

Site	Wongawilli Colliery	DOC ID	WWC EC PLN 001
Type	Plan	Date Published	7 th May 2024
Doc Title	WWC POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN		

Wongawilli Colliery

PA 09_0161

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

WWC EC PLN 001

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Location

The details of Wongawilli Colliery (WWC) as defined in the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 1087 are summarised in **Table 1**. The location and extent of the WWC is illustrated in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

Table 1: Wongawilli Colliery Details

Licensee:	Wollongong Resources Pty. Ltd.
EPL Number	1087
Postal Address:	PO Box 281, Fairy Meadow NSW 2519
Scheduled Activities:	Coal works (0-2000000 T annual handling capacity) Mining for coal (> 500000-2000000 T annual production capacity)
Facility Name:	Wongawilli Colliery
Facility Address:	Main Road, Wongawilli NSW 2530

1.2. Background

Wollongong Resources Pty. Ltd. (WRPL) operates the WWC in the Southern Coalfields of New South Wales. WWC is approximately 15 km south of Wollongong and lies within the Wollongong and Wollondilly local government areas.

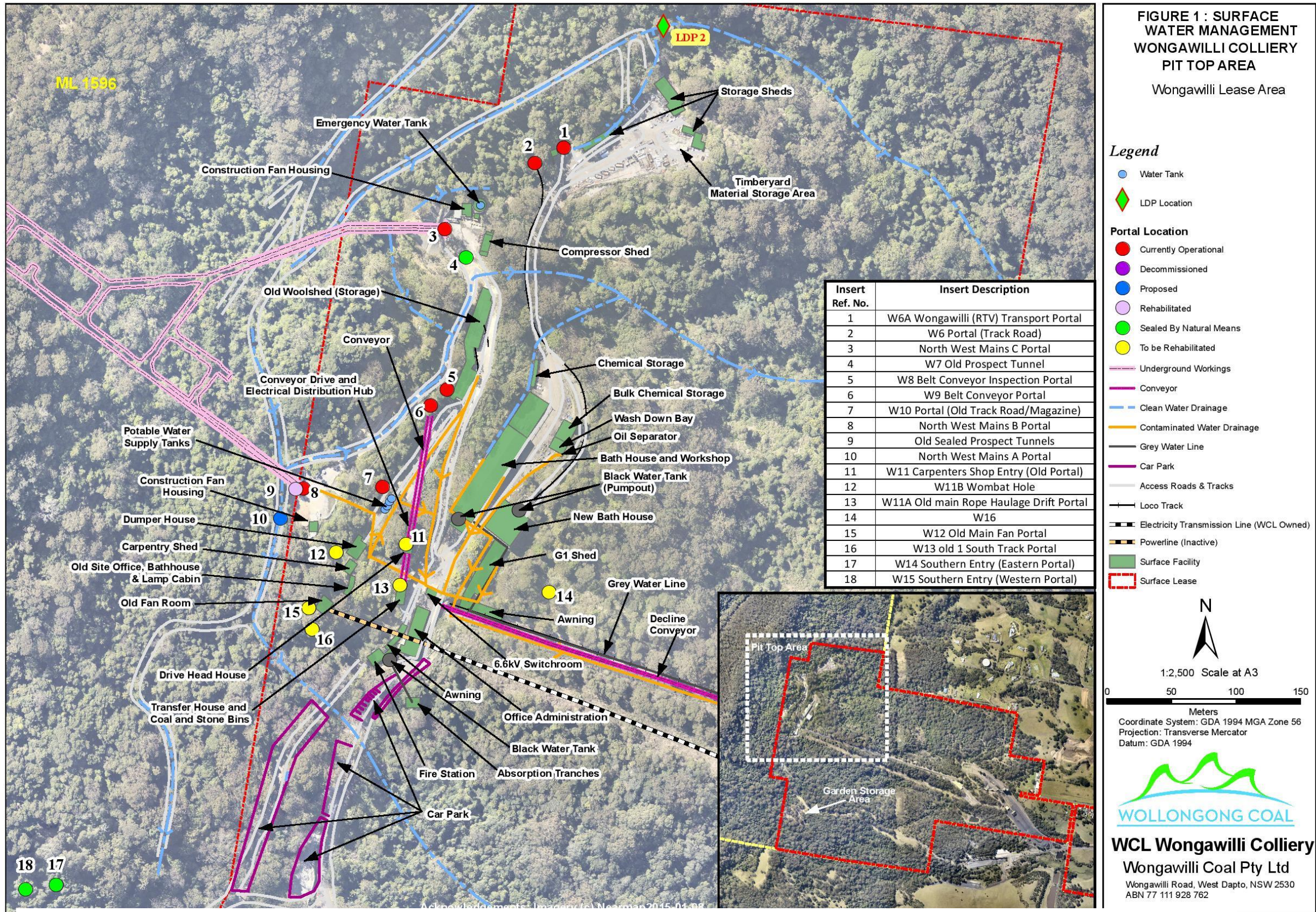
The mine operates under Consolidated Coal Lease (CCL) 766, Mining Lease (ML) 1565, and ML 1596 and has a total area of 14,765 hectares.

Part of the eastern portion of the lease sits on the Illawarra Escarpment. The crest of the Escarpment is at approximately 500 m Australian Height Datum (AHD) and slopes steeply down to the foothills at approximately 60 m AHD. The Illawarra escarpment is heavily vegetated.

The WWC pit top lies on the lower slopes and foothills of the Escarpment. Lands from the North-East to the South-East of the pit top are predominantly residential and farming properties.

WWC ceased production of coal on the 17th of March 2019 in accordance with directions from inspectors of the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) and is currently in Care and Maintenance.

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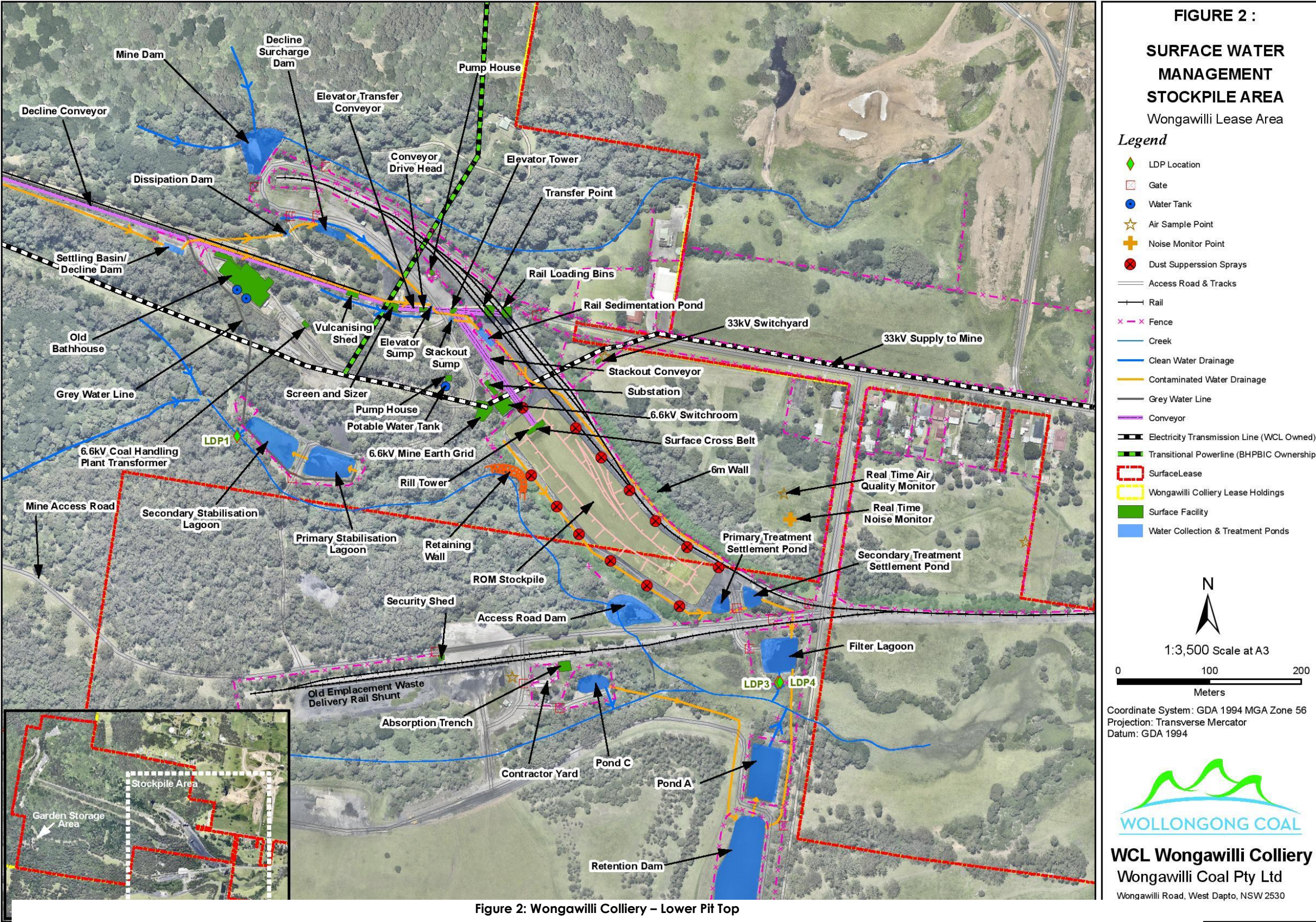


Figure 2: Wongawilli Colliery – Lower Pit Top

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2. SCOPE

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) has been prepared in accordance with Part 5.7A Section 153A of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1999 (POEO Act) and Part 3A Section 98C of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 (POEO Regulation).

The PIRMP forms part of the Environmental Managements Strategy (EMS) for the mine and will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The PIRMP includes the systems and procedures implemented to manage the various incidents that may occur at, or be associated with, the activities that take place at WWC that are likely to cause material harm to the environment.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this PIRMP are in line with the *NSW Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2012, 'Environmental Guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response management plans*:

- ensure comprehensive and timely communication of a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the EPA, and other relevant authorities specified in the Act (such as the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), local councils, Public Health, SafeWork NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW) and people outside of the facility (community members) who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident;
- minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the facility by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks; and
- ensure that the plan 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.

4. DEFINITIONS

Definitions of key terms and abbreviations used in this procedure are addressed in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Definitions

Term	Definition
AHD	Australian Height Datum
Chemwatch	Chemical management database
Consolidated Coal Lease (CCL)	A lease where several mining leases have been consolidated into one. CCLs were established under the <i>Mining Act 1973</i> and are no longer granted. Some CCLs however remain active.
CRO	Control Room Operator
DPE	Department of Planning and Environment
Emergency services	Ambulance, Fire Brigade, Police
EPA	Environment Protection Authority

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EPL	Environment Protection License
m	metres
ML	Mining Lease
NSW	New South Wales
PIRMP	Pollution Incident Response Management Plan
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 No 156
RVC	Russell Vale Colliery
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
TARP	Trigger Action Response Plan
WRPL	Wollongong Resources Pty. Ltd.
WWC	Wongawilli Colliery

5. LEGISLATION

5.1. POEO Requirements for a PIRMP

Table 3 addresses the relevant statutory requirements as detailed in the POEO Act and POEO Regulation 2009 for inclusion in the PIRMP and where each requirement is described in the plan

Table 3: POEO Requirements for PIRMP

Requirements	PIRMP Section
Notification Procedures – POEO Act Section 148, 149	7
Action to be taken following a pollution incident – POEO Act Section 153C(b) and 153F	7,9
Procedures for coordinating with the EPA, Local Council, Ministry of Health, WorkCover Authority and Fire and Rescue NSW – POEO Act 153C(c)	7.3.2
Description of hazards to human health or environment associated with the relevant activity – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C (1)(a)	Table 7
Likelihood of hazards occurring – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C (1)(b)	Table 7
Pre-emptive actions to minimise or prevent risk of harm to human health or environment – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(c)	12
Inventory of potential pollutants – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(d)	10

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Maximum quantity of pollutant to which the licence relates – POEO Act Section 153C (e)	Error! Reference source not found.
Safety equipment to minimise the risks to human health or environment – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(f)	14
Names, positions and contact details – POEO Act Section 153C (d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(g)	Table 5
Contact details of each relevant authority- POEO Act Section 148 and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(h)	Table 6
Early warning mechanism for people off site – POEO Act Section 153C(a), (d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(i)	13
Arrangements for minimising risk of harm to persons on the premises – POEO Act Section 153C(d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(j)	Error! Reference source not found.
Detailed maps – POEO Regulation 98C(1)(k)	Figure 1, Figure 2
Description of how any identified risk of harm to human health will be reduced, including early warnings, updates and action to be taken - POEO Regulation 98C(1)(l)	7,12,13
Training - POEO Act Section 153C(d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(m)	15
Testing of plan – POEO Act Section 153(d) and Section 153E and POEO Regulation 98C(n) and 98E	16.2
Updating of plan - POEO Act Section 153F and POEO Regulation 98C(o) and 98E(2)(b)	16.3
Manner in which plan is tested and maintained – POEO Act Section 153C(d) and POEO Regulation 98C(1)(p)	16.2
Availability of plan – POEO Act 153D and POEO Regulation 98D	16.1

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5.2. Definition of a Pollution Incident and Material Harm

The POEO Act defines a 'pollution incident' as being:

'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'.

Notifications of a pollution incident are required if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which is defined in Section 147 of the 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.*

The POEO Act defines 'pollution' in the following terms:

'pollution' means

- a. *water pollution; or*
- b. *air pollution, or*
- c. *noise pollution; or*
- d. *land pollution.*

Material harm can occur both on land located within the EPL boundary, along with land located outside the EPL boundary. A determination of a material harm incident will be made by the Group Environment Manager.

If the Group Environment Manager is not immediately available, then determination can be made by a WRPL Manager.

If the Group Environment Manager or Managerial delegate cannot be contacted, then the RVC Control Room Operator (CRO) must treat the incident as a material harm incident and initiate reporting to the relevant agencies listed in **Table 6**.

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of WRPL personnel are defined in **Table 4**.

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Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
General Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate media response(s)
Management Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake Group Environment Manager responsibilities in their absence
Group Environment Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation and maintenance of this PIRMP Assess materiality of incident and activate relevant response system Assess potential for off-site impacts Notify internal stakeholders as appropriate Notify relevant agencies Coordinate annual PIRMP testing
Environment Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the Group Environment Manager in their responsibilities
Control Room Operator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of initial emergency response and internal notifications
Site Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report actual or potential incidents immediately Assist in site response and clean-up activities

7. NOTIFICATION OF A POLLUTION INCIDENT

As a minimum, all employees are required to report all hazards, accidents and incidences which occur in the workplace that either have the potential to, or have caused harm, to personnel, property, or the environment.

The specific responsibilities associated with this PIRMP are outlined in **Table 4**.

7.1. Timeframes for Reporting

If a pollution incident occurs at the premises that causes, or threatens to cause, material harm to the environment, this PIRMP will be implemented. All pollution incidents causing or threatening to cause material harm to the environment are to be reported in accordance with **Section 7.2**.

7.2. Incident Response Process

The process for responding to an incident that has resulted in a material impact to human health or the environment (as per the definition provided in **Section 5.2** of this plan), is shown in **Figure 3**.

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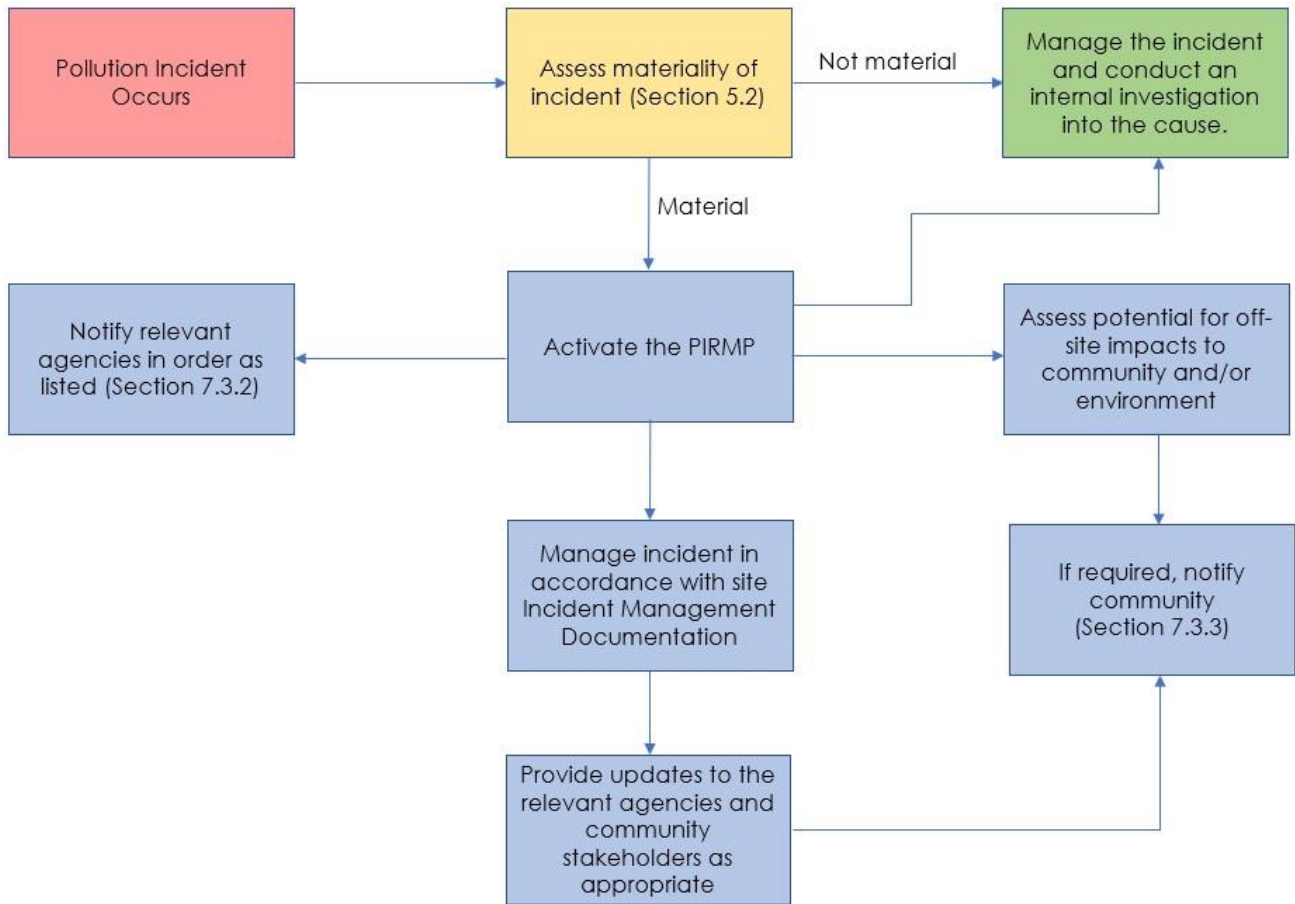


Figure 3: Incident Response Process

7.3. Notification Protocol

7.3.1. Internal Stakeholders (Employees/Contractors)

In the event of an incident that requires an emergency response for site personnel, the emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) will be activated.

7.3.2. Government Agencies

The key contacts responsible for notifying the relevant government agencies are provided in **Table 5**.

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Table 5: WWC Key Contacts

Position	Name
WWC Mine Manager	Grant Watson
Group Environment Manager	Robert Faddy-Vrouwe
RVC Control Room Operator	Shift Operator - (02) 4223 6827

The government agencies provided in **Table 6** must be immediately notified (i.e. promptly and without delay) of a pollution incident that has caused, or has the potential to cause material harm. The agencies must be notified as listed (i.e. from top to bottom of the table) if deemed appropriate based on the nature of the incident. The order of contact is important. If an incident represents an immediate threat to human health and/or property, call 000 and speak with the relevant first responders immediately for assistance.

Table 6: External Agencies Contact Details

External Agency	Contact Details
Emergency Response Agencies (Fire & Rescue, Ambulance, Police)	000 (Emergency) 1300 729 579 (Pollution notification)
Environmental Protection Agency	131 555 ¹
Department of Planning and Environment	(02) 4247 1852 compliance@planning.nsw.gov.au
NSW Resource Regulator	1300 814 609 ² nswresouecesregulator@service-now.com
Public Health (Local Health District) – Illawarra and Shoalhaven	(02) 4221 6700 ³ ISLHD-PHU@health.nsw.gov.au
SafeWork NSW ⁴	13 10 50 ⁵
Wollongong City Council	(02) 4227 7111 ⁶
NSW State Emergency Services	132 500
Water NSW (Sydney Catchment Authority) (If incident occurs on WaterNSW owned land)	1300 662 077 ⁷ customer.helpdesk@waternsw.com.au

1 Select Option 1

2 Office open between 8.30 am and 4.30 pm. Will be directed to on call person after hours

3 After hours (02) 4222 5000. Ask for Public Health Officer

4 SafeWork NSW do not regulate mines and therefore they should only be contacted where the incident has not occurred on the mine site

5 Select 2 and then Select 2

6 Ask for Environmental Planning Manager

7 Select 6, then select 3

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7.3.3. Local Community

Community stakeholders that are potentially affected by a pollution incident causing or having the potential to cause material harm will be notified immediately (i.e. promptly and without delay) by one (or more) of the following methods:

- door knocking by company representatives or emergency services personnel;
- phone call by a company representative;
- other methods as determined by the Group Environment Manager.

If required (dependent on the nature of the incident) the communication should identify the practical things the community members can do to minimise the risk of harm to their health or property during and after the incident. This may include instructions to close windows and doors and remain inside, avoid accessing water in creeks and rivers, or avoid using groundwater.

Regular updates will be provided to the affected community stakeholders throughout the course of the event.

Signage will be utilised to notify the community (where practical and required) if there is an incident on land outside of the premises where members of the community may be exposed to a hazard (injury or illness).

8. REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

All Environmental incidents are to be reported to and investigated by the Group Environment Manager.

An incident notification and investigation report form (WCL HS FRM 001) must be completed by the first responding employee at all environmental incidents, before they leave site.

8.1. Procedure for Reporting an Incident

Upon discovery of an incident, it is the responsibility of the first responder to initiate the clean-up procedure, mobilise site personnel for assistance, and notify the relevant internal and external parties.

Where an incident represents an immediate threat to human health or property, the first point of contact should be to the Emergency response hotline, by dialling triple zero (i.e. 000).

If the incident does not require an initial emergency response, or once the triple zero (i.e. 000) call has been made, in accordance with the EPA notification protocol, the Group Environment Manager or managerial delegate must be notified. If contact cannot be made with the personnel in **Table 5**, then the RVC CRO should be notified.

Once notified of an incident, it is the responsibility of the Group Environment Manager, managerial delegate, or the RVC CRO to activate the PIRMP, if required, and notify the relevant authorities.

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8.2. Relevant information to be given to authorities

Section 150 of the POEO Act outlines the relevant information that must be provided when notifying the authorities about a pollution incident:

- The time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident;
- the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur;
- the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known;
- the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known);
- the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known;
- other information prescribed by the regulations.

If the information required to be included in a notice of a pollution incident by subsection is not known to that person when the initial notification is made but becomes known afterwards, that information must be notified immediately after it becomes known.

9. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

WRPL maintains an emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) for the premises, which outlines the immediate on-site response to an incident. It defines the roles and responsibilities of key site personnel and provides information on evacuation protocols and muster points. The emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) is to be applied concurrently with the PIRMP.

If there is an emergency on site, the person who discovers it must initiate the emergency response by notifying the RVC CRO, either by telephone, radio, or other means.

The CRO will activate the procedures in the WRPL emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) and update the system as the incident progresses.

Surface personnel will assemble at the appropriate muster point and will await instruction from the person assuming the role of the *Incident Controller*. If evacuation is not required, personnel will remain on site and assist in the management and containment of the emergency as per the instruction of the *Incident Controller*.

The *Incident Controller* will communicate with emergency services personnel to identify the appropriate actions to be taken.

10. INVENTORY OF POLLUTANTS

Site inspections of storage facilities are periodically conducted to ensure that potential pollutants are stored appropriately and that an accurate inventory of potential pollutants is maintained.

A copy of the National Code of Practice Compliant Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each hazardous material is maintained within the SDS register and on Chemwatch.

WRPL maintains a hazardous substance and dangerous goods procedure (RVC HS PRO 005).

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11. DESCRIPTION AND LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARDS

The assessment of pollution and other incidents with potentially material consequences are provided in **Table 7**. Regardless of whether a particular incident is captured within the hazard assessment table, any pollution incident with the potential for material consequences will be addressed as per the incident management guidelines of this plan.

Table 7: Hazard Assessment Summary

Hazard	Fire		
Storage ID	N/A		
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drought conditions ▪ Surrounding bushland producing high fuel load ▪ Lightning strike ▪ Arson 		
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Damage to site storage facilities leading to the potential release of materials causing water and/or land pollution ▪ Inability to safely access/exit site ▪ Potential for explosion (dependent on storages impacted) ▪ Potential for coal stockpile fire resulting in the release of air pollutants including fine particulates, heavy metals and various oxides. 		
Likelihood	Low	Material Harm	High
Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bushfire Management Plan (Appendix A in WWC EC PLN 007) ▪ Maintenance of asset protection zones ▪ Coal stockpile dust suppression sprays ▪ Water sources available for fire fighting ▪ WRPL Emergency Response Team 		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contact Fire and Rescue NSW – 000 (Emergency). ▪ Actions to be taken are dependent on the impact of the fire ▪ Initiate emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) if necessary by contacting the RVC CRO. ▪ Activate PIRMP if there is actual or potential material environmental harm 		
Hazard	Flood		
Storage ID	N/A		
Cause	Rainfall		
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overflow of site storage facilities leading to the potential release of materials causing water and/or land pollution ▪ Inability to safely access/exit site ▪ Slope instability 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scour erosion and sediment movement Damage to site infrastructure 		
Likelihood	Low	Material Harm	High
Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine inspections of water infrastructure Maintenance of dams, sumps, pumps and bunds Weather forecasts Underground water storages WRPL Emergency Response Team 		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions to be taken are dependent on the impact of flooding Initiate emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014) if necessary by contacting the RVC CRO. Activate PIRMP if there is actual or potential material environmental harm 		
Hazard	Epidemic/Pandemic		
Storage ID	N/A		
Cause	Spread of virus through exposure to infected persons		
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experienced personnel may not be able to access site Reduced access to site for maintenance and compliance Routine operational activities may not be undertaken 		
Likelihood	Rare	Material Harm	High
Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restriction of site access to sick personnel (to prevent spread) Personal hygiene practices enforced Routine cleaning of facilities Identification of back up personnel Prioritisation of activities to maintain compliance Procedures in place for compliance activities Planned shutdown of site if required WRPL Emergency Response Team 		
Actions	Actions to be taken are dependent on the limitations to site access to maintain equipment and conduct inspections and monitoring		
Hazard	Oil spill resulting in release to local site drainage system		
Storage ID	Fuel Bay		
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil handling incident Oil storages impacted by surface mobile equipment Overflow of oil separation pit 		

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Impact	Contamination of site water management system, including sediment ponds		
Likelihood	Low	Material Harm	Medium
Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanks located in a concrete bunded area Spill response/clean up equipment readily available Routine inspection of storages Ability to transfer water out of sediment dams to minimise potential releases to the environment 		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolate and contain spill Arrange for tanker to recover contaminated water and dispose at a licenced waste facility (if needed). Activate PIRMP if there is actual or potential material environmental harm 		
Hazard	Loss of contaminated water to the local environment		
Storage ID	Site dams and sumps		
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dam wall failure Blockage of drains/ pipelines Overflow due to heavy rainfall Transfer pump failure 		
Impact	Contamination of surrounding waterways and land		
Likelihood	Low	Material Harm	Medium
Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine inspections of dams Routine water quality sampling Routine pump maintenance 		
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange for tanker to recover contaminated water and dispose at a licenced waste facility (if needed). Activate PIRMP if there is actual or potential material environmental harm 		
Hazard	Bulk diesel spill		
Storage ID	Fuel Bay – 25,000 Litre horizontal tank		
Cause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank integrity failure Impact on storage by mobile equipment Diesel transfer incident 		
Impact	Contamination of surrounding waterways and land		
Likelihood	Very Low	Material Harm	Medium

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Controls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank located in a concrete bunded area Routine inspection of storage area Spill response equipment readily available
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain/Control the source Minimise spread into drains/waterways Remove or treat contaminated materials Arrange for tanker to recover contaminated water and dispose at a licenced waste facility (if needed). Activate PIRMP if there is actual or potential material environmental harm

12. PRE-EMPTIVE ACTIONS TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Table 7 describes the specific pre-emptive actions that are in place to reduce the risk of harm to human health or the environment where a specific incident may occur. In addition to the actions outlined in **Table 7**, the following pre-emptive actions are implemented to reduce the risk of harm occurring as a result of a pollution incident:

- an established EMS;
- regular training for site personnel (outlined in **Section 15**);
- risk assessments undertaken prior to tasks and activities to identify risks to health, safety and the environmental (includes SLAMs, task analyses, qualitative risk assessments);
- routine monitoring of environmental parameters in accordance with the EPL and Water Management Plan;
- routine site inspections;
- Site induction process for new equipment arriving on site;
- pre-use inspections of site equipment to ensure safety and environmental standards are upheld;
- a maintenance schedule for site equipment and infrastructure;
- investigations of incidents, and implementation of corrective actions to prevent reoccurrence;
- pre-shift communications and toolbox talks delivered to site personnel to communicate incidents, hazards and corrective actions;
- internal governance reviews undertaken to confirm compliance with site management plans;
- bunds installed for the appropriate storage of hazardous materials;
- a substance approval process for the introduction of new chemicals to site; and
- Independent Environmental Audits undertaken on a triennial basis to assess compliance against the conditions in the Project Approval and EPL.

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13. MINIMISATION OF HARM TO PERSONS ON THE PREMISES

Actions and arrangements are in place to minimise the risk of harm to any persons known to be on the premises, or who are likely to be on the premises, should an incident occur. These actions and arrangements include:

- access to site is restricted to inducted (or otherwise approved) persons;
- access to high risk areas within the site are restricted to appropriately qualified personnel;
- site personnel are informed, trained, and competent, relating to their responsibility during an emergency;
- emergency response teams have been established and undertake regular training;
- fire alarms are in place;
- evacuation points are clearly recognised on site by appropriate signage;
- signage is in place where hazardous materials are stored; and
- minimum personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements are enforced.

14. EQUIPMENT FOR CONTROLLING OR CONTAINING A POLLUTION INCIDENT

The WRPL hazardous substances and dangerous goods procedure (RVC HS PRO 005) outlines the process to be followed in the event of a spill.

In addition, the WRPL Spill Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP) (WCL EC TARP 002) is made available in the Control Room for use in the event of a spill to determine the actions that need to be taken.

Other safety equipment and information available includes:

- personal protective equipment (hard hats, gloves, glasses, masks, goggles) are available from PPE dispensers and Stores;
- fire extinguishers and hydrants;
- gas monitors (available in Control Room);
- Chemical SDS (available in Control Room or electronically on ChemWatch); and
- eye wash stations and safety showers.

15. TRAINING

All site personnel will be made aware of the PIRMP during their site induction which is a pre-requisite for working on any WRPL controlled premises.

Personnel will participate in refresher training as part of the annual PIRMP testing requirements (outlined in **Section 16.2**).

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16. PLAN ADMINISTRATION

16.1. Availability of Plan

In accordance with Section 153D of the POEO Act and Part 3A Section 98D of the POEO Regulation 2009, the plan will be made available to all site personnel via the site document control system.

The plan framework, protocols, and processes (public version) will be made available to the public on the WRPL website: www.wollongongresources.net.au

A copy of the public version of the plan will be provided to any person, free of charge, upon request.

A copy of the plan will be maintained at WWC. Copies will be made readily available to those responsible for its implementation, and at the request of any authorised officer.

16.2. PIRMP Testing

In accordance with Part 5.7A Section 153E of the POEO Act 1999 and Part 3A Section 98E of the POEO Regulation 2009, this plan will be tested at least once every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident occurring. The purpose of testing is to ensure that the information contained within the plan is accurate, up to date, and that the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

Desktop simulations are the primary method for testing this plan, but periodic practical exercises or drills may be used to supplement this approach. Activation of this plan during an actual event may also be considered as a test.

WRPL maintains a PIRMP Test form (WCL EC FRM 012) to provide staff with instruction on how to properly conduct an efficient, accurate and safe PIRMP Test.

A record of tests is provided in **Table 8**.

Table 8: Record of PIRMP Tests

Test date	Person testing plan	Persons involved in the test
25-26/09/2018	John Ross, Eladio Perez	Chris Rogers, Control Officer, Peter Williams, Greg Gillett, Vishant Bandodkak
17/09/2019	John Ross	Peter Roser
22/05/2020	Ron Bush	Robert Faddy-Vrouwe, Sasa Cugalj, Justin Merdith, Xingpeng Fan
23/09/2021	Richard Sheehan	Sasa Cugalj, Rebecca O'Brien
15/08/2022	J. Payne	P. Briggs , T. McMahon

16.3. PIRMP Review

The PIRMP will be reviewed annually as part of the PIRMP Test procedure outlined in **Section 16.2**.

Updates to the PIRMP will occur when key personnel or regulatory agency contact details change or when there is an update to a site procedure.

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The PIRMP is a controlled document, and as such, the document control process will be followed when updating the PIRMP.

17. PENALTIES FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

There are offences set out in the POEO Act in relation to PIRMP requirements. These relate to the failure to:

- prepare a PIRMP that complies with Part 5.7A of the POEO Act;
- ensure the PIRMP is kept at the premises the EPL relates to, and make parts of it available to the public; and
- test the PIRMP in accordance with the regulations.

The maximum penalties for the above offences are:

- for corporations - \$1,000,000, and for continuing offences, a further penalty of \$120,000 per day the offence continues; and
- for individuals - \$250,000, and for continuing offences, a further penalty of \$60,000 per day the offence continues.

It is also an offence if a person carrying out an activity does not implement the relevant PIRMP if a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity, so material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.

The maximum penalties for this offence are:

- for corporations - \$2,000,000, and for continuing offences, a further penalty of \$240,000 per day the offence continues; and
- for individuals - \$500,000, and for continuing offences, a further penalty of \$120,000 per day the offence continues.

18. REFERENCES AND ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

- Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
- NSW EPA, 2012, 'Environmental Guidelines: Preparation of pollution Incident response management plans
- WRPL emergency response control plan (RVC MIN PLN 014)
- WRPL incident notification and investigation report form (WCL HS FRM 001)
- WRPL hazardous substance and dangerous goods procedure (RVC HS 005)
- WWC Biodiversity Management Plan – Appendix A (WWC EC PLN 007)
- WRPL Spill Trigger Action Response Plan (WCL EC TARP 002)
- WRPL Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) Test (WCL EC FRM 012)

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19. CONTROL AND REVISION HISTORY

PROPERTY	VALUE
Approved by	William Vatovec
Document Owner	WRPL
Effective Date	7/05/2023

VERSION	DATE REVIEWED	REVIEW TEAM (CONSULTATION)	NATURE OF THE AMENDMENT
1	27/02/15	K. Prajapati (WCL), B. Mecozzi (WCL)	Testing and Management Plan Review
1.1	16/05/16	K. Prajapati (WCL),	Testing and Management Plan Review
2	11/05/18	John Ross, Kerry Mudge, Robert Faddy-Vrouwe	AEMP update and minor changes
3	27/03/2019	John Ross, Eladio Perez, Robert Faddy-Vrouwe	Tested (Sept 18), AEMP update, format and minor changes
4	11/02/2020	John Ross, Ron Bush, Robert Faddy-Vrouwe, Sasa Cugalj	Tested (Sept 19), AEMP update, minor changes to reflect Care and Maintenance.
5	15/12/2020	Ron Bush, Peter Roser Robert Faddy-Vrouwe, Sasa Cugalj, Justin Merdith	Tested and changed Risk Assessment (May 20). Maps and contacts updated. Minor changes made.
6	25/02/2021	Richard Sheehan, Robert Faddy-Vrouwe, Sasa Cugalj, Justin Merdith	Minor changes made & test scheduled for May 21 Update contact details.
7	01/03/2023	D. Jolley, R. Faddy-Vrouwe, J. Payne	Updated format, procedures, and contact details
8	7/05/2024	K.Overall W.Vatovec	Testing and Management Plan Review

Signed: 

Acting CEO 07/05/2024