Pollution Incident Response Management Plan

Kurnell Resources Facility

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Contents

Contents 3
Scope 5
Purpose 5
Responsibilities 5
Training 5
Reason for Review and Updates 5
Definitions 6
Introduction 7
Likely Hazards to Health and Environment 8
Risk Matrix 9
Pollutant Inventory on the Premises 9
Pre-emptive Actions 10
Safety Equipment 13
Contact Details and Notification Procedure 14
Who Needs to be Notified? 14
Internal Pollution Incident Reporting 14
External Pollution Incident Reporting 16
Notification to Landholders and Community 16
Minimising Harm to Persons on the Premises 17
Pollution Incident Response Management Procedure Protocol 17
Availability of this Plan 17
Staff Training 18
Testing and Review 18
Appendices 19
Appendix 1 – Breen PIRMP Activation Process 20
Appendix 2 – Site Overview 21
Appendix 3 – Emergency Response Equipment Locations 22
Appendix 4 – Recycling Plant Emergency Response Equipment Locations 23

Appendix 5 – Hazardous Materials Storage and Administration Emergency Response Equipment Locations 24

Appendix 6 – Soil Recycling Emergency Response Equipment Locations 25

Appendix 7 – Potential Pollutant Impact Zones 26

Appendix 8 – Landfill Emergency Response Equipment Locations 27

Scope

This document applies to the Kurnell Resources Facility operated by Breen Resources Pty Ltd ("Breen") at 330 Captain Cook Drive, Kurnell NSW 2231.

Purpose

This procedure outlines guidelines for managing, reporting and communicating pollution incidents to the general community, and to the relevant NSW government authorities and services.

Responsibilities

The Operations Manager is responsible for ensuring that this document is reviewed and updated as per the Control of BMS Documentation Procedure.

Training

Training on this procedure will be delivered through the training method indicated below as per the requirements of the Training Management Procedure.

☐ Read and Sign	☒ Training Module	☐ Toolbox	☐ Workshop	☐ On-the-Job

Reason for Review and Updates

Review and update following PIRMP Testing.

Definitions

POEO Act defines pollution as: "Pollution means— water pollution, or air pollution, or noise pollution, or land pollution."

The POEO Act defines a pollution incident as: "Pollution incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur. It includes an incident or set of circumstances in which a substance has been placed or disposed of on premises, but it does not include an incident or set of circumstances involving only the emission of any noise."

The POEO Act (s. 147) defines material harm to the environment as:

1. For the purposes of this Part –
    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 $50,000 (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.
2. For the purposes of this Part, it does not matter that harm to the environment is caused only in the premises where the pollution incident occurs.

Introduction

Breen Resources Pty Ltd (Breen) owns and operates the Breen Resources Facility at 330 Captain Cook Drive, Kurnell. The Breen Resources Facility receives excavated materials and selected construction and demolition (C&D) waste for recovery and carries out site restoration by application of residual materials, generated during the resource recovery process, to land (landfilling).

The Breen Resources Facility operates in accordance with two Environment Protection Licences (EPL 4608 and EPL 20697) issued by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act).

The landfill operation is undertaken in accordance with conditions stipulated in EPL 4608. The recycling facilities are operated in accordance with conditions stipulated in EPL 20697.

In accordance with the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (the POEO Act), the holder of an Environment Protection Licence must prepare, keep, test and implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) that complies with Part 5.7A of the POEO Act in relation to the activity to which the licence relates.

This PIRMP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Part 5.7A of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) and Part 3A of the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 (POEO (General) Regulation) to provide personnel with a framework defining the way pollution incidents are managed, reported and communicated to the general community, and to the relevant NSW government authorities and services.

As defined by the EPA Guideline: Pollution Incident Response Management Plans (March 2020), the purpose of this plan is to:

- Ensure comprehensive and timely communication about a pollution incident to staff at the premises, the Environment Protection Authority (EPA), other relevant authorities specified in the Act (such as local councils, NSW Health, SafeWork NSW, and Fire and Rescue NSW) and people outside the facility who may be affected by the impacts of the pollution incident;
- Minimise and control the risk of a pollution incident at the facility by requiring identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks; and
    - 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.

If a pollution incident occurs so that material harm to the environment (within the meaning of s. 147 of the POEO Act) is caused or threatened, the person carrying on the activity will immediately implement this plan in relation to the activity required by Part 5.7A of the POEO Act.

Likely Hazards to Health and Environment

The Breen Resources Facility accepts construction and demolition waste for recovery and non-recyclable (non-putrescible) waste for disposal. It also accepts Virgin Excavated Natural Material (VENM) for landfill closure and Parklands construction.

Identified hazards to health and the environment on site are detailed in the table below. Each potential hazard has been assessed in accordance with the Breen Risk Matrix.

Potential Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Events that could increase likelihood	Triviality Trigger
Dust	12 – Medium	Dry, windy conditions	No Offsite Impact
Odour	1 – Low	Still conditions during the day, followed by cold, still night	No Offsite Impact
Noise	1 – Low	Specific activities outside normal operations	No Offsite Impact
Fuel Spill	7 – Medium	Bund failure, plant and equipment failure	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Oli/Lube Spill	4 – Low	Bund failure, plant and equipment failure	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Chemical Spill	7 – Medium	Increase current low volumes of chemical storage	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Fire	13 – Medium	Prolonged dry weather, incompatible waste types being mixed, smoking occurring outside of the designated areas	No offsite impact or external intervention
Leachate dam overflow	5 – Low	Prolonged wet weather	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Contaminated Fill (Asbestos)	3 – Low	Lack of governance relating to verification of source material or lack of inspections	Acceptance of contaminated material without processing

Potential Hazard	Likelihood of Occurrence	Events that could increase likelihood	Triviality Trigger
Discovery of Radioactive Material	1 – Low	Lack of governance relating to verification of source material arriving at the site or lack of inspections	Acceptance of contaminated material without processing
Stormwater Contamination	5 – Low	Contaminated storm water runoff (sediments and or leachate) from the site resulting from prolonged wet weather	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Discovery of Hazardous Waste	5 – Low	Increasing gate fees and NSW waste levy on special and restricted wastes may lead to customers attempting to dispose of more hazardous materials (asbestos etc) Non-compliance with Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW	Acceptance of contaminated material without processing
Contamination of ground water/aquifer	13 – Medium	Cross-contamination of leachate and stormwater	Clear of Environmental Pathway
Offsite supply of contaminated material	8 – Medium	Supply of material from incorrect location due to poor management	Material leaving site that is applied to land

Risk Matrix

Each potential hazard has been assessed in accordance with the Breen Risk Assessment Matrix attached in Appendix 9.

Pollutant Inventory on the Premises

Breen has an inventory of hazardous substances, and their Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available at the site office. This inventory is updated on a regular basis.

Inventory of pollutants stored on site are detailed in the table below.

Name	Hazardous?	Amount Stored	Location & Method of Storage
Fuel (Diesel)	Yes	20,000 L	Self-bunded above ground storage tank – refer to map in Appendix 5
Oil	Yes	2500 L	Workshop (bunded) – refer to map in Appendix 5
Coolant	Yes	100 L	Workshop (bunded) – refer to map in Appendix 5
10ft Dangerous Goods Container	Yes	700 L	Self-bunded chemical storage container – refer to map in Appendix 5
Regenesis (Oxidiser)	Yes	3,500 kg	Brown container opposite workshop (locked) – refer to map in Appendix 5
Miscellaneous Workshop Chemicals	Yes	60 L – 200 L	Workshop (bunded in chemical area and bunded pallets) – refer to map in Appendix 5
Compressed Gases	Yes	60 L – 100 L	Workshop – refer to map in Appendix 5
Cleaning Chemicals	Yes	20 L	Kitchen Store – refer to map in Appendix 5

Pre-emptive Actions

Control measures to minimise or prevent the risk of harm to the environment or human health arising from landfilling and recycling activities are described in the table below.

Potential Hazard	Pre-emptive Actions
Dust	• Use of two water trucks (approx. 12,000L) used on the site to supress dust on haul roads during summer months and one water truck during winter months (or as conditions require), additional portable water tanks and water storage is also available on site. Sprinklers used to supress dust on gypsum and recycled aggregate stockpiles and screening/crushing plant. • Regular site inspections conducted by site supervisors and engineers. • Stop work operations if dust controls are not working
Odour	• Use of appropriate daily and intermediate cover. • Putrescible waste is not accepted.

Potential Hazard	Pre-emptive Actions
	• Regular odour inspections
Noise	• Regular monitoring of noise • Operate machinery strictly within operation hours • Selection of acoustically efficient device, plant and equipment for the task or application or with acoustic insulation.
Fuel Spill	• Use of hydrocarbon spill response kits. • Use appropriately sized bunding of above ground storage tanks. • Regular inspections of plant and equipment • Staff training - tool box talks and safety meetings. • Undertake regular groundwater monitoring in accordance with EPL4608.
Oil/Lube Spill	• Use of hydrocarbon spill response kits. • Use appropriately sized bunding of above ground oil storage tanks. • Regular inspections of plant and equipment. • Staff training - tool box talks and safety meetings. • Undertake regular groundwater monitoring in accordance with EPL4608.
Chemical Spill	• Storage of limited volumes of chemicals in a dry locked store. • Use of chemical spill kits. • Staff training - tool box talks and safety meetings. • Use of appropriate PPE (gloves, mask). • Undertake regular groundwater monitoring in accordance with EPL4608.
Fire	• Use of water carts with water cannons, readily available water from dams on site. • Additional portable water is available in water tanks. • Inspection by NSWFB of premises to familiarise site layout and hazards. • Smoking being restricted to designated areas away from any waste. • Segregation of waste types to ensure like materials are grouped together.

Potential Hazard	Pre-emptive Actions
	• Regular fire inspection of landfill areas • Analyse data collected from the thermal monitoring probes installed at the eastern part of the landfill. • Fire extinguishers on most plant and infrastructure that is regularly serviced. • Cover material readily available on site. • Undertake regular gas monitoring in accordance with EPL4608
Leachate Spill	• Leachate management plan. • Appropriately sized leachate management system. • Manage the evaporation of leachate on site. • Regular monitoring and inspection to ensure the leachate management system properly maintained. • Undertake regular groundwater monitoring in accordance with EPL4608.
Contaminated Fill	• Review waste classification reports prior to acceptance. • Inspection of all material at the weighbridge and in accordance with NSW EPA's *Standards for Managing Construction Waste in NSW* • Inspection of material when being tipped in its final location. • Scientific analysis of material as required. • Undertake regular groundwater monitoring in accordance with EPL4608.
Discovery of Radioactive Material	• Waste classification reports prior to acceptance. • Confirmation that retrieved metal is free from Radioactive material by Metal Recyclers.
Stormwater Contamination	• Appropriately sized stormwater detention ponds. • Clear separation of leachate and stormwater. • Stormwater flows directed to the appropriate collection systems to prevent any discharge from the site (e.g. silt and sediment traps, berms). • Regular monitoring and inspection to ensure system is maintained in a proper condition.
Discovery of Hazardous Waste	• Staff training - tool box talks and safety meetings. • Notification of appropriate authorities.

Potential Hazard	Pre-emptive Actions
	• Involvement of senior management. • Inspection of all material at the weighbridge. • Inspection of material when being tipped in its final location.

Safety Equipment

Breen has the following safety equipment readily available to staff, used to minimise the risk to human health and the environment:

- Hard Hats
- Safety glasses (tinted and non-tinted)
- Hats
- Sun cream
- Clothing (long sleeve, robust clothes)
- Safety boots
- Respirators/Masks (P2 or greater)
- Overalls (disposable)
- Gloves (leather and synthetic)
- First aid kits
- Spill kits
- Fire extinguishers
- Defibrillator

All safety equipment is stored in the site office and available during working hours. As noted above, Breen has the inventory of hazardous substances and their SDS details available at the site office. Spill kits are in the workshop. Fire extinguishers are in all areas and mobile plant.

Each item of equipment operated on the site has a safe work method statement (SWMS) that contains specific risks and management methods to minimise risks to human health and the environment. These SWMS are routinely reviewed, discussed at site safety meetings and training on the SWMS is provided to all staff. These SWMS are available at the site office.

Contact Details and Notification Procedure

Who Needs to be Notified?

Under s. 148 of the POEO Act, Breen has a duty to immediately notify (i.e. via phone) each relevant authority of a pollution incident if there is a risk of material harm to the environment (see Section 1of this plan for definitions). According to the provisions of s. 150 of the POEO Act:

1. The relevant information about a pollution incident required under section 148 consists of the following –
    a. the time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident,
    a. the location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur,
    b. the nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved, if known,
    c. the circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known),
    d. the action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution, if known,
    e. other information prescribed by the regulations.
2. The information required by this section is the information known to the person notifying the incident when the notification is required to be given.
3. If the information required to be included in a notice of a pollution incident by subsection (1) (c), (d) or (e) is not known to that person when the initial notification is made but becomes known afterwards, that information must be notified in accordance with section 148 immediately after it becomes known.

Internal Pollution Incident Reporting

If a pollution incident occurs, Breen Resources Facility workers and Occupiers will immediately notify one or more of the following personnel:

Contact	Role	Contact Number
Damien Vella	CEO	0420 890 065
Michael Glass	Chief Operations Officer	0429 956 194
Ian Spencer	Sales and Marketing Manager	0418 274 468
Jason Carruthers	Operations Manager	0431 422 497
James Carr	Health and Safety Manager	0475 152 562
Jimmy Huynh	Senior Environmental Engineer	0466 383 059

Contact details are also displayed as posters at various locations on site, to improve accessibility during an emergency.

These 24-hour site contacts, listed in the table above, are authorised to contact the relevant agencies and government authorities when required.

Ensure safety is first on site. If an injury occurs DIAL 000 and provide the following information:

Company: Breen Resources Pty Ltd

Site Address: 330 Captain Cook Drive, Kurnell

Nearest Cross Street: Lindum Road

If Occupiers have not already been otherwise alerted, an Occupier must be contacted immediately following a pollution incident.

Contact	Role	Contact Number
James Icon	Eather Group Site Manager	0460 853 831

Reporting of incidents will be in accordance with Breen's Incident Reporting and Investigation Procedure.

External Pollution Incident Reporting

Under the provisions of s. 101 of the POEO (General) Regulation 2009:

1. For the purposes of section 149 of the of the POEO Act, a pollution incident that is required to be notified under section 148 of the Act
    a. is to be notified verbally to each relevant authority, and
    b. is to be followed by notification in writing within 7 days of the date on which the incident occurred.
2. For the purposes of section 149 of the Act, notification of the EPA may be achieved by telephoning the EPA environment line.

Note: Section 150(2) of the of the POEO Act provides that the information contained in a notification is to be the information known when the notification occurs. Therefore, if information becomes known between the immediate notification given verbally and the time when written notification is required to be given, that new information will be required to be notified immediately after it becomes known and to be included in the written notification.

Pollution incidents must be notified via phone immediately as required in the order listed below:

Authority	Contact Number
1. NSW Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – 'Environmental Line'	131 555
2. SafeWork NSW	13 10 50
3. Sutherland Shire Council (the Local Authority)	(02) 9710 0333
4. Fire and Rescue NSW*	1300 729 579
5. ANSTO (Radioactive materials) (if relevant)	(02) 9717 3111

*Note that if the pollution incident required immediate assistance from emergency services (i.e. Triple Zero was called), Fire and Rescue NSW do not need to be called again.

Notification to Landholders and Community

In the event of a pollution incident, Breen has the following processes for contacting the community:

- When an incident occurs, Breen will immediately contact the local authorities listed in Section 5.3 of this plan.
- Breen will consult with the local authorities to determine if the community is to be notified of the pollution incident. Breen will discuss with the authorities the most relevant

communication strategy (e.g. social networking groups, direct contact with those potentially impacted).

- Contact with the community to be then completed as per the agreed communication strategy.
- The results of the investigation of any pollution incident resulting in material harm will be placed on Breen's webpage.

Minimising Harm to Persons on the Premises

Breen has a central evacuation meeting place that is located adjacent to the site office. All Breen Resources Facility workers and Occupiers are contactable on mobile and 2-way if an evacuation is required. An evacuation procedure is documented and on display in the site office.

The site (where hazardous material is stored) is fenced and alarmed to ensure hazardous materials are secure and cannot be tampered with.

During any incident response, the progress and proposed next steps are to be communicated to relevant stakeholders, government authorities, relevant agencies, and Breen's senior management.

Pollution Incident Response Management Procedure Protocol

Breen's PIRMP activation protocol is summarised in **Appendix 1**.

Availability of this Plan

The PIRMP is available in printed form at the premises. An electronic copy of the PIRMP is also available on the Breen Management System (Skytrust). The PIRMP is publicly available on the company website. It must also be made available at the request of an authorised EPA officer, response agencies during an incident, and members of the public on request.

Staff Training

The main objective of PIRMP staff training is to inform staff on how to effectively respond to pollution incidents. Staff training can be delivered in various ways including:

- Induction process;
- Toolbox talks;
- Desktop scenario exercises;
- Formal staff training on incident management; and/or
- On-site pollution management exercises

All Breen personnel are trained to respond to emergency scenarios, including pollution incidents. Changes to the PIRMP are communicated through staff training. Staff training takes the form of ensuring staff are aware of the location of the plan and its contents. It also ensures that the relevant contact personnel are known by staff in the case an incident occurs.

During regular site safety meetings, hazards and Breen's responses to these hazards are discussed.

Preventative measures are raised in this forum.

Staff training will be conducted every 12 months (when the PIRMP is reviewed) and/or when the PIRMP is activated. Records of staff training will be saved in Breen's internal filing system.

Testing and Review

Testing of this PIRMP will be coordinated by the Health and Safety Manager, Engineering Services Manager and or Environmental Engineer to ensure the information is accurate and up to date, and that the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

The POEO (General) Regulation states that the testing must be performed routinely at least once every 12 months and within 1 month of any pollution incident.

To meet this requirement one of two methods is used for PIRMP testing:

- Desktop simulation – desktop simulation completed by a competent person; or
- Emergency drill – mock emergency or emergency drill, involving all workers. The emergency drill typically has both safety and environmental components, although may instead consist of two separate emergency drills to test these components.

A detailed record of the PIRMP testing is prepared after each test is undertaken. The dates of testing and the name of members who conducted or participated in the testing are included in

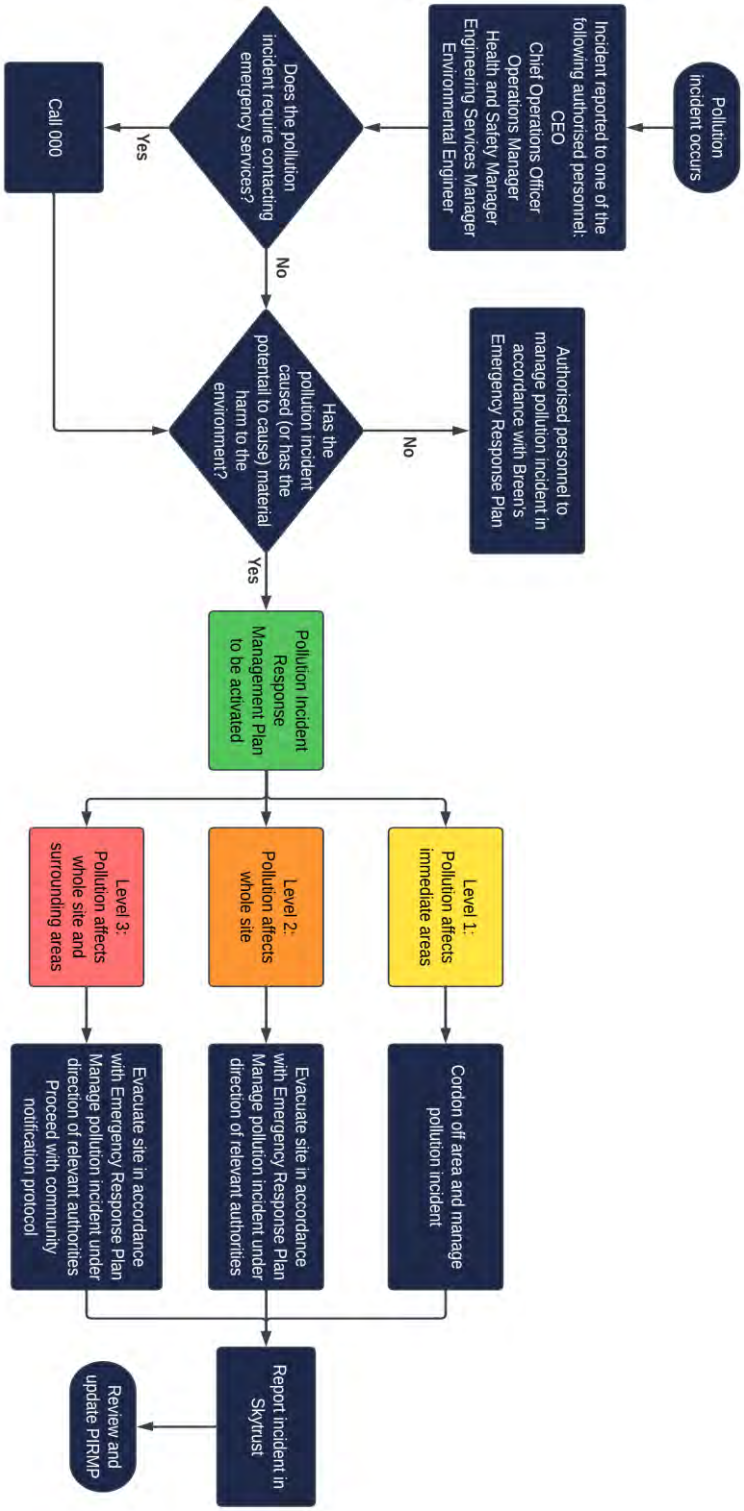
the test report. If the test identifies any shortcomings in the plan, it will be corrected, and appropriate non-conformance actions will be undertaken. The plan will be reviewed and updated according to the following:

- 12 months from the last update;
- Within one month of a pollution incident; and/or
- As identified after testing of the plan.

Appendices

- Breen's PIRMP activation process (Appendix 1);
- Premises location and boundaries (Appendix 2);
- Location of processing areas and UHF channels (Appendix 2);
- Safety and pollution response equipment location (Appendix 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8);
- Location of pollutants on the premises (Appendix 5);
- Location of stormwater drains on the premises (Appendix 7);
- Potential pollutant impact zone (i.e. surrounding area likely to be affected by a pollution incident) (Appendix 7)
- Breen Risk Assessment Matrix (Appendix 9)

Appendix 1 – Breen PIRMP Activation Process



Appendix 2 – Site Overview

Appendix 3 – Emergency Response Equipment Locations

Appendix 4 – Recycling Plant Emergency Response Equipment

Locations

Appendix 5 – Hazardous Materials Storage and Administration Emergency Response Equipment Locations

Appendix 6 – Soil Recycling Emergency Response Equipment Locations

Appendix 7 – Potential Pollutant Impact Zones

Appendix 8 – Landfill Emergency Response Equipment Locations

Appendix 9 – Risk Matrix

Category	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Financial	Direct or consequential loss <$5k	Direct or consequential loss of 5k to <$50k	Direct or consequential loss of $50K to <$500k	Direct or consequential loss of $500K to <$1M	Direct or consequential loss >$1M
Health & Safety	Negligible injury – first aid treatment.	Minor injury – injury requiring medical treatment. Several minor injuries.	Moderate injury – injury requiring extensive medical treatment, including hospitalisation, rehabilitation of more than one individual due to injuries requiring extensive medical treatment.	Major injury – injury resulting in permanent incapacitation.	Catastrophic injury – injuries resulting in single or multiple deaths.
Reputational	N/A	Limited media coverage. Public complaints.	Limited media coverage. Mentions on social media.	Ongoing media coverage for several days. Public outcry. Trending on social media.	Change of company structure and leadership required. Long-term and severe brand damage
Environmental, Legal & Compliance	A feasible environmental, compliance, or regulatory issue not reportable to a regulator. No costs to remediate.	Minor environmental, compliance, or regulatory breach reportable to the Board but not a regulator. Minor disputes with the potential to lead to litigation, remediation costs, or fines	Moderately serious environmental, compliance, or regulatory breach, reportable to the Board and a regulator. Potential litigation, prosecution, fines, or dispute requiring mediation, remediation costs, and several weeks of management time.	Major environmental, compliance, or regulatory breach with potential impact on operations, intervention by authorities. Potential litigation, prosecution, or enforceable undertaking.	Suspension of operations by regulatory authorities and or suspension or loss of key licences to operate. Custodial sentences.
Quality	Negligible quality issues identified prior to sale, easily fixable with no cost implications.	Minor quality issues raised by customers (just one). Potential for financial impact on the business.	Moderate quality issues raised by customers or multiple customers. Financial losses to business and moderate brand damage. No loss of customers.	Major quality issues raised by customers. Major maintenance of the plant is required to resolve issues. Financial loss and loss of customers.	Catastrophic quality issues. Extensive loss of customers and long term brand damage. Extensive maintenance of the plant is required.
Project	<5% in cost and time increase. Some scope changes with negligible impact.	<10% in cost and time increase. Minor areas of scope affected, however, all deliverables remain acceptable. A minor quality reduction that remains acceptable.	10%-25% cost and time increase. Moderate areas of scope impacted. Deliverables remain acceptable. Quality reduction requires approval.	25%-50% increase in cost and time. Major scope change results in unacceptable deliverables. Quality reduction is unacceptable.	Greater than 50% increase in cost and time. Deliverables and quality are not fit for purpose.
Human Resources	10% loss of key staff, per annum of total employees. Verbal complaints from the workforce	11-20% loss of key staff, per annum of total employees. Consistent formal grievances.	21-25 % loss of key staff, per annum of total employees. Disputes declared. Taken to the regulator/authority	26-30 % loss of key staff, per annum of total employees. Industrial Action. 50% of staff absent from work for between 1-2 weeks	30+% loss of key staff, per annum of total employees. Extended industrial action. 50%+ of staff absent from work for longer than 2-4 weeks.
Cyber Security & Information Technology	Critical Business Objectives (CBOs) disrupted <7 hours. Verbal complaints from the workforce.	CBOs disrupted >7 hours but < 24 hours. Vulnerabilities identified.	CBOs disrupted >24 hours but <48 hours. Attempted security breach. Data loss can be recovered.	CBOs disrupted >48 hours but <72 hours. Attempted security breach. Data loss. Manageable data loss. Security breach.	CBOs disrupted for more than 72 hours. Serious security breach. Unrecoverable data loss.

Likelihood	Consequence: Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Very Unlikely	Low 1	Low 3	Low 6	Medium 10	High 15
Unlikely	Low 2	Low 5	Medium 9	Medium 14	High 19
Possible	Low 4	Medium 8	Medium 13	High 18	High 22
Likely	Medium 7	Medium 12	High 17	High 21	Extreme 24
Almost Certain	Medium 11	High 16	High 20	Extreme 23	Extreme 25