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Tea Gardens Quarry

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

June 2025





Revision History

Version	Date Reviewed	Author	Amendment Details
1	August 2012	SLR	Original document prepared in accordance with the EPA's PIRMP Guideline (2012).
2	March 2013	SLR	Update to Fire & Rescue Details.
3	June 2014	SLR	Comprehensive review and general update.
4	March 2017	SLR	Comprehensive review and general update.
5	December 2024	ADW Johnson, IEMA & HQPL	Comprehensive review completed for revised PIRMP Guidelines (EPA, September 2022). Update for new Hunter Quarries' document template.
6	June 2025	HQPL	Comprehensive review completed following receipt of EPL Variation dated 7 April 2025 to reinstate 'Crushing, Grinding and Separating' as a Scheduled Activity and application of contemporary licence conditions. Update for personnel changes and PIRMP testing details.

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Environment Protection Licence Details

	Hunter Quarries Pty Ltd			
	PO Box 3284			
Licence Holder:	Thornton, NSW 2322			
	ABN: 15 093 914 937			
EPL Number:	EPL 12133			
EPL Anniversary Date:	08 June			
	Tea Gardens Quarry			
Premises:	569 Myall Way			
	Tea Gardens, NSW 2324			
	Scott Ellerton			
Authorised	Environment & Development Manage	er		
Business Contact:	0447 044 646			
	se@hunterquarries.com.au			
Website:	https://hunterquarries.com.au/report	ting/		
Scheduled Activity:	Crushing, Grinding or Separating			
Scheduled Activity.	Extractive activities			
	Cruching Crinding or Congrating	> 30,000 – 100,000 T annual		
For Donal Activity	Crushing, Grinding or Separating	processing capacity		
Fee-Based Activity:	Extractive activities	> 50,000 – 100,000 T annually		
	EXITACTIVE ACTIVITIES	extracted or processed		

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Terms, Definitions and Abbreviations

Abbreviation / Term	Meaning
BVMP	Blasting & Vibration Management Protocol
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPA	NSW Environmental Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
HQPL	Hunter Quarries Pty Ltd
km	Kilometre
MCC	Mid Coast Council
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NMP	Noise Management Plan
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PIRMP	Pollution Incident Response Management Plan
POEO Act	NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
POEO(G) Regulation	NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022
TGQ	Tea Gardens Quarry
TfNSW	Transport for NSW
tpa	tonnes per annum

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the Tea Gardens Quarry

The Tea Gardens Quarry (TGQ) is located at 569 Myall Way, Tea Gardens (Lot 64, DP705955) approximately 2 km to the north-west of the Tea Gardens village. The site commenced operations in the early 1970's and currently operates under Development Consent, DA 2384, issued by MidCoast Council (formerly Great Lakes Council) on 27 January 1987 (the Consent). The site has an Environment Protection Licence (EPL), EPL 12133, which covers the premises and provides specific conditions for operational activity, environmental monitoring and reporting.

Hunter Quarries Pty Ltd (HQPL) acquired the TGQ site from Mountain Industries in 2002 and operated the site continuously until 2013. Since 2014, HQPL has operated the site on a campaign basis for specific material supply projects.

Access to the site is provided from an intersection off Myall Way and will remain in its current form. The intersection is a Type 2 intersection that was constructed in accordance with the Development Consent and Council specifications. The site drains to Kore Kore Creek to the west via a culvert beneath Myall Way. The site layout and locality are illustrated by **Figure 1**.

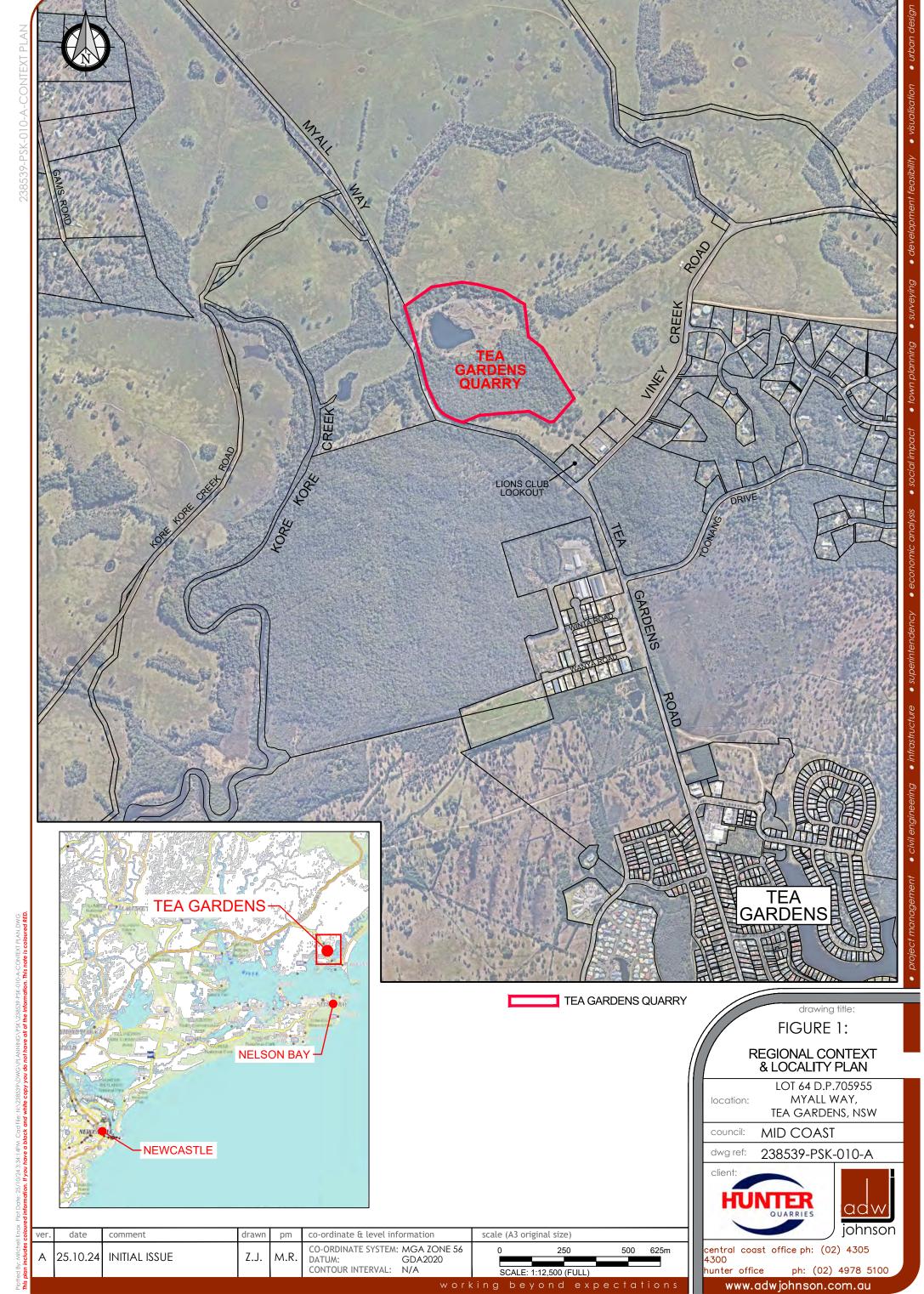
1.2 Purpose

This document has been prepared to provide HQPL with a consistent approach to the management of environmental and pollution incidents; and sets out the minimum standards and processes to achieve this intended level of management. The Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) applies only to the TGQ site described in **Section 1.1** and illustrated in **Figure 1**.

As such, the purpose of this PIRMP is to:

- Minimise the chance of a pollution incident taking place and any subsequent environmental impact;
- Outline the key management and reporting strategies in case of a pollution incident occurring; and
- Ensure efficient communication and assist in the training of staff so that this plan is implemented as intended, and the procedures are followed to minimise risk to employees and the environment.

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2.0 Overview of the PIRMP

2.1 Objectives

Pollution Incident Response Management Plans (PIRMPs) are Management Plans that all holders of EPL's are required to prepare in accordance with section 153A of the NSW *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act).

The objectives of the PIRMP are to:

- minimise the risk of a pollution incident occurring as a result of their licensed activities, as they
 would have identified risks and the actions they propose to take to minimise and manage those risks;
- have established clear and effective notification, action and communication procedures to ensure the right people are notified, warned and quickly provided with updates and information they may need to act appropriately, including:
 - people who may need to be involved in incident responses including staff at the premises; the Environment Protection Authority (EPA); and other relevant authorities (such as Fire and Rescue NSW, NSW Health and local councils);
 - o industrial, commercial and residential neighbours and other members of the community; and,
- have properly trained staff and up-to-date incident management information available to ensure the potential impact of a pollution incident is minimised.

Part 5.7A of the POEO Act requires all licence holders to prepare, keep, test and implement their PIRMP; with Chapter 4 of the General Regulation setting out the specific information a licence holder must include in their PIRMP.

The general requirements of the PIRMP are to:

- All licensees must prepare a PIRMP (section 153A);
- A PIRMP must be in the form required by the regulations and must include the information detailed in the POEO Act (section 153C) and the General Regulation (section 72 and section 73);
- Licensees must keep the PIRMP at the premises the environment protection licence relates to, or where the relevant activity takes place (in the case of trackable waste transporters and mobile plant) (section 153D of the POEO Act) and make certain parts of the PIRMP available on a publicly accessible website of the licensee, or alternatively provide a copy upon written request (section 74 of the General Regulation);
- Licensees must test their PIRMP in accordance with the regulations (section 153E of the POEO Act and section 75 of the General Regulation); and
- Licensees must implement their PIRMP immediately if a pollution incident occurs that causes or threatens material harm to the environment (as defined in section 147 of the POEO Act) (section 153F of the POEO Act).

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2.2 Definitions

The POEO Act defines pollution as:

"Pollution means – water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, or land pollution."

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."

The POEO Act defines material harm to the environment 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."

Notification is required if a pollution incident causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment; and even if the incident only occurs within the licence holder's premises.

2.3 Availability of the PIRMP

A hard copy of this plan must be kept at the licensed premises and shall be made readily available on request by an authorised EPA officer and to any person who is responsible for implementing this plan.

Parts of the plan must be available either on a publicly accessible website, or by providing a copy of the plan to any person who makes a written request, in accordance with section 74 of the POEO (General) Regulation 2022. As such, a redacted soft copy of this will also be maintained on the Hunter Quarries' website.

2.4 Key Contacts

If a pollution incident arises or is likely to arise from activities at the TGQ site, the individual/s involved must promptly inform the Quarry Manager and the Environment & Development Manager. These primary contacts will then either initiate the response plan or delegate an authorised secondary contact listed in **Table 1** below to activate the plan.

The person responsible for activating the PIRMP will also hold responsibility for notifying the relevant authorities and managing the response and/or investigation to the pollution incident, this can also be delegated from a supervisor to an alternative person/s.

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Table 1 Key Contacts to Implement the PIRMP.

Contact	Role	Contact Details				
	Primary Contacts					
Darryn Bosch	Quarry Manager					
Scott Ellerton	Environment & Development Manager					
	Secondary Contacts					
John Evans	Quarry Supervisor					
Mia Wilson	Environment Coordinator					
	Alternative Contacts					
Dylan Nagle	General Manager					
Janelle Egginton	WHS Coordinator					

Note: Whilst personnel contact details are listed in the controlled version of the PIRMP maintained onsite, they do not appear in the version published to the Hunter Quarries' website under provision of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998.

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3.0 Regulatory Requirements of the PIRMP

The requirements of the PIRMP as outlined by section 5.7A of the POEO Act 1997 and the POEO (General) Regulation 2022 are summarised by **Table 2**.

Table 2 Summary of Detailed PIRMP Requirements of the General Regulation.

Clause Number	Legislative Requirements	Section Addressed
	section 5.7A of the POEO Act – Duty to Prepare and Implement PIRMP	
153A	Duty of licence holder to prepare pollution incident response management plan The holder of an environment protection licence must prepare a pollution incident response management plan that complies with this Part in relation to the activity to which the licence relates.	This PIRMP
153B	EPA may direct other persons to prepare pollution incident response management plan The EPA may, in accordance with the regulations, require the occupier of premises at which industry is carried out to prepare a pollution incident response management plan that complies with this Part in relation to activities at the premises.	This PIRMP
	Information to be included in plan A pollution incident response management plan must be in the form required by the regulations and must include the following—	This PIRMP
153C	 a) the procedures to be followed by the holder of the relevant environment protection licence, or the occupier of the relevant premises, in notifying a pollution incident to— the owners or occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the premises to which the environment protection licence or the direction under section 153B relates, and the local authority for the area in which the premises to which the environment protection licence or the direction under section 153B relates are located and any area affected, or potentially affected, by the pollution, and any persons or authorities required to be notified by Part 5.7, 	Section 4.0 and Section 8.3
	b) a detailed description of the action to be taken, immediately after a pollution incident, by the holder of the relevant environment protection licence, or the occupier of the relevant premises, to reduce or control any pollution,	Section 8.2 and Appendix 1
	c) the procedures to be followed for co-ordinating, 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 8.3 and Section 8.4
	d) any other matter required by the regulations.	This PIRMP
153D	Keeping of plan A person who is required to prepare a pollution incident response management plan under this Part must ensure that it is kept at the premises to which the relevant environment protection licence relates, or where the relevant activity takes place, and is made available in accordance with the regulations.	Section 2.3
153E	Testing of plan A person who is required to prepare a pollution incident response management plan under this Part must ensure that it is tested in accordance with the regulations.	Section 9.2

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Clause Number	Legislative Requirements	Section Addressed
153F	Implementation of plan If a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment (within the meaning of section 147) is caused or threatened, the person carrying on the activity must immediately implement any pollution incident response management plan in relation to the activity required by this Part.	This PIRMP
	section 72 of the POEO(G) Regulation – Additional matters to be included in PIRM	
72	For the Act, section 153C(d), the following matters must be included in a PIRMP.	This PIRMP
72 (a)	A description of the hazards to human health or the environment associated with the activity to which the licence relates (the relevant activity),	Section 5.0 and Appendix 1
72 (b)	The likelihood of any such hazards occurring, including details of any conditions or events that could, or would, increase that likelihood,	Section 5.0 and Appendix 1
72 (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 8.1
72 (d)	An inventory of potential pollutants and the purpose on the premises or used in carrying out the relevant activity,	Section 6.0
72 (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 license relates,	Section 6.0
72 (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 to control a pollution incident,	Section 7.0 and Figure 2
72 (g)	The names, positions and 24-hour contact details of those key individuals who: i. are responsible for activating the plan, and ii. are authorised to notify relevant authorities under the Act, section 148, and iii. are responsible for managing the response to a pollution incident,	Section 2.4
72 (h)	The contact details of each relevant authority referred to in the Act, section 148,	Section 4.2
72 (i)	Details of the mechanisms for providing early warnings and regular updates to the owners and occupiers of premises near the premises to which the licence relates or where the scheduled activity is carried on,	Section 4.3
72 (j)	The arrangements for minimising the risk of harm to persons who are on the premises or who are present where the scheduled activity is being carried on,	Section 8.5
72 (k)	A detailed map, or set of maps, showing the location of the premises to which the licence relates, the surrounding area likely to be affected by a pollution incident, the location of potential pollutants on the premises and the location of stormwater drains on the premises,	Figure 3 and Section 8.2
72 (I)	A detailed description of how an identified risk of harm to human health will be reduced, including, as a minimum, by early warnings, updates and the action to be taken during or immediately after a pollution incident to reduce the risk,	Section 4.3 and Section 8.1
72 (m)	The nature and objectives of a staff training program in relation to the PIRM plan,	Section 9.1
72 (n)	The dates on which the PIRM plan has been tested and the name of the person who carried out the test,	Section 9.2
72 (o)	The dates on which the PIRM plan is updated,	Revision History
72 (p)	The way in which the PIRM plan must be tested and maintained.	Section 9.2

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4.0 Notification of Pollution Events

Part 5.7 of the POEO Act specifies notification requirements for pollution incidents. All employees and contractors are legally required to follow the notification requirements.

4.1 Notification to Internal Stakeholders

The employer, occupier of the premises or any person carrying out an activity which causes a pollution incident must immediately notify the Quarry Manager and the Environment & Development Manager. If the incident has caused or threatens to cause material harm, then the relevant authorities must also be notified immediately.

Roles & Responsibilities

The following roles and responsibilities for communicating a pollution incident once reported are summarised by **Table 3**.

Table 3 Roles and Responsibilities during a Pollution Incident.

Role		Responsibility	
Environment &	 W 	When notified of a pollution incident, enact the PIRMP, including notifications	
Development	to	relevant authorities and external stakeholders.	
Manager	 Record all relevant information regarding this incident. 		
(or suitable delegate)	■ C	omplete follow-up PIRMP tests within one month of incident.	
Ouarry Managar	■ D	etermine the extent of the pollution incident and contact the executive.	
Quarry Manager (or suitable delegate)	D	etermine and implement all reasonably practicable measures to minimise	
(or suitable delegate)	th	ne impact of the pollution incident where safe to do so.	
Ctoff / Contractors	■ In	nmediately report any incidents to Quarry Supervisor after the person	
Staff / Contractors	b	ecomes aware of a pollution incident.	

4.2 Notification to Relevant Authorities

First Notification

If there is an immediate threat to human health or the environment, the 'first notification' to relevant authorities is warranted for contact and direction.

The 'first notification' is to be issued to emergency services, including Fire and Rescue, Police, Ambulance by calling 000.

Relevant Authorities Notification

In the case of a pollution incident that causes or threatens to cause material harm to the environment, authorities are to be advised of the incident in accordance with Part 5.7A of the POEO Act.

Table 4 summarises the relevant authorities that are to be notified following a pollution incident.

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Table 4	Relevant Authorities to Report Pollution Incidents.
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Relevant Authority	Contact Details	Status	
NSW Environment Protection Authority	131 555		
NSW Health Ministry,	02 4021 2000		
Hunter New England Local Health District	02 4921 3000	Statutory under POEO Act.	
Fire & Rescue NSW	1300 729 579		
Safework NSW	131 050		
MidCoast Council	02 7955 7777		
		If deemed necessary under	
NSW Resource Regulator	1300 814 609	the NSW WHS (Mines &	
		Petroleum Sites) Act 2013.	

Information to be Reported

In accordance with section 150 of the POEO Act the following information is to be provided:

- 1. Details of the incident:
 - a. the time, date, nature, duration, and location of the incident,
 - b. the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur,
 - c. the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known,
 - d. the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known),
 - e. the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known,
 - f. other information prescribed by the regulations.
- 2. Any information known to the person reporting the incident at the time of notification.
- 3. Any further information that became known to the person reporting the incident following the initial notification.

4.3 Notification to External Stakeholders

In the event of an incident, communicating with the local community is an important element in managing the response to any incident. Notifications will be undertaken at the determination of the Environment & Development Manager. The following methodology is proposed to be utilised as required:

- **Early warnings:** Same day SMS Text Message Notifications to identified landholders that may be affected by the incident.
- Updates: Continued regular SMS Text Message Notifications to identified landholders if the incident continues to occur over multiple days.
- <u>Reporting:</u> Formal reporting, such as letter drops, if considered necessary to surrounding landholders.

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The information provided to the community will be relevant to the incident, and may include the following:

- The type of incident that occurred;
- Potential impacts to local landholders and the community;
- Tea Gardens Quarry site contact details; and
- Advice or recommendations based on the incident type or scale.

In the event that the incident is being coordinated by emergency services, communications would be under the control of those services. HQPL would assist the governing authorities as directed and consider the following options for providing warnings and updates to the community on pollution incidents:

- Communication with the community;
- Public notifications / notices / meetings;
- Direct phone contact with any immediate neighbours directly impacted by the incident; and/or
- Letterbox drops of incident information and site contacts.

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5.0 Description and Assessment of Hazards.

To minimise risk to human health or the environment, HQPL has prepared a risk assessment which outlines the identified hazards on site. The key potential major hazards at the site may include:

- Emissions (such as blast plume or fume) resulting in poor air quality;
- Uncontrolled discharges of sediment-laden water after major storm events; and
- Spills (such as hazardous goods or hydrocarbons) resulting in land, surface water and/or groundwater contamination.

5.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment matrix was developed to consider risks against a consistent framework within the Hunter Quarries business group. **Table 5** outlines considerations for potential pollution incident consequences and **Table 6** summarises the considered likelihood of occurrences.

An Environmental Risk Assessment was subsequently undertaken to assess the impact of potential hazards that could cause pollution incidents and the likelihood of the pollution event occurring. The Risk Assessment is summarised below in **Appendix 1**.

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Table 5 Risk Assessment Consequence Framework.

Rating	Health & Safety	Environment	Image, Reputation & Community	Legal & Compliance	Financial Impact
5 Catastrophic	 Multiple fatalities (3 or more fatalities in a single incident). Multiple cases (5 or more) of Permanent Damage Injuries or Diseases that result in permanent disabilities in a single incident. 	 Unconfined and widespread. Environmental damage or effect (permanent; >10 years). Requires major remediation. 	 Complete loss of trust or social unrest likely leading to closure. Loss of multiple major. customers or large proportion of sales contracts. Security incident resulting in multiple fatalities or major equipment damage. Formal expression of significant dissatisfaction by government. 	Major litigation / prosecution at corporate level.	 Environment repair cost >\$100k. Plant / Property damage >\$500k.
4 Major	 Single incident resulting in human fatality. Permanent Damage Injury or Disease that results in a permanent disability - less than 5 cases in a single incident. 	 Off-site degradation which has persistent but reversable impacts. Long-term (1 to 2) impact. Requires significant remediation. Prosecution potential high under environmental laws. 	 Security / stakeholder incident resulting in single loss of life or equipment damage. Topic of broad societal concern and criticism. Negative national media coverage. Investigation from government. Community discontent and impact on viability of business. Loss of major customer. 	 Major litigation / prosecution at Division level. Breach of external requirement (license, legislation, regulation, contract etc.) with high potential for prosecution and/or high impact. 	 Environment repair cost between \$50k and \$100k Plant / Property damage between \$100k and \$500k.
3 Moderate	 Lost Time Injury (LTI). Lost Time Disease (LTD). Permanent Disabling Injury (PDI). Permanent Disabling Disease (PDD). Single incident that results in multiple medical treatments. 	 On-site/Off-site degradation which has reversable impacts. Short-term impact (<6 months) that requires moderate remediation. 	 Local adverse media attention. Loss of reputation or ability to secure work in local area, complaints that result in changes to external requirements. 	Non-compliance with external requirement with moderate potential for prosecution and penalty or fine.	 PIRMP ACTIVATES Environment repair cost between \$10k and \$50k. Plant / Property damage between \$20k and \$100k.
2 Minor	 Medical Treatment Injury (MTI). Medical Treatment Disease (MTD). Restricted Work Injury (RWI). Restricted Work Disease (RWD). 	 Near source and confined with work area. Temporary or may require minor remediation (<1 week). 	Multiple community complaints or complaints that require changes to internal operating procedures.	 Repeated non-compliance with internal procedure. Non-compliance with external requirement with low potential impact 	• Environment repair cost between \$5k and \$10k.
1 Negligible	• First Aid Injury (FAI) or illness (not considered disease or disorder).	 Near source and confined. No lasting environmental damage or effect. Requires minor or no remediation. 	Community complaint resolved with no changes to existing operating procedures.	Internal regulation breaches without fine or penalty.	 Environment repair cost <\$5k. Plant / Property damage <\$5k.

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Table 6 Risk Assessment Likelihood Framework.

Rating	E – Rare	D – Unlikely	C – Possible	B – Likely	A – Almost Certain
PROJECT LIFETIME	Unlikely to occur during a lifetime	Could occur about once during a lifetime	Could occur more than once during a lifetime	May occur about once per year	May occur several times per year
5 Catastrophic	15 (M)	19 (H)	22 (H)	24 (H)	25 (H)
4 Major	10 (M)	14 (M)	18 (H)	21 (H)	23 (H)
3 Moderate	6 (L)	9 (M)	13 (M)	17 (H)	20 (H)
2 Minor	3 (L)	5 (L)	8 (M)	12 (M)	16 (M)
1 Negligible	1 (L)	2 (L)	4 (L)	7 (M)	11 (M)

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6.0 Inventory of Potential Pollutants

The TGQ site is currently non-operational with no chemicals, fuels or other substances currently stored at the premises, as summarised by the inventory of pollutants provided below in **Table 7**.

During operational quarry campaigns this will be updated accordingly.

The site layout and locations of potential pollutants and safety equipment are illustrated by Figure 2.

Table 7 Detailed Inventory of Potential Pollutants.

Substance	Location	Volume or Quantity
_	_	_



Figure 2 Location of Potential Pollutants and Safety Equipment (Layout for Non-Operating Periods).

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7.0 Safety Equipment

Chemicals and fuels are stored within purpose built and bunded areas (e.g. diesel above ground storage, oil storage areas) during operational campaigns. Spill kits are permanently located adjacent to the weighbridge and periodically at chemical or oil storage areas during operational campaigns. These spill kits are inspected regularly and make replacements as required or following spill events.

Locations of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and containment equipment are available if required for all employees. **Table 8** outlines the safety equipment kept on site in accordance with clause 72(f) of the POEO(G) Regulation.

Table 8 Detailed Inventory of Safety Equipment.

Product Type	Location/s of where equipment is stored	Total Quantity	Calibrations/Maintenance Requirements	
Fire Extinguisher	Weighbridge.	Numerous		
Spill Kit	Weighbridge.	Numerous		
PPE	Issued to all staff and	1		
(PVC Gloves, Safety Glasses)	Storage Areas.	4	Inspected Regularly	
MSDS	Storage Areas.	-	Inspected Regularly	
First Aid	Light Vehicles and Weighbridge.	Numerous		
Safety Signage	Various locations	Numerous		



8.0 Actions to be Taken

8.1 Pre-Emptive Actions

This section details actions taken to minimise or prevent risk of harm to human health or the environment from the activities undertaken at the Tea Gardens Quarry site. Note some actions only apply during operational campaigns.

- Bushfire Maintain fire breaks, hazard reduction burns as required.
- Dust Dust levels are controlled by keeping road surfaces and stockpiles moist during wind events.
- Hydrocarbon Leaks All refuelling will occur with designated areas and all hydrocarbons will be stored in 110% bunds/berms.
- Chemical Spills Spill kits on sit to effectively minimise risk of emissions leaving site.
- Site environmental and safety management plans;
- Regular inspections and maintenance;
- Environmental monitoring;
- Correct storage and waste management; and
- Staff training and awareness.

The site makes all attempts to prevent pollution incidents. In a situation where a pollution incident is imminent and may potentially cause detrimental impacts to human health or the environment, the site will contact the necessary stakeholders to provide as much early warning as possible.

8.2 During or Immediately After a Pollution Incident

Upon identification of a pollution incident, initial incident response includes notification of a competent person who can contain the pollution event, if safe to do so, in accordance with internal reporting procedures.

The 'competent' person will then implement the relevant controls as outlined in the Environmental Risk Assessment provided in **Appendix 1**. If an evacuation is required, this shall be completed in accordance with site procedures.

If safe to do so, environmental controls for the containment of a pollution incident will be implemented, which may include:

- Emergency spill kits;
- Mobile water trucks;
- Application of flocculate and increased Erosion and sediment control measures; or
- Mobilisation of available earthmoving equipment.

Figure 3 illustrates the likely distribution of potential pollution consisting of a 1 km radius surrounding the site, which corresponds to the community consultation zone provided in the site's Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

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TEA GARDENS QUARRY (TGQ) COMMUNITY CONSULTATION AREA (1km FROM TGQ BOUNDARY)

ver.	date	comment	drawn	pm	co-ordinate & level information scale (A3 original size)				
A 2	25.10.24	INITIAL ISSUE	Z.J.	M.R.	CO-ORDINATE SYSTEM: MGA ZONE 56 DATUM: GDA2020 CONTOUR INTERVAL: N/A	0 SCALE: 1:12	250 ,500 (FULL)	500	625m

hunter office

location:

council:

dwg ref:

OUARRIES . johnson central coast office ph: (02) 4305 4300 hunter office ph: (02) 4978 5100 www.adwjohnson.com.au

MID COAST

drawing title: FIGURE 3:

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION ZONE PLAN

LOT 64 D.P.705955 MYALL WAY,

TEA GARDENS, NSW

238539-PSK-010-A



8.3 Immediate Notification of a Pollution Incident

Section 148 of the POEO Act requires holders of an EPL to report pollution incidents "immediately" instead of "as soon as practicable." This means that licensees must report pollution incidents without delay to the relevant authorities in accordance with the process outlined by **Section 4.3** of this **PIRMP**.

8.4 Post-Incident Actions and Clean-Up

In the event of a pollution incident, a detailed incident investigation will occur, and the findings of this will be sent to the EPA (and other relevant agencies if deemed relevant) within 7x days in the form of an Incident Report.

If HQPL was notified of the pollution incident by a member of the public, then the complaint will be also logged in accordance with internal community complaints procedures.

If necessary, the following will occur post pollution incident:

- Hire specialised contractors for clean-up operations, as deemed necessary.
- Coordination with all relevant personnel and authorities.
- Maintain detailed records of the incident, including the nature of the spill, response actions taken, and any environmental impact.

However, for significant or catastrophic incidents, consent (or permission) of key relevant agencies will be sought prior to disturbing the scene unless an immediate emergency response is required.

8.5 Minimisation of Harm to Persons on the Premises

General information relating to pollution incidents and emergency response shall be included in site inductions. All staff and contractors must complete this induction prior to undertaking any onsite operations.

If a pollution incident requires the evacuation of the site, actions will be completed in accordance with the site Evacuation Procedure. All staff are informed on the location of muster point through site inductions, signage, and ongoing training. All records of staff inductions are to be maintained, updated as required and available upon request.

HQPL is committed to minimising the harm in the event of a pollution incident. Key measures to minimise harm to persons on the premises include (but are not limited to):

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Conducting risk assessments when appropriate.
- Immediate response strategy including emergency assemblage points, relevant contact details, stop work instructions and evacuation strategies.
- Employee pollution incident training and procedures.
- Environmental and employee health monitoring.
- Reduction of pollutants on site.

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- Regular assessment of potential pollutants on site (location, amount, potential risk, mitigation measures.
- Establishing exclusion zones / perimeters to limit exposure of employees to pollutants.
- Advise relevant regulatory authorities if spill is considered to be significant or threatening material harm and adhere to any instructions issued.
- Where possible, contain spillage in designated containers/areas.
- Remove contaminated soil and or/absorption material to an approved disposal site as advised by the EPA or Council.
- Regular site inspections.

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9.0 Training, Testing and Review

9.1 Training and Awareness

Staff will be trained and inducted on the PIRMP prior to undertaking any operations on site and will include potential scenarios that may require implementation of the plan. Records of inductions will be kept on site, and staff will undertake yearly training to ensure they remain up to date with procedures.

9.2 Testing and Periodic Review

The PIRMP will be tested at least once annually to ensure the information included in the plan is accurate and up to date, and that each plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner. The testing of the PIRMP will involve a desktop exercise or scenario, and practical exercises or drills. The testing will cover all components of the PIRMP, including the effectiveness of training.

The PIRMP will be tested and reviewed within one month from the date of any pollution incident that triggers this PIRMP. The review will also consist of assessment of any additional hazards and control measures.

Any updates to the PIRMP will be detailed within the **Revision History** section of this document.

A summary of PIRMP testing is provided by **Table 9**.

Table 9 Summary of PIRMP Testing.

Date	Name & Position	Test Type	Key Findings
17/02/2017	Tim Grugeon (Environment Officer)	Desktop	No changes required.
29/03/2018	Tim Grugeon (Environment Officer)	Desktop	No changes required.
15/02/2019	Tim Grugeon (Environment Officer)	Desktop	No changes required.
10/02/2020	Joel Fleming (Environment Officer) Greg Dressler (Quarry Manager)	Desktop	No changes required.
12/03/2021	Joel Fleming (Environment Officer) Stephanie Blackwood (WHS Coordinator)	Desktop	No changes required.
16/03/2022	Joel Fleming (E&D Manager) Isaac Daley (Environment Officer)		No changes required.
23/06/2023	Scott Ellerton (E&D Manager)	Field Scenario	Comprehensive review of the PIRMP required in accordance with the EPA's 2022 PIRMP Guideline.
11/06/2024	Scott Ellerton (E&D Manager)	Desktop Review	Comprehensive review of the PIRMP required in accordance with the updates with development of the Environmental Management Plan.
17/06/2025	Scott Ellerton (E&D Manager) Mia Wilson (Environment Coordinator)	Desktop Scenario	Develop site specific fieldsheets and documentation for the TGQ site.

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10.0 References

EPA Guideline

NSW Environment Protection Authority. (2022). *Guideline: Pollution Incident Response Management Plans*. State of NSW. Available at: www.epa.nsw.gov.au

Statutory Approvals

- Development Consent, DA 2384
- Environment Protection Licence, EPL 12133

Environmental Management Plans

- Environmental Management Plan, ENV-MP-TGQ001
- Blasting & Vibration Management Protocol, ENV-MP-TGQ002
- Noise Management Plan, ENV-MP-TGQ004

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Appendix 1: Environmental Risk Assessment

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Table 10 Environmental Risk Assessment.

Risk Ref. No.	Risk Category	Relevant Sites	Potential Hazard	Relevance to Project	Existing Controls	Risk Type	Risk Control Effectiveness	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating
1	Surface Water	All Sites	Uncontrolled discharge due to heavy rain causing erosion and sedimentation and/or water quality impacts offsite. Within both the construction and operational phase of the operation.	Sediment dams discharge to creeks flowing into Port Stephens.	 Erosion and sediment control structures (main dam). Surface water monitoring as required Inspections. Ability to pump water Large water usage at site for processing and operations. 	Environment	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	C - Possible	8 (M)
2	Surface Water	All Sites	Unexpected failure of dams at site causing offsite discharge and PIRMP incident. Impacts to human health and the environment.	Dams are at site.	 Dams constructed to Blue Book. Engineering review of water management structures. Quarterly geotechnical engineering inspections. 	Health & Safety	Satisfactory	3 - Moderate	D - Unlikely	9 (M)
3	Surface Water & Hydrocarbons	All Sites (TGQ once operational)	Contamination of surface water by hydrocarbons causing impact to human health or environment.	Relevant as fuel storage tanks at site. There are other sources of hydrocarbons in the workshop.	4. Identify classify, quantify & appropriately store hazardous waste 5. Implement oil and fuel spill controls	Financial	Satisfactory	3 - Moderate	D - Unlikely	9 (M)
4	Groundwater & Hydrocarbons	All Sites	Contamination of groundwater by hydrocarbons causing impact to human health or environment.			Financial	Satisfactory	3 - Moderate	E - Rare	6 (L)
5	Land contamination	All Sites	Spills of hydrocarbons causing impacts to the land (i.e. contaminated soils).	Relevant as fuel storage tanks	 Fuels stored according to HQPL bunding requirements. Measures in place to ensure spills do not leave site approved development footprint i.e. diverting flow away from footprint Bunding subject to regular inspection and maintenance Hydrocarbon washdown bay and collection sump Collection through licensed contractors Spill kits available 	Financial	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	C - Possible	8 (M)
6	Land contamination	All Sites	Spill during delivery/fuelling process to mobile equipment and tanks.	There are other sources of hydrocarbons in the workshop.	1. Breakaway couplings installed on mobile fuel delivery vehicles. 2. Drivers stay with vehicle during refuelling 3. Emergency spill kits located on fuel delivery vehicles. 4. Spill response equipment is regularly inspected and maintained 5. Mobile refuelling takes place in the pit 6. Drivers trained in spill response procedures. 7. Refuelling takes place in designated refuelling areas. 8. Spill Management response is activated 9. Designated material transfer points	Financial	Satisfactory	3 - Moderate	C - Possible	13 (M)

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Risk Ref. No.	Risk Category	Relevant Sites	Potential Hazard	Relevance to Project	Existing Controls	Risk Type	Risk Control Effectiveness	Expected Risk Consequence	Risk Likelihood	Current Risk Rating
7	Dust	All Sites	Dust emissions from site causing impact to human health.	Relevant as dust could still be produced at the site during operations. Note, this risk does not relate to the above criteria, it relates to the triggered of a PIRMP incident.	 Complete monitoring & assess results/ program Water carts/spraying for dust suppression Minimise disturbed areas Stop dust generating activities as necessary Restrict works during periods of high wind Dust minimisation training Maintenance of dust control equipment Complaints hotline Communicate construction activities to neighbours plus potential for dust 	Health & Safety	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	D - Unlikely	5 (L)
8	Blasting	All Sites	Release of dry powder and emissions from blasting events i.e fumes.	Blasting occurring as part of	 Blast Management Plan implementation Detailed design & predictive modelling for each blast Monitoring of each blast with feedback to model, including fume inspections. Establish blast monitoring reference locations Notify sensitive receivers in accordance with site blasting 	Health & Safety	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	E - Rare	3 (L)
9	Blasting	All Sites	Vibration/air blast damage to off-site structures (i.e. nearby residents).		register 6. Establish & advertise blasting hotline 7. Drill accuracy is monitored via bore tracking procedures 8. Establish site blasting procedures & train personnel 9. Clear site to safe areas prior to blasts 10. Clear off-site areas prior to blasts	Image, Reputation & Community	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	D - Unlikely	5 (L)
10	Ecology	All Sites	Damage to flora or fauna (i.e. Clearing outside approved disturbance boundary, which triggers a PIRMP incident due to damage and possible habitat destruction).	Biodiversity offset areas are under KHRQ Development Consent and KEQ Project Approval.	 Signage as per KHRQ Flora & Fauna Management Plan and KEQ Landscape & Rehabilitation Management Plan. Monitor & report Suitable training regarding flora protection Implement bushfire hazard reduction tasks Removal of feral animals from sensitive areas Noxious weed control in sensitive areas As per BioMP Offset MP for KEQ As per Flora and Fauna MP for KQ Fencing, flagging and marking controls 	Environment	Satisfactory	3 - Moderate	C - Possible	13 (M)
11	Natural Disasters	All Sites	Events on site including bushfires, or major storms can exacerbate risks, potentially leading to the spread of pollutants from the site.	Events could occur on-site that are not covered in the water controls	 Management plans i.e., Bushfire Management Plan. Bushfire tracks upkeep on site for access Emergency Response Equipment on site - Mapped and distributed to staff Emergency Response Infrastructure 	Environment	Satisfactory	2 - Minor	E - Rare	3 (L)

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