

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Crookwell 2 Wind Farm

April 2025



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Document Control

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1. Introduction.

The purpose of this Pollution Incident Response Management Plan is to comply with section 153A of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997. 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 applies.

1.1. Legislative Context.

Under Part 5.7A of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act), licensees are required to prepare, keep, test, and implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). Chapter 4 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022 (the General Regulation) outlines the specific information that must be included in the PIRMP.

- 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), an up-to-date copy of this PIRMP will be made readily available both the project site (C2WF Site Office) and publicly on the company's website ([http://globalpower-generation.com.au/?_ga=2.84697243.324913884.1687162048-1950540080.1677239841/Environmental Plans/Pollution Incident 2024 CROOKWELL PIRMP Rev3](http://globalpower-generation.com.au/?_ga=2.84697243.324913884.1687162048-1950540080.1677239841/Environmental%20Plans/Pollution%20Incident%202024%20CROOKWELL%20PIRMP%20Rev3))
- Licensees must test their PIRMP in accordance with the regulations (section 153E of the POEO Act and section 75 of the General Regulation).
- 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).

2. Background.

The Crookwell 2 Wind Farm (C2WF) Site is located in the southern tablelands region of NSW, approximately 14km southeast of Crookwell, (population approx. 2,500) and approximately 30km northwest of Goulburn (population approx. 24,000). The C2WF Site covers an area of 2,088 hectares and is within the Upper Lachlan Shire Local Government Area and is surrounded by predominantly grazing properties. Operation of the C2WF was an important part of the Australian Capital Territory Government's 100% renewable energy commitment by 2020.

The NSW Minister for Infrastructure and Planning originally granted development consent in June 2005 for the C2WF (DA 176-8-2004-i). The proposal was assessed, in accordance with the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), under Part 4. A modification to the Project Approval (Modification 2) was granted on 31 October 2017 for reducing the number of turbines and increasing the height of the remaining turbines. Modification 3 was granted on 2 March 2023 to construct three ancillary operational buildings within the existing wind farm substation compound.

An Environmental Protection License (EPL) is required for the operation of wind farms in NSW under Protection of the Environmental Operations Amendment (Scheduled Activities) Regulation 2013 which commenced on 10 April 2017. In April 2017, a license was issued by NSW EPA under Section 55 of the POEO Act to CDPL for C2WF (EPL Number 20911). This license will be maintained throughout the life of the operation. Monitoring/ compliance actions and reporting will be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of the EPL.

C2WF has a total wind farm generating capacity of 91 MW (this generation capacity is maximum output at the connection point once electrical losses and additional curtailment are included, as set out in the Deed of Entitlement between the Australian Capital Territory and Crookwell Development Pty Ltd (CDPL)).



CDPL is the company that holds the rights for the 91 MW Crookwell 2 Wind Farm (C2WF). GPG Australia Pty Ltd (GPG Australia) is the Australian subsidiary of Global Power Generation (GPG). GPG Australia is the 100% owner of Crookwell Development Pty Ltd.

General Electric (GE) is contracted for the integrated maintenance servicing of the C2WF turbines and associated control infrastructure. It should be noted that GE supplied and installed the wind turbines and operates under GE's technical guidance.

Transgrid owns and operates the C2WF Substation.

The C2WF became fully operational on 1 January 2019

2.1. On-site Infrastructure

The access to the Crookwell 2 Wind Farm Site is via Crookwell Road and Woodhouselee Road. The site is located on a system of ridges and low hills that are separated by the Wollondilly River, First Creek and the Goulburn-Crookwell Road corridor. The surrounding area is rural in character and features undulating hills with some steeper slopes around valleys.

The C2WF Site consists of:

- 28 x 3.4 MW General Electric (GE) Wind Turbines,
- 33 kV underground cable network
- Road and drainage network
- Landscaping and fencing
- 330 kV Substation and Switch-yard (owned and operated by Transgrid)
- 33 kV Switch-room inclusive of communications and control equipment

Hazardous Substance Storage Containers, and waste storage areas are located on WTG27 hard-stand and consist of the follow items:

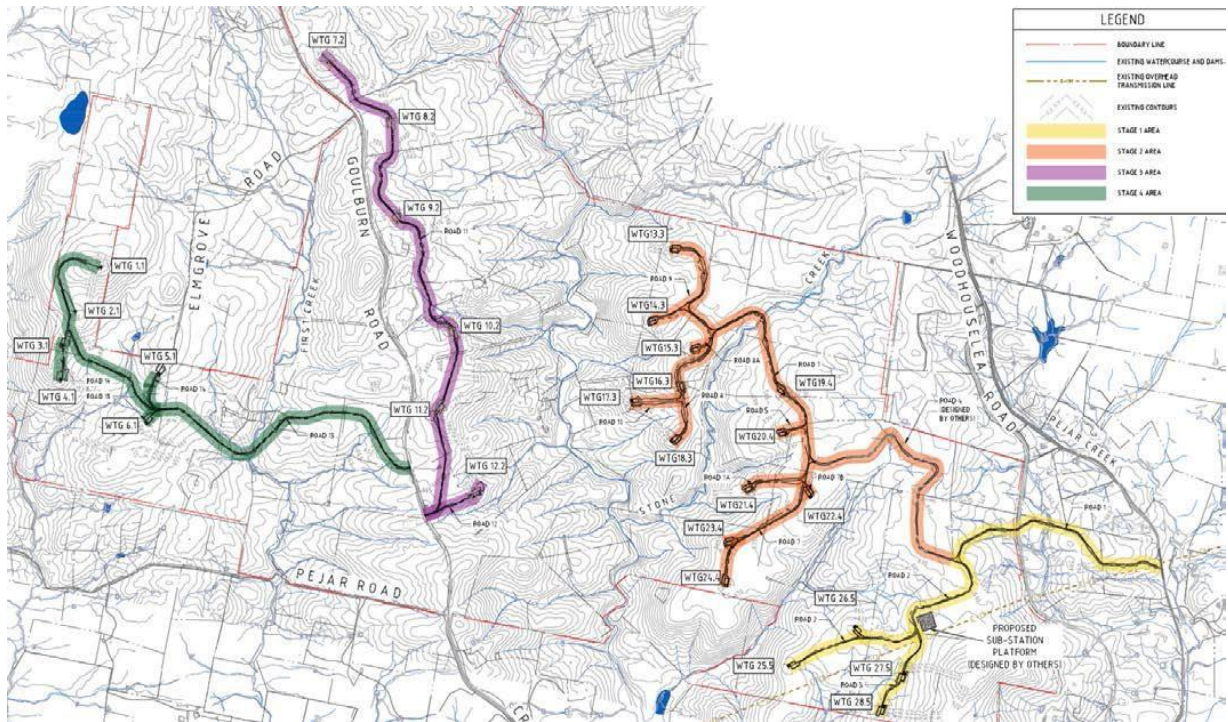
- Class 3 Flammable Goods Storage (waste oil and lubricants)
- Paper and Carboard 3 m3 Recycling Bin Skip
- General Waste 3 m3 Bin Skip
- Emergency clean-up and control equipment

The Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Facility for Crookwell 2 Wind Farm is located at the 330 kV Substation, with the C2 office situated at 837 Woodhouselee Road, Entrance 1. The facility comprises office spaces, a warehouse for general parts storage, and designated containers for storing hazardous materials, as noted above.

2.2. Sensitive Receptors

The site falls within the municipality of Upper Lachlan Shire and is zoned for C3 Environmental Management.

The nearest sensitive receptor was identified to be residential building, approximately 25m from the east boundary of the edge of the windfarm. Wollondilly River and First Creek run through the site. First Creek ultimately discharges into the Wollondilly River.



3. Requirements

3.1. Relationship with other emergency plan

GE are contracted to provide integrated maintenance services for the turbines and associated control infrastructure at C2WF on behalf of GPG Australia CDPL.

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.

Notification is required if a pollution incident causes or threatens to cause 'material harm to the environment'. Material harm 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.'

Notification is required even where 'harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs', as specified in section 147(2).

Section 148 of the POEO Act sets out additional pollution incident notification requirements.

All personnel (employer, occupier or other person carrying on the activity) shall report all actual environmental incidents immediately to the C2WF Site Manager (GPG Australia) and/or Site Services (GE). It is the responsibility of the C2WF Site Manager or nominated person(s) to fully investigate the occurrence with personnel involved in accordance with the 'Accidents and incidents investigation' in Prodigy (corporate HSE software tool). The Environmental Representative of C2WF is to be kept informed.

In the event of an environmental incident on site, the C2WF Site Manager shall complete within 24 hours:

- Accidents and incidents investigation Report
- Accident Summary Report

Where an emergency event is notifiable to either the safety, environmental or electrical regulators, the incident site must be secured and preserved. Advice on preserving the scene should be sought from the emergency controller and HSE, where required the area must be restricted from access and interference until approval for release has been received. For the purposes of ensuring the site is not disturbed, entry to the area shall be excluded to all unauthorised personnel with temporary fencing, barricading or other forms of visual barriers providing delineation.

The application of internal document NT.00035 *Reporting, investigation, and follow-up of accidents and incidents process* is required.

3.2.1. Type of hazards

Hazards may be associated with impacts on air or water quality, ecosystems or sensitive receptors (including neighbouring landholders). The environmental aspects of being affected and the main associated hazards are identified in Table 1 below:



Description of Hazard/Aspect	Risks/Opportunities/Impacts
Spillage or leakage of Hazardous Substances	Contamination of ground/ potential runoff to ground and waterways
Waste Generation and Disposal	Contamination of site environments. Affected livestock from waste digestion. Impacts on human health during handling or clean-up activities
Noise/Vibration in Excess of Legislative Requirements	Non-compliance with legal requirements and disturbance of neighbours and wildlife.
Fire	Fire damage to plant, persons, property, farmland and vegetation
Erosion and Sediment Discharges	Damage to heritage, sediment and erosion run off.
Introduction of Noxious Weeds	Biosecurity risks

Table 1. Summary of environmental hazard

From the identification of hazards generated through work activities on site, GE/ CDPL have developed Process Procedures to manage the hazards associated with those activities.

3.2.2. Location of Potential hazards

Location	Description	Potential hazards
Wind turbines	There are 28 wind turbines within the C2WF layout. Each gearbox holds approximately 500 litres of oil.	- Contamination of site environments. - Affected livestock from waste digestion. - Impacts to human health during handling or clean-up activities - Contamination of ground/ potential runoff to ground and waterways
Substation	- The Transgrid substation transformers with an insulating oil capacity of 54,000 litres in total. - A Diesel Generator is located in the Transgrid compound.	- Contamination of site environments. - Affected livestock from waste digestion. - Impacts to human health during handling or clean-up activities - Contamination of ground/ potential runoff to ground and waterways - Potential to intermittently generate both noise and light pollution
Site Operations (including waste management area)	- The O&M site includes the 33 kV Switch-room, and a gravelled compound area around the switching room and the substation. 33 kV Breakers are filled with SF6 arc suppressing gas	- Damage to heritage, sediment and erosion run off. - Contamination of site environments. - Air Pollution (from release of SF6 gas)
Hazardous Substance Storage Areas	- Chemicals associated with the operation and maintenance of onsite turbines are stored at the WTG.27 Hard-stand in banded containers. Stored materials include; - Waste oil, filters and lubricants - Empty lubricant cartridges \ - General waste - Paper and Cardboard	- Biosecurity-related issue/s. - Contamination of site environments during service delivery works.



Sewage	The sewage management facility consists of a 3,000 litre septic tank and 10 m² absorption bed area.	- Contamination of site environments. - Impacts to human health during handling or clean-up activities. - Contamination of ground/ potential runoff to ground and waterway. - Impacts to flora and fauna
Waste	Waste stored in HG/ Waste bins - - Used Lubricants or hydraulic oils. - Replaced parts. - Packaging from replacement parts.	- Environmental contamination if spilled - Fire hazard - Trip hazards if left on the ground - Improper disposal may cause environmental harm if parts contain hazardous materials (e.g. metals, seals, filters) - Plastic or cardboard debris could cause environmental pollution if not managed properly
Access	- There are approximately 12 km of access tracks within the wind farm footprint. - There are 28 individual hardstand areas located adjacent to each of the onsite wind turbines.	Dust emissions and sediment release associated with the erosion of running tracks and batter slopes
Weed infested areas	The wind farm is located within actively utilised farming properties.	Introduction of Noxious Weeds: biosecurity risks

Table 2. Location of environmental hazard

3.2.3. EHS RISK ASSESSMENT by GE and CDPL (C2WF)

GE is contracted to provide integrated maintenance services for the C2WF turbines and associated control infrastructure. It should be noted that GE supplied and installed the wind turbines and will operate under GE's technical guidance. The following risk assessment table is a summary of the environmental risks evaluated by GE and GPG Australia CDPL for operation and maintenance.

Description of activity & risk			Initial Risk		Controls in place	Residual Risk		Risk Mitigation/Operational Control	
Activity	Description of activity	Describe the risk	Likelihood or Frequency	Impact	Measures in Place	Likelihood or Frequency	Impact	Hierarchy of Controls	Responsible
Bushfire	Working in areas with bushfire conditions present	Smoke inhalation	1	4	Site emergency response plan	1	1	Administration	Site Manager/Site Supervisor
					Bushfire management plan				
		Burns			Firefighting equipment installed in vehicle.				
					Hot works are not permitted.				
					Smoking is restricted.				
					Fire Danger Rating to be checked daily.				
		Property damage			Personnel training				
Spill	Oil / diesel / coolant etc... spills.	Burns	1	3	Site emergency response plan	1	1	Eng/Admin	Site Manager/Site Supervisor

		Contamination			Bunded storage				
	from fuel tanks or chemical storage area.	Property damage			Spill kits on site				
					Spill drill and training				
Nature disasters	Floods, Storm	Soil erosion	1	3	Site emergency response plan	1	2	Eng/Admin	Site Manager/Site Supervisor
					Stormwater management plan				
Nature disasters	Lighting	Electric shock	5	5	Site emergency response plan	1	1	Eng/Admin	Site Manager/Site Supervisor
		Fire			Firefighting equipment onsite				
		Damage to property			Lightening App				
					Lighting protection systems in turbines				

3.3. Pre-emptive actions

WSP is engaged by Crookwell Development Pty Ltd for Environmental Representative (ER) support and as such this report is based on reporting and information provided by Crookwell Development Pty Ltd for the 12-month reporting period, and observations made by the nominated project ER from throughout the reporting period. The purpose of the AEMR is to assist GPG in ongoing environmental management of the project.

The GPG Site Supervisor is undertaking regular site inspections. It is recommended that these are continued at the monthly frequency.

Monthly inspection of spill kits, storage of materials, frequency of offsite recycling or disposal, banded chemical and oil storage and visual inspections of litter are undertaken by C2WF Site Supervisor. A supplementary checklist is completed each month for recording checks of hazardous and universal waste storage that tracks details such as container condition, signage, number and volume of storage container, and safety and emergency requirements. A Waste Management Procedure by GPGA, Jan 2025, is available for C2WF and outlines the aims and responsible parties for addressing waste. The Waste Management Plan within the OEMP hierarchy for control of pollution, procedures for reducing the generation of waste and outlines the responsibilities for categorization of waste to be provided to the controlled waste contractor.

3.4. Inventory of Hazardous Substances (Pollutants)

Potential pollutants that may be present on the operational wind farm site are listed in Table 2 together with the storage locations and the quantity of the pollutant. More details on these pollutants are included in the site Safety Data Sheets register which is available in the C2WF Site Office and at point-of-use.

Pollutant	Location	Use	Volume stored
Insulation Oil	Substation (Transgrid)	Insulation for onsite transformer	54,000 litres Total
Lubricating oil	Turbines site	Lubrication of moving parts	500 litres per Turbine
Diesel	Substation (Transgrid)	Emergency Generator	200 litres
Waste oil	Waste storage (WTG.27)	Awaiting removal by contractor	1,500 litres
Coolant	Turbines site	For cooling the wind turbine convertor	100 litres per Turbine
Lead-acid Batteries	Turbines site 33 kV Switch Room Waste storage (WTG.27)	Emergency Power Supply	18 per Turbine
SF6 Gas	33 kV Switch Room	Arc Suppression	
Sewage effluent	Septic tank	Toilet	3,000 litres

Table 3. Inventory of pollutants

3.5. Safety equipment and preparedness

Personnel are advised of this plan at the site induction, with periodic reminders at toolbox meetings, briefings on the plan and responsibilities or by the conduct of table-top scenarios. C2WF evacuation drills shall be performed every six (6) months. The following shall be in place:

- First Aid Risk Assessment has been completed and implemented.
- First Aider Poster displayed in key locations onsite.
- Fire Risk Assessment has been completed and implemented.
- Personnel declare medical conditions at the time of their inductions and pre-employment medicals



- completed.
- Emergency processes communicated at the inductions.
- Sufficient number of trained first aid personnel on site (as determined in the First Aid Risk Assessment).
- Resources necessary to respond to emergencies are available and accessible, for example:
 - Rescue equipment is available (especially during confined space work).
 - A chemical response kit is available; and
 - Fire-fighting equipment is available.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available for the chemicals that are in use on the site.
- Emergency Posters and site contact details are displayed, with current information.
- Responses to major plant /crane incidents (i.e. rollover, etc.) and collapse of ground incidents have been considered in the risk assessments (i.e. SWMS) for such tasks.
- A sign posted emergency assembly muster points at the three (3) property entry gates; and
- Availability of emergency services and response times to different parts of the project.

Safety equipment needed for specific types of incidents

Description of Hazard/Aspect	Safety equipment
Spillage or leakage of Hazardous Substances	Spill Kits Must be appropriate to the type of substance (e.g., oil, fuel, chemicals) and typically include: • Absorbent pads, booms • Neutralising agents (for acid/alkaline spills) • Disposal bags and containers • PPE (gloves, goggles) • SDS summary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) To protect workers during cleanup: • Chemical-resistant gloves • Safety goggles • Respirators (if fumes or vapours are present) • Steel-capped boots and high-vis clothing Bunds and Containment Equipment To contain and prevent the spread of spills: • Portable bunding (rubber or foam) • Spill pallets for drums/containers Fire Extinguishers • For flammable substances (Class B extinguishers or foam type) • Should be accessible near fuel or chemical storage areas Emergency Showers and Eyewash Stations • Especially near chemical storage • Must comply with AS 4775 (Australian Standard) First Aid Kits • Stocked to treat exposure to hazardous substances (burns, eye injuries, etc.) Emergency Contact and Spill Response Procedure • Easily accessible instructions • List of emergency contacts and reporting requirements • SDS (Safety Data Sheets) for all hazardous substances on-site Waste bins • Provision of waste bins • Collection of waste is managed



	by approved contractor
Noise/Vibration in Excess of Legislative Requirements	Engineering Controls • Isolation Mounts or Pads ○ Installed on generators or rotating equipment to reduce vibration transmission • Silencers or Mufflers ○ On exhaust systems or compressors to reduce sound output Administrative Controls • Restricted Access Zones ○ Signage and barriers to keep personnel away from high noise/vibration areas • Toolbox Talks and Training ○ Regular education on noise hazards and correct use of PPE Maintenance Tools • Calibration Equipment ○ To ensure monitoring devices are accurate and compliant • Lubrication and alignment tools ○ Help reduce mechanical vibration from turbines and components
Fire	Fire Extinguishers • Types based on fire risk: ○ ABE Dry Powder – for electrical fires and flammable liquids (common in turbine nacelles or substations) ○ CO₂ – for electrical switchboards and panels ○ Foam – for flammable liquid spills • Must be AS 2444 compliant, regularly inspected and tagged Fire Suppression Systems (within turbines) • automated fire suppression systems (e.g., aerosol or gas-based extinguishers) installed in the nacelle. Emergency Signage and Muster Points • Clearly marked evacuation routes, fire points, and assembly areas • Fire action plans displayed in control rooms and substations Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) • Gloves, helmets, and eye protection Hot Work Permits and Controls • Fire risk assessments and control measures when welding, grinding, or cutting • Portable fire extinguisher and firewatch required during hot works First Aid Kit and Burn Treatment Supplies • Stocked to treat minor burns or



	injuries caused by heat/fire Bushfire Management plan
Erosion and Sediment Discharges	Sandbags / Wattles (Straw or Coir Logs) Placed along slopes, around drains, or near temporary stockpiles to contain runoff and trap sediment GPS devices or site maps to track erosion control structures
Introduction of Noxious Weeds	Designated Access Routes - Stabilised roads reduce soil disturbance and weed seed spread - Limits vehicle movement to pre-approved, weed-free zones Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Gloves and gaiters to prevent seed transfer on clothing - Boot brushes or foot baths to clean footwear

3.6. Contact details.

Part 5.7 of the POEO Act specifies when and how a person should notify each relevant authority about a pollution incident, and who is responsible for the notification. It prescribes what relevant information must be given. Under the NSW POEO Act, the following people have a duty to notify a pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity that causes or threatens material harm to the environment:

- the person carrying on the activity.
- an employee or agent carrying on the activity.
- an employer carrying on the activity.
- the occupier of the premises where the incident occurs.

Notification must be given immediately (i.e. promptly and without delay, after the person becomes aware of the incident).

If the incident presents an immediate threat to human health or property – call 000 (triple zero). Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police and the NSW Ambulance Service are the first responders, as they are responsible for controlling and containing incidents.

If the incident does not require an initial combat agency, or once the 000-call has been made, notify the relevant authorities in the following order. The 24-hour hotline for each authority is given when available:

Control room Operator	Suite A, Level 3, 73 Northbourne Avenue	0409 346 935	NA	NA
Goulburn Base Hospital	130 Gold Smith Ave Goulburn NSW	(02) 4825 4000	28 km	20 min
Crookwell District Hospital	13/15 Kialla Rd, Crookwell NSW 2583	(02) 4832 5000	16 km	12 min
Fire and Rescue NSW Goulburn Fire Station	161 / 157 Bourke St, Goulburn NSW 2580	(02) 4824 7205	29 km	21 min
Goulburn Police Station	274 Sloane St, Goulburn NSW 2580	(02) 4824 0799	30 km	23 min



Goulburn Ambulance Station	211 Bourke St, Goulburn NSW 2580	(02) 48270420	29 km	23 min
NSW SES Goulburn Unit	12 Crundwell St, Goulburn NSW 2580	13 25 00	31 km	24min
Transgrid	N/A	1800 027 253 Emergencies	N/A	N/A
WaterNSW	N/A	1300 662 077	N/A	N/A
Minister of Health	1 Reserve Road St Leonards NSW 2065 Australia	(02) 9391 9000	233 km	2 hr 42 min
SafeWork NSW	Lower Ground Floor 159 Auburn Street, Goulburn, NSW 2580	13 10 50	30 km	23 min
Environment Protection Authority	11 Farrer Place, Queanbeyan NSW 2620	131 555	123 km	1hr 23 min
APA Group Natural Gas Utility Provider	99 Burrangong Rd, Young NSW 2594	General enquiries +61 2 9693 0000 (For an emergency or major incident, where there is risk to life or property, evacuate the area immediately surrounding any gas escape without using a vehicle or any device that may create a spark, including a mobile phone. Then call emergency services on 000.)	167 km	2 hr
Goulburn Murray Water	N/A	1800 064 184 emergencies	N/A	N/A
CASA	18 Marcus Clarke Street Civic ACT 2601	131 757	N/A	N/A
Upper Lachlan Shire Council	44 Spring Street, Crookwell NSW 2583	Office Hrs & all AH Emergencies: (02) 4830 1000	15 km	11 min
Telstra	2/217 Auburn St, Goulburn NSW 2580, Australia	1800 574 851	N/A	N/A
Host Landowners	N/A	Private (GPG has these contacts)	0 km	0 km

Table 4. Emergency contacts

Note: If the situation warranted calling 000 (triple zero) as a first point of notification, you do not need to ring Fire and Rescue NSW again.

All personnel shall report all actual environmental incidents immediately to the C2WF Site Manager (GPG Australia CDPL) or Site Services (GE). It is the responsibility of the C2WF Site Manager or nominated person(s) to fully investigate the occurrence with personnel involved in accordance with the Accidents and incidents investigation Report' in Prodicty. The Environmental Representative of C2WF is to be kept informed.

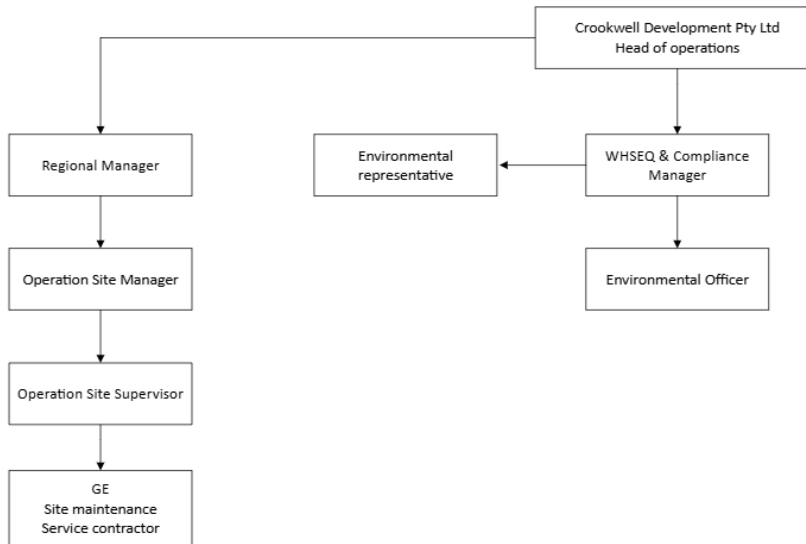


Image 2: Organisation Chart

Person	Position	Phone
Kelley Wallace	C2WF Site Manager	+61 436 319 201
Graham Young	C2WF Site Supervisor	+61 419 605 728
Kirsty Levings	WHSEQ & Compliance Manager	+61 458 166 084
Stuart Longman (WSP)	Environmental Representative of C2WF	+61 403 267 674
Ava Guo	Environmental Officer	+61 448 698 638

Table 5. Personal phone

In the event of an emergency, site communications are at least one of the following means:

1. Mobile phone
2. Two Way radios located in machines or hand held.

Emergency 2-Way Radio Channels are site specific and will be communicated during on site inductions. During an emergency, personnel are alerted by the call “**EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY, EMERGENCY**”. The Site Supervisor/s (and/or Manager/s) responds.

Other personnel maintain radio silence, unless they are invited to join the discussion on the radio and all machinery and vehicles must park up safe to do so until all clear is given.

The basic action criteria for identifying, processing and investigating the causes of accidents, incidents and non-compliant products and/or services are defined in:

- NT.00035. Reporting, investigation, and follow-up of accidents and incidents process;
- NT.00029: Management of the Integrated management system findings.

3.7. Communicating with neighbours and the local community

The external communications strategy for the C2WF is built around the following fundamental principles:

- Provision of relevant information to specific stakeholder groups during operation (website, newsletters, local media, letter drops);
- Provision of a 24-hour complaints line during operation;
- Operation of a Community Consultative Committee (CCC) in accordance with condition 33 of Conditions of Consent: “33 The Applicant must operate a Community Consultative



Committee for the development to the satisfaction of the Secretary, in accordance with the Community Consultative Committee Guidelines for State Significant Project (2016), or its latest version”;

- When required, meetings with host landowners.

To this extent, local residents have access to information about the Wind Farm, including formal and informal opportunities to find out about operations, and to provide feedback to the Wind Farm operators.

Relationships with local residents have been established throughout the planning and development phases of the project. The relationships and communication methods have continued into the operations phase as appropriate and as needed.

The broader community is kept informed of the project through general media, including newspaper advertisements and press releases, and through the local Council. The GPG Australia website is also used to post information.

3.7.1. Community Complaints Protocol

CDPL is committed to minimising the impact of the operations on the local community. To ensure that the community can provide feedback on any issues they may be experiencing, CDPL have developed a Complaints Management Protocol.

The protocol aims to:

- Provide a variety of communication channels to enable members of the community to comment and lodge complaints regarding operational impacts at all times during the construction period.
- Ensure timely response to complaints and implementation of any appropriate corrective/preventative actions.
- Ensure the system’s ongoing suitability for operational purposes.

Method	Details
Telephone ¹	1800 457 181 (Free Call) or +61 02 6274 3200
Postal	Level 3, Suite A, 73 Northbourne Avenue, Canberra ACT 2601
Email	info@globalpower-generation.com.au

Note 1: This number may be directed to a message bank system if the Environmental Representative of C2WF is not able to take the call (including out of hours). All messages left will be responded to within 5 working days.

These contact details may change through the life of the project, in which case the CDPL will ensure that the community are advised of the new contact details.

Complaints Register

All complaints received will be recorded on Community Complaints Form and also summarised in the Complaints Register. This Community Complaints Form is the input form for the complaints register which is an Excel Database.

The records of the complaint will be maintained for at least four years following the date of the complaint.

Process

Complaints can be received by any GPG employee and will be provided to the Community Engagement Officer or management to address. On receipt of a complaint the Community Engagement Officer will:

- Contact the complainant (i.e. if a message/email, etc has been left).
- Complete a Community Complaints form to record:
 - the date and time, where relevant, of the complaint.
 - the means by which the complaint was made (telephone, mail or email).
 - any personal details of the complainant that were provided, or if no details were provided, note to that effect.
 - the nature of the complaint.
- Co-ordinate with the C2WF Site team to determine and implement appropriate corrective



- actions if possible.
- Advise the complainant of the corrective actions and record these on the Community Complaints Form.
- Complete the Community Complaints Register.
- Keep the Environmental Representative of C2WF informed of such complaints.

If corrective actions cannot be implemented immediately, an incident report will be raised to manage the process. If appropriate, follow up with complainant to review outcome of implemented corrective actions.

Responsibilities

The C2WF Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring the management of all complaints received. This includes:

- Responding to the calls of the 1800 457 181 (Free Call) phone number and following up with any messages left with community members.
- Responding to any email complaints received.
- Responding to any postal complaints received.
- Co-ordination of appropriate corrective actions in response to the complaint.
- Completion of the Community Complaints Form and updating of the Complaints Register.

The C2WF Site Manager has overall responsibility to ensure corrective actions are implemented for issues raised and all Community Complaints are closed out.

3.8. Minimising Harm to Human Health

Harm to human health will be reduced utilising methods including:

- Provision of training in accordance with this PIRMP and the ERP for the C2WF operations.
- Provision of hazard identification and risk control support during the operation of the windfarm, including the provision of equipment and materials necessary to reduce the identified risk.
- Provision of safety management training in accordance with the company specific safety management systems.
- Ensuring that C2WF Site personnel are aware of their duties under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 with respect to their own safety and the safety of other project personnel.
- Ensure appropriately trained people are used where chemical handling is required (e.g. the use of herbicides for weed and/or pest control on the C2WF project).
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) suited to the individual worker and the role they undertake on the project site.
- Provision of designated muster points.
- Provision of defined procedures (e.g. the provision of Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) , where a risk to human health is present.
- Creating a safe environment for the clean-up of the release of a pollutant to avoid the occurrence of a secondary incident during the rectification of the initial incident.

3.9. Incident Response

In the event of an emergency, the initial response is critical to ensure that the necessary assistance is provided in a timely manner to safeguard life. The initial response process comprises the following critical steps:

- Notification of an emergency and recording of facts.
- Organizing emergency assistance to the incident scene; and
- Maintaining contact with scene and seeking external response if appropriate.

It is important to note that any site personnel may be called upon to assist with the internal emergency response and assume a role for which they hold the relevant skills/competencies/ experience. For example, qualified first aid personnel may be required to render first aid, competent operators to assist with vehicle recovery, etc. The main objective of the site emergency response will be to:

- Stabilise the situation to the extent of resource capability.
- Take steps to prevent escalation in severity until external emergency services arrive.



No person is to provide assistance, if doing so places that person or others at risk. Wait for external assistance to arrive where required.

3.9.1. Spill

When a spill occurs involving possible contamination of the soil or contamination of watercourses or the generation of hazardous waste, personnel will proceed as follows:

During the emergency

- Take suitable personal protection measures for working in the spillage zone.
- To the extent that this is possible, immediately cut off and isolate the spillage source.
- Cordon off the zone and isolate it as much as possible
- If the spillage flows **into a watercourse**:
 - and the containment and absorption barriers are not in place, they shall be positioned immediately downstream from the spillage point.
 - If containment and absorption barriers are already in place, the need for further barriers shall be assessed and their state shall be examined in case it is necessary to strengthen them.
 - The Authority shall be informed immediately.
- If the spillage has flowed **onto the ground**: apply the products available (emulsifiers, degreasers or blanket) to confine and reduce the spillage. The cleaning method will be:
 - *Used oils and liquid fuels*: recover them by physical-mechanical means. Clean with an absorbent, inert material. Sawdust is not recommended because it is easily combustible.
 - *Chemical products*: isolate the spilt product and establish its nature and amount in order to determine the degree of mobility, persistence and toxicological properties. If the product is a liquid, clean with an absorbent, inert material.
 - *Paint*: confine and clear up the spillage with absorbent and non-combustible materials and put the paint in a container that is suitable for subsequent disposal in compliance with local by-laws. Clean preferably with detergent, rather than solvent
- Deposit the products collected in airtight and isolated places/containers.
- Store the materials used for cleaning the spillage as hazardous waste, in compliance with the legislation in force.

Measures to be taken after the emergency.

If the spillage has flowed **onto the ground**:

- The absorbent materials shall be removed together with the amount of contaminated soil necessary to prevent the contamination from spreading.
- These shall be treated as hazardous waste and the materials shall be properly managed by an authorised waste management company and authorised transporter.
- The depth and extension of the extracted zone shall be assessed.
- The excavated zone shall be filled in with materials similar to those extracted from the layers of soil removed.
- In natural ground that is not going to be taken up by permanent facilities, the upper organic layer shall be decompacted and prepared in order to improve the conditions that will enable the new species to take root.

If the spillage has **flowed into a watercourse**:

- The containment barriers shall be removed when it is clear that all the spillage has been removed; these barriers shall be managed as hazardous waste.
- If it was an accident, the water quality in the course affected shall be monitored.
- If necessary, clean the banks with suitable resources (for example, skimmers or pumps that enable the spillage to be collected and transferred from the surface to a storage tank; manual collection with rakes or shovels; applying a substratum that absorbs the excess fluid, etc.)
- If the contingency has affected wildlife, any impacted or potentially impacted species must be assessed by a qualified ecologist or licensed wildlife carer and rehabilitator. Where appropriate, animals should be rescued and temporarily relocated to a pollution-free environment, in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and relevant animal welfare guidelines. Relocated wildlife should only be returned to their habitat once it is deemed safe to do so.

3.9.2. Major contamination of waterways or stormwater or fire in chemical storage



In this case, personnel should:

1. Notify GPG Site Supervisor who will assume responsibility for the response.
2. DO NOT ENDANGER YOURSELF OR OTHERS.
3. Assess the area and make it safe (pedestrians, traffic, collapsing ground, gas leaks, electricity, no sparks or flames).
4. Help any injured person; and
5. Stabilise the situation, if possible (divert water to a suitable site, stop any leaks, build a bund around a spill).
6. Personnel must assess whether the incident meets the 'material harm' threshold under the POEO Act, and if so, mandatory EPA notification is required (do not restore the site until regulatory authorities have released the scene and/or inspected the site).

3.9.3. Dangerous goods

A dangerous goods event would involve a spill or leakage, or coming into contact with or swallowing, of a hazardous substance during transport, handling or storage.

SDS for chemicals used on site are available at the site office. A register of chemicals held on site is available at the site office.

As a minimum, two 170 litres Hydrocarbon Spill Response preparedness kits will be maintained permanently on site (at WTG27 hard stand and the O&M Building).

Emergency call on the site radio Notify others in the immediate area Notify C2WF Site Manager or C2WF Site Supervisor.

Determine the danger posed by the substance (refer SDS), is it:

- Toxic
- Flammable
- Explosive

Use a Spill Response Kit (or other appropriate means) to control, contain and clean-up spills. Notification of the EPA where appropriate shall be performed by the GPG or GE Renewables ANZ EHS Leader.

All contaminated waste shall be disposed of by an approved, licenced waste management services provider at an appropriately licenced transfer/ end-treatment facilities.



3.10. Evacuation

In rare circumstances, it might be necessary to evacuate the whole site. The decision to evacuate will be made by the senior person on the site in consultation with the person who is at the site of the event.

The order to evacuate will be given to all personnel on site by word of mouth, two-way radio or by mobile phone. When the instruction to evacuate is received, personnel move to the designated Muster points.

During the evacuation, personnel will check that all personnel in the vicinity are joining the evacuation, including GPG Australia CDPL/ GE employees, Contractors, Visitors. At the assembly point, a head count will be taken to verify that all personnel are accounted for.

Personnel do not leave the assembly point unless they have been instructed to do so by a supervisor. The senior person on the site will declare when the Site is clear for a return to work.

3.11. Maps

A detailed map of the layout of the wind farm is included in Appendix 1. The locations of potential pollutants are identified and described within Section 3.4 *Inventory of Pollutants* of this PIRMP. A detailed map of the site diagram /emergency equipment location map is included in Appendix 2. A detailed map of criteria for risks assessment is included in Appendix 3.

3.12. Staff training

Training on the C2WF Site relevant to this PIRMP includes:

- Site induction training.
- Emergency response training
- Spill response training/awareness.
- The annual exercise- PIRMP awareness exercises.

C2WF Site inductions are valid for a period of up to two years. Inductions are provided by way of a refresher delivered every two years or where changes are made to the induction. Records of all site inductions are retained.

Site inductions have been developed to include information from this PIRMP, including:

- Details of hazards and controls.
- Incident response information.
- Duty to report environmental harm.

The objectives of training provided on this PIRMP are the:

- Provision of information to control the occurrence of a pollution event causing material harm.
- Provision of guidance on how to respond to a pollution event, including notification requirements.
- Provision of post-incident responsibilities.

C2WF Emergency Management Plan Evacuation Drill: six (6) monthly

During the drill, the C2WF Site Manager and HSE Manager should observe the conduct of personnel and on completion, conduct a debriefing with all participants as a group. Any deficiencies must be identified, and the plan, information and training amended as appropriate.

4. Testing and Maintenance Plan

In accordance with section 153E of the POEO Act 1997, this PIRMP will be subject to testing that ensures that information included within the C2WF PIRMP is accurate, up to date and is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner. The PIRMP will be reviewed by the Environmental Officer, EHS Compliance Manager, Site Supervisor, and Site Manager.

As required by section 153E testing of the PIRMP will be undertaken on the following basis:



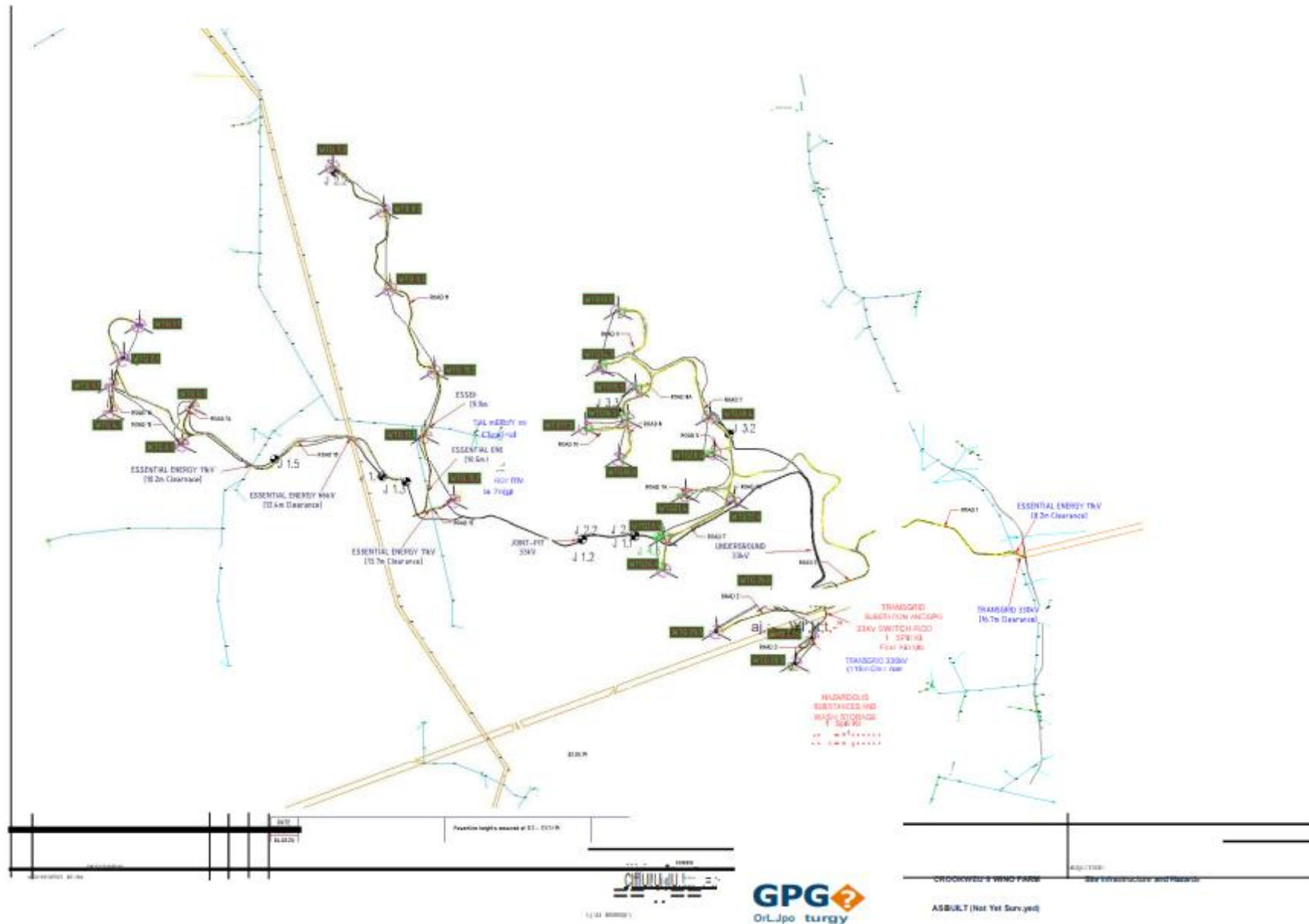
- Routinely at least once every twelve (12) months.
- Within one month of any pollution incident occurring that caused or threatened material harm to the environment. If it is necessary to modify or include something after Emergency Drill.

The annual testing of the C2WF PIRMP will be undertaken indicatively in April-May on an annual basis (unless otherwise revised during the preceding year of operations).

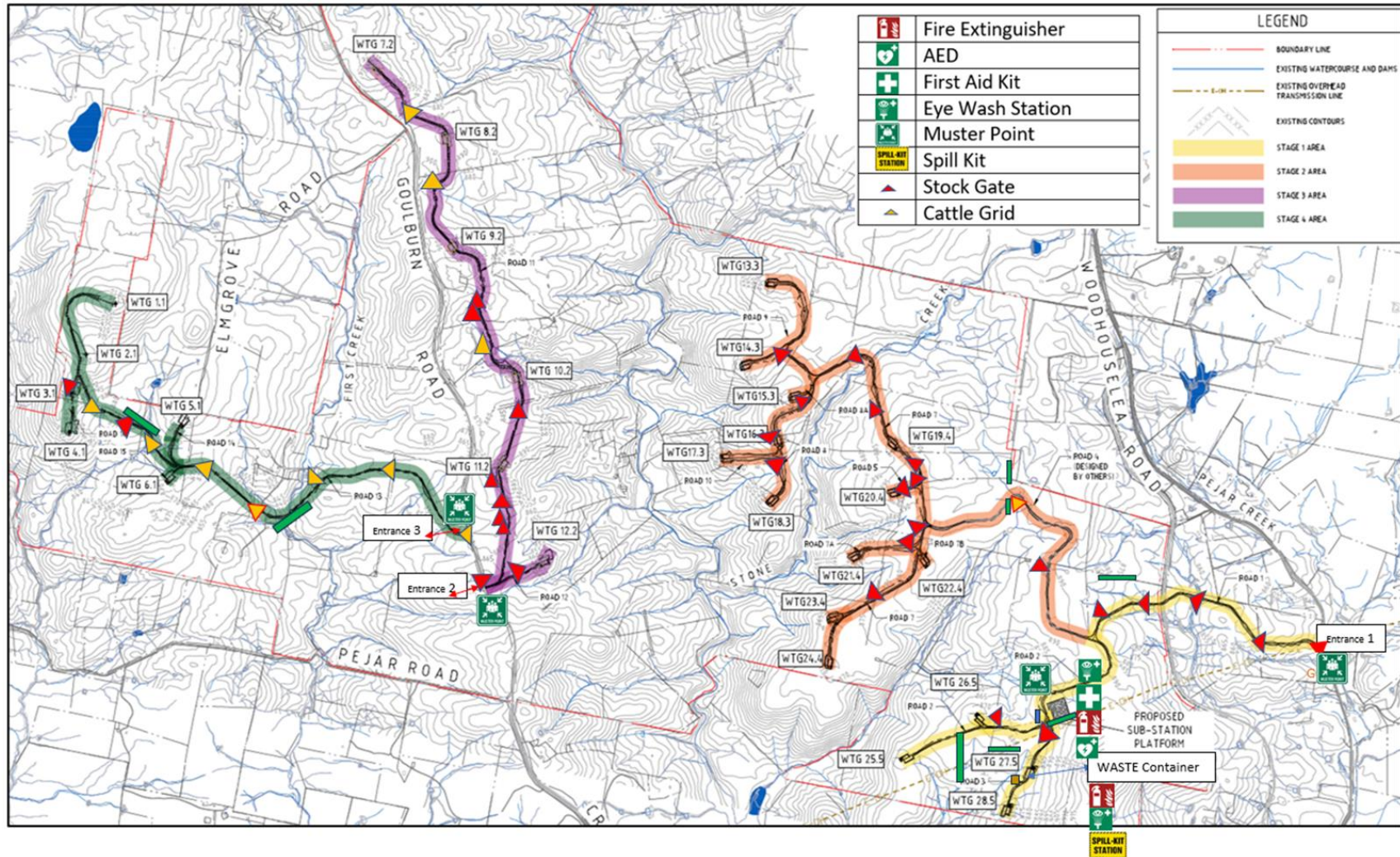
Date:	Carried out the test :
28 March 2023	Jas Mclaughlin, Andrew Mcdade, Tim Obrien, Corey Taylor, Graham Young,
4 April 2024	Graham Young, Garry Pearson, Jas Mclaughlin, Tim Obrien, Brett Marshall
29 May 2025	Graham Young, Kelley Wallace, Ava Guo

The revision history for the C2WF PIRMP is described in the version control at the start of this document.

Appendix 1



Appendix 2



Appendix 3

CRITERIA FOR RISKS ASSESSMENT

LIKELIHOOD OR FREQUENCY		VALUE	
Experience (P)	Historical data series (F)	Qualitative	Quantitative
< 20%	It has not occurred in the last 2 years	Very Low	1
Between 20% and 30%	It has occurred once in the last year in the organization or in organizations with the same activity or is expected to occur in the long term.	Low	2
Between 30% and 50%	It has occurred sometime during the semester in the organization or in organizations with the same activity or is expected to occur in the medium term.	Medium	3
Between 50% and 75%	It has occurred sometime in the last quarter in the organization or in organizations with the same activity or is expected to occur in the short term.	High	4
>75%	It has happened or there is certainty that it can happen monthly or constantly	Very High	5

IMPACT	VALUE	
	Qualitative	Quantitative
No damage has occurred or is insignificant .	Very Low	1
Minimal damage to services, people, environment, security, equipment or facilities. They do not affect the continuity of the process. Damages are easily recoverable . There is no damage to the company image .	Low	2
Minor damage to services, people, environment, security, equipment or facilities. They affect the continuity of the process even if they do not stop it. They may result in penalties and fines The image and reputation of the company may be affected .	Medium	3
Serious damage to processes, products, services, people, environment, security, equipment or facilities. They mainly affect the loss of generation . Recoverable damage to the image and reputation of the company.	High	4
Very serious damage to processes, services, people, environment, security, equipment or facilities They affect the entire organization . Important damages to the image and reputation of the company. Contract Termination	Very High	5