



**MINERAL CONCENTRATE SHIPLOADER**

**Environment Pollution Incident Response Plan**

**CPL-PLN-08**

**May 2016**

**DISTRIBUTION: CONTROLLED**

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<b>Document Owner</b>		Operations Manager	<b>Signature</b>	Paul Ledger	<b>Department</b>	ConPorts Pty Ltd	<b>Date</b>	May 2016

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

ConPorts Pty Ltd (CPL) is a bulk handling facility designed to handle mineral concentrates for export. CPL is a wholly owned subsidiary of CBH Resources Pty Ltd (CBH). The facility has been in operation since 1983 and owned by CBH since 2003. It is located at Dyke 2, Bourke Street, Carrington, Newcastle, New South Wales and lies within the authority of the Port of Newcastle (PON). The site is leased from the Port of Newcastle.

The facility is designed to handle mineral concentrates for export including copper, lead and zinc. These products arrive at the facility by train in sealed containers with a moisture content between 7 and 11 percent. It is not a dry product. The concentrate is transferred from the containers via an enclosed tippler operation and enclosed conveying system to a storage shed and then transferred to a ship for export via an enclosed conveying system.

The closest neighbouring facilities are listed in **Figure 1**.

Neighbours adjacent to the facility are:

- Port of Newcastle (PON)
- Minion Enterprises Pty Ltd Logistics (MIN)
- Australia Rail and Track Corporation (ARTC)
- Newcastle Agri Terminal (NAT)
- Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (PATRICKS)
- Toll Resources (TOLL)
- BP Australia (BP)

There are no facilities which handle dangerous or explosive materials in the vicinity that would be affected by a pollution incident at the premises.

The closest residential areas are approximately 450 m to the west and 800 m to the east. The City of Newcastle is located 1.5 km to the south.

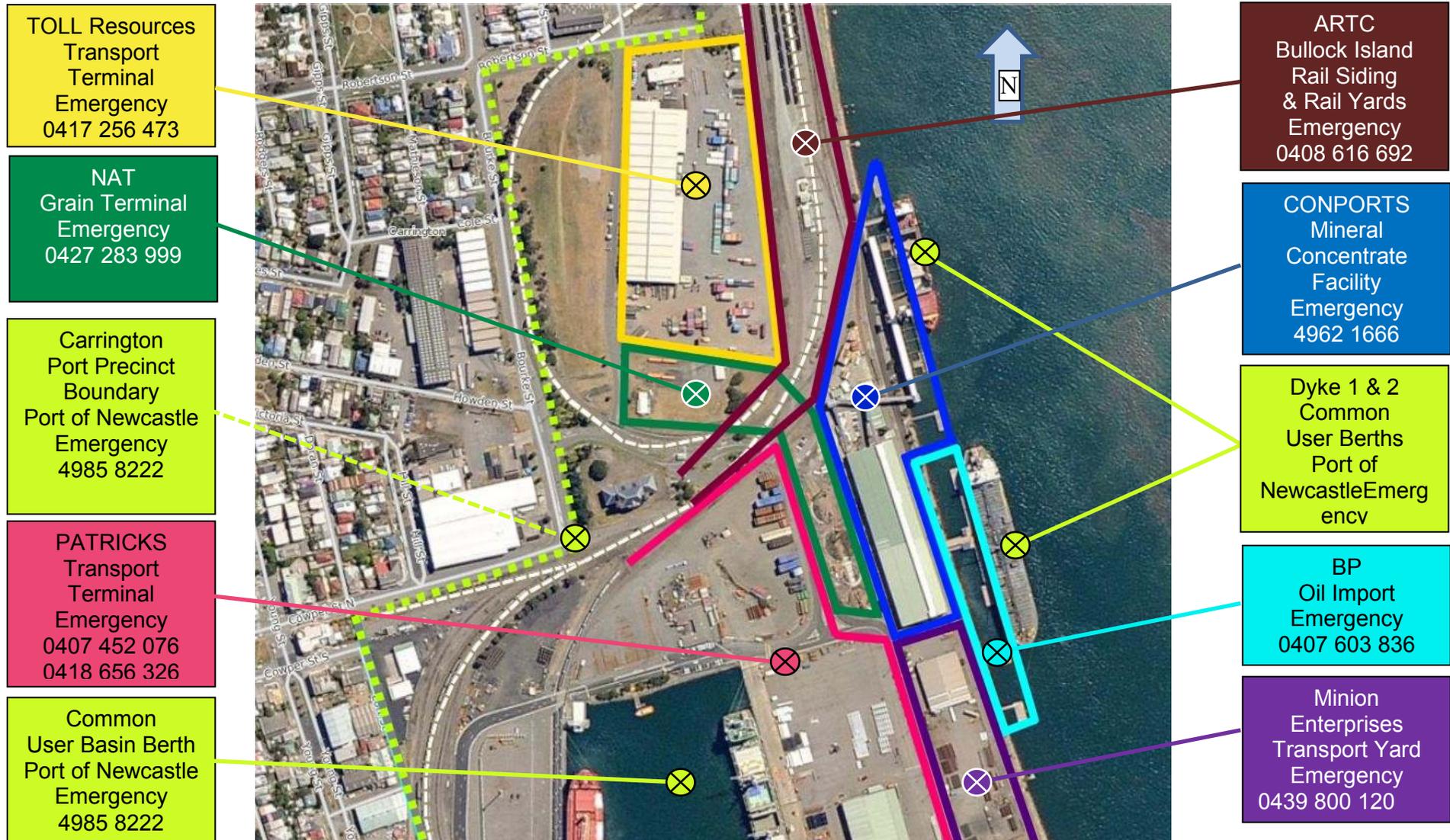
## 2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The unloading and loading of mineral concentrates carries environmental risks. This Plan outlines requirements to respond to environmental pollution incidents including reporting requirements.

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the shipping terminal by identifying risks and implementing planned actions to minimise/manage those risks
- Provide comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to persons at the premises, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities (such as local councils, NSW Ministry of Health, WorkCover NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW)<sup>1</sup> and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident.
- Manage the implementation of the Plan by identifying responsibilities, training staff, and conducting regular testing of the Plan for accuracy, currency and suitability.

This Plan applies to any person working at the ship loading facility.



**Figure 2 - Site Location and Adjoining Landowners / Occupiers**

### 3 DEFINITIONS

#### Environmental pollution incident:

The definition of a pollution incident is:

*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 is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in section 147 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act* (POEO Act) as:

- (a) *Harm to the environment is material 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.*

### 4 RISK REVIEW

Copper, lead and zinc concentrates are designated as hazardous substances according to the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) criteria. Concentrates may also be assessed as being a Class 9 Dangerous Good (environmentally hazardous substances) under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code – refer to individual safety data sheets (SDS) for information as they vary from product to product and from mine to mine. All products have a medium to high toxicity and are classified as probable carcinogens according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer criteria. All are classified as Schedule 7 (S7) Poisons according to the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons. They are cumulative poisons.

CPL uses a number of substances that may impact on the environment if uncontrolled. In addition to mineral concentrates, these include hydrocarbons such as diesel and lubricating oils, acetylene gases and possibly contaminated rainwater runoff stored onsite.

#### 4.1 Potential Areas of Risk

CPL has undertaken a risk assessment of activities undertaken at the facility. **Table 1** provides a summary of potential risks.

**Table 1: Potential Areas of Risk and Pre-Emptive Controls**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Cause</b>	<b>Potential Exposure</b>	<b>Control Measures</b>	<b>Risk Level</b>	<b>Potential Neighbours Affected</b>
Concentrate dust generation	Tippler Building, Conveyors and Gantries, Boom Conveyor	Inverting containers. Transfer of product.	Adverse impact on air quality.	Installation of Tippler Curtain. Fully sealed and contained conveyors and gantries.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Newcastle Agri Terminal. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks). Local community.
Concentrate dust generation	Wharf Conveyor	Dust take up by wind.	Adverse impact on air quality.	Installation of wind barriers. Full containment beneath belt. Fully enclosed tripper.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Newcastle Agri Terminal. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks). Local community.
Concentrate dust generation	Ship Loader	From loading concentrate into the ship hold.	Adverse impact on air quality.	Installation of dust suppression fogging system. Fully enclosed boom conveyor.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Newcastle Agri Terminal. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks). Local community.

Risk	Area	Cause	Potential Exposure	Control Measures	Risk Level	Potential Neighbours Affected
Concentrate spillage	Shiploader	From returning telechute.	Spillage to Hunter River.	Installation of high pressure cleaner and cleaning procedures.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks).
Concentrate dust generation	Tippler Pad	Movement of forklift.	Adverse impact on air quality.	Water detention pit and wash down procedures.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Newcastle Agri Terminal. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks). Local community.
Contaminated water	Detention pits and drains	Broken containers. Concentrate spillages. Unclean boots.	Spillage to Hunter River.	Installation of detention pits. Installation of in line HumeCeptors®. Installation of boot washes and storage concentrate shed boot exchange.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Fume generation	Tippler Pad, Concentrate Storage Shed	Fire / explosion in equipment; forklift or loaders.	Adverse impact on air quality.	Installation of fire hydrants, hose reels and extinguishers.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Minion Enterprises. Australia Rail and Track Corporation. Newcastle Agri Terminal. Eastern Basin Distribution Centre (Patricks). Local community.

Risk	Area	Cause	Potential Exposure	Control Measures	Risk Level	Potential Neighbours Affected
Oil spill	Hydraulic power pack on Shiploader	Blown hydraulic hoses (maximum 600L).	Spillage to Hunter River.	Fully contained and banded for 100% capacity. Use of bio degradable hydraulic oil. Use of stainless steel piping where possible.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Oil spill	Shiploader Transformer	Catastrophic failure (maximum 600L).	Spillage to Hunter River.	Fully banded to 100% capacity.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Oil spill	Site Transformer	Catastrophic failure (maximum 800L) resulting in loss of containment.	Spillage to land area.	Response procedures for cleanup.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Oil spill	Ship	Catastrophic failure of ship fuel containment.	Spillage to Hunter River.	Notification to Port of Newcastle to deploy floating booms.	High	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Oil spill	Diesel storage	Catastrophic failure of diesel tank 5000lts	Spillage to Hunter River.	Use banded storage tank Notification to Port of Newcastle to deploy floating booms.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.
Spillage of contaminated rainwater runoff	Storm water detention pits	Overflows.	Spillage to Hunter River.	Storm water drains directed to 2 HumeCeptors®.	Low	Port of Newcastle. Local community.

## 5 RESPONSIBILITIES

### 5.1 Operations Manager

The Operations Manager or delegate is responsible for:

- Providing a copy of the Plan to all parties required;
- Maintaining a current written copy of the Plan at the front desk of the facility in a prominent location available to all relevant persons at the facility and any EPA Officer.
- Checking the requirements of the Plan are met;
- Checking all emergency response equipment requirements are in place and maintained met;
- Reporting any pollution incident to the appropriate government authorities immediately.
- Making decisions regarding: suspension of ship loading due to high wind conditions;
- Sending notifications to mines when required regarding moisture levels of concentrates and condition of containers requiring repair;
- Checking that cleaning is conducted for outside surfaces according to this Plan;
- Checking that cleaning is conducted for storm water drains, HumeCeptor® and detention pits;
- Conducting regular inspections of areas;
- Checking that the conditions of the environmental license are met;
- Arranging for environmental, occupational and personal monitoring to be undertaken; and
- Providing the most current SDS and product specification information at all times.

### 5.2 Stevedoring companies

Stevedoring companies are responsible for ensuring stevedoring personnel:

- Complying with this Plan;
- Checking operational procedures are in place and there is on-the-ground compliance with this Plan;
- Checking that personnel are appropriately trained in the emergency response equipment; and
- Reporting any incident or deviation from this Plan associated with the loading of metal concentrates to CPL immediately.

### 5.3 Contractors

Contractors are responsible for:

- Conducting risk assessments (JSA) including the handling of, or contact with, hazardous substances;
- Checking operational procedures are in place and there is on-the-ground compliance with this Plan;
- Checking that personnel are appropriately trained in the handling of emergency response equipment.

#### 5.4 Customers

Customers are responsible for:

- Cleaning of containers and wagons prior to leaving mine site.
- Using containers that are fit for purpose.
- Despatching concentrate within the allowable transportable moisture limits (TML).

#### 5.5 Ship Masters

Ship Masters are responsible for:

- Notifying CPL and Port of Newcastle of an environment pollution incident.
- Ship cleaning during and on completion of concentrate loading.

#### 5.6 CBH Group Manager – Safety Health Environment Community

CBH Group Manager – Safety Health Environment Community is responsible for monitoring compliance with this Plan and facilitating any changes to the Plan in consultation with the Operations Manager. The Group Manager – Safety Health Environment Community, in consultation with the Operations Manager, is also responsible for preparing reports to government agencies.

## 6 GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

There is the potential for significant health and environmental risks as a result of uncontained materials emitted or discharged from the site.

The following lists the general environmental requirements for the site:

- Moisture content of the concentrates to be no less than 7 percent and not greater than 11 percent (to meet transportable moisture limit (TML)).
- Fully enclosed and sealed conveyors.
- Containment matting placed over rail lines beneath train unloading area.
- Closed curtain at the Tippler Bin when inverting containers.
- Dust collector in Tippler Shed.
- Programmed inspection and maintenance of buildings (Tippler Building, Concentrate Shed) and enclosures (gantries, conveyors, transfer points) ensure sealing is intact to prevent dust escape.
- Gantry doors to act as airlocks to reduce the movement of air between sections.
- Fume collector in the Concentrate Storage Shed to provide appropriate air quality for operators and to impact air flow minimising / preventing dust escape.
- Rotation of concentrate stockpiles forward (first in / first out) to prevent concentrates from drying.
- Fogging sprays to suppress dust within the Concentrate Storage Shed
- Sealed walls and roof on TS1 and TS2 transfer point.
- Semi enclosure of the Wharf Gantry and Wharf Conveyor.
- Enclosure of the Shiploader Tripper.
- Gantry door on the Wharf Conveyor acts as airlock.

- Sealed walls, roof and deck floor on the Boom/Shuttle Conveyor.
- Use of vacuum unit to clean down the Shiploader.
- Fogging system on the Shiploader Telechute.
- Restrictions to ship loading during high wind events; >35 knots.
- Site laundry facilities, washer and dryer.
- Use of vacuum system (PM<sub>10</sub> controlling / HEPA filtered) for general cleaning.
- Installation of 2 HumeCeptors® cleaned via the vacuum system monthly or as required.
- Demarcation between clean and operation areas, where designated areas include the Tippler Pad, train unloading area, Tippler Building, Concentrate Storage Shed and all conveyor gantries.
- The NOHSC National Standard for the Control of Inorganic Lead at Work recommends that dry sweeping cleaning methods not be used in a lead process area. Accordingly, spillages which contain lead shall be cleaned up using the vacuum system or by wet wash down.
- Spillage kits.
- Water cut off valves in detention pits.
- Fire fighting equipment – fire extinguishers and hose reels.
- Understand the safety and environmental risks associated with metal concentrates prior to undertaking work at the ship loading facility.
- Wear correct PPE which is fit for purpose.
- Use the vacuum unit wherever possible for cleaning, if not available or suitable use a wet wash – avoid dry sweeping concentrates.
- Clean up concentrates spills immediately and place in Concentrate Storage Shed.
- Use boot cleaners when leaving buildings and check soles for any concentrate residues.
- Use boot exchange system when entering / exiting Concentrate Storage Shed.
- Do not leave the site with concentrates on clothing, even for short trips, clothes must be changed when visible concentrates are present.
- Use environmental controls when unloading trains and loading ships; dust collector, fogging systems, fume collector and check any window and door openings are closed prior to start up.
- Decontaminate tools and equipment used during work (where exposed to lead dust), use wet wash down.
- Place any disposable PPE (overalls, dust masks, etc.) used that may be contaminated with lead dust in the designated waste bin.
- Immediately clean up any oil / diesel spills using the provided Spill Kit.
- Contained and banded oil, chemical and poison storage.
- All persons working within the facility shall have access to a radio.

## 7 REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

Control measures shall be reviewed when:

- Environmental monitoring air quality criteria are exceeded.
- Changes are to occur at the site (procedures, process or plant) which may impact on current risk levels or have the potential to create new risks.
- A notifiable incident occurs.
- Requested by a regulator.
- Relevant legislative changes are introduced.

## 8 INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

The potential pollutants are listed at **Table 2** are stored and used on the premises. Details of how the chemical is used and where it is stored are also provided.

**Table 2 - Inventory of Potential Pollutants Used/Stored**

Name	Class	Uses	Maximum Total Stored	Storage Location
Zinc Concentrate	9	Product for storage and dispatch	30kwmt	Concentrate Shed
Copper Concentrate	9	Product for storage and dispatch	30kwmt	Concentrate Shed
Lead Concentrate	9	Product for storage and dispatch	15kwmt	Concentrate Shed
Diesel	3(C1)	Forklift, loaders, vehicles, pumps.	5000L	Bunded diesel tank
Lubricants	3(C2)	Moving mechanical parts	250L	Store container
Waste oil	3(C2)	Recycled	100L	Store container
Acetylene	2.1	Maintenance	4 standard size bottles	Locked cage
Weed poison	6	Weed killer	5lts	Store container
Collected rainwater runoff on site	NA	Potential for sediment (copper, lead, zinc) contamination	7500L	HumeCeptors

Safety data sheets (SDSs) are stored at the sign-in desk and in the lunch room.

Figure 2 indicates the locations for potential pollutants.

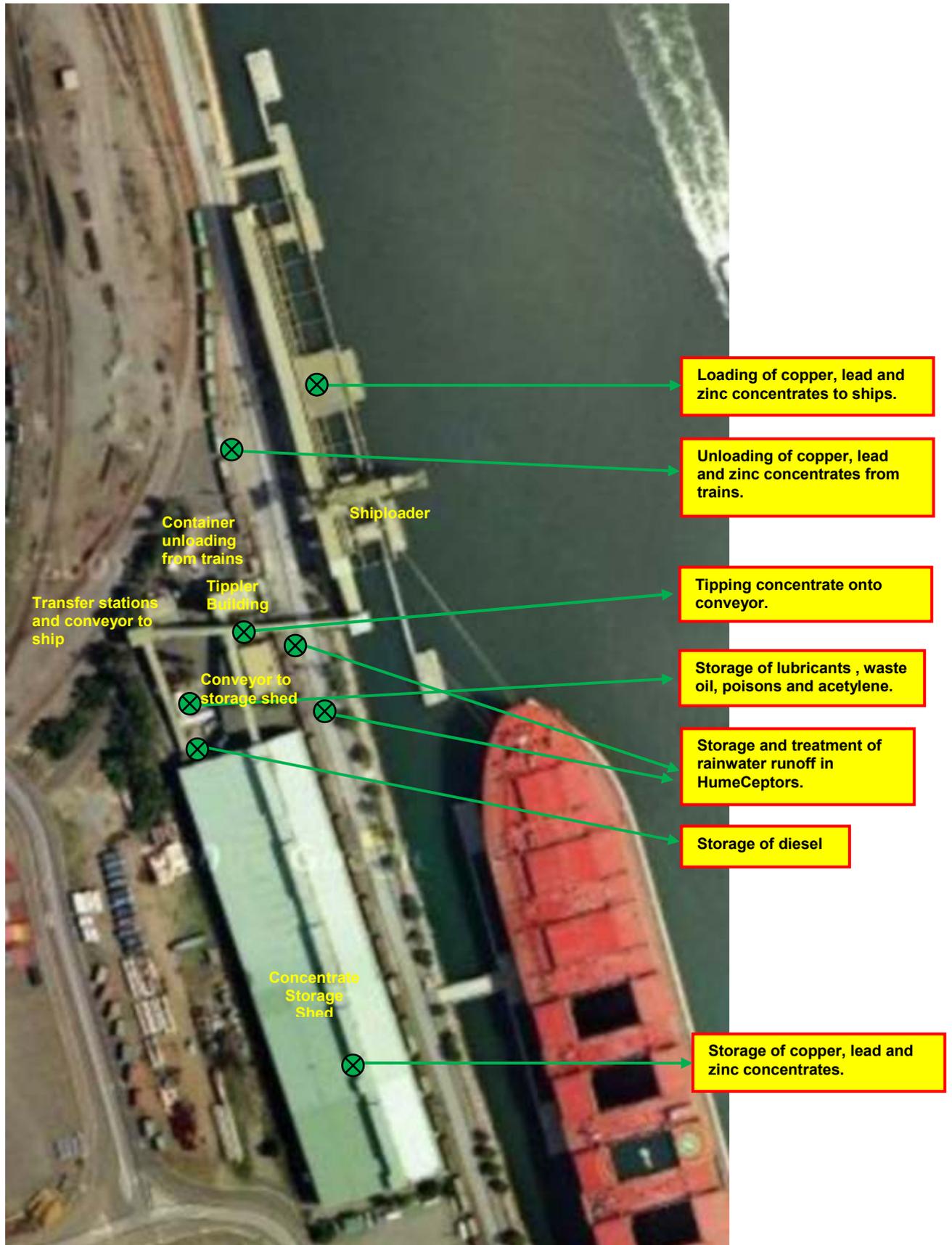


Figure 3 - Location of Potential Pollutants

## 9 SAFETY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

### 9.1 CPL standard PPE

All PPE is to comply with the relevant Australian Standard.

The standard PPE required at CPL is:

- Steel capped safety boots,
- Safety glasses (for designated activities),
- Hard hat,
- High-visibility clothes (visitors vest)
- Long pants, and
- Long sleeved shirt.

### 9.2 Additional PPE for handling mineral concentrates

9.2.1 In addition to the standard PPE required to be worn at the facility **Table 3** provides a guide to the minimum PPE when handling mineral concentrates. It is the responsibility of CPL to provide the required additional PPE. The Operations Manager or delegate and contractor / stevedoring company, as well as the individual are responsible for ensuring correct PPE is worn.

**Table 3 - Additional Minimum PPE**

Work Group / Task	Minimum Additional PPE
Any person entering or working in the Tippler Building during train unloading.	All concentrates: P2 respirator, impervious gloves, and in addition for Lead concentrate: overalls or dust coat as authorised
Any person required to enter the gantry from the Tippler Building to the Concentrate Storage Shed during train unloading.	All concentrates: P2 respirator, impervious gloves, and in addition for Lead concentrate: overalls or dust coat as authorised
Any person entering or working in the Concentrate Storage Shed (in or immediately under conveyor systems and transfer towers) during ship loading.	All concentrates: P2 respirator, impervious gloves, and in addition for Lead concentrate: overalls or dust coat as authorised
Any person required to enter any gantry and / or transfer tower from the Concentrate Storage Shed to the Shiploader during ship loading.	All concentrates: P2 respirator, impervious gloves, and in addition for Lead concentrate: overalls or dust coat as authorised
Any person required to enter the Shiploader during loading.	All concentrates: P2 respirator, impervious gloves, and in addition for Lead concentrate: overalls or dust coat as authorised

9.2.2 When undertaking cleaning, maintenance and repair activities persons shall wear the standard site requirements for PPE (as listed at **Sections 9.1 and**

9.2) and any additional PPE as required by the job safety analysis (JSA) or safe work method statement (SWMS) or as directed by the Operations Manager or delegate.

### 9.3 Environment Response

ConPorts has containment materials to be used to stop a diesel spill from spreading to the Hunter River. In addition ConPorts will seek assistance from the PON in responding to major spills (eg floating booms) to the Hunter River under the PON's "Incident Response System".

Response to minor spillages is outlined in the spill procedures and includes actions for reducing the discharge, containment, disposal of contaminated material and incident reporting, both internal and external.

**Table 4 – Emergency Response Equipment**

Type of Equipment	Quantity
Fire Extinguisher	108
Fire Hose	20
Temporary bunding/containment materials	12 bags
Spill Kits	2
Vacuum System	1

### 9.4 Spill Kits

Spill kits are available for use at:

- Fuelling station
- Shiploader (Control deck level)

The following steps are required if/when a spill occurs:

1. Control the source of the spill e.g. plug hole.
2. Place socks around the spill to contain it whilst you obtain the Spill Sorb bag.
3. Open Spill Sorb bag and spread over the entire spill, use a broom to ensure all contaminate is reached.
4. Once all contaminate has de-liquefied clean up and place in the empty Spill Sorb Bag
5. Dispose of Spill Sorb Bag as advised by Safety data sheet.

## 10 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING

10.1 Site Contacts:

Site Manager:

Paul Ledger  
Contracted Site Manager  
Contact details: 0400 621 666

The Contracted Site Manager, Paul Ledger, is authorized to activate emergency response plans and managing the response, notifying the PON and notifying relevant government agencies.

In the absence of the Contracted Site Manager the Person in Charge has been delegated this authority.

CBH Contacts:           Gwen Wilson  
                                  Group Manager – Safety Health Environment Community  
                                  Contact details: 0431 483 825

Visko Sulicich  
Corporate Operations Officer  
Contact details: 08 8088 9111

10.2      Relevant Authority Contacts:

**Table 5** lists the relevant contacts to be used in the case of a pollution incident where there is the potential for material harm.

**Table 5 – Relevant Authority Contacts**

Authority	Contact Details
Environment Protection Authority Hotline	131 555
Port of Newcastle Emergency Incident Report Line	4929 3890
Port of Newcastle Dyke Point Security.	4985 8222
Fire and Rescue NSW	000
City of Newcastle	4974 2000
WorkCover	131 050
Ministry of Health	9391 9000
John Hunter Hospital	4921 3000
Mater Hospital – Waratah	4921 1211
Maitland Hospital	4939 2000
Nelson Bay Polyclinic	4984 0700

If the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property call 000. 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 PON)
- the EPA, if it is not the ARA – phone Environment Line on 131 555

- the Ministry of Health via the local Public Health Unit – see [www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/plus.asp](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/infectious/plus.asp)
- the WorkCover Authority – phone 13 10 50
- the local authority Newcastle Port Authority if this is not the ARA
- Fire and Rescue NSW – phone 000.

All necessary contact numbers are kept up to date on the site notice board located at the sign-in office.

### 10.3 Notification to adjoining landowners/occupiers

**Table 6** lists the relevant contacts for adjoining landowner/occupiers to be used in the case of a pollution incident where there is the potential to impact these neighbours.

**Table 6 – Adjoining Landowners/Occupiers**

<b>Landowners/Occupiers</b>	<b>Contact Details</b>
Port of Newcastle	02 4985 8222
Australian Rail and Track Corporation – Neighbour	0408 616 692
BP Australia – Neighbour	0407 603 836
Minion Enterprises- Neighbour	0439 800 120
Toll Resources – Neighbour	0417 256 473
NAT Grain Terminal – Neighbour	0427 283 999
Patricks – Neighbour	0407 452 076

The closest residential areas are approximately 450 m to the west and 800 m to the east of the facility. The City of Newcastle is located 1.5 km to the south east. There are no sensitive receptors located adjacent to the facility. The closest school is approximately 400m and the closest hospital is 2000m.

This Plan will be posted on the ConPorts website. ConPorts will utilise its website to advise the status of any environmental pollution incident at the site. Depending on the environment pollution event, ConPorts will use the following communication methods as appropriate to the level of risk:

- ConPorts website
- Telephone calls
- Letterbox drops
- Door knocking

Specific information will be provided to minimise the risk of harm.

In making notifications and determining the information required ConPorts will consider the type of pollution incident and its potential impact or spread. In the case of discharge of a pollutant to the Hunter River, ConPorts will notify premises that are adjacent to the Hunter River who may be adversely affected giving consideration to any downstream users, such as recreational water facilities.

In determining the extent of community notification for potential air emissions, Conports shall consider aspects such as the type of pollutant, prevailing winds, height and magnitude of an emission, as well as the location of any on-site fallout or off-site impacts, the likelihood of the pollutant reaching ground level, and possible impacts on sensitive receptors.

## **11 MINIMISING HARM TO PERSONS ON THE PREMISES**

Where it is considered that the pollution incident may cause harm to persons on the premises, the CPL Emergency Response Plan shall be followed.

## **12 MAKING PLANS AVAILABLE**

Copies of this Plan are located:

- On the ConPorts website, and
- At the sign-in desk at the facility.

## **13 TRAINING & TESTING**

### **13.1 Training**

All staff, visits and contractors entering the ConPorts facility will be briefed on their responsibilities under the Plan as part of site induction requirements. A training record shall be maintained on the person's employment file or contractor file. CPL will keep a record of the induction and training programs provided, including:

- The names of persons receiving training and date of attendance,
- An outline of the course content, and
- The names of persons providing the induction and training.

All training will be evaluated to ensure that employees and contractors have an adequate understanding of the matters covered.

### **13.2 Testing**

Annual testing and review of this Plan shall be undertaken, including a desk top review to ensure all details are up to date and still relevant to the site's operations and a practical exercise shall be conducted with relevant staff in the form of a toolbox training exercise.

Plans must be tested routinely at least once every 12 months. The testing is to be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date, and that each plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner. This is also applicable to plans prepared by waste transporters.

The two usual methods of testing are undertaking desktop simulations and practical exercises or drills. Testing must cover all components of the plan, including the effectiveness of training.

The following records shall be kept of testing results:

- Test conducted,
- Dates on which the test was conducted,
- Name(s) of the staff members who carried out the testing, and
- Dates on which the Plan was updated.

The Plan will also be tested within one month of any pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity to which the ConPorts Environment Protection Licence relates. An assessment will be made, following the incident, whether the information included in the Plan is still accurate and up to date, and whether the Plan is still capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

## **14 REVIEW**

This Plan shall be reviewed annually by the Operations Manager or following changes to systems, plant and or equipment that may alter risk levels.

## **15 REFERENCES**

Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011.

Environmental Guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response management plans,  
NSW Environment Protection Authority, March 2012

ConPorts - Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan

Test conducted	Dates on which the test was conducted	Name(s) of the staff members who carried out testing	Dates on which the Plan was updated.
Simulated spill at fueling station	1/7/2013	Paul Ledger Ron Burgoyne	
Simulated spill at shiploader	3/8/2014	Paul Ledger Ron Burgoyne	
Onsite audit of plan	28/5/2015	Paul Ledger Ron Burgoyne	
Plan desktop review	18-19/5/2016	Gwen Wilson Paul Ledger	19/5/2016



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