Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Concrush Pty Ltd

21 Racecourse Road TERALBA NSW 2284

EPL 13351

POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN
LICENCE NUMBER: 13351

Approved by: Kevin Thompson	**Signature: Kevin Thompson**
Position/Title: Managing Director	**Date: 02.05.2026**

PURPOSE:

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

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

A copy of this plan must be kept at the licensed premises and be made available on request by an authorised EPA officer and to any person who is responsible for implementing this plan.

Parts of the plan must also be available either on a publicly accessible website, or if there is no such website, by providing a copy of the plan to any person who makes a written request. The sections of the plan that are required to be publicly available are set out in clause 98D of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

NOTE: This plan must be developed in accordance with the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

Environment Protection Licence (EPL) Details	
Name of licensee: (Including ABN)	Concrush Pty Ltd 29 097 606 543
EPL number:	13351
Premises name and address:	Concrush Pty Ltd, 21 Racecourse Road, Teralba NSW 2284
Company or business contact details	**Name: Kevin Thompson** **Position or title: Managing Director** **Business hours contact number/s: (02) 4958 3777** **After hours contact number/s: 0408 687 093** **Email:** kevin@concrush.com.au
Website address:	**www.concrush.com.au**
Scheduled activity/activities on EPL:	Resource Recovery Waste Storage
Fee-based activity/activities on EPL:	Recovery of general waste Waste Storage – other types of waste

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: Kevin Thompson** **Position or title: Managing Director** **Business hours contact number/s: (02) 4958 3777** **After hours contact number/s: 0408 687 093, 0401 804 556** **Email: kevin@concrush.com.au**

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: Pat Bradley, David Cross, Jeffrey Winter** **Position or title: Operations Manager, Maintenance Manager, Production Supervisor** **Business hours contact number/s: (02) 4958 3777** **After hours contact number/s: 0401 804 556, 0431 094 897** **Email: pat@concrush.com.au, jeff@concrush.com.au**
Managing response to pollution incident	**Name of person responsible: Pat Bradley, David Cross, Jeffrey Winter** **Position or title: Operations Manager, Maintenance Manager, Production Supervisor** **Business hours contact number/s:** (02) 4958 3777 **After hours contact number/s: 0401 804 556, 0431 094 897** **Email: pat@concrush.com.au, jeff@concrush.com.au**

Notification of relevant authorities

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

Relevant authorities include:

1. Fire & Rescue NSW and/or Rural Fire Service as applicable – 000 (first notification)
2. EPA – 13 15 55
3. NSW Health (nearest public health unit)
4. SafeWork NSW – 13 10 50
5. Local authority (usually the local council) in which the pollution has occurred.

Fire & Rescue NSW / Rural Fire Service	**Contact number/s:**	1300 729 529
EPA	**Contact number/s:**	13 15 55
NSW Health	**Relevant Area Health Service:** **Contact number/s:**	Newcastle 4924 6477
SafeWork NSW	**Contact number/s:**	13 10 50

Notification of relevant authorities, continued

Local authority/s
Lake Macquarie City Council

Contact number/s: 4921 0333

Notification of neighbours and the local community

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

Structural Concrete Industries
I Can Dig It Excavations
Solmer Civil Pty Ltd
Jackson Haulage Pty Ltd
Lucky's Scrap Metal
Residential neighbours
Barnsley Public School
Teralba Public School

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

All neighbours and the local community will be informed by either door knocking or contacted by phone.

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Fire in green waste
Hazard to human health includes smoke inhalation, contamination of air with smoke, possible burns.
Fire spreading to neighbouring properties.

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

Please refer the Concrush PIRMP Legend on our website

2D Low
3D – Medium
Hot/dry weather, lightning strike, arson

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Fire prevention is controlled by consideration of fire safety in fire prone areas. Fire safety systems need to be adequate for the identified hazard. Safe storage and stockpiling of combustible waste is crucial.

Pre-emptive actions include wetting down stockpile as required and regular mulching and removal of processed material.

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Air pollution is caused by natural, on-road and off-road sources like particle pollution from cars, trucks and plant operating within our facility.

Hazards to human health include dust inhalation and contamination of air with dust

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

Please refer the Concrush PIRMP Legend on our website

1D Low

1B – Medium

Hot/dry weather, wind, low humidity, crushing activities

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Dust is controlled by keeping road surfaces and stockpiles moist during wind events. This can be done by:

Spraying water as a dust suppressant

Using sweeper regularly on Racecourse Road to prevent tracking of dirt/mud onto road

Wearing PPE – masks to prevent inhalation, safety glasses to protect eyes

Ceasing activities if the hazard to human health becomes unacceptable

Ongoing dust monitoring of our operation

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Breathing in Asbestos fibres can cause the following:
Asbestos
Asbestosis
Pleural disease
Lung cancer
Mesothelioma

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

Please refer the Concrush PIRMP Legend on our website

1D Low
1E Low
Not identifying asbestos at Inspection Points

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Asbestos is controlled by inspection at the weighbridge and rejecting loads if asbestos is found. If asbestos is found accidentally dumped on the site, non-friable asbestos (less than 10m^2) will be removed as per our asbestos removal procedure. Concrush Inspection Point 2 Procedure V1.2 18.12.2021.docx

Get licensed contractor to remove.
If small amount staff to handle material as per training.
We record contaminated loads at weighbridge

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Water pollution can be caused by point source (e.g. leachate discharges) and diffuse sources (e.g stormwater runoff) from our recycling facility.
Hazards that could occur are Stormwater (dirty) leaving site, dirty water entering Cockle Creek

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

Please refer the Concrush PIRMP spreadsheet on our website

Low
Major rain events,
Storms

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Continued implementation of our SWMS and DVMP.

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Noise pollution can be annoying. The impact of noise depends on the noise level, its characteristics and how it perceived by receivers. Noise is generated by heavy vehicles tipping wase, plant and equipment breaking up waste and loaders loading trucks with product. Noise is also generated from processing, grinding and shredding activities.

Hazards can include hearing damage

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

Please refer the Concrush PIRMP spreadsheet on our website

The noise generated by our operational activities are mostly confined to our site and do not negatively impact our neighbours. The hazards listed below are hazards that could occur on our site.

Low

Failed exhaust systems

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Maintain all plant and equipment
Regular servicing of all plant and equipment

Completion of Daily Pre-Start checklists to highlight any servicing/maintenance requirements

Ongoing noise monitoring as per our Management Plan

Description and likelihood of hazards

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

Chemical spill can result in chemical exposures and contamination.
Oil spill
Oil entering ground water/soil contamination

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

1C Low
1E Rare
Hydraulic hose failure,
Drum rupturing and falling over

Pre-emptive actions to be taken

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

Maintenance of machinery.
Oils kept in bunded areas.

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.

Material	Storage Type	Storage Location	ADG Code Class (PG)	Maximum Inventory
Mixed demolition waste and processed demolition waste	Stockpiles up to 10 m high	Mid to rear of site	NA	150,000 t
Garden and Wood Waste	Stockpile up to 10 m high	Mid to front of site	NA	3,300 m2
Diesel Fuel	Above ground tank	LHS of site	C1	10,000 L
Acetylene	Cylinders	Maintenance Shed	2.1	60 kg
Compressed Oxygen	Cylinders	Maintenance Shed	2.2 (subsidiary class 5.1)	60 kg
Flammable Liquids (Solvents and Aerosols)	Packages	Maintenance Shed	3 (II)	2,000 kg
Coolant	Drum	Maintenance Shed	NA	205 L
Concrete Wash (cleaning product containing hydrochloric acid)	Package	Maintenance Shed	Class 8	40 L

Safety equipment

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

Fire in green waste – fire hose reel adjacent to green waste stockpile, watercart on site, fire extinguisher, fire brigade
Dust – watercart on site, PPE – masks to prevent inhalation, safety glasses to protect eyes. Cease operating activities

Communicating with neighbours and the local community

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

Door knock, phone call

Develop any specific information that could be provided to the community, so it can minimise the risk of harm:

Fire – stay inside
Dust – stay inside

Minimising harm to persons on the premises

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

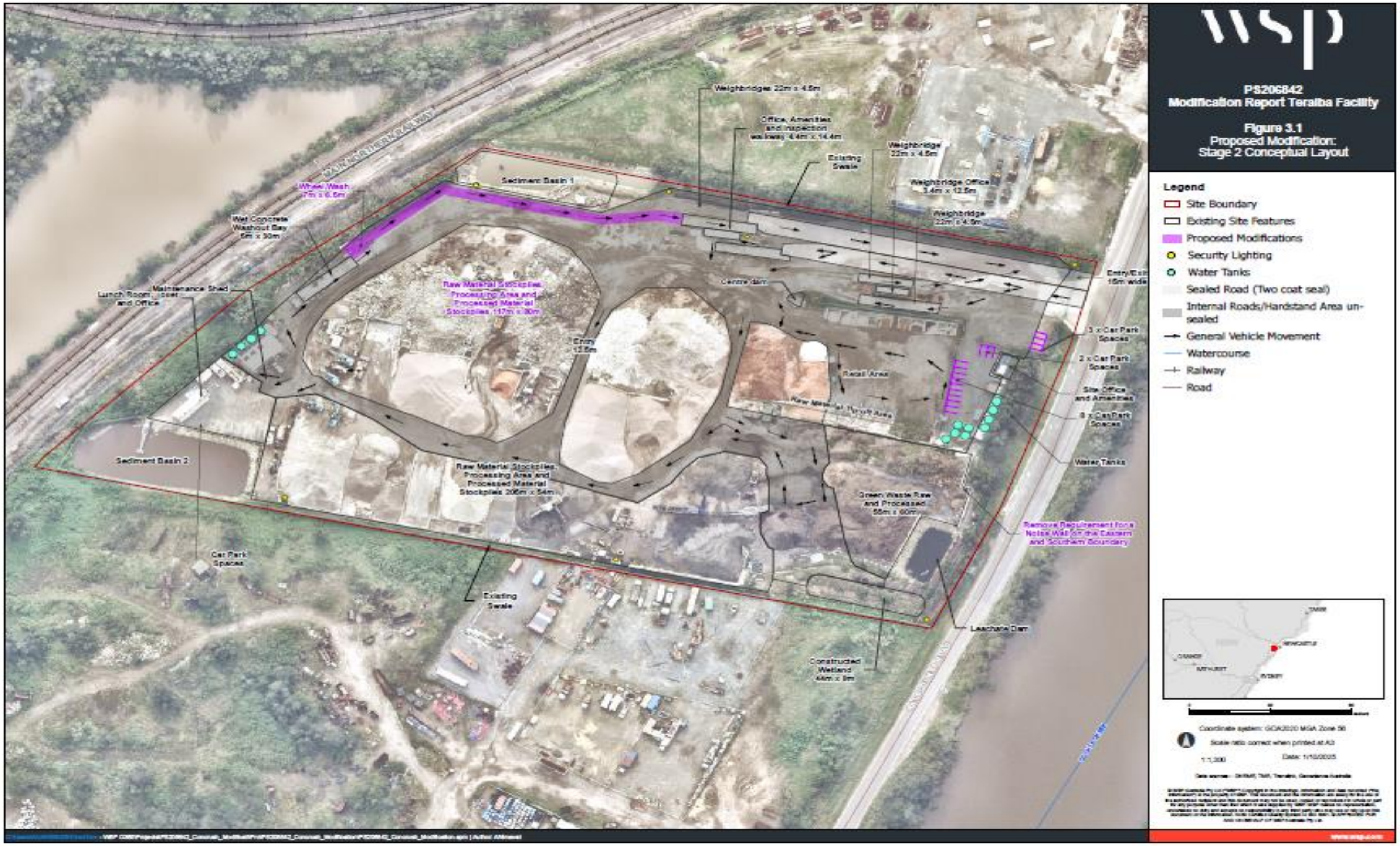
Induction
Correct, appropriate PPE including eye and ear protection
Segregate activities to avoid the public encroaching on no go areas

Maps

Provide a detailed map (or set of maps) showing the:

- location of the premises to which the licence relates
- surrounding area likely to be affected by a pollution incident
- location of potential pollutants on the premises
- location of any stormwater drains on the premises.

It is also recommended the position of any discharge points, or any other useful information be included on the map/s, and that any important details on the map are labelled (e.g. the nearest water course or water body that stormwater drains located on the premises discharge to).


wsp
PS206842
Modification Report Teralba Facility
Figure 3.1
Proposed Modification:
Stage 2 Conceptual Layout
Legend
Site Boundary
Existing Site Features
Proposed Modifications
Security Lighting
Water Tanks
Sealed Road (Two coat seal)
Internal Roads/Hardstand Area un-sealed
General Vehicle Movement
Watercourse
Railway
Road
Weighbridges 22m x 4.5m
Office, Amenities and inspection walkway 4.4m x 14.4m
Existing Swale
Weighbridge 22m x 4.5m
Weighbridge Office 3.4m x 12.5m
Weighbridge 22m x 4.5m
Sediment Basin 1
Wheel Wash 7m x 6.5m
Wet Concrete Washout Bay 6m x 30m
Maintenance Shed
Lunch Room, Toilet and Office
Raw Material Stockpiles, Processing Area and Processed Material Stockpiles 117m x 80m
Centre dam
Entry/Exit 15m wide
3 x Car Park Spaces
2 x Car Park Spaces
Site Office and Amenities
8 x Car Park Spaces
Water Tanks
Retail Area
Raw Material Tip-off Area
Sediment Basin 2
Raw Material Stockpiles, Processing Area and Processed Material Stockpiles 206m x 54m
Green Waste Raw and Processed 55m x 60m
Remove Requirement for a Noise Wall on the Eastern and Southern Boundary
Car Park Spaces
Existing Swale
Leachate Dam
Constructed Wetland 44m x 9m
Coordinate system: GDA2020 MGA Zone 56
Scale ratio correct when printed at A3

Actions to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident

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

Emergency Identification

- Fire/explosion associated with stored flammable/combustible liquids (i.e. solvents, diesel) or flammable gases (i.e. acetylene)
- Fire in a green waste or wood waste stockpile
- Chemical spills including hydrocarbons (diesel, oils), coolant and concrete wash spill
- On-site accident during heavy machinery operation or maintenance resulting in serious injury to personnel
- Natural events - flooding, severe storms, earthquake, bush fire
- Bomb or substance threat
- Vehicle crash on-site or off- site
- Medical emergency

Emergency Response

The following sections describe the general procedures for response to emergency situations

If an Emergency situation arises:

- Personnel are to prepare for evacuation (shutdown plant and equipment if safe to do so) and await further instruction.
- The Chief Warden (or Deputy Chief Warden/nominated delegate in Chief Warden's absence) will determine and appropriate action in line with nature of emergency.
- ECO members will respond to the emergency as directed by the Chief Warden (or Deputy Chief Warden/nominated delegate in Chief Warden's absence) and in accordance with emergency event specific procedures.
- In an emergency event that requires evacuation, Area Wardens will commence immediate evacuation and direct personnel and visitors to the Emergency Assembly Point. If safe to do so the Area Warden will check the areas for which they are responsible have been evacuated and report the results of the check to the Chief Warden (or Deputy Chief Warden/nominated delegate in Chief Warden's absence).

All attempts to respond to an emergency situation should at all times ensure personal safety and only be attempted if within the capabilities of the individual (e.g. using a fire-extinguisher for first-attack fire fighting only if appropriately trained).

Communication

On-Site

Communication with on-site personnel in the event of an emergency will be via:

- UHF radios on channel 7; and
- Mobile phones.

In the event of an emergency requiring evacuation, the air horns located in the weighbridge office and Inspection Hut will be sounded to alert visitors.

Emergency and Agency Contacts

Organisation	Telephone Number
Emergency Services	000
SES	132 500
John Hunter Hospital	02 4921 3000
SafeWork NSW	131 050
NSW Environment Protection Authority	131 555
Lake Macquarie City Council	02 921 0333

Neighbouring Facilities

The facilities neighbouring the RRF who are to be notified in certain emergency events are:

Facility (direction relative to Concrush)	Contact Details
National Strategic Constructions (North)	(02) 4950 6266
I Can Dig It (South)	0412 522 737
Solmer Civil Pty Ltd (South)	(02) 4955 4869
Jackson Haulage (South)	0438 581 627
Sydney Trains (West)	(02) 8202 2200
Barnsley Public School (North)	(02) 4953 2976
Teralba Public School (South)	(02) 4958 2117
Residential Neighbours (North)	

Control and Coordination

The Chief Warden (or Deputy Chief Warden/nominated delegate in Chief Warden's absence) is responsible for the control and coordination of an emergency event. The Emergency Control Point is nominally the Administration Office provided, however, should this location not be safe to occupy the Weighbridge Office is the on-site alternative. In an emergency event requiring a full site evacuation, the Emergency Control Point will be at a safe off-site location such as the Emergency Assembly Point

Area Wardens (or Deputy Area Wardens/nominated delegate in Area Warden's absence) will be responsible for directing Concrush personnel and visitors within their nominated area as appropriate for the given emergency and as directed by the Chief Warden (or nominated delegate). This may involve directing Concrush personnel and visitors to:

- remain in the current area
- evacuate to a safe location on-site
- evacuated to the Emergency Assembly Point or an alternate safe assembly point off-site if it is not safe to access the Emergency Assembly Point

Access to the site may need to be restricted in some emergency situations. In such circumstances the Chief Warden (or Deputy Chief Warden/nominated delegate in Chief Warden's absence

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

Emergency Evacuation Procedure

The types of emergencies that could lead to an evacuation are:

- On site fire/explosion.
- A significant spill of flammable or combustible liquid resulting in fumes and elevated risk of fire and/or explosion.
- Natural disasters including bush fires and floods.
- An emergency at a neighbouring facility (e.g. fire, bomb threat, substance threat).
- A serious on-site or off-site traffic incident.

If an emergency situation requiring site evacuation arises:

1. Alarm is to be raised by either the first responder or appropriate ECO member:
    a. sound air horn
    b. broadcast on UHF radio channel 7 that a site emergency evacuation has been initiated.
2. The first responder or appropriate ECO member will call 000 as soon as it is safe to do so and request the appropriate emergency services.
3. Commence Evacuation of site:
    a. Shutdown equipment if safe to do so.
    b. DO NOT go to lunch rooms/locker rooms to collect personal belongings.
    c. Follow instructions given by Area Warden.
4. Follow the designated route (or alternate route as directed by the Area Warden should the designated route not be safe to access) from your work area to the emergency assembly point (or alternate location as directed by the Area Warden) if directed by the warden and escort any contractors or visitors as required.
5. If safe to do so, Area Wardens are to confirm that the area they are responsible for has been completely evacuated.
6. A roll call will be undertaken at the Emergency Assembly Point by Area Wardens to account for all personnel and visitors. Notify the Area Warden or other ECO members if you believe that an employee or visitor may be unaccounted for.
7. Area Wardens are to report to the Chief Warden regarding the status of the evacuation for there area of responsibility as follows:
    a. Hazards and unsafe conditions in the evacuated area.
    b. Whether the area was able to be checked for complete evacuation.
    c. If there are any employees or visitors unaccounted for.

8. The Chief Warden will liaise with emergency services personnel with regard to the emergency situation and any unaccounted employees and visitors and direct ECO members as appropriate.
9. The Chief Warden will liaise with emergency services to determine if and when it is safe to return to the site. In the event that emergency services are not being present the Chief Warden, in consultation with the ECO members present, will determine when it is safe to return to the site.
10. All employees and visitors are to remain at the Emergency Assembly Point until instructed that is safe to re-enter the site or leave in the event that it is unsafe to re-enter the site.

Fire Response

First Responder

1. If you discover a fire immediately alert nearby personnel and instruct them, and assist them as required, to evacuate the area to an area not impacted by fire and smoke/fumes.
2. If safe to do so and you are appropriately trained, apply first-attack firefighting measures, otherwise evacuate the area. DO NOT attempt to extinguish the fire if it is greater than 1 m^3 in size. If you do extinguish the fire, remain at the scene to monitor an ensure there is no flare up until instructed to leave by a member of the ECO.
3. If the fire cannot be extinguished immediately, contact emergency services on 000 and provide the following information:
    a. Your name
    b. The type of incident – **Fire**
    c. The company name, address and nearest cross street
        - **Concrush**
        - **21 Racecourse Road, Teralba NSW 2284**
        - **Griffen Road**
    d. The types of injuries, if any.
    e. Any other information you believe is relevant to the fire situation (e.g. trapped occupants, fire is adjacent to gas cylinder storage etc.)
4. Notify an ECO member (via UHF radio on Channel 7, mobile phone or in person) of the fire situation providing the following information:
    a. The location of the fire
    b. The nature of the fire (e.g. fire in green waste stockpile, diesel tank fire)
    c. If there are any injured employees or visitors
    d. If the area has been evacuated

ECO Response

1. Initiate the Emergency Evacuation Procedure if the scale of the fire requires.
2. If the fire cannot be immediately extinguished, ensure emergency services have been contacted and if not call 000 and provide the following information:
    a. Your name
    b. The type of incident – **Fire**
    c. The company name, address and nearest cross street
        - **Concrush**
        - **21 Racecourse Road Teralba NSW 2284**
        - **Griffen Road**
    d. The types of injuries, if any.
    e. Any other information you believe is relevant to the fire situation (e.g. trapped occupants, fire is adjacent to gas cylinder storage etc.)

Major Chemical Spill

First Responder

1. Alert nearby personnel of spill has created a hazard (e.g. fumes, fire/explosion risk) instruct them, and assist them as required, to evacuate the area.
2. Remove ignition sources from the area where possible (e.g. vehicles, electrical equipment).
3. Consult the material safety data sheet for the product to determine material specific measure for managing spills.
4. If safe to do so, attempt to contain the spill, in particular preventing the spilled liquid entering stormwater drainage lines, by:
    a. Using equipment in spill kits available at the Maintenance Shed
    b. Constructing temporary earth or product material bunds
5. Notify an ECO member (via UHF radio on Channel 7, mobile phone or in person) of the spill providing the following information:
    a. The location of the spill
    b. If there are any injured employees or visitors
    c. If the area has been evacuated
    d. The chemical that has been spilled if known
    e. If the spill has entered a stormwater drainage line

ECO Response

1. Assess whether the spill can be locally contained and if not call emergency services on 000 and provide the following information:
    a. Your name
    b. The type of incident – Chemical Spill (e.g. hydrocarbon, coolant, acid)
    c. The company name, address and nearest cross street
        - **Concrush**
        - **21 Racecourse Road Teralba NSW 2284**
        - **Griffen Road**
    d. The types of injuries, if any.
    e. Any other information you believe is relevant to the fire situation. E.g. ignition risk, potential to drain to Cockle Creek
2. Initiate the Emergency Evacuation Procedure if the scale and nature of the spill requires.
3. Coordinate the containment of the spill, remediation of any contaminated areas and appropriate disposal of contaminated waste materials.
4. Ensure relevant agencies are notified, if required, in accordance with the site Environment Protection Licence and Development Consent.

Major Natural Events

Major natural events that may require and emergency response on site include:

- Bush Fires
- Floods
- Earthquakes
- Severe storms (electrical, hail, high wind)

Bush Fires

In the event of a bush fire, the Fire Response procedure should be enacted

Floods

If high and/or prolonged rainfall is expected an ECO member should monitor Bureau of Meteorology (BoM) and State Emergency Services (SES) warnings (online and on ABC local radio, 1233 AM) and Lake Macquarie FloodWatch (online). ECO members should also be registered to receive mobile alerts via the location based Early Warning Network (EWN) that tracks potentially dangerous weather systems. An ECO member should also monitor Cockle Creek water levels (online on the Lake Macquarie FloodWatch website and visually from a safe location.

The Flood Emergency Response Procedure (FERP, which forms part of the Operational Environment Management Plan) will be enacted if a:

- Flooding of the site and/or evacuation routes is possible within the next 24 hours. This is indicated by:
  - a MINOR flood warning or “yellow threat level” is issued via the EWN
- Flooding of evacuation routes is possible within the next 2 hours. This may be indicated by any of the following:
  - a MAJOR Flood warning or “Red Threat Level” is issued via the EWN
  - floodwaters are sighted reaching bank of Cockle Creek or the Cockle Creek water level reaches 0.8 m AHD on Cockle Railway Station (211455) gauge
  - direct communication from the SES indicating that a MAJOR flood is expected
- Flooding of the site is possible within the next 2 hours. This may be indicated by any of the following:
  - a ’Black Threat Level” is issued via the EWN
  - floodwaters are sighted approaching Racecourse Road
  - the Cockle Creek water level reaches 1.6 m AHD on Cockle Railway Station (211455) gauge

Detailed response actions and triggers for each threat level are provided in Section 5.4 of the FERP.

Earthquake

In the event of an earthquake:

1. If you are inside:

- Drop to the ground; take cover by getting under a sturdy table or other piece of furniture; and HOLD ON until the shaking stops. If there isn’t a table or desk near you, cover your face and head with your arms and crouch in an inside corner of the building.
- keep away from glass, windows, outside doors and walls, and anything that could fall, such as lighting fixtures or furniture.
- stay inside until the shaking stops and it is safe to go outside. Do not exit a building during the shaking. Research has shown that most injuries occur when people inside buildings attempt to move to a different location inside the building or try to leave.

2. If you are outside:

- move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines. Crouch down and cover your head.
- stay outside

3. Fire is the most common earthquake-related hazard, due to broken gas lines, damaged electrical lines or appliances, and previously contained fires or sparks being released. Be on the lookout for a fire and enact the Fire Response procedure (refer to **Section A.2**) if required.
4. The ECO will enact the Evacuation procedure. Follow the directions of the ECO members and assist other employees and visitors as required to move to a safe location.

Severe Storm

In the event of an sever storm:

1. If you are inside:.

- stay there and keep clear of windows
- stay inside until the storm has passed and when the ECO indicates that it is safe to move to a different location or return to work.

2. If you are outside:

- move inside, stay there and keep clear of windows
- stay inside until the storm has passed and when the ECO indicates that it is safe to move to a different location or return to work.

3. The ECO will undertake a site inspection to ascertain whether any unsafe conditions have developed as a result of the storm and direct employees and visitors appropriate.

Serious Vehicle Crash, Injury or Medical Emergency

1. Assess the situation and ensure employees and visitors not involved in the incident are safe, if able to do so.
2. Immediately call emergency services on 000 and send another person to request assistance from the nearest First Aid Officer and notify the ECO. Provide the following information to the emergency services:
    a. Your name
    b. The type of incident
    c. The company name, address and nearest cross street
        - **Concrush**
        - **21 Racecourse Road Teralba NSW 2284**
        - **Griffen Road**
    d. The types of injuries and/or condition of the patient.
    e. Any other information you believe is relevant to the situation (e.g. trapped occupants, fire onsite etc.)
3. Remain with the patient if possible.
4. Do not move the person unless they are in a life threatening situation.
5. One employee will be designated to meet emergency services at the site entrance and guide them to the patient.

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

Refer to internal procedures developed by Kevin Thompson

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

Kevin Thompson

Staff training

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

Training

ECO Members

ECO members will be provided with appropriate training to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to undertaken their duties. The training shall include:

- The duties responsibilities of the ECO (pre-emergency, during emergency and post-emergency).
- Procedures for identified potential emergency events.
- Responding to alarms and reports of emergency events.
- Reporting emergencies and initiating emergency warning equipment.
- Communication during emergencies.
- Occupants and visitors with disabilities.
- Human behaviour during emergencies.
- The use of emergency response and communication equipment.
- Flood Emergency Response Plan (FERP) specific training including familiarisation with:
    - the flood behaviour of the site and surrounds

- the range of monitoring, alert and warning systems/resources detailed in the FERP
- the alert/threat levels detailed in the FERP
- the response actions and triggers for each of the alert/threat levels detailed in the FERP.

Chief Warden and Deputy Chief Warden

In addition to the ECO members training requirements, the Chief Warden and Deputy Chief Warden shall have the following additional training:

- Duties of the EPC.
- Decision making, command and control.
- Liaison with emergency services.
- Emergency response coordination including coordination of evacuation activities.
- Implementation of post-emergency activities.
- Record keeping.

Occupants and Visitors

The site induction (employee induction and visitor induction) includes training in relevant aspects of the EMP including identified potential emergency events, occupant and visitor responsibilities in an emergency event, emergency communication procedures and evacuation procedures.

First - attack Firefighting

All full time employees are to be trained in first-attack firefighting. The training will include:

- The duties of the ECO.
- Preparing for site-specific fires (i.e. green waste, wood waste, combustible or flammable liquid).
- Reporting fires.
- Evacuating from endangered areas.
- Identifying, correcting and reporting unsafe conditions (e.g. combustible materials located too close to flammable liquid storage).

- Identifying the classes of fire (i.e. solid, liquid, gas, involving metals or live electrical equipment) and selecting the correct first-attack firefighting equipment for each class of fire.
- Safe operating procedures for first-attack firefighting equipment.
- Procedures to be followed after the first-attack firefighting equipment.

First Aid

A minimum of two employees are to be trained in occupational first aid by a nationally accredited registered training organisation.

Skills Retention

ECO members shall attend a skills retention activity every 6 months. The ECO skills retention activities will:

- address the specific requirements of the RRF and this EMP
- include a review of roles and responsibilities, and
- include instruction in emergency communication equipment.

All employees must participate in a skills retention activity every 12 months. The employee skills retention activities will address:

- responding to alarms and reporting emergencies,
- procedures for specific emergencies, and
- identification of ECO members.

Employees with first-attack firefighting training shall attend a skills retention activity every 2 years.

Emergency Response Exercises

Initial Testing and Implementation

The emergency response will be tested within the first 12 months of their acceptance by the EPC with the first emergency response exercise being an evacuation.

Ongoing Program

Emergency response exercises will be undertaken on a minimum 12 monthly basis. The emergency response exercises will involve the simulation of one of the identified potential emergency events listed above.

An EPC member shall act as an observer during the emergency response exercise and be prepared with a checklist specific to the planned emergency event to be simulated. The checklist will provide the basis for discussion of emergency response performance at a post-exercise debriefing.

The ECO, observer and other key participants shall attend a debriefing session conducted by the Chief Warden immediately after an emergency response exercise. Any deficiencies identified during the debriefing session will be reported top the EPC who will coordinate the implementation of any required procedural changes and/or emergency response equipment and facility upgrades.

An Emergency During an Emergency Response Exercise

The phrase '**RED ALERT**' shall be disseminated to all ECO members for use when an actual emergency occurs during an emergency response exercise. The '**RED ALERT**' signifies that the emergency response exercise has been terminated and the ECO members are to stand by for further instruction from the Chief Warden.

Testing and updating of the PIRMP

It is a legal requirement to test the plan every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident.

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

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

See records below

Detail the dates on which the plan was updated:

See records below

Example: PIRMP testing details

Date tested	Tested by (To include the names of all people involved in testing)	Details of test (e.g. nature of the test, involvement of other agencies) Note: Testing must cover all components of the plan.	Finding of test, including issues identified	Next scheduled testing date (must be within 12 months from current test)

14.6.2017	Mark Rowsell Karen Tripp	Desktop simulation – Fire in the coarse pasteurised mulch windrow	Use of the 2-way radio announcement of an "evacuation call" could be improved by use of the words "emergency, emergency, emergency" prior to the notification of the situation	14.6.2018
15.06.2018	David Cross Helen Milne	Desktop simulation – Oil spill in the hardstand area	It was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate, and no changes were proposed	5.6.2019
5.2.2019	David Cross Helen Milne	Desktop simulation – A load of concrete that had been tipped contained asbestos material	It was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate, and no changes were proposed	5.2.2020
8.4.2020	David Cross Helen Milne	Desktop simulation – Blow out in an exhaust pipe causing a noise breach of higher than 85dB on site	It was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate, and no changes were proposed	8.4.2021
8.6.2021	David Cross Helen Milne Kevin Thompson Ross Lo Monaco	Load of mixed waste (possible ACM in soil/concrete/bricks) of 10 tonne being mixed through other raw material	It was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate with a minor change. A "hyperlink" document was added "Protocol for managing asbestos during construction and demolition waste	8.6.2022
19.2.2021	Kevin Thompson All staff on site All customers on site	Fire drill and evacuation. Simulation – fire in the blue screen	Evacuation horn not sounded Additional staff lists were needed in all buildings	19.2.2022
14.12.2022	Kevin Thompson Helen Milne Patrick Bradley Ross Lo Monaco	A desktop simulation of a pollution incident was undertaken to test all components of the PIRMP and assess the effectiveness of employee training in the event of a pollution incident. The pollution incident scenario nominated for this PIRMP test was a significant rain even which caused the discharge of Nitrogen rich water from our wetlands and basins.	As a result of this simulation, it was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate with a minor change proposed. A link to the "Protocol" document was added to the PIRMP.	14.12.2022

18.10.2023	Kevin Thompson Helen Milne Patrick Bradley Ross Lo Monaco David Cross	A desktop simulation of a pollution incident was undertaken to test all components of the PIRMP and assess the effectiveness of employee training in the event of a pollution incident. The pollution incident scenario nominated for this PIRMP test was a significant rain even which caused the discharge of Nitrogen rich water from our wetlands and basins.	As a result of this simulation, it was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate with a minor change proposed. A link to the "Protocol" document was added to the PIRMP. Also see attached our "Possible Action Plan for a Potential Pollution Incident".	18.10.2023
21.08.2024	Kevin Thompson Patrick Bradley Ross Lo Monaco David Cross	A desktop simulation of a pollution incident was undertaken to test all components of the PIRMP and assess the effectiveness of employee training in the event of a pollution incident. The pollution incident scenario nominated for this PIRMP test was a significant oil leak which caused the 10 litres of oil spilled onto the ground near the new shed.	As a result of this simulation, it was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate with a minor change proposed. A link to the "Protocol" document was added to the PIRMP. Also see attached our "Possible Action Plan for a Potential Pollution Incident".	21.08.2024
28.04.2025	Kevin Thompson Patrick Bradley Ross Lo Monaco David Cross	A desktop simulation of a pollution incident was undertaken to test all components of the PIRMP and assess the effectiveness of employee training in the event of a pollution incident. The pollution incident scenario nominated for this PIRMP test was a significant rain even which caused the discharge of dirty storm water from our basins.	As a result of this simulation, it was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate with no change proposed. A link to the "Protocol" document was added to the PIRMP.	28.04.2025

20.05.2026	Kevin Thompson Ross Lo Monaco Patrick Bradley Jeff Winter	A desktop simulation of a pollution incident was undertaken to test all components of the PIRMP and assess the effectiveness of employee training in the event of a pollution incident. The pollution incident scenario nominated for this PIRMP test was a fire starting within the Green Waste/Mulch stockpile area. The assumed cause of ignition was spontaneous combustion within decomposing organic material combined with elevated internal stockpile temperatures and dry weather conditions.	As a result of this simulation, it was decided that the current PIRMP was adequate. The exercise confirmed that available site plant and equipment would support initial fire response and stockpile management. Key PIRMP notification and documentation requirements were understood by participating personnel.	20.05.2026