



Emergency Plan
Rye Park Wind Farm

Document number: RPWF-PLN-0004

Revision: D

Revision date: 26-Sep-22

Contents

1.	Introduction	6
1.1.	Background	6
1.2.	Purpose of the Emergency Plan	6
1.3.	Legislative and other fire management requirements.....	7
1.4.	Application of the Emergency Plan.....	8
1.5.	Aims and objectives of the Emergency Plan	8
2.	Overview of the development	9
3.	Agency Consultation	11
3.1.	NSW Rural Fire Service	11
3.2.	Fire & Rescue NSW	11
4.	Risks and Controls	12
4.1.	Existing Environment.....	12
4.2.	Identification of fire risks.....	17
4.3.	Site familiarisation	17
4.4.	Controlling fire risks.....	17
5.	Implementation and Operation	23
5.1.	Structure and responsibility	23
5.2.	Training awareness and competence.....	27
5.3.	Emergency communication	27
5.4.	Site access.....	28
5.5.	Bushfire Action Plan	28
6.	Monitoring, reporting and auditing	29
6.1.	Auditing	29
6.2.	Emergency Plan monitoring and reporting	31
6.3.	Emergency Plan update and Amendment.....	31
7.	References.....	32
Appendix A	Site Characteristics	33
Appendix B	Evacuation Protocol	34
B.1	Designated assembly points	34
B.2	Transport plan	34
B.3	Offsite assembly areas.....	34
Appendix C	Emergency Response – Fire Emergency Procedure.....	38
Appendix D	Emergency contacts.....	39
Appendix E	Consultation.....	40

Figures

Figure 1	Regional Bush fire prone land mapping	14
Figure 2	Site Location (North)	15
Figure 3	Site Location (South).....	16
Figure 4	Transport and assembly areas (North).....	36

Figure 5 Transport and assembly areas (South)..... 37

Tables

Table 7-1 Emergency plan – Schedule 3 Condition 34 of SSD-6693 (as modified) 6

Table 1-2 Contamination sources and corrective actions..... 21

Table 1-3 Emergency Plan roles and responsibilities..... 23

Table 1-4 Emergency Plan Bushfire Action Plan..... 28

Table 6-5 Reporting requirements..... 31

Acronyms and abbreviations

APZ	Asset Protection Zone
BFMC	Bushfire Management Committee
BFDP	Bushfire danger period
BFRMP	Bushfire Risk Management Plan
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
the Development	the Rye Park Wind Farm
DPE	(NSW) Department of Planning and Environment
ECO	Emergency Control Organisation
EMS	Environmental Management Strategy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
ERSED	Erosion and Sediment
EWMS	Environmental Work Methods Statement
ESCP	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
FMP	Fire Management Plan
HSEQ	Health Safety and Environment and Quality
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
LEMC	Local Emergency Management Committee
MP	Management Plan
NCC	National Construction Code
NSW NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services
NSW RFS	NSW Rural Fire Service
NSW	New South Wales
OSOM	oversize overmass
SoC	Statement of Commitment
The proponent	Rye Park Renewable Energy Pty Ltd
TMP	Traffic Management Plan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the sole use of the authorised recipient and this document may not be used, copied or reproduced in whole or part for any purpose other than that for which it was supplied by NGH Pty Ltd (NGH) and Zenviron PTY LTD (Zenviron). No other party should rely on this document without the prior written consent of Umwelt.

NGH and Zenviron undertake no duty, nor accepts any responsibility, to any third party who may rely upon or use this document. NGH and Zenviron assume no liability to a third party for any inaccuracies in or omissions to that information. Where this document indicates that information has been provided by third parties, NGH and Zenviron have made no independent verification of this information except as expressly stated.

Developer Definition

This document applies to all sites, employees and activities of Rye Park Renewable Energy Pty Ltd (herein referred to as The Developer).

Authors Statement

This Emergency Plan has been prepared by suitably qualified, independent and experienced Bushfire Consultant and Senior Town Planner Brad Draper from NGH Pty Ltd, who is a Bushfire Planning & Design Accredited Practitioner, Level 2.

Project Title: Rye Park Wind Farm

Project File Name: RPWF-PLN-0004 - Emergency Plan - Rev D

Revision	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
Rev A	15/04/2021	Tim Cain Brad Draper	Brad Draper	Jane Love Eugene Dagher
Rev B	19/05/2021	Brad Draper	Brad Draper	Jane Love Eugene Dagher
Rev C	01/07/2021	Eugene Dagher	Eugene Dagher	Eugene Dagher

Revision History following approval

Revision	Changes	Date	Prepared By	Approved By
Rev D	Reflect changes to SSD-6693-MOD2	26/09/2022	James Beckett	Cara Layton

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Rye Park Wind Farm (the Development) is located to the west of Rye Park, to the north-west of Yass and south-east of Boorowa, in New South Wales (NSW).

Development Consent (SSD 6693) was granted by the NSW Planning Assessment Commission (PAC, now known as the Independent Planning Commission), on 22 May 2017, and modification approved 15 April 2021. A further modification to the Development Consent was approved by a delegate of the Minister on 23 September 2022.

The developed layout will be refined through the detailed design / construction stages. It is noted that micro-siting of the wind turbines is permitted under Schedule 2 Condition 8 of SSD 66936.

The final layout, including ground disturbance is shown on the final layout plans prepared in accordance with Schedule 2 Condition 11 and Schedule of SSD 66936.

1.2. Purpose of the Emergency Plan

The purpose of the Emergency Plan is to identify fire risks and preventative controls of the Development and all procedures that would be implemented if a fire occurs on site, or in the vicinity of the site. The Emergency Plan applies to the construction, operational and decommissioning phases of the Development.

In particular, this Emergency Plan:

- Describes relevant fire risks, controls, and emergency procedures for the Development.
- Describes the fire and emergency related roles and responsibilities of all key personnel involved.
- Outlines a monitoring regime to check the adequacy of controls as they are implemented.

This Emergency Plan is a subplan of the EMS for the Development and is applicable to all staff and sub-contractors associated with the Development.

Table 7-1 Emergency plan – Schedule 3 Condition 34 of SSD-6693 (as modified)

Requirement	Where addressed
<p>Prior to commencing construction, the Applicant must develop and implement a comprehensive Emergency Plan and detailed emergency procedures for the development, to the satisfaction of FRNSW and the RFS. The Applicant must keep two copies of the plan on-site in a prominent position adjacent to the site entry points at all times. The Plan must:</p> <p>(a) Be consistent with the Department's Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 1, 'Emergency Planning' and RFS's Planning for Bushfire Protection 2019 (or equivalent);</p>	This Emergency Plan
<p>(b) Identify the fire risks and hazards and detailed measures for the development to prevent or mitigate fires igniting;</p>	Section 4.2
<p>(c) List works that should not be carried out during a total fire ban;</p>	Section 4.4.1 Section 4.4.2

Requirement	Where addressed
(d) Include availability of fire suppression equipment, access and water;	Section 4.4
(e) Include procedures for the storage and maintenance of any flammable materials;	Section 4.4.9
(f) Detail access provisions for emergency vehicles and contact details for both a primary and alternative site contact who may be reached 24/7 in the event of an emergency;	Appendix A
(g) Include a figure showing site infrastructure, Asset Protection Zone and the firefighting water supply;	Figure 3 Figure 4
(h) Include location of hazards (physical, chemical and electrical) that may impact on firefighting operations and procedures to manage identified hazards during firefighting operations;	Figure 3, Figure 4, Section 4
(i) Include details of the location, management and maintenance of the Asset Protection Zone and who is responsible for the maintenance and management of the Asset Protection Zone;	Section 4.4.6
(j) Include bushfire emergency management planning; and	Appendix B Appendix C
(k) Include details of how the RFS would be notified, and procedures that would be implemented, in the event that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a fire on-site or in the vicinity of the site, • there are any activities on site that would have the potential to ignite surrounding vegetation, or • there are any proposed activities to be carried out during a bushfire danger period. 	Appendix C Appendix D

1.3. Legislative and other fire management requirements

Legislation relevant to fire management and emergency response includes:

- *Rural Fires Act 1997.*

1.3.1. Guidelines and standards

The main guidelines, specifications and policy documents relevant to this Emergency Plan include:

- Planning for Bush Fire Protection (PBP) Guidelines (RFS, 2019),
- Development Planning: A guide to developing a Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan (NSW RFS 2014),
- Department of Planning – Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No. 1, ‘Emergency Planning’ (2011)
- AS1940-2004: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.
- AS4777-2015: Grid Connection of Energy Systems via Inverters,
- AS3959-2018: Construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas,
- National Construction Code (NCC), and
- ISSC 3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.

1.4. Application of the Emergency Plan

This Emergency Plan applies to all employees, contractors and visitors during the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Development, as described in SSD 6693 and EPBC 2020/8837.

The EMS identifies the key personnel and the environmental management responsibilities for the Development.

1.5. Aims and objectives of the Emergency Plan

The key objective of the Emergency Plan is to identify the fire risks and controls associated with the Development and identify procedures that are to be implemented in case of a fire on site or in the vicinity of the site. Specific objectives include:

- Secure the health, safety and welfare of all personnel on site,
- Contain an emergency,
- Protect property, plant, equipment and the environment, and
- Manage the recovery and resumption of normal operations.

To achieve this objective, the proponent will:

- Ensure appropriate controls and procedures are implemented during operations to minimise fire risks,
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to address the mitigation measures detailed in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Development Consent, and
- Ensure appropriate measures are implemented to comply with all relevant legislation and other requirements as described in Section 1.3 of this Emergency Plan

This Emergency Plan is one of a series of management plans prepared for the Development. The HMP is to be implemented in conjunction with the other management plans, including (but not limited to) the Environmental Management Strategy (EMS), as relevant. Copies of all management plans prepared in accordance with SSD-6693 can be accessed via the Development's website (www.ryeparkwf.com.au).

2. OVERVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The main components of the Development are as follows:

- 66 wind turbines, each with:
 - a capacity to generate up to approximately 6 MW
 - three blades mounted on a tubular steel tower, with a combined height of blade and tower limited to a maximum tip height of 200 metres
 - crane hardstand area, and related turbine lay down area.
- A new 33 kV wind farm collection substation in the northern section of the Development.
- A new 330 kV wind farm connection substation located adjacent to the existing TransGrid 330 kV transmission line in the southern section of the Development.
- A temporary construction compound at the northern section of the Development .
- A temporary construction compound to facilitate the upgrades on the TransGrid owned existing 330kV Transmission Line at the southern section of the Development.
- A new overhead powerline approximately 30 km in length, rated at up to 330 kV (nominal) capacity, running north-south along the length of the wind farm between the two substations. The powerline would be mounted on a single pole type structure and will either be single-circuit or double-circuit as required.
- Underground and overhead 33 kV electrical cabling linking the wind turbines to the on-site collection substations and connection substation.
- Operation and maintenance facility incorporating a control room and equipment storage at the northern section of the Development.
- Temporary concrete batching plants and construction facilities.
- Access tracks required for each wind turbine and the related ancillary facilities above.
- Minor upgrades to local roads, as required for the delivery of the wind turbines.
- Up to six temporary meteorological masts and up to six permanent monitoring masts for wind speed verification, weather and general monitoring purposes. The permanent monitoring masts may be either static guyed or un-guyed structures and will be to a minimum height of the wind turbine hubs (119 m).

The general location of the development is shown on Figure 1.

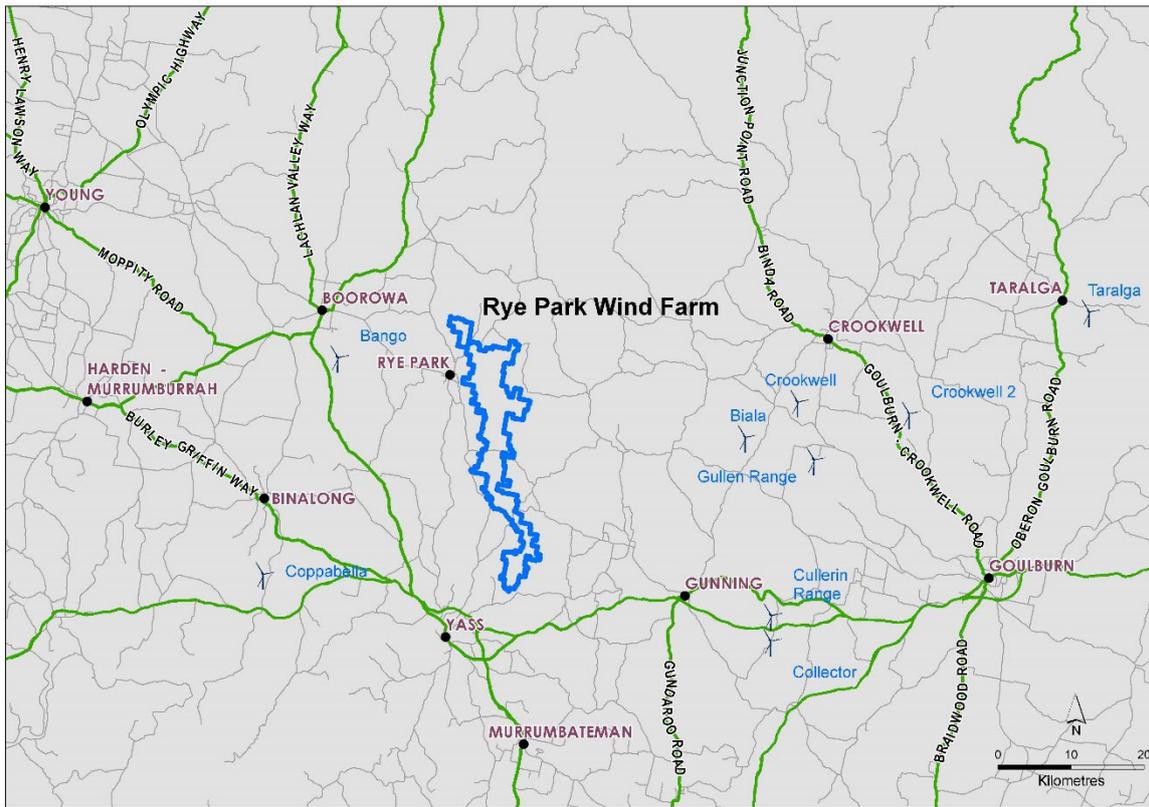
The various components are manufactured overseas and will be shipped to the Port of Newcastle (Port) and subsequently transported from the Port to the Development by oversize overmass (OSOM) vehicles.

The transport route for OSOM vehicles is divided into two sections, being:

- From the Port to Rye Park Township. These routes typically use the State's major arterial road network from the Port to the Development site via Gunning (Route 1 in accordance with SSD-6693)
- From Boorowa to the Rye Park Wind Farm. Being Trucking Yard Road, Long Street, Boorowa-Rye Park Road, Grassy Creek Road, Rye Park-Dalton Road, Trucking Yard Road, Dillon Street, Long Street, Rye Park Road, Grassy Creek Road, Yass/Gunning Street and Rye Park/Dalton Road. With access to the Development via Sit entry points 2, 10 and 12.

The application of this Emergency Plan is applicable to the OSOM transport route described in point two above.

Figure 1 - Development Location



3. AGENCY CONSULTATION

Throughout the preparation of the Emergency Plan, both the New South Wales Rural Fire Service (NSW RFS) and Fire & Rescue New South Wales (FRNSW) were consulted. A summary of feedback is provided below. Evidence of agency consultation is included in Appendix E.

3.1. NSW Rural Fire Service

A submission was received from the NSW RFS on 25 January 2021, recommended that the Emergency Plan as a minimum should include:

In addition to the details below, a draft Fire Management Plan (FMP) should be prepared for the proposed Development and provided to the local NSW RFS District Office for comment. Any return comment from the District should be adopted into an amended FMP.

As a minimum, the FMP should include:

- 24-hour emergency contact details including alternative telephone contact,
- Site infrastructure plan,
- Firefighting water supply plan,
- Site access and internal road plan,
- Construction of asset protection zones and their continued maintenance,
- Location of hazards (physical, chemical, and electrical) that will impact on the firefighting operations and procedures to manage identified hazards during the firefighting operations,
- Mitigation measures designed to prevent a fire occurring within the site, and prevent a fire from escaping the site and developing into a bush/grass fire risk to the surrounding area, and
- Such additional matters as required by the NSW RFS District Office.

Following determination of Modification 1 on 15 April 2021, NSW RFS were consulted on 22 April 2021. A submission was received from NSW RFS on 13 May 2021. The NSW RFS sought specific contact details for District zones to be included in Appendix E.

3.2. Fire & Rescue NSW

A submission was received from the FRNSW on 6 April 2021. FRNSW outlined they had no specific comments or requirements that must be addressed at this time. FRNSW recommended that the NSW RFS be consulted in regard to the Development as it is located within their fire district.

Following determination of Modification 1 on 15 April 2021, FRNSW were consulted on 22 April 2021. A submission was received from FRNSW on 14 May 2021. FRNSW outlined that they will not provide comment on the Emergency Plan as the location sits within the NSW RFS jurisdiction.

4. RISKS AND CONTROLS

4.1. Existing Environment

The Development is within the areas of operation of the Southern Tablelands Bush Fire Management Committee (BFMC) and South West Slopes BFMC. A Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP) has been established for each of these jurisdictions (Southern Tablelands BFMC 2018, South West Slopes BFMC 2018). The Southern Tablelands BFMC area is located in the southern ranges region of NSW and includes the LGA of Yass Valley, Upper Lachlan and Goulburn/Mulwaree. The South West Slopes BFMC area is located in the south-west region of NSW and includes the LGA of Hilltops and Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council.

The annual Bush Fire Danger Period (BFDP) in the Southern Tablelands BFMC and South West Slopes BFMC areas generally commences October 1 and concludes March 31/April 30. The typical / average climate in the Southern Tablelands BFMC and South West Slopes BFMC areas is characterised by warm to hot summers and cool winters, with peak rainfall generally occurring during winter and spring. The area experiences yearly temperatures from about -5 degrees Celsius (in the winter months of June, July and August) to 35-37 degrees Celsius in the summer months (December, January and February) although colder and higher temperatures are not uncommon.

As both BFMCs cover a large area, which is both large and diverse, rainfall varies considerably. Some areas experience average rainfall of approximately 800 mm to 1000 mm per year, whereas some areas experience a lower average annual rainfall (e.g., 600 mm in the north of the Upper Lachlan Shire towards the Abercrombie River). Generally, it can be stated that rainfall is both unreliable and at its lowest during summer months, resulting in substantial curing of pastoral and grazing land which covers a large proportion of the area.

Prevailing weather conditions associated with the bush fire season in the Southern Tablelands BFMC area are north/north westerly winds, although in late afternoons southerly and easterly winds may occur for short periods. Lightning strikes during storms occur frequently in the bush fire season (Southern Tablelands BFMC 2018, South West Slopes BFMC 2018).

The Southern Tablelands BFMC area has an average of 265 fires per year (Southern Tablelands BFMC 2018) of which 5 are considered major fires. The South West Slopes BFMC have on average 97 fires per year, of which 2 are considered major fires. The main sources of ignition in the Southern Tablelands BFMC and South West Slopes BFMC areas are Lightning, human error (i.e. via harvesting, use of power tools, legal burning off, illegal burning off and improper disposal of ignition sources) and arson.

The NSW RFS has a number of local Rural Fire brigades in nearby towns and villages, the closest includes 1410 Laidlaw Street, Yass. The closest Fire and Rescue NSW stations are located at 90 Meehan Street, Yass and 70 Pudman Street, Boorowa.

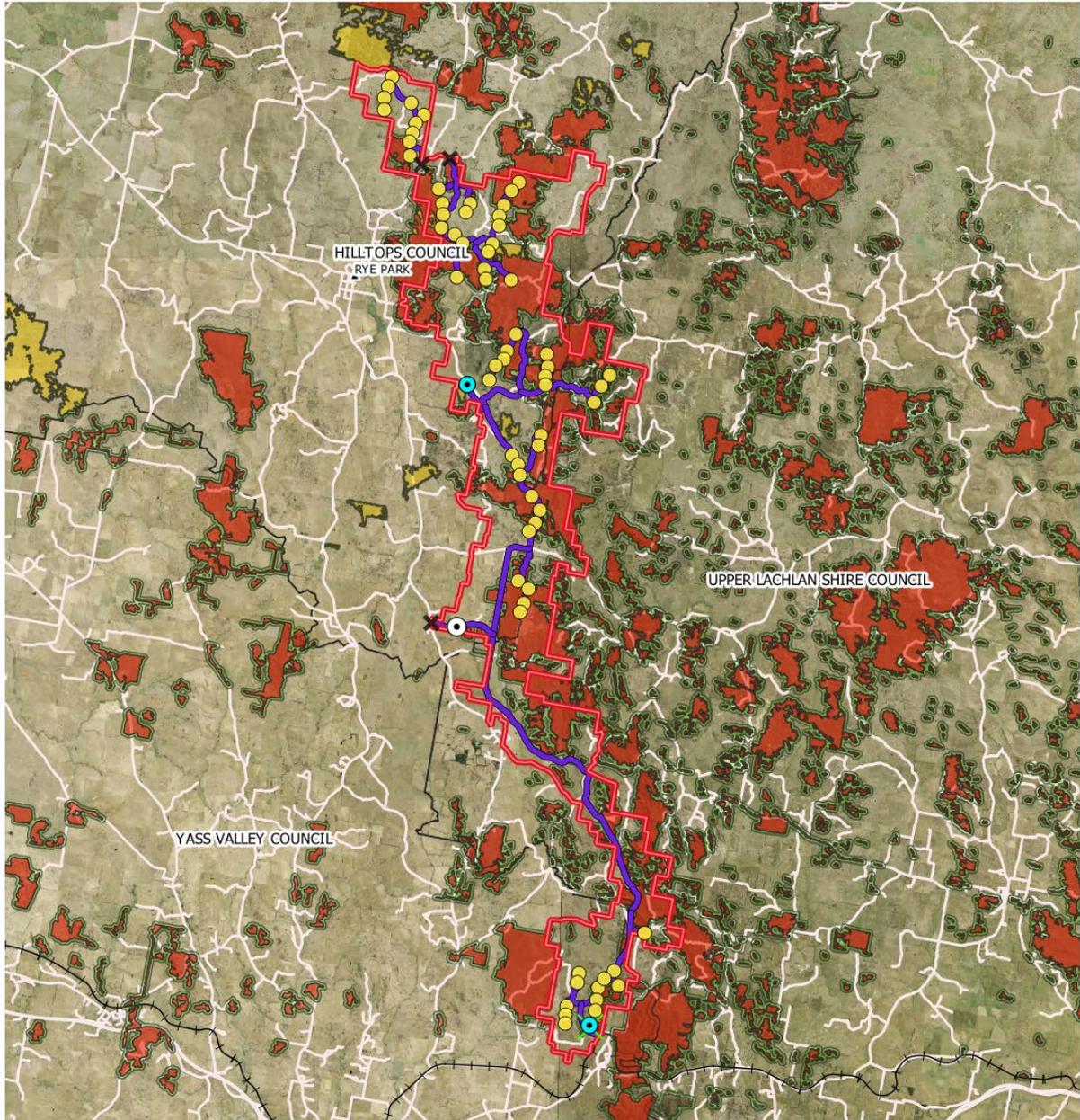
The Development generally comprises a combination of exposed windy ridges and cleared grazing land due to a predominant land use of commercial agriculture occurring over many decades. Throughout the Development area, remnant stands of vegetation occur as paddock trees or larger scattered patches

of forest and woodland on lower slope. It is acknowledged that forested areas are more extensive on the ridge tops. Regional vegetation mapping identifies Dry Sclerophyll Forest and Grassy Woodland vegetation as the predominant classification of wooded vegetation within the Development area. All categories of grassland, cured cropping, forests and woodland vegetation present a hazard (a combustible fuel) throughout the landscape.

Existing bushfire hazards present within the Development area include, but is not limited to unmanaged vegetation, agricultural activities and presence of overhead transmission lines.

The Development site has bushfire prone land mapped throughout the Development area (NSW RFS, 2009), refer to Figure 2. Mapping of bushfire prone land has largely been triggered due to presence of remnant stands of vegetation located throughout the Development site.

The Development site has a number of natural watercourses that traverse the landscape within and or nearby to the Development.



Bushfire Prone Land

Legend

Site Features

-  Site boundary
-  Substation Location
-  Indicative Compound Location
-  Switchyard
-  Site_Access_Points
-  Site Roads
-  RPWF_Turbine_Layout

Locality Features

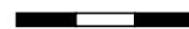
-  Local Towns
-  LGA Boundaries
-  Local Roads
-  Railways

Bushfire Prone Land Categories

-  Buffer
-  Category 1
-  Category 2



0 2 4 6 km



Ref: 20-825_Rye Park FMERP workspace \ Bushfire Prone Land
 Author: tim.c
 Date created: 14.04.2021
 Datum: GDA84 / MGA zone 55
 Data Attribution
 © NGH 2021
 © Zeniron 2020
 © ESRI 2021
 © Basemap courtesy of DSFI, OpenStreetMap, SIX maps 2020 and its suppliers 2021
 © State Government of NSW and NSW Rural



Figure 2 Regional Bush fire prone land mapping

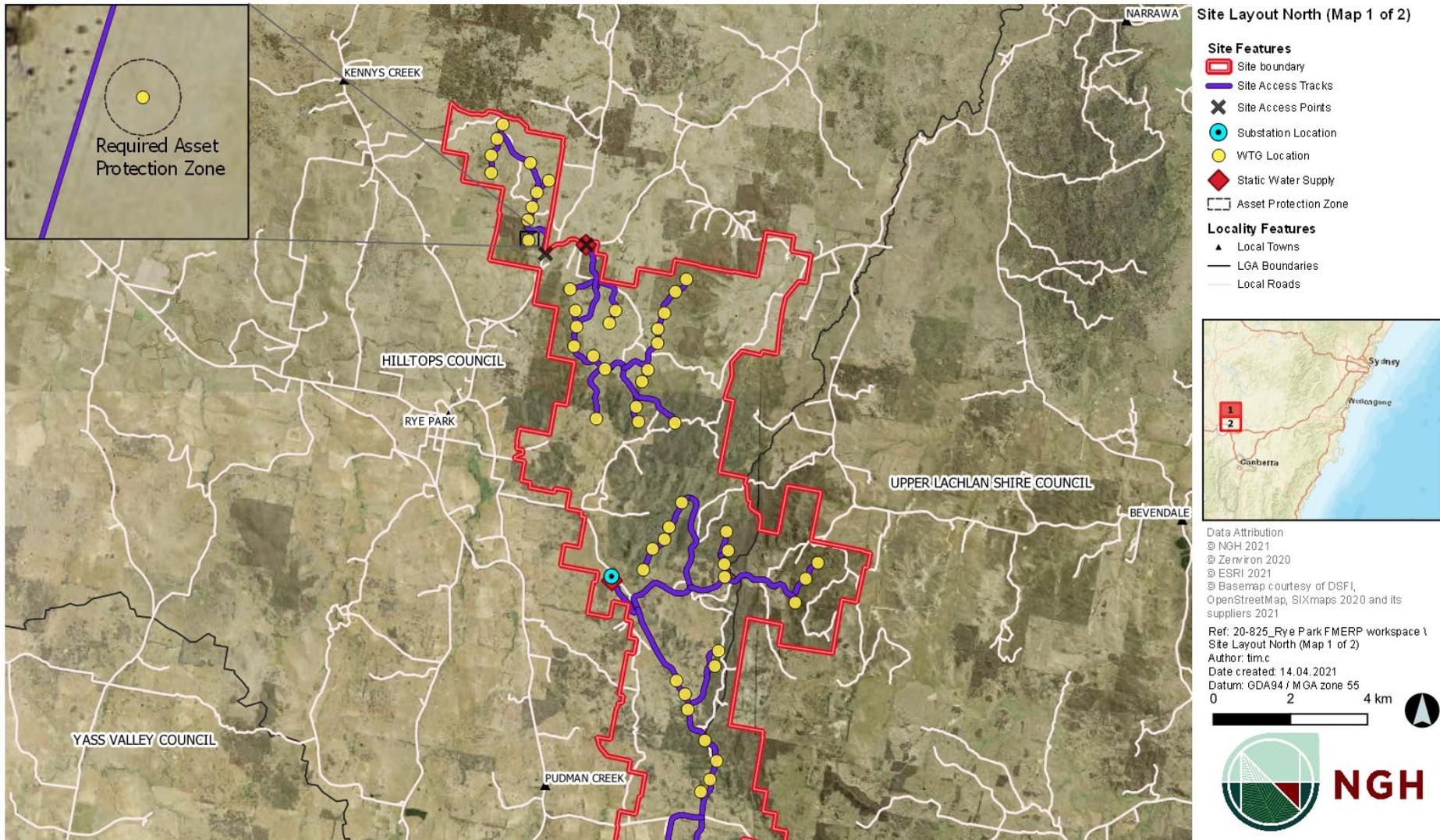


Figure 3 Site Location (North)

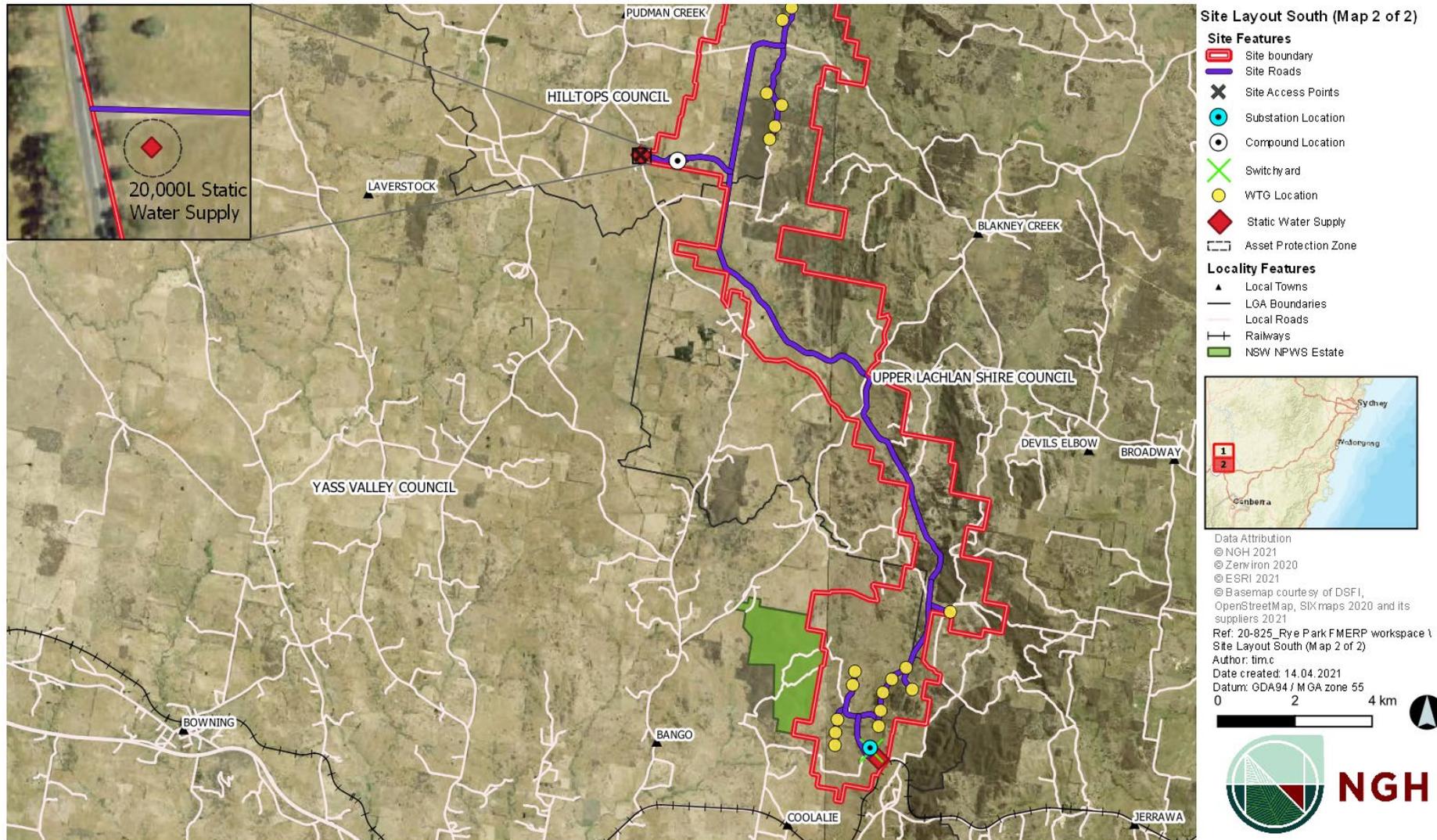


Figure 4 Site Location (South)

4.2. Identification of fire risks

Potential bushfire (including grass fire) hazards relate to the risk of the Development's infrastructure causing a bushfire and the risk of any bushfires affecting the site. This could include:

- Hot works activities such as welding, soldering, grinding and use of a blow torch. Hot works activities such as welding, soldering, grinding and use of a blow torch has the ability to cause ignition of surrounding combustible materials,
- Sparks and contact ignition from vehicles in long combustible vegetation. Earthworks may provide a source of heat which, when combined with combustible material, can create a fire through hot engines/exhausts or by creating a spark when steel attachments contact rock,
- Smoking and careless disposal of cigarettes,
- Use of petrol-powered tools,
- Operating plant fitted with power hydraulics (i.e. earthworks, machine operation) on land containing combustible material,
- Electrical faults or storm damage during operation of the transmission line, and
- Ignition of chemicals and hazardous materials.

4.3. Site familiarisation

Following site establishment and prior to commencement of operation, local emergency services will be invited to familiarise themselves with the site. During the site visit, the local emergency services will be provided with copies of the site layout plans.

The site familiarisation process will improve awareness site specific features, such as the location of physical, chemical and electrical hazards, static 20,000L water tanks (identified in Figure 3 and Figure 4) that may impact on firefighting operations.

4.4. Controlling fire risks

Fire danger levels will be communicated to all workers on a daily basis at pre-start meetings during construction.

Condition 34 of Schedule 3 of the Development Consent requires an emergency plan to be developed prior to construction outlining emergency procedures to control fire risks for the Development. Implementation of the measures outlined above in Sections 4.4.1 to 4.4.9 would provide a reasonable level of protection to significantly reduce the risk of ignition occurring from within the site.

For any fires that are located outside of the Development, the measures incorporated into the Emergency Plan provide emergency service responders with improved access and availability of water supply throughout the landscape.

4.4.1. Hot works

The following control measures must be implemented to mitigate the risk of fire during hot work activities:

- All combustible materials must be removed or safeguarded (i.e. isolated),
- A suitable fire extinguisher must be located within 10m of the hot work being carried out,
- Signs must be erected at all access points to where hot work is being performed,
- Adequate flameproof material barricades (e.g. welding screens) must be positioned to protect adjacent work areas, and
- Designated spotter used during hot works activities
- Should essential hot work need to be undertaken within an environment subject to a Total Fire Ban, a formal exemption must be obtained from the NSW RFS.

4.4.2. Operating plant on land containing combustible material

The following control measures must be implemented during severe, extreme or catastrophic fire danger ratings to mitigate the risk of fire during earthwork activities:

- Consideration is given to separating combustible material (i.e. dry grass, bushland) from operating plant through the creation of fire breaks or pre-stripping work areas during favourable weather conditions; where permissible and practicable,
- Where combustible material and an ignition source cannot be separated, and an activity could start a fire, ensure:
 - The combustible material is saturated or doused with water prior to activities commencing,
 - Placement of hot material (such as broken rock) is onto a stripped area and separated from combustible material,
 - A fire watch (i.e. spotter) is ready to respond to extinguish a fire should it start, and
 - A suitable water source is close by and accessible to use in response to a fire.
- On days of “Total Fire Ban” or “Harvest Ban”, hot work, trenching and land clearing with machinery must cease: Unless approval has been obtained from the NSW RFS. Hot work, trenching and land clearing with machinery must not recommence until the Total Fire Ban or Harvest Ban is lifted

All mobile plant and machinery must be serviced as recommended by manufacturers. Unless risk assessed or the driver is in proximity, machinery and mobile plant must be switched off when unattended.

Any mobile plant used for excavation, trenching, or a similar tractor, must be:

- Free from faults and mechanical defects which could cause a fire, and
- Fitted with a properly maintained spark arrestor which complies with AS1019:2000 Internal combustion engines – spark emission control devices unless fitted with a turbocharger or an exhaust aspirated air cleaner.

4.4.3. Smoking

Where smoking is permitted on site, designated smoking areas must be established that are located away from any combustible material and are equipped with appropriate cigarette bins and fire suppression equipment.

4.4.4. Building fire risk controls, maintenance and materials

Buildings on site will be constructed of low combustibility or non-combustible materials suitable for buildings of classes 5 to 8 and 10 in accordance with the NCC. All electrical components will be designed and managed to minimise potential for ignition. Where practicable, electrical services associated with any site buildings would be provided by means of an underground connection.

4.4.5. Network shut down procedure

Power during construction would be provided by generators, thus a network shutdown procedure is not required during construction.

There is low fire risk during operation, as the buildings will be constructed of low-combustibility or non-combustible materials. In the event of a fire, the AC circuit breaker in the substation would be closed remotely by operational staff. The wind farm operator would also be able to shut off the supply from outside the site if required. In addition, each WTG can be remotely shutdown. On site and/or remote personnel would coordinate with FRNSW and RFS to manage fire emergencies.

4.4.6. Asset protection zones (Fuel hazard management)

In accordance with Section 8.3.5 of PBP guidelines, an APZ, no less than 10 m in width would be provided, thus providing a defensible space around key infrastructure, including:

- WTGs,
- Substations (including any ancillary buildings or structures),
- Operational and maintenance compound, and
- Locations where on-site water supply is available to facilitate protection of nearby buildings and/or infrastructure or is otherwise available for use by responding emergency services.

Temporary construction facilities shall also incorporate the provision of a temporary APZ, which include:

- Main and secondary construction compound, and
- Concrete batching plant

APZs shall be established at the respective location of work, at the appropriate time, prior to commencement of activities, and maintained for the life of that component. APZs provided around key infrastructure shall be maintained for the life of the Development, for construction, operation, and decommissioning phases. Maintenance of APZs would be the responsibility of the contractor undertaking the relevant (construction or decommissioning) works and the wind farm operator, throughout the operational phase of the Development.

APZs must provide a tree canopy cover of less than 15% located greater than 2 m from any part of the roofline of a building or critical infrastructure. Trees must have lower limbs removed up to a height of 2 m above the ground. The understorey should be managed (mowed) to treat all shrubs and grasses on an annual basis in advance of the fire season.

The presence of trees or shrubs in an area designated as an APZ, would be managed to adhere to specifications identified in Appendix 4 of PBP. Grassland fuel hazard is a function of grass height and cover, with variation according to curing and species fuel characteristics. Where present, grass fuel would be monitored and managed using mechanical means to mow to maintain safe fuel levels. Grass height within the APZ will be maintained at or below 10 cm throughout the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of Development.

The overhead powerlines at the site will be managed by maintaining appropriate vegetation clearances to minimise potential ignition risks, in accordance with the ISSC 3 Guideline for Managing Vegetation Near Power Lines.

4.4.7. Access

Firefighting vehicles will be able to use the wind farm access track network to assist with firefighting. The access track network will provide safe, all-weather access to key infrastructure. Property Access and Internal Access arrangements should comply with the specifications of Table 7.4a of PBP. Access tracks will be provided and maintained at all times to meet the following specifications:

- Access roads are two-wheel drive, all-weather roads,
- The capacity of road surfaces and any bridges/causeways is sufficient to carry fully loaded firefighting vehicles (up to 23 tonnes),
- There is suitable access for a Category 1 fire appliance to within 4m of the static water supply
- Minimum 4 m carriageway width,
- A minimum vertical clearance of 4 m to any overhanging obstructions, including tree branches,
- Access roads must provide a suitable turning area in accordance with Appendix 3,
- Curves have a minimum inner radius of 6m and are minimal in number to allow for rapid access and egress,
- The minimum distance between inner and outer curves is 6 m, and
- The crossfall is not more than 10 degrees.

4.4.8. Water Supply

In accordance with Table 5.3d of PBP, a water supply no less than 20,000 litres shall be provided to improve bushfire protection measures and/or to act as a static water supply for emergency services. Static water supply shall be provided upon commencement of works and remain present for construction, operational and decommissioning phases.

Water supply requirements shall comply with Table 7.4a of PBP, which include, but is not limited to the following specifications.

- A connection for firefighting purposes is located within the Inner Protection Area (IPA) or non-hazard side and away from the structure; 65 mm Storz outlet with a ball valve is fitted to the outlet,
- Ball valve and pipes are adequate for water flow and are metal,
- Supply pipes from tank to ball valve have the same bore size to ensure flow volume,
- A hardened ground surface for truck access is supplied within 4 m,
- Above-ground tanks are manufactured from concrete or metal, and
- Unobstructed access can be provided at all times.

Water supply would be provided throughout the site (with appropriate signage), in an accessible position at the following locations (refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4):

- Access – North and South, and
- Substations – North and South

Rainwater tanks installed beside site buildings for staff amenities would also include a 65 mm Storz fitting.

4.4.9. Flammable and hazardous materials

Flammable liquids and/or hazardous materials shall be appropriately stored on site to the specifications of the manufacturer's requirements, and a hazardous chemical register maintained. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will be readily available for each product. Storage of flammable liquids will be in accordance with AS1940: Flammable Liquids Storage and Handling.

Substations shall be bunded to contain any hazardous fluids in the event of a major leak or fire. Regular inspections of the bunded area shall occur. In the event of a major leak or fire in the substation, FRNSW, the lead agency for hazardous materials incidents would attend once the incident is reported.

In the event of significant contamination, the affected area will be barricaded, and personnel removed from the vicinity. Emergency services will be contacted to provide assistance and a handover given by the Chief Warden where necessary. In the event of minor spills such as lubricants and oils, the decontamination actions as outlined in Table 1-2 below would be undertaken.

As identified in Appendix B the Chief Warden and the Area Warden are responsible for shutting down plant and/or equipment as necessary and if it is deemed safe to do so.

Decontamination would be implemented as soon as practicable.

Sources of chemical contamination at the site and decontamination actions are detailed in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Contamination sources and corrective actions

Chemical	Source	Cause	Consequence	Decontamination
Fuels	Vehicles, machinery, generators	Mechanical failure Human error during transfer	Fire (if ignited) Injury/fatality	Establish a defensible boundary for firefighting by relocating equipment and vehicles to a safe distance.

Chemical	Source	Cause	Consequence	Decontamination
			Soil/surface water/groundwater contamination	Use appropriate PPE. Spill clean-up using absorbent material. Excavation of contaminated soil and disposal at a licensed waste disposal facility.
Lubricants and oils	Machinery	Human error during transfer	Injury/fatality Soil/surface water/groundwater contamination	Use appropriate PPE. Spill clean-up using absorbent material. Excavation of contaminated soil and disposal at a licensed waste disposal facility.

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

5.1. Structure and responsibility

5.1.1. Emergency Management Team

The roles relevant to this Emergency Plan and their responsibilities are detailed in Table 1-3. Specific roles and responsibilities during an emergency event are detailed in Appendix B.1. The roles will be implemented in alignment with the Development's EMS.

The Development must nominate project personnel who are acting in the following roles, during each phase of the Development. Project personnel must be communicated to all contractors and staff, as part of pre-start meetings. Details of key project personnel (Site Manager and Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Office) would be provided to emergency response agencies upon any changes to personnel arrangements throughout the duration of the Development.

Table 1-3 Emergency Plan roles and responsibilities

Roles	Responsibilities
EPC Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Emergency Plan is developed, review and approved. • Ensure that the hazard identification and risk management activities include emergency situations. • Ensure that the emergency control organisation is established and maintains the requirements associated with this Emergency Plan.
EPC Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Officer (HSEQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Planning Committee member. • Review procedures and organise test evacuations. • Report emergencies as per Incident Management Procedure. • Ensure that emergency equipment inspections are completed as per requirements. • Coordinate Emergency Team meetings. • Ensure the Site Emergency Procedure is up to date and communicated adequately to all site personnel. • Plan and facilitate emergency evacuation trials. • Plan and arrange training for Emergency Wardens as required. • Liaise with Chief Emergency Warden and assist as required. • Provide advice to the Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) as required. • Monitor changes in the work environment which may require the Emergency Plan to be updated. • Ensure the ERP is in compliance with this procedure and also AS3745 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities. • Provide advice to the LEMC as required.

Roles	Responsibilities
Chief Warden	<p>The Chief Wardens' primary responsibility is to respond and co-ordinate the Emergency Control Organisation (ECO) as a whole in managing any emergency event until Emergency Services arrive.</p> <p>Initial actions of the Chief Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed to scene/ area. • Evaluate the extent of the emergency. • Activate any alarms as required and request Emergency Services. • If safe to do so respond to any fire or spill and attempt to prevent escalation of incident. • Coordinate area wardens to initiate evacuation and area sweeps. • Shut down plant/ equipment as necessary and if safe to do so. <p>Ongoing actions of the Chief Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to coordinate and manage emergency until Emergency Services arrive on site. • Ensure the flow of up-to-date information is maintained at regular intervals with Area Warden. • Liaise with emergency services. <p>Concluding actions of the Chief Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to standing down ensure all ongoing and outstanding matters and obligations are completed. • Facilitate post incident review or investigation process. • Complete the log of events for the Project/Operations Manager and the LEMC to review the effectiveness of the emergency.
Fire Warden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Chief Warden in responding to any emergency event until Emergency Services arrive. • Ensure copies of sign on sheets are placed in the assembly point boxes each day after pre-start. • During an emergency evacuation collect the visitors register and sign on sheets and conduct a head count at the muster point. • Report head count status to the Chief Warden. "All persons accounted for" or "persons unaccounted for" giving details of missing persons.
Emergency Control Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake training and familiarisation required to fulfil allocated role in the event of an emergency. • Fulfil specified duties in the event of an emergency, or an emergency drill.
Area Warden	<p>Initial actions of the Area Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed to scene/ area. • Evaluate the extent of the Emergency. • If safe to do so respond to any fire or spill and attempt to prevent escalation of incident. • Shut down plant/ equipment as necessary and if safe to do so.

Roles	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activate any alarms if required. • Evacuate personnel and casualties (where required). • Provide for first aid/medical assistance and / or coordinate first aiders within team. • Notify and provide a situation report to the Chief Warden providing a description of the incident and providing details of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Threats, injuries, fatalities. ○ Environmental threat and damage. ○ Equipment threat and damage. ○ Actions taken. ○ Any further support required at site. • Assist the Chief Warden in appropriate plan of action to contain the immediate situation. <p>Ongoing actions of the Area Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to review and respond to emergency until the Chief Warden arrives on site to manage the emergency. • Ensure the flow of up-to-date information is maintained at regular intervals to the Chief Warden. • Assist emergency services at the scene. • Account for all personnel within their area (including contractors and visitors) at muster point. • Control access to the emergency site and implement restrictions on normal operations as appropriate until the Chief Warden arrives on site to manage the emergency. <p>Concluding actions of the Area Warden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to standing down ensure all ongoing and outstanding matters and obligations are completed.
<p>Emergency Log Keeper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing actions of the Emergency Log Keeper • Keep a timeline record of events / communications during an emergency event. Continually review the incident log for accuracy and if recording by electronic means, ensure that the data being entered is saved or backed up. • As requested, copy or print off log sheets for interested parties and mark the log sheet as an uncontrolled copy. • As this recording role is critical – The log keeper must not get involved in any activities other than on this checklist. • Clarify any confusion of events/actions as soon as apparent. • Stand Down Actions of the Emergency Log Keeper • Under the direction of the Chief Warden, help coordinate post incident review or investigation process. • Complete the log of events for the Chief Warden.

Roles	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On advice from the Chief Warden, complete all necessary log keeping and administration requirements. • Participate in the debrief. • Ensure all information received is filed correctly.
Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of Emergency Services is to provide the supporting resources to assist in the management of the emergency.
All Staff and Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform all duties in a manner which will ensure their own and others safety. • Comply with the responsibilities assigned under relevant legislation. • Comply with all site safety rules and procedures. • Remain alert at all times to potential fire hazards. • Participate in the identification and elimination of hazards. • Immediately report any dangerous occurrence, injury, hazard or defective equipment. • Maintain knowledge of how to implement safe work practices using the hazard identification, risk assessment and risk control techniques. • Maintain knowledge of emergency response procedures, including evacuation protocols and bushfire action statements. • Actively participating in safety meetings and programs, including training. • Actively participating in rehabilitation programs.
First Aid Personnel	<p>Initial actions of First Aid Personnel</p> <p>Under the direction of the Chief Warden or Area Warden:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed to scene with relevant Area Warden. • Evaluate the extent of any injuries. • Administer first aid (first aid personnel only, and only where safe to do so); or • Assess if injured personnel can be evacuated safely. <p>Ongoing actions of First Aid Personnel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuate and attend any injuries at muster points. • Notify Emergency Services of any remaining personnel, and location, within building. • Provide details to Emergency Services of suspected injuries. • Assist Emergency Services onsite where required with ongoing treatment of injuries.

5.2. Training awareness and competence

All site personnel including sub-contractors will be instructed of the correct response to an occurrence, or emergency evacuation in accordance with the various procedures outlined in the appendices to this Emergency Plan, in particular:

- Emergency contacts,
- Emergency Response Diagram,
- Emergency Evacuation Protocol, and
- Emergency Services Contact Instruction.

Project personnel will be trained to respond appropriately to fire emergencies, in accordance with the following:

- The site must nominate at least two Fire Wardens who have completed an appropriate recognized training course through an accredited Registered Training Organisation (or country equivalent),
- At least 1 Fire Warden must be available on each shift,
- Workers who may be required to respond to or extinguish a fire (e.g., mobile plant operators, fire watchers, electricians) should be trained in the use of relevant firefighting equipment, and
- Consideration will be given to engaging local firefighting authorities to conduct awareness sessions or training courses.

An evacuation drill will be undertaken annually prior to the bushfire season to ensure understanding of roles and procedures.

5.2.1. Pre-start meetings

Staff and contractors will attend pre-start meetings at the beginning of each shift, which will include, but not be limited to:

- Daily fire risk rating and predicted weather, including heat index, maximum predicted temperature, and wind speeds,
- Recent fire events on or in the vicinity of the site, and
- Specific fire risks relevant to the day's activities.

5.3. Emergency communication

Radio and/or mobile telephone communications will be the main means of communications in the event of an emergency. A detailed communications strategy incorporating use of mobile phones and radio use (type, channels and call-signs) will be established and implemented.

The Chief Warden shall be in control of radio communications during an emergency. In the event of an emergency, persons not involved in the emergency shall maintain radio silence to allow radio communications between the Chief Warden and other services/ personnel involved in the emergency to flow uninterrupted.

A pre-start register will be kept on site. This will be used to notify emergency response personnel and provide accountability of onsite personnel during the event of an emergency.

5.4. Site access

Security measures for the site will ensure local Emergency Services are able to always access the site. Local emergency services, including the LEMC, will be consulted to establish the best method of ensuring access.

5.5. Bushfire Action Plan

The purpose of the bushfire action plan is to outline preparation, response and recovery stages and associated triggers and actions for contractors to adhere to, if a fire is present in the landscape.

Table 1-4 Emergency Plan Bushfire Action Plan

Stage	Trigger	Action
Preparation	Prior to bushfire season	Ensure all personnel are trained in emergency procedures and roles and responsibilities.
	At start of bushfire season	Ensure all fire control measures are in place. Ensure buildings are prepared to limit impact of a bushfire.
Response	Bushfire approaches	Alert emergency services. Initiate evacuation procedure (Refer Appendix B).
	Fire front impacts site	Remain at refuge.
Recovery	After fire front has passed	Check with emergency services that it is safe to return to site before doing so. Complete post-fire report (Refer Section 6.2).

6. MONITORING, REPORTING AND AUDITING

6.1. Auditing

Audits (both internal and external) will be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of environmental controls, compliance with this sub plan and other relevant approvals, licenses and guidelines.

Emergency management must be included within any major environmental audit of impacts undertaken during the construction phase.

Audit requirements are detailed in the EMS and must comply with the Development Consent Schedule 5 Conditions 11 to 16 as outlined below in **Table** .

Table 6-1 Auditing - Development Consent requirements as per Schedule 5 Conditions 11 to 16.

Development Consent Schedule 5 Condition	Compliance requirement
11	Independent Audits of the development must be conducted and carried out in accordance with the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements (2020) to the following frequency: (a) within 3 months of commencing construction; and (b) within 3 months of commencement of operations.
12	Proposed independent auditors must be agreed to in writing by the Planning Secretary prior to the commencement of an Independent Audit.
13	The Planning Secretary may require the initial and subsequent Independent Audits to be undertaken at different times to those specified in condition 11 of Schedule 4 upon giving at least 4 weeks' notice to the Applicant of the date upon which the audit must be commenced.
14	In accordance with the specific requirements in the Independent Audit Post Approval Requirements (2020), the Applicant must: (a) review and respond to each Independent Audit Report prepared under condition 11 of Schedule 4 of this consent, or condition 13 of Schedule 4 where notice is given by the Planning Secretary; (b) submit the response to the Planning Secretary; and

Development Consent Schedule 5 Condition	Compliance requirement
	(c) make each Independent Audit Report, and response to it, publicly available within 60 days of submission to the Planning Secretary. unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary.
15	Independent Audit Reports and the Applicant's response to audit findings must be submitted to the Planning Secretary within 2 months of undertaking the independent audit site inspection as outlined in the Independent Audit Post Approvals Requirements (2020) unless otherwise agreed by the Planning Secretary.
16	Notwithstanding the requirements of the Independent Audit Post Approvals Requirements (2020), the Planning Secretary may approve a request for ongoing independent operational audits to be ceased, where it has been demonstrated to the Planning Secretary's satisfaction that independent operational audits have demonstrated operational compliance.

6.2. Emergency Plan monitoring and reporting

Monitoring will be undertaken to ensure the fire management program is achieving the required outcomes. This allows for an adaptive management approach and will enable the identification of issues and any remedial actions or adjustments to the Emergency Plan.

Reporting requirements are listed in Table 6-5.

Table 6-5 Reporting requirements

Reporting/ monitoring requirement	Timing
Prepare incident investigation reports for ecological burns, accidental ignitions and bushfire incidents	Immediately post-fire/incident.
Checklist to ensure all fire mitigation and prepared /response measures and procedures are in place.	Annually – pre- and post- fire season.
Report on success / failure of fire management activities/ actions.	Monthly where relevant.
Archiving of all fire reports, reviews, fire management actions and monitoring results.	As required.

In the event of a fire incident, the contractor or wind farm operator (when operational) would prepare an incident report in accordance with Table 6-5.

6.3. Emergency Plan update and Amendment

During the Development, a copy of the most recent version of this plan will be stored at the main site compound.

A copy of the updated plan and changes will be distributed to all relevant stakeholders in accordance with the approved document control procedure – refer to the EMS.

The processes and plans described in the EMS may result in the need to update or revise this Plan. The Emergency Plan will also be reviewed in response to:

- an incident;
- submission of an audit report; or
- modification to the conditions of Development Consent.

In the instance of any modification to the Development Consent the Emergency Plan would be reviewed and if revisions of the plan is required the plan would be submitted to the Secretary for approval and comply with the Development Consent Schedule 5 Condition 2 (Revision of Strategies, Plans and Programs).

7. REFERENCES

NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS). (2014). Development Planning: a guide to developing a Bush Fire Emergency Management and Evacuation Plan.

https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/29271/DPP1079-Emergency-management-and-evacuation-plan-FORM.pdf

NSW Rural Fire Service. (2019). *Planning for Bush Fire Protection: a guide for councils, planners, fire authorities and developers*. https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/130667/Planning-for-Bush-Fire-Protection-2019.pdf

NSW Rural Fire Service. (2008) Bush fire Prone Land Mapping, Boorowa

Southern Tablelands Bushfire Management Council (BFMC), (2018). A Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP). https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/2631/Southern-Tablelands-BFRMP.PDF

South West Slopes Bushfire Management Council (BFMC), (2018). A Bushfire Risk Management Plan (BFRMP). https://www.rfs.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/2630/South-West-Slopes-BFRMP.pdf

APPENDIX A SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Facility	
Facility type	Wind Turbine Farm.
Location	Rye Park NSW.
Size of facility	Up to 77 wind turbines, ancillary infrastructure includes substations, operation and maintenance facilities, installation of electrical infrastructure, permanent meteorological masts.
Is the facility located in a bushfire prone area	Yes, the Development area is defined as bush fire prone land. See Figure 2.
How it may be affected by a bushfire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infrastructure. • Harm to staff and visitors. • Grazing stock on site.
Are the buildings constructed against bushfire attack?	In accordance with PBP Guidelines, compound buildings will be designed and constructed commensurate with the level of bushfire risk, in accordance with the NCC.
Is an APZ in place	Yes, in accordance with Section 8.3.5 and Appendix 4 of the PBP guidelines prescribing minimum APZ requirements.
Staff	
Number of staff on site	Up to 200 during peak construction, 10 during operations
Number of staff with support needs	Assume at least one.
Location of staff on site	Across the site but concentrated at the office and amenity building.
Number of potential temporary occupants	Approximately 200
Access and assembly	
Site access information	Northern access point: Rye Park Grassy Creek Road Southern access point: Rye Park Dalton Road
Emergency assembly point	Site access near northern access point (adjacent Grassy Creek Road) and/or southern substation. Due to staged construction, specific details to be provided in Emergency Plan.
Emergency Site Contact	
Site Manager	Name: TBA Phone: TBA
Health, Safety, Environment and Quality Officer (HSEQ)	Name: TBA Phone: TBA

APPENDIX B EVACUATION PROTOCOL

In case of a fire emergency on site, the primary plan of action is evacuation. Details and protocol are described below.

B.1 Designated assembly points

In the event of a bushfire, personnel on site are to proceed to one of the designated assembly points on site, located at each compound area, refer to Figure 5 **Error! Reference source not found.** and Figure 6.

Once all staff have assembled at the designated assembly points, transport to the off-site assembly area will commence if necessary.

B.2 Transport plan

Private vehicles will be used to transport personnel to the assembly area. All personnel will evacuate site via the closest main site access point and be transported to the assembly area located in Rye Park and/or Jerrawa, refer to Figure 5 and Figure 6.

B.3 Offsite assembly areas

Assembly area	Primary assembly area	Alternate assembly area
Location	Rye Park Sporting Field (Oval), adjacent Yass Rural Fire Brigade 50-52 Yass Street, Rye Park NSW 2586	Jerrawa Church and Carpark Western side of intersection of Coolalie Road & Jerrawa Road Jerrawa NSW 2582
Is the assembly area in an area away from effects of a bushfire	Yes	Yes
Are amenities available	No	No
Can the assembly area accommodate the number of occupants?	Yes	Yes
Are there any personnel with support needs requiring a facility to support them?	Potentially	Potentially

Transportation to assembly area	Primary assembly area	Alternate assembly area
Route from site to assembly area	Northern assembly area - Exit site onto Grassy Creek Road. Travel to Rye Park (generally south). Compound location – Exit site onto Dalton Road. Travel to Rye Park (north-west direction).	Southern substation – Exit site, travel south towards Coolalie Road. Travel west to Jerrawa.
Distance/time from site to assembly area	7.8 km / 9 minutes (from northern assembly area)	9 km / 12 minutes (from southern substation)

Transportation to assembly area	Primary assembly area	Alternate assembly area
	15.9 km / 13 minutes (from compound location)	
Is the route to the assembly area through or near bushfire risk areas?	The route is through land mapped as bushfire prone. Should the route be compromised, the Southern Tablelands Local Emergency Management Committee is placed to organised detours for access, as well as other emergency management procedures for the area	
Is transport provided on site for all personnel?	Private vehicles will be used.	
Are there any personnel with support needs requiring specific transport?	Potentially. Any personnel with specific transport needs will utilise the same transport (i.e. a specialised vehicle) to depart the site.	

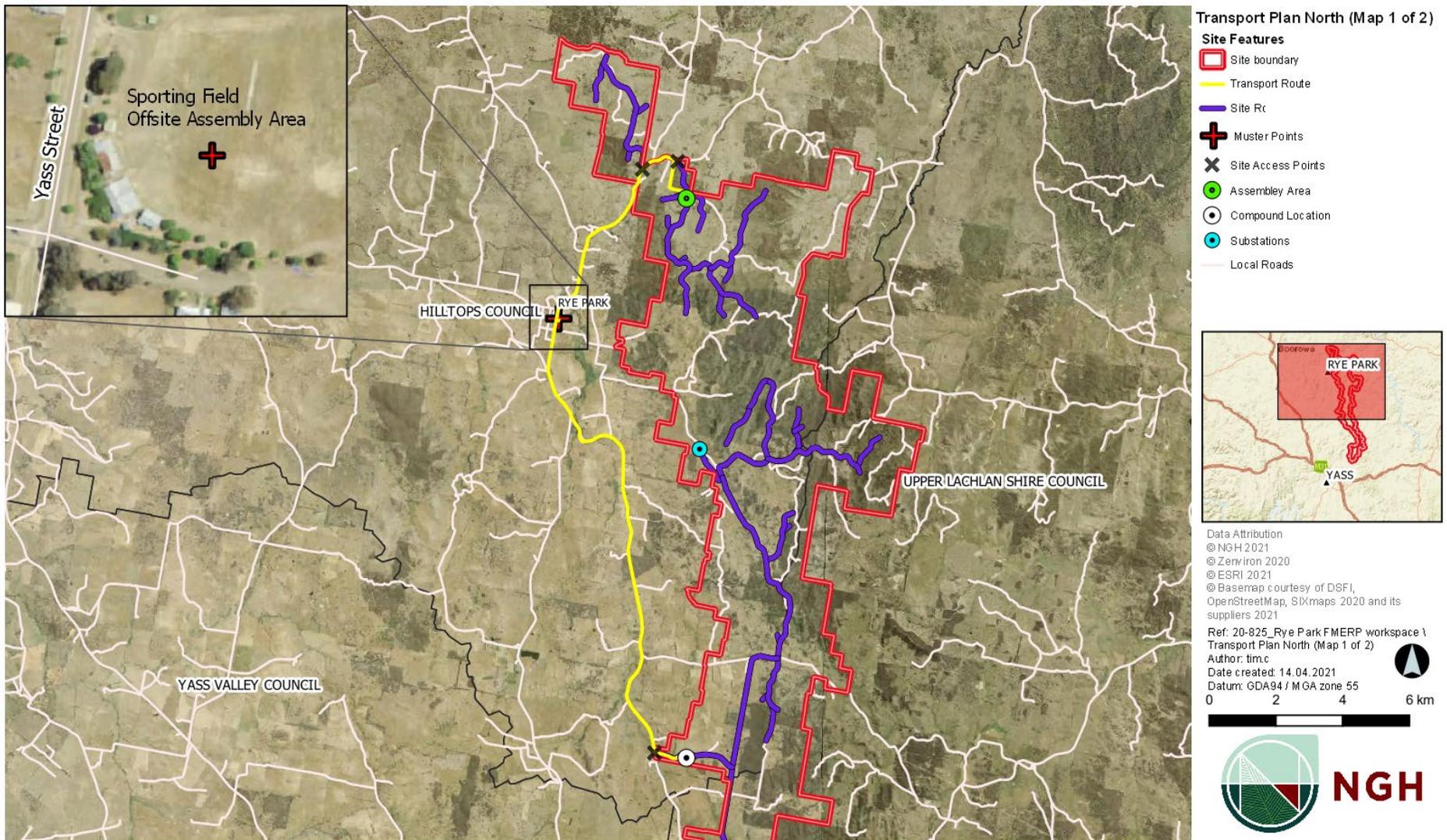


Figure 5 Emergency transport route and assembly areas (North)

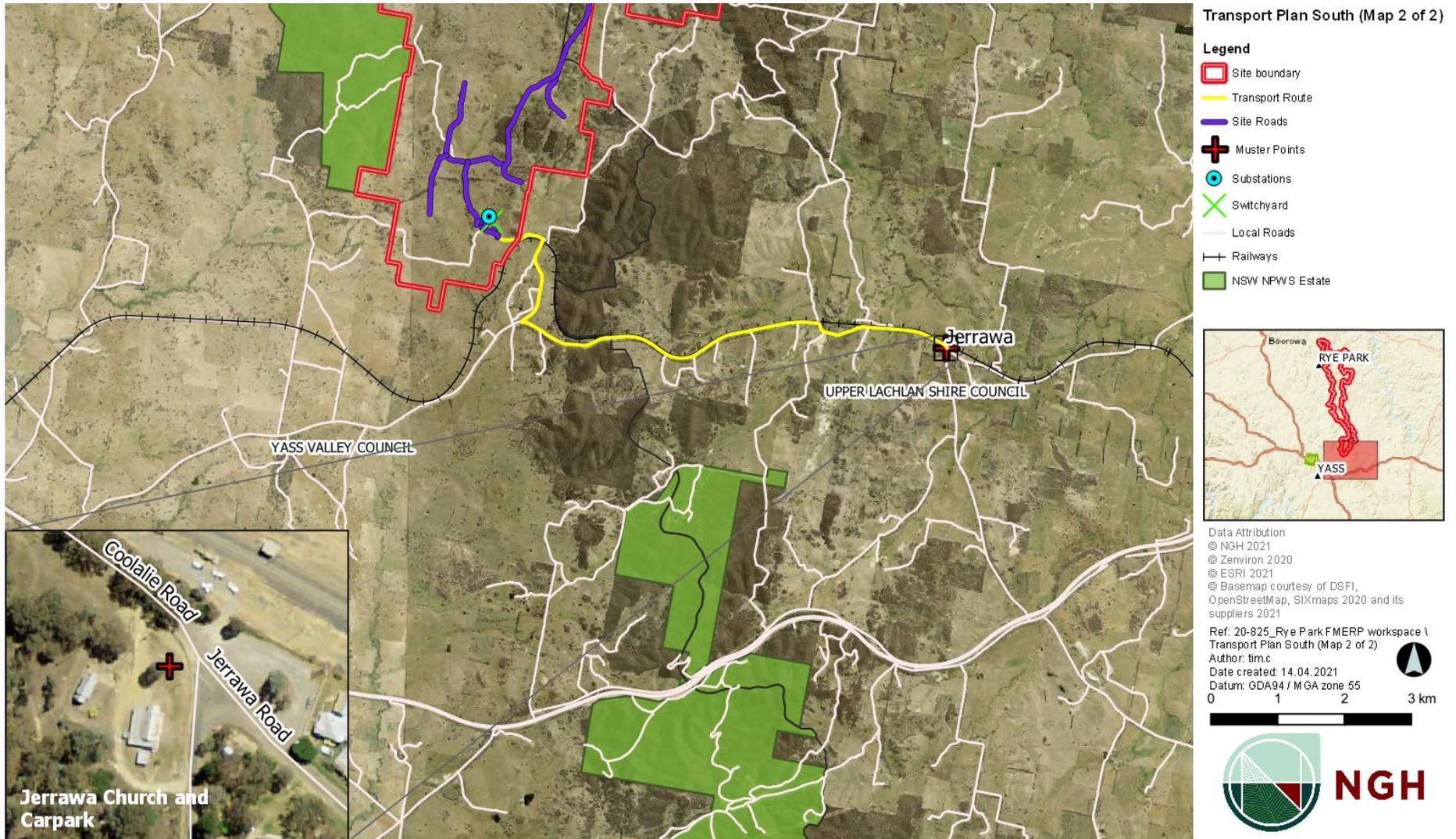
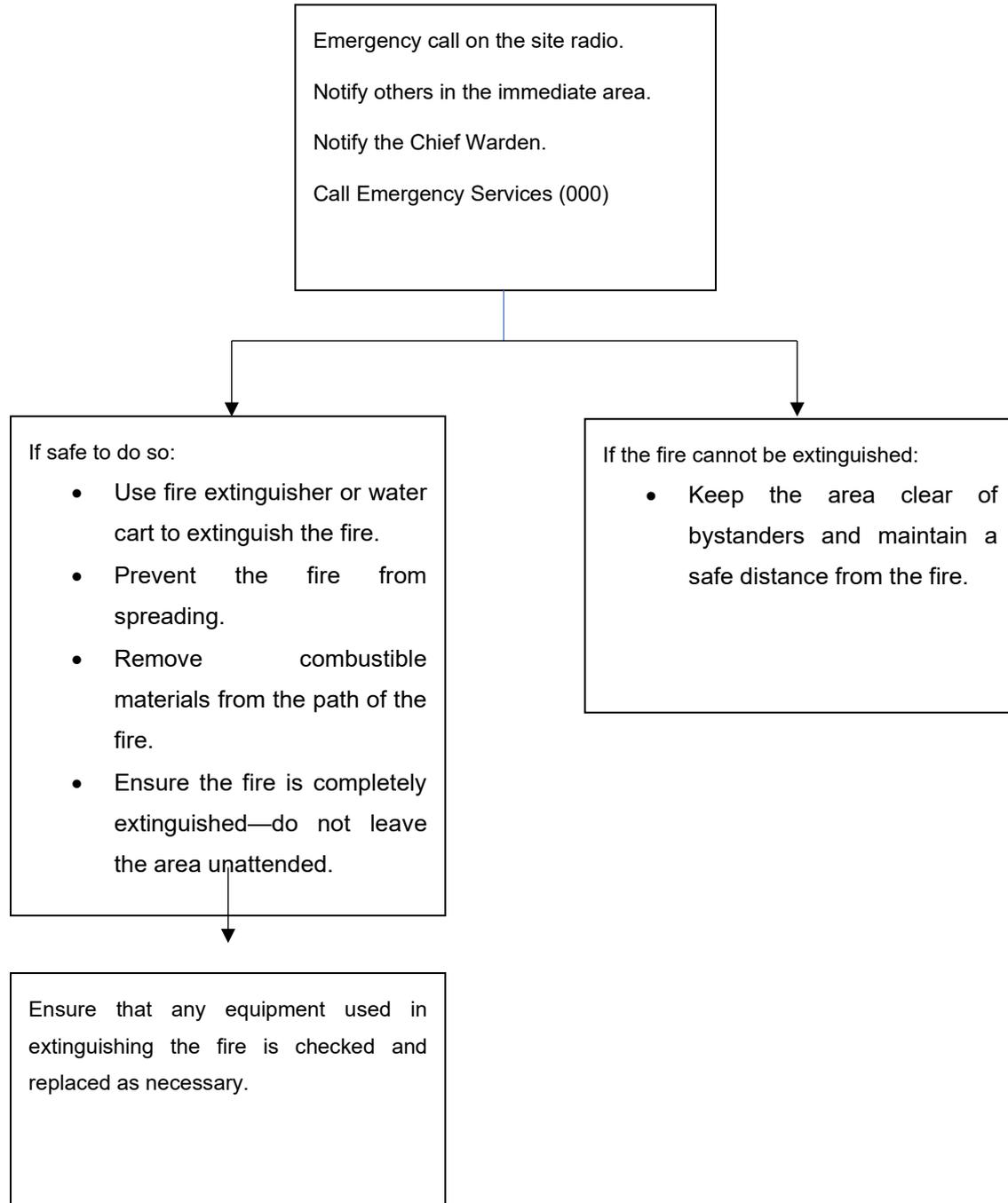


Figure 6 Emergency transport route and assembly areas (South)

APPENDIX C EMERGENCY RESPONSE – FIRE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

In case of fire on site, follow the steps below:



APPENDIX D EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Organisation	Office/contact	Phone number
NSW Rural Fire Service Southern Tablelands Zone	Yass Valley & Upper Lachlan	Business Hrs: 02 6226 3100 After Hrs: 000
NSW Rural Fire Service South West Slopes Zone	Boorowa & Harden	Business Hrs: 02 6386 3170 After Hrs: 000
NSW Rural Fire Service	Bushfire information line	1800 679 737 1800 NSW RFS www.rfs.nsw.gov.au
Fire and Rescue NSW	Boorowa & Yass Fire Station	000
Emergency services	Ambulance	000
NSW State Emergency Services	Inquiry contact	132 737 www.ses.nsw.gov.au
Boorowa Police station	Local police	02 6381 3700
Yass Police Station	Local police	02 6226 9399

APPENDIX E CONSULTATION

Agency Comment	Response
NSW Rural Fire Service	
<p>25 January 2021 - A draft Fire Management Plan (FMP) should be prepared for the proposed Development and provided to the local NSW RFS District Office for comment. Any return comment from the District should be adopted into an amended FMP.</p> <p>As a minimum, the FMP should include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 24-hour emergency contact details including alternative telephone contact, 2) Site infrastructure plan, 3) Firefighting water supply plan, 4) Site access and internal road plan, 5) Construction of asset protection zones and their continued maintenance, 6) Location of hazards (physical, chemical, and electrical) that will impact on the firefighting operations and procedures to manage identified hazards during the firefighting operations, 7) Mitigation measures designed to prevent a fire occurring within the site, and prevent a fire from escaping the site and developing into a bush/grass fire risk to the surrounding area, and 8) Such additional matters as required by the NSW RFS District Office. 	<p>The Emergency Plan has been prepared with regard to the requirements specified by the NSW RFS and relevant Conditions of Consent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appendix D, including contact details for NSW Rural Fire Service, Southern Tablelands Zone, NSW Rural Fire Service, South West Slopes Zone NSW Rural Fire Service, Fire and Rescue NSW, Emergency services (ambulance), NSW State Emergency Services, Boorowa Ppolice station, Yass Police Station 2. Figure 1-3, including roads, substations, switchyards 3. Section 3.4.8, and Figures 2-3, detailing water supply provisions and access points 4. Figure 1-3, including internal road plan. Site access points shown in figure 4-5. 5. Section 3.4.6, in accordance with Section 8.3.5 of PBP guidelines 6. Section 3, including how Hot works, operating plant on land containing combustible material, and smoking hazards will be managed 7. Section 3.4, and Appendix C detailing asset protection zones and emergency response procedure 8. Noted
<p>13 May 2021 - The NSW RFS District Co-ordinator – Southern Tablelands Zone sought specific contact details for District zones to be included in Appendix E. No other amendments were requested.</p>	<p>Appendix E has been updated to provide contact details for Southern Tablelands Zone and South West Slopes Zone.</p>
Fire & Rescue New South Wales	
<p>6 April 2021 - No specific comments or requirements that must be addressed at this time. FRNSW recommended that</p>	<p>Consultation occurred with the NSW RFS.</p>

Agency Comment	Response
the NSW RFS be consulted in regard to the Development as it is located within their fire district.	
14 May 2021 - FRNSW outlined that they will not provide comment on the EMP as the location sits within the NSW RFS jurisdiction.	No response required.