



Pollution Incident Response Management Plan


DMC – Dowes Quarry

January 2025

Specific Site Information

Site Name	DMC – Dowes Quarry
Site Address	Lat -28.998470, Long -152.054063 Mount Lindesay Road Tenterfield, NSW 2372
SEE Job No	DMC - 03 Dowes
SEE File Location	Sharepoint
SEE Contact Person	Morgan Hamilton

Document Approval

Position	Name	Signature	Date
Environmental Manager	Morgan Hamilton		January 2025

Revision History

Rev No	Date	Revision Details	Prepared By	Reviewed By
1	May 2021	Revision	Ella Chislett	Morgan Hamilton
2	January 2025	Revised contact details	Morgan Hamilton	Blake Ardrey

This document is a controlled document prepared in accordance with AS /NZS ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Requirements and is regularly reviewed and updated. Audits confirming the effective implementation of the procedures / activities described herein provide verifiable evidence that SEE Group conforms to specified requirements

Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) Details

NAME	DESCRIPTION
Name of Licensee:	DMC Quarries Pty Ltd ABN 86 001 646 028
EPL number:	20598
Premises name and address:	Dowes Quarry, via Tenterfield NSW 2372
Land Title:	Lots 308, 309 DP 751540, Lot 3 DP 42044, Lots 239 and 260 DP 751540 and Lot 4 DP 42044
24-hour Contact Details:	DMC Quarries Pty Ltd
	PO Box 246
	Tenterfield NSW 2372
	02 6736 1988 (Office), 0448 403 543 (Operations Manager mobile)
Email:	info@dmcquarries.com.au

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1 Purpose

The Quarry commenced lawfully through the then Department of Mineral Resources and has operated continuously with the full knowledge of Council since 1987. Development Consent (DA) 2019.101 was approved by Tenterfield Shire Council on 03 May 2021 to permit the ongoing operation of the Quarry under Part 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (Appendix 1). The development is classified as “Integrated Development” and Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 20598 (Appendix 2) was issued by the Environment Protection Authority on 09-Mar-2020. 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 – refer to Section 5) 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.

This plan has been developed in accordance with:

- The Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997;
- the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009; and
- the EPA’s Guideline: Pollution incident response management plans.

2 Description and location of Site

Dowes Quarry is located approx. 7.5kms NE of Tenterfield, NSW. Fractured quartzose rock is extracted from within the Quarry using conventional drill and blast methods, which is processed to obtain a 16mm ivory rock used as a concrete aggregate and a decorative landscaping product. Processing occurs onsite with the 16mm product transported to Sunnyside by road transport for washing, stockpile and sale.

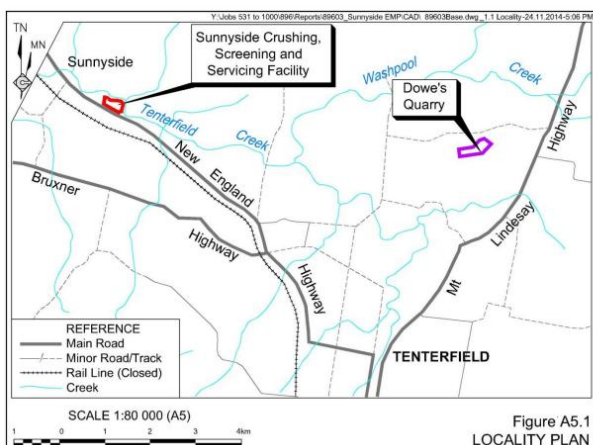


Figure 1: Dowes Quarry Locality Plan

3 Issue, revision and reissue

The purpose of this plan is to detail those measures required to ensure a site is adequately prepared to provide a quick and safe response to an emergency event and to prevent further:

The initial issue of this plan has been prepared to ensure it meets the requirements of the Environment Protection Licence and SEE Group Environmental Policy and Integrated Management System.

Revisions of this PIRMP may be required throughout the duration of the operation to reflect changing circumstances or identified deficiencies.

Revisions may result from:

- Management review
- Audit (either internal or by external parties)
- Client complaints or non-conformance reports
- Changes to the company's standard system
- Changes to legislation or legal requirements

Revisions will be reviewed and approved by the Environment Manager prior to issue. Updates to this plan will be numbered consecutively and issued to holders of controlled copies.

4 Definition of a Pollution Incident

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 noise.

5 Duty to Report a Pollution Incident

Under the POEO Act there is a duty to immediately report a pollution incident associated with the project where material harm to the environment occurs or is threatened. It does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs.

* HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT IS MATERIAL IF:
it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or
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).
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.

Leaks, spills, water discharges and other pollution incidents can harm the environment. The relevant regulatory authorities need to be informed of pollution incidents immediately, so that action can be coordinated to prevent or limit harm to the environment. Regulatory authorities and notification responsibilities are given below.

6 Regulatory authorities and Quarry Personnel to be notified

A risk assessment of the sites emergency incident preparedness requirements has been conducted and has highlighted that the following emergency situations are possible on site:

Below is a list of the relevant regulatory authorities and project personnel to be notified of any pollution incidents that trigger the operation of this PIRMP.

Table 1 Contact details

CONTACT	PHONE NUMBER / EMAIL
EPA Pollution Hotline	131 555 or (02) 9995 5555 (if calling from outside NSW).
Ministry of Health	02 9391 9000
Safe Work NSW	13 10 50
Tenterfield Shire Council	0267366000
Department of Primary Industries – District office Ag & Fisheries: Inverell	02 6722 9845
Operation Manager – Blake Ardrey	0448 403 543 / blake.ardrey@quarrysolutions.com.au
Quarry Manager – Alex Colvin	0409 551 217 / alex.colvin@dmcquarries.com.au
Community Liaison Officer – Blake Ardrey	0448 403 543 / blake.ardrey@seecivil.com.au
WHS Advisor – Danielle Gleeson	0419 469 634 / danielle.gleeson@dmcquarries.com.au
Environment Manager. – Morgan Hamilton	0429 893 405 / morgan.hamilton@seecivil.com.au

7 Response Actions and Notification Procedures

7.1 Responsibilities

Under the POEO Act, the following people have a duty to notify a pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity that causes or threatens material harm to the environment:

- the person carrying out the activity;
- an employee or agent carrying out the activity;
- an employer carrying out the activity; and
- the occupier of the premises where the incident occurs.

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At Dowe's Quarry, the Quarry Manager and Environment Manager must be notified immediately after a person becomes aware of a pollution incident. The Quarry Manager or Environment Manager will then be the point of contact for notifying EPA NSW and all relevant regulatory authorities.

7.2 Internal Notification and Response Procedure

This procedure applies to all personnel and subcontractors who are undertaking activities at Dowe's Quarry, via Tenterfield.

Project personnel and subcontractors operating on the project must notify the management team immediately upon becoming aware of an environmental incident.

Below is a step-by-step procedure for notifying pollution incidents at Dowe's Quarry, via Tenterfield:

STEP	PROCEDURE
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess the situation and if safe to do so, immediately rectify the pollution source and control the migration of any pollution.This may include constructing temporary bunds, using spill kits, creating diversion drainage.Deploy spill kits or other containment equipmentEnsure access routes for spills to any surrounding drains or waterways are blocked.If the pollution source cannot be controlled, external emergency services (NSW Fire Brigade) are to be contacted on 000.
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Immediately notify the Site Supervisor /Quarry Manager and Environment Manager (or delegate) of the pollution incident, giving details such as location, volumes of pollutants and circumstances of the incident.
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Environment Manager will then arrange for internal notification to SEE Group.If the incident is not able to be contained by means of available on site resources, notify the emergency services to aid in control of the incident.
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If incident is near a fish habitat waterway, contact NSW Fisheries.
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If deemed to be required, the Environment Manager or the Quarry Manager will notify the EPA immediately giving the details as listed in Section 7.3 below.
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If additional information regarding the incident becomes known after the initial notification is made, that information will be provided to the authorities immediately after it becomes known by the Environment Manager.
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Environment Manager will coordinate the internal notification protocols for DMC /SEE group.

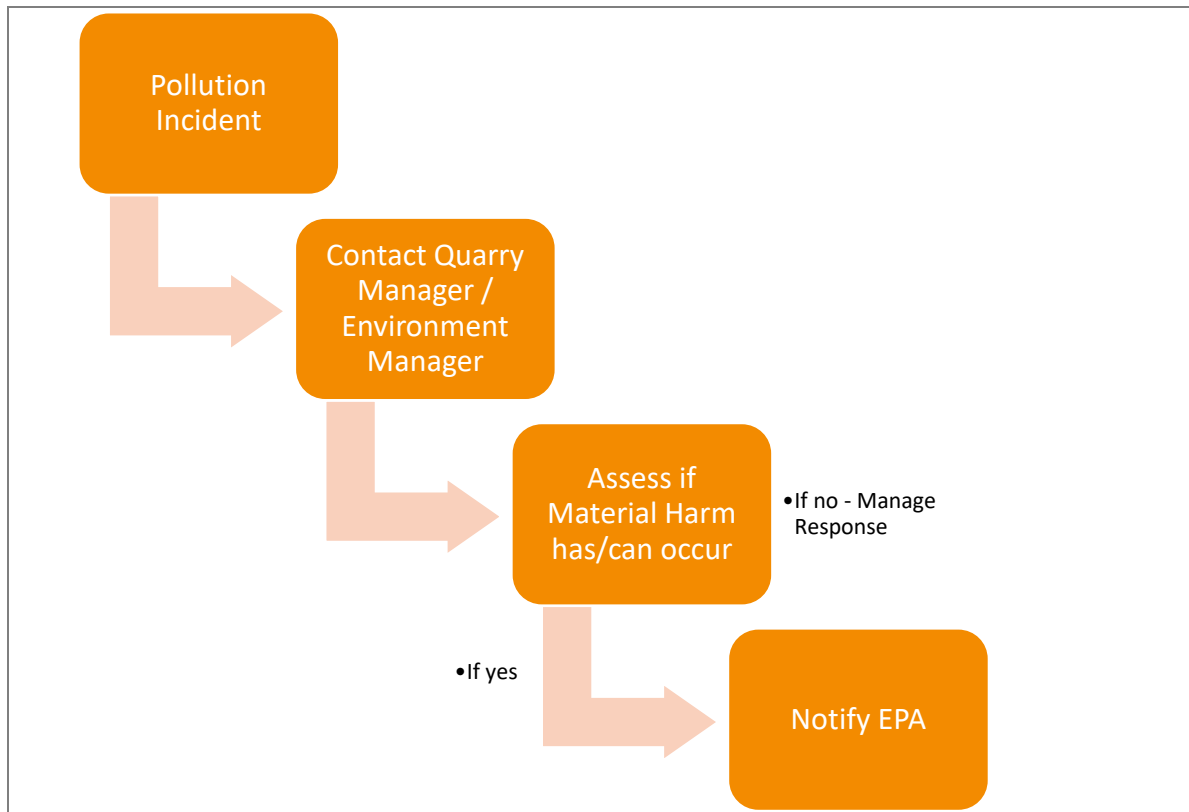


Figure 2: Internal Notification flowchart

Once the incident has been controlled, DMC Constructions will investigate in accordance with the procedures outlined in the EMP.

Any follow up reports required by the Environment Protection Licence conditions will be submitted to the EPA by the Environment Manager within the given timeframes.

This reporting would include but not limited to;

- the cause of the incident,
- any environmental harm or potential harm caused,
- actions that have been undertaken to rectify, reduce or remediate the pollution incident,
- responsibilities for the incident, and
- actions to be implemented to avoid repeat occurrences of a similar incident.

7.3 Regulatory Authority Notification

Pollution incidents posing material harm to the environment must be notified to the Environment Protection Authority.

Quarry personnel and subcontractors must immediately to notify the DMC/SEE Group Environment Manager of any incidents that may trigger the reporting requirements.

Notification will be made by DMC Quarries to the EPA's Pollution Line on 131 555.

The relevant information about a pollution incident required to be reported consists of the following:

1. the time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident
2. the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur
3. the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved

4. the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident if known)
5. the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution

If the information required by items (3) to (5) becomes known after the initial notification is made, that information must be provided to the authorities immediately after it becomes known.

A person/project must notify even though the notification might incriminate the person/project.

However, the notification is not admissible in evidence against the person/project for an offence.

7.4 Emergency Services

If a pollution incident occurs, all necessary action should be taken to minimise the size and any adverse effects of the release. If adequate resources are not available to contain the release and if it threatens public health, property or the environment, the NSW Fire Brigade should be contacted for emergency assistance - phone 000.

In addition, if advice is needed on cleaning-up the incident or on the disposal of any resulting waste materials, EPA staff can be contacted 24-hours/day via Pollution Line on 131 555. If the NSW Fire Brigade is called, they may notify the EPA if they consider it necessary. Notification by the NSW Fire Brigade does not negate the need for person carrying on the activity or the occupier of the premises to notify the EPA.

7.5 Contaminated Land

Any project activities that cause the contamination of land or owners of land who become aware that the land has been contaminated must notify the EPA as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the contamination the meets the legislative criteria.

The duty to notify is a requirement under section 60 of the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (CLM Act).

7.6 Community and Stakeholder Notification

Notification to immediate neighbours and other stakeholders will be coordinated by the Environment Manager and the Quarry Manager. The surrounding community would be notified in the line with the following:

- Dust release from site – downwind users notified via door knock, telephone or letter drop
- Chemical spill entering waterway – adjacent residents notified via door knock, telephone or letter drop
- Large release from sediment dam – downstream users notified via door knock, telephone or letter drop

8 Hazards

Hazards with the potential to cause a pollution incident include:

- Spills / leaks from plant;
- Chemical and fuel storage;
- Land contamination;
- Unexpected finds i.e. contamination;
- Dust generation;
- Inclement weather; and
- Water contamination.

Table 2: hazards

LOCATION	HAZARD	CONTROL MEASURES	CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD OF MATERIAL HARM	ESCALATING FACTORS
Waterways/ drainage lines throughout the project area	Release of water that does not comply with EPL conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implement mitigation measures Soil and Water Quality Management Plan ▶ Implement ESCPs ▶ Implement Emergency & Incident Preparedness and Response Plan 	Pollution of waterways downstream of site	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flood event. ▶ Unauthorised or uncontrolled sediment pond discharge
Refuelling areas / throughout the project area where plant and equipment are operating	Fuel spill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implement mitigation measures Construction Soil and Water Quality Management Plan ▶ Implement Emergency & Incident Preparedness and Response Plan 	Polluted soil/ surface water/ groundwater	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vehicle accident ▶ Failure of hydraulic components ▶ Works in close proximity to waterway
Access roads and work areas throughout the project area in proximity to sensitive receivers	Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implement mitigation measures from Soil and Water Quality Management Plan and Air Quality Management Plan 	Reduction of local air quality and amenity	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ High wind ▶ Dry conditions ▶ Works in close proximity to sensitive receivers
Quarry pit and access	Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Implement mitigation measures Noise and Vibration/Blasting Management Plan 	Reduction of local amenity	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Heavy vehicles/machinery ▶ Blasting

9 Pre-emptive actions to be taken

Pre-emptive actions taken to minimise the likely hood of hazards occurring include:

- Quarry induction to inform personnel in relation to emergency preparedness and response;
- Ongoing training through toolbox talks, pre-start meetings and emergency drills;
- Implement Emergency & Incident Preparedness and Response Plan, Soil and Water Management Plan and Erosion & Sediment Control Plans;
- Spill containment kits on site; and
- Water carts on site.

10 Inventory of Pollutants

The pollutants stored in significant quantities at the quarry are outlined in table 10-1. This table will be updated as required/works progress. A full list of chemicals/ hazardous substances used on the project will be maintained in the DMC Constructions SDS register.

Table 3: Inventory of Pollutants

LOCATION	CONTENTS	MAX QUANTITY	COMMENTS
<u>Dowe's Quarry</u>	▶ Hydraulic Oil	▶ 100L	▶ Stored in accordance with SDS requirements bundled Hazchem container with a capacity of 110% of the largest container
	▶ Lubricant	▶ 10L	▶ Stored in accordance with SDS requirements bundled Hazchem container with a capacity of 110% of the largest container
	▶ Grease	▶ 25kg	▶ Stored in accordance with SDS requirements bundled Hazchem container with a capacity of 110% of the largest container
	▶ Diesel	▶ 20,00L	▶ Stored in self bundled fuel storage tank
	▶ Hazchem container contents per SDS register	▶ Small quantities	▶ Stored in accordance with SDS requirements bundled Hazchem container with a capacity of 110% of the largest container

11 Safety Equipment

Safety equipment, controls and personnel protective equipment required for the works are detailed in Safe Work Method Statements. The following safety equipment is utilised onsite:

- Bulk fuel stored in self bundled fuel storage tanks with suitable physical exclusion barriers in place

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- Small quantities of fuels/oils stored in bunded area with a capacity of 110% of the largest container
- Spill kits at all active work areas and site compound locations

DMC will ensure that all personnel and subcontractors are trained in the requirements of this plan, the implementation of associated procedures and the application of emergency equipment and materials.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) folder is kept within the chemical storage container.

Copies of all plans are readily available on site and supplied to all work crews.

Electronic copies of plans are available on Sharepoint.

12 Prepare, test and maintain

After preparation of this PIRMP, it is to be tested via a mock pollution incident at least annually to ensure personnel are aware of the processes and responsibilities on site. This test may be undertaken with a combined test of the Emergency Response Plan for The Project. Testing of this plan and any supplementary amendments that are made are to be documented and stored with the Project files and may be requested by the EPA at any time.

The PIRMP will be reviewed and maintained to ensure information in the plan is accurate and up to date. The review process will occur every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident occurring. This will ensure any issues within the plan are identified and revised.

13 Staff Training

DMC staff and subcontractors undertake a range of training to assist in the response to potential incidents and to test the adequacy of incident response procedures and plans.

Requirements relating to incident notification and management is included in the project induction.

Toolbox talks will be presented to educate workers of preventative actions, controls, PIRMP updates, site issues and environmental pollution incidents involved in the site.

The toolbox talk will present a chance for workers to raise any concerns or issues in the project and PIRMP.

TYPE OF TRAINING	PERSONNEL	FREQUENCY	RECORDS
Site Induction	All site personnel	▶ Once	▶ Attendance record
Toolbox meetings	All site personnel	▶ As required	▶ Attendance record
Incident debrief	All site personnel	▶ Following any notifiable incidents	▶ Attendance record
Plan testing	All site personnel	▶ Once per year	▶ Attendance record

Appendix A - Emergency Response – Spill or Release

Note

Ensure the safety of our self and others prior to or when carrying our spillage/release recovery

Actions during the Emergency

Person Encountering The Spill Or Release

1. Identify type of spill/release	Is it contained (e.g. banded) or uncontained (going to drain)? Damaged/leaking containers should be addressed using the same process.
2. Identify the material	Is it flammable, toxic, corrosive, etc.? Refer to label, signage, MSDS, etc.
3. Conduct risk assessment	Is the area safe, have you been trained, is it going to drain? NOTE: If the spill is beyond your control at this point contact the Chief Warden
4. Wear appropriate PPE	Gloves, goggles, apron, respirator, etc. in accordance with the MSDS.
5. Eliminate ignition sources	For flammable substances (or assumed flammable substances) remove energy supply to nearby switchboards, electrical equipment, power points and flames, static or sparks.
6. Take precautions	Avoid slipping, creating sparks, or breathing in vapors
7. Contain the spill/release	Use containment booms or rubber drain seal mats to prevent runoff to storm water drains
8. Clean up	Use pads, pillows, and other absorbent material to soak up spill and then bag in labeled containers. Flush any residue off surfaces
9. Notify	Report spill to area supervisor, complete the Incident Notification and Investigation Report

Quarry Manager

- The spill/release should be contained as soon as possible, using appropriate absorbents (booms, absorbent granules, pads) if it is believed safe to do so, based on information at hand. Particular attention should be paid to drains/water courses and these may need to be dammed using appropriate bunding

Person Discovering Or Responsible For The Spill/Release Or For The Clean Up

- The person responsible for the substance should manage the spill/release as specified on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or by the manufacturer/supplier of the substance
- On arrival at the scene, if the spill/release is significantly large, adversely uncontained or in any other way deemed unsafe ensure that the affected area has been evacuated

Important – Notifying Fire Brigade

- The Fire Brigade HAZMAT Team is to be notified immediately for any hazardous substance spill beyond our control. This call should be made via '000'.

- The Fire Brigade should also be informed via a '000' call if the spillage has caused evacuation, entered drainage systems or is a size or nature that Site personnel have insufficient resources or training to safely and effectively manage.
- All information regarding the spill should be reported to the Officer-In-Charge of the Fire Brigade on arrival at the scene.

- Prevent unauthorised access to the area
- Consideration should be given to site environmental conditions and a decision made as to whether further evacuation of the area is required
- Ensure that persons assemble in a well-ventilated, safe area, upwind from the spill/release
- Considerations, instructions and advice relating to specific spill types must be followed for the safety of colleagues, other persons and the environment

Oil and Grease Considerations:

- Stop the leak at the source
- Determine the type and size of the spill
- Protect storm water drains by forming barriers or blocking them
- Prevent any runoff into storm water drains - use the containment booms, located in the spill prevention kits, to confine small spillages (up to 200L).
- Spills that cause or potentially threaten material harm must be notified to the relevant authorities
- Wear personnel protective equipment (PPE) located in the spill prevention kits to prevent skin and eye contamination and to avoid breathing any vapor. PPE includes overalls, splash apron, eye goggles, gloves (PVC or neoprene), footwear, and appropriate breathing apparatus.
- Clean up method will be dictated by the quantity spilled
- Emergency (Teflon pneumatic) pump for pumping out drains and holding pits. Spilled material must be pumped into approved (degassed), sealed, and labelled 200L steel drums
- Cleaning equipment (mops, squeegees etc.) for directing liquid spills into the bund or holding pits
- Spill response kits for absorbing minor spills
- Ensure that the spill area has been appropriately cleaned, and is no longer a hazard.

Turbid/ Sediment Laden Water

- Inform Supervisor of problem, /exact location and the estimated volume magnitude
- If uncontrollable, notify Environment Manager
- Divert flow away from existing waterways
- Create barriers and block any storm water drains
- Contain the spill by forming a barrier around the affected area. Establish emergency berm (earth or sandbags) to contain trap storm water/sediment laden water or reduce flow. Where possible turbid/sediment laden divert dirty water to suitably sized operational sediment control point or basin device.
- Work on the source control / restoration of original control device e.g. tank, embankment. basin
- Assess impact and devise remedial action for affected waterway and embankment
- Apply buffering solutions/agents or pump out if necessary
- Remove sediment build-up deposit

Powder and Dust Considerations:

CAUTION

SLIP HAZARDS – AVOID SPILL ZONE & STOP AREA ACCESS / TRAFFIC FLOW

TOXIC VAPOURS – MAXIMISE VENTILATION & WEAR BREATHING APPARATUS

FIRE HAZARDS - ELIMINATE IGNITION SOURCES & HAVE FIRE EXTINGUISHER READY

- Identify any outside area, where the powder could be dispersed to the environment.
- Wear personnel protective equipment, located in the spill prevention kits, to prevent skin and eye contamination. i.e. overalls, splash apron, eye goggles, gloves and rubber boots
- Wear a breathing mask or face mask to prevent inhalation of the powder.
- PREVENT ANY EMISSION TO THE ENVIRONMENT. Where possible close doors and windows in the vicinity of the spill. If a large amount of powder is spilled in an external area, organise cover sheets to be placed over the spill to prevent dispersion from wind etc. during the cleanup time.
- Collect all of the material, by using one of the following methods:
- Vacuum Cleaner (check that the material is not explosive under pressure)
- Bulk tanker removal (vacuum pump)
- Emergency (Teflon pneumatic) pump
- Cleaning equipment (mops, squeegee, buckets, etc.)
- All materials must be contained in appropriate, sealed and labeled container
- Flush the remaining residue with copious amounts of water
- Contact the Waste Management colleagues, who will be responsible for the correct disposal of all containers according to the corresponding waste disposal procedures
- All materials used in the cleanup of hazardous powder materials (e.g. vacuum filters, mop heads, tarpaulins, etc.) shall be considered contaminated with the hazardous substance(s) and must be managed as hazardous wastes unless deemed otherwise by the Environmental Group

Dangerous Goods

CAUTION

IDENTIFY THE CLASS OF DANGEROUS GOOD (AS DESCRIBED BELOW) AND THE INHERENT DANGEROUS PHYSICAL PROPERTY OF THAT CLASS (SEE PRODUCT MSDS)

CONTROL THE IDENTIFIED DANGER OR ANYTHING THAT MIGHT INCREASE THE EXPOSURE TO THAT DANGER

RESPOND TO THE SPILL AS PER ACTION STEPS OUTLINED FOR THE “PERSON ENCOUNTERING THE SPILL/RELEASE” AT THE START OF THIS SECTION

Compressed Gases (Class 2)

See also Gas Leak Action Plan

Flammable Compressed Gases (Class 2.1) – may be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back to cylinder. Gases present a vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors, and in sewers. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Contact of gas on skin will cause severe frostbite. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.

Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Compressed Gases (Class 2.2) – cylinders may explode in a fire. Vapours may cause dizziness or suffocation. Contact of gas on skin will cause severe frostbite.

- Verify the leak source and identify the type of gas leaking
- Eliminate any hazards such as incompatible substances or ignition sources
- Take precautions - including the alerting of others in the area and isolating the situation
- Ensure appropriate personal protective equipment is utilised, this includes positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and thermal gloves
- Control the leak and extinguish any fires

Flammables (Class 3)

- Eliminate all sources of ignition
- Prevent any runoff into stormwater drains - use the containment blocks (booms), located in the Hazchem spill kits, to confine the spillage
- Wear personal protective equipment (i.e. overalls, splash apron, eye goggles, gloves, rubber boots), located in the spill prevention kits, to prevent skin and eye contamination
- Identify any fire risk
- Ensure ventilation systems are in full operation (adjust to suit where possible) and remain operational until such time as the hazardous atmosphere dissipates

Oxidizing Substances; Organic Peroxides (Class 5)

- Class 5 substances will generate large amounts of oxygen when exposed to heat, metals and many chemicals. High concentrations of oxygen can result in the initiation of severe fires in any combustible material.
- All Class 5 substances shall be kept separate from other dangerous goods classes and any combustible material by at least 5 metres in a well-ventilated area, or in an approved Class 5 storage cabinet.

Toxic and Infectious Substances (Class 6)

- All class 6 poisons shall be stored in areas complying with the Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- Class 6 goods shall be kept at least 5 metres away from foodstuffs and dangerous goods of other classes, or alternatively be separated by a liquid tight wall.

Corrosive Substances (Class 8)

Neutralise using soda ash - NEVER add water to corrosive substances

Hypochlorite Solution and Peroxide Acids - use glass or plastic equipment for storage for disposal. Avoid use of all metals

Ammonia - volatile, containers can develop pressure with an increase in temperature. Do not store near heat. Exercise extreme care when opening containers as they may be pressurised

Ammonia, Hydrochloric Acid, Acid Phosphoric, Acid Thioglycolic and Acid Sulphuric 98% - use full face respirator with appropriate approved canister.

- Prevent any runoff into stormwater drains - use the containment blocks (booms), located in the Hazchem spill kits, to confine the spillage.
- Wear personnel protective equipment (i.e. overalls, splash apron, eye goggles, gloves, rubber boots and appropriate protective full face respirator), located in the spill prevention kits, to prevent skin and eye contamination.

Actions after the Emergency

Person Responsible For The Spill/Release Or For The Clean Up

- All waste should be removed consistent with regulatory requirements and local waste disposal procedures
- Complete an Incident Notification and Investigation Report Form

Internal Notifications:

- Appropriate senior management
- Regional HSEQ Manager

External Notifications:

- EPA if a pollution incident causes or threatens material harm to the environment, including a spill, leak or escape of a substance

The following persons have been inducted into this Emergency and Incident Preparedness, and Response Plan, and by signing below show their understanding

[illegible]

DMC – Dowes Quarry