

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUPPORTING STATEMENT
CHARLMONT GRAVEL QUARRY

PREPARED FOR:

JH & PJ BUNTING TRADING AS CHARLMONT GRAVEL

JULY 2014



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APPENDIX A

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

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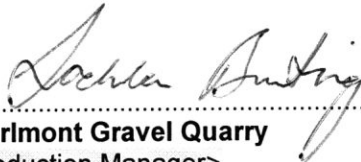
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Foreword

This is the Supporting Statement for the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). The PIRMP is a functional document. It is designed to assist personnel at the Charlmont Gravel Quarry to correctly identify pollution incidents and detail the procedures for the response and reporting of a pollution incident.

The structure and scope of this Supporting Statement and PIRMP reflects the requirements of the Environmental Protection Authority's *Guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response management plans, March 2012* and in doing so embodies the principles of best practice environmental management.

Utilisation of this PIRMP aims to improve, monitor and demonstrate environmental performance. If you have any suggestions for amendments, additions, or improvements, please discuss with your supervisor.



.....
Charlmont Gravel Quarry
<Production Manager>

Lachlan Bunting

Date: 11/12/2014.....

Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE

This supporting statement and PIRMP have been prepared in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) and reflects the requirements specified in the Environment Protection Authority's (EPA's) *Guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response management plans, March 2012*.

The PIRMP details:

- Procedures for notifying a pollution incident to relevant persons;
- Actions to be taken to reduce and/or control pollution; and
- Procedures for co-ordinating those notified and any action taken in combating the pollution.

1.2 DEFINITION OF A POLLUTION INCIDENT

A pollution incident is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in section 147 of the *POEO Act 1997*:

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

1.3 IDENTIFIED POLLUTION INCIDENT RISKS

The primary potential hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activity undertaken at this site – i.e. '*Pollution Incidents*' – include the following:

- Loss of diesel or oil from plant or machinery;
- Excessive dust from aggregate stockpile;
- Failure of sediment dam wall;
- Surface fires;
- Acts of vandalism or target of terrorist activity; or
- Any other incident or observation that could potentially pose an immediate environmental hazard outside normal operating conditions.

Site Overview

2.1 SITE OVERVIEW

The site is located in a rural setting on the western side of the Mitchell Highway, approximately five (5) kilometres north of the town of Molong.

Access to the site is via a local road linked to the highway by a heavy vehicle rest area. The local road and rest area are accessed via a one-way system which provides safe sighting distances for heavy vehicles entering and exiting the highway.

The local road provides access to the subject site only. The site accommodates two separate single residential dwellings, occupied by the site owners. The first of the dwellings is accessed by the abovementioned local road. The second dwelling has a direct access from the Mitchell Highway, further to the north of the local road – refer **Drawing 03_TP02**.

Historically, the site featured a quarry developed by Cabonne Council which has been rehabilitated over time. This former quarry was inactive for approximately 20 years prior to the gaining of initial consent for an active quarry on adjacent land to the west. The approved quarry, and this modification to that approved quarry, would not impact the rehabilitation work that has been undertaken to the former quarry area. The current working area of the Charlont Quarry has previously been the subject of some disturbance during historical quarrying activities but was never actively worked.

Drawing 03_TP03 depicts the active quarry site and also indicates the location of the existing internal roads. The internal road leading to the quarry site from the main gate crosses the southern of the two drainage lines by means of an existing single lane concrete and stone culvert. A new 110 metre long section of internal road has been developed to create a one way system for vehicles, crossing an area of existing paddock.

The site is internally separated by fencing to form paddocks. The surrounding paddocks are currently in use for cattle grazing and tree planting.

2.2 THE LOCALITY

The surrounding area is characterised by broad acre farming enterprises with scattered residential dwellings.

There are two registered bores in the locality; bore 1 is located approximately 900 metres to the east and bore 2 is located approximately 1.6 kilometres to the south east – refer **Drawing 03_TP02**.

With the exception of the above mentioned dwellings located on the site, the nearest residential receptors are approximately 1.3 kilometres to the south, 1.8 kilometres to the south-east, 2.1 kilometres to the north-east and 2.2 kilometres to the south-west. This is shown for reference on **Drawing 03_TP02**.

To the east of the property, on the eastern side of the Mitchell Highway, is an office facility for Golden Cross Resources. This is not occupied on a permanent basis for residential use however it is known that staff occasionally resides there when they are visiting the site.

Approximately 780 metres to the south west of the property is a shearing shed.

Figure 1 identifies the site in the context of the surrounding locality.



Figure 1: Subject Site and surrounding locality (Source: Bing Maps)

2.3 SITE SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

The quarry is not open to the general public, with access restricted via a lockable gate approximately 270 metres from the Mitchell Highway. The quarry owner/operator lives on site and controls the visitors entering the site through the locked gate. Access to the property will be limited to a small number of users including the landowner, plant operators and haulage vehicle operators.

2.4 SITE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

All plant operating on the site have fire extinguishers positioned in an accessible location on the plant themselves. In addition, a fire extinguisher is located at the site office. These extinguishers would be used where possible to arrest and small fires prior to their escalation. Fire risks associated with gravel extraction and processing are considered negligible, and a mobile water tanker is therefore not considered necessary on the site.

All plant operating on the site have first aid kits and the site office has a first aid kit and a register of employees trained in first aid on the site notice board.

It is not anticipated that any fuel storage cells or the like would be stored on site. Mobile plant and machinery used on site is required to re-fuel prior to entering the site. In the event of a chemical spill, PPE is provided at the site office for onsite staff which consists of safety goggles and protective gloves. In addition, a spill kit, a register of all Hazardous Substances/Dangerous Goods (Form 017:A), and all Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are located at the site office.

Staff and contractors are required to wear steel cap boots, long pants and long sleeve high visibility shirts at all times whilst on site.

Risk Management and Pre-emptive Actions

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section outlines current operational procedures and design intended to minimise and manage risk. Contractors working on site are responsible for being aware and notifying the Site Manager of any potential pollution incidents on the premises.

3.2 PRE-EMPTIVE ACTIONS

3.2.1 LOSS OF DIESEL OR OIL FROM PLANT OR MACHINERY

The potential for contaminants from operational plant and machinery are controlled by:

- No storage of hazardous materials such as fuels on site;
- Refuelling of plant and machinery to be undertaken off-site;
- Maintaining machinery in good working order to minimise risk of spills; and
- Ensuring spill kits are accessible on both operating machinery and the site office.

3.2.2 EXCESSIVE DUST FROM AGGREGATE STOCKPILES

The potential for dust causing nuisance to surrounding area is controlled by:

- Covering loads of trucks leaving the site;
- Speed limiting internal access road;
- Temporary suspension of vehicle movements in excessively dry and/or windy conditions; and
- Quarrying operations, particularly crushing not to be undertaken on excessively dry and/or windy days.

3.2.3 FAILURE OF SEDIMENT DAM WALL

The potential for the integrity of one or both of the sediment dams on-site to fail is controlled by:

- Regular monitoring and inspection of dam water levels, particularly during and after wet weather events; and
- Strategic watering as required to maintain acceptable levels within dams.

3.2.4 SURFACE FIRES

The potential for fires to occur at the site are controlled by:

- A security fence to prevent unauthorised access and acts of vandalism;
- Maintaining machinery in good working order to minimise risk of sparks; and
- Smothering immediately with soil or fire extinguisher.
- Maintaining access to fire-fighting equipment.

3.2.5 ACTS OF VANDALISM OR TARGET OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY

The boundary fence limits unauthorised access. All staff and contractors are required to be vigilant and aware that the site is a potential target for vandalism. The boundary fence is to be checked regularly and maintained as required following these checks.

3.3 INVENTORY OF POLLUTANTS

No pollutants will be stored on site.

3.4 POTENTIAL POLLUTION INCIDENTS

The potential main hazards to human health or the environment – i.e. ‘*Pollution Incidents*’ – associated with the quarrying activity undertaken at the site include the following:

- Loss of diesel or oil from plant and machinery;
- Excessive dust from aggregate stockpile;
- Failure of sediment basins;
- Surface fires;
- Identification of any failure of an environment protection system;
- Acts of vandalism or target of terrorist activity; or
- Any other incident or observation that could potentially pose an immediate environmental hazard outside of normal operating conditions.

3.5 LIKELIHOOD, IMPACT AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO POLLUTION INCIDENTS OCCURRING

Incidents can be classified as being of low, medium or high risk of occurring (likelihood) based on the past history of the facility, an assessment of management procedures, staff training and site layout.

The impact of an incident can be classed as low, medium, or high based on the potential extent of off-site harm to humans and/or the environment.

The following assessment of potential pollution incidents detailed below is summarised in **Table 1.1** of **Appendix A – Pollution Incident Response Management Plan**.

3.5.1 LOSS OF DIESEL OR OIL FROM PLANT AND MACHINERY

Low Likelihood – the likelihood of a diesel or oil spill from any plant or machinery on-site is considered low. There is no on-site storage of such contaminants and therefore no risk of spillage during refuelling or transport and storage.

Low Impact – in the event that a vehicle or machine is found to be spilling or leaking fuel or oil, the spill would be localised, and spill kits are available to address the issue.

Contributing Factors – factors which may increase the risk of loss of contaminants from vehicles of machinery include poor maintenance of vehicles and machinery, and periods of high traffic flow.

3.5.2 EXCESSIVE DUST FROM AGGREGATE STOCKPILES

Low Likelihood – the likelihood of excessive dust from aggregate stockpiles is considered low. Captured stormwater runoff is currently used for dust suppression of stockpiles, as well as haul roads and other quarry areas.

Medium Impact – in the event that excessive dust is generated from aggregate stockpiles, the impact may extend beyond the local scale, potentially affecting air quality and nearby properties where dust may settle.

Contributing Factors – factors which may increase the risk of excessive dust generation from aggregate stockpiles include insufficient dust suppression and unsuitable stockpile locations i.e. exposed to high winds.

3.5.3 FAILURE OF SEDIMENT BASINS

Low Likelihood – the likelihood of sediment basin failure is considered low. A site specified water balance determined that the settling volume (as proposed in the SEE) is adequate and the spill frequency of the sedimentation basins is considered acceptable. Furthermore, during operation of the quarry, the freeboard would be maintained by using the captured stormwater for dust suppression purposes (Geolyse, 2012).

Medium Impact – in the event that sediment basins fail, the scale of impact would vary and is dependent upon the extent of failure. Significant failure is likely to impact the minor creek lines within the quarry boundaries and consequently, the Molong Creek outside the quarry boundaries.

Contributing Factors – factors which may increase the risk of sediment basin failure include not utilising the basin freeboard for dust suppression (allowing levels to exceed basin capabilities) and insufficient monitoring of the sediment basins, in particular the spill frequencies.

3.5.4 SURFACE FIRES

Low Likelihood – the likelihood of surface fires is considered low. The site is not known to be bushfire prone (Geolyse, 2012) and the site is largely cleared of vegetation excepting the western extent of the site that contains bushland potentially susceptible to surface fires.

High Impact – in the event that a surface fire occurred at the site, the impact would vary dependent upon contributing factors but has the potential to spread far beyond the boundaries of the quarry and is therefore considered high impact.

Contributing Factors – natural factors which may increase the risk of surface fires include high winds, dry weather, prolonged high temperatures, low humidity and spontaneous combustion. A human factor that may increase the risk of surface fires is poor maintenance of plant and equipment.

3.5.5 IDENTIFICATION OF ANY FAILURE OF AN ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION SYSTEM

Low Likelihood – The ongoing monitoring programs at the site are likely to identify any failure of any environmental protection system at the site, i.e. the failure of sediment control devices.

Low Impact – The site is regularly monitored which means any failure of an environmental protection system is likely to be identified well before there is potential for impact.

Contributing Factors – Failure to adhere to the site's monitoring program requirements as outlined in Charlmont Gravel's Mine Safety Management Plan (MSMP).

3.5.6 ACTS OF VANDALISM OR TARGET OF TERRORIST ACTIVITY

Low Likelihood – the likelihood of acts of vandalism or terrorist activity is considered low. The controlled access (entrance to the site via a locked gate only), distance from Molong, and the lack of valuable targets for vandals or terrorists reduce the likelihood of such activity.

Medium Impact – in the event that an act of vandalism or targeted terrorist activity occurred, the impact would vary dependent on the extent of the attack but is generally considered low due to the

likely targeted local extent of impact (within the boundaries of the quarry) however, the site is surrounded by open pasture and wooded areas susceptible to fire which may be used as part of a vandal or terrorist activity.

Contributing Factors - factors which may increase the risk of vandalism or targeted terrorist activity include not maintaining fenced property boundaries, not locking the entrance gate and other site buildings, and not isolating quarry equipment, vehicles and machinery. Risk is also increased during hours of closure and during sustained periods of hot and dry weather.

3.5.7 ANY OTHER INCIDENT OR OBSERVATION THAT COULD POTENTIALLY POSE AN IMMEDIATE ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD OUTSIDE NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

Low Likelihood – The Workplace Environment and Health Surveillance (MSMP 008, 2012) aims to identify and assess all potential work environmental hazards at the site, and implement controls and ongoing monitoring at a frequency as per the “Review” schedule for workplace inspections in Form 008:A of the MSMP.

Low Impact – The controls and ongoing monitoring programs at the site are likely to identify, contain and prevent the immediate spread of environmental hazards outside of the premises even outside of normal operating conditions.

Contributing Factors – N/A.

PIRMP

4.1 DEFINITION OF A POLLUTION INCIDENT

A pollution incident is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in section 147 of the *POEO Act 1997*:

"(1) For the purposes of this Part:

(a) harm to the environment is material if:

i) it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or

ii) it results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by the regulations), and

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

(2) For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs."

4.2 NOTIFICATION OF POLLUTION INCIDENT

4.2.1 NOTIFICATION SPEED

The notification of the relevant authority when material harm to the environment is caused or threatened must be '*immediate*', meaning '*promptly without delay*', but it does not mean undertaking notification ahead of doing what is necessary to make the environment safe.

4.2.2 NOTIFICATION OF RELEVANT AUTHORITIES

Where the pollution incident causes or threatens material harm to the environment or human health, the following authorities must be notified by those authorised to notify relevant authorities (see **Table 2.1**):

1. Emergency Call Services

- Emergency Hotline Number (24 hours) 000*

*The Site Supervisor should call 000 if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health and/or property and an emergency response is required (i.e. NSW Fire and Rescue, NSW Ambulance Service, NSW Police Force) and then notify all other parties below including NSW Fire and Rescue via a local telephone number.

2. Cabonne Council

- Environmental Services 02 6392 3247

3. The Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

- Bathurst Regional Office 02 6332 7600
- Emergency Hotline Number 131 555

4. The Ministry of Health (via Public Health Units)

- Bathurst Regional Office 02 6339 5601

- Public Health Officer on call (24 hours) 0428 400 526
- 5. WorkCover NSW**
- Hotline Number 13 10 50
- 6. Fire and Rescue NSW**
- Cabonne Rural Fire Service 02 6363 6666**

**If there is no immediate threat to human health and/or property i.e. a combat agency is not required, then the site supervisor is still required to follow that outlined above except for dialling 000.

A summary of the above pollution incident notification procedure is provided in **Document A** in **Appendix A**.

Table 4.1 – Authorised Notifiers of Pollution Incidents

Name	Position	Phone	24 Hour Contact Details
Lachlan Bunting	Production Manager	0417 664 756	0417 664 756

4.2.3 INFORMATION TO BE NOTIFIED

Under section 150 of the *POEO Act 1997*, the information about a pollution incident that must be notified is:

- The time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident;
- The location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur;
- The nature, estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known;
- The circumstances in which the incident occurred, including the cause of the incident, if known;
- The action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known; and
- Other information prescribed by the regulations.

Notification is required by the authorised notifier at Charlmont Gravel Quarry immediately after a pollution incident becomes known. Any information required that is not known at the time the incident is notified must be provided when it becomes known.

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 WorkCover.

A Pollution Incident Reporting Form is produced in **Document C** in **Appendix A** to assist the authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel Quarry in correctly recording and notifying the relevant authorities as detailed in **Section 3.2.2**.

4.3 ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN DURING OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER A POLLUTION INCIDENT

All site personnel with relevant training must make every effort to reduce or control the pollution incident on site, without putting themselves at risk of harm.

In the case of a fire and where safe, attempts must be made to extinguish or contain the fire immediately. This could be through the use of a fire extinguisher, fire hose, water cart or smothering with cover material.

4.3.1 MINE SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The MSMP stipulates that if during the course or normal daily activities or during a workplace inspection, if anyone becomes aware of a work environment hazard (such as a pollution incident or potential for a pollution incident to occur), then the Production Manager is to be notified and the hazard recorded. The person(s) identifying any such hazard are to apply the site's risk assessment process and act accordingly to the risk rating and outcome.

In the event of an emergency, the MSMP provides an emergency response plan that contains general procedures to prevent further injury to persons and damage to property or the environment. This includes a Site Plan that is posted on the site office notice board and to all inductees to the site; the plan includes:

- Work and storage areas
- First aid equipment locations
- Fire-fighting equipment locations
- Emergency assembly points
- Access and egress points
- High wall, roads and buildings

Emergency procedures in the MSMP specifically cover fire and medical (injury) incidents. Potential pollution incidents not addressed by the MSMP include:

- Loss of diesel or oil from plant and machinery;
- Failure of sediment basins;
- Excessive dust;
- Failure of an environment protection system (i.e. sediment control devices); or
- Vandalism.

Where the above pollution incidents occur at the site, the response includes notification as specified in **Section 4.2** and the actions detailed in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 – Potential pollution incidents and response

Incident	Response
Loss of diesel or oil from plant and machinery	A spill kit would be kept on site at the site office and staff would be training in its proper use in order to contain any loss of diesel or oil from plant and machinery.
Excessive dust	Existing controls are applied to mitigate impacts associated with excessive dust including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Watering of the active areas including roads and the extraction area, particularly in dry or windy conditions, using reclaimed surface water runoff from the sedimentation basin; and - In extreme dry and windy circumstances the extraction and crushing activities may be stopped.

Table 4.2 – Potential pollution incidents and response

Incident	Response
Failure of sediment basins	In the event of a sediment basin failure, sediment should be contained via the installation of temporary sediment control devices upstream and downstream to prevent sediment movement downstream and decrease sediment load to the basin from upstream.
Failure of an environment protection system (i.e. sediment control devices)	In the event of a failure of an environmental protection system at the site (i.e. sediment control device failure), actions will be taken to restabilise the area via appropriate and available means including immediate reinstallation, replacement or appropriate substitution.
Vandalism	External gates are kept locked whenever the quarry is inactive. Vandalism is limited to site plant. Given the isolated location and the existing access controls, it is not anticipated that vandalism is likely to occur.

In the event of one or more of the above incidents occurring, all measures undertaken would be at the full cost of the licence holder.

4.4 MINIMISING HARM TO PERSONS ON THE PREMISES

In the event of a pollution incident occurring, notification to all persons on the site will be provided via UHF radio contact and/or an alarm sounding. Upon notification, all persons on the site are to cease work and report to the emergency assembly point (adjacent to the site office) as identified within the Charlmont Gravel MSMP, after which they will be safely evacuated from site where appropriate. It is a condition of entry that in the event of an emergency, all persons at the site must adhere to directions given by the Production Manager.

4.5 EPA POWERS OF DIRECTION AND NOTIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURS

Where the pollution incident causes or threatens material harm to the environment or human health, the EPA is notified in accordance with **Section 3.2**.

Once the EPA is notified, it is then for the EPA to determine whether any commercial, industrial and residential neighbours of the site need to be contacted by authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel Quarry and informed of the circumstances of the incident and actions being taken in response to it. If deemed necessary, the EPA then has powers to formally direct authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel Quarry to notify the neighbours of the site.

Irrespective of whether the EPA directs the authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel to notify neighbours and depending on the circumstances of the particular pollution incident, authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel may at their own discretion voluntarily choose to notify neighbours.

Authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel would notify neighbours by 'door knocking' or calling every neighbouring property identified on enclosed the enclosed site plan, refer **Drawing 03_TP02**. Authorised notifiers may use these methods of contact to provide notification, early warnings and regular updates to the owners and occupiers of the premises

A summary of the neighbour notification procedure is provided in **Document A – Pollution Incident Decision Flow Chart** in **Appendix A**.

4.6 IDENTIFICATION OF NEIGHBOURS

To assist the EPA in its decision on whether it needs to direct authorised notifiers at Charlmont Gravel Quarry to notify neighbours and to assist notifiers in visiting all the local neighbours, an aerial plan (refer **Drawing 03_TP02**) is enclosed which identifies any commercial, industrial and residential properties within 500m of the site boundary.

Implementation

5.1 EXISTING PLANS

The PIRMP does not form part of the *Charlmont Gravel Mine Safety Management Plan* (MSMP). If Charlmont Gravel should choose to file the PIRMP and this Supporting Statement in the MSMP or any other document, it must be readily identifiable in that document in order to meet the requirements of Section 153C of the POEO Act and the POEO(G) Regulation.

5.2 STAFF TRAINING

New members of staff at the facility should be inducted. This induction must cover the purpose, requirements and responsibilities detailed in this PIRMP.

All staff should receive sufficient training to enable them to carry out their assigned duties in a competent and safe manner. In particular:

- Staff must be capable of using the fire-fighting equipment;
- Staff must be capable of identifying potential pollution incidents; and
- Staff must be familiar with the requirements and procedures contained within this PIRMP.

Staff competency will be monitored through audits, public complaints and pollution incident reports.

At least once every year staff should undertake a simulated pollution incident response exercise, including with emergency services, to familiarise site personnel with the requirements of this management plan. A register of staff training can be found in **Document E** in **Appendix A** and must be kept on site and updated regularly.

Regular site briefings should be held when considered appropriate to draw attention to potential pollution incidents and identify improvements to on-site safety procedures.

5.3 REVIEW AND UPDATE PIRMP

The PIRMP is a living document required to be reviewed and updated at least once every 12 months to ensure accuracy and effectiveness. A review and testing of the PIRMP must also be undertaken within one month of any pollution incident occurring.

For these reasons, document control is an important part of the environmental management system. It is critical that PIRMP storage locations are made known to all relevant staff members and that only the latest version is in use. Details of the version and date of issue are recorded on each page of the PIRMP in the bottom left hand corner.

Revised and updated versions of the PIRMP will always be issued with a covering memo summarising the changes. When a new PIRMP is received the old version is replaced in its entirety. A register for updating and testing the PIRMP can be found in **Document D** in **Appendix A** and must be kept on-site and updated regularly.

Three copies of any new PIRMP will need to be produced. They are to be distributed to the following:

- Charlmont Gravel Quarry Production Manager
- Cabonne Council
- Geolyse Pty Ltd, Orange

References

Geolyse, 2012. *Statement of Environmental Effects: Proposed Gravel Quarry –Charlmont, Mitchell Highway Molong.*

Charlmont Gravel, 2012. *Mine Safety Management Plan (MSMP).*

Drawings

CHARLMONT QUARRY

LOTS 9 & 16 OF DP750133 & LOT 1 OF DP 1110691

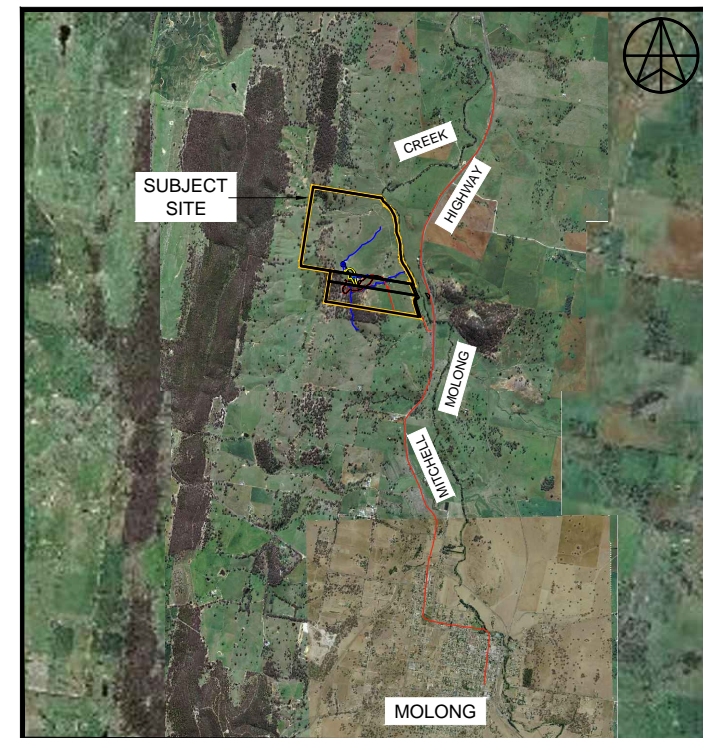
CHARLMONT GRAVEL

SUPPORTING A PIRMP

DRAWING SCHEDULE

SHEET	TITLE
TP01	TITLE SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE & SITE LOCALITY
TP02	SITE OVERVIEW
TP03	SITE DETAIL

SITE LOCALITY



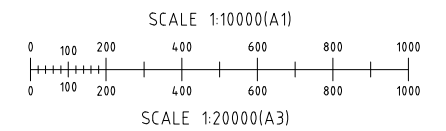
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A	24/12/13	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW
B	2/07/14	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW

PROJECT	CHARLMONT QUARRY LOTS 9 & 16 OF DP 750133 & LOT 1 OF DP 1110691
FILE REFERENCE:	212140_03B_TP01-TP03.DWG

APPROVAL AUTHORITY	CABONNE COUNCIL
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CLIENT	CHARLMONT GRAVEL
--------	------------------

DRAWING		
TITLE SHEET, DRAWING SCHEDULE & SITE LOCALITY		
PROJECT NUMBER:	212140	DRAWING NUMBER:
		03B_TP01
		REV. B
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS SPATIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE		



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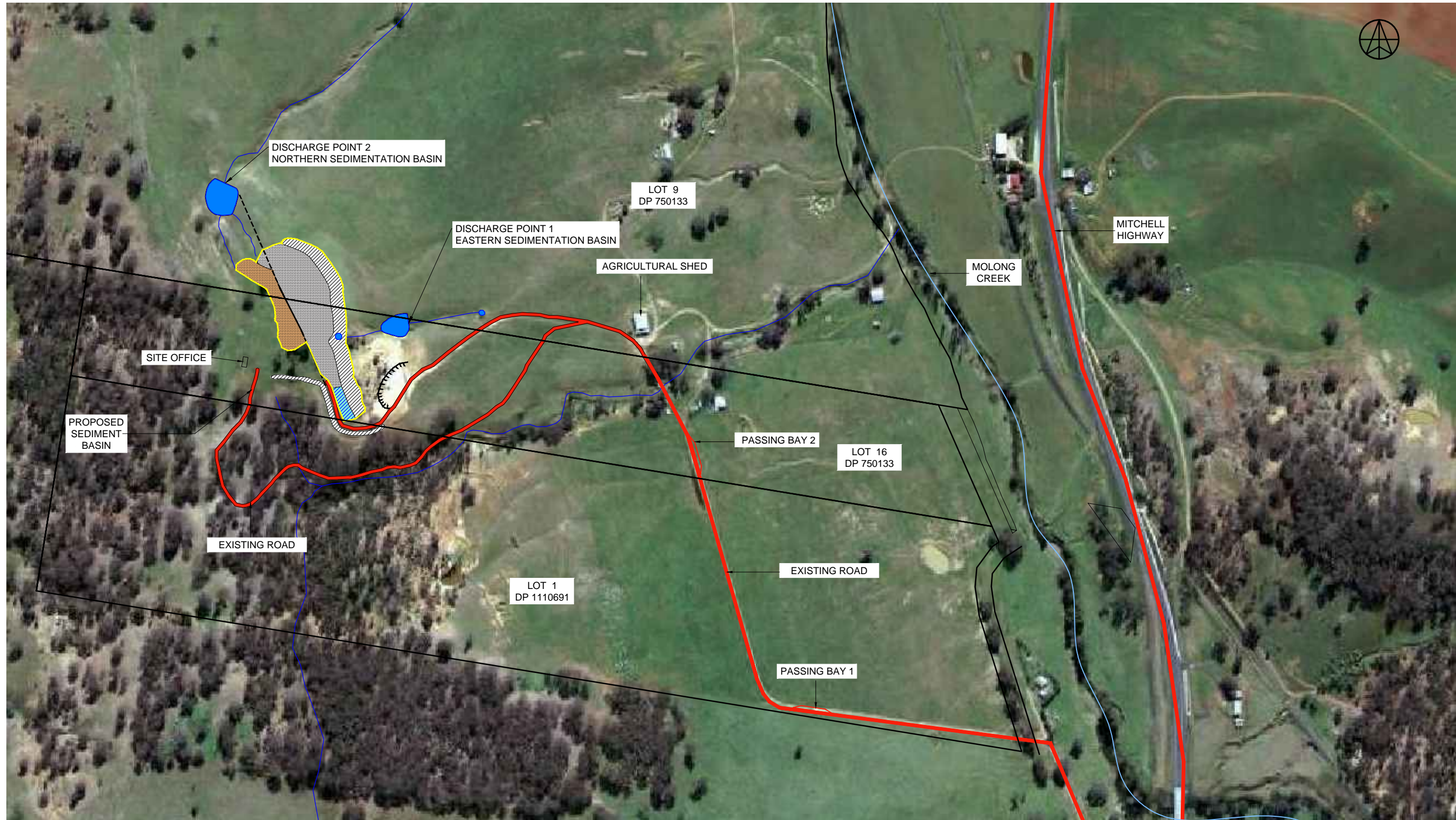
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A	24/12/13	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW
B	2/07/14	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW

PROJECT
**CHARLMONT QUARRY
 LOTS 9 & 16 OF DP 750133
 & LOT 1 OF DP 1110691**
 FILE REFERENCE: 212140_03B_TP01-TP03.DWG

APPROVAL AUTHORITY
CABONNE COUNCIL

CLIENT
CHARLMONT GRAVEL

DRAWING
SITE OVERVIEW
 PROJECT NUMBER: 212140 DRAWING NUMBER: 03B_TP02 REV: B
 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS - SPATIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE



LEGEND

- EXTEND OF WORKING QUARRY
- REHABILITATING QUARRY
- FAULT (IDENTIFIED)
- FAULT (INTERPRETED)
- DRAINAGE LINE
- STILLING BASIN
- SEDIMENTATION BASIN
- EARTH BUND
- SILTSTONE
- CLAY-RICH SILTSTONE

QUARRY (WORKING) 15560m²
 SEDIMENT DAMS 2115m²

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No	DATE	DRAFTING CHECK	PM CHECK	DETAILS
A	24/12/13	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW
B	2/07/14	ZD	DW	PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW

PROJECT
CHARLMONT QUARRY
LOTS 9 & 16 OF DP 750133
& LOT 1 OF DP 1110691
 FILE REFERENCE: 212140_03B_TP01-TP03.DWG

APPROVAL AUTHORITY
CABONNE COUNCIL

CLIENT
CHARLMONT GRAVEL

DRAWING
SITE DETAIL
 PROJECT NUMBER: 212140 DRAWING NUMBER: 03B_TP03 REV: B
 SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LANDS - SPATIAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Appendix A

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CHARLMONT GRAVEL QUARRY

PREPARED FOR:

JH & PJ BUNTING TRADING AS CHARLMONT GRAVEL

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Report Title:	<i>Pollution Incident Response Management Plan</i>
Project:	<i>Charlmont Gravel Quarry</i>
Client:	<i>JH & PJ Bunting Trading as Charlmont Gravel</i>
Report Ref.:	<i>212140_PIRMP_002A.docx</i>
Status:	<i>Final</i>
Issued:	<i>2 July 2014</i>

Geolyse Pty Ltd and the authors responsible for the preparation and compilation of this report declare that we do not have, nor expect to have a beneficial interest in the study area of this project and will not benefit from any of the recommendations outlined in this report.

The preparation of this report has been in accordance with the project brief provided by the client and has relied upon the information, data and results provided or collected from the sources and under the conditions outlined in the report.

All information contained within this report is prepared for the exclusive use of JH & PJ Bunting Trading as Charlmont Gravel to accompany this report for the land described herein and is not to be used for any other purpose or by any other person or entity. No reliance should be placed on the information contained in this report for any purposes apart from those stated therein.

Geolyse Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any loss, damage suffered or inconveniences arising from any person or entity using the plans or information in this study for purposes other than those stated above.

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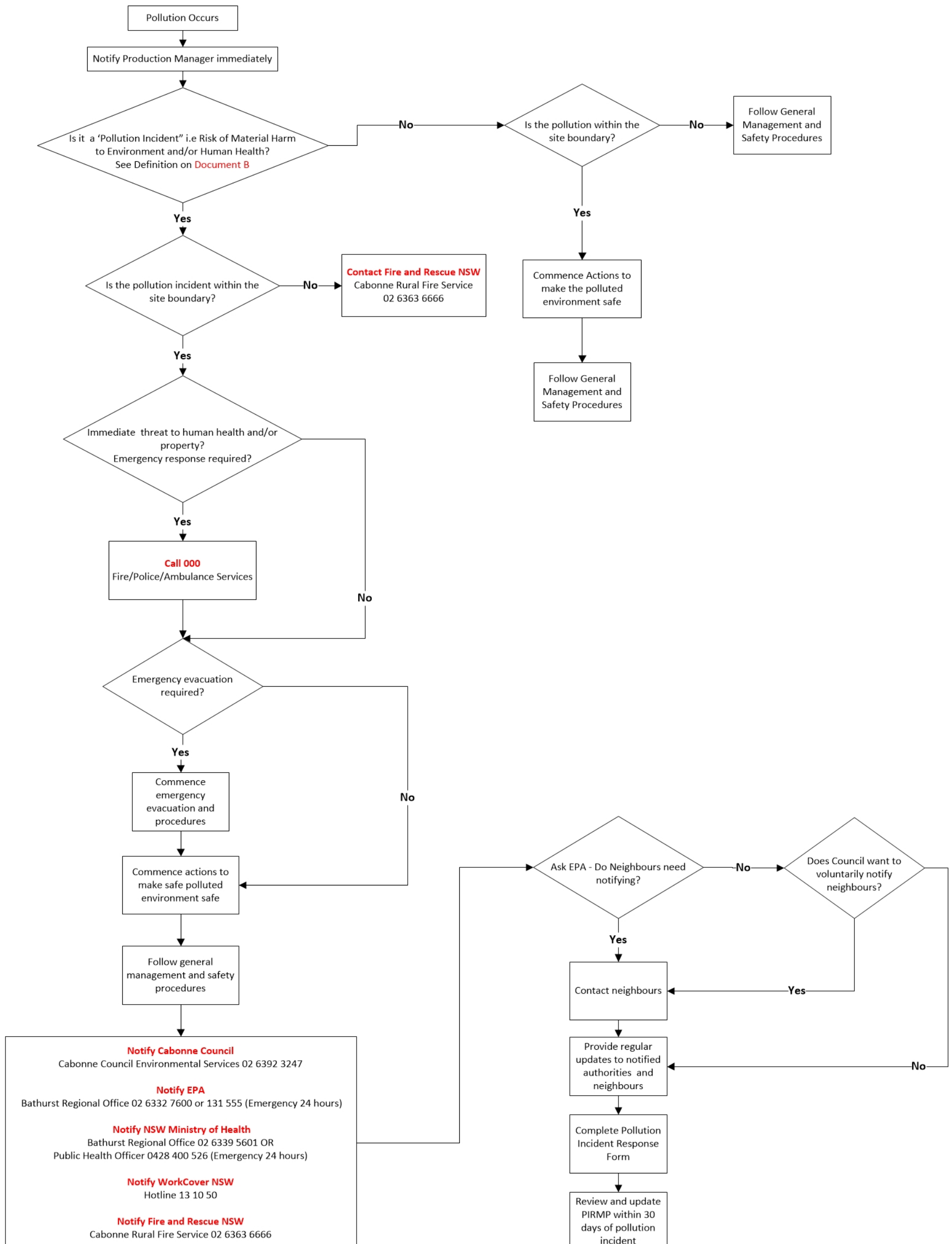
TABLES

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1.0 POLLUTION INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION, RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Table 1.1 – Pollution Incident Classification, Risk Assessment and Contributing Factors

Description of Pollution Incident	Likelihood	Impact	Contributing Factors
Loss of diesel or oil from plant and machinery	Low	Low	Poor maintenance of vehicles and machinery, and periods of high traffic flow.
Excessive dust from aggregate stockpile	Low	Medium	Insufficient dust suppression and unsuitable stockpile locations.
Failure of sediment basins	Low	Medium	Not utilising the basin freeboard for dust suppression, and insufficient monitoring of the sediment basin.
Surface fires	Low	High	Natural factors include high winds, dry weather, prolonged high temperatures, low humidity and spontaneous combustion. Human factors include poor maintenance of plant and equipment.
Identification of any failure of an environment protection system	Low	Low	Failure to adhere to the site's monitoring program requirements as outlined in Charlton Gravel's Mine Safety Management Plan (MSMP).
Acts of vandalism or target of terrorist activity	Low	Medium	Not maintaining fenced property boundaries, not locking the entrance gate and other site buildings, and not isolating quarry equipment, vehicles and machinery. Risk is also increased during hours of closure and during sustained periods of hot and dry weather.
Any other incident or observation that could potentially pose an immediate environmental hazard outside of normal operating conditions	Low	Low	N/A

1.1 DOCUMENT A - POLLUTION INCIDENT DECISION FLOW CHART


2.0 DOCUMENT B – POLLUTION INCIDENT EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

2.1 DEFINITION OF POLLUTION INCIDENT

A pollution incident is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in section 147 of the *POEO Act 1997*:

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

2.2 NOTIFICATION OF POLLUTION INCIDENT

2.2.1 Notification speed

The notification of the relevant authority when material harm to the environment is caused or threatened must be 'immediate', meaning 'promptly without delay', but it does not mean undertaking notification ahead of doing what is necessary to make the environment safe.

2.2.2 Notification of relevant authorities

Where the pollution incident causes or threatens material harm to the environment or human health, the following authorities must be notified by those authorised to notify relevant authorities (see **Table 2.1**):

1. Emergency Call Services

- Emergency Hotline Number (24 hours) 000*

*The Site Supervisor should call 000 if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health and/or property and an emergency response is required (i.e. NSW Fire and Rescue, NSW Ambulance Service, NSW Police Force) and then notify all other parties below including NSW Fire and Rescue via a local telephone number.

2. Cabonne Council

- Environmental Services 02 6392 3247

3. The Environment Protection Authority (EPA)

- Bathurst Regional Office 02 6332 7600
- Emergency Hotline Number 131 555

4. The Ministry of Health (via Public Health Units)

- Bathurst Regional Office 02 6339 5601
- Public Health Officer on call (24 hours) 0428 400 526

5. WorkCover NSW

- Hotline Number 13 10 50

6. Fire and Rescue NSW

- Cabonne Rural Fire Service 02 6363 6666**

**If there is no immediate threat to human health and/or property i.e. a combat agency is not required, then the site supervisor is still required to follow that outlined above except for dialling 000.

3.0 DOCUMENT C – POLLUTION INCIDENT REPORTING FORM

POLLUTION INCIDENT REPORTING FORM

INCIDENT NO:	TIME:
---------------------	--------------

DATE:	DURATION OF INCIDENT:
--------------	------------------------------

NATURE OF INCIDENT:

TEMPERATURE:°C	WIND DIRECTION & SPEED:.....KM/HR
RELATIVE HUMIDITY:%	RAINFALL SINCE 9AM:.....MM
FIRE DANGER RATING:	

THE LOCATION OF THE PLACE WHERE POLLUTION IS OCCURRING OR IS LIKELY TO OCCUR:

THE NATURE, THE ESTIMATED QUANTITY OR VOLUME AND THE CONCENTRATION OF ANY POLLUTANTS INVOLVED (IF KNOWN):

THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE INCIDENT OCCURRED, INCLUDING THE CAUSE OF THE INCIDENT (IF KNOWN):

THE CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN TO DEAL WITH THE INCIDENT AND ANY RESULTING POLLUTION OR THREATENED POLLUTION (IF KNOWN):

HAS COUNCIL BEEN NOTIFIED?	YES	NO
HAS ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY (EPA) BEEN NOTIFIED?	YES	NO
HAS NSW MINISTRY OF HEALTH (VIA PUBLIC HEALTH UNITS) BEEN NOTIFIED?	YES	NO

HAS WORKCOVER NSW BEEN NOTIFIED?	YES	NO
HAS LOCAL FIRE AND RESCUE NSW BEEN NOTIFIED?	YES	NO

HAS EPA DIRECTED COUNCIL TO NOTIFY NEIGHBOURS?	YES	NO
IF NOT, HAS COUNCIL VOLUNTARILY NOTIFIED NEIGHBOURS?	YES	NO

Signature:	Date:
Signature:	Date:
Production Manager, Charlmont Gravel Quarry	

4.0 DOCUMENT D – PIRMP TESTING & UPDATE REGISTER

PIRMP Testing & Update Register

Date	Name	Routine Testing	Routine Update	Post Incident Updates	New Copies Distributed?

5.0 DOCUMENT E – STAFF TRAINING REGISTER**STAFF TRAINING REGISTER**

Date	Staff Member	Brief Description of Training Task