# THOMAS FOODS INTERNATIONAL TAMWORTH

# Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP)

**Prepared for:** 

Thomas Foods International Tamworth 51-89 Phoenix Street Glen Artney Industrial Estate Tamworth NSW 2340

SLR

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# BASIS OF REPORT

This report has been prepared by SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescale and resources allocated to it by agreement with Thomas Foods International Tamworth (the Client). Information reported herein is based on the interpretation of data collected, which has been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

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# DOCUMENT CONTROL

Status	Date	Description
Draft	September 2012	Draft PIRMP provided to PVE (not TFIT) for review
Final	September 2012	Final PIRMP for website publication
Revision 1	April 2015	Update of company ownership, contact details; inclusion of PIRMP testing process and outcomes; and review of pollutant inventory
Revision 2	November 2017	Update following issue of Development Consent DA 2016/0446
Revision 3	November 2018	Updates following PIRMP Testing

# TESTING OF THE PIRMP

Issue	Date	Description
1	September 2014	PIRMP handout to all staff detailing what classifies as a pollution incident and the correct procedure to follow in the event of a pollution incident at the Facility. PIRMP quiz completed by all staff with signoff by the site manager.
2	September 2015	PIRMP handout to all staff detailing what classifies as a pollution incident and the correct procedure to follow in the event of a pollution incident at the Facility. PIRMP quiz completed by all staff with signoff by the site manager.
3	September 2016	PIRMP handout to all staff detailing what classifies as a pollution incident and the correct procedure to follow in the event of a pollution incident at the Facility. PIRMP quiz completed by all staff with signoff by the site manager.
4	November 2017	PIRMP handout to all staff detailing what classifies as a pollution incident and the correct procedure to follow in the event of a pollution incident at the Facility. PIRMP quiz completed by all staff with signoff by the site manager.
5	November 2018	PIRMP handout to all staff detailing what classifies as a pollution incident and the correct procedure to follow in the event of a pollution incident at the Facility. PIRMP quiz completed by all staff with signoff by the site manager.

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## APPENDICES

- Appendix A Risk Assessment
- Appendix B SafeWork NSW Letter
- Appendix C Environmental Incident Report Form

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### ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation
DP	Deposited Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
PELA Act	Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011
PIRMP	Pollution Incident Response Management Plan
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
POEO(G) Regulation	Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SLR	SLR Consulting Australia Pty Ltd
TFIT	Thomas Foods International Tamworth

# 1 Introduction

# **1.1** Background and Scope

Thomas Foods International Tamworth (TFIT) is a state-of-the-art small stock processing complex on Phoenix Street within Glen Artney Industrial Estate approximately 7.5 kilometres west of Tamworth in the New England North West region of New South Wales (NSW). The complex was constructed in 2001 as a dedicated small stock abattoir and since this time it has repositioned itself, modernised and expanded to meet changing market expectations. Today the complex holds approval and exports to markets in over 70 countries.

On the 30 November 2016, Tamworth Regional Council (Council) granted Development Consent DA 2016/0446 under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) to allow consolidation of all previous development consents applicable to the on-going operation of TFIT, continued operation of the complex and expansion of the complex.

For the purposes of this document, the TFIT complex is described in the *Environmental Impact Statement, Thomas Foods International Tamworth, Consolidation of Consents and Expansion* (SLR Consulting Australia [SLR] 2016) and the appendices contained within.

As the holder of Environment Protection Licence EPL 11218 administered by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act), TFIT is required to have a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). The specific requirements of a PIRMP are set out in Part 5.7A of the POEO Act and the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009* (POEO(G) Regulation), which, in summary, are:

- All holders of an EPL must prepare a PIRMP (Section 153A, POEO Act);
- The PIRMP must include the information detailed in the POEO Act (Section 153C) and the POEO(G) Regulation (Clause 98C) and be in the form required by the POEO(G) Regulation (clause 98B);
- Licensees must keep the PIRMP at the premises to which the EPL relates, or, in the case of trackable waste transporters and mobile plant, where the relevant activity takes place (Section 153D, POEO Act);
- Licensees must test the PIRMP at least every 12 months and after a pollution incident in accordance with the POEO(G) Regulation (Clause 98E); and
- If a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened within the meaning of Part 5.7 of the POEO Act, licensees must immediately implement the PIRMP (Section 153F, POEO Act).

This PIRMP covers the key actions to minimise the occurrence of a pollution incident and manage a pollution incident if one happens to occur (both during and after the incident). It also details the procedures for notification of pollution incidents resulting in or having the potential to cause material harm to the environment. The notification of environmental incidents under this PIRMP is only required for those incidents causing or threatening to result in material environmental harm (a material harm incident) as defined in the POEO Act (see Section 1.3).

This PIRMP has been prepared as an appendix to the *Environmental Management Plan* (EMP) (SLR 2017), as required by Condition 32(I) of Development Consent DA 2016/0446, and is to be read in conjunction with the EMP.

# **1.2** Availability of the PIRMP

In addressing the requirements of Section 153D of the POEO Act and Clauses 98B(1) and 98D of the POEO(G) Regulation, a copy of this PIRMP shall be kept in written form at the EPL premises (i.e. the TFIT complex) and shall be made readily available to all personnel responsible for implementing the PIRMP and to any authorised officer (as defined in the POEO Act) on request.

The PIRMP will be made publically available within 14 days of finalisation (taken to be authorisation of the PIRMP by the Site Manager) via the company's website (<u>www.thomasfoods.com</u>).

## **1.3** Definitions

The POEO Act defines a "**pollution incident**" as:

"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 licensee is required to notify the relevant regulatory authorities of a pollution incident 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.

Harm to the environment includes any direct or indirect alteration of the environment that has the effect of degrading the environment and, without limiting the generality of the above, includes any act or omission that results in pollution.

## **1.4 Regulatory Requirements**

**Table 1** outlines the structure of the PIRMP, as per the requirements of the POEO Act.

Section 153C	Detail Required	Section in PIRMP
(a)	<ul> <li>The procedures to be followed by the holder of the relevant EPL in notifying a pollution incident to: <ul> <li>i. The owners or occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the EPL relates;</li> <li>ii. The local authority for the area in which the premises to which the EPL relates; and</li> <li>iii. Any persons or authorities required to be notified by Part 5.7 (of the POEO Act).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Sections 3.1.1 and 3.3; Sections 3.1.2 and 4.3; and Sections 3.1.2 and 4.3
(b)	A detailed description of the action to be taken immediately after a pollution incident, by the holder of the relevant EPL to reduce or control any pollution.	Sections 4
(c)	The procedures to be followed for coordinating, with the authorities or persons that have been notified, any action taken in combating the pollution caused by the incident and, in particular, the persons through whom all communications are to be made.	Section 4
	Any other matter required by the POEO(G) Regulation (as set out below): 98 C (1) (a) A description of the hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activity to which the licence relates (the <b>relevant activity</b> ),	Section 2.3 and Appendix A
	98 C (1) (b) The likelihood of any such hazards occurring, including details of any conditions or events that could, or would, increase that likelihood,	Section 2.3 and Appendix A
	98 C (1) (c) Details of the pre-emptive action to be taken to minimise or prevent any risk of harm to human health or the environment arising out of the relevant activity,	Section 2.4 and Appendix A
	98 C (1) (d) An inventory of potential pollutants on the premises or used in carrying out the relevant activity,	Section 2.2
	98 C (1) (e) The maximum quantity of any pollutant that is likely to be stored or held at particular locations (including underground tanks) at or on the premises to which the licence relates,	Section 2.2
(d)	98 C (1) (f) A description of the safety equipment or other devices that are used to minimise the risks to human health or the environment and to contain or control a pollution incident,	Section 2.5
	<ul> <li>98 C (1) (g) The names, positions and 24-hour contact details of those key individuals who:</li> <li>i. are responsible for activating the plan, and</li> <li>ii. are authorised to notify relevant authorities under section 148 of the Act, and</li> <li>iii. are responsible for managing the response to a pollution incident,</li> </ul>	Section 3.1.1
	98 C (1) (h) The contact details of each relevant authority referred to in section 148 of the Act,	Section 3.1.2
	98 C (1) (i) Details of the mechanisms for providing early warnings and regular updates to the owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the licence relates or where the scheduled activity is carried on,	Section 3.3
	98 C (1) (j) The arrangements for minimising the risk of harm to any persons who are on the premises or who are present where the scheduled activity is being carried on,	Sections 2.4, 2.5, 3.4 and 4

Section 153C	Detail Required	Section in PIRMP
(d)	98 C (1) (k) A detailed map (or set of maps) showing the location of the premises to which the licence relates, the surrounding area that is likely to be affected by a pollution incident, the location of potential pollutants on the premises and the location of any stormwater drains on the premises,	Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4
	98 C (1) (I) A detailed description of how any identified risk of harm to human health will be reduced, including (as a minimum) by means of early warnings, updates and the action to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident to reduce that risk,	Sections 2.4 and 4 and Appendix A
	98 C (1) (m) The nature and objectives of any staff training program in relation to the plan,	Section 3.2
	98 C (1) (n) The dates on which the plan has been tested and the name of the person who carried out the test,	Cover pages
	98 C (1) (o) The dates on which the plan is updated,	Cover pages
	98 C (1) (p) The manner in which the plan is to be tested and maintained.	Section 5

# 2 Premises Details

## 2.1 Site Overview

TFIT is a state-of-the-art small stock processing complex on Phoenix Street in the Glen Artney Industrial Estate approximately 7.5 kilometres west of Tamworth in the New England North West region of NSW. It is located within Lot 621 in Deposited Plan (DP) 1149640 (approximately 27.83 hectares), which is addressed to 51-89 Phoenix Street, Westdale NSW, in the Tamworth local government area (LGA).

The surrounding neighbourhood is primarily characterised by industrial and agri-industry operations, small service industries and traditional agricultural production. There is a relatively low density of surrounding residences, with the nearest dwelling located on the eastern side of Wallamore Road over 900 metres from operational areas of TFIT. The Westdale residential area, which is located over two kilometres from the complex, is identified as the closest urban area.

For the purposes of this document, the TFIT complex is described in the *Environmental Impact Statement, Thomas Foods International Tamworth, Consolidation of Consents and Expansion* (SLR 2016) and the appendices contained within.

Figure 1 shows the regional locality of the TFIT complex and Figure 2 shows the approved site layout.





**SLR** 

Location Plan FIGURE 1





# 2.2 Hazardous Substances Inventory

 Table 2 lists the hazardous substances used at TFIT. The locations of these substances are shown on Figure 3.

Product Name	Storage Location(s)	Maximum Quantity Stored	SDS Available (Y/N)		
Cleaning and Sanitisation					
<u>A-Builda (laundry wash)</u>			Y		
Acidkleena (acid detergent)	Main abattoir building basement (partially bunded, floors drains to Co	Combined 5,000 litres	Y		
Chlorkleena (chlorinated detergent)			Y		
<u>CIPKleena (caustic cleaner)</u>	,		Y		
<u>Onequat (sanitizer)</u>			Y		
Wastewater Treatment					
Ferric Sulphate CO545S		2 x 7,500 litre ferric tanks	Y		
Caustic-Alkblend 300	WWTP	2 x 7,500 litre caustic tanks	Y		
Ecofloc F7222P Powder		1,000 kilograms	Y		
Ecofloc F4612E Liquid	Rendering plant	1,000 kilograms	Y		
Defoamer 622		200 litres	Y		
Pesticides / Herbicides	Pesticides / Herbicides				
Glysophate	Cardon shed	20 litres	Y		
Pyrafog Insectecide	Gardensned	20 litres	Y		
Pesticides / Herbicides					
Lubrication oils	Oil store (bunded)	Combined 2,000 litres	Y		
Cleaner Process 129C (degreaser / decarboniser)	Rendering plant	1,000 kilograms	Y		
Anhydrous ammonia refrigerant	Outside main refrigeration plant room in refrigeration system vessel	25,000 kilograms	Y		
Petrol	Garden shed	30 litres	Y		
Diesel	Above ground bunded tank	750 litres	Y		

## Table 2Hazardous Substances at TFIT

\* WWTP – wastewater treatment plant

Given the volume of anhydrous ammonia stored on-site (25,000 kilograms) exceeds 10 percent of the threshold quantity (200 tonnes) listed in Schedule 15 of the *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 2011,* notification to SafeWork NSW is required. Notification was provided in late 2015 and SafeWork NSW responded (via a letter dated 19 November 2015) advising that the complex had been determined "not to be a major hazard facility". This indicates that SafeWork NSW does not believe there is a potential for a major incident to occur at the TFIT complex. A copy of SafeWork NSW's letter is contained in **Appendix B**.





Water Bodies and Discharge Locations FIGURE 3

## 2.3 PIRMP Risk Assessment

This section has been prepared to meet the requirements of Clauses 98C (1)(a), (b) and (c) of the POEO(G) Regulation.

The likelihood of environmental hazards occurring at the TFIT complex has been captured via a Broad Brush Risk Assessment (**Appendix A**). The purpose of the risk assessment was to identify the potential major hazards and/or risk(s) posed by the operation, the controls in place to effectively mitigate and/or manage these risks and the key pollution response measures. The PIRMP risk assessment was reviewed and updated in July 2017.

The primary hazards in terms of potential pollution incidents identified at TFIT through the risk assessment are:

- Spill of a hazardous material (chemical or fuel) leading to contamination; and
- Failure of the refrigeration system leading to a leak of anhydrous ammonia and subsequent contamination.

Breakdown of the on-site wastewater management system was also considered, however, given that the wastewater is discharged to Council's sewer under a Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement (LTWSA), the risk of overflow and subsequent pollution is unlikely. Under this scenario, TFIT would likely breach the wastewater quality and/or quantity provisions in the LTWSA with Council and be liable for cost penalties.

## 2.4 Existing Environmental Controls

Key environmental issues associated with the TFIT complex are identified and addressed in the EIS (SLR 2016) and a suite of development design, best management practices and mitigation measures have been committed to minimise the potential for adverse impact on the local environment and surrounding populace. Please refer to the EMP for a comprehensive summary of the environmental controls relating to:

- Odour;
- Dust;
- Noise;
- Traffic and parking;
- External lighting;
- Stormwater;
- Wastewater;

- Solid waste;
- Hazardous substances;
- Greenhouse gas and energy efficiency;
- Visual amenity;
- Pest control; and
- Biosecurity and disease management.

The primary operational activities that are relevant in terms of minimising the risk of a pollution incident are general site maintenance, stormwater management, wastewater management, solid waste management and hazardous substances management. The relevant environmental controls for these activities have been drawn from the EMP (SLR 2017) and are listed in the below sub-sections.

## 2.4.1 General Site Maintenance

The TFIT complex will be managed in compliance with company's standard operating procedures, including a regular site inspection and maintenance program to minimise the potential for adverse environmental impacts, extend the life of equipment, reduce operating costs and maximise operational efficiency. **Table 3** lists the key site maintenance activities that are relevant to minimising the risk of a pollution incident.

### Table 3General Site Maintenance

Control	Responsibility	Timing / Frequency
General environmental site inspection to ensure all relevant environmental controls listed in the EMP are in place and any required maintenance/remediation works are identified and undertaken	Site Management	Monthly
Inspection and maintenance of the rendering plant, biofilter and WWTP to ensure optimal operating condition	Site Management	Daily
Inspection and maintenance of other plant and equipment items to ensure optimal operating condition	Site Management	Monthly and/or as specified by the manufacturer
Effective cleaning and sanitisation of all operational areas at the end of each shift	Site Management	Daily

### 2.4.2 Stormwater Management

The management of stormwater generated within the TFIT complex will be undertaken in accordance with the *Stormwater Strategy* (Kelley Covey 2017) appended to the EMP. In summary, improved flow is directed via a series of downpipes, reinforced concrete pipes and grassed table/swale drains to either an on-site retention basin (clean runoff) for subsequent discharge to Council's stormwater system or an on-site sediment pond (dirty runoff) for subsequent evaporation and/or on-site irrigation. **Figure 4** shows these water bodies and discharge locations. An earth embankment diverts clean upslope water runoff around the operational areas of the complex.

The environmental controls listed in **Table 4** will be implemented to safeguard local water resources and/or minimise and manage potential adverse impacts as a result of the TFIT complex.

Control	Responsibility	Timing / Frequency
The stormwater management system will be visually inspected on a monthly basis and following significant rainfall events. Any required maintenance work (desilting, regrading and/or reshaping) will be promptly undertaken to ensure the system's design capacity is maintained.	Site Management	Monthly and following significant rainfall events
Stormwater flows from the covered anaerobic lagoons (CALs) will be retained within the covers and pumped at a later time when the peak storm period had passed.	Site Management	Following rainfall events
The Detention Basin will be maintained clear of debris and sediment to ensure a total storage volume of approximately 3,050 cubic metres.	Site Management	On-going

### Table 4 Stormwater Management and Mitigation Measures

Control	Responsibility	Timing / Frequency
Only stormwater collected in the sediment pond will be utilised on the premises. All other stormwater will be discharged to Council's stormwater system and all wastewater will be treated and discharged to the Council sewer systems.	Site Management	On-going
Stormwater will only be applied to the designated irrigation area.	Site Management	On-going
The stormwater irrigation area will be carefully managed to minimise soil disturbance and maximise infiltration. It will be regularly slashed to encourage continual grass growth and associated nutrient up-take.	Site Management	On-going
Spray from stormwater irrigation will not drift beyond the boundary of the irrigation area.	Site Management	On-going
Stormwater irrigation will not occur in a manner that causes surface runoff.	Site Management	On-going
Livestock will not be allowed to enter the stormwater irrigation area during irrigation and until the applied water has dried.	Site Management	On-going
The stock yards will be regularly cleaned and maintained to reduce accumulated manure and preserve the clay and hard core surfaces. Dry cleaning practices, such as racking or scraping, will be maximised prior to any washing with water.	Site Management	On-going
The management of solid waste will be undertaken in accordance with the management systems listed in <b>Section 2.4.4</b> . There will not be any long-term stockpiling or disposal of waste materials on-site.	Site Management	On-going
Appropriate systems will be employed for hazardous materials storage, handling and incident response, as outlined in <b>Section 2.4.5</b> .	Site Management	On-going
Efforts will be made to minimise water consumption through conservation and reuse opportunities.	Site Management	On-going

Under conditions M2.3 and M2.7 of EPL 11218, TFIT is required to undertake quarterly monitoring of the quality of the water within the on-site sediment basin and retention basin. This monitoring is not required in the quarterly period if the basin is dry or inadequate water is available to collect a sample.





Location of Potential Pollutants FIGURE 4

## 2.4.3 Wastewater Management

All operational wastewater generated by the TFIT complex is treated in the on-site WWTP prior to being discharged to Council's sewer (the discharge location is identified on **Figure 4**) under a LTWSA.

The environmental controls listed in **Table 5** will be implemented to ensure that on-site wastewater management does not pose any increased risks to the local environment.

### Table 5Wastewater Management and Mitigation Measures

Control	Responsibility	Timing / Frequency
The dissolved air flotation units (DAFs) will be operated without chemical input, which will reduce chemical costs, reduce wastewater sulphate concentration, reduce the volume of waste solids generated and allow rendering of a significant portion of the solids and sludge.	Site Management	On-going
Biogas from the covered anaerobic lagoons (CALs) will be captured and combusted in an enclosed flare. The flare is expected to achieve almost complete odour destruction and significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions from WWTP.	Site Management	On-going
The CALs will be lined with a minimum 1.5 millimetre high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner to ensure a permeability of not greater than 10 <sup>-9</sup> metres per second.	Site Management	At construction
Sewage generated by the on-site staff amenities will continue to be discharged directly to Council's sewer.	Site Management	On-going

Under the conditions of the LTWSA, TFIT is required to undertake daily monitoring of the volume and pH of the wastewater discharged to Council's sewer, along with weekly monitoring of the quality of the wastewater discharged to Council's sewer.

### 2.4.4 Solid Waste Management

TFIT aims to optimise production processes in attempt to minimise waste generation and implement any reuse/recycle opportunities. The management of solid waste will be undertaken in accordance with the *Solid Waste Management Plan* (SLR 2017) appended to the EMP.

The primary waste streams to be generated by the TFIT complex, along with their respective waste classifications under the *Waste Classification Guidelines Part 1: Classifying Waste* (EPA 2014) and intended reuse/recycling/disposal methods are listed in **Table 6**.

Waste Stream	NSW Waste Classification	Estimated Annual Generation at 11,000 head/day (7 days/week)	Reuse / Recycling / Method
General daily waste	General solid (putrescible) waste	1,000 tonnes	Placed into enclosed skips and removed on a regular basis for disposal at the Tamworth Waste Management Facility.
Recyclables - cardboard	General solid (non- putrescible) waste	400 tonnes	Separately collected and removed for recycling. N.B. plastics are treated as general waste as they are often contaminated with meat residue and moisture.

### Table 6 Operational Waste Types, Classifications and Management



Waste Stream	NSW Waste Classification	Estimated Annual Generation at 11,000 head/day (7 days/week)	Reuse / Recycling / Method
Wooden Pallets	General solid (non- putrescible) waste	N/A	Returned to suppliers and/or removed for off site reuse/recycling.
Manure	General solid (putrescible) waste	600 tonnes	Stock yards are dry-cleaned by racking or scraping, with the collected manure regularly removed for beneficial reuse via rural land application under the EPA's <i>The Manure Exemption 2014</i> (resource recovery exemption) and/or landfill disposal.
Dead-on-arrival stock	General solid (putrescible) waste	2,000 head	Promptly conveyed to the on-site rendering plant for processing or removed for landfill disposal.
Salt	General solid (putrescible) waste	13 tonnes	Salt that accumulates on the floor of the skins building is collected by dry sweeping and reused on site. Where/when the salt cannot be reused it is collected in bags and removed for off site landfill disposal.
Empty chemical, fuel and oil containers	Hazardous waste if the containers were previously used to store Dangerous Goods (Class 1, 3, 4, 5 or 8) and from which residues have not been removed by triple rinsing. General solid (non- putrescible) waste if the containers have been cleaned by triple rinsing.	N/A	The chemical supply company contracted to provide a chemical delivery service direct to TFIT collects empty chemical containers for reuse, recycling or appropriate disposal. Any non- returnable chemical containers are collected and managed via the drumMUSTER program. N.B. transport to comply with the <i>Australian Code for the</i> <i>Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail</i> .
Maintenance waste (e.g. waste oils and grease)	Hazardous waste.	N/A	Stored on site in secure containers in bunded areas and removed for off site recycling.
Paunch	General solid (putrescible) waste	2,800 tonnes	Removed off site for landfill disposal, with some removed off site for composting/beneficial reuse trials.
Dewatered wastewater solids and sludge	General solid (putrescible) waste	1,700 tonnes	Dewatered wastewater solids and sludge removed off site to a rural property for beneficial reuse via rural land application under the EPA's <i>The Solid</i> <i>Food Waste Exemption 2014</i> (resource recovery exemption) and/or for landfill disposal. N.B. this volume does not include the significant portion of the wastewater solids and sludge that will be transferred to the on- site rendering plant.
Biofilter bedding material (bark and compost)	General solid (putrescible) waste	N/A	Removed for beneficial reuse via rural land application as a compost material and/or landfill disposal. The material has a lifespan of around 3 years and there are no health risks associated with its reuse (the biofilter media is inert, made from bark and woodchips in various states of decay).

N/A: Not available/known

Source: Solid Waste Management Plan (2017)

Under Condition O6.1 of EPL 11218, TFIT is required to monitor and record the following details for all solid waste materials removed from the site:

- The date of removing the solids;
- The estimated weight of the solids removed; and
- The identity of the person removing the solids.

### 2.4.5 Hazardous Material Management

Operation of the TFIT complex requires only limited input of chemicals and other hazardous substances. The inventory in **Section 2.2** lists the hazardous substances stored and used on site, including the storage locations and volumes. A contracted company provides a chemical delivery and pickup service direct to the site. This reduces the on-site chemical storage requirements and eliminates the need to dispose of empty chemical containers with the contractor retrieving containers for reuse, recycling or appropriate disposal.

Given the limited applications and current management practices, the potential for adverse impact from the storage and use of hazardous substances within the site is considered low. All operational areas within the facility are fully sealed and graded to drains that direct all wash down water to the on-site WWTP.

The environmental controls listed in **Table 7** will be implemented to minimise the potential for environmental incidents relating to the storage, handling and transport of potentially hazardous substances.

Control	Responsibility	Timing / Frequency
The PIRMP will be used to train and inform employees and contractors in the proper use and handling of chemical agents and incident management procedures.	Site Management	Inductions prior to commencing work and regular / as needed toolbox talks
The incident management protocol detailed in this PIRMP, including notification requirements, will be followed in the event of a spill/incident.	Site Management	In the event of a spill/incident
All hazardous substances will be transported to the TFIT complex by licensed contractors in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards and codes of practice.	Site Management	On-going
All hazardous substances will be clearly labelled when delivered from the supplier and stored in suitable designated storage facilities in accordance with relevant Australian Standards and codes of practice.	Site Management	On-going
Hazardous substances storage facilities will be regularly inspected and maintained to avoid leaks, spills and other faults.	Site Management	On-going
Signage and information, including handling procedures and a copy of the safety data sheet (SDS) for each hazardous substance, will be erected and maintained with the chemicals.	Site Management	On-going
Spill kits will be provided and maintained on-site.	Site Management	On-going

### Table 7 Potentially Hazardous Substances Management and Mitigation Measures

As specified in the EMP, the consumption of chemicals and fuels should be monitored on an on-going basis and recorded in a hazardous substances inventory.

### Spill Management

The actions specified on the relevant SDS will be implemented in the event of a minor spill/incident of a potentially hazardous material.

The incident management protocol detailed in **Section 4**, including notification requirements, will be followed in the event of a spill/incident that has the potential to cause material harm to the environment.

## 2.5 Safety Equipment

 Table 8 lists the safety equipment kept on site at the TFIT complex and Figure 5 shows their location.

Product Name	Location(s)	Calibration/Maintenance Requirement
Fire extinguishers	Across plant	6 monthly service
Fire hose reels	Across plant	6 monthly service
Fire hydrants	Across plant	6 monthly service
spill kits	Across plant	3 monthly check
SDSs	Site offices	Annual review. All new substances on-site are to be accompanied by a SDS.
First AID kits	Workshop, stores and vehicles	3 monthly check
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Workshop, stores, offices and staffrooms	6 monthly check

### Table 8Inventory of Safety Equipment

Water requirements for firefighting equipment at TFIT are met via the site's connection to Tamworth Regional Council's reticulated mains infrastructure. All safety equipment is checked/serviced by a contractor every 3 or 6 months and immediately after use.







Fire Safety and First Aid Equipment FIGURE 5

# 3 Management and Responsibilities

# 3.1 Key Contacts

## 3.1.1 TFIT

The implementation of this PIRMP is the responsibility of TFIT Site Management, which includes the key company individuals listed in **Table 9**. These individuals are responsible for activating the PIRMP, managing the response to the incident and are authorised to notify relevant authorities.

### Table 9TFIT Site Management

Key Contact	Company Position	Contact Details
lack Thomason	Plant Managor	Ph: 02 6764 9900 / 0438 614 687
Jack mompson		Email: jack.thompson@thomasfoods.com
Stuart Eairall	Maintonanco Managor	Ph: 02 6764 9900 / 0437 103 494
Stuart Fairai	Maintenance Manager	Email: stuart.fairall@thomasfoods.com
Grant French	Group Environmontal Managor	Ph: 08 8532 1955 / 0429 832165
Grant French	Group Environmentar Manager	Email: grant.french@thomasfoods.com

Whilst personal contact details are listed in the controlled version of the PIRMP maintained onsite, they do not appear in the public document under provision of the *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998*.

### **3.1.2** Regulatory Authorities

**Table 10** lists the contact details for key regulatory authorities that should be notified in the event of a pollution incident at TFIT.

Regulatory Authority / Stakeholder	Key Contact	Contact Details
Tamworth Regional	Development and	Ph: 02 6767 5555
Council	Environmental Services	Email: trc@tamworth.nsw.gov.au
		Ph: 131 555 or 02 9995 5555
Environment Protection	Environment Line	This will result in the incident being recorded and the appropriate person being contacted.
Authonity (EPA)		Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au
	Armidale Regional Office	Ph: 02 6773 7000
NSW Health	Local public health unit	1300 066 055
		Ph: 13 10 50
SafeWork NSW	Incident Notification Hotline (Response Management Team)	Select Option 3 to report a 'Serious Incident or Fatality' – This will result in the incident being recorded and the appropriate person being contacted.
		Email: contact@safework.nsw.gov.au
	NSW Police	
Emergency Services	Fire and Rescue NSW	Ph: 000
	NSW Ambulance	

### Table 10 Regulatory Authorities Contact Details

# **3.2** Inductions and Training

TFIT Site Management will ensure all employees and contractors are appropriately inducted and trained. Training in relation to environmental responsibilities and implementation of the EMP, including this PIRMP, will take place initially through the site induction and then on an on-going basis through "toolbox talks" (or similar). The company's standard induction program addresses environmental management and ensures that everyone on-site is aware of their "general environmental duty" and the need to report all incidents and complaints to Site Management.

## **3.3** Communication with Neighbours and the Local Community

As outlined in **Section 2.1** and shown on **Figure 1**, the TFIT complex is located within the Glen Artney Industrial Estate, with the surrounding neighbourhood characterised by industrial and agri-industry operations, small service industries and traditional agricultural production. There is a relatively low density of surrounding residences, with the nearest dwelling located on the eastern side of Wallamore Road over 900 metres from operational areas of TFIT. The Westdale residential area, which is located over two kilometres from TFIT, is the closest urban area.

In the event of a pollution incident, TFIT has established the following processes for contacting the surrounding businesses and the local community:

- Site Management will immediately contact the regulatory authorities listed in Table 10;
- Site Management will consult with these authorities to determine if the community is to be notified of the pollution incident. Site Management will discuss the most appropriate communication strategy with the authorities (for example, media release, local radio, or direct contact with those potentially impacted); and
- When determining the appropriate response and notification process for a particular pollution incident, all aspects of the pollution event will be taken into consideration (for example, type and extent of pollution). Notification strategies may include door knocking, letter drop, phone calls, SMS or email (where contact details are available), notifications on the TFIT website and/or other forms of social and mass media, as appropriate to the circumstances.

A list of community contact details is available on-site should notification be required.

## 3.4 Minimising Harm to Persons on the Premises

All staff, contractors and visitors are required to sign in and out at the Security Hut when entering and exiting the TFIT complex.

As outlined above in **Section 3.2**, all employees and contractors are inducted and trained prior to completing any work on site. Specifically in relation to this PIRMP, the induction covers procedures for minimising the chance of a pollution incident occurring, notification processes, managing a pollution incident and actions following a pollution incident.

Minimising the impact to persons at the TFIT complex during a pollution incident must be the highest priority. In the event that a pollution incident requires the evacuation of the site, actions will be completed in accordance with the Site Evacuation Procedure. All employees and contractors are informed of the location of muster points/assembly areas through site inductions, signage and toolbox talks.

The PIRMP will be tested every 12 months as detailed in **Section 5.2**.



# 4 Incident Management Strategy

For the purposes of this document, an "incident" is defined as a set of circumstances that causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment.

## 4.1 **Performance Objective**

To ensure that any environmental incident caused by or relating to the operation of the TFIT complex is effectively responded to, and any resulting adverse environmental and/or human health impact is promptly prevented or effectively managed.

## 4.2 Responsibility

Site Management is responsible for ensuring that the appropriate management response and handling procedures are instigated and carried through in the event of an environmental incident.

All employees and contractors are to:

- Notify Site Management of any hazard or potential hazard that may result in an environmental incident, regardless of the nature or scale;
- Take immediate action to notify Site Management of any environmental incident; and
- Take immediate action (where it is safe to do so) to prevent, stop, contain and/or minimise the environmental impact of the incident.

## 4.3 Notification Requirements

Notification responsibilities for incidents that have caused or threatened to cause material harm to the environment are detailed in Section 148 of the POEO Act. These can be broadly categorised as:

• The duty of an employee or any person undertaking an activity

Any person engaged as an employee or undertaking an activity must, **immediately** after becoming aware of any potential incident, notify Site Management of the incident and all relevant information about it. If Site Management cannot be contacted, the person is required to notify the relevant authorities.

• The duty of the employer or occupier of a premises to notify

An employer or occupier of the premises (in this case, Site Management) on which the incident occurs, who is notified (or otherwise becomes aware of) a potential pollution incident, must immediately notify the relevant regulatory authorities about the incident and all relevant information.

Under the POEO Act, "relevant authority" means any of the following:

- The appropriate regulatory authority;
- If the EPA is the appropriate regulatory authority the EPA;
- If the EPA is not the appropriate regulatory authority the local authority for the area in which the pollution incident occurs (i.e. Council);
- NSW Health;



- SafeWork NSW; and
- Fire and Rescue NSW.

Condition 49 of Development Consent DA 2016/0446 also requires that the Council be notified of any incident with actual or potential significant off-site impacts on people or the environment as soon as practicable after the occurrence of the incident.

Relevant contact details are listed in Section 3.1.

## 4.4 Handling Procedure

Upon becoming aware of an environmental incident, Site Management is to undertake the following:

### 1. Preventative Action

Where possible and safe to do so, immediate action should be taken to prevent, stop, contain and/or minimise the environmental impact of the incident. The situation should be visually assessed and emergency response undertaken if required.

In the event that a pollution incident requires the evacuation of the site, actions will be completed in accordance with the Site Evacuation Procedure. All employees and contractors are informed on the location of muster points/assembly areas through site inductions, signage and toolbox talks.

### 2. Assistance

Where assistance is required in handling the situation, one of the managers listed in **Table 9** should be contacted.

Where the incident is reported via a regulatory authority (for example, the EPA) at least one of the managers listed in **Table 9** must be notified immediately (even if outside of normal business hours).

If adequate resources are not available and the incident threatens public health or property, Fire and Rescue NSW should be contacted by telephoning "000" for emergency assistance. Contacting Fire and Rescue NSW does not negate the notification requirements in **Section 4.3**.

### 3. Notify

Under the provisions of the POEO Act, there is a duty to notify any incident that has caused or threatens to cause material harm to the environment and all relevant information about the incident. The specific duties to notify are outlined above **Section 4.3**. The contact details for the authorities are listed in **Section 3.1.2**.

In the event of a serious pollution incident or emergency, it is more than likely that the Fire and Rescue NSW will take control and manage the required investigation and remedial activities. Any instructions issued must be strictly adhered to.

### 4. Investigate

Undertake immediate investigative work to determine the cause of the incident.

### 5. Remedial Action

Undertake appropriate remedial action to address the cause of the incident and mitigate any further environmental impact. In some instances, outside resources such as specialist contractors / consultants may be required.





### 6. Record

It is imperative that an honest assessment of the situation is carried out and documented to minimise the potential for similar events in the future. On this basis, every environmental incident is to be recorded on the *Environmental Incident Report Form* contained within **Appendix C**. A copy of the completed form should be sent to the contacted authorities and be maintained for at least four years.

Condition 49 of Development Consent DA 2016/0446 requires that the Council be provided written details of any incident with actual or potential significant off-site impacts on people or the environment within 7 days of the incident.

### 7. Preventative Action

Once the incident has been suitably handled, appropriate measures should be identified and implemented to negate the possibility of re-occurrence.

## 4.5 Actions Following a Pollution Incident

Once the steps above in **Section 4.4** have been completed in the event of a pollution incident, additional requirements are:

- TFIT will consult with the authorities to determine whether the community should be notified of the pollution incident and, if so, the most appropriate notification strategy (see **Section 4.3**);
- TFIT will review, update (if necessary) and test the PIRMP within one month of the incident; and
- TFIT will ensure that all employees and contractors receive refresher training following an incident and PIRMP review, including key learnings from the incident investigation.

# 5 Review and Testing

## 5.1 **PIRMP Review**

This PIRMP will be reviewed and, if necessary, revised in response to the following:

- Within one month of a pollution incident;
- Development modification, including notable operational and/or management changes;
- Where is it identified through PIRMP testing that the performance of the document is not meeting its objectives; and/or
- At the request of a regulatory authority.

All employees and contractors will be informed of any revisions to the PIRMP by Site Management during toolbox talks.

## 5.2 **PIRMP Testing**

The PIRMP will be tested every 12 months and within one month of any pollution incident as per the requirement of the POEO(G) Regulation. The testing of the PIRMP is to be carried out in such a manner as to ensure that the information included in the PIRMP is accurate and up to date, and that the PIRMP is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

Testing in the past at TFIT has involved employees and contractors reviewing a handbook containing an overview of the key information provided in the PIRMP and the key requirements of the PIRMP, followed by the employees and contractors completing a two page quiz on, for example, safety equipment locations, incident notification requirements and other PIRMP requirements.



**Risk Assessment** 

	APPENDIX A: THOMAS FOODS INTERNATIONAL TAMWORTH RISK ASSESSMENT									
									Version: v2 Date: Nov 2017	
Risk Category	Risk Ref. Number	Potential Hazard / Risk (Impact)	Relevance to Project	С	L	nhere	nt Ratin	g	Existing Controls / Management Response	Pollution Response Measures
Spill	1	Spill of Hazardous Material causing impact to human health or environment	Operation of the facility required only limited chemical input, however the primary areas of chemical use are cleaning/sanitisation, wastewater treatment and pest/vermin control.	3	с	3C	13	(S)	Contracted company for chemical delivery and pickup services direct to site (reduced on-site chemical storage). SDS available for chemicals stored and used onsite. All operational areas within the facility are fully sealed and graded drains to drains, which direct all wash down water to the on-site wastewater treatment systems. Lockable, weatherproof and leak-proof Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) used to store wastewater treatment chemicals. Relevant staff are instructed on proper use and handling of chemicals and spill/incident management procedures.	<ol> <li>Visually assess the situation, consult SDS for the chemical and undertake emergency response if required</li> <li>Contact the Relevant Authorities in accordance with the PIRMP and take direction as required.</li> <li>Seek immediate assistance from specialist environmental consultants.</li> <li>Complete incident investigation and send report to Relevant Authorities</li> </ol>
Surface Water	2	Contamination of surface water by chemicals or pollutant causing impact to human health.	Operation of PVE requires limited chemical input, no permanent waterbodies close to site and there is a sediment pond that dirty water drains to located onsite.	4	с	4C	18	(M)	Stormwater Management Plan Clean water runoff to retention basin Dirty stormwater runoff from stockyards/holding pens is drained to a sediment pond. Waste water treated before leaving site Maximise dry-cleaning practices in stockyards and holding pens	<ol> <li>Visually assess the situation, consult SDS for the chemical and undertake emergency response if required</li> <li>Contact the Relevant Authorities in accordance with the PIRMP and take direction as required.</li> </ol>
	3	Contamination of surface water by chemical or pollutant causing impact to the environment.	Operation of PVE requires limited chemical input, however there is a risk that a pollution incident caused by effluent, excess salt or manure entering a waterway could occur.	4	с	4C	18	(M)	Liquid Trade Waste Services Agreement. EPL 1118 Condition L7- Waste water must only be applied to landscaped areas. Only waste water collected in the sediment and contaminated run-off structures on the premises is permitted to be used on the premises. All other waste water generated on the premises must be treated and discharged to sewer.	<ol> <li>Seek immediate assistance from specialist environmental consultants.</li> <li>Complete incident investigation and send report to Relevant Authorities</li> </ol>
	4	Smoke (due to onsite fire) causing impact to human health.	A fire could occur onsite and smoke could affect human health due to smoke inhalation.	4	D	4D	21	(L)	Emergency evacuation/response procedures. Fire/Smoke detection systems and fire fighting equipment located throughout premises	Visually assess the situation, undertake emergency response if required.     Contact and take direction from the Relevant Authorities.     Somplete incident investigation and send report to Relevant Authorities
	5	Dust emissions from unsealed surfaces from site causing impact to human health.	Dust could affect human health due to dust inhalation as the site. Gravel car park, truck unloading area and stockyards are unsealed surfaces that could cause dust in dry conditions. Excessive dust could impact the surrounding environment or airport.	4	D	4D	21	(L)	Irrigation area. Watering of stockyards to reduce dust emissions Site landscaping, including perimeter plantings, maintained	<ol> <li>Visually assess the situation, undertake emergency response if required.</li> <li>Stop/Shut down all dust producing activities.</li> <li>Contact the Relevant Authorities and take direction as required.</li> <li>Complete incident investigation and send report to relevant authorities.</li> </ol>
Air Quality	6	Odour emissions causing offence or impact on human health	Due to the nature of operations, odour emissions and offensive odour are an issue, however, the definition of odour as a pollution incident is dependent on a number of complaints received rather than a single odour emission/incident. A collection of samples is required as part of an odour impact assessment and odour modelling subject to verified offensive odour incidents.	4	с	4C	18	(M)	On-site purpose-built biofilter. Site inspection and maintenance program. Regular inspections and maintenance of plant and equipment items (Daily inspection of rendering plant and biofilter). Cleaning of the facility at the end of every day. Prompt transfer of animal by-products to rendering plant. Stockyards regularly cleaned and maintained (Dry cleaning practices prior to washing). No long-term stockpilling or disposal of waste products on-site. A Telephone Complaints Line is available for the public to contact the site to make a complaint during hours of operation. Monitoring of Biofilter Performance. EPL11218 Points 6, 7, 8 and 9 measure odour (dynamic olfactometry) in odour units if multiple verified offensive odour incidents are reported.	<ol> <li>Assess where the odour emissions are coming from</li> <li>Stop/Shut down all odour producing activities/ clean up any odour source.</li> <li>Contact the Relevant Authorities</li> </ol>
	7	Emission of gas causing impact on human health	Gas leak from fuel or refrigerant (anhydrous ammonia) causing impact to human health or the environment.	3	с	3c	13	(S)	SDSs for fuels and refrigerants stored and used onsite. Site inspection and maintenance program Emergency evacuation/response procedures Training and awareness Fuel stored in a bunded area	1. Assess the situation for the type and extent of the incident.     2. Apply appropriate safety precautions, consult SDS for the chemical     and activate emergency evacuation procedure if required     3. Notify the Relevant Authorities in accordance with the PIRMP and     take direction as required.     4. Seek immediate assistance from specialist environmental     consultant/contractor.     5. Complete incident investigation and send report to Relevant     Authorities

Waste	8	Incorrect handling, use, storage and/or disposal of hazardous/toxic waste causing impact to human health. Incorrect handling, use, storage and/or disposal of hazardous/toxic waste causing impact to the environment.	Licenced waste contractor to remove waste from site. Licenced waste contractor removes waste from site.	4 (	C 4	C 18 C 18	3	(M) (M)	No access of the site to the public. Solid waste streams separated for disposal. General waste is removed by a licensed waste contractor to Tarnworth Landfill Facility. Manure removed for offsite rural/agricultural application. Salt is reused where possible or collected and transported offsite by a private contractor for disposal or recycling. Chemical supply company directly services the site dropping of and removing chemicals and containers. Paunch and dewatered wastewater sludge transported off-site for landfill disposal/beneficial agricultural/rural applications. EPL 11218 Condition M7 says when disposing of solids from premises, the licensee must record the date, estimated weight of solids and the identity of the person.	<ol> <li>Visually assess the situation</li> <li>Apply appropriate safety precautions, consult SDS for the chemical if appropriate, undertake emergency response if required.</li> <li>Activate PIRMP and/oremergency evacuation procedure.</li> <li>Notify the Relevant Authorities.</li> <li>Undertake inspection to ensure that any liquid waste has not leaked or split.</li> <li>Take direction from specialist authorities.</li> <li>Engage Specialist waste handling consultants.</li> </ol>
Noise	10	Noise emissions from site causing impact to human health.	Operation the site may cause disruption to surrounding receptors if noise limits are exceed.	5 [	0 5	D 24	Ļ	(L)	Stock may be received 24/7 however all other activities are limited to the operating hours as approved by consent conditions (5am-11pm for the processing facility and 6am to 12am for the rendering plant). Complaints Reporting Hotline available during hours of operation. All heavy vehicles instructed to approach and leave the site via the Oxley Hwy Majority of operations undertaken within enclosed or partially enclosed buildings Plant and Equipment regularly inspected and maintained to ensure optimal operating condition. Plant and Equipment operators instructed how to minimise noise generation. All vehicles accessing the site use the designated internal road network to avoid unnecessary reversing. EPL 11218 has noise limits of: (a) an LA10 (15 minutes) noise emission criterion of 43 dB(A) during the day (7am to 6pm ); and (b) an LA10 (15 minutes) noise emission criterion of 35 dB(A) during the night (10pm to 7am).	<ol> <li>Upon receipt of noise complaint, handle and manage complaint in accordance with the complaints procedure.</li> <li>Review operation activities to determine if noise can be reduced.</li> <li>Ensure all operation activities are only undertaken during approved operating hours.</li> <li>Record complaint on form and keep on file.</li> </ol>

# **APPENDIX B**

SafeWork NSW Letter



SafeWork NSW Hazardous Chemical Services – Major Hazard Facilities Level 4, 2 Burbank Place Baulkham Hills NSW 2153 <u>mhf@safework.nsw.gov.au</u> SafeWork NSW Assistance Service 13 10 50 <u>safework.nsw.gov.au</u>

Date: 19/11/2015 Our Ref: 10363 / 2015/016550

Mr Stuart Mahon Engineering Manager Thomas Foods International Pty Ltd PO BOX 7078 NEW ENGLAND MAIL SORTING NSW 2340

### UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Mr Mahon

### **Determination of notification to Regulator**

Operator:Thomas Foods International Pty LtdFacility:51-89 Phoenix StreetTAMWORTH NSW 2340Facility reference:10363

### Determination

SafeWork NSW has reviewed the notification for this facility and has concluded it is a facility which exceeds 10% of their threshold quantity based on the declared amounts of Schedule 15 chemicals (see Chapter 9 and Schedule 15 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011*). At this time SafeWork has determined this facility **not to be a major hazard facility**.

### **Reasons for determination**

Facilities which exceed 10% of their threshold quantity, but do not exceed their threshold quantity, may not need to be licensed. However, clause 541 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011* allows SafeWork NSW to conduct an inquiry further to this notification and determine a facility to be a MHF if SafeWork NSW considers that there is a potential for a major incident to occur at the facility.

### Re-notification if quantity of Schedule 15 chemicals increases

You must notify SafeWork NSW if the quantity of Schedule 15 chemicals increases (clause 547 of the Regulation). You must also continue with any hazardous chemicals notification (formerly known as 'dangerous goods notification') or explosives licensing required for this facility under Chapter 7 of the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011* or Part 3 of the *Explosives Regulation 2013*.

### **Right of review**

Clause 676 of the Regulation provides that a person who disagrees with a determination that a facility is *not* a major hazard facility, or that a proposed facility is *not* a major hazard facility may apply for an internal review of that decision.

To apply to SafeWork NSW for an internal review of this decision, the request must:

- (a) be in writing in the prescribed form
- (b) be addressed to the Team Coordinator, Governance and Appeals Unit, SafeWork NSW, and sent to Locked Bag 592, Richmond NSW 2753 or emailed to <u>reviews@safework.nsw.gov.au</u>
- (c) be lodged within 28 days of the date of this letter.

If you have any queries, please contact me by phone on (02) 8867 2754 or email <u>abe.lau@safework.nsw.gov.au</u>.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Battye A/Manager Hazardous Chemicals Services SafeWork NSW



Environmental Incident Report Form



ENVIRONMENTAL INCIDEN	report form
INCIDENT LOCATION:	
NATURE OF OCCURRENCE:	
Spill	Excessive Noise / Vibration
Leak	Dust / smoke / odour
Unsightly / offensive accumulation of waste, litter etc.	Fire / Flood / Natural Disaster
Other (describe):-	
FURTHER DETAILS:	
Origin of Incident:	
From (date/time):	o (date/time):
DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:	
HAS THE INCIDENT CAUSED OR DOES IT THREATEN TO CAUSE MATE	RIAL HARM TO THE ENVIRONMENT: YES / NO
(if yes, the relevant authorities (as listed in the PIRMP) must be notified	ed <u>immediately)</u>
Relevant Authorities Notified: Yes / No	
Who:	
Date and Time:	
Instructions:	
RESULTING IMPACT: (what environmental harm was caused or threa	tened?)
EXTENT OF IMPACT: (area affected)	
<b>PROBABLE CAUSE:</b> (what caused the incident?)	
<b>CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN:</b> (immediate actions, date/time, etc.)	
<b>PREVENTATIVE ACTION TO BE TAKEN:</b> (to prevent occurrence/elimin	ate root cause of the incident)
MAINTENACE SERVICE REQUEST NUMBER:	
<b>ANY COMMUNITY/MEDIA ATTENTION:</b> (give a brief description)	



### OTHER COMMENTS/ATTACHMENTS:

REPORT COMPLETED BY:	SIGNED:	DATE:
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER:	SIGNED:	DATE:
PLANT MANAGER:	SIGNED:	DATE:

## ASIA PACIFIC OFFICES

#### BRISBANE

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