



Pollution Incident Response Plan (PIRP)

Version 1.0

SP-HSSE-043A

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1.0 Purpose

This procedure details the requirements to respond pollution to incidents on the Taree site. The purpose is to ensure the safety of these workers and visitors from pollution related incidents and to ensure compliance to Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and associated regulations and Licence conditions.

2.0 Scope

This procedure applies to all personnel that work on the Taree site.

3.0 Responsibilities

Role / Person	Responsibilities
Operations Manager	Ensure this procedure is implemented. Ensure the necessary equipment is purchase and maintained.
HSSE Coordinator	Implement this procedure through training of the relevant personnel. Review the procedure at least annually or if an incident occurs.
Managers	Ensure this procedure is implemented. Report any issues as soon as possible. Follow the directions of the Chief Warden.
Supervisors & Leading Hands	Follow the directions of the Chief Warden Follow this procedure. Report any issues as soon as possible
All Personnel	Follow the directions of the Chief Warden/Warden of your area. Follow this procedure. Report any issues as soon as possible
Duty Manager	Report any issues as soon as possible. Carry out the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Warden (as per SP-HSSE-005) upon being notified of the incident. Ensure personnel are carrying out the requirements of this procedure.
Deputy Chief Warden	Notify (or delegate) all the agencies on form UGRT120. Carry out deputy chief wardens roles and responsibilities as per SP-HSSE-005 Emergency Response Procedure

4.0 Definitions

Term / Acronym	Definition
PIRP	Pollution Incident Response Plan
Pollution Incident	Pollution Incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurred or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise.
Notifiable pollution incident	<p>A pollution incident is required to be notified to the EPA (an relevant authority) if there is a risk of “material harm to the environment” which is defined in Section 147 of the POEO Act as:</p> <p>a) Harm to the environment is material if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) It involves actual or potential harm to the health and safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial or 2) 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 <p>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.</p>
Immediately	Immediately means of prompt and without delay
Agency	Various government and non government departments and neighbours

5.0 Procedure

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Site location

UGL Taree is located at 586 Lansdowne Road Taree (DP 168022 Lot 21) County of Macquarie and Parish of Cundle in Local Government Area of Taree City Council.

It is currently zoned 1(a) Rural General and has an area of 54.66 hectares with an elevation of 10AHD. The site consists of 5 large sheds and 2 office buildings and an onsite Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP). Refer to the figure 1.

5.1.2 Neighbouring Land Uses

The main northern Railway line borders the site to the east, with rural farming properties bordering to the north and North West areas of the site. The site also has a rail siding located on the northern section of the site. This is used by UGL personnel only. The site is also surrounded by Pontobark Creek and remnant woodlands to the north of the site

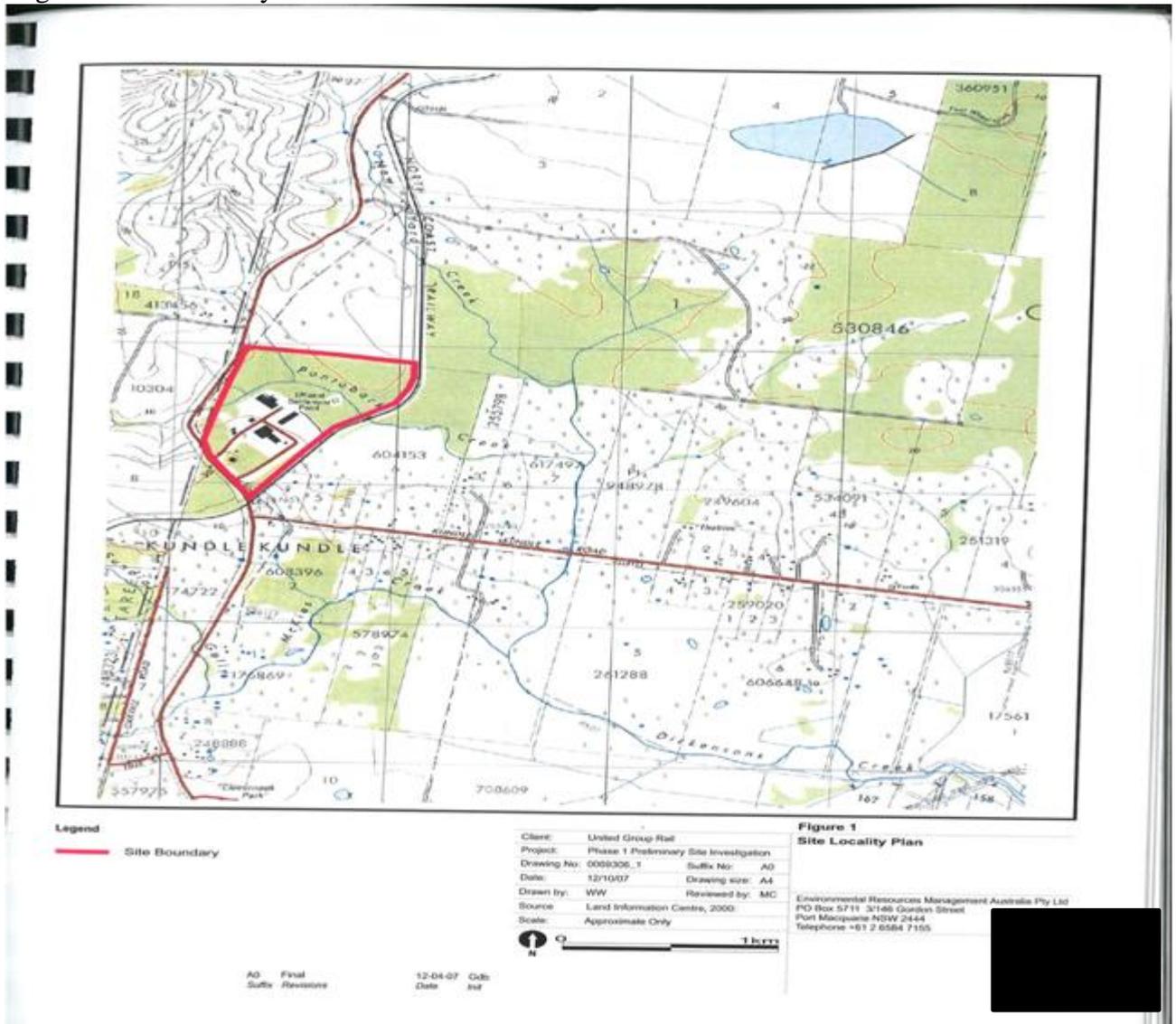
5.1.3 Site Processes

Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998.

5.1.4 Site Environmental Factors

Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998.

Figure 1: Site Locality Plan



5.2 Definition of a Pollution Incident

The definition of a pollution incident from the Protection of the Environment Act 1997 is defined as:

“Pollution incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on

premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise”.

A 'pollution incident' includes a leak, spill or escape of a substance, or circumstances in which this is likely to occur. **Pollution incidents causing or threatening material harm to the environment must be notified.**

Material harm to the environment is defined 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.*
- Material harm includes on-site harm, as well as harm to the environment beyond the premises where the pollution incident occurred.*

Under Clause 115 of the Protection of the Environment it is an offence to dispose waste in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment

If a person wilfully or negligently disposes of waste in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment:

- (a) the person, and*
- (b) if the person is not the owner of the waste, the owner, are each guilty of an offence.*

The definition of disposes is:

dispose of waste includes to dump, abandon, deposit, discard, reject, discharge or emit anything that constitutes waste, and also includes to cause or permit the disposal of waste.

The definition of the owner of the waste is:

owner of waste includes, in relation to waste that has been disposed of, the person who was the owner of the waste immediately before it was disposed of.

Under clause 116 of the Protection of the Environment Protection Act 1997 it is an offence to wilfully or negligently cause any substance to leak or spill or otherwise escape (whether or not from a container) in a manner that harms or is likely to harm the environment

If:

- (a) the person in possession of the substance at the time of the leak, spill or other escape, or
- (b) the owner of any container from which the substance leaked, spilled or escaped, or
- (c) the owner of the land on which the substance or any such container was located at the time of the leak, spill or other escape, or
- (d) the occupier of the land on which the substance or any such container was located at the time of the leak, spill or other escape,

wilfully or negligently, in a material respect, caused or contributed to the conditions that gave rise to the commission of the offence under subsection (1), that person, owner or occupier is guilty of an offence.

The definition of a “container” includes anything used for the purpose of storing, transporting or handling the substance concerned.

The definition of the owner of the waste is:

owner of a substance includes, in relation to a substance that has leaked, spilled or otherwise escaped, the person who was the owner of the substance immediately before it leaked, spilled or otherwise escaped.

5.2.1 Examples of Environmental Incidents

A pollution incident is when any substance is released to the land, air or water that could harm people or the environment.

Causes of Environmental incidents can include:

- Delivery and use of materials
- Overfilling containment vessels
- Plant or equipment failure
- Fires, explosion
- Wrong connections of sewers and pipes
- Uncontrolled reactions
- Incompatible materials coming in contact
- Discharge of raw or partially treated effluent
- Vandalism
- Flooding
- Leaks
- deliberate releasing
- accidental spills and

- can enter surface water drainage, be released into the air or on the ground which may result in damage to the water environment, ecosystems and/or people.

People can have the misconception that all pollutants are hazardous substances such as chemicals. Other pollutants such as oils, fuels, suspended solids such as silt, and heavy metals can cause significant environmental harm.

5.2.2 Notification of Pollution Incidents

The following pollution incidents have to be notified immediately (as described in clause 148 of the POEO Act 1997).

*(1) Pollution incidents causing or threatening material harm to be notified
- where a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.*

*(2) Duty of person carrying on activity to notify
A person carrying on the activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.*

*(3) Duty of employee engaged in carrying on activity to notify
A person engaged as an employee in carrying on an activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify the employer of the incident and all relevant information about it. If the employer cannot be contacted, the person is required to notify each relevant authority.*

*(3A) Duty of employer to notify
Without limiting subsection (2), an employer who is notified of an incident under subsection (3) or who otherwise becomes aware of a pollution incident which is related to an activity of the employer, must, immediately after being notified or otherwise becoming aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.*

*(4) Duty of occupier of premises to notify
The occupier of the premises on which the incident occurs must, immediately after the occupier becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.*

*(5) Duty on employer and occupier to ensure notification
An employer or an occupier of premises must take all reasonable steps to ensure that, if a pollution incident occurs in carrying on the activity of the employer or occurs on the*

premises, as the case may be, the persons engaged by the employer or occupier will, immediately, notify the employer or occupier of the incident and all relevant information about it.

(6) Extension of duty to agents and principals

This section extends to a person engaged in carrying on an activity as an agent for another. In that case, a reference in this section to an employee extends to such an agent and a reference to an employer extends to the principal.

(7) Odour not required to be reported

This section does not extend to a pollution incident involving only the emission of an odour.

(8) Meaning of “relevant authority”

In this section:

relevant authority means any of the following:

- (a) the appropriate regulatory authority,*
- (b) if the EPA is not the appropriate regulatory authority—the EPA,*
- (c) if the EPA is the appropriate regulatory authority—the local authority for the area in which the pollution incident occurs,*
- (d) the Ministry of Health,*
- (e) the WorkCover Authority,*
- (f) Fire and Rescue NSW.*

The information required to be given to the relevant department/agencies will be detailed in section 5.6.

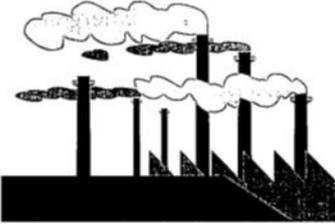
5.3 Types of Emergencies

Types of emergencies can be either:

- inside the facility
- an incident outside the facility by a licensed waste transporter
- secondary knock on event ie bushfire, flood

Figure 2 gives an overview of the different types of emergencies that can occur on the site.

Figure 2: Levels of Emergency

LOCAL	SITE	EXTERNAL
		
<p>An emergency where the impacts on people, property and the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are expected to be confined to a specific location within the facility and no escalation is expected 	<p>An emergency where the impacts on people, property and the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are expected to spread or affect all parts of the facility, but not off-site 	<p>An emergency where the impacts on people, property and the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> are expected to impact both within the facility and beyond the boundary of the facility
Emergency Services MAY BE REQUIRED	Emergency Services SHOULD BE REQUIRED	Emergency Services WILL BE REQUIRED
<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ruptured drum in warehouse leaking flange or seal small fire in a bag store 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tank or bund fire pipe rupture 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a bomb threat large tank bund fire BLEVE of large liquefied gas storage toxic gas release transport incident

Source: Emergency Planning – Guidelines for hazardous industry

5.4 Description and likelihood of hazards

Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

5.5 Pre-emptive actions to be taken

UGL will utilise the following equipment and processes in order to minimise and prevent any risk of harm to the environment arising from our activities:

Such equipment as:

- Bunds,
- spill kits
- fire extinguishers
- Isolation valves
- Fire suppression systems
- Filters

UGL also undertakes regular maintenance on their plant equipment to reduce the risk of pollution incidents.

5.6 Inventory of pollutants

Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

5.7 Safety equipment

UGL has a number of different safety equipment on site to deal with a pollution incident.

Examples of some the safety equipment are:

- Various fire fighting equipment such as fire extinguishers and fire hose reels
- Spill absorbent material
- Isolation valves
- Automated Sprinkler systems for LPG Gas farm
- Spill Kits
- Bunded areas

5.8 Contact Details

The following personnel have permission/authority to notify the agencies below in the event of an environmental incident. Any of the designated personnel may delegate this role to another person.

If further information becomes available after the initial notification all parties must be kept up to date and informed of all developments in relation to the situation.

Section (table) deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

The following agencies and departments must be notified immediately if there is a pollution incident ie prompt and without delay after the person becomes aware of the pollution incident. The form UGRT120 must also be completed.

Agency Name	Contact Phone	After hours numbers
NSW Fire and Rescue	000	000
EPA	131555	131555
Ministry of health (local public health Unit)	Port Macquarie Pager Service: 1300 555 555 Environmental Health: 149 377 Ph: 02 6588 2750 Newcastle Ph: 02 4924 6477 Fax: 02 4924 6490 / 4922 3164 (s)	Mob 0417 244 966 or Mob 0407 904 280 Newcastle Ph: 02 4924 6477 (diverts to John Hunter Hospital) - ask for Public Health Officer on call
Greater Taree City Council	65925399	65925399 – diverts to after hours number
Workcover	13 10 50	13 10 50
Midcoast Water	1300 133 455	1300 133 455
Fisheries NSW (water pollution events only)	65 916 300 if unanswered ring 0428 546 078	0428 546 078
Ridleys Agriculture Products	6553 8133	
Electricity Company (Country Energy)	132356	132356
ELGAS	1800 819 783	1800 819 783

5.8 Communicating with neighbours and the local community

The site Operations Manager (or delegate) will notify the community by means of doorknocking or contacting them by phone in the event of a pollution incident. In order to verify neighbours have been notified Form UGRT 120 is required to be completed. If a neighbour is un-contactable the site Operations Manager (or delegate) will notify police.

5.9 Communicating with the relevant Stakeholders

The information that is required to be disclosed when notifying the relevant authorities of a pollution incident 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, 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 action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution if known
- Other information prescribed by the regulations.

This will be recorded on form UGRT120.

Any information not known at the time of the incident must be provided when it becomes known. A person must notify even though the information might incriminate the person. However the notification is not admissible in evidence against the person for an offence. This qualification does not relate to any evidence obtained following or as a result of the notification

5.10 Minimising harm to persons on the premises

UGL will minimise any harm to person(s) on the premises through the current process of incident management and emergency response which may include evacuating the site.

In relation to any clean up activities required in the event of a pollution incident then no person will be put at risk or harms way.

5.11 Maps

Section (table) deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

5.12 Actions to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident

During a pollution incident personnel may need to be evacuated; if this is required then the Emergency Response Procedure (SP-HSSE-025) is required to be followed. If emergency services are required to be called, this will be completed by the Chief Warden at the time of the incident.

If it is safe to do so, personnel who are trained in the required process will try to stop/contain the spill or leak. This may mean use of drain covers, booms and spill absorbent material and shutting off the process through isolation valves. Whilst this is occurring the designated personnel will notify the required agencies and neighbours as per form UGRT120. All agencies will be kept up to date when new information comes to hand.

After the incident the site will hold a debrief session (this may include the emergency services if called and other relevant agencies) to review the incident, outcome and put preventative actions in place in relation to the incident. This will also include review of the PIRP and associated documentation and training required. This will be required to be completed within one month of the incident.

A full ICAM investigation report is required to be submitted to the EPA within 7 days of the incident.

5.12 Staff Training

UGL personnel will be trained in the pollution incident response plan which will also consist of “mock” scenarios. Training on the plans will occur on an annual basis and/or more frequent if the need arises. Training will also consist of toolbox talks on environmental awareness and requirements of the PIRP.

Training records of personnel trained will be kept on the TEMS database and be kept indefinitely.

5.13 Transporters of trackable waste

Transporters of trackable waste must also have a plan in place and comply with Clause 98 of the POEO Act 1997.

All transporters of trackable waste that UGL uses require a copy of their PIRPs to be held on the Safety Management System Folder on S Drive under Environmental.

5.14 Making the PIRP available

The PIRP is available on the UGL Website (www.ugllimited.com.au) or can be made available in hardcopy format within 14 days of finalising the plan without cost to any person who makes a written request for a copy using form UGRT121.

The plan is located on the S Drive at: S/Data/Quality Management System/Safety Management System/HSSE Procedures/SP-HSSE-043 Pollution Incident Response Plan. The document will be in hard copy format in the yellow safety manual folders and will be also kept in the DG manifest cabinet at the gatehouse at the front of the site

5.15 Implementing the Plan

UGL will implement the PIRP plan and include the implementation process training on the plan and the requirements under the EPA licence in which it holds.

Implementing the plan also means upon any pollution incident the plan is utilised to carry out and control the pollution incident.

5.16 Testing, maintaining and reviewing the plan

Testing of the plan is required to be undertaken at least once every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident occurring. The testing regime shall be listed on the Check It Planner. The plan is required to actively maintained to ensure all the details within the plan are up to date and accurate and the plan is still capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

The record of the test will be completed and filed in S:/Data/Quality Management System/Safety Management System/Emergency Response/Mock Evacuation Reports.

In order to ensure that this procedure continues to be effective and applicable to the business, HSSE personnel and management, reviews and evaluations will be conducted annually or if legislative changes occur before this time period, any corrective action as a result of an incident or audit process.

6.0 Records

The following records are required to be kept in relation PIRP:

- Record of incident (UTRAC event)
- Record of notifying the relevant agencies (Form UGRT120)
- Environmental Information Request Form (Form UGRT121)
- Training records
- PIRP plans

- Maps of the site

7.0 References

EPA Website (www.epa.nsw.gov.au)

QLD Emergency Planning Guidelines for hazardous industry from Dept of Emergency Services

AI Group

Protection of the Environment Act 1997 and associated regulations

8.0 Revision History

Version	Date	Description of Changes
1.0	August 2012	Initial Release

9.0 Review and Approval

Version	REVIEWER	Position	Date
1.0	<i>Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i>	HSR Committee Chairperson	August 2012
		General Manager	August 2012

Version	APPROVER	Position	Date
1.0	<i>Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i>	HSR Committee Chairperson	August 2012
			August 2012



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		General Manager	
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10.0 Compliance Assessment

COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT	OHS & ENVIRONMENT	ASSESSMENT			
		BY	<i>Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998</i>	DATE	August 2012
	RISK	ASSESSMENT			
		BY	N/A	DATE	
	QUALITY	ASSESSMENT			
		BY	N/A	DATE	
	RAIL SAFETY	ASSESSMENT			
		BY	N/A	DATE	



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Appendices

Appendix A - Inventory of potential pollutants

Section (table) deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

Appendix B – Environmental Risk Assessment

Section (table) deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998

Appendix C – Maps

Section deleted to Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998.

Appendix D - Pollution Response Plans

NOTE: All incidents must be reported to management immediately

Fire Emergency PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
	In the event of a fire:
1	Alert others in the area of the fire.
2	Move away from the fire affected area immediately.
3	Notify the nearest Warden.
4	Inform the Chief Warden of the situation.
5	If the Chief Warden deems necessary, the Evacuation Alarm will be activated.
6	Notify a First Aider if there is an injured person.
7	Wardens to contain small fires, if safe to do so.
8	Personnel are to evacuate and proceed to the Emergency Assembly Point .
9	Follow instructions of Wardens.
10	Close non escape doors as you leave.
11	No person is to re-enter the premises under any circumstances until the emergency services have deemed it safe to do so. The Chief Warden will advise you when it is safe to re-enter the premises.

Spill Emergency PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
	If a spill occurs – STOP, CONTAIN, REPORT, CLEAN UP
	 <p style="text-align: center;">MUST BE WORN WARNING</p>
1	Attend to the spill immediately, no matter how small .
2	If it is safe to do so, STOP the spill at its source.
3	Use spill control & absorbent materials over the entire spill area, to CONTAIN the spill, if it is safe to do so.
4	REPORT the spill to your supervisor.
5	Inform the Chief Warden & HSSE Coordinator of the situation.
6	Ensure that any absorbent materials & other equipment used to CLEAN UP spills are disposed of appropriately.
7	While spills should not be hosed away, any water used for cleaning up & decontaminating spills needs to be treated as contaminated waste water & should not be allowed to enter stormwater drains or watercourses.
8	Spills should be covered & protected from stormwater runoff during rainfall to the extent that it does not compromise clean up activities.
9	Contact NSW Fire Brigade '000' immediately if the spill involves a hazardous substance or if you suspect that the spill will escape to the environment.
10	Record all incidents of spills & ensure that they are reported to management.
11	Investigate the cause of each spill & ensure that precautionary action is implemented to reduce the risk of a similar incident occurring.

GAS LEAK EMERGENCY PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
	In the event of a Gas Leak -
	No naked flames, No smoking.
1	Alert others in the area of the gas leak.
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 5px;">WARNING</p>
2	Move away from the affected area immediately.
3	Notify the nearest Warden.
4	Inform the Chief Warden of the situation.
	If the Chief Warden deems necessary, the Evacuation Alarm will be activated.
	The Chief Warden or delegate is to telephone the emergency service '000', if required, and provide them with the company details and inform them of the situation.
	Personnel are to evacuate and proceed to the Emergency Assembly Point .
	Notify a First Aider if there is an injured person
5	Ventilate the affected area.
6	Keep ignition sources at least 20 metres away.
7	If directed by the Chief Warden, isolate the gas supply valve.
13	Follow instructions of Wardens.
14	Wardens MUST check for secondary risks for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires as a result of the leak • Explosion/s as a result of the leak
15	No person is to re-enter the premises under any circumstances until the emergency services have deemed it safe to do so. The Chief Warden will advise you when it is safe to re-enter the premises.

FLOOD EMERGENCY PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
	REMEMBER: NEVER DRIVE, RIDE OR WALK THROUGH FLOODWATER
1	Remain calm and reassure others while waiting for instructions from wardens.
2	If Safe to do so, Switch off all electrical equipment.
3	Chief Warden to co-ordinate the isolation of all main distribution boards and other utilities (eg. water, gas etc.) as required.
4	If there is water leak on the premises, isolate the water supply valve.
6	If safe to do so and/or directed, assist in the movement of critical equipment & stock by stacking them on benches & tables.
7	If evacuation is required, follow the Emergency Evacuation Instruction & directions from Wardens.
8	Wardens MUST check for secondary risks for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsiding ground due to flood water • Live electrical equipment in contact with the flood water • Floating debris and contaminants eg. Sewage, metals objects etc. • Exit routes are free from risks prior to evacuation
9	Notify any First Aid Officers of any injuries to yourself or others.
10	First Aid Officer to call Doctor and/or '000' as required.
11	Follow any further directions from wardens.
12	Notify SES ('132 500') if you require assistance or if it is life threatening, the Emergency Services ('000')
13	No person is to re-enter the premises under any circumstances until the emergency services have deemed it safe to do so. The Chief Warden will advise you when it is safe to re-enter the premises.



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Sewerage Treatment Plant PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
1	Ascertain nature & extent of spill.
2	Isolate the source of the spill.
3	Contain spill using appropriate spill kits located within the area.
5	Where power &/or operation can not be carried out, pump out tanks by contacting a waste collection provider i.e. JR Richards
	PRIORITY 1 EMERGENCY – CALL:
1	Contact Duty Manager
2	HSSE Coordinator
3	Facilities Supervisor
4	JR Richards 1300 579 278
	Examples of Priority 1 Emergency Situations
1	Incident that has or has the potential to significantly impact upon the environment.
2	Untreated waste water entering creek (i.e. overflow from ponds)
	PRIORITY 2 EMERGENCY – CALL:
1	Contact Duty Manager
2	HSSE Coordinator
3	Facilities Supervisor
4	JR Richards 1300 579 278
	Examples of Priority 2 Emergency Situations
1	Carousel/pond levels at/or approaching maximum capacity.
2	Failure of automated pump system to transfer to back up storage ponds.
3	Damage to plant including tanks, piping & associated equipment.
4	Power failure during inclement weather.



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Diesel Tank PIRP	
STEP	OPERATING INSTRUCTION
1	Ascertain nature & extent of spill.
2	Isolate the source of the spill.
3	Contain spill using appropriate spill kits located within the area.
4	Contact Emergency Services if Diesel Tank is on fire.
5	Evacuate the site as per emergency response procedure
PRIORITY 1 EMERGENCY – CALL:	
1	Fire Brigade – 000 / EPA – 131 555
2	Contact Duty Manager
3	HSSE Coordinator
4	Facilities Supervisor
Examples of Priority 1 Emergency Situations	
1	Incident that has or has the potential to significantly impact upon the environment including fire.
2	Liquids other than water entering storm water drain (i.e. Spillage from a tank)
PRIORITY 2 EMERGENCY – CALL:	
1	Contact Duty Manager
2	HSSE Coordinator
3	Facilities Supervisor
Examples of Priority 2 Emergency Situations	
1	Tank bund levels at/or approaching maximum capacity.
2	Damage to plant including tanks, piping & associated equipment.



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