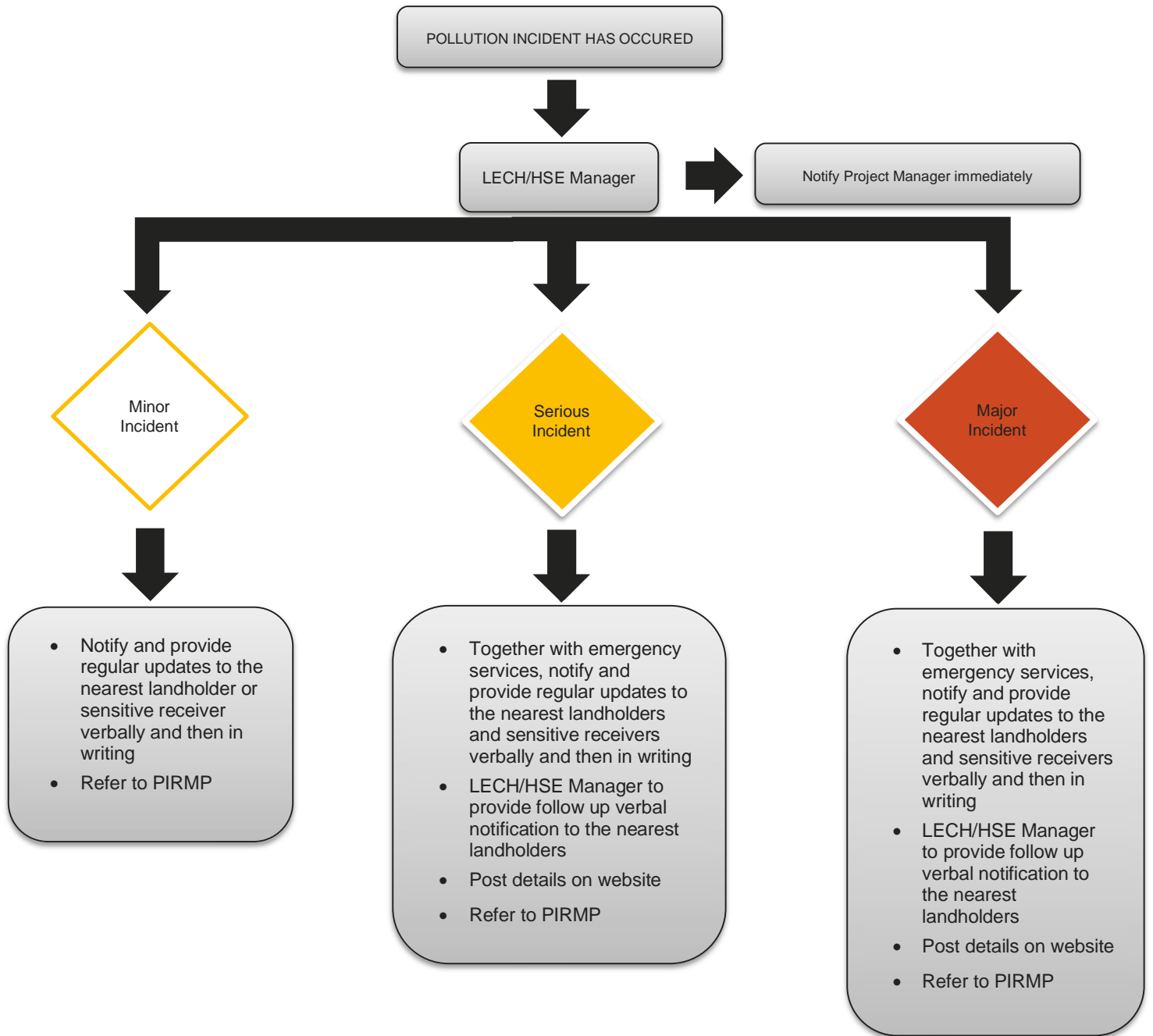
11	Earthworks	Vehicle maintenance activities/breakdown of plant.	Uncontained release of oils or lubricants to the local environment during routine service activities.	Environmental and land use degradation	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	Temporary catch trays used during vehicle service activities. Servicing on hardstand or over drop sheets/geofabric Spill kits to be made available. Incident Reporting Environmental Inspections and Audits	Contractors Project Manager	Rarely (once in < 20 years)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low
12	Earthworks	Generation of dust, reduced air quality	Loss of topsoil and contamination	Environmental and land use degradation and public health	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	Project Inductions and SWMS development Identification of sensitive receptors Stockpile management measures Monitoring of weather conditions Availability of water carts Compliance with CACMP Incident Reporting Complaints Management	Contractors Project Manager	Sometimes (once per year)	Effect and Small Area	Low
13	Earthworks	Generation of noise and vibration	Impacts to sensitive receptors	Environmental and land use degradation and public health	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	Project Inductions, SWMS development and identification of sensitive receptors All equipment to be fitted with well maintained noise abatement measures Maintain plant vehicles and equipment in good order Compliance with CNVMP Incident Reporting Complaints Management			Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low
17	Transportation of components / materials - Unloading and storage of materials at site	Storage of hazardous or dangerous materials and combustible liquids - such as gases and fuels.	Incorrect storage of dangerous or hazardous substances leading to fire or explosion or escape of substance to the environment.	Injury to site personnel. Damage to site equipment / plant and facilities. Damage to the local environment.	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Large Area	Medium	Project Induction and SWMS development Storage of dangerous, hazardous or combustible materials that meet statutory requirements Provision of bunding and other stormwater mitigation measures Large Provision of spill kits. Experienced operators Compliance with CSWQMP Incident Reporting	Contractors Project Manager	Project Highly Unlikely (> 20 years)	Short Term Effect and Large Area	Low
17	Transportation of components / materials - Unloading and storage of materials at site	Storage of hazardous or dangerous materials and combustible liquids - such as gases and fuels.	Incorrect storage of dangerous or hazardous substances leading to fire or explosion or escape of substance to the environment.	Injury to site personnel. Damage to site equipment / plant and facilities. Damage to the local environment.	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Large Area	Medium	Project Induction and SWMS development Storage of dangerous, hazardous or combustible materials that meet statutory requirements Provision of bunding and other stormwater mitigation measures Large Provision of spill kits. Experienced operators Compliance with CSWQMP	Contractors Project Manager	Project Highly Unlikely (> 20 years)	Short Term Effect and Large Area	Low

							Incident Reporting				
19	General Works	Waste material not stored or contained correctly	Poor Waste management / waste containment compromised	Impact to health and environment	Sometimes (once per year)	Short Term Effect and Large Area	Medium	<p>Project Inductions and SWMS development Pre-starts and awareness sessions Waste Management including containment, segregation, disposal and record keeping Warning systems on ablation storage tanks Transport of all waste by appropriately licensed operators to licensed facilities Environmental Inspections and Audits Compliance with Waste Management Protocol Compliance with EPL Incident Reporting</p>	Contractors (Project manager) (years)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low
20	Disposal of waste material	Waste material not disposed of correctly	Contamination of local environment.	Environmental and community relation damage	Common (once per month)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Medium	<p>Project Inductions and SWMS development Pre-starts and awareness sessions Waste Management including containment, segregation, disposal and record keeping Warning systems on ablation storage tanks S o m e t i m e s (o n c e p e r m o n t h) Transport of all waste by appropriately licensed operators to licensed facilities Environmental Inspections and Audits Compliance with Waste Management Protocol Compliance with EPL Incident Reporting</p>	Contractors (Project manager) (year)	Short Term Effect and Small Area	Low

Appendix C: FCWF PIRMP Map



Appendix C – FCWF Community Notification Protocol

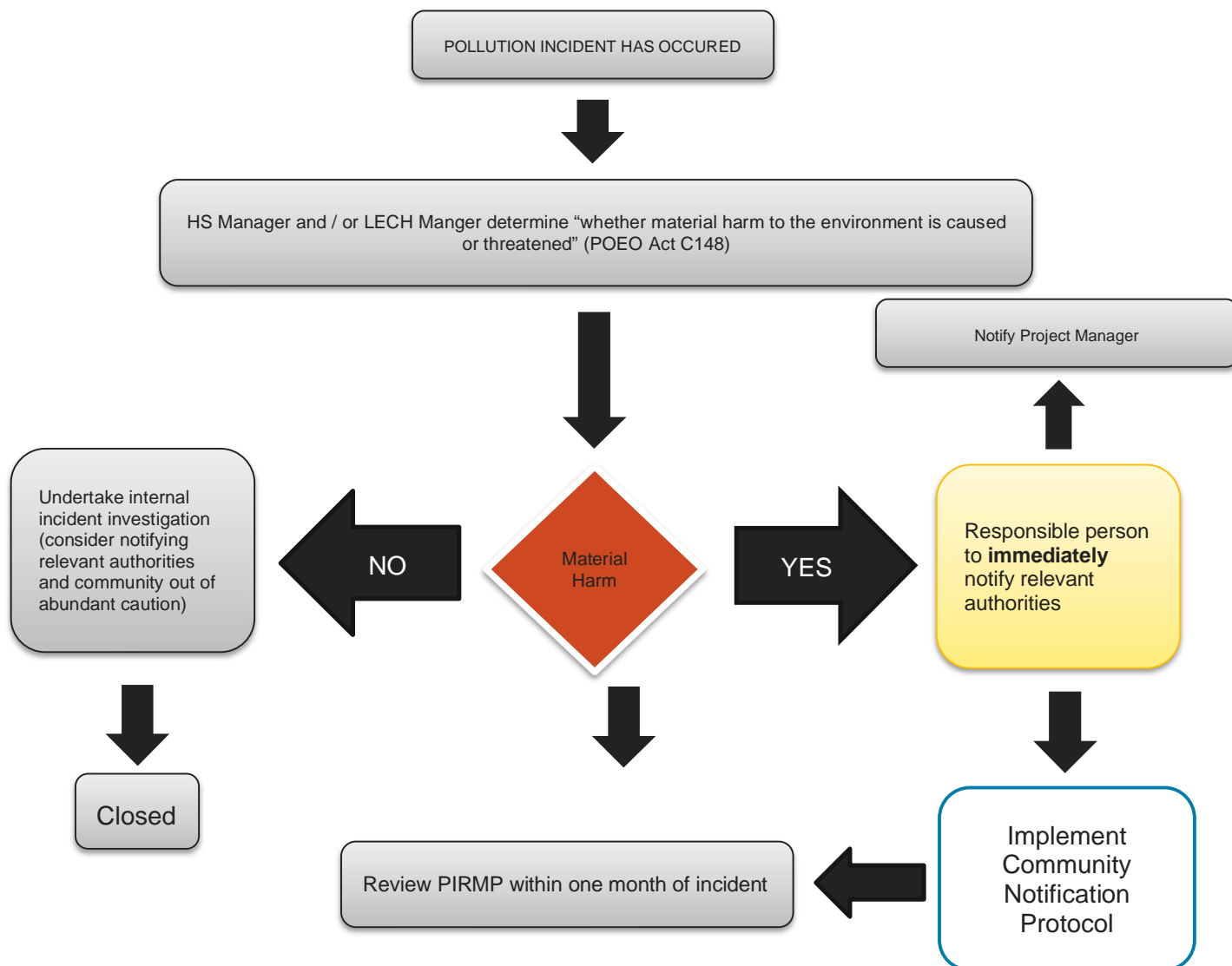


Information to report to Community and Stakeholders

- Refer to PIRMP
- When information is not yet available state that “Here is the information, I am currently aware of, I will contact you as information becomes available”
- Provide “actions to be taken” to landholders and/or sensitive receivers

“Immediately” means promptly and not delayed

Appendix D – FCWF Incident Notification Protocol



Information to report to Community and Stakeholders

1. ERT coordinator to notify fire brigade: 000 (Mobile 112) (To be contacted first if fire or rescue services are required, otherwise contact last)
2. LECH/HSE Manager to call: EPA 131 555
3. LECH/HSE Manager to call: Department of Planning and Environment 1300 420 596
4. HSE Manager to call: NSW Health - Bathurst Public Health Unit (02) 6330 5880, 0428 400 526 (after hours)
5. LECH/HSE Manager to call: Blayney Shire Council (02) 6368 2104 and Cabonne Shire Council (02) 6392 3200
6. HSE Manager to call: Safe work NSW 131 050