

# Pollution Incident Response Management Plan Summary

M4-M5 LINK MAINLINE TUNNELS

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# Document Control

## Approval and authorisation

Title	M4-M5 Link Mainline Tunnels Pollution Incident Response Management Plan Summary
Document Path	

## Version Control

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## Internal Review

	Name	Position	Date	Signed/Authorised
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Review	[REDACTED]	Environment and Sustainability Manager	22/10/18	[REDACTED]
Authorised	[REDACTED]	Project Director	22/10/18	[REDACTED]

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## Glossary/Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Expanded text
ARA	Appropriate regulatory authority
CCS	Community Communications Strategy
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
Contractor	Lendlease Samsung Bouygues Joint Venture
EPA	NSW Environment Protection Authority
EPL	Environment Protection Licence
EWMS	Environmental Work Method Statements
Impact	The result of an action that has, will have, or is likely to have an adverse effect to the environment relevant to the CoA controlling the action.
Incident	<p>An occurrence or set of circumstances that causes, or threatens to cause, material harm to the environment, community or any member of the community, being actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to threatened species, endangered ecological communities or ecosystems that is not trivial</p> <p>Note: “material harm” is also defined separately in the SSI 7485 approval for the purpose of compliance with that approval.</p>
LGAs	Local Government Areas
LSBJV	Lendlease Samsung Bouygues Joint Venture
Material harm to the environment	<p>Defined in section 147 of the POEO Act as:</p> <p>(a) harm to the environment is material if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(i) it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(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</p> <p>(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.</p>
PIRMP	Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (this document)
Pollution Incident	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 premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise.
Project Company	Sydney Motorway Corporation (SMC) The Project Company, SMC has been engaged by Roads and Maritime Services to deliver the M4-M5 Link Mainline Tunnels project. SMC has in turn, engaged the Contractor, LSBJV to design and construct the project
Project, the	WestConnex M4-M5 Link Mainline Tunnels
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
POEO (G) Regulation	Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
Relevant authority	<p>As defined in Section 148 of the POEO Act means any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the appropriate regulatory authority</p> <p>(b) if the EPA is not the appropriate regulatory authority--the EPA</p> <p>(c) if the EPA is the appropriate regulatory authority--the local authority for the area in which the pollution incident occurs</p> <p>(d) the Ministry of Health</p> <p>(e) SafeWork NSW as referred to in clause 1 of Schedule 2 to the Work Health and Safety Act 2011</p> <p>(f) Fire and Rescue NSW.</p>
Relevant council(s)	Any or all as relevant, Inner West Council or City of Sydney Council

# 1. Introduction

A Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) has been prepared to identify and manage the risk of pollution incidents and facilitate a coordinated management response to pollution incidents during the construction of the WestConnex M4-M5 Link Tunnels (Stage 1) Project (the Project).

The PIRMP was prepared in accordance with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Environmental guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response management plans 2012 (the PIRMP Guidelines). The PIRMP was developed to satisfy requirements of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 (POEO (G) Regulation).

The Lendlease Samsung Bouygues Joint Venture (LSBJV) has developed this Pollution Incident Response Management Plan Summary (the Plan) for the purposes of satisfying clause 98D(2) and 98D(3) of the POEO (G) Regulation for Environment Protection Licence (EPL) No. 21149.

The PIRMP and this Plan applies to the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 21149 obtained for the Scheduled Activity "Road Construction" and does not cover activities that occur off site on premises that are not under the control of the LSBJV.

A pollution incident is defined in the PIRMP Guidelines to be: *"an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit or 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."*

## 2. Purpose

In accordance with clause 98D of the POEO (G) Regulation, relevant information from the PIRMP must be made available to the public through the Project website [www.westconnex.com.au](http://www.westconnex.com.au).

The POEO (G) Regulation requires the inclusion of the following information in this Plan:

- Procedures for contacting the relevant regulatory authorities including the EPA, local council, NSW Ministry of Health, WorkCover NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW
- Procedures for communicating with the community.

This information has been provided in the Sections 3 and 4 below.

## 3. Procedure for contacting the relevant regulatory authorities

A pollution incident is considered notifiable under the POEO Act if there is a risk of causing or threatening "material harm to the environment". "Material harm to the environment" 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.

A pollution incident that threatens or causes material harm to the environment requires immediate notification to the EPA and appropriate regulatory authorities (ARA). Each of the following response agencies needs to be notified of pollution incidents immediately in the following order, so that action can be coordinated to prevent or limit harm to the environment and human health generally:

- the appropriate regulatory authority (ARA) for the activity under the POEO Act (usually the EPA or local authority) – the local authority is a local council of an area under the Local Government Act 1993), the Lord Howe Island Board for Lord Howe Island, or the Western Lands Commissioner for the Western Division (except any part of the Western Division within the area of a local council)
- the EPA, if it is not the ARA
- the Ministry of Health via the local Public Health Unit (Camperdown Public Health Unit)
- SafeWork NSW
- Local Authority (i.e. Inner West Council and City of Sydney Council) if it is not the ARA
- Fire and Rescue NSW (if the situation warranted calling 000 as a first point of notification, you do not need to ring Fire and Rescue NSW again).

Contact details of the regulatory authorities to be notified are listed in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1 Contact details of the regulatory authorities to contact if section 147 of the POEO Act is triggered

Relevant Regulatory Authorities and Agencies	Phone (24 hours unless specified)
Emergency Services if the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property (Police, Fire & Rescue, Ambulance, HAZMAT)	000
NSW EPA	131 555
NSW Health - Public Health Unit – Camperdown Public Health Unit	Standard hours: (02) 9515 9420 After hours: (02) 9515 6111 - ask for Public Health Officer on call
Fire & Rescue NSW	1300 729 579
Newtown Fire Station	(02) 9557 5260
SafeWork NSW	13 10 50
Inner West Council	(02) 9392 5000
City of Sydney Council	(02) 9265 9333

## 4. Procedure for communicating with the community

### 4.1 Community Stakeholder Notification Triggers

Community stakeholder notification is required for incidents or events from the Project which:

- Will result in an unacceptable impact to community stakeholders during the incident (where community stakeholders are present (e.g. residing in their houses or using adjacent recreational facilities at the time of the incident))
- Will result in an unacceptable impact to a community area that is to be used by community members in the days and weeks following the incident. These community stakeholders may not be present during the incident but might be present in the following days.

The LSBJV Environment and Sustainability Manager in consultation with the Public Liaison Manager will determine whether the pollution incident triggers the stakeholder notification process. The LSBJV Public Liaison Manager will initiate and coordinate the notification process.

The determination of community notification is dependent upon the type, intensity and potential of impact to the community. An unacceptable impact is defined as one which has the potential to adversely affect the health of a member of the community. This takes into consideration immediate health impacts (that occur during the incident) and health risks in the period following the incident.

## 4.2 Community Stakeholder Notification Process

Should community notification be required, the following actions shall be taken where appropriate and safe to do so:

- Community stakeholders will be contacted either face to face or by telephone to advise the stakeholder of the incident with recommended actions (that the community stakeholder can take to prevent or minimise harm, for example close windows, evacuate buildings, not to drink or swim in watercourses etc).
- Further follow up communications will be undertaken as directed by the LSBJV Public Liaison Manager. This may include but not be limited to:
  - Further face to face / telephone contact
  - Letterbox drops
  - Email
  - Update to Project website
  - Providing protective fencing and barricading to prevent community stakeholders from entering into a polluted area
  - Use of technology such as Variable Message / Motorway signage
  - Local Media – Radio / TV if required.

The Project team will use a combination of the above mechanisms to ensure that relevant community messages are quickly and effectively distributed amongst the affected community. Early warnings for affected or potentially affected community members for any pollution incident will be communicated to those members in consultation with relevant regulatory authorities. The means of communication will vary based on the size and severity of the pollution incident. LSBJV will provide regular updates of any pollution incidents either via letterbox drop, notices in local papers and/or via door knocks, use of variable message signs, and local radio as required in consultation with relevant regulatory authorities.

It is likely that during the notification process, the incident will likely be under the control of emergency services personnel. In such an event the LSBJV Environment and Sustainability Manager and the Public Liaison Manager will provide all the necessary assistance to the incident controller including access to the Project's community notification tools and community & stakeholder register as outlined in the Community Communications Strategy (CCS).

For air pollution incidents that may affect community members, those community members may be asked to either close their doors and windows and stay indoors until further notice or to vacate the premises. For water pollution incidents that may affect community members, those community members may be asked to avoid use of the water until further notice. To assist in the areas that would be affected by a pollution incident sensitive receives such as schools, local government and national parks have been identified in sub-catchment areas (refer to Appendix B of the PIRMP).