Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Early Works - Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 & Elizabeth Drive Upgrade

Contract No. 25.0000139286.1023

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Document Revision History and Approval

Rev No.	Date	Revision Details	Document Status	Prepared By	Approved by
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Distribution

The master-controlled plan will be held within the Decmil document management system, where it can be accessed by personnel as necessary.

Issue, revision, and re-issue

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements. The initial issue of this plan has been reviewed by the relevant discipline leader and has been endorsed for use on the project by the project team. This plan is to be submitted to the Principal representative before the start of work on-site.

Revisions of this plan may be required throughout the duration of the project to reflect changing circumstances or identified opportunities for improvement. Revisions will be proposed by the relevant personnel and reviewed, developed, and finalised in conjunction with the Principal representative.

Revisions of this plan must not reduce the scope or level of management control.

Revisions may result from:

- Management review
- Changes to the standard system
- Audit (either internal or by external parties)
- Principal complaints or non-conformance reports
- Legislative changes
- Improvement initiatives and process changes within Principal

Initially updates to this plan will be issued alphabetically for review. Once approved by the Principal, subsequent updates will be numbered consecutively and transmitted to holders of controlled copies.

Updates to this plan and any other sub-plans will be provided to the Principal representative for comment, review, and approval within five days of amendment. Amendments will be clearly illustrated in the document.

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1. Purpose and Scope

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) is a sub-plan to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for the Early Works associated with the Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 and the Elizabeth Drive Upgrade project (the Project).

The Project holds Environmental protection Licence (EPL) 23090 for the scheduled development work. This plan has been prepared to outline procedures to minimise the risk of a pollution incident on the premises, including providing the requirements for reporting and responding to pollution incidents in accordance with Section 153A of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2010 (POEO Regulation).

1.1. Objectives

The objectives of this PIRMP are to:

- Ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the Environment Protection Authority, Transport for New South Wales (TfNSW) and other relevant authorities specified in the POEO Act (such as local councils, NSW Health, WorkCover NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW), and people outside the project who might be affected by the impacts of a pollution incident.
- Minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident associated with the construction of the project by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks.
- Ensure that the PIRMP is properly implemented by trained staff, identifying persons responsible for implementing it and ensuring that the plan is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.

NOTE:

Activation of this PIRMP is only required for those incidents that result in material harm to the environment. Material harm includes actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial or that results in actual potential loss or property damage of an amount over $50,000

2. Legislative and regulatory requirements

2.1. Legislation

Legislation relevant to the PIRMP includes:

- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)
- Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 (POEO (General) Regulation)
- Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Amendment (Pollution Incident Response Management Plans) Regulation 2012

2.2. Guidelines and Standards

The main guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this Plan include:

- Guideline: Pollution Incident Response Management Plans (EPA, 2022) (EPA PIRMP Guideline)
- TfNSW QA Specification G36 – Environmental Protection – Early Works Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 and Elizabeth Drive Upgrade

2.3. Legislative Requirements

Part 5.7A of the POEO Act requires all licensees to prepare, keep, test and implement a PIRMP. Chapter 4 of the General Regulation sets out the specific information a licensee must include in their PIRMP. In summary, the requirements are:

- All licensees must prepare a PIRMP (Section 153A of the POEO Act)
- A PIRMP must be in the form required by the regulations and must include the information detailed in the POEO Act (Section 153C) and the General Regulation (Section 72 and Section 73)
- Licensees must keep the PIRMP at the premises the EPL relates to, or where the relevant activity takes place (in the case of trackable waste transporters and mobile plant) (Section 153D of the POEO Act) and make certain parts of the PIRMP available on a publicly accessible website of the licensee, or alternatively provide a copy upon written request (Section 74 of the General Regulation)
- Licensees must test their PIRMP in accordance with the regulations (Section 153E of the POEO Act and Section 75 of the General Regulation), this includes:
  - testing the PIRMP at least once in any 12-month period (i.e. between each test)
  - testing the PIRMP within one month of any pollution incident occurring which caused or threatened material harm to the environment, including:
    - Near misses that could have resulted in Material Harm
    - Incidents that had the potential to cause Material Harm
    - Incidents that have resulted in Material Harm.
- Licensees must implement their PIRMP immediately if a pollution incident occurs that causes or threatens material harm to the environment (as defined in Section 147 of the POEO Act) (Section 153F of the POEO Act).

There are offences for licensees if they fail to comply with any of these requirements.

The penalties associated with these offences are set out in Section 2.6 of the EPA PIRMP guideline.

3. Pollution Incidents

3.1. Pollution Incident

Pollution is known to exist in many forms and broadly relates to water, land, air and noise. This Plan applies only to those pollution incidents as defined in the POEO Act.

The POEO Act provides the following definition of a pollution incident:

"A 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."

3.2. Notification for 'Material harm' Pollution Incidents

The Environmental Site Representative (ESR), or delegate, will immediately notify the relevant Regulatory Authority, TfNSW Environment and Sustainability Manager (ESM) and other Authorities if there is a pollution incident that poses a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in Section 147 of the POEO Act as:

- 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 $50,000 (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.

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

Contact details for Agencies are provided in the following table.

Table 1: Emergency Contact Details

Contact	Telephone Number
NSW Fire and Rescue, Police and Ambulance	000
NSW EPA Environmental Hotline	131 555
SafeWork NSW	13 10 50
Heritage NSW	(02) 9873 8500
Liverpool Public Health Unit	(02) 8778 0855 (Business Hours) (02) 9828 3000 (After hours) - ask for Public Health Officer on call
Liverpool City Council	1300 362 170
Penrith Public Health Unit	(02) 4734 2022
Penrith City Council	(02) 4732 7777

When notifying authorities in accordance with Section 147 that a pollution incident has occurred, the following information must be provided in accordance with Section 150 of the POEO Act 1997:

a) the time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident;

b) the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur;

c) the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved;

d) the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident (if known);

e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution; and

f) other information prescribed by the regulations.

The information required is the information known to the person notifying the incident when the notification is required to be given.

If the information required to be included in a notice of a pollution incident under items (c), (d) and (e) is not known when the initial notification is made but becomes known afterwards, that information must be notified immediately after it becomes known.

3.3. Types of Pollution Events

Pollution incidents that could potentially occur at a construction site, and that are covered by this Plan include:

- Material, such as waste materials, fuel etc., that travel beyond the site boundary causing or potentially causing adverse impact to the environment or community
- Discharge of waters from site not in accordance with the project EPL conditions.

Small spills that do not leave the site boundary and are cleaned up without material environmental harm or residual environmental impact are most likely not required to be notified to the EPA or other authorities, however all such incidents are to be recorded and reported.

An environmental incident may include a major spillage or leak, failure of a pollution control device such as a bund or basin, major settlement, collapse of a bank or embankment, or catastrophic events.

3.4. Pollution Incident Response Scenarios

- Bio-Hazard / Blood Spill / Medical – Refer to Emergency Response Management Plan (ERMP) and Appendix B
- Fire (Building / Bush) and Explosion – Refer to ERMP and Appendix C
- Gas Leak (Mains / Cylinders) – Refer to ERMP and Appendix D
- Spills or Releases – Refer to Section 8.3 of this PIRMP

4. Hazard Identification and Control Measures

The management plans associated with the CEMP identify environmental aspects associated with the construction of the Project. The plans that identify potential hazards relevant to pollution include Soil & Water Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, Air Quality Management Plan and Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan.

The following tables list the main potential hazards associated with the work activities and provides a risk assessment of these hazards.

Table 2 - Hazard Identification

Aspect	Hazards
Soil and Water	The Soil & Water Management Plan details hazards to soil and water. Hazards include: ▪ Storage of fuel and chemicals; ▪ Refuelling; ▪ Earthworks increasing the risk of erosion and sedimentation; and ▪ Tree clearing, topsoil stripping and soil disturbance.
Waste	The Waste and Resource Management Plan details hazards associated with resources and waste. Hazards include: ▪ Liquid waste; ▪ Concrete slurries drilling muds, lubricants; ▪ Liquid waste from human waste storage facilities (sewage); ▪ Fuels, oils, greases, engine coolant; ▪ Hazardous wastes; ▪ Adhesives, lubricants, cleaning agencies, water treatment chemicals and other plastic material; ▪ General solid waste; ▪ Non-recyclable and other putrescible general solid waste; ▪ Spoil, concrete, metallic materials, brick, rubble, soils; and ▪ Drained and crushed oil filters, rags and other absorbent material that do not contain free liquids.
Air	The Air Quality Management Plan and WHS Management Plan detail hazards associated with Air. Hazards include: ▪ Air contamination (Dust); ▪ Fire; ▪ Odours; and ▪ Gas Leaks.
Noise and Vibration	The Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan details hazards associated with noise and vibration. Hazards include: ▪ Undertaking works outside approved construction hours; ▪ Works exceeding noise management levels; ▪ Work not in accordance with EPL 23090; ▪ Vibration from project activities impacting surrounding built structures; and ▪ Vibration from activities impacting pipeline and sensitive structures.

Aspect	Hazards
Natural Disasters	Refer to the Project Emergency Response Management Plan., Flood Management Plan and/or Bushfire Management as appropriate.

Table 3: Risk Assessment

Risk / Hazard	Control Measures*	Risk Evaluation		
		C	L	S
Sediment laden water leaving the site, including mud tracked onto roadways	▪ Vehicle wash out/shaker grid ▪ Hard stand at site entry/exit ▪ Progress earthworks in conjunction with establishment of ERSED controls	Moderate	Possible	14 Medium
Pollution of land or water (stormwater) from hydrocarbon/chemical spills from plant or refuelling/fuel storage	▪ Plant hazard assessment conducted ▪ Daily plant checklists ▪ Spill kits available to managed potential spill from plant or refuelling activities.	Moderate	Possible	14 Medium
Pollution of land or water from chemical and hazardous waste, contaminated soil, concrete waste	▪ Establish waste material management process ▪ Establish concrete waste area and concrete washout.	Minor	Possible	7 Low
Generation of dust from mobile plant/vehicles and exposed areas	▪ Speed restrictions on traffic movements on site ▪ Dust suppression (e.g. water carts and stabilisers) ▪ Trucks to cover loads	Minor	Possible	7 Low

*Note - This is not an exhaustive list of control measures. Activity specific controls measure can be found in the CEMP and relevant Sub-Plans.

Table 4: Risk Evaluation Score

	Consequence	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Substantial
Likelihood	**Rating**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Almost Certain	**5**	**(11) Medium**	**(13) Medium**	**(18) High**	**(23) Very High**	**(25) Very High**
Likely	**4**	**(5) Low**	**(12) Medium**	**(17) High**	**(20) High**	**(24) Very High**
Possible	**3**	**(4) Low**	**(7) Low**	**(14) Medium**	**(19) High**	**(22) High**
Unlikely	**2**	**(2) Negligible**	**(6) Low**	**(9) Low**	**(15) Medium**	**(21) High**
Rare	**1**	**(1) Negligible**	**(3) Negligible**	**(8) Low**	**(10) Low**	**(16) High**

Table 5: Consequence Rating

Rating	Consequence	People	Environment
5	**Substantial**	Single Fatality or life-threatening illness Multiple permanent disability injuries	Widespread, irreparable environmental damage or harm
4	**Major**	Permanent disability injury or illness	Widespread, medium to long-term environmental impact
3	**Moderate**	Recordable Injury/s	Localised, medium to long-term environmental impact
2	**Minor**	First Aid Injury/s	Localised, short term environmental impact
1	**Insignificant**	Injury/s, but no treatment required	Minor environmental impact - limited remediation required

Table 6: Likelihood Rating

Rating	Likelihood	Description	Indicative Frequency
5	**Almost Certain**	Is expected to occur	Multiple events each year
4	**Likely**	It will probably occur	One event every year
3	**Possible**	May occur	One event every 2 – 3 years
2	**Unlikely**	Not likely to occur	One event every 4 – 6 years
1	**Rare**	Most unlikely to occur	One event every 7 years or more

5. Preparedness

Decmil acknowledges that the key to effective incident prevention on site is via ongoing monitoring, surveillance and training. During the course of construction, the following preventative strategies will be implemented onsite:

- Daily inspections of active work sites
- Completion of Environmental Inspection Checklist
- Issue and quick close-out of non-compliance notices (as required)
- Prompt maintenance and repairs
- Ongoing environmental training to staff and sub-contractors

5.1. Training

Details regarding the nature and objectives of any staff competence, training and awareness are outlined in the PIRMP. Several forms of environmental training will be provided. Examples include:

- A project site induction, including environmental roles and responsibilities;
- Toolbox talks;
- Environmental Work Method Statements; and
- Environmental awareness training for specific issues.

The Environment Manager will undertake training and maintain a register of all project site inductions and environmental training carried out.

5.2. Inventory of Pollutants

The Work, Health and Safety (WHS) Management Plan requires that that a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and a Hazardous and Dangerous Substances Register be kept at all chemical storage and handling locations and which will provide an inventory of the pollutants on site.

The location of pollutants to be stored/held on site shall be identified in the relevant ESCPs/ECMs per work activity, including storage methods.

5.3. Safety Equipment

A list of pre-emptive actions (or mitigation measures) to be implemented during construction of the Project to minimise or prevent the risks to human health and the environment is outlined in the Emergency Response Plan, WHS Management Plan and CEMP documentation.

These documents include a description of safety equipment and activity-specific equipment required to address hazard, risk and safety issues. For example, spill kits will also be available on site for all personnel to use with locations identified within the Environmental Control Map (ECM).

5.4. Maps

A set of maps showing the location of the premises, the surrounding areas that are likely to be affected by a pollution incident, the location of potential pollutants on the premises, the location of any stormwater drains on the premises, and the discharge locations of the stormwater drains to the nearest watercourse or water body will be developed within the CEMP and associated Sub-Plans and ECMs.

6. Testing and Review

The testing of this plan shall be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that the information included in this plan is accurate and up to date and the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner. Any such test is to be carried out:

- Routinely at least once every 12 months, and
- Within 1 month of any pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity to which the licence relates so as to assess, in the light of that incident, whether the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date and the plan is still capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

In accordance with the Regulation, testing of this PIRMP will occur:

- Initially within three months after EPL 23090 approval;
- Every 12 months thereafter, while construction continues; and
- Within 1 month of any Category One pollution incident during the construction of the Project.

Testing of the PRIMP will involve:

- Desktop simulation; or
- Practical exercise or drill.

6.1. Testing History

The following table will be used to keep a record of the testing history of the PIRMP.

Table 7: PIRMP Testing History

Date	Review Team	Nature of Test	Actions

7. Responsibilities

The details of how this PIRMP will be implemented and the responsibilities for implementing each mitigation measure are detailed in the following table.

Table 8: Responsibilities

Project Role	Name	Responsibility	Frequency
Supervisor	[redacted]	Contact emergency services, such as NSW Fire & Rescue, HAZMAT and/or Police	As required
		Maintain communications with emergency services	At all times
		Coordinate the response to the incident, including working to ensure the safety of others in the first instance	At all times
Project Director	[redacted]	In the event of an environmental incident, such as a spill, investigations of the mitigation measures in consultation with the ESR and determine the potential for improved mitigation measures	As required
		Reporting of environmental incidents to TfNSW	As required
		Oversee the implementation, testing and revision of this Plan	As required
		Oversee the testing of this Plan	Every 12 months
		Maintain communications with emergency services	At all times
		Coordinate the response to the incident, including working to ensure the safety of others in the first instance	At all times
Environment Site Representative	[redacted]	In the event of an environmental incident, such as a spill, investigations of the mitigation measures in consultation with the Project Director (as required) and determine the potential for improved mitigation measures	As required
		Reporting of environmental incidents to TfNSW and relevant authorities	As required
		Ensure the plan is tested every 12 months.	Every 12 months
		Provide training to project personnel about this plan and responsibilities	As required
		Amend this Plan as necessary	As required
Community Relations Manager	[redacted]	Coordinating the notification of the effected community in response to an incident.	As required
		Assist the Environmental Site Representative in the testing of the plan.	Every 12 months
		Review and revise the Community Liaison Plan	Where required or every 12 months
		Maintain contact lists for community notifications	As required

8. Pollution Incident Response

8.1. Define the Problem

Establish details of the immediate problem to facilitate the identification of short-term response.

8.2. Manage the Situation

Determine and implement management options to bring the problem under control including:

- The safety of any person, including neighbours, workers and others potentially impacted e.g. downstream water users, is the priority
- Minimise environmental damage as quickly as possible. In a spill situation, use sandbags, absorbent material, soil, an excavation or barrier to prevent the pollutant from reaching a watercourse
- Advise the Project Director and Environmental Site Representative of the incident/emergency
- Immediately advise the Principal verbally and in writing within 48 hours
- The Environmental Site Representative and Project Director will advise the organisations listed in Table 1 if the incident 'causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment' immediately in accordance with the POEO Act requirements
- Contact 000 where the incident cannot be controlled with onsite resources
- Clean up the problem where safe to do so.

8.3. Spill Response

The following additional actions are general procedures for managing a spill.

- Evacuate the worksite and move to a well-ventilated area if chemicals have been spilled
- Contact the NSW Fire and Rescue immediately on 000 if the spill presents a significant risk of harm to people, or the environment, or property
- Stop the spill at source as first priority so long as it is safe to do so
- If the spill is not contained, apply spill response materials to contain and absorb the spill and to direct away from waters, drainage lines or sensitive environments. Flow paths should be blocked and the spill contained within the Project site boundaries where feasible
- Chemical spills should never be hosed by water, any water that comes into contact with the spill should be treated as contaminated wastewater
- Establish and/or strengthen controls around stormwater drains including drain wardens and sandbags around the drain perimeter
- Where possible, areas contaminated by spills should be covered during rainfall to the extent that it does not compromise clean-up activities
- Mobilise a vacuum truck to remove excess water/liquid from the site and dispose to an appropriately licensed facility
- Ensure that any used spill response materials (contaminated waste) are disposed appropriately when no longer required to contain spill.

9. Immediate Notifications

The notification of an environmental incident is the responsibility of all site and contractor personnel.

Material Harm pollution incidents (see Section 3.2) must also be managed in accordance with this Plan and the following response protocol:

- If there is immediate threat to human health or property the ESR (or delegate) will immediately contact emergency services '000' and persons who may be in danger

- The ESR and/or Project Director will immediately verbally report the incident to the TfNSW Environment and Sustainability Manager (ESM) and the TfNSW Project Manager, including:
  - Time, date, location and likely duration of incident
  - Location of place where pollution is occurring or likely to occur
  - Type of incident (e.g. chemical spill, water pollution etc.)
  - Extent of incident (e.g. magnitude of spill, area covered etc.)
  - Action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution
  - Circumstances in which the incident occurred (including cause of the incident, if known)
- The ESR and Project Director will immediately advise the organisations listed in section 3.2, if the incident is considered material harm to the environment in accordance with the POEO Act requirements (see Section 3.2). Noting:
  - The following authorities must be contacted:
    - EPA
    - Ministry of Health (via the Public Health Unit)
    - Work Cover Authority
    - Local Authority (i.e. council) if the EPA is not the appropriate authority
    - Fire and Rescue NSW.
  - Notifications to authorities must be verbal communication (i.e. – via telephone call)
  - Where there is doubt about whether an incident should be considered material harm to the environment, or the relevance of a particular authority, all authorities are to be notified
  - Where all information is not yet available, notification is to take place immediately (to meet legislative requirements), and further information be provided once available
  - When providing information to authorities it is important to avoid speculation on origin, causes or outcomes of a pollution incident. However, if known, the circumstances in which the incident occurred must be notified, and there is an ongoing duty to ensure that relevant information be notified as it becomes known.

A record of information provided during notification of pollution incidents in accordance with this PIRMP shall be recorded on an external communication summary worksheet.

9.1. Community Notifications

Early warnings for affected or potentially affected community members for any pollution incident will be communicated to those members via a door knock process.

For air pollution incidents that may affect community members, those community members may be asked to either close their doors and windows and stay indoors until further notice or the vacate the premises.

For water pollution incidents that may affect community members, those community members may be asked to avoid use of the water until further notice.

Decmil will provide regular updates of any pollution incidents either via letterbox drop, notices in local papers and/or via door knocks as required.

9.2. After the Event

After the event it is necessary to evaluate the problem and implement corrective measures;

- Develop an action plan to prevent a similar incident occurring again
- Prepare a report on the incident

9.3. Corrective Actions

There are a variety of scenarios in which an environmental event may occur. It is important that corrective actions are:

- Specific to the incident that has occurred
- Meaningfully address the root cause(s) of the incident
- Designed to prevent incident reoccurrence

Corrective actions could include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Physical works to install, augment or rectify controls or a site issue
- Testing and/or monitoring
- Review and improvement of construction methods or work practices
- Review and update of management plans, procedures or other tools
- Communication, training and awareness initiatives for workers.

In most cases it will not be sufficient to simply notify workers of correct systems / procedures (e.g. via toolbox talk).

A review should be undertaken by the ESR following an incident or non-compliance to determine why the systems / procedures failed (or alternatively a formal investigation), and necessary changes made to ensure they do not fail in future. Site personnel should then be made aware of the changes and trained as necessary.

Immediate/short-term corrective actions including timeframes for completion must be clearly described in incident/non-compliance reporting.

Updates about longer-term corrective actions including timeframes for completion can be provided to the TfNSW Environment and Sustainability Manager and TfNSW Project Management Team post submission of the incident/non-compliance report.

9.4. Non-compliances

A non-compliance is a failure to comply with this PIRMP, environmental assessment safeguard / mitigation measure, licence condition, permit or any other statutory approval relevant to the activity and/or area where the activity occurs.

A non-compliance could also be an environmental incident.

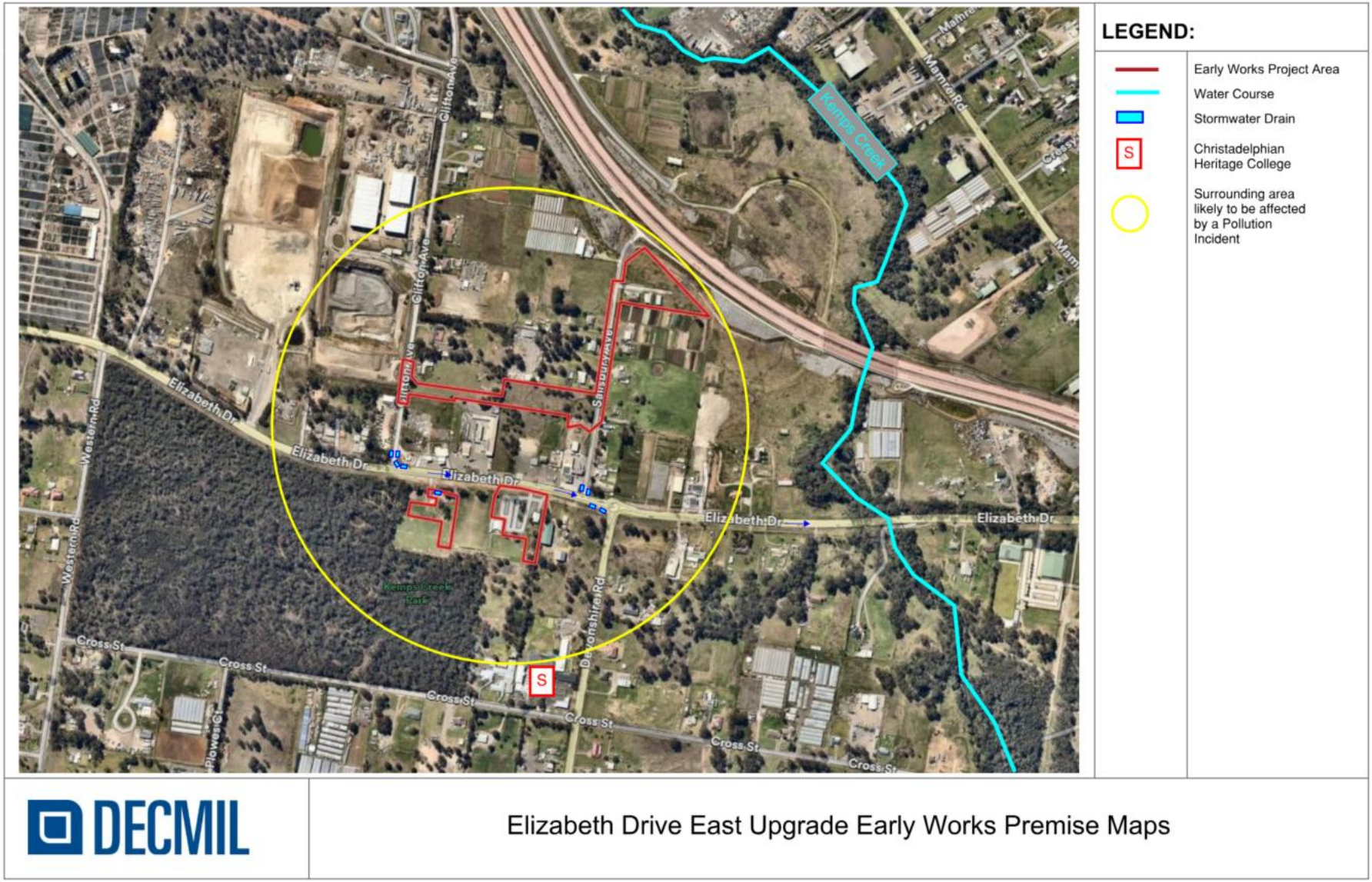
9.5. Regulatory Action

Regulatory action includes, but is not limited to:

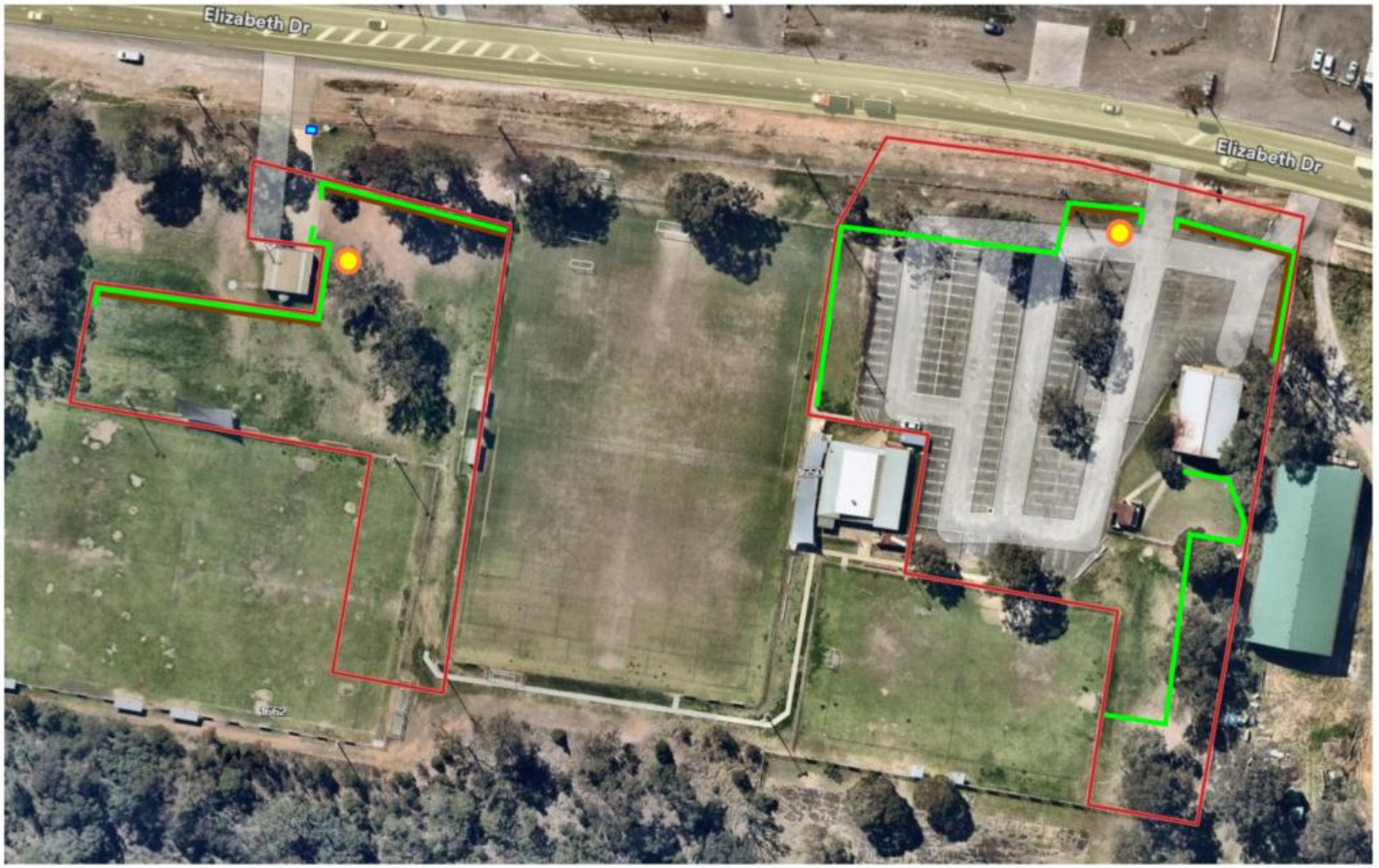
- Prosecutions
- Penalty notices
- Clean up notices
- Prevention notices
- Official cautions
- Formal warnings
- EPA show cause notifications

Copies of any regulatory action issued by an environmental regulator must be provided as part of the reporting that is undertaken in accordance with this Plan.

Appendix A – Premise Maps



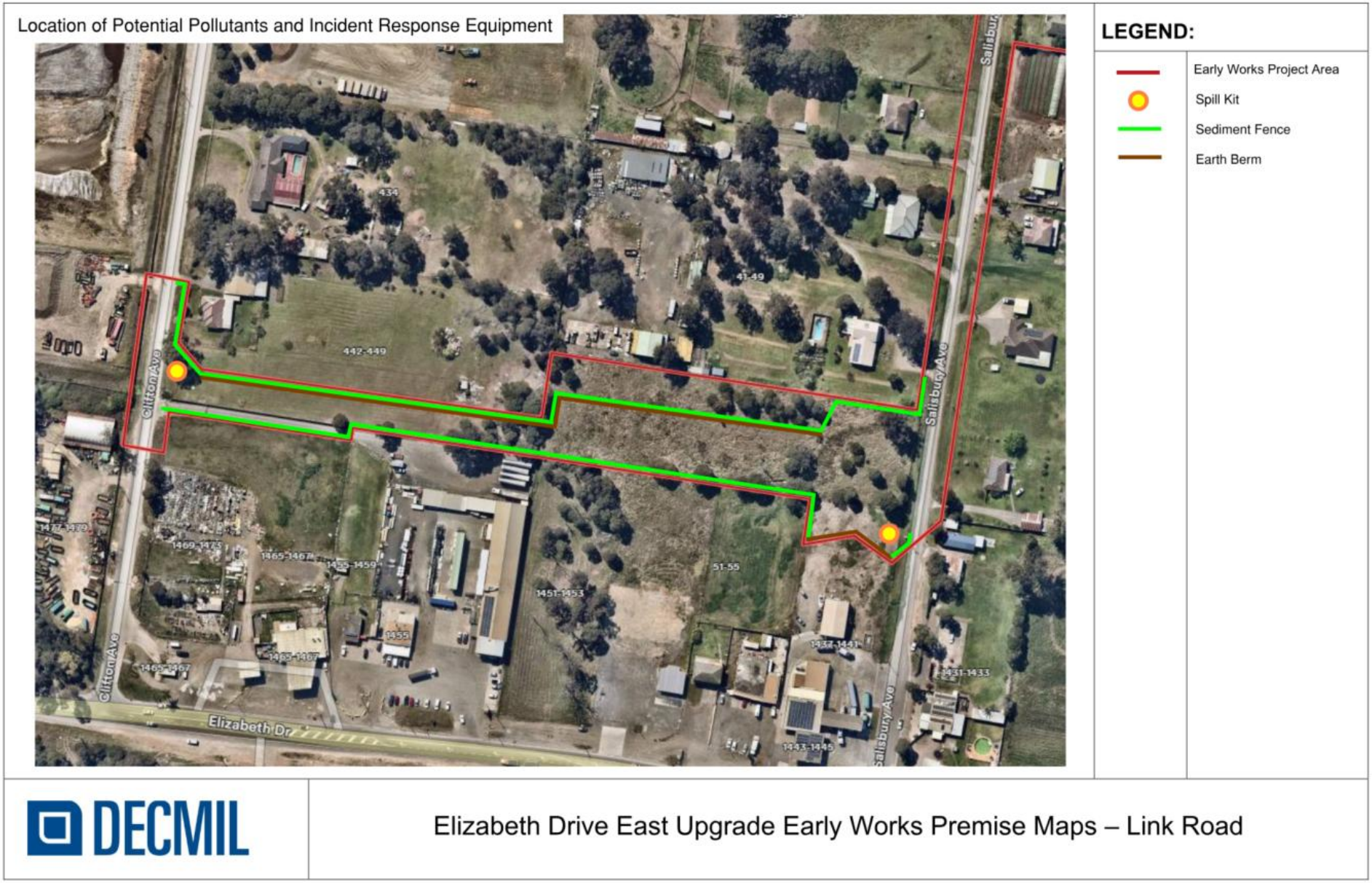
Location of Potential Pollutants and Incident Response Equipment



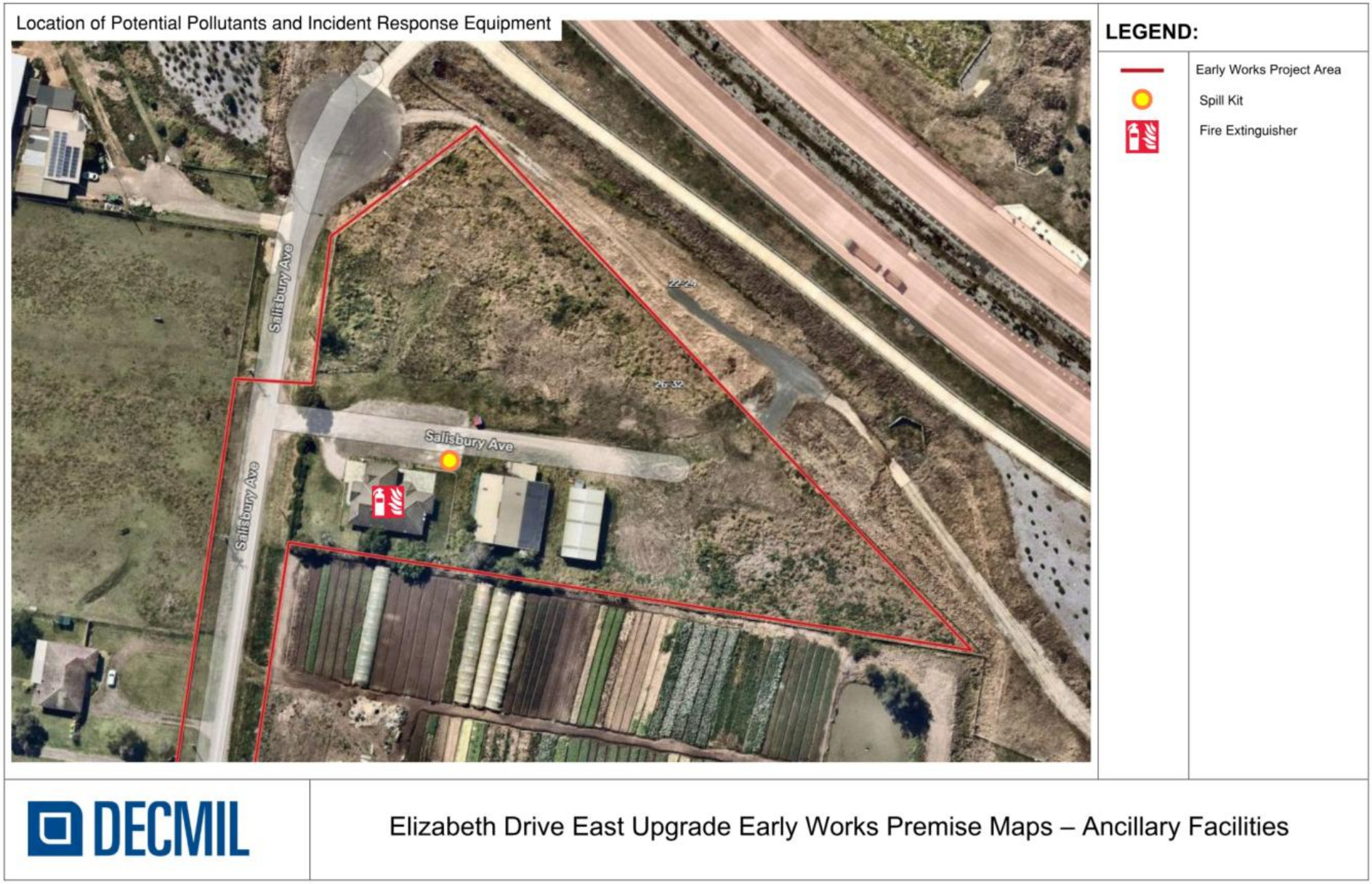
LEGEND:

- Early Works Project Area
- Spill Kit
- Sediment Fence
- Earth Berm

Elizabeth Drive East Upgrade Early Works Premise Maps – Carpark Upgrades



Elizabeth Drive East Upgrade Early Works Premise Maps – Link Road


Location of Potential Pollutants and Incident Response Equipment
Salisbury Ave
Salisbury Ave
Salisbury Ave
22-24
26-32
LEGEND:
Early Works Project Area
Spill Kit
Fire Extinguisher
DECMIL
Elizabeth Drive East Upgrade Early Works Premise Maps – Ancillary Facilities

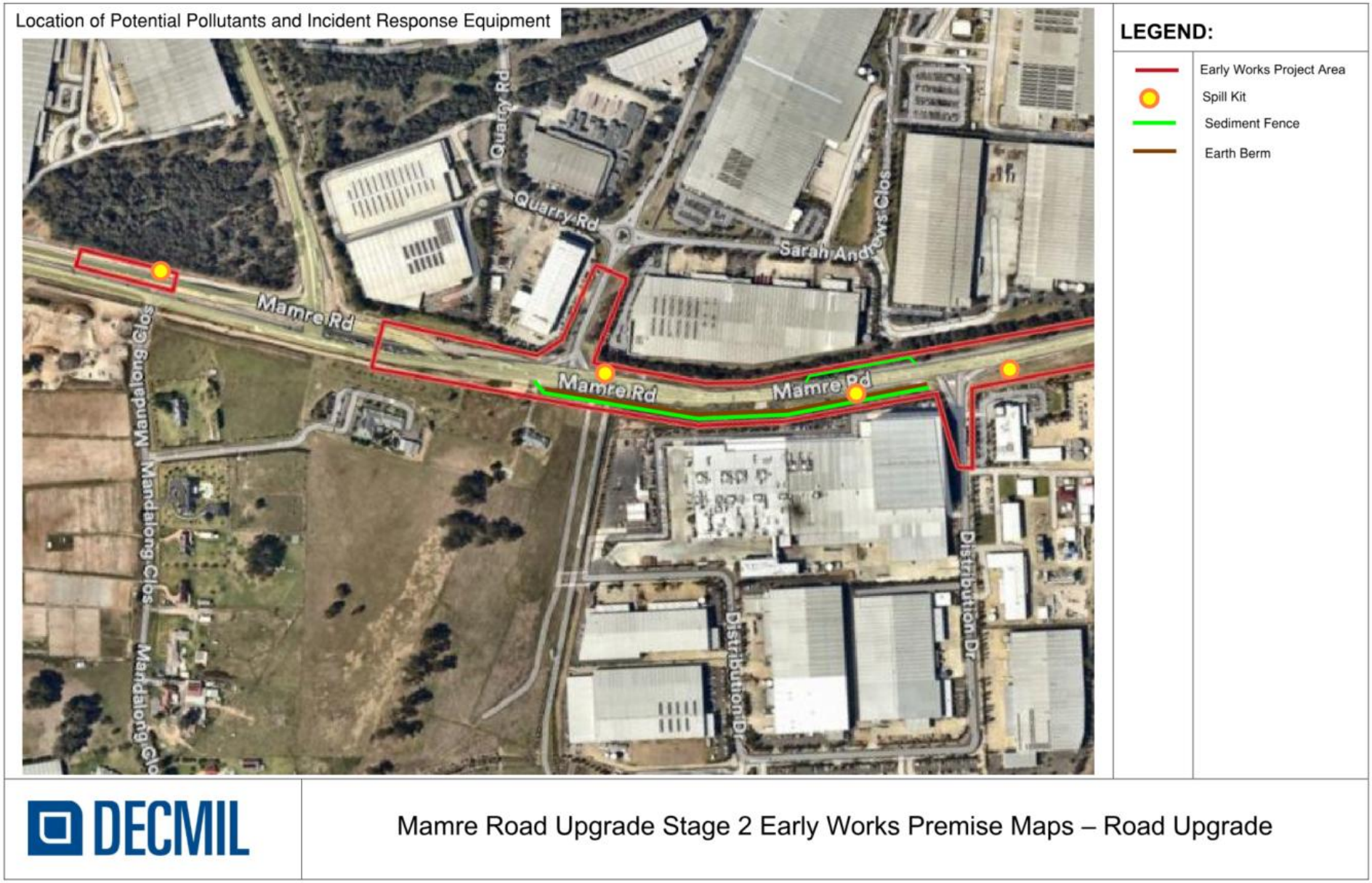


LEGEND:

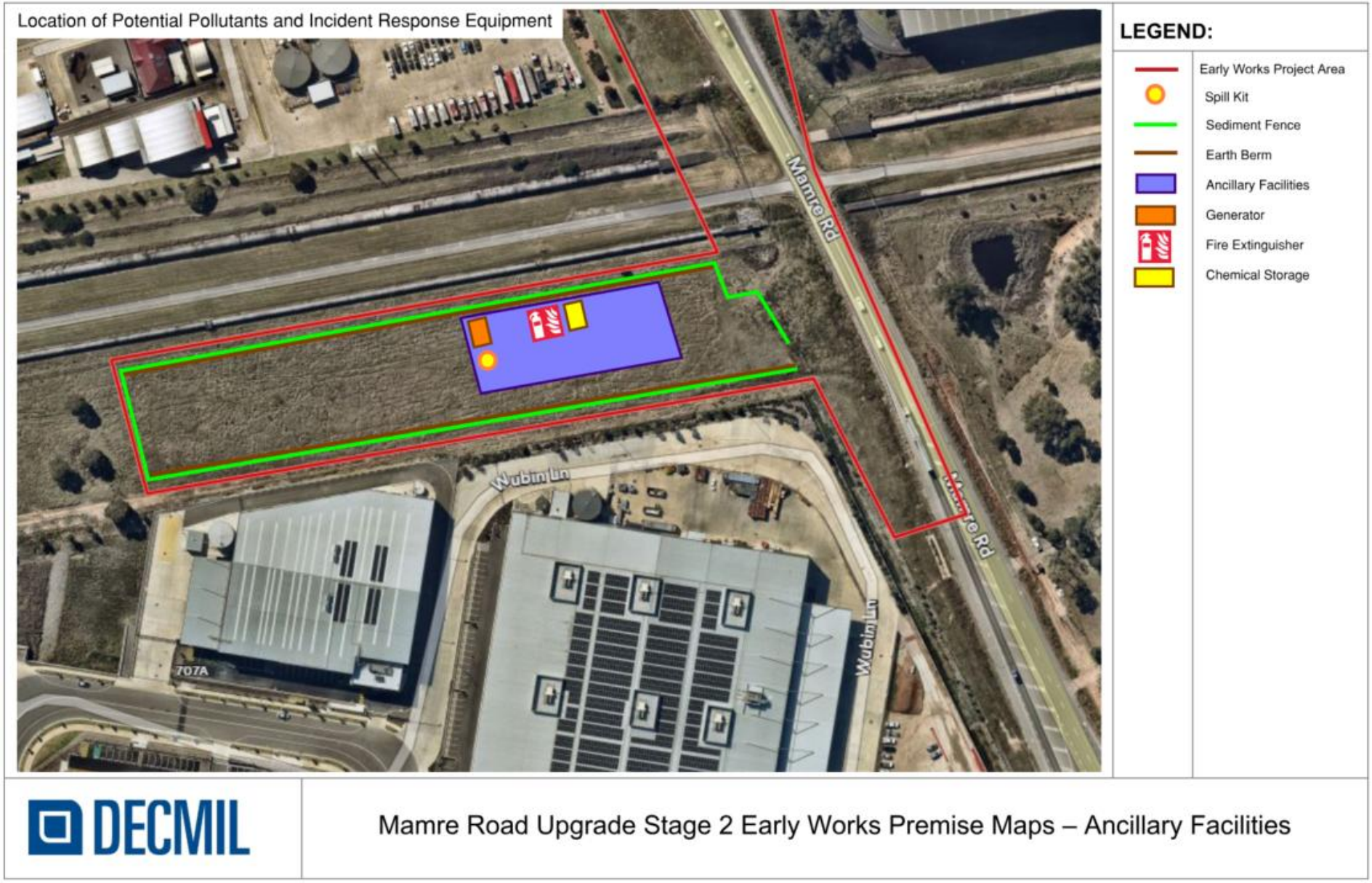
- Early Works Project Area
- Water Course
- Swale
- Stormwater Drain
- C — Old MacDonald's Childcare
- Surrounding area likely to be affected by a Pollution Incident

DECMIL

Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 Early Works Premise Maps



Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 Early Works Premise Maps – Road Upgrade


Location of Potential Pollutants and Incident Response Equipment
Mamre Rd
Wubin Ln
Wubin Ln
707A
LEGEND:
Early Works Project Area
Spill Kit
Sediment Fence
Earth Berm
Ancillary Facilities
Generator
Fire Extinguisher
Chemical Storage
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Mamre Road Upgrade Stage 2 Early Works Premise Maps – Ancillary Facilities

Appendix B – Biohazard / Blood Spill / Medical

Worker		▪ Raise the alarm. ▪ Contact the Decmil ERT and/or OSC. ▪ Provide details of emergency.
On Scene Commander		▪ Evaluate the event. ▪ Send ERT to work crew location/s. ▪ Decide if evacuation is required. ▪ Instruct all personnel to go the muster point. ▪ Confirm all personnel are at the muster point. ▪ Assess head count results. ▪ Organise search for unaccented personnel if required. ▪ Mobilise ERT if required.
Worker		▪ Go to muster point. ▪ Stay at muster point until directed otherwise by the OSC.
Emergency Response Team	Minor Injury	▪ Field first aid given. ▪ Referred to medical centre for evaluation if required. ▪ Return to normal duties or contact Injury Management Coordinator who will develop a return-to-work plan developed if required.
	Major Injury	▪ Treat casualty. ▪ Contact emergency services. ▪ Determine response; provide details on nature of injury and treatment provided. ▪ Assist casualty to hospital. ▪ Contact P&C who will contact the next of kin if required.
NB. If person is exposed to an electrical current, then attendance at a medical centre for an ECG is required.		
On Scene Commander		▪ Terminate incident ▪ Confirm it is safe to return to work. ▪ Complete debrief. ▪ Complete incident in SAI360. ▪ Provide counselling as required. ▪ Review processes and procedures.

Appendix C – Fire (Building / Bush) and Explosion

Worker	▪ Raise the alarm. ▪ Contact the Decmil ERT and/or OSC. ▪ Provide details of emergency.
On Scene Commander	▪ Evaluate the event. ▪ Send ERT to work crew location/s. ▪ Decide if evacuation is required. ▪ Instruct all personnel to go the muster point. ▪ Confirm all personnel are at the muster point. ▪ Assess head count results. ▪ Organise search for unaccounted personnel if required. ▪ Mobilise ERT if required. ▪ Dial 000 for emergency services if required.
Emergency Response Team	▪ Attempt first attack extinguishing & containment if safe to do so. ▪ Provide first aid if required. ▪ Keep the OSC up to date on the incident. ▪ Rescue any injured personnel if safe to do so. ▪ Extinguish fire if possible and safe to do so.
Worker	▪ Go to muster point. ▪ Stay at muster point.
On Scene Commander	▪ Terminate incident ▪ Confirm it is safe to return to work. ▪ Complete debrief. ▪ Complete incident in SAI360. ▪ Provide counselling as required. ▪ Review processes and procedures.

Appendix D – Gas Leak (Mains / Cylinders)

Worker	▪ Raise the alarm ▪ Contact the Decmil ERT and/or OSC. ▪ Provide details of the emergency
Emergency Response Team	Gas Main ▪ Where applicable, evacuate persons from the affected area (or building if a major leak) and assemble them in a well-ventilated area where they are not exposed to further risk. Wind direction should be monitored to ensure that the gas is not re-directed to the assembled area and pose a further threat. ▪ Inform asset owner / and emergency services if applicable. ▪ Ensure no naked flames or smoking. ▪ Ensure the affected area is well ventilated. ▪ Do not allow any electrical equipment to be operated in the immediate vicinity and do not touch any electrical equipment. ▪ Ensure no cordless or mobile phones are used in the vicinity. Gas Cylinder ▪ Turn off ignition sources and gas, if safe to do so and aware of how this should be done. Most cylinder leaks occur at the top of the cylinder in areas such as the valve threads, pressure safety device, valve stem or valve outlet, but personal protective equipment (SCBA respiratory protection, thermal gloves, coveralls) should be used if attempting this. ▪ Eliminate any other hazards (e.g. incompatible materials) if safe to do so. Small gas cylinders should be moved to the laboratory fume hood to reduce the risk. ▪ Dry Chemical or CO2 extinguishers should be used on small fires, or water spray or fog for large fires, if trained and safe to do so
On Scene Commander	▪ Terminate incident ▪ Confirm it is safe to return to work. ▪ Complete debrief. ▪ Complete incident in SAI360. ▪ Provide counselling as required. ▪ Review processes and procedures.