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#### 1. Purpose

The Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (**PIRMP**) for Kensington site has been prepared in accordance with the Environment Protection Act 1970.

The objectives of the PIRMP are to:

- ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the site, the
  Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities and people outside the site who
  may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident
- minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the site by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks
- Ensure that the PIRMP is properly implemented by trained staff, identifying persons responsible for implementing it, and ensuring that the PIRMP is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.

A copy of this PIRMP must be kept at the site at all times and must be made available to an authorised officer of the EPA Victoria on request and to any person who makes a written request for a copy.

#### 2. Site Implementation

A copy of this PIRMP must be kept at the site at all times and must be made available to an authorised officer of the EPA Victoria on request and to any person who makes a written request for a copy. Site Management must follow the pre emptive and responsive measures as per Section 4.12 of this procedure.

Testing of the PIRMP must be carried out annually.

#### 3.0 Responsibilities

Site Management shall ensure:

- As soon as a person becomes aware of a pollution incident, it must be immediately reported it to a
  Site Supervisor/Manager whether or not it causes or threatens material harm to the environment
  so that the issue can be promptly considered and determined by the relevant Site
  Supervisor/Manager.
- The Site Manager must report all incidents to their relevant Senior Allied Pinnacle Manager & State and National WHS Manager if they can be promptly contacted.

If anyone in one particular level of authority cannot be promptly reached, contact should be made with the next level of authority.

All workers must report any environmental issues identified and to ensure the prevention of any environmental issues.

#### 4.0 Method

#### 4.1 What is "the Environment"?

The environment means components of the earth, including:

- Land, air and water
- Any layer of the atmosphere
- Any organic or inorganic matter and any living organism
- Human-made or modified structures and areas



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#### 4.2 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.

It is important to remember that the "environment" is very broadly defined and an incident that only results in harm to a person or manmade structures could nevertheless be an environmental incident.

Harm to the environment is material if:

- a) It involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to an ecosystem that is not trivial; or
- b) It results in actual or potential loss or property damage, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding \$10,000 (or such other amount as is prescribed by state regulations)

This is a very low threshold:

- **1.** No actual harm is required, only threatened harm
- 2. The harm does not need to be significant, but only non-trivial
- 3. The \$10,000 measure (which includes any clean-up costs) is a separate and independent test for materiality and an incident may be reportable under (a) even if it does not meet (b).

#### 4.3 Pollution incidents and the requirements to report

A 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 site.

Any pollution incident causing, or threatening material harm must be immediately reported to all relevant authorities.

#### 4.4 Relevant Authorities

The relevant authority means any of the following:

- a) The appropriate state regulatory authority
- b) If the EPA is not the appropriate regulatory authority the EPA
- c) If the EPA is not the appropriate regulatory authority the local authority for the area in which the pollution incident occurs
- d) Each States Ministry of Health
- e) Each States WorkCover/Worksafe Authority
- f) Each States Fire and Rescue
- g) Each Sites Local Council

#### 4.5 Relevant information

The relevant information about a pollution incident required must be provided to the relevant authority consists of the following:

- The time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident
- The location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur



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- The nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known
- The circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known) and
- The action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known

If any of the relevant information is not known when the initial notification is made to the relevant authority, but becomes known afterwards, that information must be notified immediately after it becomes known.

#### 4.6 Assessing whether an incident must be reported, and how to report

As soon as a person becomes aware of a pollution incident, it must be immediately reported if it causes or threatens material harm to the environment.

In considering whether or not an incident must be reported, a person must consider: The likely impacts from the incident for example:

Are they trivial only, with no real risk of becoming anything more than trivial and not expected to result in \$10,000 of property damage or clean up costs? E.g. a spill of 1 tonne of flour in the premises car park, which can be cleaned up quickly and cheaply.

Are they trivial at the moment, but with the potential to become more than trivial? E.g. a spill of 20 tonnes of flour onto a dry riverbed that could take a day for site staff to clean up, when wet weather is imminently expected which could cause the river to fill and to carry the flour downstream.

Has any property damage been caused by the incident? What is the likely cost of the damage, combined with anticipated clean up cost – is it expected to be \$10,000 or more?

How should the incident be cleaned up and what are the likely costs of the clean up (are they likely to be \$10,000 or more?).

Where workers are unsure about whether or not an incident involves material harm to the environment, they must immediately report it to the relevant Site management so that this issue can be promptly considered and determined by the relevant Site management.

Contractors and site workers are not required to form a view about whether any environmental incident is a reportable pollution incident and should notify site management of **all** environmental incidents so that this issue can be considered at a higher level.

The Site Manager will have authority to report all incidents on behalf of Allied Pinnacle, after attempting to first discuss with their relevant General Manager, State and National WHS Manager if they can be promptly contacted.

In the event of uncertainty as to whether or not the incident is causing or threatening material harm to the environment, contact should be made with the General Manager and the issue should be considered at this level.



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If the uncertainty cannot be resolved, the incident should be treated as a reportable incident.

In the unlikely event that no one within senior management is able to be contacted with reasonable promptness, the Site manager must report any incident causing or threatening material harm to the environment to the relevant authorities themselves.

### 4.7 Contact Details – Relevant Authority

If the pollution incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property, call Triple Zero (000).

If the incident does not require an initial combat agency, or once Triple Zero has been contacted, notify the relevant authorities in the following order:

Relevant Authority	Contact Details
Environmental Protection Authority - VIC	Environmental Phone Line – 1300 372 842
Local Council - Melbourne	(03) 9658 9658
Ministry of Health VIC	1300 253 942
Worksafe VIC	1800 136 089
Fire and Rescue VIC	(03) 9662 4733

#### 4.8. Contact Details - Site

The following individuals must be contacted immediately in the event of a pollution incident and are responsible for activating the PIRMP and managing the response.

Name	Position	24-Hour Contact Details
Alan Mahoney	Site Maintenance Manager	0401 700 893
David Liddell	Site Manager	0468 834 089
Rachid El Khayam	National Operations Manager Milling	0402 548 780
Juliana Hietala	Vic WHS & E Coordinator, Workplace Health, and Safety	0427 560 763
Maria Hooker	National WHSE Manager	0401 700 860
David Pitt	Chief Executive Officer	0409 756 775



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#### 4.9 Contact with Neighbours and the Local Community

After raising an alarm and ensure that the emergency services are notified if required, the Site Manager or Designated person, if required, will contact the neighbouring properties of the incident by phone or in person.

The immediate neighbours to the site are:

The initiodate heighbours to the site die.	
345 Arden St (Across Arden St)	
Stage One	(03) 9372 2122
Design & Fabrication Theatre Props	(03) 9372 2122
Possible Hazards – paints and glues in small quantities	
12 Elizabeth St (Adjacent on Elizabeth St)	
Revolt Productions	(03) 9376 2115
Theatrical Shows & Café	
39 Elizabeth St (Cnr Bruce St)	
MAACC Pty Ltd	(03) 9372 1005
Building Management Services	
43-45 Elizabeth St (Cnr Bruce St)	
Specialty Pleaters	(03) 9376 6001
Fabric pleating	
47-49 Elizabeth St	
Top Print Production	(03) 9376 0180
Printing	
51 Elizabeth St	
Cut Fresh Salads	1300 791 721
Food preparation	
354-362 Arden St (Cnr Arden & Elizabeth Sts)	
Unifour Food Service	(03) 9371 3555
Food Distribution	

Refer to Section 173 Agreement. This is kept with the Site Manager.

Note: Refer to WHS-019 Emergency Management and Kensington Site Emergency procedure on full steps to follow as per different types of incidents.

Advice neighbours to standby for further instructions by VIC Police or Fire Brigade Officers if required.

Also, advise neighbours to close windows and doors and remain inside for incidents involving the emission of air pollutants or chemical leaks.

#### 4.10 Inventory of Pollutants

Grain approximately 9,000 tonnes Flour approximately 1500 tonnes

LPG 3 x 440 litre
Chlorine 920 kgs
Oil 400 litres



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#### 4.11 Safety Equipment

The following safety equipment or devices that are used to minimise the risks to human or health or the environment and to contain or control a pollution incident are as follows

#### 4.11.1 Dust - Grain and Flour

Dust Collectors and Extraction systems are located in the Grain Intake, Screening process, Mill, Mixing, and Packing area which are regularly inspected and maintained and included on the site Preventative Maintenance Schedule. Records are retained on site.

#### 4.11.2 Chlorine

Windsock is installed on top of Bulk Flour Silo Building to identify wind direction.

#### 4.11.3 Noise

Noise is minimised through the milling and mixing process with engineering controls on plant and equipment and most plant and equipment is used in an enclosed area. Minimal noise from truck and forklift movement.

#### 4.11.4 Spill Kits

Spill Containment kits are located in the following area:

Maintenance Workshop

Only trained persons in spill control procedures will engage in spill containment.

Spill Containment Kits shall be inspected every three months.

#### 4.11.5 Personal Protective Equipment

- Gas monitors available for use
- Respiratory equipment available for use
- Hand protection, eye protection

#### 4.11.6 Safety Data Sheets

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) detailing action to be taken to safely control spills of hazardous materials and dangerous goods are available where hazardous chemicals are used.

#### 4.11.7 Extinguishers and Hose Reels

Fire extinguishers and hose reels are provided for first attack fire fighting, when safe, by workers trained in their use.

Extinguishers, hoses, and hydrants will be tested at least six monthly in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard (e.g., AS1851 for extinguishers).



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## 4.12 Hazard Identification, Risk Analysis and Management measures

Risks are calculated using the Potential Severity Matrix in Policy WHSE-008 Hazard ID, risk assessment and control measures

Hazard	Impact	Risk	Circumstances/events that increase or decrease likelihood of risk	Management measures
Noise	Minor short term harm to the environment.	Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4	Not complying with the applicable environmental noise limit criteria as defined within the VIC Environment Protection (Residential Noise) Regulations 2008	Pre-emptive measures  A noise survey must be completed every three years by a qualified external Contractor in accordance with VIC Environment Protection (Residential Noise) Regulations 2008 and all recommendations to be implemented.
				All plant and equipment will be maintained according to t preventative maintenance schedule and kept in good working order to minimise noise emissions.
				Noise emissions from the operations at Allied Pinnacle mot exceed the applicable environmental noise limit criter as defined within the Environment Protection (Residentia Noise) Regulations 2008
				Responsive measures: Incident must be immediately reported to site manageme Relevant authorities to be notified immediately. An incident report must be completed within 24 hours.
				At fault equipment to be repaired and reinstated when noise limits can be met.
				A noise survey <u>may</u> be required to be completed by a qualified external Contractor in accordance with VIC Environment Protection (Residential Noise) Regulations 2008 to ensure all recommendations have been implemented.
Dust	Minor short	Likely to	Dust extraction and collection	Pre-emptive measures
	term harm to the environment.	occur, Minor Cat 4	systems are installed on site to minimise dust exposure and meet State Environment Protection Policy (Ambient Air Quality)	Air monitoring to be carried every three years by a qualifi external Contractor in accordance with State Environmen Protection Policy (Ambient Air Quality) and all recommendations to be implemented.
				All activities in or on the premises must be carried out in a manner that will minimise the generation, or emission from the premises, of wind-blown or traffic generated dust
				Responsive measures: Incident must be immediately reported to site management Relevant authorities to be notified immediately.
				An incident report must be completed within 24 hours.
				At fault equipment to be repaired and reinstated when de limits can be met.
				Air monitoring may be required by a qualified external Contractor in accordance with State Environment Protect Policy (Ambient Air Quality) to ensure all recommendatio have been implemented.
Grain spill	Insignificant harm to the environment.	Extremely Unlikely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (1)	Nature of product is not mobile to flow down to watercourse to cause exposure pathway to offsite impacts	Pre-emptive measures:  Ensure Delivery drivers are trained in the use of receival equipment.  Train all relevant personnel in the use of spill kits.  Ensure provision of spill containment kits.
				Responsive measures:     Stop the flow of the product from the source.     Use of spill containment kits.     If possible, bund any drainage of spilled material to prevent from entering sewers, and work pits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous



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Minor short	Likely to	Spill occurs near a watercourse,	Pre-emptive measures:
term harm to the environment.	occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)	providing exposure pathway for offsite impacts.	Installation of Storm guards in all areas where stormwater collection occurs  All storm water drains to be marked with blue paint to clearly identify and raise awareness of stormwater infrastructure from other water drainage infrastructure at the site  Signage to be displayed to remind workers and contractors to not wash down vehicles, equipment or pavement  Regular monthly inspections of all stormwater sump pits to ensure there is no build up of product, residue, etc.  Complete daily, weekly & monthly cleaning and maintain documented cleaning checklists for areas identified on the Stormwater Maps  Ensure provision and use of spill containment kits  Train all relevant personnel in the use of spill containment kits and site management practices  Any potential build up must be reported and recorded on maintenance request form. Maintenance Dept. to action and address
			Stop the flow of the product with use of Spill kits     Site staff must report incident to the Site Management immediately, and an incident notification record must be produced within 24 hours of the incident     The incident must be immediately reported to relevant authorities     Incident investigation must advise suitable controls to be implemented and to prevent recurrence
Minor short- term harm to the environment.	Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)	Leak could occur in out loading area which is in the open air.	Pre-emptive measures:      LPG stored according to Safety Data Sheets (SDS)      LPG cylinders serviced by supplier      Train all relevant personnel on how to turn off cylinder valve  Responsive measures:
			<ul> <li>If any leakage is detected or suspected from a cylinder, turn it off immediately by turning off the cylinder valve</li> <li>Complete any repairs required if necessary</li> </ul>
Moderate Medium-Term Harm to the environment	Likely to occur, Serious Cat 3 (13)	Installation of Storm guards in all areas where stormwater collection occurs All storm water drains to be marked with blue paint to clearly identify and raise awareness of stormwater infrastructure from other water drainage infrastructure at the site	Pre-emptive measures Follow the Pre-emptive measures that are in place for pollutants that could possibly enter stormwater as per flour spill.  Responsive measures Follow the responsive measures that are in place for pollutants that could possibly enter stormwater as per flour spill.
Moderate medium-term harm to the environment.	Likely to occur, Critical Cat 2 (18)	Leak could occur in relevant areas which are in the open air.	Pre-emptive measures:
	Minor short-term harm to the environment.  Moderate Medium-Term Harm to the environment  Moderate medium-term harm to the environment	Minor short- term harm to the environment.  Minor Short- term harm to the environment.  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Moderate Medium-Term Harm to the environment  Likely to occur, Serious Cat 3 (13)  Moderate medium-term harm to the Critical Cat	term harm to the environment.  Minor short-term harm to the environment.  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Moderate Medium-Term Harm to the environment  Moderate environment  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (3)  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Minor Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Serious Cat 3 (13)  All storm water drains to be marked with blue paint to clearly identify and raise awareness of stormwater infrastructure from other water drainage infrastructure at the site  Moderate medium-term harm to the  Likely to occur, Serious Cat 3 (13)  Likely to occur, Cartical Cat 4 (4)  Likely to occur, Serious Cat 3 (13)  Likely to occur, Cartical Cat 4 (4)



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Mechanical Oil spill	Minor short- term harm to	Likely to occur,	Spill could occurs near a watercourse, providing exposure	All persons must be evacuated as per fire evacuation procedures by sounding alarm     Relocate assembly point if it is situated down wind of a leak     Call Chlorine provider and EPA and notify them that there is a major chlorine gas leak on site     Relevant authorities to be notified immediately     An incident report must be completed within 24 hours.  Pre-emptive measures     Provision and use of spill containment kits.
	the environment.	Minor Cat 4 (4)	pathway for offsite impacts.	Train all relevant personnel in the use of spill kits Storage of oils in isolation areas with suitable bunding. Bunding must be provided around the oil tank, with a minimum capacity of 110% the volume of the tank.  Responsive measures Follow the responsive measures that are in place for pollutants that could possibly enter stormwater as per flour spill.

#### 5. Minimising Harm to Persons of the Premises

#### 5.1 Emergency evacuation

Upon hearing the alarm, the following needs to be considered:

- Ascertain the nature of the emergency and determine appropriate action.
- Ensure that the appropriate emergency service has been notified.
- Advise staff of the situation.
- Meet emergency services at evacuation area:

The front of the Wheat Intake Gates, Arden Street Kensington.

#### 5.2 Emergency Equipment

Equipment has been installed around the site for use in response to emergencies.

It shall be maintained and accessible for immediate use, and its location appropriately sign posted.

The range of equipment installed at the Site is detailed in the site emergency plans displayed throughout the site.

#### 5.3 Alarm

The on-site alarm system can be triggered manually by pressing switches located around the site and also automatically by smoke and loss of water pressure in hydrants/sprinklers.

The alarm is audible throughout the site.

#### 5.4 Emergency Exits

Backlit emergency exit signs are installed within all parts of the building.

These "lights" are designed with an internal battery supply and operate independently of the main power system in an emergency situation.

#### 5.5 Minor Chemical Spills

Minor spills should be dealt with immediately as detailed in the Safety Data Sheets.



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• If a spill has occurred due to a plant problem or failure the Supervisor(s) or Operator(s) are to be advised so the problem can be contained & remedied.

#### 5.6 Major Chemical Spills

In the event of a major chemical spill the following procedure is to be adopted:

- Notify all personnel in the area that a spill has occurred. Where danger exists from spread of spill, the area should be evacuated immediately.
- One person to be detailed (if safe to do so) to notify the Supervisor(s) or Operator(s) who will immediately assess the need for outside assistance.
- Personnel dealing with chemical spills must wear the designated protective clothing, breathing apparatus etc. & have knowledge in using spill kits
- Initial action in controlling the spill should be directed towards closing off the source of the spill.
- Secondary action should be directed towards preventing the spread of the spill to other parts of the plant or outside the plant boundaries or into council drains.
- Once the spill is contained the material should be neutralised and then disposed of as detailed in the Safety Data Sheet.

#### 6. Staff training

A general training in emergency preparedness shall be provided to all site workers on the following as a minimum:

- Definition and types of emergency
- Emergency facilities, their function, location and how to use them
- Means of communication and the location of communication facilities
- Actions in case of emergency
- Evacuation procedures

Specific training shall be provided to the appropriate staff on:

- First aid (training company)
- Use of site supplied fire fighting equipment (training company)FAA
- Use of supplied spill containment and clean up equipment (internal)

The relevant training shall be provided to all new workers at the start of their employment.

Retraining must be provided annually, and the training of each worker shall be recorded and the records of training shall be retained in Allied Pinnacle Training Database.

#### 7. Testing of the PIRMP

Testing of the PIRMP must be carried out annually.

Whenever a scheduled mock evacuation occurs, the Chief Warden or designated person must notify the relevant authorities to ensure they do not attend the site.



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Following an evacuation, a review will occur.

The following should be evaluated:

- Appropriateness of alarm
- If the alarm was heard by everyone
- Time took for completing roll calls
- Detail manner in which plan is to be tested and maintained.
- How was the communication process
- If fire doors were closed
- If gates were opened
- If everyone was accounted at evacuation point
- If personnel protection equipment was used
- Role of fire wardens
- Time took for completing the drill

The evacuation must be reported in Allied Pinnacle's Incident Reporting Database **and any c**orrective actions to be raised following mock evacuation if there were any issues.

Refer to WHSE-005 Incident Reporting, Investigation and Injury Management and Return to work

The PIRMP shall be evaluated by simulated emergencies.

#### **Related Documents**

- WHSE-005 Incident Reporting, Investigation and Injury Management and Return to work
- WHS-019 Emergency Management
- WHSE-024- Environmental Management Plan including PIRMP
- WHSE-008 Hazard ID, risk assessment and control measures

#### **DOCUMENT APPROVAL and CHANGE HISTORY**

APPROVAL			
Action	Position Title	Name (s)	Date
New Document template controlled Version 2 to update to new format	National WHSE Manager	Maria Hooker	13/11/2018
Change Site Manager's Name	National WHSE Manager	Maria Hooker	3/1/2020
Name Changes in Section 4.8	National WHSE Manager	Maria Hooker	06/11/2020
Update information	National WHSE Manager	Maria Hooker	9/11/2022
Add new logo	National WHSE Manager	Maria Hooker	17/4/2023

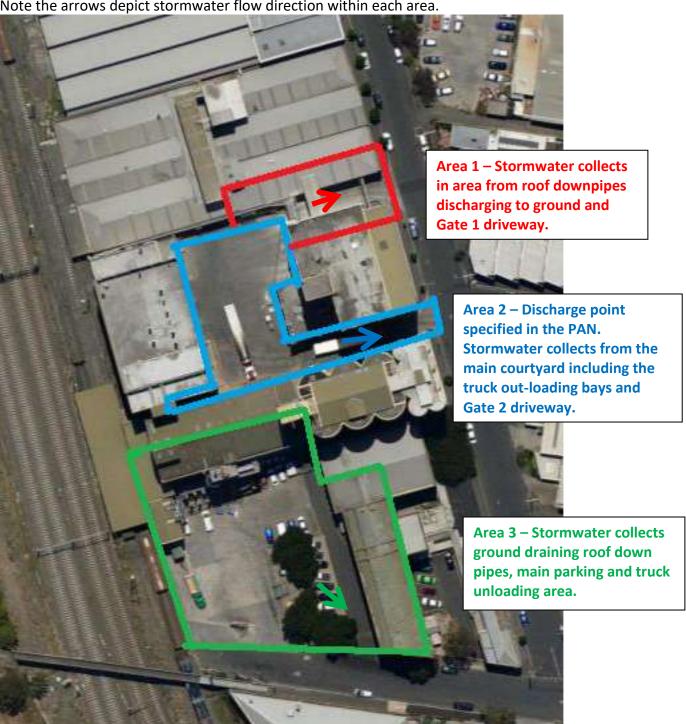


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#### Map 1. Stormwater survey

The stormwater Survey revealed three general areas of stormwater collection and discharge, described as Area 1, Area 2 and Area 3, depicted in the plan below.

Note the arrows depict stormwater flow direction within each area.



Note these areas focus on stormwater which may be impacted by dust generated by site activities.

There are also a number of down pipes which collect rainfall run off from the roof catchment of the site which discharges to the street.



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A description of the potential sources of stormwater impact for each of the identified areas is described below:

- Area 1 sources This is part of the product (flour) dispatch area. Based on activities and site slope, this area is not considered a major area where spills or releases could enter the stormwater system.
- Area 2 sources This is the major area product (flour) dispatch area. This is considered the area with
  the highest potential for flour spills or releases. Flour dusts or accidental releases have the potential
  to enter the stormwater system. From this area there are 6 stormwater pipes that discharge to
  Elizabeth Street.
- Area 3 sources –This is the raw materials (wheat) unloading area. There is the potential for wheat spills. Potential for flour discharge from this area is considered to be low.



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Map 2. Location of other pollutants (Dust, Noise, Chlorine, Grain, Flour, LPG, Oil)

