



# Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Landtasia On-Farm Composting Facility

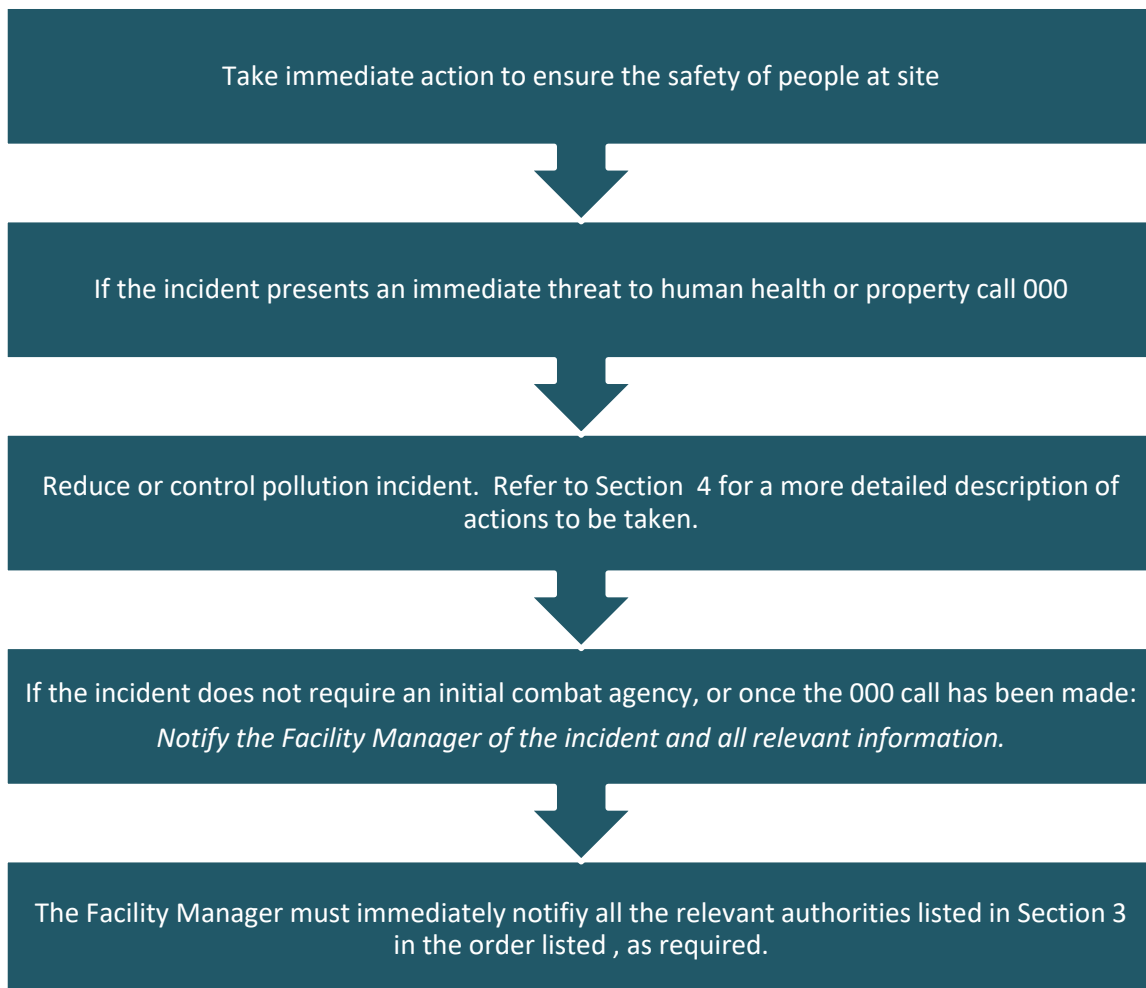
## 1 PURPOSE & SCOPE

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) sets out the procedure to be followed in the event of a pollution incident at site. The objectives of the PIRMP are to:

- Minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the site by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks.
- Ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to personnel at the site, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities, and people in the community who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident.
- 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.

## 2 WHAT TO DO IF A POLLUTION INCIDENT OCCURS

A pollution incident is an incident that causes or has the potential to cause material harm to the environment. The flowchart below show the steps that are required to be taken if a pollution incident occurs.





## 3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

### 3.1 AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

Contact	Phone Number
EPA	131 555
Ministry of Health	02 9391 9000
Workcover	131 050
Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council	1300 735 025
Fire and Rescue	000

### 3.2 OTHER AUTHORITY NOTIFICATIONS

Reason	Contact	Phone Number
The incident involves electricity	Essential Energy	132 080
The incident threatens water quality	Water NSW (Sydney Catchment Authority)	1800 061 069

## 4 SITE RESPONSE

### 4.1 MINIMISE RISK TO PERSONS

The first response is always to ensure that risk to people at the site is minimised.

### 4.2 REDUCE OR CONTROL POLLUTION INCIDENT

Only if it is safe to do so should action be taken to reduce or control the pollution incident. Equipment is available on site to facilitate this action.

#### 4.2.1 Uncontrolled Discharge Procedure

The uncontrolled discharge procedure is triggered when the required storage capacity is less than 362m<sup>3</sup> or 0.362ML and 100mm of rain is expected in the next 7 days. If this situation arises, the following steps will be followed:

1. Maximise reuse of water onsite.
2. Ensure all clean water diversions are competent and have the capability of keeping clean water offsite. If emergency maintenance works is required, all machinery will be allocated to completing this work as a priority.



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- Undertake field water sampling for pH, turbidity and check for the presence of oils and greases (oils and greases present will appear as a rainbow slick on the surface of the water) prior to expected rainfall event. These analytes should meet the below water quality criteria:

**Table 4-1** Water quality limits

Criteria	Water Quality Requirements
<b>Total dissolved solids (TDS)</b>	<i>TBA by EPA (Requires laboratory analysis to determine a correlation between Total suspended solids (TSS))</i>
<b>pH</b>	6.5-8.5
<b>Oil and Grease</b>	No visible trace

- If the water quality exceeds any of the water quality limits in **Table 4-1** treatment with a flocculating agent will be undertaken. Gypsum will preferable be used as the flocculating agent at a dosing rate of approximately 30kg per 100m<sup>3</sup> of stored water.
- Undertaken regular field water sampling during treatment to determine when treatment should cease. Retain a sample to be sent to the laboratory for a full analysis ASAP.
- If the stormwater storage begins to spill, ensure the field water sampling during discharge is undertaken. This information will be required for reporting to the EPA.
- Make regular notes of the approximate depth of water discharging over the spillway and the duration of discharge. This information will allow the volume of water discharged to be approximated and reported to the EPA.
- Once the rain event and the water storage discharge has ceased, check the weather forecast to check if additional rain is expected. If more rain is expected, inspect site immediately to determine if erosion and sediment control repair or maintenance is required. Return to step one and restart procedure.
- Notify EPA as soon as practical.
- Analyse the most recent laboratory results for the water storages to determine the quality of water present. The analyte trigger values detailed below are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Fresh and Marine Water Quality Guidelines 2000* and will be used as pollutant triggers for reporting purposes. These trigger values are provided in Table 4-2.
- Review event response to determine if improvements can be made. Implement as required.
- Prepare a report to be submitted to the EPA.

**Table 4-2** Trigger values for freshwater

Chemical	Trigger Values mg/L
<b>Alkalinity (CaCO<sub>3</sub>)</b>	500 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Calcium</b>	No trigger value set

<sup>1</sup> Trigger values based on a moderately disturbed system (80% level of protection) mg/L



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Chemical	Trigger Values mg/L
<b>Chloride</b>	0.013 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Fluoride</b>	No trigger value set
<b>Iron</b>	0.3
<b>Magnesium</b>	15 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Manganese</b>	3.6 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Nitrate</b>	17 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Nitrogen (Ammonia)</b>	2.3 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Organochlorine Pesticides</b>	
Chlordane	0.00027 <sup>1</sup>
DDT	0.00004 <sup>1</sup>
Endosulfan	0.0018 <sup>1</sup>
Endrin	0.00006 <sup>1</sup>
Heptchlor	0.0007 <sup>1</sup>
Lindane	0.001 <sup>1</sup>
Toxaphene	0.0005 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Organophosphate Pesticides</b>	
Azinphos methyl	0.00011 <sup>1</sup>
Chlorpyrifos	0.0012 <sup>1</sup>
Diazinon	0.002 <sup>1</sup>
Dimethoate	0.0003 <sup>1</sup>
Fenitrothion	0.0004 <sup>1</sup>
Malathion	0.0011 <sup>1</sup>
Parathion	0.00004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>pH</b>	Refer to <b>Table 4-1</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	No trigger value set
<b>Sodium</b>	300 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Sulfate</b>	400 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Dissolved Solids</b>	1000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Organic Carbon</b>	No trigger value set
<b>Total Phenolics</b>	0.002 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	No trigger value set

<sup>2</sup> Trigger values based on a recreational water quality mg/L

<sup>3</sup> Toxicant guidelines for protection of aquatic species



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## **5 STAFF AWARENESS/TRAINING**

All site personnel will be made aware of the requirements of this plan during the site induction process and will undertake refresher training on an annual basis.

If a change is made to the PIRP that impacts the procedures to be followed in the event of a pollution incident, the update would initially be communicated as part of a toolbox talk.

## **6 PLAN AVAILABILITY**

A copy of this PIRP will be kept at the site and will be readily available to any person who is responsible for implementing the plan.

In accordance with the POEO Regulation, a copy of the PIRP will be made readily available to an authorised EPA officer on request.

## **7 PLAN REVIEW**

The PIRP will be reviewed following any reportable pollution incident.