

Environmental Effects Report Guidelines

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In-vessel Composting Facility, 1277 Boyer Road, Boyer

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ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

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Introduction

Purpose of the Guidelines

These Guidelines provide instructions for proponents on how to prepare an Environmental Effects Report (EER) for an activity being assessed in Tasmania by the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board). An EER is a document that provides information about the environmental impacts of the proposed activity and the proposed mitigation measures. The Board uses the EER as a 'case for assessment', to assess the environmental impact of an activity, as required under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPC Act).

Guidelines will be adapted for each proposal, where Part B and Part C include project-specific information requirements. The EER must be prepared in accordance with the project-specific Guidelines, which are issued under section 74(4) of the EMPC Act.

The EER will be advertised during the public consultation period and remain publicly available on the EPA website. After consultation, the proponent may be required to supply additional information in response to public and government agency submissions. This generally takes the form of a Supplement to the EER.

Further information is available on the [EPA Assessment Process](#)¹ website.

Preparing an EER

The EER should contain five parts as follows:

- Part A – information about the proponent
- Part B – information about the proposal, site and area
- Part C – information about potential environmental impacts
- Part D – description of the proposed management measures
- Part E – description of any public consultation undertaken

Other relevant information, such as survey reports, should be attached to the EER as appendices.

The EER must be typed, A4 sized and submitted electronically (in a searchable format). All images must be of high quality, have a descriptive caption, and be capable of being easily copied and pasted into other documents such as a permit (i.e., all objects should be 'grouped'). All maps, plans, and aerial photographs must be oriented in the same direction as far as practicable and include a north arrow and scale.

The content of the EER should be prepared using a risk-based approach. The level of detail provided on each issue should be appropriate to the level of significance of that environmental issue to the proposal. Not all issues nominated in these Guidelines will have the same degree of relevance to the proposed activity. Depending on the nature of the proposed activity and its location, some of the issues may be more relevant than others, while others may not be applicable at all.

¹ Available at <https://epa.tas.gov.au/assessment/assessment-process>

Planning Information

Where the proposal is subject to a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act), information required solely for the purpose of assessment under the relevant Planning Scheme should be supplied to Council either:

- as a separate response to an additional information request from Council under section 54 of the LUPA Act, where the planning application has commenced the environmental assessment process; or
- where it forms part of a combined planning and Environmental Effects Report, distinguished from information supplied for the purpose of the Board's assessment.

Commonwealth legislation

The Commonwealth Government may also have a role in the environmental assessment and approval of the proposed activity. Approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is required for an action which is on Commonwealth land or is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance.

Information on the EPBC Act can be obtained from the [Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and Environment](#) website², or by calling 1800 803 772.

The EER must include a statement on whether Commonwealth approval is likely to be required.

Environment Protection Authority Contact

For information about the assessment process, contact the Environmental Assessment Branch:

GPO Box 1550

Hobart, Tasmania 7001

Telephone: 0427743988

Email: assessments@epa.tas.gov.au

Website: www.epa.tas.gov.au

At least one draft of the EER should be submitted for review prior to formal submission to the Board. This should be emailed, or file shared to assessments@epa.tas.gov.au and your nominated contact officer.

² Available at <https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc>

Content of EER

Part A – Proponent Information

Provide the following information regarding the proponent:

| | |
|--|--|
| Proponent entity name | (Consistent with any intended or current permit application for the activity under the LUPA Act) |
| Proponent trading name | |
| Registered address of proponent | |
| Postal address of proponent | |
| ABN/ACN of proponent | |
| Contact person's details | Name Telephone number Email address |
| Consultant's details | Name Telephone number Email address |

If a different entity will operate the activity after construction, provide similar details for that entity also.

Part B – Proposal Description

Where the proposal is subject to a permit application under the LUPA Act, the proposal description and specification of the site must be consistent with the intended or current permit application. Any works or activity that are for the purpose of the proposal (e.g., access works) must be included.

I Description of proposed activity

Complete the following tables and provide additional text, diagrams or flowcharts as required.

Proposed Activity

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Activity | Provide a general description of the proposed activity, including the classification of the activity under Schedule 2 of the EMPC Act. |
| New or existing? | State if this is an intensification/modification of an existing activity or a new activity. |
| Product or purpose | Describe the product or purpose of the activity. |
| Maximum quantity | State the intended activity production capacity, with respect to the activity type listed in Schedule 2 of the EMPC Act. Any sessional variations should also be discussed and the anticipated volume of waste to be processed each year should also be included. |
| Method/s | State the method(s) of operation and the main items of equipment involved. Provide a diagram or flowchart below if necessary. |
| Industry standards | Detail any industry standards or guidelines applicable to the activity. |
| Transport | Describe the proposed transport route (can refer to figures), vehicle types, number of vehicle movements (per day), and time of day of vehicle movements. |
| Stockpiling | State any materials that will be stockpiled on site. |
| Area of disturbance | State the total area of land to be cleared for the proposal, in hectares. |
| Major equipment | List all existing and proposed plant/machinery and other temporary or permanent equipment (distinguish between existing and proposed). |
| Infrastructure | List the existing and proposed buildings, structures, access roads, internal haul roads, etc. (distinguish between existing and proposed). |
| Proposal timeline | State the key proposal timeline(s) and forecast life of the activity. |
| Operating hours | State the proposed operating hours and days. |

Location and planning context

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Location | State the address of the site, and CTs and PIDs (as applicable) for all titles on which the activity will take place. |
| Planning Permit | Confirm whether a Planning Permit is required under the LUPA Act. As an appendix, provide written advice from Council stating the requirement, if a planning application has not already been lodged. |
| Land zoning and tenure | Describe the land zoning and tenure of the site and surrounds. If rezoning of the site is required, provide details. |
| Use Class and Permissibility | If a permit is required under the LUPA Act, state the Use Class and Permissibility of the activity under the relevant Planning Scheme. |

Description of site and surrounds

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Land use | Describe the land use of the site and surrounds, distance to the nearest residences, and any nearby conservation reserves or recreation areas. |
| Topography | Describe the topography of the site and surrounds. |
| Climate | State the annual rainfall, average temperatures, and predominant wind direction (provide wind roses if possible). |
| Geology | Describe the geology of the site, including the likelihood that potentially acid forming (PAF) material will be found on site. Describe any geoconservation values on or near the site (e.g., karst). |
| Soils | Describe the soils on the site (including erodibility), and state whether there is potential to encounter acid sulphate soils and/or contaminated soil. |
| Hydrology | Describe the waterbodies and aquatic values on site and in the surrounding area. State the distance from the activity to the nearest waterbody. |
| Natural Values | State the vegetation types on and near the site. List the threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities known to occur on or near the site (use the Natural Values Atlas, TASVEG 4.0 ³ or results of a relevant survey). |

2 Maps and site plan/s

To enhance understanding of the proposal, spatial information should be presented in maps, plans, diagrams and photographs. These must be of high quality and reproducible in monochrome with all text and relevant features clearly visible. Maps and plans should include a north arrow and scale. When spatial data (including maps, plans, grid coordinates and heights) are provided or referred to, the coordinate reference system must be specified. At a minimum, provide the following:

- **General Location Map** (1:25,000 or other suitable scale), showing the site, the nearest residences in other ownership, other sensitive uses, and residential zones within 1.5 km of the proposed activity and within the applicable attenuation distance⁴, and the transport route(s) to and from the activity.
- **Map of the Land** on which the activity will take place and its boundary; by means of mining lease, land title information, map coordinates or other. The Land as defined by this figure must be consistent with any permit application submitted under the LUPA Act (i.e., the Land cannot extend beyond the land titles referenced in the permit application). This figure may be combined with the Site Plan. The boundary of the Land should also be provided to the Board in a geospatial vector format (shapefile or DXF).
- **Site Plan(s)** showing:
 - the boundary of the site;
 - the location of existing and proposed buildings/structures and plant and machinery;
 - the location of product, overburden, soil, and waste stockpiles;
 - watercourses on and near the site;
 - site water management (drains, settling ponds, bunding and monitoring points, as relevant);

³ Both can be accessed at: <https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/>

⁴ Refer to relevant planning scheme or State Planning Provisions

- vegetation types, clearly marking areas to be cleared, and records of any threatened species/vegetation communities;
- the location of any significant earthworks.

3 Project rationale and alternatives

- Explain the rationale for the proposal.
- Evaluate the benefits and disadvantages of any alternative options that have been considered.

4 Construction

A step-by-step description and timetable for significant activities during the construction and site set-up phase of the proposal. Indicative timeframes for the completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps.

This should include, but not be limited to:

- An outline of the proposed site preparation works, including any removal of vegetation;
- Raw materials required for construction activities and their likely sources;
- Any construction specific plant or equipment to be used during construction;
- Hours of operation during construction (if outside the hours of operation proposed for the activity); and
- The likely volume and route of traffic required for construction works.

5 Commissioning

- A step-by-step description of the commissioning phase, indicative timeframes for completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps. The point at which commissioning will be considered completed should be described.
- The potential impacts of commissioning on the existing composting operation must also be discussed along with an indicative plan for the transition from the current composting to the in-vessel composting.

If material will be sourced on site, it must be demonstrated that there is sufficient material of appropriate characteristics available, with the borrow area shown on a map of the site.

Part C – Environmental Impacts and Management

The EER should evaluate all potential impacts of the proposal, with the level of detail provided on each issue reflecting its level of significance. For each issue, describe how the impact assessment has been performed (for example, surveys or desktop studies). Describe the existing environment in relation to the impact, including the vulnerability of the potentially affected environment. Clearly articulate the potential impacts, identifying plausible worst-case scenarios and the reversibility of the impact. Then, describe the management or contingency measures proposed to avoid, mitigate, or offset potential adverse impacts. Detail any specialist recommendations which have/will be implemented or justify otherwise. Finally, analyse how and to what degree the impacts will have been avoided, minimised, or offset, and any residual impacts.

I Air quality

The air quality assessment should detail the potential impact of the proposal on local air quality and provide evidence that the activity would not cause environmental nuisance or harm. The air quality assessment should:

- Identify and show on a site map all sensitive receptors that could potentially be affected by emissions to the air from activities associated with the construction and operation of the proposed composting facility. Include sensitive receptors within a 2 km distance from the proposed facility boundary.
- Identify, describe, and mark the locations (on a site map) of all possible sources of emissions to air from the proposed composting facility (e.g., activities and equipment used, storage, handling, transport of materials on and off-site, waste management including leachate handling and maintenance of the site).
- For each identified emission source (i.e., point or fugitive), describe the likely composition (i.e., types of constituents, such as odour or dust), quantities, and rate of emissions to the atmosphere.
- Provide a detailed description of the waste processing (from receipt of waste to removal of product off-site). Include information about the amount and frequency of receipt of various types of waste material, the process of waste mixing, the residence time of the material in-vessel, the residence time of the material in maturation windrows and the area covered with external maturation windrows. Describe the process of handling unsuitable material.
- Provide an assessment of the potential for emissions to air from the composting facility to cause environmental nuisance or harm. Consider the potential impact of the emissions from the different stages of the composting process (from receipt of input material to removal of product off-site). The assessment should cover conditions including emissions under normal operations and upset conditions. It should contain information about the time of day, duration, and frequency of the atmospheric emissions from the facility to establish suitable parameters for air dispersion modelling.
- Provide results of atmospheric dispersion modelling and an assessment of impacts of air emissions from all potential odour sources associated with the proposed facility against the requirements of the *Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004*. Modelling by a suitably qualified specialist must be in accordance with the EPA Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines (Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines). The modelling should use conservative emission rates and must consider air emissions from the retained activities associated with the existing facility and the proposed facility. Discuss the scope and method of atmospheric dispersion modelling with the EPA's Air Modelling Officer prior to the commencement of any modelling work.
- Provide a detailed description of the equipment used on the site.
- Provide a detailed description of measures to be implemented to mitigate any potential impact of air emissions that may cause environmental nuisance or harm. This description must include:

- The management of emissions associated with the supply and handling of the odorous material (including leachate).
- The measures applied to prevent anaerobic conditions from occurring during composting.
- Consideration of the potential impacts associated with power failures or malfunction of the equipment used on the site.
- Description of how negative pressure is maintained within the building as trucks enter/exit or doors are open.
- An outline of the technical details of the biofilter design and management.
- Discussion of the management of emissions associated with the proposed facility in adverse weather conditions.
- Provide evidence of the application of Accepted Modern Technology to reduce unavoidable emissions to the greatest extent practicable.
- Discuss the potential for cumulative odour emissions from the proposed facility and Norske Skog to impact the amenity of the nearest sensitive receptors.

Legislative and policy requirements

Consideration should be given to the requirements of the Tasmanian *Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004*.

2 Water quality (surface, discharge, and groundwater)

Discuss potential impacts of the proposal on surface water, including:

- Identifying any proposed new point source liquid emissions (wastewater and stormwater). Note: wastewater means water used or contaminated during carrying out the activity and does not include clean stormwater arising from rainfall on the proposal site.
- Details of stormwater management (including during reasonably foreseeable flood events). The potential for pollutants to become entrained in stormwater should be assessed.
- A map of the locations of all:
 - Point sources of liquid emissions (including for green waste, carbon sources and high nutrient feedstocks), including any surface water discharge points (include coordinates);
 - Stormwater collection systems; and
 - Drainage control measures such as cut-off drains and sediment settling ponds (to scale).
- Estimate the quantity and quality of liquid waste to be discharged from the site (if any).
- Identify the potential contaminants/parameters of concern that may be generated by the proposed activity including, but not necessarily limited to BOD, Ammonia, NO₃/NO₂, TN, TP, DRP, EC, and pH.
- Describe the protected environmental values (PEVs) of the receiving environment, including the discharge location for the Norske Skog Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) receiving leachate from the proposed activity.
- Provide a copy of an agreement (i.e., similar to a trade waste agreement) with Norske Skog to receive wastewater to their WWTP.
- Describe the design criteria for any leachate management system and site drainage. Please note, it is expected that ponds holding leachate are not instream – including ephemeral creeks/drainage lines – and management actions are required to avoid or divert drainage lines to minimise risks of them being contaminated.

- Describe the leachate volume and quality to be discharged to the Norske Skog WWTP for worst case scenario and for normal operating conditions.
- Assess the potential for discharges to surface water to impact upon the identified PEVs and how this will be prevented.
- Describe contingency plans for upset conditions or other incidents, including:
 - management of excess stockpiled materials;
 - intense storm events resulting in storage design capacities being exceeded, or contaminated stormwater exceeding the capacity of the collection system and releasing into the drainage lines; and
 - excess or unacceptable leachate for reuse.
- Describe any proposed leachate monitoring.
- Describe the leachate collection and transfer (recycle) system for the composting process and the discharge of leachate to the Norske Skog WWTP.
- Describe any proposed surface water monitoring.
- Discuss potential impacts of the proposal on groundwater (quality and quantity).
- Please note that composting leachate is assumed to contain Restricted Animal Material which requires a holding period for biosecurity reasons. It is not clear in the NOI whether this is considered? It is also commonly accepted with open windrow composting that leachate is not added to the windrows during or after pasteurisation, details around how this process will be managed with in-vessel composting will need to be included.

Survey requirements

- Provide two water balance models, one for the composting process and another for stormwater, which provides:
 - A basis for designing the capacity of the proposed leachate holding tanks/ponds etc. and stormwater pond(s) if proposed.
 - Confirmation that the proposed leachate holding tanks/ponds and stormwater pond(s) will have enough capacity to hold the expected volume of leachate and stormwater generated at the site, including during high rainfall events.
 - Confirmation, including details of proposed water sources, that enough water will be available at the site to support the composting operation and the management systems in place to ensure this is maintained.
 - If applicable, details of the process for leachate recycling.
 - if there are any circumstances under which discharge of leachate may occur, indicate the nature of those circumstances and potential impacts to the receiving environment.
- It is recommended that water balance modelling be completed on a daily timestep using a relevant historical climate record. However, other modelling approaches may also be suitable. The water balance modelling should include a sensitivity analysis for relevant parameters, such as wet years and storm events, and should be supported by documentation of the modelling method and parameter selection.
- Provide a review of the Norske Skog WWTP's capacity to treat leachate under a maximum discharge scenario and maintain performance within the effluent quality limits for ultimate discharge from the WWTP to the Derwent River throughout Norske Skog's annual production cycle.

Legislative and policy requirements

It must be demonstrated that the proposal is consistent with the objectives and requirements of relevant water management policies and legislation including the *Water Management Act 1999*, the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*, and the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.

In particular, it must be demonstrated that the proposal will not prejudice the achievement of any water quality objectives set for water bodies under the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* (see <https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/state-policy-on-water-quality-management-1997>). Where water quality objectives have not yet been set, EPA should be consulted to identify the baseline water quality data required to enable the water quality objectives to be determined.

3 Noise emissions

- Will the activity include fixed or mobile equipment that emits noise? Describe all noise sources, including the size and sound power level, noise attenuation and hours of operation for each main piece of equipment.
- Potential impacts from noise generated by the activity must be described, and the need or otherwise for detailed technical review and additional mitigation measures are to be considered and discussed in the EER. Note: Emissions from traffic resulting from the activity may be addressed under Section 9 below.
- Provide a map of the location of all major sources of noise and any noise sensitive premises⁵ within 3km of the boundary of the Land.
- Describe the potential impacts of noise generated by the activity.
- Evaluate the potential for the activity to create a noise nuisance, taking into consideration the:
 - distance to nearest residences and other noise sensitive premises;
 - hours of operation;
 - topography; and
 - site layout showing locations of activities (refer to the Site Plan).
- Describe the noise attenuation measures that will be implemented.
- Is the proposal consistent with the *Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009*⁶?

4 Natural values

- Provide records from the Natural Values Atlas and TASVEG 4.0⁷ of any listed threatened flora/fauna species or threatened vegetation communities on or near the site. If any are present, or if the site has potential habitat for any such species, a detailed survey is likely to be required and the results should be presented in the EER.
- Provide details and results of any flora or fauna surveys undertaken on the site. Surveys must comply with the requirements of the *Guidelines for Terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to*

⁵ 'Noise sensitive premise' is defined as: residences and residential zones (whether occupied or not), schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar land uses involving the presence of individual people for extended periods, except in the course of their employment or for recreation.

⁶ Available on the EPA website at [https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-\(noise\)-2009](https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-(noise)-2009)

⁷ Both can be accessed at: <https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/>

*Development Proposals*⁸ and any relevant species-specific guidelines. The survey report must be appended to the EER.

- Detail any proposed clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna as part of the proposal, including details of the nature of vegetation and habitat values to be cleared or disturbed, and the area of vegetation affected (in hectares).
- Describe the potential impacts to threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities, taking into account:
 - The clearance or disturbance of native vegetation or other potential habitat. Provide details of the vegetation and habitat values to be cleared or disturbed, and the area to be affected, in hectares;
 - Movement, noise, or lights during sensitive avifauna breeding seasons;
 - Roadkill from vehicles⁹.
- Describe the potential impacts to geoconservation sites (e.g., karst systems), aquatic or riparian environments and other natural values, and the management measures proposed to mitigate these impacts.
- Describe the management measures that will be implemented to mitigate or avoid impacts to threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities or other natural values.
- Appendix A provides specific comments from the Conservation Assessment Section (CAS) regarding natural values that should be taken into consideration.

5 Weeds, pests and pathogens

- List the weeds¹⁰, pests and pathogens occurring on or near the site.
- Evaluate the potential for the activity to introduce or spread weeds and diseases to, from and within the site.
- Discuss the proposed management measures for preventing the spread of weeds, pests and pathogens (e.g. vehicle washdown procedures).
- Appendix A provides specific comments from the CAS regarding weeds, pests and pathogens that should be taken into consideration.

6 Solid wastes

Discuss the impacts of waste generated by the proposal, including:

- Identify the source, nature, and quantities of all wastes, (liquid, gaseous or solid) including general refuse and by-products from the various stages of the process likely to be generated. Confirm whether spent scrubber acid and tanks of liquid waste will be used as inputs to the composting process.
- Methods and facilities proposed to collect, store, reuse, treat or dispose of each waste stream should be identified (e.g., magnets, food de-packaging machine, hand picking stations etc.). Maintenance requirements should be included.
- The source, nature, quantity, and method of treatment, storage and disposal for each controlled waste

⁸ Available at: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/survey-guidelines-for-development-assessments>

⁹ Information on roadkill risk for Tasmanian Devils is available at: <https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/Devil%20Survey%20Guidelines%20and%20Advice.pdf>

¹⁰ Plant species declared as a weed under the *Weed Management Act 1999*.

should be described. Note: controlled waste is defined in the EMPC Act and associated regulations. A non-exhaustive listing of categories of controlled waste can be found at <https://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/waste-management/controlled-waste>.

Legislative and policy requirements

Waste management measures must be in accordance with the following hierarchy of waste management, arranged in decreasing order of desirability:

- avoidance
- recycling/reclamation
- re-use
- treatment to reduce potentially adverse impacts
- disposal

7 Environmentally hazardous substances

- Detail the nature and quantity of any environmentally hazardous substances¹¹ that will be stored (permanently or temporarily) and/or handled on site. This includes fuels, oils, waste and chemicals.
- Describe the storage method and location of any environmentally hazardous substances and discuss the proposed management measures to prevent release and respond to accidental spills (e.g. provision of spill kits).
- Identify any dangerous goods¹² and controlled wastes¹³ that will be present on the site, with reference to standard classification. Detail how they will be managed.

8 Site contamination

- Has the site on which the activity is to be located been used in the past for activities which may have caused soil or groundwater contamination? If so, provide details. Include details of any assessments of soil or groundwater contamination on the site.

9 Environmental impacts of traffic

- Provide details of the vehicle types, number of vehicle movements, times of movements and route(s).
- Evaluate the potential for transport to and from the site to cause a noise nuisance to residences and other noise sensitive premises in proximity to the Land, considering the type, volume and time of traffic associated with the proposal.
- Evaluate the potential to cause a dust nuisance as a result of traffic in proximity to the Land.
- Will the activity result in a night-time (between one hour before dusk and one hour after dawn) traffic increase of more than 10% on roads in proximity to the Land? If so, roadkill mitigation measures for Tasmanian Devils may need to be addressed. See the *Survey Guidelines and*

¹¹ 'Environmentally hazardous substance' is defined as: any substance or mixture of substances of a nature or held in quantities which present a reasonably foreseeable risk of causing serious or material environmental harm if released to the environment.

¹² As defined in the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

¹³ Information on controlled waste identification and classification is available at: <https://epa.tas.gov.au/business-industry/regulation/waste-management/controlled-waste>

*Management Advice for Development Proposals that may impact on the Tasmanian Devil (Sarcophilus harrisii)*¹⁴ for more information.

10 Other off-site impacts

- Does the activity have the potential to generate any other off-site impacts that may affect the amenity of residences or other sensitive uses (such as schools and hospitals)? If yes, provide details. The location of all nearby residences or other sensitive uses must be clearly shown on the area map (see Part B).

11 Monitoring

- Describe any proposed environmental monitoring and reporting for the activity.
- Show all proposed monitoring points on the site plan (see Part B).

12 Marine areas and coastal zone

- Describe the potential impact to sensitive marine areas, conservation areas, or areas used extensively for recreational or commercial fishing activities.
- Provide details of any surveys undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Marine and Estuarine Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals¹⁵.
- Discuss how the proposal is consistent with the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.

13 Decommissioning and rehabilitation

- Describe the proposed decommissioning and rehabilitation measures in the event of cessation of the activity.

14 Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change

- Describe how the proposal will implement best practice environmental management in energy consumption and in transport of materials to and from the proposed activity, to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.
- Discuss the impacts of the proposed activity in relation to Tasmania's climate change strategy¹⁶.
- Describe the potential impacts of climate change upon the proposal. For example, it may be appropriate to plan for more intense storm events, more severe fire weather, long-term sea level rise, etc.

¹⁴ Available at [Devil Survey Guidelines and Advice.pdf \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](http://nre.tas.gov.au/Devil_Survey_Guidelines_and_Advice.pdf)

¹⁵ Available at: [Guidelines for Marine and Estuarine Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals.pdf \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](http://nre.tas.gov.au/Guidelines_for_Marine_and_Estuarine_Natural_Values_Surveys_related_to_Development_Proposals.pdf)

¹⁶ Available on the internet at: <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/climatechange>

15 Fire risk

Discuss the potential fire risk associated with the proposal, including:

- Consideration of fire risk within the site, fire escaping from the site and the impact of wildfire originating outside the development and the environmental impacts that could result from such an event.
- The objectives and management principles to be adopted to prevent and respond to potential fire events.
- Where a fire response plan is appropriate, it should be fully integrated with other relevant documents, such as a Tasmania Fire Service Local Area Fire Management Plan, a Sustainable Timbers Tasmania Fire Management Plan and a Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Action Plan for relevant districts.

Part D – Summary of Proposed Management Measures

This section should contain a table of the proposed measures for avoiding, minimising and managing the potential environmental impacts of the proposal (as identified in Part C). These should be written as specific, unambiguous statements of action (see example below).

EXAMPLE: Table 1. Proposed management measures

| No. | Proposed Management Measure | Timeframe |
|-----|--|---|
| 1 | Design and install a sediment settling pond capable of containing runoff from a 1-in-20 year storm event as described in Part C, paragraph 2.6 [of the EER]. | At least 30 days prior to commencement of operations. |
| 2 | Develop a solid waste management plan as described in Part C, paragraph 8.4 [of the EER]. | Within three months of approval and prior to treatment or removal of any waste. |
| 3 | Erect a noise attenuation barrier as described in Part C, paragraph 9.2 [of the EER]. | At least 30 days prior to commencement of operations. |

Part E – Public and Stakeholder Consultation

- Describe any public or stakeholder consultation that has taken place or is intended (such as with other government agencies, community groups or neighbours).
- Provide details of the outcome or main findings of any community consultation.
- *Guidance on Community Engagement* is available on the EPA website at [Guidance Documents | EPA Tasmania](#).

Appendix A: Other Agency Contacts

In addition to a permit under the LUPA Act and the EMPC Act, there may be other legal requirements to allow your proposal to proceed. These may include other permits, licences or landowner consent. You may also need to contact other Government agencies to obtain information for the purpose of assessment under the LUPA Act or the EMPC Act.

Your proposal may have been referred to other agencies in the process of preparing Guidelines. Should assessments or approval outside of the Board's responsibilities be required, you should engage with the respective agency to progress them. The following list identifies some of the key agencies you may need to contact.

Conservation Assessments

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 4396

Email: conservationassessments@nre.tas.gov.au

Website: www.nre.tas.gov.au/conservation

Purpose: Natural values including flora, fauna, and geoconservation values, or permits to deal with threatened species.

CAS provided the following comments in relation to the Notice of Intent:

Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)

The NOI states proposed operational hours as 4 am to 6 pm weekdays, however feedstock and other deliveries to the facility will be Monday - Saturday. It is important to note that the *Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals* (the Devil Guidelines; <http://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/survey-guidelines-for-development-assessments>) defines night-time as the hours between one hour before dusk and one hour after dawn. CAS recommends that vehicle movements are limited to day-time hours.

The 'Notice of Intent Barwicks in Vessel Composting Facility Project Appendix B - Community Engagement Strategy' states heavy vehicle traffic increases during both construction and operational stages as a key issue, however the number of vehicle movements has not been specified. If the proposal will generate an increase of night-time traffic of more than 10%; this is considered significant regarding likely impacts on the Tasmanian devil, and it is recommended that roadkill mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the Devil Guidelines.

Weeds and Diseases

CAS notes that increased traffic elevates the risk of weed and disease infestation and dispersal, which can adversely impact threatened species and their habitat. There are numerous weeds declared under the *Weeds Management Act 1999* recorded within 5 km of the development proposal including *Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera* (boneseed), *Lycium ferocissimum* (african boxthorn), *Genista monspessulana* (canary broom), and *Rubus fruticosus* (blackberry).

If there are vehicles and machinery moving on and off site or if materials such as soil, sand or gravel are imported onto or exported from the site then there is a risk of spreading weeds or diseases. It is important that good hygiene practices are put in place to minimise the risk of weeds and/or diseases being introduced to the impact site. Information about practical hygiene measures to implement can be found in Appendix I of the [NRE \(2015\) Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania](#).

Heritage Tasmania

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 3700

Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au

Website: www.heritage.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Historic cultural heritage, including State-level site listings, impacts and permits as required under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*. Where works are proposed in or in close proximity to a heritage place entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register or likely to be of heritage significance to the whole of Tasmania, and a permit is required under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, the proposal will be referred to Heritage Tasmania by the planning authority. There may also be additional sites listed under local planning schemes, impacts on which are assessed by the relevant planning authority.

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

Department of Premier and Cabinet
Telephone: 1300 487 045
Email: aboriginal@dpac.tas.gov.au
Website: www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Aboriginal heritage, including desktop assessment, artefact survey requirements, permits and advice.

Parks and Wildlife – Property Services

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
Telephone: (03) 6169 9015
Email: PropertyServices@parks.tas.gov.au
Website: www.parks.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Impacts on parks and reserves managed by Parks and Wildlife, or Crown land.

Agriculture and Water

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
Telephone: 1300 368 550
Email: Water.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au
Website: www.nre.tas.gov.au/water

Purpose: Water licences and works impacting natural waterway flow (e.g., dams or fords).

Transport Services

Department of State Growth
Telephone: (03) 6166 3369
Email: permits@stategrowth.tas.gov.au
Website: www.transport.tas.gov.au

Purpose: State roads, including where any proposal requires works on or access from a State-managed road.

Mineral Resources Tasmania

Department of State Growth
Telephone: (03) 6165 4800
Email: info@mrt.tas.gov.au
Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Mining Leases



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY