

**Dongwha Australia Pty Ltd  
Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP)**

**DONGWHA AUSTRALIA PTY LTD  
1 Sandy Lane, Bombala, NSW  
Environment Protection Licence  
no: 11205**

<b>Testing of plan</b>				
<b>Date Tested</b>	<b>Tested by</b>	<b>Details of test</b>	<b>Date scheduled for next test</b>	<b>Issues identified</b>
<i>24/02/2018</i>	<i>Michael Dyer</i>	<i>Desktop simulation – chemical spill</i>	<i>24/2/2018</i>	
<i>22/05/2018</i>	<i>Michael Dyer</i>	<i>Simulated chemical spill in treatment plant</i>	<i>01/05/2019</i>	

<b>PIRMP Updates</b>			
<b>Date of update</b>	<b>Reason for update</b>	<b>Items updated</b>	<b>Updated version uploaded to website (if applicable)</b>
<i>04/02/2017</i>	<i>Update and modify</i>	<i>Contact details, map</i>	
<i>08/06/2018</i>	<i>Update and modify</i>	<i>Company name, litres of diesel</i>	

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## **Purpose**

Dongwha Australia Pty Ltd holds an Environment Protection Licence with the NSW Environment Protection Authority for 1 Sandy Lane, Bombala NSW. 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 that complies with Part 5.7A in relation to the activity to which the licence relates.

If a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment (within the meaning of section 147 of the POEO Act) is caused or threatened, the person carrying on the activity must immediately implement any Pollution Incident Response Management Plan in relation to the activity required by Part 5.7A of the POEO Act.

The purpose of this Management Plan is to provide a consistent and effective emergency response to any chemical spills which may impact on the site and its surrounding areas, including the control of water levels in our dams which may flow into neighbouring rivers and banks.

## **Notification procedures**

### **Nearby occupants**

Dongwha Australia Pty Ltd must identify owners or occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the environment protection licence or the direction under section 153B of the POEO Act relates. This may include contacting neighbouring houses and occupants who live opposite or adjacent to the site and providing them with early warnings and regular updates (if required) to the owners and occupiers of premise in the vicinity of the Dongwha australia premises to which the licence relates or where the scheduled activity is carried on.

# Contact Details

## Local and other relevant authorities

The occupier of premises, the employer or any person carrying on the activity which causes a pollution incident to immediately notify each relevant authority (identified below) when material harm to the environment is caused or threatened. The following information and procedures may assist those responsible for reporting a pollution incident.

Firstly, call 000 if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property. Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police and the NSW Ambulance Service are the first responders, as they are responsible for controlling and containing incidents.

If the incident does not require an initial combat agency, or once the 000 call has been made, notify the relevant authorities in the following order. The 24-hour hotline for each authority is given when available:

- the appropriate regulatory authority (ARA) for the activity under the POEO Act (usually the EPA or local authority) – the local authority is a local council of an area under the Local Government Act 1993), the Lord Howe Island Board for Lord Howe Island, or the Western Lands Commissioner for the Western Division (except any part of the Western Division within the area of a local council)
- the EPA – phone Environment Line on 131 555
- the Ministry of Health via the local Public Health Unit – see [www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/phus.asp](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/phus.asp)
- Safework NSW (formerly WorkCover) – phone 13 10 50
- Fire and Rescue NSW – phone 1300 729 579

Note: If the situation warranted calling 000 as a first point of notification, you do not need to ring Fire and Rescue NSW again.

## **Dongwha Australia relevant personnel and contact details**

The Compliance Manager is responsible for activating the plan and authorised to notify relevant authorities under section 148 of the POEO Act and responsible for managing the response to a pollution incident.

Contact Michael Dyer on (02) 6459 5572 or Mobile: 0439 638 273.

## **Action procedures**

### **Pollution control action**

#### **Emergency Spill Procedure**

In the event of an emergency chemical spill, UHF radios will be used to notify personnel. At all times during operations involving CCA emergencies, whether contained spill or emergency spill. Minimum protective clothing must be worn are:

- Impervious Gloves
- Disposable overalls (preferably waterproof) or impervious apron.
- Respirator mask
- Safety footwear gum boots (leather is not ideal)
- Chemical goggles or eye protection with side shields
- Protective clothing

If there is a requirement to evacuate the site, workers must:

- Leave the site immediately by the nearest exit
- Proceed to the assembly area
- Remain in the assembly area until advised the emergency is over
- Not re-enter the site until advised it is safe to do so

In the event of an emergency spill that is not contained by site personnel do not hose down spill outside bunded area. The plant operator and other trained personnel shall:

1. Ensure all personal protective equipment is worn
2. Alert Emergency Controller or a member of his/her team who shall alert relevant internal or external parties (such as fire brigade and emergency services)
3. Stop the spill at its source to prevent further spillage (if safe to do so)
4. Shut down relevant equipment
5. Contain spillage with sand, earth or vermiculite.
6. Clear area of personnel and move up-wind (set up witches' hats or bunting around area).
7. Prevent spillage from entering drains or dams.

8. Contact Waste Disposal Provider to collect any recoverable chemical.
9. Neutralise/decontaminate chemical residues using lime.
10. Collect soil residues and place into approved labelled drums.
11. After clean up operations, ensure to decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before re-using.
12. Investigate the cause of incident to prevent from re-occurring.
13. Engineering / Compliance Manager to inform EPA and other relevant authorities of the incident and corrective action.
14. Contact immediate neighbours
15. Monitor any environmental effects.

### **Water in Dam**

Should the dam on Delegate Road be filled with water, Dongwha Australia will ensure it is regularly maintained to a low level and not overflowing onto neighbouring rivers or banks. Sandbags may also be used to control the overflowing of water if required.

### **Minimising harm to people**

- In the event of an emergency chemical spill of CCA Wood Preservative, the following equipment should be readily available.
- Dry sand, earth, vermiculite or other clean, dry inert material of sufficient quantity to create containment Bunding around the area. NEVER USE SAW DUST.
- Lime of sufficient quantity to cover the spill CCA so as to neutralise all of the spilt liquid.
- Shovels, brooms
- Sheets of plastic to cover drains
- Witches hats or bunting to mark out emergency area and to keep unauthorised personnel out of the area.
- Approved containers / drums to store the recovered waste (ensure correct labels are on the drums).

# Hazards

Imprect CS (CCA Salt) is a dangerous good (class 8 sub-risk 6.1) and hazardous substance and should be handled with caution. All effort should be made when handling Imprect CS (CCA Salt) to minimise contact as it can prove toxic to humans by ingestion, inhalation and skin contact.

CCA (Copper Chromium Aresenate) Wood Preservative can create a significant environmental hazard. It is a Dangerous Good under the Australian Commonwealth Government “Code of Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail” and under Relevant State Legislation.

It is a water-Bourne chemical and is not flammable, however heating of the liquid can produce toxic vapours, so care should be taken in the event of fire at the plant. In liquid form, CCA Wood Preservatives are acidic, with a pH range from 1.0 to 2.6.

The constituents of CCA will form insoluble complexes with an increase in pH, therefore becoming less mobile in alkaline conditions.

# Pollutants

- 70,000 Litres LOSP concentrate stored at Treatment Plant in tanks
- 40,000 Litres CCA chemical stored at Treatment Plant in tanks
- 2,000 Litres of Mouldicide stored in IBC at Treatment Plant
- 10,000 Litres of hydraulic/gear/engine oils in drums at Warehouse
- 70,000 Litres of diesel fuel stored in self bunded storage tank in Yard
- 200 Litres of water softener chemical stored in 20 litre drums at Re Dry Boiler
- 400 Litres of lubricant stored in drums at Dry Mill for Moulder use
- 400 Litres of lubricant stored in Workshop for Mobile Plant use



## **Staff training**

Various members of staff are current members of the Country Fire Authority (CFA) and have obtained various certificates of attainment through the CFA pertinent to fire suppression methods.

All site fire wardens have undergone training as wardens as well as training on the use of fire extinguishers.

Local combat agencies and emergency response organisations have all indicated interest to be involved in annual training exercises on site which will ensure combat agencies and emergency response organisations remain familiar with site conditions as well as assets. Relevant exercises will be arranged by the Work Health Safety Officer on site.

## **Testing the plan**

Mimic a spillage within the site and follow the said procedure from start to finish to ascertain correctness.