POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN (PIRMP)

RANGERS VALLEY FEEDLOT

PREPARED FOR:

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Notes:

Version 1 Prepared to meet the new requirements for Licensed Premises to implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) under the Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011.

Version 2 Revised version with recent updates.

Version 3 Revised version with recent updates.

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PREFACE

This document is a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) for the 'Rangers Valley' feedlot located near Dundee, which is operated by Rangers Valley Cattle Station Pty Ltd.

This document and procedures outline the process for responding to accidents and emergency situations and for preventing and mitigating the health and safety impacts, property damage and environmental impacts. It has been specifically prepared to meet the requirements of a PIRMP, required under the NSW POEO (Protection of the Environment Operations) Act as amended in 2011.

The procedures apply to all employees, visitors and contractors within the boundaries of the Rangers Valley Feedlot. It is designed to inform everyone involved of the procedures to undertake in the event of an emergency.

The objectives of this PIRMP are to:

- maintain preparedness;
- respond quickly and efficiently to emergencies;
- protect personnel and the community from harm;
- manage an emergency until the emergency services arrive;
- support emergency services with information, knowledge, skills and equipment;
- ensure regulatory notifications are satisfactorily completed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SUMMARY OF THE POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This PIRMP covers all operations associated with the 'Rangers Valley' feedlot including the production pens, sedimentation basins, effluent holding ponds, effluent irrigation and manure spreading. Throughout this PIRMP, Rangers Valley Cattle Station Pty Ltd and all operations incorporated with the operation of the feedlot is referred to as "Rangers Valley".

This PIRMP details appropriate management, monitoring and corrective actions to avoid potential impacts from the feedlot operation on staff, surrounding environment and the local community. The PIRMP does not acknowledge all potential occupational health and safety issues that may affect staff and contractors. This primary objective of this plan is to identify and appropriately manage potential impacts to the surrounding environment and where applicable also eliminate or mitigate the risk to staff, contractors and members of public that are required to respond to pollution incidents such as leaking fuel storage or fuel storage fire etc.

This PIRMP will be tested and/or reviewed:

- within one month after a pollution incident occurring to ensure the plan is still relevant and capable of addressing all potential events; or
- annually, if a pollution event has not occurred in the previous twelve months.

1.2 POLLUTION INCIDENT RESPONSE MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The material contained in this document is designed to:

- Achieve effective environmental management and compliance by minimising impacts of the feedlot on the quality of groundwater, surface water and ecosystems, prevent the degradation of soils to which liquid effluent and solids are applied, and to minimise amenity impacts on neighbouring residences and neighbouring land. Specific measures and procedures will be implemented by Rangers Valley to minimise adverse environmental effects and improve environmental results associated with the feedlot.
- Ensure that the plan is properly implemented by trained staff, identifying persons responsible for implementing it, and ensuring that the plan is regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.
- Ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities such as the Local Council, NSW Ministry of Health, WorkCover NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW, and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impacts of a pollution incident.
- To ensure compliance with the licence obligations.
- To provide mechanisms to test and review the plan so it remains relevant and can be continually improved.

2 RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

This Section describes key environmental legislation that Rangers Valley is required to comply with in relation to the operation of the feedlot and quarry.

2.1 FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Federal legislation that applies to the Rangers Valley is the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act). Both Acts are administered under the Office of Environment and Heritage. In 2009 a detailed flora and fauna survey was conducted as part of the Rangers Valley expansion EIS, and found the feedlot expansion site provided unsuitable habitat for threatened species.

2.2 STATE LEGISLATION

2.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT ACT 1979

All significant development in New South Wales is subject to assessment under the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). This is to ensure developments and expansions to existing premises comply with relevant planning regulations and that it is environmentally and socially sustainable.

2.2.2 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT OPERATIONS ACT 1997

The *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) applies to all activities that have the potential to create significant environmental impacts, specifically air, noise, water and waste. EPA licences are issued under this Act, outlining environmental criteria to minimise environmental impacts from the development. This Act is administered by the EPA. A copy of Rangers Valley Environment Protection Licence (Licence 3864) is located in Appendix B.

2.2.3 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2011

The Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011 (POELA Act) requires licensed premises to prepare and implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP). The PIRMP must be regularly tested for accuracy, currency and suitability.

The definition of a pollution incident is:

- *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.

A pollution incident is required to be notified if there is a risk of 'material harm to the environment', which 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.

Industry is now required to report pollution incidents immediately to the EPA, NSW Health, Fire and Rescue NSW, WorkCover NSW and the Local Council.

2.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

The site is located in the Glen Innes Severn Council and development is governed under the Local Environmental Plan. The property location is zoned 1(a) – General Rural Zone.

3 RANGERS VALLEY FEEDLOT OVERVIEW

3.1 LOCATION

The property is situated on the New England Tablelands of New South Wales, at 29°30'S, 151°45'E. Rangers Valley Cattle Station Pty Ltd owns the 'Rangers Valley' and 'Broadwater' properties, comprising of a total area of 4,661 ha.

The existing feedlot is located on the northwest portion of the 'Rangers Valley' property and the quarry is located near the southern boundary of the property. Figure 1 shows the location of the Rangers Valley feedlot.

The feedlot generally operates between the hours of 7.00 am to 10.00 pm. The operation employs 47 permanent full time and 3 permanent part time staff.

3.2 RANGERS VALLEY VISION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Our vision is simple; to be the global leader in premium beef production, meeting the needs of the present without compromising the future.

At Rangers Valley we have a deep commitment to the environment and to the world we're creating for future generations. We believe it's the core to every aspect of our business and critical to our future success.

Rangers Valley acts in accordance with the highest possible ethical standards in optimising environmental processes. We're licensed and audited by Australia's strict environmental legislation and our industry's quality assurance program, the National Feedlot Accreditation Scheme, to minimise soil, water and air pollution.

We continually strive for improvement and keep abreast of any developments in legislation, codes of practice, guidelines, technology, best management practice and science as they occur.

We're leaders in our approach and we are continually working to find new ways to make these strategies even more efficient.

See more at: http://www.rangersvalley.com.au/environment

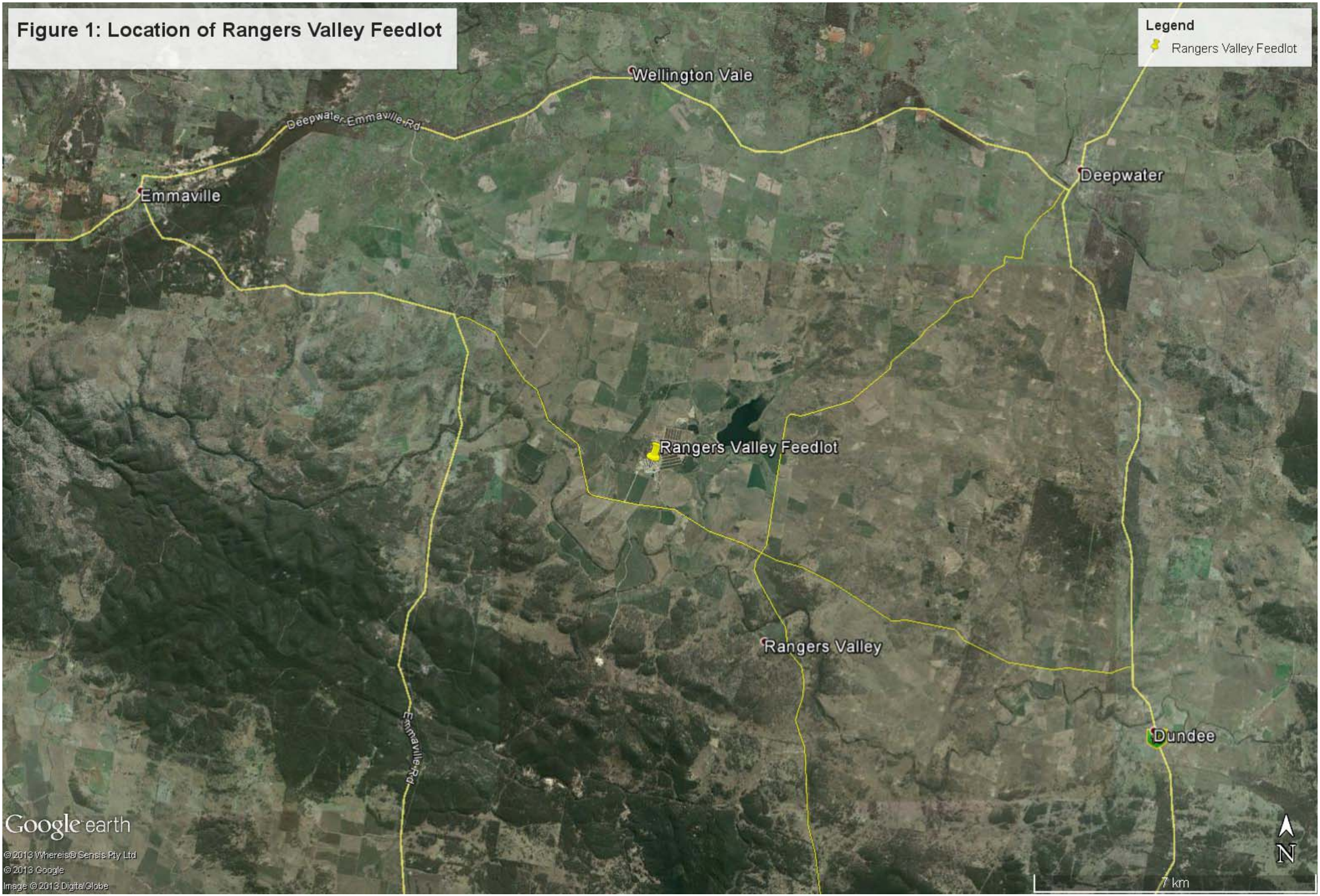


Figure 1: Location of Rangers Valley Feedlot
Legend
Rangers Valley Feedlot
Wellington Vale
Deepwater-Emmaville-Rd
Emmaville
Deepwater
Rangers Valley Feedlot
Rangers Valley
Emmaville-Rd
Dundee
Google earth
© 2013 Whereis® Sensis Pty Ltd
© 2013 Google
Image © 2013 DigitalGlobe
N
7 km

4 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

4.1 EMERGENCY SERVICES

National Emergency Number	000
National Emergency Number (from mobile phone)	112
State Emergency Service (SES) For Storm or flood emergencies	132 500
Poisons Information Centre	131 126

4.2 UTILITIES SUPPLIERS

Electrical Supply – *Essential Energy*	132 391
Gas Supply – *Origin Energy*	132 461
Fuel Distributor - *Caltex*	02 6722 1020
Telstra	1800 687 829

4.3 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

WorkCover	13 10 50
Environmental Protection Agency	131 555
Environmental Protection Agency - *Regional Office*	02 6773 7000
Glen Innes Severn Council	02 6730 2300
Rural Lands Protection Board	02 6923 0900
NSW Department of Primary Industries	02 6938 1999
NSW Department of Planning	02 9228 6413
Ministry of Health	02 9391 9000

4.4 RANGERS VALLEY STAFF

Main Office	02 6734 4000
Managing Director (Don Mackay)	0408 482 737
Feedlot Supervisor (Sean McGee)	0408 980 551
Farm Supervisor (Mark Whyte)	0427 344 977
Feedlot Veterinarian (Kev Sullivan)	0428 194 287

4.5 IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURING RESIDENCES

Steve Panzam (Mulgowie)	0438 065 599
James Burridge (Ridgemount)	0418 115 963
Bruce Newsome (Sherwood)	0428 963 278
Andrew Sloman (Marrawanna)	0427 009 042
Jack Alt (Springvale)	0409 834 544

5 POLLUTANT INVENTORY

Table 1 outlines the various fuels, chemicals and wastewater (potential pollutants) stored on the property, volumes stored, and how they are contained and managed. Figure 2 shows an aerial image of the property identifying the location of the pollutant storages.

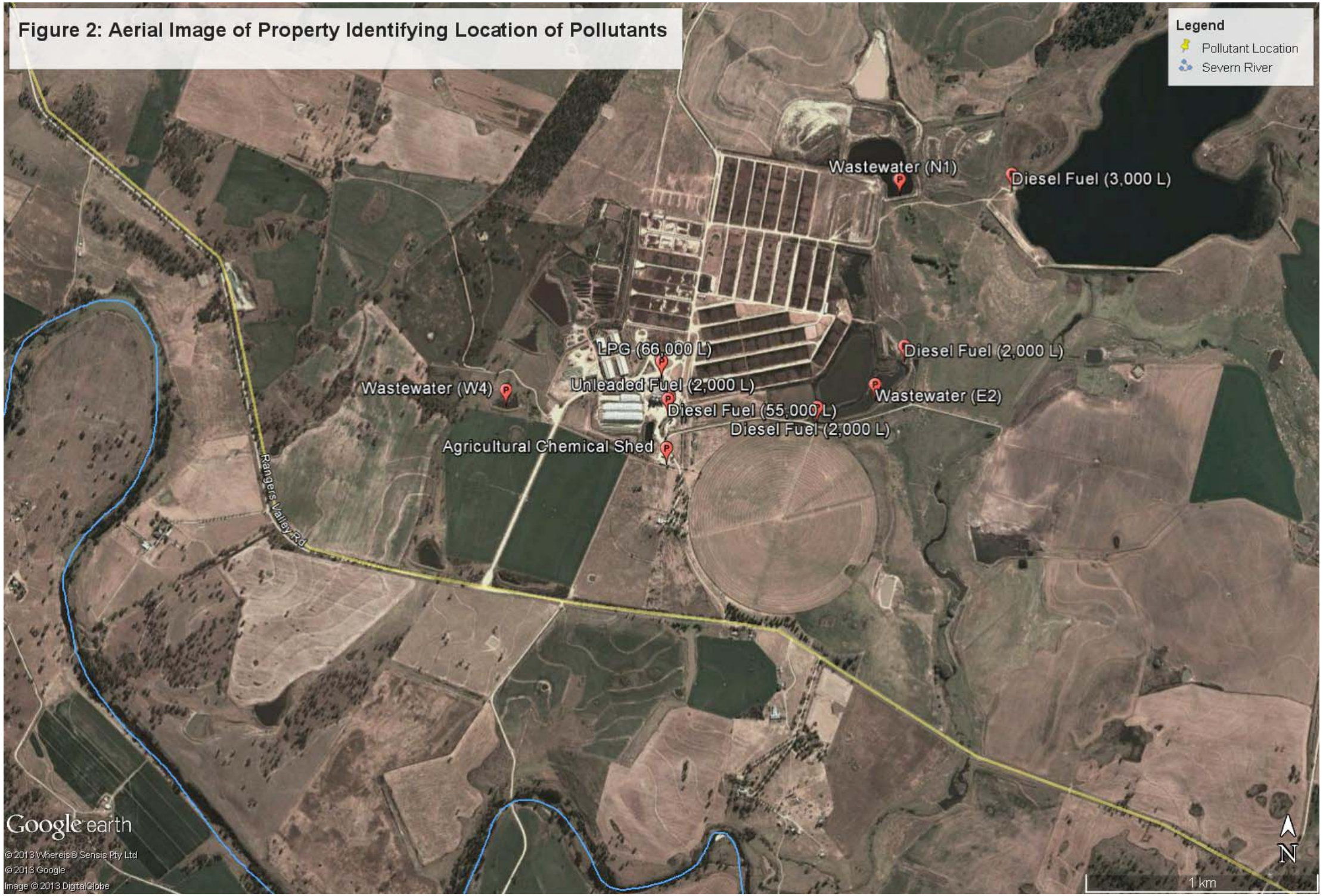
Small quantities of veterinary products are kept in a lockable building in a locked refrigerator. The quantities are negligible and their status (e.g. product name, expiry date) is recorded and tracked in the feedlot QA Manual and this audited annually by AUS-MEAT Pty Ltd.

TABLE 1: POLLUTANT INVENTORY

Pollutant	Storage System	Storage Capacity
LPG (steam flaker)	29°30'34.31"S 151°44'1.90"E Above ground steel tank. Steel guard rail surrounding, with sprinkler fire system.	66 m3 Capacity
Unleaded Fuel (Main Tank)	29°30'39.46"S 151°44'3.21"E Above ground steel tank, with gravel bund surrounding.	2,000L Capacity
Diesel Fuel (Main Tank)	29°30'39.69"S 151°44'3.07"E Above ground steel tank, with gravel bund surrounding.	55,000L Capacity
*Agricultural Chemicals	29°30'46.79"S 151°44'2.71"E Lockable, bunded shed containing general farm herbicides and insecticides.	-
Diesel Fuel (irrigation pump 3)	29°30'7.35"S 151°44'59.82"E Above ground steel tank. (Pump site main dam)	3,000L Capacity
Diesel Fuel (irrigation pump 1)	29°30'40.89"S 151°44'27.62"E Above ground steel tank, with gravel bund surrounding. (Nth E2)	2,000L Capacity
Diesel Fuel (irrigation pump 2)	29°30'32.09"S 151°44'42.06"E Above ground steel tank, with gravel bund surrounding. (Sth E2)	2,000L Capacity
Wastewater (E2 Effluent pond)	29°30'37.60"S 151°44'37.22"E Earth constructed dam.	50 ML Capacity
Wastewater (N1 Effluent pond)	29°30'8.11"S 151°44'41.27"E Earth constructed dam.	103 ML Capacity
Wastewater (W4 Effluent pond)	29°30'38.41"S 151°43'36.16"E Earth constructed dam.	5 ML Capacity

* Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all agricultural chemicals are kept in the Chemical Storage Shed and also the main office.

Figure 2: Aerial Image of Property Identifying Location of Pollutants



6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM OPERATION OF THE FEEDLOT

The POELA Act 2011 requires Rangers Valley to describe the potential impacts that could affect the environment and human health as result of operating the feedlot. The POELA Act also requires licensed premises to:

- document their emergency preparedness and response procedures for specific pollution incidents (see Pollution Incident definition in Section 2.2.3)
- to notify authorities including EPA, NSW Health, Fire and Rescue NSW, WorkCover NSW and the Local Council and affected neighbours and communities
- to manage emergencies effectively until the authorities arrive, then provide on-going support where required
- to protect the health and safety of first responders to emergencies including staff, contractors and members of the public
- ensure all relevant entities are notified in the event of potential or actual environment harm.

Potential impacts that are identified as medium-high risk need to be addressed through pre-emptive actions and on-going management to ensure the risk can be either eliminated, or mitigated to a level acceptable to Rangers Valley, the Local Council and state authorities. The Section below outlines the potential impacts to the environment that have been identified. Section 8 details emergency responses and procedures to mitigate the potential environmental impacts.

6.1 IMPACT RISK ASSESSMENT AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

In addition to the potential impacts outlined below, Rangers Valley has prioritised additional impacts that should have documented emergency preparedness and response procedures to meet new amendment under the POELA Act 2011.

Table 2 lists the potential impacts, consequences and the controls used to reduce the likelihood of occurrence and consequence of their impact (i.e. overall level of risk = likelihood x consequence). The final column provides an assessment of risk for the specific impact. Emergency response procedures have been developed for the impacts listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

Impact	Consequence	Controls	Risk
Odour from the feedlot	Exposure to nuisance odours beyond the property boundary	1. The OEMP outlines methods and procedures used to minimise the impact, record complaints, and corrective actions to address complaints. 2. More specifically, Procedures 1-15 are regularly undertaken to minimise the likelihood of odour being generated at the feedlot. 3. Incident notification: contact the Farm Supervisor	LOW-MED
Mass cattle death / Disease outbreak	Human and animal exposure to exotic diseases both on the property and beyond the property boundary	1. Refer to Emergency Animal Disease (EAD) Action Plan that is located in the QA/Feedlot Manual. The EAD Action Plan includes an Incident Notification protocol with the State authority. 2. Section 11 also outlines procedures for dealing with animal emergencies including fire, escape and infectious/notifiable diseases.	LOW
Agricultural chemical spill	Soil, groundwater and surface water contamination Exposure to concentrated fumes	1. A dedicated lockable storage shed with concrete floor is used to store agricultural chemicals. 2. MSDS information is available at the main office for all chemicals stored and used on the site. 3. Incident notification: contact the Farm Supervisor 4. Refer to Section 8.4 for information and emergency responses to chemical spills and cleanup.	LOW
Fuel spill	Soil, groundwater and surface water contamination Exposure to concentrated fumes and flammable substance	1. All fuels and oil are stored in appropriate containers/drums/tanks which also includes bunding as required by law. 2. Incident Notification: contact the Farm Supervisor 3. Refer to Section 8.5 for information and emergency responses to fuel spills and cleanup.	LOW
LPG leak	Exposure to concentrated fumes and flammable substance	1. All LPG is stored in appropriate tanks which also includes release valves and barriers as required by law. 2. Incident Notification: contact the Farm Supervisor 3. Refer to Section 8.3 for control measures, emergency responses and procedures for gas leaks. 4. Information about isolating and shutting down the gas supply is also provided in Section 9.3	LOW
Fuel/LPG storage fire	Exposure to fire, fumes, smoke and storage explosion potential	1. All LPG is stored in appropriate tanks which also includes release valves and barriers as required by law. 2. Incident Notification: contact the Farm Supervisor 3. Refer to Section 8.1 for emergency procedures relating to fire. 4. Information about isolating and shutting down the gas supply is also provided in Section 9.3	LOW
Overtopping effluent pond	Soil, groundwater and surface water contamination Exposure and potential direct contact with pathogens and diseases	1. The controlled drainage area of the feedlot prevents ingress of stormwater, whilst levee banks, distance to waterways, vegetative filter strips and terminal ponds prevent potential contamination. 2. The OEMP outlines methods and procedures used to check storage volume and infrastructure integrity. 3. Human risk is reduced because staff working at the feedlot are required to be vaccinated against Q-fever and leptospirosis. 4. Incident Notification: contact the Farm Supervisor 5. Refer to Section 8.5 for control measures, emergency responses and procedures for effluent spills and pond overflows.	LOW- MED

7 EMERGENCY SYSTEMS AND MANAGEMENT

7.1 OCCUPANT WARNING SYSTEMS

- The fire alarm system activation controls will be sounded via radio communication on UHF channel 20, via phone, and runners.
- The 'all-clear' will be communicated using the same.

7.2 FIRE SYSTEM

The fire system present on-site incorporates:

- Gas suppression systems at the feedmill.
- 2 hydrants situated at mill and commodity shed.
- Portable fire extinguishers, located around the site.
- A mobile water trailer, which is kept full at all times.

7.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

The following emergency response equipment is kept on site to protect human health and to limit any potential environmental impacts which may arise from an incident:

- Breathing Apparatus
- Respirators
- Gas Detectors
- Spill Kits (chemical and other liquid spills)
- Fire Extinguishers (inspected and maintained by *Chubb*)

7.4 EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

The methods of communication within the site are:

- 2-Way Radio – channel 20 UHF
- Telephone
- Runners
- Mobile phones

A combination of the above will be used to communicate emergency information to feedlot employees during an emergency. The site has the following UHF 2-way radio system in place:

- Base Stations x 5
- Hand Held Sets x 8

Base stations are located at:

- Office weighbridge
- Workshop
- Mill control room
- Hospital
- Processing shed

7.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

The site emergency response team consists of the following:

- Livestock Supervisor
- Feedmill Supervisor
- Maintenance Supervisor
- Farm Supervisor

The role of the site emergency response team is to take immediate action to minimise the effect of the emergency on life and property, prior to the arrival of the Emergency Services.

- On becoming aware of an emergency, notify one of the emergency response team.
- The emergency response team will take charge of the incident and provide feedback on any anticipated pollution or offsite impacts from the incident.
- Operation of first attack firefighting equipment if trained to do so, **and if safe to do so.**
- Shutdown of plant and equipment in close proximity to the incident.
- Ensure that employees under their direction leave their work area in an orderly manner and make their way to the Emergency Assembly Area (at the front of the main office).
- Provide assistance to injured or handicapped persons.
- Ensure management is kept informed of the progress of the emergency.
- Conduct a 'role call' of employees to ensure all employees are accounted for.
- In the event of any unaccounted employee/s or contractors, the relevant Supervisor will notify management as soon as practicable and wait further direction.
- Be familiar with plant layout, shut down procedures, exit routes and location of firefighting equipment, including breathing apparatus.
- Meeting and guiding the Emergency Services to the location of the incident.

- Provide assistance to the Emergency Services if requested.
- Upon the 'all-clear' signal being sounded, ensure the orderly return of employees back to work.
- Carry out salvage operations after the incident to prevent secondary damage.

7.5.1 NEEDS OF THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

- Understand evacuation areas for individual areas within the plant.
- UHF radio and mobile phone communication.
- Knowledge of the plan and layout of the facility.
- First Aid Training.
- Confined Space Training.
- SCBA (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) Training.
- Basic Fire Fighting Training.
- Chemical spill training, including response and clean up procedures.
- General Environmental Awareness training, reporting of pollution incidents.
- Training in the implementation of this PIRMP and familiarisation with the warnings, actions and responses needed to any incident to limit the risk or harm to human health or the environment.

7.6 FIRST AID PERSONNEL

- Direct treatment of injured employees.
- Guide employees efforts of care.
- Set up station of care at main office.

7.6.1 NEEDS OF FIRST AID TRAINED PERSONNEL

- UHF radio and mobile phone communication.
- Knowledge of the health impacts related to the processes used on site.
- Basic treatment equipment for injuries or illnesses which may arise during an emergency.
- Training in evacuation procedures and awareness of the existence and basic procedures required under this PIRMP.

7.7 OTHER SITE PERSONNEL

- Obey all instructions from emergency coordinator, supervisors, and emergency services.
- Undertake steps to protect all IT equipment and confidential information during an evacuation.
- Need training in evacuation procedures and awareness of the existence and basic procedures required under this PIRMP.

7.8 EVACUATION

A full or partial evacuation may be instigated as a result of any of the following:

- Fire or explosion.
- Gas leak.
- Fuel spills.
- Structural fault.
- Natural disaster.
- Confined space incident.
- Chemical spills.

7.8.1 PROCEDURE TO ACCOUNT FOR FEEDLOT EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS AND VISITORS

In the event of an evacuation all persons should proceed to the evacuation assembly point situated in front of the main office and remain there until the "all clear" is communicated. Evacuation is signalled by using UHF Channel 20 with clear instructions stating 'evacuate, evacuate, evacuate'.

- Supervisors will account for all employees in their department.
- Contractors and visitors should make their presence known to the Emergency Coordinator.
- The Supervisors will communicate to the Emergency Coordinator the status of the area, including the presence of any persons, such as visitors, contractors or other employees not normally in that department and any persons unaccounted for.
- The Emergency Coordinator shall refer to the sign in books at the main office to account for all contractors or visitors onsite.
- The Emergency Coordinator shall direct Supervisors in searching for any unaccounted for persons.
- The Emergency Coordinator shall communicate the status of the evacuation to the Senior Officer in Charge of the Emergency Services, including any unaccounted for persons.

Where a full site evacuation is required, this will be advised by the Senior Officer in charge of the Emergency Services and will be coordinated by the Emergency Coordinator.

7.8.2 EMERGENCY EXIT SIGNS

All emergency EXITS must be identified by the green illuminated sign. These exits lead people to safety and eventually to a door that exits the building. The emergency EXIT signs

have a battery backup power supply system to keep them illuminated if the mains power fails.

7.8.3 EMERGENCY CONTROL POINT

The Emergency Control Point (see Figure 3) is at the main office car park, which is clearly sign posted.

FIGURE 3: PHOTOGRAPH OF EMERGENCY CONTROL POINT

8 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PROCEDURES

8.1 FIRE

A fire at the feedlot is an emergency that causes the greatest concern for employees and visitors. Fire prevention is the responsibility of all employees. Fire has the potential to burn, cause asphyxiation, create poisonous gases, and impact on the environment. Where any fire or related impacts threatens actual or potential harm, the procedures for **immediate notification** should be followed.

Any person discovering a fire should:

- Report it to the nearest Supervisor. The Supervisor will then notify the main office and Managing Director and if need be, notify the emergency services on 000.
- Rescue any person in immediate danger, if it is safe to do so.
- If indoor, isolate the area (close doors and windows) and alert other people in the immediate area.
- Raise the alarm to notify the external Emergency Services. The format of the emergency telephone report should be:
  1. Location (City or Town Suburb, street, nearest intersecting street to relevant site entry)
  2. Extent of fire (or nature of incident, including the type of substance burning and potential fumes generated/other environmental impacts)
  3. Are there any injured persons (e.g. is an ambulance or medical assistance require)
  4. Hazards or dangerous goods involved.
  5. Name of person reporting the fire or incident.
- Fight the fire if trained and safe to do so. This will also limit the potential for environmental harm to occur. The procedure for immediate notification should be followed if actual or potential environmental harm is threatened.
- Take direction from supervisors

Note: Never endanger yourself or others whilst fighting a fire.

8.1.1 CLASSES OF FIRES

These pictographs are used to represent different classes of fire. There are five different classes represented by the letters A, B, C, E and F. These pictographs can be found on all modern fire extinguishers and indicate which classes of fires the extinguisher will work for, or should not be used for.

	A Wood, Paper & Plastic	B Flammable & Combustible Liquids	C Flammable Gases	E Energised Electrical Equipment	F Cooking Oils & Fats	Notes: "Limited indicates that the extinguishant is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but that it will have limited extinguishing capability. Class D fires involving combustible metal(s) use only special purpose extinguishers - please seek expert advice. Comments: (Refer Appendix A of AS 2444)
Powder ABE	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	Special Powders are available specifically for various types of metal fires. Seek expert advice.
Powder BE	☹	☺	☺	☺	☺	Special Powders are available specifically for various types of metal fires. Seek expert advice.
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	LIMITED	LIMITED	☹	☺	☹	Generally not suitable for outdoor fires. Suitable only for small fires.
Water	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energized electrical equipment and cooking oil/fat fires.
Foam	☺	☺	☹	☹	LIMITED	Dangerous if used on energized electrical equipment.
Wet Chemical	☺	☹	☹	☹	☺	Dangerous if used on energized electrical equipment.
Fire Blanket	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	Use blanket to wrap around a human torch. Ensure you replace the blanket with a new one after use.
Fire Hose Reel	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	Ensure you maintain a path of egress between you and the nearest exit.

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

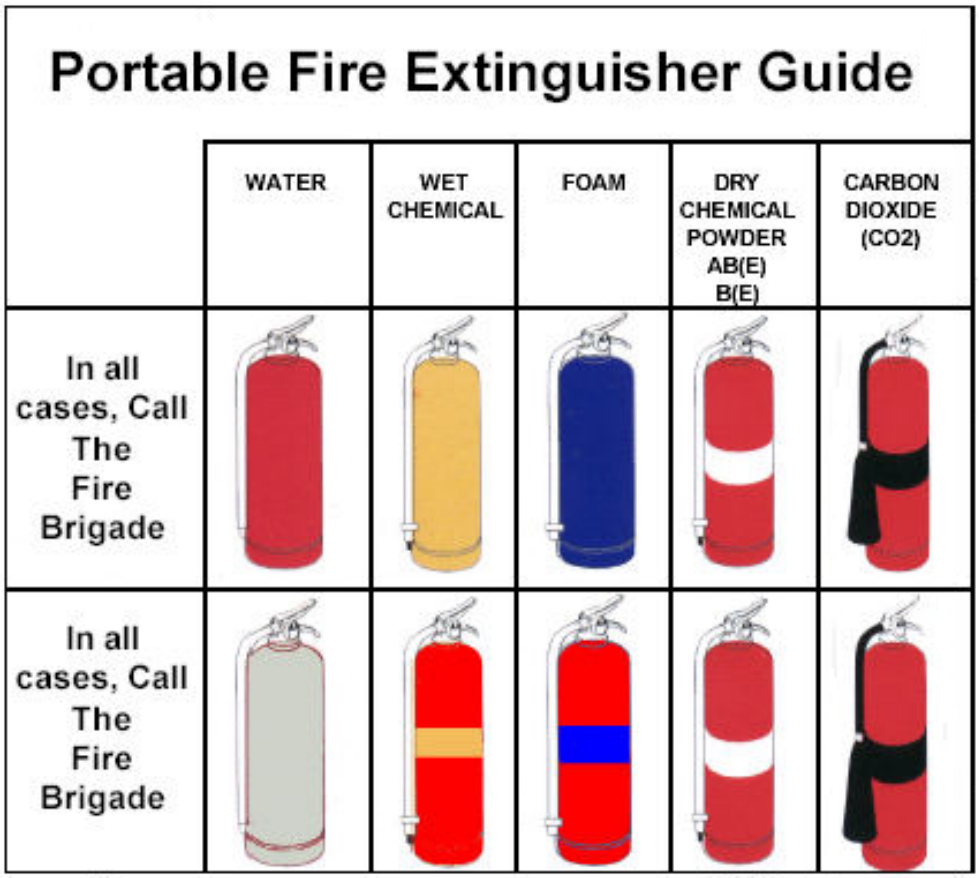
Extinguishers come in a number of shapes and sizes. They all operate in a similar manner. Here's an easy acronym for fire extinguisher use:

- **P** **PULL THE PIN** – Break seal and test extinguisher.
- **A** **AIM AT BASE OF FIRE** – Ensure you have a means of escape.
- **S** **SQUEEZE THE OPERATING HANDLE** – To operate extinguisher and discharge the agent.
- **S** **SWEEP FROM SIDE TO SIDE** – Completely extinguish the fire.

8.1.2 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Portable firefighting equipment is designed to provide the user with an appliance to attend a small fire during its initial stage. When deciding to attack a fire, always designate another person to raise the alarm and obtain a back-up fire extinguisher. Portable fire extinguishers are provided in all buildings and Rangers Valley vehicles.

There are several types of fire extinguishers.



Water - Red in colour, it contains nine litres of water under pressure and is to be used in an upright position. It is designed for use on carbonaceous solids such as wood, paper, rubbish or textiles, and has a discharge period of 60 - 100 seconds. Water extinguishers are unsuitable for flammable liquid fires. This extinguisher must never be used on fires involving live electrical equipment.

Wet Chemical - Gold in colour, it has a liquid alkaline extinguishing agent, and is specifically designed for use in kitchens on deep fryer fires involving fat and cooking oil. This extinguisher must never be used on fires involving live electrical equipment.

Foam - Blue in colour, it contains nine litres of an aqueous film-forming foam additive, and is to be used in an upright position. It is designed for use on flammable liquid fires such as petrol, oils and paint and has a discharge period of 40 - 90 seconds. This extinguisher must never be used on fires involving live electrical equipment.

Dry Chemical - Red in colour with a white band, it contains a bi-carbonate based powder and is suitable for fires involving flammable liquids and live electrical equipment. The discharge period depends on the size of the extinguisher.

Carbon Dioxide - Red in colour with a black band, it is designed for use on fires involving flammable liquids and live electrical equipment. The discharge period depends on the size of the extinguisher.

8.2 EXPLOSIONS

An explosion is caused by a rapid expansion of gas from chemical reactions or incendiary devices. Signs of an explosion may be a very loud noise or series of noises and vibrations, fire, heat or smoke, falling glass or debris, or building damage. Thus, explosions impact both personnel safety and have significant potential to impact the environment. A leak of any flammable material such as natural gas, would increase the likelihood of an explosion on site.

Untrained persons should not attempt to rescue people who are inside a collapsed building. Wait for emergency personnel to arrive.

Emergency Action:

- Get out of the building as quickly and calmly as possible.
- Contact First Aid and Emergency Services on 000 if people have been injured.
- If there is a fire, stay low to the floor and exit the building as quickly as possible.
- If you are trapped in debris, tap on a pipe or wall so that rescuers can hear where you are.
- Assist others in exiting the building and move to the designated assembly area.
- Be on the alert for any burning chemicals, ruptured gas or water lines or spilt/uncontained hazardous substances which have the potential to cause pollution. If any of these events are observed, follow the procedure for **immediate notification**.
- Keep roadways and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and crews.

8.3 GAS LEAK (FLAMMABLE OR TOXIC)

LPG stored and used on the site has a very low flash point, and any spillage or leak is a fire and/or explosion hazard. If a leak has not ignited, stop gas flow, isolate sources of ignition and evacuate personnel. Ensure good ventilation.

Liquid leaks generate large volumes of heavier than air flammable vapour which may travel to remote sources of ignition (e.g. along drainage systems). Where appropriate, use water spray to disperse the gas or vapour and to protect personnel attempting to stop leakage.

If you can smell gas do not smoke, induce a spark, light flames, or use a mobile phone in the vicinity.

Emergency Action:

- Notify maintenance immediately and follow the procedure for **immediate notification** if material environmental harm is threatened or caused.
- Rescue any person in immediate danger if safe to do so. Use of self-contained breathing apparatus is only appropriate for trained persons working in pairs.
- Turn off gas at source if possible. One isolation valve is situated at the far end of the

boiler, with a red handle.

- If flammable vapours are released do not operate any electrical switches. Where fitted, activate emergency shut-off or isolate possible ignition sources at switchboard.

Consider evacuation:

- Partial evacuation of affected area by word of mouth.
- Do no re-enter area until advised by an emergency team member or other emergency professional that it is safe to do so.

8.4 Chemical Spill or Hazardous Material Release which Poses a Serious Danger to Personnel

Immediate Actions:

- Clear the area
- Check for any persons involved
- Isolate the spill (if safe to do so) to limit and avoid further environmental impact
- Stop the source of the release (if safe to do so)
- Contact the area Supervisor, EHS/QA Supervisor and Managing Director.
- The primary concern is to protect health and safety. No action should be taken during an emergency response that directly or indirectly violates this principle.
- The secondary concern is the protection of the environment and avoidance of environmental impacts or pollution.

Considerations for Containment:

- Utilise spill kits from Feedmill and main office.
- Utilise the front end loader to dig a containment trench.
- Prevent discharge from entering stormwater drains, gutters, creeks and dams.
- The holding ponds ensure contaminated water is not discharged off-site.

Considerations for evacuation:

- Uncontrolled open flame.
- Uncontrolled compressed gas release.
- Any situation which poses imminent threat to human health or safety.
- Elimination of potential sources of ignition should only be done if it can be accomplished without personal risk.

High Risk Spills:

- Contact the emergency services by calling 000 and maintenance and explain the situation, and follow the procedure for **immediate notification**, where environmental

harm is threatened.

- Determine who will take responsibility for the spill, i.e. Contractor, Fire Brigade, and other Emergency Service.
- Follow any advice or information provided by the Emergency Response Team.

Low Risk Spills

- Have at least two trained workers to handle the spill.
- Use the proper protective equipment.
- Ensure fire protection is available for flammable spills.
- Control the source.
- Contain free liquids by damming, absorbing if appropriate.
- Place all spill residues in an appropriate container.
- Decontaminate the affected area using an appropriate material.
- Decontaminate the salvage equipment.
- Analyse the area to ensure proper decontamination has taken place.
- Examine walkways, floors, stairs equipment etc for other hazards or damage.

Debriefing

- All personnel involved in the spill response should be debriefed after the spill has been resolved. This should include a review of the events for any written reports which are required to be submitted following the incident.
- All spill control supplies should be restocked.
- All damaged or used equipment should be repaired or refilled.
- When the area is deemed clear, it can be re-opened for operations.

Reporting Requirements

All leaks, spills or unauthorised releases must be immediately verbally reported to a Supervisor or the Managing Director, whether or not the spill, leak or release stayed on-site or went off-site.

The Supervisor and the Managing Director will discuss as to whether the incident is reportable to the EPA. In deciding whether it is reportable, they will consider whether the incident:

- Involves actual or potential harm to the health or safety of people or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or
- Results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, or amounts in aggregate, exceeding $10,000.

Noise and odour incidents are not necessarily reportable. Where potential or actual

environmental harm is caused or threatened, the incident or event must be immediately reported using the procedure for **immediate notification**.

8.5 UNPLANNED RELEASES, LEAKS OR SPILLS

This can refer to:

- Overflow of site containment ponds or dams.
- Discharges to air.
- Discharges onto soil.
- Discharges to stormwater drains, gutters, creeks and/or dams.
- Contaminated stormwater as a result of another emergency such as fire, storm or flood.
- Overflow or rupture of settling or holding ponds, causing an uncontrolled discharge on or off-site.

Any unplanned leak or spill that threatens or causes material harm should be immediately reported following the **immediate notification** procedure.

Specifically, in the event the holding or settling ponds overflow and breach neighbouring property:

- The overflow is to be controlled as best as possible, **and if safe to do so**.
- The EPA is to be contacted **immediately**, following the procedure for immediate notification, with a summary of the current situation provided. Any instruction suggested by the EPA should be followed.
- Any neighbours that are affected by the overflow are to be contacted to provide detail on the impact the situation has had.
- The local council is to be contacted and a summary of the current situation provided.
- Samples of the overflow are to be collected, in particular, samples should be collected at the point of overflow, the point of the breach, and any water courses that has the potential to be affected by the overflow.
- A report written about the situation, including a summary of the event, any actions that have been taken, any long term actions to be completed, and sample results. This report is to be submitted to EPA, and to council if requested.

Containment and Clean Up

Proper task procedures must be followed when handling chemicals. Always read the labels attached to the chemical container and know what you are using before handling or using the chemical. MSDS information is stored at the site office, lunchroom, feedmill, workshop and chemical shed.

Knowledgeable and trained personnel should only do the cleanup of a chemical spill. Spill

kits with instructions, absorbents, reactants, and protective equipment are available to clean up minor spills. A minor chemical spill is one that maintenance/farm staff are capable of handling safely without the assistance of emergency personnel. All other chemical spills are considered major.

8.6 UNCONTROLLED HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REACTIONS

Hazardous substances may have the potential to harm human health or to release contaminants to the environment. These may be solids, liquids or gases (they may be pure substances or mixtures). When used, opened, consumed or spilt, these substances can generate vapours, fumes, dusts and mists. Uncontrolled reactions may be more likely to occur when new chemicals are being used, new employees are handling chemicals, or temporary chemical/substance storage is occurring due to planning maintenance or other project work.

Emergency Services (Hazmat) should be notified for any emergency involving uncontrolled hazardous material reactions. **Immediate notification** procedures should be followed for any circumstances which threaten or cause environmental harm.

Onsite this may include:

- Reactions between acids and alkalis
- Uncontrolled spread of fire involving polystyrene insulating panel

8.7 STORM OR STORM DAMAGE

Natural hazards, which affect communities most often and cause the most damage, are severe storms. They can occur at any time but are more numerous in spring and summer. Severe storms may be land gales or thunderstorms with damaging winds, intense rain and large hail.

Don't leave loose objects lying around, they could become missiles. Listen for storm warnings on radio, internet and television. They will warn of what's coming, usually with enough time to prepare for the storm's arrival. Keep under cover (not a tree) and avoid using telephones during violent electrical storms.

Be alert during the storm:

- Stay inside and shelter clear of windows.
- Listen to a portable radio for storm updates.
- If outdoors, find emergency shelter.

Remain vigilant after the storm:

- Check buildings for damage.
- Keep listening to the local radio station for official warnings/advice.

- Beware of fallen power lines, damaged buildings, trees and flooded drains.
- Check trees near buildings for damage and stability.

8.8 VEHICLE ACCIDENT

Road safety is the responsibility of not only drivers, but cyclists, pedestrians and all other road users.

- Slow down and be aware of pedestrian movement around the feedlot, feedmill and office areas - never assume a pedestrian has seen you.
- Never assume that a driver has seen you and will stop. Before crossing any road, think about whether the approaching driver can see you.
- At night wear light coloured clothing or wear reflective clothing.
- The chance of an accident increases with increasing driver fatigue (long day and/or end of working week), during darkness or with the onset of inclement weather.

Emergency Action:

- Contact emergency services on 000, as required.
- Assist any injured people, until arrival of Emergency Services.
- Prevent unauthorised persons from causing congestion at the accident scene.
- Assist and liaise with authorities at scene.
- Move the vehicle from the roadway and secure if possible. Be alert of hazards such as other traffic and potential fuel leaks.
- At scene of accident seek full details of any other vehicle(s) including registration numbers, names and address of both drivers and/or owners.
- Remain at scene until completely clear of people, animals, vehicle and debris.
- Admission of liability must not be made if employees are involved.
- Report all damage immediately to a Supervisor.

8.9 INTERNAL EMERGENCY

This section deals with emergency situations that can arise due to certain system failures, structural concerns and/or services failures. Such incidents can cause major disruption and inconvenience to the feedlot operation, which can lead to greater risk to the welfare of employees and also have the potential for an unplanned environmental release. There are various factors which could influence the likelihood of an internal emergency, these include severe weather conditions, change to operating systems, unplanned site access etc.

Emergency Action

- Quickly assess the situation.

- Raise the alarm, notify your Supervisor, including any instances of potential or actual environmental harm, which need to be reported as per the procedure for **immediate notification**.
- Evacuate (if necessary).
- Assist and guide other people.
- Take care not to move people from safety to danger.
- Administer first aid as required.
- Liaise with emergency services and staff to control any environmental impacts including potential release of contaminants to the environment. This may include the containment and capture of spilled liquids, or isolation of gas leaks.

8.9.1 ELECTRICITY FAILURE

There will be times when the electricity supply fails. There are two basic causes - faults and overloads. In either case, protection equipment operates to switch off supply to limit any damage and prevent further problems. Power failure can cause the failure of electrical processes impacting on employee wellbeing.

Faults are mainly caused by accidents or weather conditions, and have an increased likelihood of occurrence during storms, severe rain, extreme winds etc. Overloads occur when the demand for electricity exceeds the capacity of the distribution system to supply it. Faults and overloads can also occur inside particular buildings and subsystems.

Emergency Action:

- Contact Supervisor and/or Maintenance to determine the cause of failure.
- Instruct employees to remain still and calm.
- Assess situation and evacuate if necessary.

8.9.2 WATER LEAKS OR FLOODING

Floods caused by burst pipes usually do not endanger people but can cause extensive damage to buildings and equipment and may cause or threaten environmental harm through the overflow of effluent ponds or mixing of chemicals into flood waters (requires **immediate notification** in this instance). Floods caused by the extreme weather are dangerous and may require the evacuation of buildings. Flooding may be caused by extreme rainfall (locally or upstream in the catchment) or failure of pressurised water systems. Floods may also cause the release of contaminated water, or the mixing of clean and contaminated water streams.

Safety and environmental issues to consider:

- What is in the water and does it contain dangerous chemicals, sewerage, etc.
- Where will the water drain or flow and is there a risk of pollution or contaminant

release? If so, the procedure for immediate notification will need to be followed.

- How deep is the water?
- Is the water live with electricity? For floods inside buildings, this is especially dangerous with most power points and power boards close to the floor.

Emergency Action:

- Notify maintenance, including any potential risks to the environment.
- Turn off water at source if possible. Follow the procedure for immediate notification if required,
- If possible, isolate electrical sources at the switchboard or call maintenance.
- If available and considered useful, local spill kits or bags of sand could be used to restrict the flow of water.
- Isolate area by closing doors, using temporary bunding, or blocking off storm water drains of exit points where the water quality may have been impacted.
- Mobilisation of earthmoving equipment located on site may assist where fill is available to contain water.

Consider evacuation:

- Partial evacuation of affected area by word of mouth
- Building evacuation
- Don't move people from safety to danger! Floodwaters are unsafe and evacuees should not walk through water.

8.10 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION – STAFF, REGULATORY AUTHORITIES AND NEIGHBOURING RESIDENCES

The Managing Director/Farm Supervisor will be the emergency contact reachable at any time, and has authority to stop and direct personnel. Pollution incidents will be reported immediately as they are identified. The Managing Director/Farm Supervisor will be responsible for reporting to the regulatory authorities.

Section 4 provides the emergency contact numbers of senior personnel from Rangers Valley and the key state authorities.

Due to the large physical separation distances provided between the pollutant storage sites and the closest neighbouring residences it very unlikely that any of the potential pollution incidents (impacts) described in Table 2 would expose neighbouring residents to harm.

Reportable pollution incidents (see Pollution Incident definition in Section 2.2.3) will be communicated to neighbouring residences directly after the Farm Supervisor has contacted the regulatory authorities. The Farm Supervisor will relay any harm minimisation strategies from the state agencies to neighbouring residences e.g. close windows and shut down evaporative coolers to prevent vapour or smoke, or stop pumping if contaminated runoff enters the river.

9 SHUTDOWN PROCEDURES

9.1 WATER

The main fresh water line pumps water from the Severn River to a turkeys nest at the feedlot. This is pumped from the turkeys nest up to three large concrete tanks near the centre of the feedlot. There is also a smaller davey pump at the turkeys nest which transfers water up to a single concrete tank in the office car park to a small water treatment plant. This supplies the office, mill and workshop area. There are gate valves and or power isolation switches at each of these sites to isolate water in the case of an emergency (Refer to Figure 4).

FIGURE 4: ISOLATION SWITCH IN THE PUMP SHED AT TURKEYS NEST

9.2 ELECTRICITY

Electricity supply enters from the south side of the feedmill at the feedlot. Within the feedlot, there are two main isolation points. The first site is in the hopper control room (Figure 5) and the second is below the main power pole transformer directly southwest of the hopper control room (see Figure 6). In the unlikely event that the high voltage electricity supply needs to be shut down, *Essential Energy* should be called on 132 356.

FIGURE 5: POWER SWITCH IN HOPPER CONTROL ROOM

FIGURE 6: MAIN TRANSFORMER AND POWER SWITCH

9.3 GAS

LPG gas is supplied from the storage tank. It can be isolated by turning off the valve on the gas supply line situated on bottom side of tank (see Figure 7).

There are two more points where LPG supply can be isolated (see Figure 8 and Figure 9). Figure 8 is situated approximately 30 meters from LPG storage tank with a control panel fixed on the side of the commodity shed. Figure 9 is situated at the feed mill in the boiler room. If the LPG gas supply is required to be shut down, the feedmill team and maintenance team should be contacted.

Origin Energy is the gas supplier and can be contacted on phone 132 461.

FIGURE 7: LPG TANK CONTROL VALVE

FIGURE 8: CONTROL PANEL IN COMMODITY SHED

FIGURE 9: CONTROL PANEL IN FEEDMILL BOILER ROOM (EMERGENCY STOP)

9.4 STEAM

Steam is generated from the boiler. The steam generated, is directed to the flaker steam chest. The steam can be isolated by taps situated on the boiler. There is a power isolation switch based on the right hand side of the boiler unit (see Figure 10), along with closing and isolating gate valve based on top of boiler (see Figure 11).

FIGURE 10: CONTROL SWITCHES ON SIDE OF BOILER

FIGURE 11: CONTROL VALVE ON TOP OF BOILER

10 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

The range of medical emergencies can be vast and diverse and can include heart attack, airway blockage, epileptic fits or seizures, falls from heights and other types of serious injury. Each type of incident will present varying conditions and behaviours.

For all medical emergencies call the Ambulance direct by obtaining an outside line and dialling **000.**

The ambulance will require exact site location, nature of problem, number of persons involved, approximate age, sex of person/s, is person/s conscious and breathing, bleeding involved. Staff should be assigned to assist, i.e., to meet ambulance and give directions, act as stretcher bearers etc.

Also notify:

- Supervisor.
- Managing Director.
- EHS/QA Supervisor.

Emergency Action:

- Move injured person away from danger if safe to do so.
- Administer first aid to the level of competency and training until help arrives.
- Control the environment where possible to prevent further injuries or loss, secure area and maintain calm.

All injuries must be reported to the Supervisor.

In addition, Rangers Valley is required by the NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011 to report serious injuries, and incidents with the potential for serious injury to NSW Work Cover immediately by phone, and then in writing within 48 hours. This will be undertaken by the Supervisor or Managing Director.

11 ANIMAL RELATED EMERGENCY

11.1 ANIMALS AFFECTED BY FIRE

Any animals affected by the fire will be dealt with as per NFAS QA procedures for the emergency slaughter of animals.

11.2 ESCAPE OF ANIMAL(S) INTO PRODUCTION AREAS

In this situation, production areas include the hospital, induction shed and mill area.
If an animal escapes into a production area, the following steps will be taken:

- All personnel will be moved safely away from the animal and there will be no excess noise.
- The animal will be directed to the outside via open doors.
- The animal will be transported back to their home pen, or hospital pen.
- The animal will be identified as per procedures for emergency slaughter of animals.

11.3 EXOTIC OR NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Australia is fortunate that many of the most economically devastating livestock diseases are not present in this country. The possibility of an exotic disease breaking out in Australian herds is a very real threat and it is believed that one of the first lines of defense is vigilant observation of livestock.

Similarly, there are a number of diseases endemic to New South Wales that have been substantially controlled. It is a requirement that, if any of these “Notifiable Diseases” are suspected action is taken to notify the relevant authorities.

Effectively, the steps to be taken are the same for both categories of diseases therefore they will be included in the same procedure.

Current NSW Notifiable Diseases for cattle (As declared in NSW Stock Diseases Act 1923 No. 34) are:

- Anthrax
- Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* Infection)
- Cattle Tick (Infestation By *Boophilus microplus*)
- Tick Fever (*Anaplasmosis*, Babesiosis)
- Enzootic Bovine Leucosis
- Infectious Bovine Rhinopneumonitis
- Bovine Johnes Disease

- Salmonellosis
- Trichomoniasis
- Tuberculosis

Notifiable Exotic Diseases (serious diseases from Overseas). Cattle may be affected by the following exotic diseases, this is not, however, an exhaustive list:

- Foot And Mouth Disease
- Rinderpest
- Vesicular Stomatitis
- Vesicular Exanthema
- Screw Worm Fly
- Rabies
- Haemmorrhagic Septicaemia

Livestock personnel are trained to observe stock and are able to identify abnormal conditions. It is not expected that they would be able to identify a specific endemic or exotic disease, only that they recognise unusual signs and symptoms and refer any suspicions.

Emergency Action:

- Inform Livestock Supervisor of any suspicious animals.
- Isolate affected animal.
- Staff at the weighbridge will prevent the entry of any more animals until further notice is received.
- Staff will also prevent employees and stock from leaving the premises until further notice is received.

If it is determined that the animals may be suffering from an exotic disease, the Emergency Animal Disease Action Plan (EADAP) and AUSVETPLAN will be initiated by the General Manager. A copy can also be obtained from the following URL to ensure that the most recent version is always accessed:

http://www.animalhealthaustralia.com.au/programs/eadp/ausvetplan/ausvetplan_home.cfm

If an endemic disease is suspected, action to be taken will be determined by the Department Of Agriculture. If the General Manager is not available, the Operations Manager will make the following contacts:

Livestock Health and Pest Authority	(02) 6391 2342
NSW Department of Primary Industries	(02) 6938 1999
After Hours Feedlot Veterinarian	(Kev Sullivan) 0428 194 287

12 MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

12.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 3 and Figure 12 describe the Rangers Valley organisational structure. The Managing Director is responsible for the implementation of the PIRMP.

TABLE 3: ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AT RANGERS VALLEY FEEDLOT

Position	Responsibilities
Managing Director (MD)	Manage the company farm's, livestock purchasing, feedlot and meat processing operations to achieve an optimal return on funds invested.
Feedmill Supervisor	Manage the procurement, delivery, receival and storage of all feed commodities required by the feedlot. Supervise the operation of the grain processing plant and formulate rations and supervise their preparation and feeding to the cattle. Reports to the Managing Director.
Feedlot Supervisor	Supervise the receival, processing, handling, animal health and dispatch of all cattle in the feedlot. Supervise the cleaning and maintenance of feedyard pens, troughs, roads and water supply. Reports to the Managing Director.
Farm Supervisor	Manage the Rangers Valley property to optimise returns to the company through activities that are complimentary to the company's feedlot operations. Ensure the optimum use of feedlot by-products in an environmentally sustainable fashion in line with the company's EPA licence. Reports to the Managing Director.
Livestock Buyer	Procure cattle within specifications and price limits as laid down from time to time. Monitor feeding performance and meat quality of cattle and use this information to assist in raising the quality level of cattle purchases. Reports to the Managing Director.
Meat Processing Manager	Plan and co-ordinate the processing of Rangers Valley cattle in accordance with customer orders. Provide feedback on meat quality to Rangers Valley feedlot to assist in raising the overall quality of cattle, feeding and treatment. Reports to the Managing Director.
Financial Controller	Oversee all administration operations at Rangers Valley to ensure compliance with Company policy. Reports to the Managing Director.

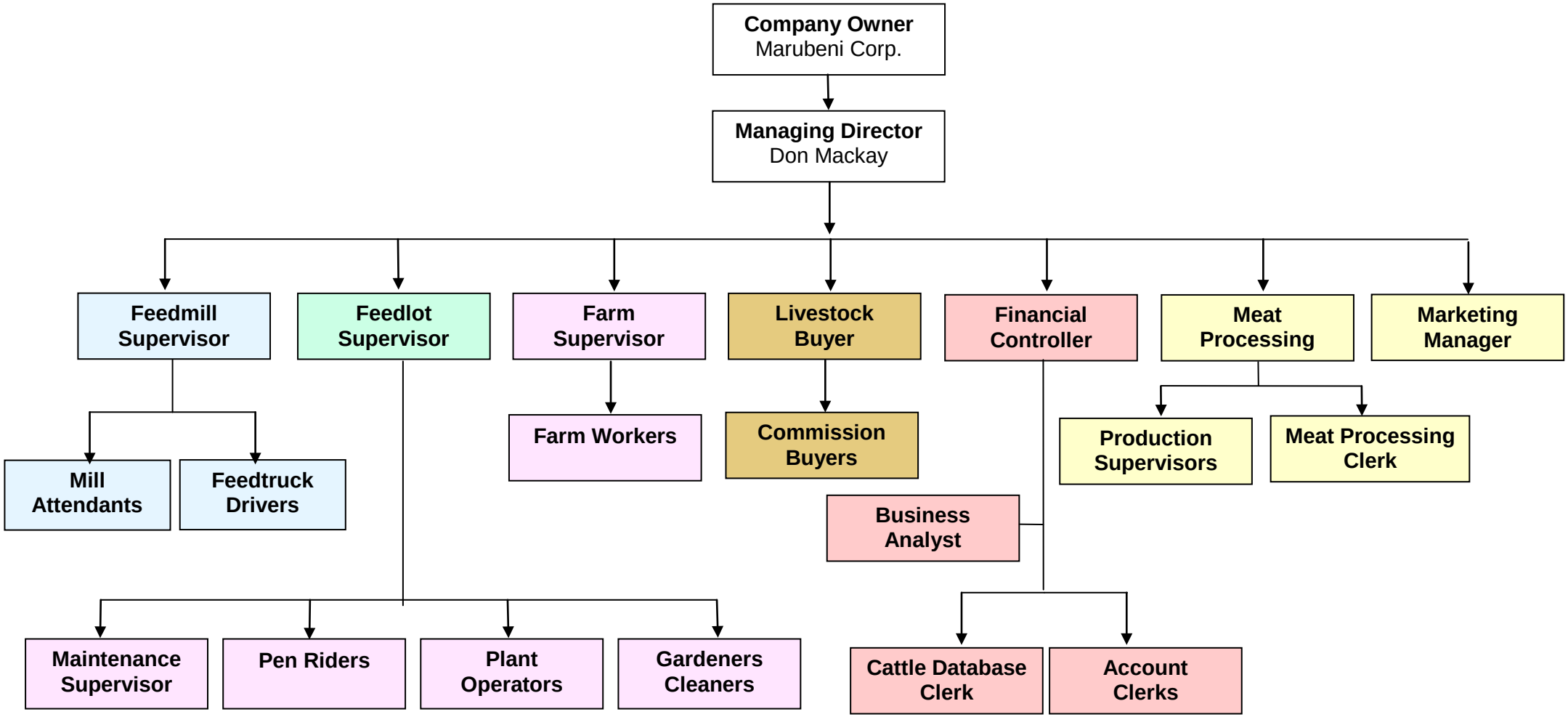


FIGURE 12: RANGERS VALLEY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

12.2 TRAINING

All staff will be appropriately trained to undertake the day-to-day activities at the feedlot including what to do in the event of the pollution incident (as defined in Section 2.2.3). Contractors and subcontractors will also be informed of their obligations prior to commencing work at the feedlot.

All staff will be trained to understand the relevance of the PIRMP and the components specific to their position title, duties and/or responsibilities. Training will be provided during employee/contractor induction, tool box meetings; and on-going via direct supervision and dedicated training workshops. Specific training details are outlined in Table 4.

Rangers Valley staff will undertake an annual refresher training session on emergency preparedness and how to respond to pollution incidents. The emergency preparedness plans are based on potential pollution incidents scenarios that were identified as being applicable to the operation and management of the feedlot.

TABLE 4: TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR RANGERS VALLEY

Training Requirement	Responsible Personnel	Audit Evidence
Prospective staff and contractors must undertake environment; and emergency preparedness and response training prior to working on site. This will include familiarisation with the PIRMP.	MD (SUPERVISORS)	Form 1: Induction and Ongoing Training – including trainer name, attendee name, dates, training content (see Document Register)
Targeted training for specific personnel e.g. plant operators in pen cleaning techniques.	MD (SUPERVISORS)	Form 1: Induction and Ongoing Training – including who was trained, date, trainer name, training content (see Document Register)
Annual refresher training, as part of ongoing review and amendments to the PIRMP	MD (FARM SUPERVISOR)	Form 1: Induction and Ongoing Training – including who was trained, date, trainer name, training content (see Document Register)
Revision of training when the PIRMP is updated.	MD (FARM SUPERVISOR)	Form 1: Induction and Ongoing Training – including who was trained, date, trainer name, training content (see Document Register)

12.2.1 TRAINING RECORDS

A Document Register at the main office will house all training records that are completed in relation to environmental management; and emergency preparedness and response training. All records will be kept for at least four years.

12.3 PIRMP REVIEW AND DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

The PIRMP will be tested and/or reviewed at:

- within one month after a pollution incident occurring to ensure the plan is still relevant and capable of addressing all potential events; or
- annually, if a pollution event has not occurred in the previous twelve months.

The Managing Director and Supervisors will undertake the audit, and be responsible for amending the plan as required. Staff will be notified of the PIRMP amendments and a copy of the revised PIRMP will be available for all staff of Rangers Valley to read and provide comments.

The audit will involve an analysis of the way in which procedures are actually undertaken compared to the way the PIRMP states procedures should be undertaken. Any changes to licences and approvals, or legislative amendments will be altered in the revised PIRMP. The overall organisational responsibilities will be updated if there are any changes, and the personnel responsible for environmental activities will be reallocated. An analysis of monitoring data to determine future monitoring needs and recommendations will also be performed.

The PIRMP will be available upon request from an authorised EPA officer. An electronic copy will be available for download from the Rangers Valley website - www.rangersvalley.com.au

APPENDIX A – DOCUMENT REGISTER

FORM 1 : INDUCTION AND ON-GOING TRAINING

Date	Induction and/or Training Content	Trainer Name	Signature	Attended Name	Signature

FORM 2 : INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – GENERAL TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	General Training								
	Site Induction								
	Onsite Horse Protocols/Stable Management								
	Low Stress Livestock Handling								
	Safe Cattle Handling Practices								
	Biosecurity Protocols and Procedures								
	NLIS Device Replacement and Recording Procedure								
	Trough Cleaning Procedures								
	Time Management								
	Basic Horsemanship And Training								
	Acclimation Procedures and Recording								

FORM 3 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – PEN RIDING AND HOSPITAL TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Pen Riding Training								
	Pen Riding Protocols								
	Pen Riding Procedures								
	Disease/Health Diagnosis								
	Hospital Training								
	Safe storage of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Hospital - Administration of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Safe Handling and Preparation of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Inventory Control - Drug and Chemical								
	Hygiene Protocols and Procedures								
	Hospital Treatment Protocols and Procedures								
	Operation of Air/Hydraulic Stock Handling Equipment eg Gates/Crush/Tub								
	Safe Handling of Firearm								
	Humane Destruction of Livestock								
	Collection and Recording of Dead Animals								
	Post Mortem Protocols and Procedures								
	Disposal Of Dead Animals								

FORM 4 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – CATTLE RECEIVAL, INDUCTION, DRAFT, CATTLE DISPATCH TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Cattle Receival Training								
	Unloading Trucks/Cattle Receival								
	Arrival Cattle Scanning and Pen Allocation								
	Induction Training								
	Induction - Administration of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Safe storage of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Safe Handling and Preparation of Drugs and Chemicals								
	Inventory Control - Drug and Chemical								
	HGP Inventory Control and Reconciliation								
	Hygiene Protocols and Procedures								
	Induction/Hospital Treatment Protocols and Procedures								
	Safe Knife Handling Practices								
	Bangtail Procedure								
	Mouthing Procedure								
	HGP Application and Use								
	Earmarking/Tagging Procedure								
	Dehorning Procedure and Protocol								

	Drafting Training
	Mouthing Procedure
	Drafting Protocols and Procedures
	Identifying Market Specifications
	Cattle Dispatch Training
	Cattle Identification Protocols and Procedures
	Loading of Trucks/Cattle Dispatch

FORM 5 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – ADMINISTRATION

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Administration								
	Possum Gully - Hospital Session								
	Possum Gully - Arrival Session								
	Possum Gully - Induction Session								
	Possum Gully - Drafting Session								
	Possum Gully - Movement Session								
	Possum Gully - Dead Session								
	Possum Gully - Background Session								
	Possum Gully - Lot Creation								
	Possum Gully - Report Generation								
	Possum Gully - Stock Advice Entry								
	Possum Gully - SAN Reconciliation								
	Possum Gully - Exit Session								
	Induction Reporting Procedure								
	Drafting Reporting								

	Procedure
	Cattle Exit Reporting Procedure
	Cattle Death Reporting Procedure
	Training Record Procedures
	NLIS Database Operation
	Weighbridge Cattle Receival/Dispatch
	Weighbridge Commodity Receival/Dispatch
	Possum Gully - General Operation
	Possum Gully - General Operation
	Stocktake Recording - Drugs and Chemicals
	Stocktake Recording - Commodities

FORM 6 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – MACHINERY OPERATION TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Machinery Operation Training								
	Loader								
	Bobcat								
	Tip Truck								
	Feed Truck								
	JD Gator								
	Motorbike								
	Tractor/Pen Scraper								
	Bunk Sweeper								
	Water Cart								
	Grader								
	Excavator								

FORM 7 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – FEED AND MILLING OPERATION TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Feed and Milling Procedures								
	Feed Delivery Procedures								
	Feed Truck Maintenance								
	Basic Feed Truck Operation								
	Digistar Operation (see below)								
	Feed Delivery Procedures								
	Feed Truck Hygiene								
	Feed Mixing Operation								
	Basic Loader Maintenance								
	Loader Operation								
	Batch Box Maintenance								
	Digistar Operation								
	Supplement Tank Operation								
	Loader Hygiene								
	Commodity Shed								
	Commodity Shed Hygiene								

	Tub Grinder Hygiene
	Tub Grinder Maintenance
	Tub Grinder Operation
	Tub Grinder Bay Management
	Hay Stack Management
	Silage Pit Management
	Bovamine Management
	Mill Operation
	Boiler maintenance
	Boiler start up and shut down
	Mill Maintenance
	Steam Chest start up and shut down
	Mill start up and shut down
	Mill Daily Operation
	Flake Weight sampling
	Moisture Sampling
	Record keeping
	Mill Hygiene
	Grain Stock Count

FORM 8 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – OTHER GENERAL AND OPERATION TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Possum Gully and Computer operation								
	Bunk Call and feed estimation								
	Feed Allocation								
	Possum Gully Feed System Operation								
	Job's and Truck Job List Operation								
	Digistar Operation								
	Start up								
	Clear Memory								
	Calibrate								
	General Training								
	Bovine Dynamics on-site training								
	Water Trough Hygiene								
	General Hygiene								
	Operations Training								
	Pen Cleaning Protocols and Procedures								
	Scraping and Mounding								
	Fence and Apron Cleaning								
	Manure Removal and Recording								

	Manure Storage Management
	Farm Training
	Safe storage of Farm Chemicals
	Safe Handling and Preparation of Farm Chemicals
	Safe Application of Farm Chemicals
	Inventory Control - Farm Chemical
	Deep Ripper Operation
	Spray Rig Operation
	Sowing unit Operation
	Pivot Operation
	Tractor Operations
	Operating Manure Spreader
	Operating ATV'S
	Chainsaws Operation
	Front End Loader Operation

FORM 9 INDIVIDUAL TRAINING REGISTER – GROUP, EXTERNAL AND TAFE TRAINING

Date(s) Training Conducted	Details of Training Provided	Trainer(s)	Certificate Number	Time taken (hrs)	Not Competent	Training Required	Competent	Notes / Comments	Supervisor Signature
	Group Training								
	External Courses								
	TAFE Training								

FORM 10: COMPLAINTS REGISTER

Time / Date	Method of Communication & Complainant Name	Complainant Contact Details	Details of Complaint	Action Taken	Responsible Person	Signature	Government authority notified (Y/N)

FORM 11: SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Time / Date	Inspection Officer	Problem Description	Action Taken	Requirement/ Recommendation for Changes to PIRMP	Signature of Responsible Officer

FORM 12: NON-COMPLIANCE RECORD

Time / Date	Inspection Officer	Compliance Problem Description	Corrective Actions Taken	Recommendation for Changes to PIRMP	Signature

FORM 13: INCIDENT REPORT

Date:_____

Reported by:_____

Site Location: _____

Incident Description:_____

What Happened:_____
_____
_____
_____

Why:_____
_____

Time and Date:_____

Where:_____

Actual and/or potential impact on off-site people and environment:_____
_____
_____
_____

Managing Director/ Farm Supervisor Informed and When:_____
_____
_____

List Authorities Informed :_____
_____

Action Taken/Planned:_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Name:_____
Signature:_____

Managing Director/ Farm Supervisor Comment:_____
_____
_____

Managing Director/ Farm Supervisor Signature:_____

FORM 14– HAZARDOUS MATERIAL REGISTER

Name of Chemical and Identification Code	Other Common Names	Maximum Quantity Stored	Storage Requirements	Purpose for which the Chemical is used

FORM 15 – OPERATIONAL REPORT

Time and Date	Activity/Maintenance undertaken	Why the activity was undertaken	Name	Signature

FORM 16 – PIRMP TESTING AND REVIEW FORM

Time and Date	Personnel and PD of those Involved	Why the activity was undertaken? Annual test, test after pollution incident or annual review	Amendments Required (time bound)	Person Responsible for enacting amendment	Signature and date when amendment enacted

APPENDIX B – ENVIRONMENTAL LICENCE

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 3864

Licence Details	
Number:	3864
Anniversary Date:	01-September

Licensee

RANGERS VALLEY CATTLE STATION PTY LTD

PO BOX 63

GLEN INNES NSW 2370

Premises

RANGERS VALLEY CATTLE STATION

1304 RANGERS VALLEY ROAD

GLEN INNES NSW 2370

Scheduled Activity

Crushing, Grinding or Separating

Extractive Activities

Livestock Intensive Activities

Fee Based Activity	Scale
Cattle, sheep or horse accommodation	> 2500 T accommodated
Crushing, grinding or separating	> 30000-100000 T processed
Land-based extractive activity	> 30000-50000 T extracted, processed or stored

Region

North - Armidale

Ground Floor, NSW Govt Offices, 85 Faulkner Street
ARMIDALE NSW 2350

Phone: (02) 6773 7000

Fax: (02) 6772 2336

PO Box 494 ARMIDALE

NSW 2350

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 3864

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 3864

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 3864

Information about this licence

Dictionary

A definition of terms used in the licence can be found in the dictionary at the end of this licence.

Responsibilities of licensee

Separate to the requirements of this licence, general obligations of licensees are set out in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 ("the Act") and the Regulations made under the Act. These include obligations to:

- ensure persons associated with you comply with this licence, as set out in section 64 of the Act;
- control the pollution of waters and the pollution of air (see for example sections 120 - 132 of the Act); and
- report incidents causing or threatening material environmental harm to the environment, as set out in Part 5.7 of the Act.

Variation of licence conditions

The licence holder can apply to vary the conditions of this licence. An application form for this purpose is available from the EPA.

The EPA may also vary the conditions of the licence at any time by written notice without an application being made.

Where a licence has been granted in relation to development which was assessed under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 in accordance with the procedures applying to integrated development, the EPA may not impose conditions which are inconsistent with the development consent conditions until the licence is first reviewed under Part 3.6 of the Act.

Duration of licence

This licence will remain in force until the licence is surrendered by the licence holder or until it is suspended or revoked by the EPA or the Minister. A licence may only be surrendered with the written approval of the EPA.

Licence review

The Act requires that the EPA review your licence at least every 5 years after the issue of the licence, as set out in Part 3.6 and Schedule 5 of the Act. You will receive advance notice of the licence review.

Fees and annual return to be sent to the EPA

For each licence fee period you must pay:

- an administrative fee; and
- a load-based fee (if applicable).

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The EPA publication “A Guide to Licensing” contains information about how to calculate your licence fees. The licence requires that an Annual Return, comprising a Statement of Compliance and a summary of any monitoring required by the licence (including the recording of complaints), be submitted to the EPA. The Annual Return must be submitted within 60 days after the end of each reporting period. See condition R1 regarding the Annual Return reporting requirements.

Usually the licence fee period is the same as the reporting period.

Transfer of licence

The licence holder can apply to transfer the licence to another person. An application form for this purpose is available from the EPA.

Public register and access to monitoring data

Part 9.5 of the Act requires the EPA to keep a public register of details and decisions of the EPA in relation to, for example:

- licence applications;
- licence conditions and variations;
- statements of compliance;
- load based licensing information; and
- load reduction agreements.

Under s320 of the Act application can be made to the EPA for access to monitoring data which has been submitted to the EPA by licensees.

This licence is issued to:

RANGERS VALLEY CATTLE STATION PTY LTD
PO BOX 63
GLEN INNES NSW 2370

subject to the conditions which follow.

Environment Protection Licence

Licence - 3864

1 Administrative Conditions

A1 What the licence authorises and regulates

A1.1 This licence authorises the carrying out of the scheduled activities listed below at the premises specified in A2. The activities are listed according to their scheduled activity classification, fee-based activity classification and the scale of the operation.

Unless otherwise further restricted by a condition of this licence, the scale at which the activity is carried out must not exceed the maximum scale specified in this condition.

Scheduled Activity	Fee Based Activity	Scale
Livestock Intensive Activities	Cattle, sheep or horse accommodation	> 2500 T accommodated
Crushing, Grinding or Separating	Crushing, grinding or separating	> 30000 - 100000 T processed
Extractive Activities	Land-based extractive activity	> 30000 - 50000 T extracted, processed or stored

A2 Premises or plant to which this licence applies

A2.1 The licence applies to the following premises:

Premises Details
RANGERS VALLEY CATTLE STATION
1304 RANGERS VALLEY ROAD
GLEN INNES
NSW 2370
RANGERS VALLEY, DUNDEE - EMMAVILLE ROAD, 14 KM FROM DUNDEE. FOR LOT AND DP DESCRIPTION REFER TO CONDITION A2.2.1

A2.2 **Premises details**

This licence refers to the premises of Rangers Valley. The full description of Rangers Valley is as follows:

Parish of Fladbury County of Gough
Lots 14, 15, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 88, 89 of DP 753278
Lot 2 of DP 859230
Lot 25 of DP 659977

Parish of Rangers Valley County of Gough
Lots A, B, C, D, E of DP 1870
Lot H of DP 32737
Lot I of DP 215201
Lots 3, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 53, 73, 74, 83, 84 of DP 753303
Pt Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 32, 42, 45, 49, 52, 72, 75, 85, 86, 99, 126 of DP 753303

Parish of Wellington Vale County of Gough
Lots 221, 222, 223, 224 of DP 753323

Parish of Louis County of Gough
Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 32, 40, 67,120, 131 of DP 753291
Pt Lot 45 of DP 753291

A2.3 In relation to A2.1 the premises also includes the utilisation areas labelled as EPA Points 27 - 31 and management units 1 - 8 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.

A3 Other activities

A3.1 This licence applies to all other activities carried on at the premises, including:

Ancillary Activity
Agricultural Produce Industries
Extractive Industries

A4 Information supplied to the EPA

A4.1 Works and activities must be carried out in accordance with the proposal contained in the licence application, except as expressly provided by a condition of this licence.

In this condition the reference to "the licence application" includes a reference to:
a) the applications for any licences (including former pollution control approvals) which this licence replaces under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 1998; and
b) the licence information form provided by the licensee to the EPA to assist the EPA in connection with the issuing of this licence.

2 Discharges to Air and Water and Applications to Land

P1 Location of monitoring/discharge points and areas

P1.1 The following points referred to in the table are identified in this licence for the purposes of the monitoring and/or the setting of limits for discharges of pollutants to water from the point.

P1.2 The following utilisation areas referred to in the table below are identified in this licence for the purposes of the monitoring and/or the setting of limits for any application of solids or liquids to the utilisation area.

Water and land

Environment Protection Licence

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EPA Identification no.	Type of Monitoring Point	Type of Discharge Point	Location Description
2	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S2) at Cam Creek causeway on Deepwater Road at "Nant Park" labelled as EPA Point 2 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water Monitoring points dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10
3	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S3) at grassed waterway in Old 2 paddock labelled as EPA Point 3 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10
4	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S4) at Cam Creek bridge on Rangers Valley Road labelled as EPA Point 4 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10
5	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S5) at Severn River Bridge on the Yarraford Road labelled as EPA Point 5 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10
6	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S6) at Severn River Bridge on the Emmaville Road labelled as EPA Point 6 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10
7	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S7) at Beardy Waters causeway on the Haul Rd (2nd causeway) - upstream of confluence with Severn River, labelled as EPA Point 7 on map titled Env MP -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. (Fig 1)
8	Surface water quality monitoring		Surface water monitoring point (S8) at Severn River causeway on the Haul Road (first causeway) labelled as EPA Point 8 on map titled Environmental Monitoring Points -Location of Surface Water MP dated 1st May 2007. See Fig 1 - 250832A1/10

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10	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Terminal pond and spillway servicing Pivot 3A and 3B including pump labelled as EPA Point 10 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
11	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Final effluent holding pond (on eastern side of the feedlot, known as E2) including spillway and irrigation pumps labelled as EPA Point 11 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2. 250832A1/10
13	Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring	Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring	Spillway for effluent holding pond known as W2 (on western side of feedlot) labelled as EPA Point 13 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
14	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Terminal pond and spillway servicing Pivot 1 and located in the paddock Bottom Swamp including pump labelled as EPA Point 14 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
20	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent holding pond (on western side of feedlot, known as W4) including spillway and irrigation pump labelled as EPA Point 20 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
22	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring Wet weather discharge Discharge quality monitoring Discharge to utilisation area	Terminal pond and spillway servicing Rye East and Rye West known as W5 including pump labelled as EPA Point 22 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
24	Manure quality monitoring Mass monitoring		Manure stockpile and composting area containing screened and unscreened manure and labelled as EPA Point 24 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10
26	Discharge quality monitoring		Dam located in the bottom corner of "Washpool Road" (13) paddock labelled as EPA Point 26 on map titled Env MPs-Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2 250832A1/10

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27	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring	Effluent utilisation area known as Pivot 1 labelled as EPA Point 27 on map titled "Rangers valley cattle station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.
28	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring	Effluent utilisation area known as Pivot 3A labelled as EPA Point 28 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.
29	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring	Effluent utilisation area known as Pivot 3B labelled as EPA Point 29 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.
30	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring	Effluent utilisation area known as Rye East labelled as EPA Point 30 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.
31	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring	Effluent utilisation area known as Rye West labelled as EPA Point 31 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03.
34	Groundwater quality monitoring	Groundwater monitoring bore (34 located in corner paddock) labelled as EPA Point 34 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
35	Groundwater quality monitoring	Groundwater monitoring bore (35 located in the laneway north of Rye East paddock) labelled as EPA Point 35 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
36	Groundwater quality monitoring	Groundwater monitoring bore (36 located between ponds W3 and W4) labelled as EPA Point 36 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
38	Groundwater quality monitoring	Groundwater monitoring bore (38 located on eastern point of effluent pond E2) labelled as EPA Point 38 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
40	Groundwater quality monitoring	Groundwater monitoring bore (40 located on adjoining fence line between Pivot 3A/3B) on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3

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41	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (41 below EPA point 14 in paddock Bottom Swamp) labelled as EPA Point 41 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
42	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (42 located in laneway between Pivot 1 and effluent pond E2) labelled as EPA Point 42 on map titled Env MP-Location of piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
43	Soil quality monitoring Mass monitoring		Utilisation area identified as the 'solid utilisation areas as identified on drawing No 19045-05 as quoted in the consent conditions' on map titled "Map 1 - Rangers Valley Cattle Station" submitted with a letter to the EPA on 25 October 2006.
44	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (44 located in the north eastern grassed area of the paddock known as Old 2) labelled as EPA point 44 on map titled Env MP-Location of Peizometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3. 250832A1/10
45	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (45 located on eastern boundary of the paddock known as "Donnellys Elect" labelled as EPA point 45 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
46	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (46 located in paddock known as "Oaks Road") labelled as EPA point 46 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
47	Groundwater quality monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (47 located in paddock known as "Horse" labelled as EPA point 47 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
48	Effluent quality and volume monitoring wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area	Terminal Pond One and spillway servicing Pivot 2c located in the paddock known as Spillway including pump labelled as EPA Point 48 on map Titled Environmental Monitoring Points-location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2

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49	Effluent quality and volume monitoring. Wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area.	Effluent quality and volume monitoring. Wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area.	Terminal Pond Two and spillway servicing Pivot 2B and located in paddock known as Pivot 2B including pump labelled as EPA Point 49 on map Titled Env MP-location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2
50	Effluent quality and volume monitoring wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area	Effluent quality and volume monitoring wet weather discharge. Discharge quality monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area	Terminal Pond 3 and spillway servicing Pivot 2B and 2C located in the paddock known as "wally's" including pump labelled as EPA Point 50 on map Titled Env MP-location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. Fig 2
51	Soil quality monitoring. Mass monitoring		Effluent utilisation area known as Pivot 2B labelled as EPA Pont 51 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station" Site Plan date 30.07.03
52	Soil quality monitoring. Mass monitoring		Effluent utilisation known as Pivot 2C labelled as EPA Point 52 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan date 30.07.03
53	Groundwater Quality Monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (53 located west of Terminal Pond 1 in the paddock known as spillway) labelled as EPA point 53 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
54	Groundwater Quality Monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (54 located north of Terminal Pond Two in the paddock known as Pivot 2b) labelled as EPA point 54 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
55	Groundwater Quality Monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (55 located south of Terminal Pond Three in the paddock known as Wallys) labelled as EPA point 55 on map Titled Env MP-location of Piezometer MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3
56	Groundwater Quality Monitoring		Groundwater monitoring bore (56 located south of the northern holding pond N1 in the paddock known as Irrigation 1) labelled as EPA point 56 on map titled Env MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 3. 250832A1/10

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57	Effluent Quality and Volume monitoring. Discharge to utilisation area.	Effluent holding pond (known as N1) irrigation pump labelled as EPA point 57 on map titled Env MP- Location of Effluent MP dated 1st May 2007. see Fig 2. 250832A1/10

P1.3 **Weather monitoring**

The following point(s) in the table are identified in this licence for the purpose of the monitoring of weather parameters at the point.

EPA identification number	Type of Monitoring Point	Description of Location
W1	Weather analysis	10 metre weather monitoring station located near the centre of the fed lot pens, and near row of only three pens numbered 95,96 and 97 at 29o-30'-24'S and 151o-44'18"E

3 Limit Conditions

L1 Pollution of waters

L1.1 Except as may be expressly provided in any other condition of this licence, the licensee must comply with section 120 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

L2 Volume and mass limits

L2.1 For the points identified below, no discharge to waters is permitted unless the specified volume of runoff is exceeded.

Point	Specified volume of runoff
11, 13	The runoff volume from the controlled drainage area draining to the effluent holding pond from a 1:20 year, 24 hour storm event, using volumetric runoff coefficients of 0.8 for the feedlot pens, roadways and other hard stand areas and 0.4 for grassed areas within the controlled drainage area;
14	The runoff volume from 12mm runoff generated from the drainage catchment for each point.

L2.2 For the purposes of this licence:

(a) Australian Rainfall and Runoff Data and rainfall data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology for the premises is to be used to calculate the volume of runoff from a 1 in 20 year, 24 hour storm event.

(b) The *controlled drainage area* for EPA Point 11 consists of the *Eastern Catchment* defined on map

titled “Rangers Valley Cattle Station Controlled Drainage Areas” dated 21.07.03. The *controlled drainage area* for EPA Point 13 consists of the *Western Catchment* defined on map titled “Rangers Valley Cattle Station Controlled Drainage Areas” dated 21.07.03; and

(c) The *drainage catchment* consists of the catchment areas identified in figure “Tailwater Dams – Catchment Plan & Details, Nov 2005” provided with the licence variation application dated 10 January 2006. In particular

Point 14 – 75 Ha catchment of tailwater dam labelled TW Dam 1

L3 Waste

L3.1 The licensee must not cause, permit or allow any waste generated outside the premises to be received at the premises for storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal or any waste generated at the premises to be disposed of at the premises, except as expressly permitted by the licence.

L3.2 This condition only applies to the storage, treatment, processing, reprocessing or disposal of waste at the premises if those activities require an environment protection licence.

L4 Noise limits

L4.1 The continuous noise ($L_{Aeq\ 15\ min}$) emitted from the feedlot and associated facilities, when measured within 10 metres of any residence, outside of the property on which the project is constructed, must not exceed 45 dB(A) between the hours of 7.00am and 7.00pm, must not exceed 40dB(A) between the hours of 7.00pm and 10.00pm, and must not exceed 35dB(A) between the hours of 10.00pm and midnight and midnight and 7.00am on any day.

L4.2 Trucks must not enter or leave the premises between the hours of 10.00pm and midnight, and midnight and 7.00am on any day unless such truck movements are necessitated by the welfare of any animals on such trucks or circumstances beyond reasonable control of the licensee.

L4.3 The hours of operation specified in condition L4.2 may be varied with written consent if the EPA is satisfied that the amentity of the residents in the locality will not be adversely affected.

L5 Potentially offensive odour

L5.1 No condition of this licence identifies a potentially offensive odour for the purposes of section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Note: Section 129 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, provides that the licensee must not cause or permit the emission of any offensive odour from the premises but provides a defence if the emission is identified in the relevant environment protection licence as a potentially offensive odour and the odour was emitted in accordance with the conditions of a licence directed at minimising odour.

L6 Other limit conditions

L6.1 The total number of cattle accommodated within the feedlot pens on the premises, at any one time, must not exceed 40 000.

4 Operating Conditions

O1 Activities must be carried out in a competent manner

O1.1 Licensed activities must be carried out in a competent manner.
This includes:
a) the processing, handling, movement and storage of materials and substances used to carry out the activity; and
b) the treatment, storage, processing, reprocessing, transport and disposal of waste generated by the activity.

O2 Maintenance of plant and equipment

O2.1 All plant and equipment installed at the premises or used in connection with the licensed activity:
a) must be maintained in a proper and efficient condition; and
b) must be operated in a proper and efficient manner.

O3 Dust

O3.1 The premises must be maintained in a condition which minimises or prevents the emission of dust from the premises.

O4 Effluent application to land

O4.1 Effluent application must not occur in a manner that causes surface runoff.

O4.2 Spray from effluent application must not drift beyond the boundary of the premises.

O4.3 Livestock access to any effluent application area must be denied during irrigation and until the applied effluent has dried.

O4.4 The licensee must retain the utilisation area.

O4.5 At least 14 days prior to a utilisation area being rendered unavailable for use, the EPA must be advised in writing of this intention.

O4.6 The quantity of effluent/solids applied to the utilisation area must not exceed the capacity of the area to effectively utilise the effluent/solids.

For the purposes of this condition, 'effectively utilise' includes the use of the effluent/solids for pasture or crop production, as well as the ability of the soil to absorb the nutrient, salt, hydraulic load and organic material.

O4.7 Irrigation of effluent must not be applied within,
(a) 100 metres of any watercourse or
(b) 50 metres of any public road.

O5 Processes and management

O5.1 The holding ponds must be maintained to ensure that sedimentation does not reduce their capacity by more than 20% of the design capacity.

O5.2 The feedlot pen surface must be maintained to prevent infiltration.

O5.3 Solids must be stored on an impermeable pad within the controlled drainage area.

O6 Waste management

O6.1 If solids are removed from the premises, the licensee must record:
a) the date of removing the solids;
b) the estimated weight of the solids removed; and
c) the identity of the person removing the solids.

5 Monitoring and Recording Conditions

M1 Monitoring records

M1.1 The results of any monitoring required to be conducted by this licence or a load calculation protocol must be recorded and retained as set out in this condition.

M1.2 All records required to be kept by this licence must be:
a) in a legible form, or in a form that can readily be reduced to a legible form;
b) kept for at least 4 years after the monitoring or event to which they relate took place; and
c) produced in a legible form to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.

M1.3 The following records must be kept in respect of any samples required to be collected for the purposes of this licence:
a) the date(s) on which the sample was taken;
b) the time(s) at which the sample was collected;
c) the point at which the sample was taken; and
d) the name of the person who collected the sample.

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M2 Requirement to monitor concentration of pollutants discharged

M2.1 For each monitoring/discharge point or utilisation area specified below (by a point number), the licensee must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the concentration of each pollutant specified in Column 1. The licensee must use the sampling method, units of measure, and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns:

M2.2 Water and/ or Land Monitoring Requirements

POINT 2,3,4,5,6,7,8

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Calcium	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Chloride	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Magnesium	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
pH	pH	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Potassium	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Sodium	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	sodium adsorption ratio	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 1	Representative sample

POINT 10,14,22,48,49,50

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Calcium	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Chloride	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Magnesium	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
pH	pH	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Potassium	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Sodium	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample

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Sodium Adsorption Ratio	sodium adsorption ratio	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample

POINT 11,20

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Calcium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Chloride	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
Magnesium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
pH	pH	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
Potassium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Special Frequency 4	Representative sample
Sodium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	sodium adsorption ratio	Quarterly	Representative sample
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample

POINT 13

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
pH	pH	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Each overflow event	Representative sample

POINT 24

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Calcium	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample

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Chloride	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Magnesium	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Moisture content	percent	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Organic carbon	percent	Every 6 months	Representative sample
pH	pH	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Potassium	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Sodium	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Sulfur	milligrams per kilogram	Every 6 months	Representative sample

POINT 26

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
pH	pH	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample

POINT 27,28,29,30,31,51,52

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Aggregate stability	As approp.	3 years	Special Method 1
Available phosphorus	milligrams per kilogram	Yearly	Special Method 1
Cation Exchange Capacity	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Yearly	Special Method 1
Chloride	milligrams per kilogram	Yearly	Special Method 1
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Yearly	Special Method 1
Exchangeable calcium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Yearly	Special Method 1
Exchangeable magnesium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Yearly	Special Method 1
Exchangeable potassium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Yearly	Special Method 1
Exchangeable sodium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Yearly	Special Method 1
Exchangeable sodium percentage	percent	Yearly	Special Method 1

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Nitrate	milligrams per kilogram	Yearly	Special Method 1
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per kilogram	Yearly	Special Method 2
Organic carbon	percent	Yearly	Special Method 2
pH	pH	Yearly	Special Method 1
Phosphorus Sorption Capacity	phosphorus sorption capacity of soil	3 years	Special Method 1

POINT 34,35,36,38,40,41,42

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
pH	pH	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Standing Water Level	metres	Every 6 months	In situ
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample

POINT 43

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Aggregate stability	As approp.	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Available phosphorus	milligrams per kilogram	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Cation Exchange Capacity	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Chloride	milligrams per kilogram	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Exchangeable calcium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Exchangeable magnesium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Exchangeable potassium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Exchangeable sodium	centimoles of positive charge per kilogram of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Exchangeable sodium percentage	percent	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Nitrate	milligrams per kilogram	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per kilogram	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 2
Organic carbon	percent	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 2
pH	pH	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1

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Phosphorus Sorption Capacity	phosphorus sorption capacity of soil	Special Frequency 7	Special Method 1

POINT 44,45,46,47,53,54,55,56

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Nitrogen (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
pH	pH	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample
Standing Water Level	metres	Every 6 months	In situ
Total suspended solids	milligrams per litre	Every 6 months	Representative sample

POINT 57

Pollutant	Units of measure	Frequency	Sampling Method
Calcium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Chloride	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Conductivity	microsiemens per centimetre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Magnesium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Nitrate	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Nitrogen (ammonia)	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
pH	pH	Quarterly	Representative sample
Phosphorus (total)	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Potassium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Reactive Phosphorus	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Sodium	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample
Sodium Adsorption Ratio	sodium adsorption ratio	Quarterly	Representative sample
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	milligrams per litre	Quarterly	Representative sample

M2.3 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Frequency 1 means the collection of samples shall occur after every overflow event from the holding pond(s), wet weather pond(s) and/or terminal pond(s) and at least every three (3) months.

M2.4 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Frequency 4 means the collection of samples shall occur: (a) at every overflow event; and (b) every three (3) months.

M2.5 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Frequency 7 means the collection of samples shall occur prior to manure application and at least once every three (3) years.

M2.6 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 1 means that, for each paddock (within the EUA or MUA), representative composite samples must be taken of the: (a) top soils; and (b) sub soils.

M2.7 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 2 means that, for each paddock (with the EUA or MUA), representative composite samples must be taken of the top soils.

M3 Testing methods - concentration limits

M3.1 Subject to any express provision to the contrary in this licence, monitoring for the concentration of a pollutant discharged to waters or applied to a utilisation area must be done in accordance with the Approved Methods Publication unless another method has been approved by the EPA in writing before any tests are conducted.

M4 Weather monitoring

M4.1 For each monitoring point specified in the table below, the licensee must monitor (by sampling and obtaining results by analysis) the parameters specified in Column 1. The licensee must use the sampling method, units of measure, averaging period and sample at the frequency, specified opposite in the other columns.

Point W1

Parameter	Units of Measurement	Frequency	Averaging Period	Sampling Method
Air temperature	ºC	Continuous	1 hour	AM-4
Wind direction	º	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Wind speed	m/s	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Sigma theta	º	Continuous	15 minute	AM-2 & AM-4
Rainfall	mm	Continuous	24 hour	AM-4

M5 Recording of pollution complaints

M5.1 The licensee must keep a legible record of all complaints made to the licensee or any employee or agent of the licensee in relation to pollution arising from any activity to which this licence applies.

M5.2 The record must include details of the following:
a) the date and time of the complaint;
b) the method by which the complaint was made;
c) any personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect;

d) the nature of the complaint;
e) the action taken by the licensee in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant; and
f) if no action was taken by the licensee, the reasons why no action was taken.

M5.3 The record of a complaint must be kept for at least 4 years after the complaint was made.

M5.4 The record must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.

M6 Telephone complaints line

M6.1 The licensee must operate during its operating hours a telephone complaints line for the purpose of receiving any complaints from members of the public in relation to activities conducted at the premises or by the vehicle or mobile plant, unless otherwise specified in the licence.

M6.2 The licensee must notify the public of the complaints line telephone number and the fact that it is a complaints line so that the impacted community knows how to make a complaint.

M6.3 The preceding two conditions do not apply until 3 months after:
a) the date of the issue of this licence or
b) if this licence is a replacement licence within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations (Savings and Transitional) Regulation 1998, the date on which a copy of the licence was served on the licensee under clause 10 of that regulation.

M7 Requirement to monitor volume or mass

M7.1 For each discharge point or utilisation area specified below, the licensee must monitor:
a) the volume of liquids discharged to water or applied to the area;
b) the mass of solids applied to the area;
c) the mass of pollutants emitted to the air;
at the frequency and using the method and units of measure, specified below.

POINT 10

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 11

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 14

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

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POINT 20

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 22

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 24

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	tonnes	Special Method 5

POINT 27

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 28

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 29

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 30

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 31

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 43

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 4

POINT 48

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

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POINT 49

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 50

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

POINT 51

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 52

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Yearly	kilograms per hectare	Special Method 6

POINT 57

Frequency	Unit of Measure	Sampling Method
Continuous during discharge	megalitres per year	Special Method 3

M7.2 For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 3 means that sampling shall occur by calculation (volume flow rate or pump capacity multiplied by operating time) and that volume data is to be provided for each effluent utilisation area.

For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 4 means that the mass of:
1. manure (dry matter) and nutrient (Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen and Potassium) applied to each management unit of the Manure Utilisation Area; and

2. crop yield (dry matter) and nutrients removed (Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen and Potassium) for each management unit of the Manure Utilisation Area;

are to be monitored.

For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 5 means that the amount of solids taken from the manure stockpile (labelled as EPA Point 24 on map titled "Rangers Valley Cattle Station Site Plan" dated 30.07.03) shall be recorded.

For the purposes of the table(s) above Special Method 6 means that the mass of:
3. nutrients (Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen and Potassium) applied to the Effluent Utilisation Areas; and
4. crop yield (dry matter) and nutrients removed (Total Phosphorus, Total Nitrogen and Potassium) from the Effluent Utilisation Areas;

are to be monitored.

M8 Other monitoring and recording conditions

M8.1 **Testing methods – monitoring concentration of pollutants discharged**
Monitoring of solids and soils for concentration of pollutants must be done in accordance with methods that have been approved by the EPA in writing before any tests are conducted. Methods must be approved for:

(a) the sampling technique; and
(b) the analytical technique.

6 Reporting Conditions

R1 Annual return documents

R1.1 The licensee must complete and supply to the EPA an Annual Return in the approved form comprising:
a) a Statement of Compliance; and
b) a Monitoring and Complaints Summary.
At the end of each reporting period, the EPA will provide to the licensee a copy of the form that must be completed and returned to the EPA.

R1.2 An Annual Return must be prepared in respect of each reporting period, except as provided below.

R1.3 Where this licence is transferred from the licensee to a new licensee:
a) the transferring licensee must prepare an Annual Return for the period commencing on the first day of the reporting period and ending on the date the application for the transfer of the licence to the new licensee is granted; and
b) the new licensee must prepare an Annual Return for the period commencing on the date the application for the transfer of the licence is granted and ending on the last day of the reporting period.

R1.4 Where this licence is surrendered by the licensee or revoked by the EPA or Minister, the licensee must prepare an Annual Return in respect of the period commencing on the first day of the reporting period and ending on:
a) in relation to the surrender of a licence - the date when notice in writing of approval of the surrender is given; or
b) in relation to the revocation of the licence - the date from which notice revoking the licence operates.

R1.5 The Annual Return for the reporting period must be supplied to the EPA by registered post not later than 60 days after the end of each reporting period or in the case of a transferring licence not later than 60 days after the date the transfer was granted (the 'due date').

R1.6 The licensee must retain a copy of the Annual Return supplied to the EPA for a period of at least 4 years after the Annual Return was due to be supplied to the EPA.

R1.7 Within the Annual Return, the Statement of Compliance must be certified and the Monitoring and Complaints Summary must be signed by:
a) the licence holder; or
b) by a person approved in writing by the EPA to sign on behalf of the licence holder.

R1.8 A person who has been given written approval to certify a certificate of compliance under a licence issued under the Pollution Control Act 1970 is taken to be approved for the purpose of this condition until the date of first review of this licence.

R1.9 **Monitoring report**

The licensee must supply with the Annual Return a report, which provides:
a) an analysis and interpretation of monitoring results; and
b) actions to correct identified adverse trends.

Note: The term "reporting period" is defined in the dictionary at the end of this licence. Do not complete the Annual Return until after the end of the reporting period.

Note: An application to transfer a licence must be made in the approved form for this purpose.

R2 Notification of environmental harm

R2.1 Notifications must be made by telephoning the Environment Line service on 131 555.

R2.2 The licensee must provide written details of the notification to the EPA within 7 days of the date on which the incident occurred.

Note: The licensee or its employees must notify all relevant authorities of incidents causing or threatening material harm to the environment immediately after the person becomes aware of the incident in accordance with the requirements of Part 5.7 of the Act.

R3 Written report

R3.1 Where an authorised officer of the EPA suspects on reasonable grounds that:
a) where this licence applies to premises, an event has occurred at the premises; or
b) where this licence applies to vehicles or mobile plant, an event has occurred in connection with the carrying out of the activities authorised by this licence,
and the event has caused, is causing or is likely to cause material harm to the environment (whether the harm occurs on or off premises to which the licence applies), the authorised officer may request a written report of the event.

R3.2 The licensee must make all reasonable inquiries in relation to the event and supply the report to the EPA within such time as may be specified in the request.

R3.3 The request may require a report which includes any or all of the following information:
a) the cause, time and duration of the event;
b) the type, volume and concentration of every pollutant discharged as a result of the event;
c) the name, address and business hours telephone number of employees or agents of the licensee, or a specified class of them, who witnessed the event;
d) the name, address and business hours telephone number of every other person (of whom the licensee is aware) who witnessed the event, unless the licensee has been unable to obtain that information after

making reasonable effort;
e) action taken by the licensee in relation to the event, including any follow-up contact with any complainants;
f) details of any measure taken or proposed to be taken to prevent or mitigate against a recurrence of such an event; and
g) any other relevant matters.

R3.4 The EPA may make a written request for further details in relation to any of the above matters if it is not satisfied with the report provided by the licensee. The licensee must provide such further details to the EPA within the time specified in the request.

7 General Conditions

G1 Copy of licence kept at the premises or plant

G1.1 A copy of this licence must be kept at the premises to which the licence applies.

G1.2 The licence must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see it.

G1.3 The licence must be available for inspection by any employee or agent of the licensee working at the premises.

G2 Contact number for incidents and responsible employees

G2.1 The licensee must operate one 24-hour telephone contact line for the purpose of enabling the EPA:
a) to contact the licensee or a representative of the licensee who can respond at all times to incidents relating to individual premises, and
b) to contact the licensee's senior employees or agents authorised at all times to:
i) speak on behalf of the licensee, and
ii) provide any information or document required under licence.

G2.2 The licensee is to inform the EPA of the contact number within 3 months of this condition taking effect.

G3 Signage

G3.1 Each monitoring and discharge point must be clearly marked by a sign that indicates the EPA point identification number.

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Dictionary

General Dictionary

3DGM [in relation to a concentration limit]	Means the three day geometric mean, which is calculated by multiplying the results of the analysis of three samples collected on consecutive days and then taking the cubed root of that amount. Where one or more of the samples is zero or below the detection limit for the analysis, then 1 or the detection limit respectively should be used in place of those samples
Act	Means the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
activity	Means a scheduled or non-scheduled activity within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
actual load	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
AM	Together with a number, means an ambient air monitoring method of that number prescribed by the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales*.
AMG	Australian Map Grid
anniversary date	The anniversary date is the anniversary each year of the date of issue of the licence. In the case of a licence continued in force by the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the date of issue of the licence is the first anniversary of the date of issue or last renewal of the licence following the commencement of the Act.
annual return	Is defined in R1.1
Approved Methods Publication	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
assessable pollutants	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
BOD	Means biochemical oxygen demand
CEM	Together with a number, means a continuous emission monitoring method of that number prescribed by the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales*.
COD	Means chemical oxygen demand
composite sample	Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by the EPA, a sample consisting of 24 individual samples collected at hourly intervals and each having an equivalent volume.
cond.	Means conductivity
environment	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
environment protection legislation	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991
EPA	Means Environment Protection Authority of New South Wales.
fee-based activity classification	Means the numbered short descriptions in Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.
general solid waste (non-putrescible)	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

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flow weighted composite sample	Means a sample whose composites are sized in proportion to the flow at each composites time of collection.
general solid waste (putrescible)	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environmen t Operations Act 1997
grab sample	Means a single sample taken at a point at a single time
hazardous waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
licensee	Means the licence holder described at the front of this licence
load calculation protocol	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009
local authority	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
material harm	Has the same meaning as in section 147 Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
MBAS	Means methylene blue active substances
Minister	Means the Minister administering the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
mobile plant	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
motor vehicle	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
O&G	Means oil and grease
percentile [in relation to a concentration limit of a sample]	Means that percentage [eg.50%] of the number of samples taken that must meet the concentration limit specified in the licence for that pollutant over a specified period of time. In this licence, the specified period of time is the Reporting Period unless otherwise stated in this licence.
plant	Includes all plant within the meaning of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 as well as motor vehicles.
pollution of waters [or water pollution]	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
premises	Means the premises described in condition A2.1
public authority	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
regional office	Means the relevant EPA office referred to in the Contacting the EPA document accompanying this licence
reporting period	For the purposes of this licence, the reporting period means the period of 12 months after the issue of the licence, and each subsequent period of 12 mo nths. In the case of a licence continued in force by the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997, the date of issue of the licence is the first anniversary of the date of issue or last renewal of the licence following the commencement of the Act.
restricted solid waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
scheduled activity	Means an activity listed in Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
special waste	Has the same meaning as in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
TM	Together with a number, means a test method of that number prescribed by the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Air Pollutants in New South Wales*.

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TSP	Means total suspended particles
TSS	Means total suspended solids
Type 1 substance	Means the elements antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury or any compound containing one or more of those elements
Type 2 substance	Means the elements beryllium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, nickel, selenium, tin or vanadium or any compound containing one or more of those elements
utilisation area	Means any area shown as a utilisation area on a map submitted with the application for this licence
waste	Has the same meaning as in the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
waste type	Means liquid, restricted solid waste, general solid waste (putrescible), general solid waste (non-putrescible), special waste or hazardous waste

Mr David Dutaillis

Environment Protection Authority

(By Delegation)

Date of this edition: 31-August-2001

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End Notes

1	Licence varied by notice 1027134, issued on 27-Oct-2003, which came into effect on 21-Nov-2003.
2	Licence varied by notice 1035431, issued on 18-Mar-2004, which came into effect on 19-Mar-2004.
3	Licence varied by change to record due to LGA amalgamation, issued on 27-Oct-2004, which came into effect on 27-Oct-2004.
4	Licence varied by notice 1056214, issued on 28-Dec-2006, which came into effect on 28-Dec-2006.
5	Licence varied by notice 1071584, issued on 23-Aug-2007, which came into effect on 23-Aug-2007.
6	Licence varied by notice 1078921, issued on 06-Nov-2007, which came into effect on 06-Nov-2007.
7	Licence varied by notice 1082561, issued on 07-Feb-2008, which came into effect on 07-Feb-2008.
8	Condition A1.3 Not applicable varied by notice issued on <issue date> which came into effect on <effective date>
9	Licence varied by correction to Scheduled Activity name, issued on 28-Feb-2011, which came into effect on 28-Feb-2011.
10	Licence varied by notice 1503436 issued on 27-Jan-2012
11	Licence varied by notice 1515048 issued on 28-Jun-2013