

POLLUTION INCIDENT
RESPONSE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

MANAGEMENT PLAN



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1. INTRODUCTION

Dargues Gold Mine (the Project) is a non-operational underground metalliferous mine owned by Big Island Mining Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aurelia Metals Limited (Aurelia). The mine is located approximately 60km southeast of Canberra, 13km south of Braidwood and immediately north of the village of Majors Creek in New South Wales (NSW). The Project ceased all mining, extractive, processing activities and transportation of gold concentrate as of the 6 September 2024. The Project is now in the rehabilitation phase.

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) has been prepared in response to amendments to the Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendments 2011 as set out in Part 5.7A of the Protection of the Environment Act 1997 (POEO Act) in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act). The purpose of this PIRMP is to detail:

- SPECIFIC measures implemented to minimise the risk of an incident occurring due to spillage, storage of hazardous materials or fire;
- INVENTORY of potential pollutants on site;
- MINIMUM safety equipment requirements;
- COMMUNICATION with the community;
- MINIMISING harm to persons;
- TRAINING and awareness of personnel; and
- REVIEW of the PIRMP through desktop trials / mock incidents.
-

The Company has a number of management plans in place that complement the PIRMP and assist with pollution management. These include:

- Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Management Plan;
- Crisis Management Plan;
- Emergency Management Plan;
- Mine Safety Management Plan;
- Noise Management Plan;
- ; and
- Water Management Plan.

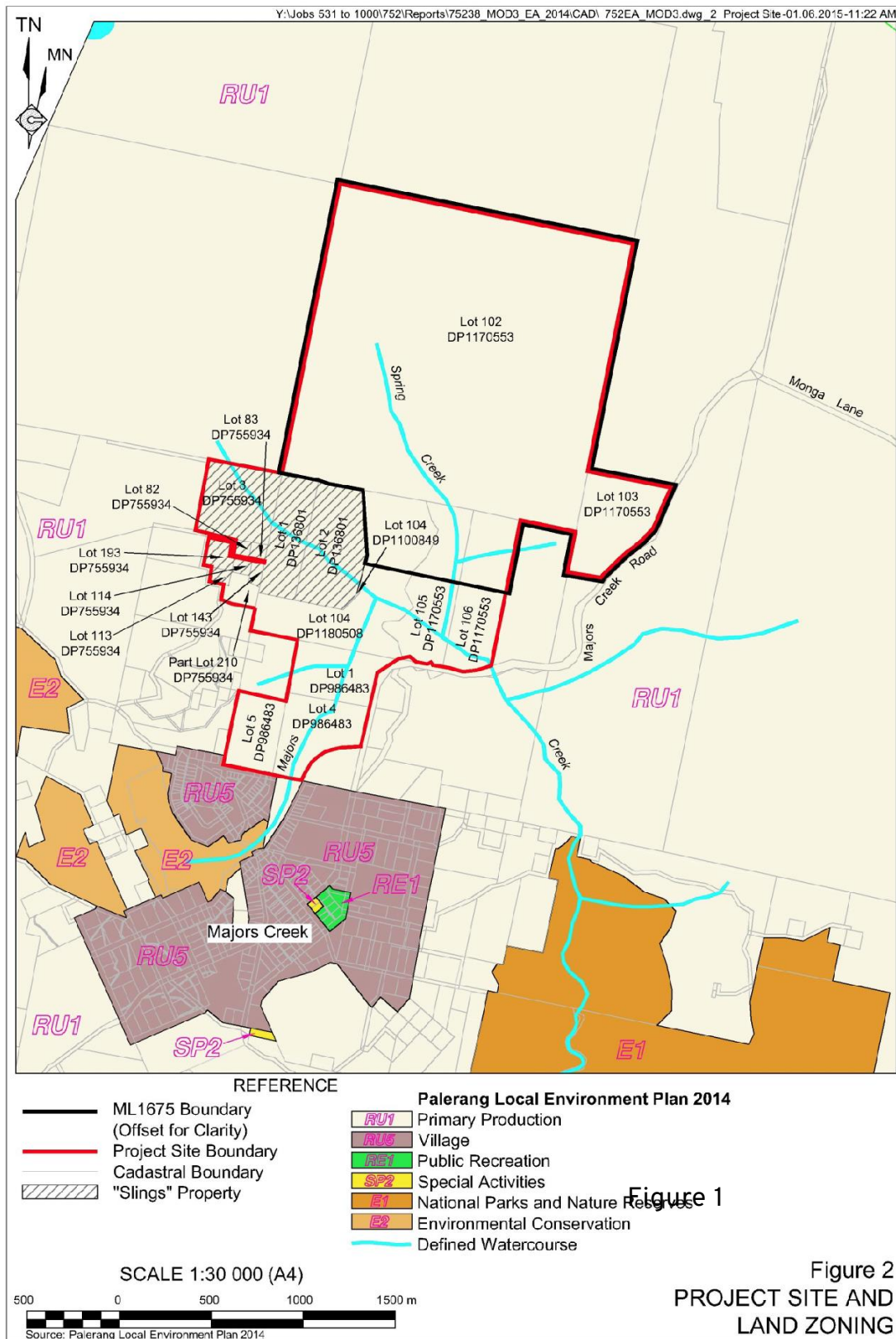


Figure 1 Location, project site and land zoning of Dargues Gold Mine

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

This section describes the legal requirements, objectives and outcomes, personnel roles and responsibilities and the necessary training and awareness required to ensure the management and prevention of pollution incidents.

2.1. LEGAL AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

As defined in the POEO Act 1997, 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”.

Under the POEO Act 1997 there is a requirement to report a pollution incident if there is a risk of ‘material harm to the environment’, which is defined in Part 5.7 of the POEO Act and reflected in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Requirements as per Part 5.7 of the POEO Act

Requirement number	Requirement
Duty to Notify Pollution Incidents	
147 Meaning of material harm to the environment	<p>(1) For the purposes of this Part:</p> <p>a) harm to the environment is material if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial; or 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>b) loss include 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> <p>(2) For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs</p>
148 Pollution incidents causing or threatening material harm to be notified	<p>(1) Kinds of incidents to the notified: This Part applies where a pollution incident occurs in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.</p> <p>(2) Duty of person carrying on activity to notify: A person carrying on the activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.</p> <p>(3A) Duty of employee engaged in carrying on activity to notify: A person engaged as an employee in carrying on an activity must, immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident, notify the employer of the incident and all relevant information about it. If the employer cannot be contacted, the person is required to notify each relevant authority</p> <p>(3B) Duty of employer to notify: Without limiting subsection (2), an employer who is notified of an incident under subsection (3A) or who otherwise becomes aware of a pollution incident which is related to an activity of the employer, must, immediately after being notified or otherwise becoming aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.</p> <p>(4) Duty of occupier of premises to notify: The occupier of the premises on which the incident occurs must, immediately after the occupier becomes aware of the incident, notify each relevant authority of the incident and all relevant information about it.</p> <p>(5) Duty on employer and occupier to ensure notification: An employer or an occupier of premises must take all reasonable steps to ensure that, if a pollution incident occurs in carrying on the activity of the employer or occurs on the premises,</p>

Requirement number	Requirement
	<p>as the case may be, the persons engaged by the employer or occupier will, immediately, notify the employer or occupier of the incident and all relevant information about it</p> <p>(6) Extension of duty to agents and principals This section extends to a person engaged in carrying on an activity as an agent for another. In that case, a reference in this section to an employee extends to such an agent and a reference to an employer extends to the principal.</p> <p>(7) Odour not required to be reported This section does not extend to a pollution incident involving only the emission of an odour.</p> <p>(8) Meaning of "relevant authority" In this section: relevant authority means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the appropriate 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) the Ministry of Health; e) the SafeWork NSW; and f) Fire and Rescue NSW.
149 Manner and form of notification	<p>(1) if the regulations prescribe the manner or form of notifying pollution incidents under section 148, the notification is to conform to the requirements of the regulations</p> <p>(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) May require that verbal notification be followed by written notification; and b) May provide that notification to a designated person or authority is taken to be notification to the relevant person or authority under section 148.
150 Relevant information to be given	<p>(1) The relevant information about a pollution incident required under section 148 consists of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and f) other information prescribed by the regulations. <p>(2) The information required by this section is the information known to the person notifying the incident when the notification is required to be given.</p> <p>(3) If the information required to be included in a notice of a pollution incident by subsection (1) (c), (d) or (e) is not known to that person when the initial notification is made but becomes known afterwards, that information must be notified in accordance with section 148 immediately after it becomes known.</p>
151 Incidents not required to be reported	<p>(1) A person is not required to notify a pollution incident under section 148 if the person is aware that the incident has already come to the notice of each person or authority required to be notified.</p> <p>(2) A person is not required to notify a pollution incident under section 148 if the incident is an ordinary result of action required to be taken to comply with an environment protection licence, an environment protection notice or other requirement of or made under this Act.</p>
151A EPA may require other notification of pollution incidents	<p>(1) This section applies to the occupier of premises where a pollution incident has occurred in the course of an activity so that material harm to the environment is caused or threatened.</p> <p>(2) The EPA may direct a person to whom this section applies to notify such other persons of the incident as the EPA requires.</p> <p>(3) The direction is not required to be given in writing</p> <p>(4) The direction may specify the manner or form of notifying the pollution incident and the information that must be provided.</p> <p>(5) The direction may require that an initial verbal notification be followed by written notification.</p>

Requirement number	Requirement
	(6) A person must not fail to comply with a direction given under this section.
	(7) This section does not extend to a pollution incident involving only the emission of an odour.
	(8) If a direction under this section is given to a person who is carrying out an activity, is engaged as an employee in carrying out an activity, or is the employer of such a person, the obligations under this section are in addition to, and not in derogation of, the obligations under section 148 (except as provided by section 151 (1)).
152 Offence	A person who contravenes this Part is guilty of an offence. Maximum penalty: a) in the case of a corporation - \$4,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$480,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual - \$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$240,000 for each day the offence continues.
153 Incriminating information	(1) A person is required to notify a pollution incident under this Part even though to do so might incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty. (2) Any notification given by a person under this Part is not admissible in evidence against the person for an offence or for the imposition of a penalty, (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to evidence obtained following or as a result of the notification.

A requirement for holders of an Environment Protection License (EPL) is to prepare, keep, test and implement a PIRMP. The PIRMP must comply with the requirements listed in Table 2 (Part 5.7A of the POEO Act).

This Management Plan will be made publicly available within 14 days of completion.

TABLE 2: Requirements as per Part 5.7A of the POEO Act

Requirement Number	Requirement
Duty to Prepare and Implement Pollution Incident Response Management Plan	
153A Duty of licence holder to prepare pollution incident response management plan	The holder of an Environmental 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. Maximum penalty: a) in the case of a corporation—\$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual—\$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.
153B EPA may direct other persons to prepare pollution incident response management plan	(1) 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. (2) A person must not fail to comply with such a requirement. Maximum penalty: a) in the case of a corporation—\$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual—\$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues. (3) The regulations can make provisions for or with respect to: a) the class or classes of premises, or industries carried out at premises, that may be the subject of a requirement to prepare a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan; and b) the circumstances in which some or all premises within those classes may be the subject of a requirement to prepare a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.
153C 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: 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: i. 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 ii. 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

Requirement Number	Requirement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. any persons or authorities required to be notified by Part 5.7. 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; c) the procedure 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 the persons through whom all communications are to be made; and d) any other matter required by the regulation.
153D Keeping of plan	<p>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. Maximum penalty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the case of a corporation—\$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual—\$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues.
153E Testing of plan	<p>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. Maximum penalty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the case of a corporation—\$1,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual—\$250,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$60,000 for each day the offence continues
153F Implementation of plan	<p>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. Maximum penalty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) in the case of a corporation—\$2,000,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$240,000 for each day the offence continues; or b) in the case of an individual - \$500,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$120,000 for each day the offence continues.

2.2. OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

Table 3 lists the objective and outcomes for pollution incident management on the Mine.

TABLE 3: Objectives and Outcomes

Objective	Outcomes
Make sure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident is carried out with staff at the premises, the Environmental Protection Authority and other relevant authorities and any community members which may be impacted by the incident.	Development and implementation of a communication plan and correct execution of communication plan.
Minimise and control the risks of a pollution incident at the site by identifying risks and develop actions to minimise and manage the risks.	Develop a site-based risk / hazard assessment and mitigation measures.
Make sure the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan is properly implemented and identifies personnel responsible for implementing it, and ensuring that the plan is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.	A comprehensive and up-to-date Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.

2.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

TABLE 4: Roles and Responsibilities lists the roles and responsibilities for the Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.

TABLE 4: Roles and Responsibilities

Position	Accountable Tasks
Site Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the resources are available for the implementation of this Pollution Incident Response Management Plan; and Accountable for the overall environmental performance of the Project, including the outcomes of this Pollution Incident Response Management Plan.
Environmental Superintendent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the implementation of this Pollution Incident Response Management Plan; Ensure the on-site induction includes environmental awareness training; and Ensure Managers and Superintendents are provided with sound environmental advice to effectively manage their areas of responsibility.
All personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure adequate understanding of chemical storage, spill action plan, appropriate waste disposal and prevention of fires; Ensure sound knowledge of site emergency evacuation procedure; Report all pollution incidents to their supervisors and the E&C Department; and Seek environmental advice as required.

2.4. COMPETENCE AND AWARENESS TRAINING

All site personnel will conduct the site induction program before entering site.

The Emergency Response Team will be trained in handling hazardous material products and emergency response. Specific procedures for training employees in environmental safety and health are included in the Emergency Management Plan. This management plan is available to all site personnel.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLLUTION MANAGEMENT

3.1. SITE INFORMATION

3.1.1. Site Details

The Mine site is located at 920 Majors Creek Road, Majors Creek NSW 2622.

3.1.2. Surrounding Land Uses

The Mine is situated in a rural area, bounded by Majors Creek Road with private property forming the remaining boundaries (Figure 1).

3.1.3. Surrounding Sensitive Environments

The Majors Creek leek Orchid, a critically endangered species is known to occur in the Majors Creek district but is not recorded within the Project area. Spring Creek which is the headwaters of the Deua-Moruya River catchment runs through the project area. Realtime monitoring of water quality and volume of Spring Creek and Majors Creek are available on the project website - <https://aureliametals.com/dargues-mines-compliance-and-regulatory-information/>

3.2. DESCRIPTION AND LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARDS (RISK ANALYSIS)

The major hazards which have been identified for the site are listed in Table 5. The likelihood of these potential hazards occurring has been captured using the methodology defined in Table 6. A Risk Management Procedure (AUR-D-HSE-PLN-025) has been developed to establish, implement, and maintain a risk management program to facilitate the associated risks and the elimination or control of risks to as low as reasonably practical and the review of control measures.

TABLE 5: Hazards and their Likelihood

Hazard	Hazardous Event	Likelihood	Events that could increase likelihood
Fuel	Fuel tank/bottle leak	Unlikely	Valves damaged/ punctured; fire; bunding
Hazardous Chemical Storage	Hazardous chemical leak/spill	Unlikely	Storage or bunding damage; natural disaster
Fire	Uncontrollable fire	Unlikely	Bushfire; damaged power lines
Tailings Storage Facility	Discharge from Tailings Storage Facility or Seepage Pond	Rare / impossible	Natural disaster

TABLE 6: Methodology used to determine likelihood

Rating	Occurrence (Likelihood)	Description
A	Rare/Improbable	Has never happened but possible
B	Unlikely/Remote	Could occur but unlikely
C	Possible	Could occur occasionally
D	Likely	Could happen frequently
E	Almost Certain	Most likely to occur

3.3. INVENTORY OF POLLUTANTS

Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals at the site are detailed in Table 7. The storage location of each substance has been identified in Figure 2. All chemicals are accompanied by their Safety Data Sheets (SDS) as required by work, health and safety regulations. The facilities that store hazardous chemicals have been designed in accordance with Australian Standards.

TABLE 7: Dangerous Goods, Hazardous Substances and Chemical Reagents

Manifest of Schedule 11 Hazardous Chemicals	
Person conducting the business or undertaking (PCBU):	Aurelia Metals Ltd - Dargues Gold Mine - Big Island Mining Pty Ltd (subsidiary)
Address of premises:	Majors Creek Rd, Majors Creek, NSW, 2622
Date of preparation	09/07/2025

Emergency Contacts		
Name	Position	Telephone
Sanders Watson	Site Superitendent	0428 827 376
Abigail Saunders	Environment & Community Superintendent	0429 324 244

Hazardous Chemicals Stores in Storage Area						
Storage Area	Proper Shipping Name	UN no.	Class/Division	PG	Type	Typical Quantity
	Cement	-	-	-	-	10t

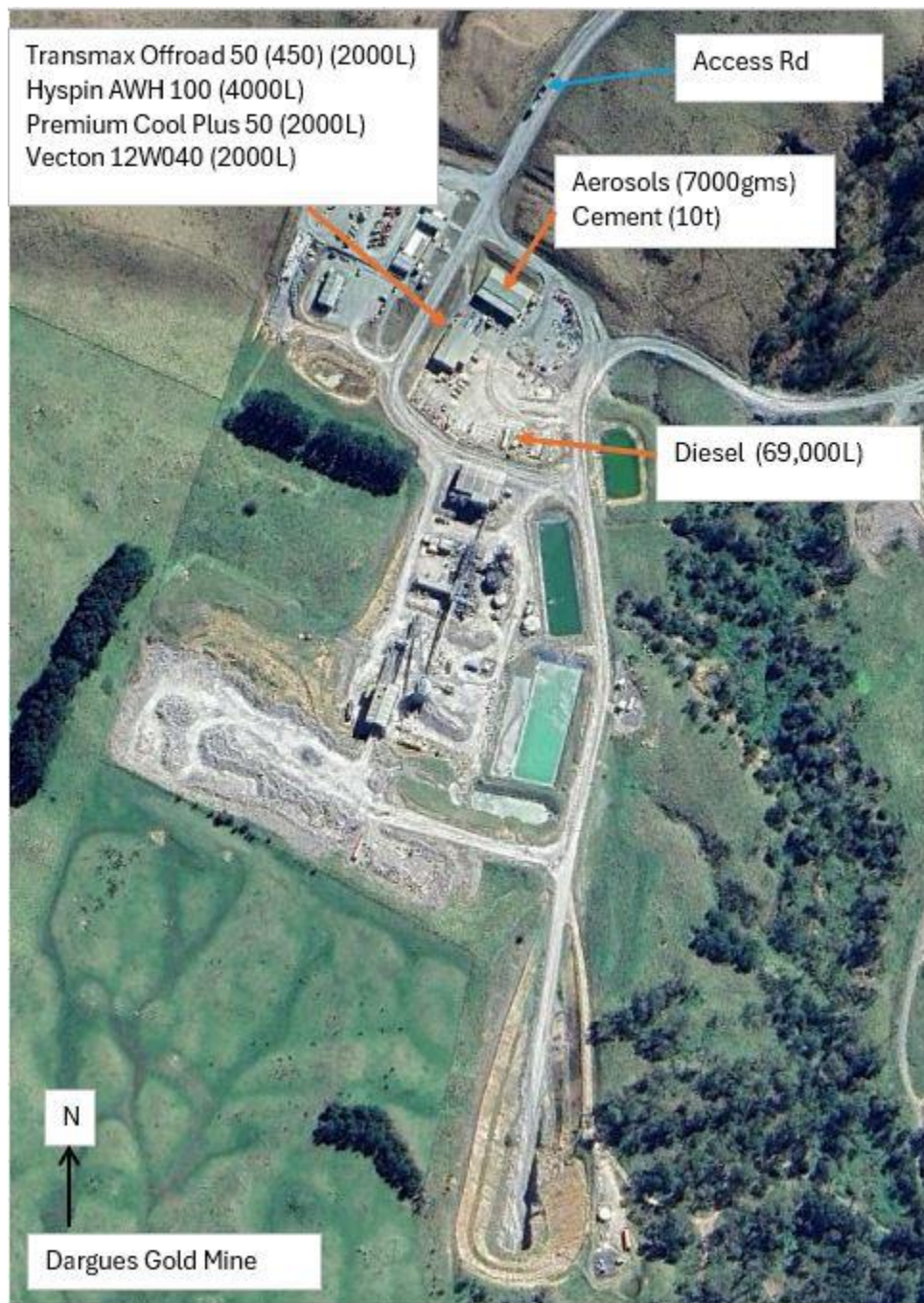


Figure 2: Hazardous Chemical storage locations

4. PRE-EMPTIVE AND CONTROL MEASURES

4.1. HEALTH AND SAFETY

Before responding to a pollution incident, health and safety risks are to be identified and assessed by suitably qualified personnel. Any relevant risk assessment that has been developed shall be followed in the event of an emergency situation. If the site is required to be evacuated as a result of a pollution event, evacuation procedures and muster points are detailed in the Emergency Management Plan. The emergency muster points are shown in Figure 4. All health and safety issues will be managed by the Work, Health and Safety Advisor.

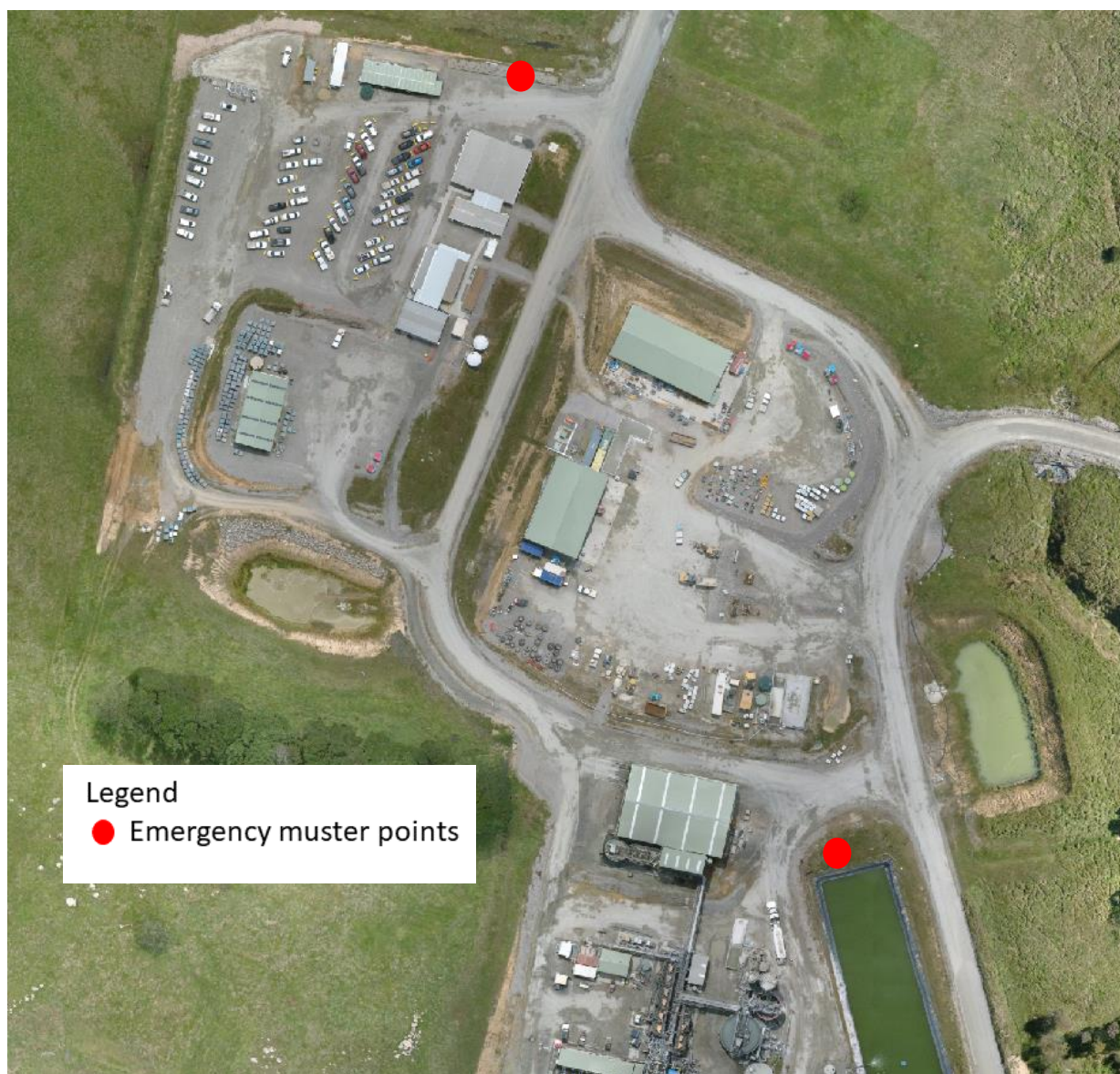
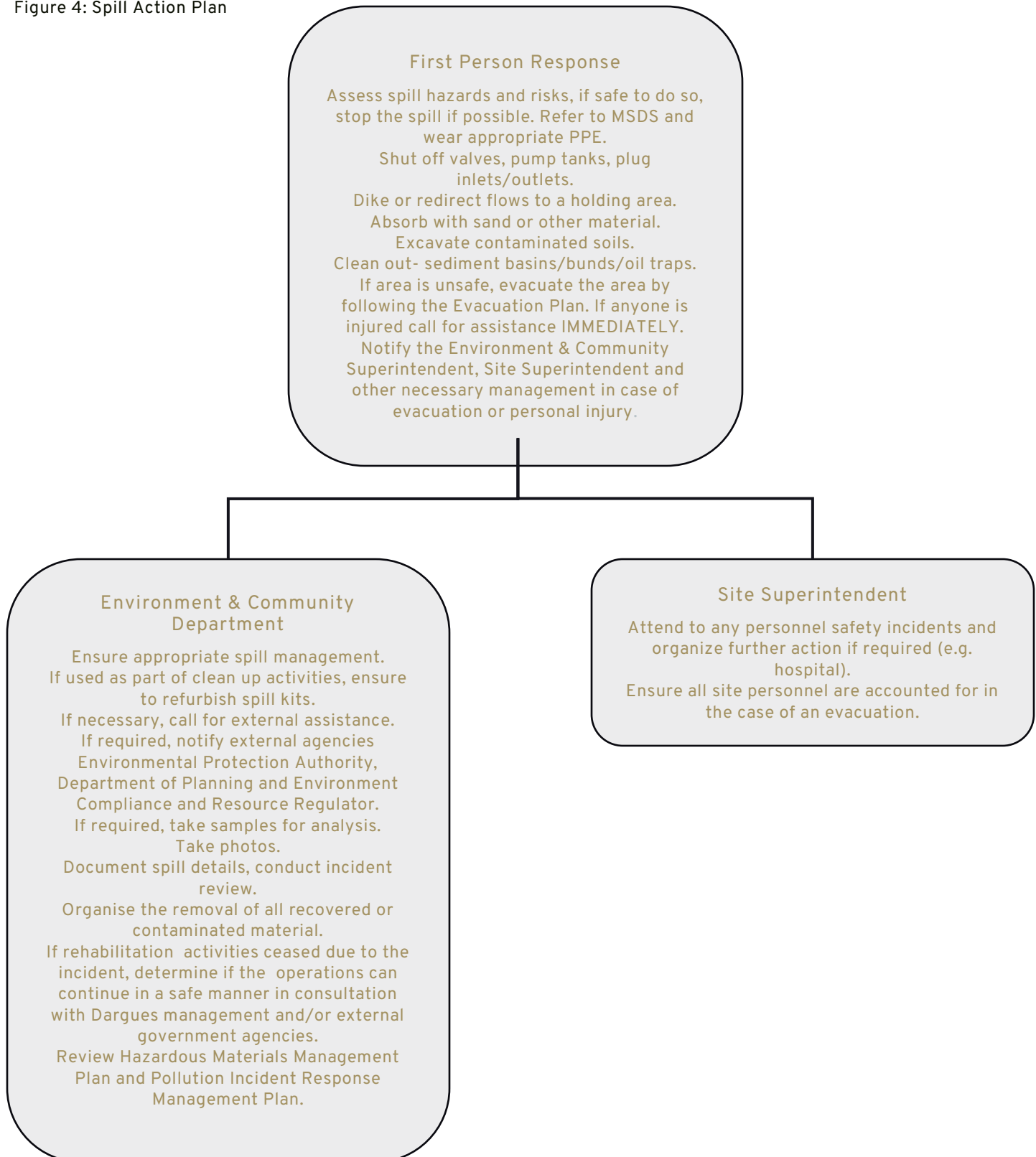


Figure 3 – Emergency muster points

4.2. SPILL RESPONSE

A map detailing the location of chemical storage and fuel bays is shown in Figures 2 and 3. details the Dargues Spill Action Plan.

Figure 4: Spill Action Plan



4.3. POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

Preventative and mitigation controls established at the site are detailed in the sections below.

4.3.1. Fuel

- All diesel fuel is stored in self bunded tanks;
- A concreted bunded refuelling area is located adjacent to fuel tanks;
- All fuel storage is bunded to ensure 110% of the largest liquids stored can be captured within the bund;
- Spill kits are located at all fuel storages; and
- SDS are located either at the fuel storage or within the site workshop.

4.3.2. Hazardous Chemical Storage of Liquids

- All liquid storage areas are bunded and covered- ensure 110% of the largest liquids stored can be captured within the bund;
- Ensure chemicals have appropriate transport, handling, storage and application procedures to prevent chemical spillage;
- A minimum volume of chemicals are stored on site as per operational needs and requirements;
- Personnel tasked to use chemicals are provided with appropriate training in safe handling;
- Ensure records are kept of water quality checks, discharges and any remedial actions taken;
- Where possible, install containment measures such as sandbags, booms, earth bunds or cut drains to capture and retain spilled material and prevent it from leaving site, entering watercourse or impacting on vegetation stands;
- All bulk oils, greases and waste oils are stored within or in close proximity to the site workshop; and
- .

4.3.3. Tailings Storage Facility

- Pooling of seepage is by a collection pond that is situated down-slope of the facility; and
- The Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) is designed to ensure the seepage of leachate through the walls or floor of the structure is minimised to the greatest extent practical. This is achieved by excavating to bedrock creating a relatively impermeable floor, (to achieve a permeability of no less than 1×10^{-9} m/s to a depth of at least 600 mm of clay (or equivalent)).

4.3.4. Fire

Fire can be caused as a result of truck accidents during transport of chemicals, vehicle collisions, equipment failure, use of electrical equipment, overhead power lines and grass fires in adverse weather conditions, (hot and dry). Consequently, specific emergency response plans are detailed in the Emergency Management Plan (AUR-D-HSE-PLN-014). The below measures are taken to minimise the risk of fires:

- Firefighting equipment is available on site to facilitate an immediate response to a fire incident and help ensure the safety of public and property including fire extinguishers in all vehicles;
- Fire procedures are detailed in the Health and Safety Management Plan (AUR-D-HSE-PLN-007);
- Equip personnel and vehicles involved in such activities with firefighting and safety gear;
- Maintain site's Asset Protection Zone, (APZ) as outlined in Dargues' Bushfire Management Plan;
- Conducting regular reviews and inspections of firefighting equipment to ensure it is operational; and

5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

5.1. COMMUNICATION PLAN

This section describes the communication plan to be undertaken with the relevant agencies and community in the event of a notifiable pollution incident that has the potential to cause harm to people or the environment. Emergency procedures have been developed in accordance with *Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 1 – Emergency Planning* (DoP, 2002).

5.1.1. Government Agencies

Table 8 details the agencies to be contacted in order and what stage in the event of a notifiable pollution incident. The Incident Notification Record Sheet (Appendix 3) is to be completed when notifying relevant agencies on the details of externally reportable incidents.

TABLE 8: Government Agency Contacts

Trigger	Agency	Contact Details
An incident that presents an immediate threat to human health or property.	Fire and Rescue NSW NSW Police NSW Ambulance Service	Call 000
An incident that:	Environment Protection Authority	Environment Line 131 555
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not require an initial combat agency; or 	NSW Health	Public Health Unit 1300 066 055
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the 000 call has been made 	SafeWork NSW	Phone 13 10 50
Notify the relevant authorities in the following order	QPRC Regional Council	Business Hours 1300 735 025 After Hours 1300 735 025
	Eurobodalla Council	Business Hours (02) 4474 1000 After Hours 1800 755 760
	Department of Planning and Environment – Compliance	1300 305 695
	NSW Resources Regulator	1300 814 609
	Dams Safety NSW	(02) 9842 8073 or 0403 681 645
	Natural Resources Access Regulator	1800 633 362
Note: Complying with these notification requirements does not remove the need to comply with any other obligations for incident notification, for example, those that apply under other environment protection legislation or legislation administered by SafeWork NSW.		

5.1.2. Community

In the event of an emergency pollution incident, this Plan will be triggered. This will include the external communication duty cards, which incorporates scene assessment and notification to those community members potentially impacted. Dargues maintains an active register of downstream users and adjoining neighbours. Table 9 outlines the methods of communication, the general warning that may be provided and what phase to be applied under that circumstance if a notifiable pollution incident were to occur.

TABLE 9: Community Communication Plan

Source of Risk	Method of Communication ¹	Warning Provided	Stage
Discharge of Hydrocarbons, Chemicals or Reagents.	Telephone Text message Email Letter box drop Door knocking Community Representatives.	General warning to downstream residents to avoid the use of water in creeks.	Alert phase if pollution incident involves onsite discharge only. Call Out phase if pollution incident involves offsite discharge. Stand down phase when the incident has been controlled and there is no harm present.
Discharge of chemical or saline-laden water.	Telephone Text message Email Letter box drop Door knocking Community Representatives.	General warning to downstream residents to avoid the use of water in creeks (depending on scale of discharge).	Alert phase if pollution incident involves onsite discharge only. Call Out phase if pollution incident involves offsite discharge. Stand down phase when the incident has been controlled and there is no harm present.
Discharge of sediment-laden water	Telephone Text message Email Letter box drop Door knocking Community Representatives.	General warning to downstream residents to avoid use of water in creeks if water appears cloudy.	Alert phase if pollution incident involves onsite discharge only. Call Out phase if pollution incident involves offsite discharge. Stand down phase when the incident has been controlled and there is no harm present.
Discharge of Tailings material associated with a catastrophic failure of the Tailings Storage Facility.	Public announcements - Radio - Television - Loudspeaker Telephone Text Message Email Letter box drop Door knocking Community Representatives.	General warning to downstream residents to avoid the use of water in creeks. Specific warning to evacuate high risk properties (if required).	Standby phase if evidence of failure of Tailings Storage Facility. Callout phase if actual failure of Tailings Storage Facility. Clean-up phase once discharge stabilised.
Discharge of particulate material to air as a result of the failure or under performance of the established dust control measures.	Telephone Text message Email Letter box drop Door knocking Community Representatives.	General warning to Majors Creek and Braidwood residents regarding higher dust levels within the vicinity of the Project.	Alert phase if pollution incident involves potential harm to people. Call out stage if pollution incident involves harm to people. Stand down phase when the incident has been controlled and there is no harm present.

5.1.3. Phases, Roles and Responsibilities

This section identifies the phases and responsibilities of the relevant Dargues personnel when implementing the emergency response procedures in the event of a notifiable pollution incident.

In summary, the phases to be implemented include:

- Alert Phase – Monitor incident;
- Stand by Phase – Prepare state of readiness if incident has the potential to escalate;
- Call Out Phase – Activate the emergency response procedures;
- Clean Up Phase - Clean-up when area declared safe; and
- Stand Down Phase – Deploy response and implement a debriefing and review of the Hazardous Materials Management Plan and emergency response procedures.

Table 11 presents the key management positions and their responsibilities in the event of a pollution incident response.

5.1.4. Evacuation Plan

The following evacuation procedures will be implemented in the event of an incident that will cause harm to the environment and people:

1. Employers will be given notification either verbally or by mobile / two-way radio;
2. All employees will be evacuated to the carpark outside the surface facility area gate (Figure 4);
3. An employee will be assigned to the front of the property to keep out unauthorised persons;
4. The surface facility area gate will be locked after all employees have been accounted for; and
5. A sign will be placed on the front gate declaring the area contaminated.

TABLE 11: Key Management Responsibilities

Roles	Phase	Responsibility
Position: Site Superintendent 24 Hr Contact Details: 0428 827 376	Alert	Must ensure adequate resources are available to enable implementation of emergency response procedures.
	Stand-By	Review and monitor reported incident. Give direction to notify the responsible personnel of the incident and prepare for a state of readiness if incident has the potential to escalate or is a notifiable incident.
	Call Out	Notify all relevant agencies (Table 8) of the detail of the pollution incident. Activate the community communication plan (Table 9). Control the overall situation and coordinate activities and resources. Determine the priority of actions of employees until agencies and emergency services arrive and liaise with relevant agencies as required. Ensure that perimeters are established and access to the site is controlled
	Clean Up	Give direction to clean up the incident following advice that the area is declared safe.
	Stand Down	Give direction for a de-briefing and review of the emergency response procedures.
Environment & Community Superintendent 24 Hr Contact Details: 0429 143 909 0429 324 244	Alert	As soon as aware, advise the Site Superintendent General Manager of a pollution incident Monitor the reported incident.
	Stand-By	Notify the responsible personnel of the incident and prepare for a state of readiness if incident has the potential to escalate or is a notifiable incident Prepare for state of readiness when directed to by the General Manager.
	Call Out	If the neither the Site Superintendent General Manager nor Processing Manager can not be contacted, activate the emergency response procedures in the event of a pollution incident response. Notify all relevant agencies (Table 8) of the detail of the pollution incident. Contact the community and implement the required warning system (Table 9). Provide owners and occupiers of land updates of any spill incidents as required. Determine the priority of actions of employees until agencies and emergency services arrive and liaise with relevant agencies as required
	Clean Up	Assist with clean-up of the incident when advised that area is safe.

- Any actions that have, or will be, taken to deal with the incident and any resulting environmental harm; and
- Any actions that have, or will be, taken to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

Additional Information (such as photos, monitoring data, plans etc.) should be included in the report if relevant.

6.2. TESTING OF PLAN

This Plan will be tested at least once every 12 months to ensure that the information contained within the plan is accurate and up to date, and that the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

The primary method for testing the plan will be via desktop simulations which will be supplemented by periodic exercises or drills.

7. REVIEW

This Plan will be reviewed post every desktop simulation trial or once per annum.