Clarence Valley Council



Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Iluka Sewage System (STP and Retic)

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Amendment Detail	Authorised by	Date
Version 2 - All CVC PIRMP's re-drafted after testing on the 1st December	G. Mashiah	24/05/2016
2015. Amendments included minor formatting changes, updated to		
schematics, contact details, chemical registers.		
Version 3 - Pollution incident section and form removed, replaced with	D. Eaton	01/06/2017
reference to SOP. References to OHS unit changed to WHS Unit. Updated		
WHS Unit phone numbers.		
Version 4 – Quantity of onsite wastewater added in Appendix 2. Names of	G. Mashiah	30/11/2017
key personnel added. Info added to Section 2.6 on exercising this plan.		
Version 4.1 – post Testing/review meeting December 2017.	G. Mashiah	15/12/2017
 Info added to Section 2.6 on exercising this plan Names of key 		
personnel added		
 Quantity of onsite wastewater added in Appendix 2 		
 Minor drafting and typo corrections 		
 Remove references to 'Human Resources' section 		
 Add section 2.5.4 and Remove from appendix 6 		
Appendix 9 added		
Version 4.2 – Post testing / review meeting February 2019	G. Mashiah	25/03/2019
Minor updates and amendments		
Appendix 2 updated		
W : 40	0.14	24/05/2020
Version 4.3 – Individual onsite meetings held at each STP	G. Mashiah	24/06/2020
Key personnel added Retire letter about a seed and a seed a see		
Reticulation changes made		
Version 4.4 – Group review meetings held on 08/06/21 and 09/06/21	G. Mashiah	24/06/2021
New staff inducted		
Existing staff participated in document review		
SOP for pollution incidents reviewed		
Version 4.5 – Group review meetings held on 08/06/21 and 09/06/21	G. Mashiah	29/06/2022
New staff inducted		
Existing staff participated in document review		
Staff details updated		
Version 4.6 – Group review meetings held on 08/06/21 and 09/06/21	A. Potter	29/06/2023
 New staff inducted 		
 Existing staff participated in document review 		
Existing start participated in document review		

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1. Introduction

This plan has been developed to document the processes required to prepare for and respond to pollution incidents for the Iluka Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) and associated reticulation (EPA Licence No. 20323) and ensure that hazards to the environment, human health and safety are minimised, if not eliminated. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 and Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

1.1 Scope

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan applies to Iluka Sewage System (STP and Reticulation - EPA Licence No. 20323). For site plan refer to Section 6 Appendix 1 - Site Plan.

2. Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

The town of Iluka is serviced by the Iluka STP. Iluka is serviced by pressure sewerage. The Iluka STP treats approximately 250-300kL of sewage daily in dry weather, potentially doubling this flow during peak holiday periods. During sewage treatment, chemicals and by-products are produced which, if they are spilt or incorrectly managed, may contaminate the environment or threaten human health. A register of the chemicals is contained in Section 6 Appendix 3 - Site Chemical Register. Appendix 2 Wastewater Storage Volumes

Item	Max Storage (kL)
Inlet Works	
SBR selectors x 2	2 x 108.9
Sequencing Batch Reactor x 2	2 x 1089
Post Equalisation Tank	600
Emergency Storage	1000
Sludge Lagoons x 3	3 x 1000
Recycled Water Storage	200
Chlorine Contact Tank	62
Pond A	4000
Pond B	8500

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2.1 Potential Incidents

The potential hazards to the environment include:

- Sewage overflow (raw or partially treated) potentially caused by:
 - Storms (lightning/heavy rainfall/wind) causing power failure or infrastructure damage
 - Reticulation blockages
 - Damage to reticulation (contractors or other damage during excavations, etc.)
 - Infrastructure failure due to age
 - SCADA/Communications failure
 - Excessive flows
 - Mechanical break down
 - Power outage
 - Treatment plant blockage
- Chemical spill potentially caused by:
 - Tank/storage failure
 - Delivery incident
 - Damage to chemical reticulation
 - Vandalism
 - Inappropriate chemical use
 - Bund failure

A detailed assessment of risks is provided in Section 6 Appendix 5 - Risk assessments and actions. For detail on actions to reduce risks see Section 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures.

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2.2 Incident Response

This section details the response requirements in the event of an incident. See also pollution incident form provided in Appendix 9.

In all situations:

The business hours emergency number for CVC is (02) 6643 0200 The after hours emergency number for CVC is (02) 6626 6858

During working hours, these calls are taken by staff on the CVC Switch. If the call is after hours, the call is redirected to a call centre in Lismore, who informs appropriate personnel of issues and incidents. CVC operates a rostered on-call system, ensuring that an experienced operator is on-call at all times. The call centre will contact the on-call operator. The on-call operator may also receive alarms from the STP via the telemetry system. The telemetry system utilises the SMS mobile phone network to advise of critical alarms. The on-call operator also has access to other qualified staff to assist in an after hours repair or emergency. SOP's are in place to cover an after hours emergency.

2.2.1 Human health or Safety Incident

If there is immediate **serious** threat to Human health or Safety, call triple zero "**000**" ("**112**" if using a mobile) and implement the following process:

- 1. Undertake reporting in accordance with the procedures listed in the CVC WHS Hazard / Incident Reporting Guidelines
- 2. If required, evacuate the site
- 3. Contact Water & Sewer Operations Coordinator and/or Manager Water Cycle (Refer contact list Appendix 6)
- 4. Report the incident to Human Resources WHS Unit on 6643 0822, 6643 0820 or 0427 288 483.

2.2.2 Pollution incident

Water Cycle have developed a Standard Operating Procedure No. 11 for responding to major pollution incidents, which is available on Water Cycle's B Drive at B:\Water Cycl

2.3 Community notification

Impacts on the community due to sewage distribution and treatment incidents are variable and depend on location, volumes of spills or other factors. Communication methods will be used on a case by case basis and in all situations Clarence Valley Council will attempt to provide early warning to directly affected premises (either upstream or downstream depending on tidal impacts where relevant) by phone call or site visit. Early warning is to include details of what the incident is, how those affected can prepare and respond, and provide important advice such as avoiding contact and use of affected waterways.

Where early warning is not possible Clarence Valley Council will provide notification and communication during and after an incident to advise those affected with information, advice and updates. Notification and communication methods will be determined on a case by case basis and the following methods may be used:

- Phone calls
- Media releases (radio/television/newspaper/internet/social media as required only CVC staff with appropriate delegations are permitted to speak to the media)
- Site visits/door knocking
- Letter drops
- Warning signs (e.g. 'Potential Sewer Contamination Do Not Enter Water')

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Other methods as the situation requires

In the event of a chemical or sewage spill into stormwater or waterway, Clarence Valley Council staff are to go to prominent and/or high use areas of the affected waterway and erect signage. The signs are to warn water users of the contamination and advise them to avoid activities such as swimming, fishing, shell fish collection and boating until contamination has cleared. Additionally, if the event occurred or was occurring during dry weather, Clarence Valley Council staff are to attend popular sites and advise users directly.

Contaminated land affected by sewage spills is to be disinfected, ponded sewage pumped out and faecal coliforms are to be monitored until background levels are reached.

Regular communication and notification is to be provided until the incident and clean up of impacted site and affected areas has been complete (e.g. faecal coliforms have returned to background levels). Clarence Valley Council is to take signs down and advise the public that regular activities can be resumed by (as required):

- Phone calls
- Media releases (radio/television/newspaper/internet/social media as required)
- Letter drops
- Other methods as the situation requires

2.3.1 Incidents at the Sewage Treatment Plant

The Iluka STP is surrounded on the east, north and west by the Bundjalung National Park. The main residential areas of Iluka are located at least 500m south of the STP, with the Iluka CBD area approximately 2km from the Iluka STP. The nearest neighbour from the Iluka STP is the Iluka Golf Course and the Henry Searle Drive Industrial area, located immediately south of the STP (within 100m). There is nothing onsite that would foreseeably create an emergency for any neighbours. However, if an incident did occur and any community members or neighbours were affected then the processes listed in Section 2.3 Community notification above would be implemented as required.

2.4 Incident Investigation

All emergencies must be investigated. For all other incidents, the manager (with guidance from review personnel) will decide whether an incident investigation will be conducted. When an incident investigation is required, the relevant manager is responsible for:

- Forming the investigation team
- Co-ordinating the investigation

Note: Council's WHS Unit has incident procedures and documentation which should be used when conducting the investigation.

A de-brief is to be conducted for all emergency incidents. However, the responsible manager may also initiate de-briefs for other incidents where they feel it is appropriate.

2.5 Pre-emptive Measures

2.5.1 Physical and preventative measures

First priority for pre-emptive measures is to eliminate substances that can become potential pollutants. If this is not possible, physical barriers should be installed to prevent pollutants from entering the environment such as bunding and spill drainage containment. At Iluka STP, all chemical storages are bunded to ensure that if the storage fails the pollutant is contained and treatment process bypasses are installed to prevent partially treated sewage spills due to reticulation issues. The Iluka STP has multiple alarm systems to alert operators of conditions that may result in incidents, which include:

- High level alarms
- Communication failure
- Motor issue alarm

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No flow/high flow alarms

In the event that these systems fail, Clarence Valley Council has portable bypass pumps and other containment options available.

Power failures can occur at any time and can be planned or unplanned interruptions.

Where generator inlets are not installed, Council's electrician can hard-wire a generator if required. Council has a 500KVA trailer mounted generated located at Shannon Creek, a 125KVA trailer mounted and a 40KVA located in the Lower River area and a 20 KVA and a 100 KVA generator located in the Grafton area. The 500KVA generator is capable of running Iluka STP and the 125kVa is also capable of running Iluka STP.

Councils generators can also be used for running pump units at major community facilities (e.g. caravan parks) if required. All pump units in Iluka are sized with 24 hours spare storage capacity.

2.5.2 Preventative inspection, monitoring and maintenance

Clarence Valley Council uses monitoring and preventative maintenance to reduce the potential for incidents at both the STP. Many specific actions occur in regular cycle, from daily checks (e.g. chemical quantities, check pump stations via telemetry, vandalism, bunds), monthly checks (e.g. valve exercising, inspection of controlled overflow/surcharge points), and annual checks (e.g. RPZ testing, service pumps, electrical inspections of pump controls). More detail on regular operational/maintenance activities is provided below:

Activity	Frequency
Sewage Treatment Plant	
Operate the STP as per operation and maintenance procedures	Daily
Reticulation	
Monitoring of pressure units on properties by residents (each pump unit equipped with audible and visible alarms)	Continuous

2.5.3 Pre-emptive documentation

Reticulation blockages, breaks or distribution issues can result in spills if not acted upon. Therefore, the following CVC SWMS and SWP are to be used to address issues before overflows occur:

- SWP 071 Jetting Sewer Mains
- SWP 106 Sewer Main Repair

2.5.4 Action plans to minimise harm

To address the risk of sewage overflows, Clarence Valley Council has a number of management actions comprising of one or more of the following:

- Further detailed Investigations of very high and extreme risks
- Augmentation of Sewerage Assets to Increase Capacity
- Planned Maintenance of Existing Assets
- Planned Renewal of Existing Assets
- Community engagement and education regarding the use of pressure sewer systems and the fault reporting process.
- Continuous Improvement of Sewerage System Operations
- Emergency Response Procedure to Power Failures

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2.6 Training & Exercises

All staff required to implement this plan and associated documents must have training in its use and be inducted into it. This is to ensure they are aware of the content, processes and requirements of this plan and can competently implement it if necessary. In the event of a significant incident, an investigation and debrief will be conducted, documentation updated (if required) and staff will be re-inducted.

All incidents are to be registered into Council's ECM, and training records will be sent to People and Culture section for filing.

Training will be undertaken annually at the same time as the plan is exercised.

3. Responsibility

Manager Water Cycle is responsible for the implementation of this Plan.

4. References

- EPA NSW Environmental Guidelines: Preparation of pollution incident response plans
- Local Government Act 1993
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
- Public Health Act 2010

5. Glossary

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 (see the POEO Act 1997).

Harm to the environment: 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

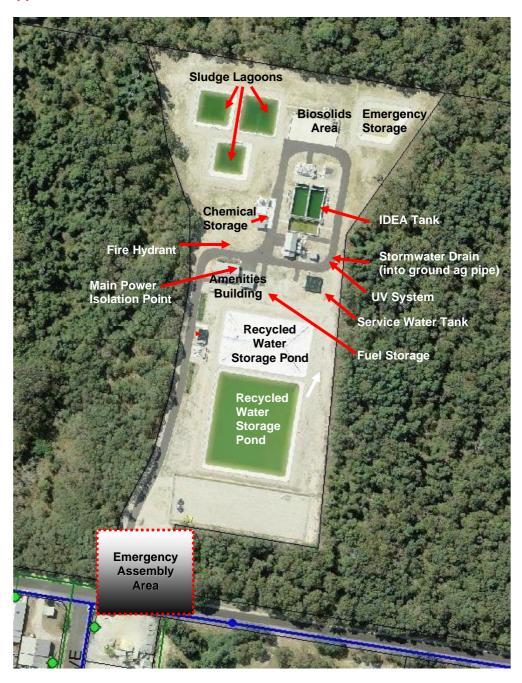
Loss: includes the reasonable costs and expenses that would be incurred in taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent, mitigate or make good harm to the environment.

6. Appendices

- Appendix 1 Site Plans and Schematic
- Appendix 2 Wastewater Storage Volumes
- Appendix 3 Site Chemical Register
- Appendix 4 Personal Protective Equipment
- Appendix 5 Risk assessments and actions
- Appendix 6 Additional Emergency Contacts
- Appendix 7 Not Used
- Appendix 8 Not Used
- Appendix 9 Major Pollution Incident Form

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Appendix 1 - Site Plan Iluka STP



Appendix 2 - Wastewater Storage Volumes

Item	Max Storage (kL)
Inlet Works	
SBR selectors x 2	1. 2 x 108.9
Sequencing Batch Reactor x 2	2. 2 x 1089
Post Equalisation Tank	3. 600
Emergency Storage	4. 1000
Sludge Lagoons x 3	5. 3 x 1000
Recycled Water Storage	6. 200
Pond A	7. 4000
Pond B	8. 8500

Appendix 3 - Site Chemical Register

Chemical Name	Maximum Volume of Chemicals Stored	Location Where Chemical is Stored	
Liquid Aluminium Sulphate (Alum)	25000 L	Bunded Area	
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda)	15000 L	Bunded Area	
Sodium Hypochlorite (Hypo)	5000 L	Bunded Area	
Unleaded petrol	65 L	Workshed	
Glyphosate	20 L	Workshed	
Hydraulic oil	20 L	Workshed	
Industrial gear oil	20 L	Workshed	
Air compressor oil	60 L	Blower Building	
Lubricant	10 L	Blower Building	

Appendix 4 - Personal Protective Equipment List

This section list the standard PPE items required.

Sewage Treatment Plant

The following items are to be kept at the Iluka STP:

- Ear/hearing protection
- Life rings (around the treatment system)
- Sun screen
- Apron/disposal overalls
- Rubber Gloves
- Goggles
- Gumboots
- Steel capped Boots

Sewerage reticulation response truck

The following items are to be kept on the sewerage reticulation response truck:

- Goggles/eye protection
- Hearing protection
- Apron/disposable overalls
- Rubber gloves
- Gumboots

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Appendix 5 - Risk assessments and actions

No	Risk	Impact	Risk LxC = Rating	Controls
	Iluka Reticulation			
1	Sewage overflow due to inflow/infiltration	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Property plumbing audit and inspection prior to sewer connection Reticulation maintenance and rehabilitation to reduce infiltration and inflows Spare capacity in pump wells Monitoring and maintenance Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
2	Sewage overflow due to power failure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Back up generators, Councils generators can also be used for running pump units a major community facilities (e.g. caravan parks) if required. Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
3	Sewage overflow due to storm damaging infrastructure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Back up generators, Councils generators can also be used for running pump units a major community facilities (e.g. caravan parks) if required. Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
4	Sewage overflow due to an external persons excavation hitting the sewers	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	C2 = M	 Provide underground service locations to external persons Vacuum trucks (for clean up) Portable pumps (for clean up)
5	Sewage overflow due to Infrastructure failure (e.g. due to age)	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A2 = L	 Reasonably young network Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
6	Sewage overflow due to pump failure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Spare capacity in pump wells Portable pump to bypass site and vacuum truck to maintain flows Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
	Sewage Treatment Plant			
No	Risk	Impact	Risk LxC = Rating	Controls
1	Sewage overflow (raw) due to heavy rainfall	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A1 = L	 Property plumbing audit and inspection prior to sewer connection to reduce infiltration and inflows Spare capacity in pump wells Overflow storage at the STP Bypass systems to overflow storage Monitoring and maintenance Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures

2	Sewage overflow (raw) due to damage to onsite reticulation (e.g. during excavations, etc.)	e Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Locate services prior to excavations Appropriate supervision of contractors Bypass systems
3	Sewage overflow (raw) due to SCADA/Communications failure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 SCADA testing and alarming Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
4	Sewage overflow (raw) due to Infrastructure failure (e.g. due to age)	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = L	 Maintenance and renewal programs Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
5	Sewage overflow (raw) due to excessive flows	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A2 = L	 Reticulation maintenance to reduce infiltration and inflows Spare capacity in pump wells Overflow storage at the STP Bypass systems to overflow storage pond Monitoring and maintenance Pre-emptive measures see Section 0 2.5 Pre-emptive Measures
6	Sewage overflow (raw) due to Treatment plant blockage	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A2 = L	Bypass systemsGross solid screening
7	Chemical spill due to Tank/storage failure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = M	 Bunding Alarms Inspection and maintenance of tanks
8	Chemical spill during delivery	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B2 = M	SWMSPPE
9	Chemical spill due to damage to chemical reticulation	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A3 = M	 Locate services prior to excavations Appropriate supervision of contractors Bypass systems Shut off valves for chemicals
10	Chemical spill due to vandalism	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	A3 = M	Site security fences

No	Risk	Impact	Risk LxC = Rating	Controls
11	Chemical spill due to bund failure	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B3 = M	 Bund inspections Annual bunding tests Maintenance and renewal
12	Chemical truck incident outside of bunded area	Land contamination, possibly enter a waterway	B3 = M	 Only use transport companies with evidence of driver licensing and training Operator onsite during deliveries (or at minimum direct contact with deliver in exceptional circumstances)

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Likelihood Consequences Rating Likelihood A IMPROBABLE - May occur only in 1. INSIGNIFICANT - No injuries, minimal level of pollution. Employee grievances dealt with on site. Loss <5% of job cost, service. L = Low exceptional circumstances business failure resulting in delay < 1 week and costs, plant/equipment loss < \$1,000 Consequence Α В C D Ε M = Medium B REMOTE - Could occur at some 2. MINOR - First aid treatment, limited/localised impact. Employee grievances dealt with by senior management, loss 5-10% of iob cost, business failure resulting in delay < 1 month and costs, plant/equipment loss < \$10.000 H = High ı 1 ī М 1 OCCASIONAL - Might occur at 3. MODERATE - Medical treatment & several days off work, significant pollution requiring outside assistance. Employee V = Very High grievances taken to the union, loss 10-20% of job cost, non-compliance with legislation/Licence conditions, business failure some time 2 L L М Н D FREQUENT - Will probably occur in resulting in delay < 3 months and costs, plant/equipment loss < \$50,000 X = Extreme most circumstances 4. MAJOR - long term illness/serious injury, significant pollution requiring outside assistance & long term environ damage. М н V 3 М E **CONTINUOUS** - Is expected to threatened industrial action, loss 20-70% of job cost, loss of production capability, order placed on Council by Authorities. business failure resulting in delay < 6 months and costs, plant/equipment loss < \$100,000 occur in most circumstances 4 Н Н ٧ Х Refer also to Councils Hazards. Risks 5. CATASTROPHIC - Death or permanent disability/illness, serious permanent environmental damage. Actual industrial action. and Controls Guidelines loss >70% of job cost, potential prosecution by Authorities, business failure resulting in delay > 6 months and costs. V V Х 5 Х plant/equipment loss > \$100,000

AMBULANCE	000
NSW FIRE & RESCUE	000
MACLEAN	6645 4605
POLICE STATION	000
MACLEAN	6645 2444
ILUKA	6646 6019
EPA POLLUTION HOTLINE	131 555
RURAL FIRE SERVICE	000
ULMARRA OFFICE	6644 5135
STATE EMERGENCY SERVICES (SES)	132 500
CLARENCE NAMBUCCA REGION OFFICE	6641 6900
HOSPITAL	
MACLEAN	6640 0111
ROADS & MARITIME SERVICES (RMS)	6640 1300
SOUTH GRAFTON	6640 1064
AFTER HOURS EMERGENCY	1800 644 116
TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT CENTRE	131 700
ELECTRICITY (ESSENTIAL ENERGY)	132 080
WIRES	6643 4055
SAFEWORK NSW	131 050
NSW Health	1300 555 555
Pager	149 377
CLARENCE VALLEY COUNCIL	
Call centre – business hours	6643 0200
Call centre – after hours	6626 6858
Manager Water/Sewer Operations Andrew Potter	0409 968 855
Water & Sewer operations Coordinator Aaron Armstrong	0407 263 113
Environmental Health Officer – contact through call centre or Manag	er Water Cycle

Appendix 7 – Not Used

Appendix 8 – Not Used

Appendix 9.1 – Major Pollution Incident Form (Please use either form)

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WATER CYCLE PROCEDURE # 011 - Major Pollution Incidents Form



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This form is usually completed by the Supervisor based on information provided by Operator. If Operator cannot contact the Supervisor, she/he should complete this form. This form is to be saved on ECM when completed.

Minor events: There is no need to report minor pollution incidents as they are captured through CRMs. If a minor event occurs without a CRM please create a CRM. Examples of minor events: odour complaints and chemical spills with no human health risk contained in bunded areas.

Major events: All major incidents need to be reported through this form. Examples of major events:

- any pollution incident with risk to human health
- chemical spills outside bunded areas or with health impacts
- · significant sediment run off incidents
- large sewer spills, or sewer spills near waterways (including dry gullies), inside buildings or sensitive areas (e.g. schools, shopping precincts)

Incident Details

Person Completing Form:					
Incident Location:					
Cause of Pollution Incident:					
Method of detection. (e.g. telemetry, inspections, CRM):					
Actions taken to rectify:					
Incident witnesses (names/ph):					
Quantity discharged:	kL	☐ Known ☐ Estimate	Duration of Discharge:	hr	☐ Known ☐ Estimate
Rainfall in last 24 hours:		mm	Other weather conditions (e.g. tide, currents, wind):		

Immediate Contacts: The following should be immediately contacted.

Name	Number	Contacted?	Time contacted	Ref. Number	
EPA Environment Line	131 555	Yes / No	am / pm		
SafeWork NSW*	131 050	Yes / No	am / pm		
Fire & Rescue NSW*	000	Yes / No	am / pm		
Consider contacting the following if relevant to incident.					
One of following: (1) NSW Shellfish Program (2)Grant Webster Shellfish Safety Officer (3) Local Industry Rep Alan Brooks	(1) BH: 6539 4800 or AH: 0407 078 269 (2) BH: 6539 4809 or AH: 0407 947 730 (3) 0408 214 896	Yes / No	am / pm		
NSW Environmental Health	BH: 1300 066 055 or AH: 0428 882 805	Yes / No	am / pm		
Fisheries	1800 043 536	Yes / No	am / pm		
Affected Neighbours	Determined on site	Yes / No	am / pm		
Chemical suppliers	Refer to MSDS	Yes / No	am / pm		
Council's Insurance & Risk Officer	6643 0200	Yes / No	am / pm		

^{*}Notification is required by legislation. NSW EPA has requested that Council only notify Fire & Rescue of pollution incidents where they have a role in managing the incident (e.g. chemical spill, fire).

Sampling: The requirements of a sampling program are likely to be discussed with the immediate contacts listed above. Generally samples will be taken at the point of discharge and a suitable point upstream and downstream of the incident.

Clean Up: The clean up requirements will also be agreed upon by the contacts listed above.

Responsible Officer Greg Mashiah	Version (Date)	V1.0 (May 2017)
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Appendix 9.2 – Major Pollution Incident Form (Please use either form)

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CVC Standard Operating Procedures -Surcharge and Overflow Events.

Form 1 (To be filled out by the Sewerage Operator attending the surcharge / overflow event

Is the event Minor or Major?				
Minor- any surcharge not immediately threatening public health or not likely to enter a waterway.				
Major - any surcharge immediately threatening public health or is likely to enter a waterway.				
Record the following information.				
Location				
Cause of surcharge				
Rainfall in the last 24 hrsmm				
Estimated quantity dischargedKL. Estimated Duration of Discharge Method of detection. E.g. Telemetry, regular inspections, Customer request				
For Major Overflows / Surcharges Complete the Following: Tide and current movements				
Operator to contact Supervisor / Operations Engineer when situation assessed.				
Supervisor to contact the following people if appropriate and note time of contact:				
DECC - Pollution Line 131555 or Grafton 6640 2500 - immediately situation assessed				
NSW Shellfish Program – B/Hours 6539 4800, A/H 0407078269 Email nswsp@foodauthority.nsw.gov.au Or Grant Webster Shellfish Safety Officer 6539 4809, mob 0407 947 730 Local Industry Rep Mitchell Gorman 0457 601 602				
Operations Engineer (BH: 6640 3528, AH: 0419 206 427) – within 12 hours				
NSW Dept of Health Ph - 6620 7500 Fax 6621 7088				
CVC Environmental Officer				
Sampling				
If a Major overflow or surcharge occurs, the requirements of a sampling program will be agreed to by the responsible persons listed above. Generally, samples will be taken at the point of discharge and a suitable point approximately 50 metres each side of the contamination entering the waterway. Testing will be carried out for Faecal Coliforms by a suitably qualified laboratory.				
Clean Up				
Operator to arrange control of or arrest surcharge and commence clean up of site.				
Operators NameDate				
This form is to be retained at the Sewerage Treatment Plant or by Supervisor and a copy sent to the Operations Engineer the next working day.				
SOP Sewer Surcharge / Overflow Form 1- September 2011				

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CVC Standard Operating Procedures -Surcharge and Overflow Events.

Major Surcharge and Overflow Incident Report - Additional Information

Form 2 (To be filled out by the Sewerage Operator attending the surcharge/overflow event)

Date:
Time:
Duration:
Concentration of pollutant entering waterway:
Actions taken to rectify the problem(s) and the reduction of pollutants entering waterways:
Details of any proposed measures to prevent reoccurrence of the problem:
Names and contact details of witnesses to the incident:
Location of where test samples were taken from:
Results of tests taken:
Any other relevant information:
OperatorDate

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SOP Sewer Surcharge / Overflow Form 1- September 2011