

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Oil recycling facility

1 Venture Court, Invermay

Gourmet Oil Company (Australia)

Board of the Environment Protection Authority

September 2018



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Environmental Assessment Report	
Proponent	Gourmet Oil Company (Australia) Pty Ltd
Proposal	Oil recycling facility
Location	1 Venture Court, Invermay
NELMS no.	PCE 9742
Permit application no.	DA 0656/2017 (Launceston City Council)
Electronic Folder No.	EN-EM-EV-DE-252645
Document no.	H937768
Class of Assessment	2A

Assessment process milestones	
24 July 2017	Notice of Intent lodged
22 August 2017	Guidelines issued
7 December 2017	Permit application submitted to Council
13 December 2017	Referral received by the Board
25 July 2018	Start of public consultation period
8 August 2018	End of public consultation period
9 August 2018	Advice received from Council - no representations lodged
30 August 2018	Draft conditions forwarded to proponent

Acronyms

Board	Board of the Environment Protection Authority
EER	Environmental Effects Report
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EL	Environmental licence
EMPC Act	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EMPCS	Environmental management and pollution control system
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
LUPA Act	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
RMPS	Resource management and planning system
SD	Sustainable development
TFS	Tasmanian Fire Service

Report summary

This report is an environmental assessment of an oil recycling facility proposed by Gourmet Oil Company (Australia) Pty Ltd at 1 Venture Court, Invermay. It is to be relocated from 26 Murphy Street, Invermay, where it has a processing limit of 2000 tonnes per annum.

The facility, including storage and office, will be located on the new site in an existing building and previously approved addition, which has been partially constructed to date. The facility processes waste oil and related products which are collected in tankers and delivered to the site. These products are separated, recycled and packaged for re-sale or disposal. The operation will process approximately 3000 tonnes of recycled oil products per annum.

This report has been prepared based on information provided by the proponent in the permit application and Environmental Effects Report (EER). Relevant government agencies and the public were consulted and relevant submissions and comments considered as part of the assessment.

Further details of the assessment process are presented in section 1 of this report. Section 2 describes the statutory objectives and principles underpinning the assessment. Details of the proposal are provided in section 3. Section 4 reviews the need for the proposal and considers the alternatives. Section 5 summarises the public and agency consultation process and the key issues raised in that process. The detailed evaluation of environmental issues is contained in section 6. Other issues are discussed in section 7. The report conclusions are contained in section 8.

Appendix 1 details matters raised by the public and referral agencies during the consultation process. Appendix 2 contains the environmental permit conditions for the proposal.

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1 Approval process

A Notice of Intent for the proposal was received by the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) on 24 July 2017.

An application for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (LUPA Act) was submitted to Launceston City Council on 7 December 2017.

The proposal is defined as a 'level 2 activity' under clause 1(c), schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPC Act), being refinement or reprocessing of oil by filtration or physical or chemical separation. Section 25(1) of the EMPC Act required Council to refer the application to the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) for assessment under the Act. The application was received by the Board on 13 December 2017.

The assessment has been undertaken by the Director, Environment Protection Authority under delegation from the Board.

The Board required that information to support the proposal be provided in the form of an Environmental Effects Report (EER).

Several drafts of the EER were submitted to EPA Tasmania for review against the guidelines before it was finalised. The final EER was submitted to Council with the permit application. A delay of several months occurred between the Board directing Council to advertise, and the start of advertising, as Council sought further information from the proponent for TasWater's purposes.

The EER was released for public inspection for a 14-day period starting on 25 July 2018. An advertisement was placed in *The Examiner* and a notice was placed on the EPA and Council websites. The EER was also referred to relevant government agencies for comment. No public submissions were received.

2 SD objectives and EIA principles

The proposal must be considered by the Board in the context of the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania (RMPS), and in the context of the objectives of the Environmental Management and Pollution Control System (EMPCS) (both sets of objectives are specified in Schedule 1 the EMPC Act). The functions of the Board are to administer and enforce the provisions of the Act, and in particular to use its best endeavours to further the RMPS and EMPCS objectives.

The Board must undertake assessment of the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles defined in Section 74 of the EMPC Act.

The assessment has been undertaken by the Director, Environment Protection Authority under delegation from the Board.

3 The proposal

The main characteristics of the proposal are summarised in Table 1. A detailed description of the proposal is provided in Section 2 of the EER.

Table 1: Summary of the proposal’s main characteristics

Activity	
<p>Refinement and reprocessing of waste oil and associated products by filtration and separation to a maximum of 3000 tonnes per year of raw material processed. Processing includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive settling and gravity separation (several stages – no mechanical agitation, heating or chemicals used); • Drainage of oil filters; • Washing and crushing of plastic bottles and oil drums – sold as recycled material; • Decanting of oil for grading and then sale; • Solid and liquid waste collected and disposed of as required by legislation; stored under cover in the interim. • Waste water discharged to sewer after removal of solids via settling and decanting, then further treatment to reduce contaminant levels (details to be determined as part of Trade Waste Agreement with TasWater). 	
Location and planning context	
Location	1 Venture Court, Invermay, as shown in Figure 1
Land zoning	General Industrial (<i>Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015</i>)
Land tenure	Private freehold
Existing site	
Land Use	Depot for housing and maintenance of buses
Topography	General area low-lying and vulnerable to flood inundation. Site and street are level and have been previously in-filled to raise above flood level.
Geology	Underlain by quaternary sediments, estuarine deposits. Site mapped as having high possibility of Acid Sulfate Soils.
Soils	Soils likely topped by introduced fill. Surface of site is compacted and gravelled.
Hydrology	The site lies within 360m of the Tamar River, which traverses around the area to the west and north, making it vulnerable to flooding. Stormwater from site drains to an open unsealed stormwater drain in Gilmore Street.
Natural Values	None on site or in close proximity – largely disturbed and developed area. Riparian reserve adjacent to Tamar River is approximately 280m to the north of the site.
Local region	

Climate	Mean monthly rainfall ranges from 30mm-86mm. Wind direction predominantly north westerly with northerlies and south easterlies sub-dominant.
Surrounding land zoning, tenure and uses	The site is at the northern end of an area zoned General Residential. The adjacent site to the north is the site of a wastewater treatment plan and is zoned Utilities. The adjacent site to the east is an oval and is zoned Recreation. 160m to the south of the subject site is a cluster of dwellings zoned General Residential. Some land further west is owned by Launceston City Council and is zoned Rural Resource – the use of this land, which abuts the Tamar River Crown reserve, is not clear. The Tamar River curves around the area to the east and north, approximately 250m from the subject site.
Species of conservation significance	The Tamar River provides potential habitat for aquatic and riparian species. There is one record on the Natural Values Atlas of the white-bellied sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>) within 500m of the site, and several within 1 km. There is also one record of the eastern quoll (<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>) within 500m of the site, and an additional record within 1km. There are no records of threatened flora species within 500m of the site. There are several within 1km, on the banks of the Tamar.
Proposed infrastructure	
Major equipment	Trucks, tanks, filters and pipework, storage bins
Other infrastructure	Building to house processing equipment and office (approved through separate planning permit by Council), triple interceptor for liquid wastes on ground
Inputs	
Water	Water is used for washing drums and containers – quantity unspecified.
Energy	Electricity used for operating pumps and other equipment. Fuel used for trucks and other vehicles. Quantities unspecified.
Other raw materials	None
Wastes and emissions	
Liquid	Stormwater runoff from site roofs and hardstand. Waste water from oil recycling process (no chemicals added), waste liquid by-products of filtering and gravity separation processes. Wastewater quantified at 1,900,000 L in 2016 at 26 Murphy Street.
Atmospheric	Volatile organic fumes from oil products stored and filtered onsite.
Solid	General refuse including office waste. Oil filters (drained), metal drums, plastic containers.
Controlled wastes	Waste oil/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures or emulsions, containers or filters which may be contaminated with residue from production of various substances.
Noise	Pumps, vehicle movements.
Greenhouse gases	Although the proposal includes an increase in production limit from the current facility of 50% (2000 tonnes processing to 3000 tonnes), its greenhouse gas emissions are limited to those created by vehicle movements, pumps and office

	operation, which are not significant. Therefore the proposed emissions are considered negligible.
Construction, commissioning and operations	
Proposal timetable	<p>An addition to the existing building has already been approved by Council under a separate planning permit. The office component of this addition has been recently constructed.</p> <p>Construction of the remainder of this addition is planned to commence once approval is received for the activity.</p> <p>Processing at the site is anticipated to commence as soon as construction of the additional building is complete and equipment installed.</p> <p>Decommissioning of the current site at 26 Murphy Street, Invermay, will be regulated under that activity's existing permit and EPN.</p>
Operating hours (ongoing)	<p>0700 to 1700 hours Monday to Friday</p> <p>No operation on Saturdays and Sundays</p>



Figure 1: Locality map showing 1 Venture Court ('Site') and existing location of activity at 26 Murphy Street (Figure 8 in EER)



Figure 2: Front entrance of 1 Venture Court, Invermay (August 2017)



Figure 3: Existing building at 1 Venture Court, Invermay (August 2017)



Figure 4: Rear of 1 Venture Court, showing part of existing built structures on the site and rear of site where further structure is to be installed (August 2017).



Figure 5: Corner of Venture Court and Gilmore Street, showing open drain adjacent to site (August 2017).

4 Need for the proposal and alternatives

The proposed site at Venture Court is larger than that of the existing oil recycling facility at Murphy Street. It is able to better accommodate the operation, including enabling processing to be conducted under cover in the approved structure (currently in the open at Murphy Street), protecting equipment and reducing the potential for stormwater contamination. There is also more room within the proposed site for storage, parking and vehicle manoeuvring.

The alternative is to continue operations at Murphy Street, or find another site to move it to. The proposed site at 1 Venture Court is appropriately zoned (General Industrial under the *Launceston Interim Planning Scheme 2015*), and no closer to sensitive receivers than the existing facility.

5 Public and agency consultation

A summary of the government agency/body submissions is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

No public representations were received.

The EER was referred to a number of government agencies/bodies with an interest in the proposal. Responses were received from the following:

- Tasmania Fire Service

The following Divisions/areas of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment also provided advice on the EER:

- Regulator, EPA
- Air Specialist, EPA Tasmania
- Water Specialist, EPA Tasmania
- Noise Specialist, EPA Tasmania

6 Evaluation of environmental issues

EPA Tasmania has evaluated environmental issues considered relevant to the proposal. Details of this evaluation, along with the permit conditions required by the Director, are discussed below:

The following issues are discussed:

1. Surface water quality
2. Waste and hazardous materials
3. Air emissions
4. Noise emissions
5. Decommissioning

General conditions

The following general conditions will be imposed on the activity:

- Q1** Regulatory limits
- OP1** Hours of operation
- G1** Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents
- G2** Incident response
- G3** No changes without approval
- G4** Change of ownership
- G5** Complaints register
- G6** Annual environmental review
- G7** Record keeping requirements

Issue 1: Surface water quality
Description of potential impacts
<p>Stormwater from the site is currently discharged directly into an open drain in Gilmore Street via pits within the proposal site carpark and turning area.</p> <p>The site is connected to reticulated water and sewer. It also drains directly to the stormwater system from the existing hardstand. If untreated, water runoff from the site is likely to carry contaminants from vehicles and the processing activities on the site, which would then drain into and pollute the Tamar River.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER proposes a number of measures to avoid contamination of water running across the site, including:</p> <p>Commitment 1 – All parking and access areas are to be finished with a sealed surface and drained through a triple interceptor [grease trap] – to be completed prior to commencement of operations.</p> <p>Commitment 2 – Preparation of protocols for management of spills and accidents on site, prior to commencement of operations.</p> <p>Commitment 3 – Develop a new trade waste agreement with TasWater, prior to commencement.</p> <p>Commitment 4 – All unloading and loading activities and all processing and storage to occur within covered, bunded areas.</p> <p>The EER also states that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Processing will be predominantly undertaken in closed tanks. b) No new material will be brought to the site during flood events. c) Monitoring will be undertaken during commissioning of the facility and on an ongoing basis to ensure all discharges meet correct compliance criteria prior to release. Monitoring will include pH, nutrient levels, biological and chemical oxygen demand, salts, suspended solids, dissolved solids, glycol and metals.
Public and agency comment
<p>Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS) has commented that it had concerns with the existing facility at 26 Murphy Street in regard to storage capacity, adequacy of bunding and handling procedures. The TFS supports the new location as it is a dedicated industrial area, and anticipates that the relocation will result in an upgrade of equipment to contemporary management standards.</p>
Evaluation
<p>Avoidance of pollution of water requires effective setup of the site, including adequate retention capacity in the event of a high rainfall event or spill, and readiness of operators to respond. Noting that the proposed tanks are not interconnected, and that therefore a leak or spill from one tank would not impact others, the EER demonstrates that the proposed bunded area is more than adequate in size to accommodate a spill from the proposed. The capacity requirements for capture of any contaminants are specified in conditions H1 and H2. Condition H3 requires spill kits to be kept on site, and condition H4 requires standard operating procedures to be developed and deployed for handling environmentally hazardous materials.</p> <p>Even with good onsite handling and management, there is still a high probability of some contamination of onsite stormwater from vehicle use on the site, such as minor oil leakage, and</p>

potentially also from processing activities. Therefore the installation of one or more triple interceptors is an appropriate measure to enable any such contamination to be contained and removed from water prior to discharge. Condition **SW1** specifies that polluted stormwater must not be discharged from the Land, and that all stormwater contained within the site must be treated via oil/water separators unless otherwise approved by the Director.

Condition **M1** specifies appropriate processes and standards for samples taken for the purpose of monitoring.

It is noted that the proponent has also been in consultation with TasWater regarding the requirement for a new trade waste agreement, as per Commitment 3 in the EER. The agreement is necessary to ensure any disposal of liquid waste to the sewerage system is undertaken appropriately and legally; regulation of this agreement is the responsibility of TasWater.

Conclusion

The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

- H1** Storage and handling of hazardous materials
- H2** Hazardous materials (<250 litres)
- H3** Spill kits
- H4** Standard operating procedures
- SW1** Stormwater
- M1** Dealing with samples obtained for monitoring

Issue 2: Waste and hazardous materials
Description of potential impacts
<p>Solid wastes, including hazardous materials, are produced as a result of the recycling process. These include plastic bottles and drums, metal drums, oil filters, non-recyclable solid wastes, other wastes that come with deliveries (such as containers or bags) and general waste from the office and staff.</p> <p>Liquid waste from the recycling process includes potentially contaminated water extracted from processed oil and from washing out containers, vehicles and equipment, as well as semi-liquid by-products of the oil recycling process.</p> <p>Some products may arrive at the facility containing other substances which are not normally processed at the facility.</p> <p>All such wastes need to be appropriately handled and contained to ensure they are not blown or washed offsite, and then disposed of in accordance the EMPC Act and associated regulations to avoid causing pollution or contamination elsewhere.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER states that, on arrival, material will be checked against transmittal papers, a sample assessed for odour, colour and the presence of solids, and a flame test undertaken. Laboratory analysis will be sought if required.</p> <p>Material not able to meet specifications, and therefore not able to be processed, would either not be accepted and would be sent back to the source, or, if suitable for on-processing elsewhere, it would be stored in a bunded and covered area for forwarding to interstate processors.</p> <p>The EER also proposes to utilise the following measures to avoid contamination from waste materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bunding processing areas. b) Intercepting stormwater runoff, as discussed in regard to water quality. c) Storing all received materials in tanks. d) Draining oil filters prior to disposal. e) Recycling solid wastes, e.g. metal drums, where possible. f) Storing non-recyclable solid wastes in skip bins, under cover, to be collected and disposed of to a waste management facility. g) Storing of all liquids relating to the recycling process in tanks.
Public and agency comment
None.
Evaluation
<p>In the context of the EMPC Act and associated regulations, the measures proposed in the EER are considered generally adequate to contain potential pollution and contamination from waste materials resulting from the activity and are therefore supported.</p> <p>However, there remains a risk of products being delivered for recycling which contain contaminants unable to be adequately dealt with by the facility's processes. In particular, despite their importation and manufacture having been banned in Australia since 1980, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which are very chemically stable and have highly adverse</p>

environmental and health impacts, are known to still linger in old industrial equipment, including in Tasmania.

Condition **WM1** requires that:

- the nature and source of waste oil accepted for processing must be clearly identified;
- the facility must not accept any waste oil which exhibits unusually strong odour characteristics, or that is mixed with any other contaminant which substantially increases the corrosiveness, volatility, reactivity or ignitability of the oil; and
- the facility must not accept any waste oil which contains PCBs exceeding a concentration of 2mg/kg – the nationally accepted threshold below which a substance is deemed ‘PCB-free’.

Condition **M2** specifies that waste oils potentially containing PCBs, i.e. transformer oil, must be sampled on receipt and analysed for PCBs to ensure compliance with condition WM1.

Storage and handling of hazardous material in general is addressed by conditions **H1, H2, H3 and H4**, as discussed in regard to surface water quality (Issue 1 above).

Further information for the proponent will appear on the Board’s issued conditions in order to provide a reminder of legal obligations, including in regard to waste transport and disposal, to provide guidance in regard to the appropriate waste management hierarchy, and to clarify that the proponent is expected to only discharge to sewer in accordance with the requirements of the operator of the sewerage system.

Conclusion

In addition to the conditions referred to in regard to Issue 1 above (Stormwater and liquid waste), the proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:

WM1 Waste oil quality

M2 Waste oils potentially containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Issue 3: Air emissions
Description of potential impacts
<p>Volatile organic substances arising from the oils onsite during either storage or processing could potentially cause health impacts for onsite works, or odour nuisances for sensitive receivers offsite. Heavy vehicles transporting substances to and from the site would also produce exhaust emissions.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER proposes the following to minimise emissions to air:</p> <p>Commitment 5 – All equipment is to be maintained in good working order to minimise emissions and noise generation.</p> <p>The EER also states that the majority of the separation and distillation processes will be undertaken within enclosed tanks, in an area located at the rear of the site, undercover but without walls.</p>
Public and agency comment
<p>None.</p>
Evaluation
<p>There are a number of aspects of the process which make it unlikely that volatile organic emissions from the activity will result in a nuisance for sensitive receivers offsite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the majority of the processing will occur within enclosed tanks; b) heating is not used; and c) oils and other substances are recycled using filtration and gravity separation with no chemical or mechanical treatment. <p>The conclusion of the EER, that atmospheric emissions resulting from the activity are likely to be low, if any, is accepted, and the proposed management measures supported.</p> <p>Although the nearest sensitive receiver is located approximately 180m to the south of the site, this is a similar distance to the nearest sensitive receiver from the Murphy Street site, for which EPA Tasmania has no record of any complaints received in regard to air emissions.</p> <p>If order to ensure that odour levels are considered by the proponent when necessary, either in the event of a change in operational procedures or an unforeseen event such as a spill, condition A1 requires the proponent to institute odour management measures as are necessary to prevent odours causing environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of the Land.</p>
Conclusion
<p>The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions:</p> <p>A1 Odour management</p>

Issue 4: Noise emissions
Description of potential impacts
<p>The proposed processing involves filtration and gravity separation, with the only mechanical equipment involved being pumps. The EER states that, at the current facility, noise is primarily generated by vehicle movements rather than equipment.</p> <p>The proposal is envisaged to result in 20 truck movements a day plus light vehicle movements from approximately 10 employees.</p> <p>The nearest sensitive receptor is approximately 180m south of the site off Weaving Place. There are other industrial activities located between sensitive receptors and the site, including a bus depot.</p> <p>The proposal includes operating hours of 7am to 5pm weekdays, with no operation on weekends.</p>
Management measures proposed in EER
<p>The EER proposes the following to minimise noise emissions:</p> <p>Commitment 5 – All equipment is to be maintained in good working order to minimise emissions and noise generation.</p> <p>The EER states that no other mitigation for noise is considered necessary.</p>
Public and agency comment
None.
Evaluation
<p>Although the nearest sensitive receiver is located approximately 180m to the south of the site, this is a similar distance to the nearest sensitive receiver from the Murphy Street site, for which EPA Tasmania has no record of any complaints received in regard to noise emissions.</p> <p>It is accepted that noise impacts on sensitive receptors are likely to be negligible, particularly in the context of the proposed operating hours which are limited to standard daylight hours on weekdays. This is unlikely to change unless entirely different, louder equipment is utilised on the site, in which case EPA Tasmania would assess the potential impact of such equipment.</p> <p>The proposed commitment to maintain equipment in good working order is supported.</p>
Conclusion
Operating hours are specified in general condition OP1 . No other conditions relating specifically to noise are considered warranted.

Issue 6: Decommissioning
Description of potential impacts
The proposed facility will operate entirely above ground on a sealed surface, and so should not result in any long-term contamination. However, decommissioning will need to be undertaken appropriately to ensure that no potentially contaminating materials are left on site without appropriate storage or security.
Management measures proposed in EER
The EER proposes the following: Commitment 6 – Preparation of a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP), to be undertaken prior to decommissioning.
Public and agency comment
None.
Evaluation
Any decommissioning will need to be undertaken in consultation with EPA Tasmania to ensure that the process is completed appropriately. Condition DC1 requires notification to the Director of EPA Tasmania of cessation within 30 days of the proponent becoming aware of any event or decision likely to give rise to permanent cessation. Condition DC2 requires a DRP for the activity to be submitted to the Director for approval within 30 days of notification of proposed cessation, and be in accordance with any guidelines issued by the Director. Condition DC3 requires rehabilitation to be undertaken following cessation, to the extent of stabilising the land surface, removal or mitigation of environmental hazards or land contamination, and decommissioning of equipment. Condition DC4 specifies that, in the event of temporary suspension of the activity, the Land must be managed such that emissions do not cause serious or material environmental harm or nuisance.
Conclusion
The proponent will be required to comply with the following conditions in regard to decommissioning: DC1 Notification of cessation DC2 DRP requirements DC3 Rehabilitation following cessation DC4 Temporary suspension of activity

7 Report conclusions

This assessment has been based on the information provided by the proponent, Gourmet Oil Company (Australia), trading as Hagen Oil Pty Ltd, in the permit application and the case for assessment (the EER).

This report incorporates specialist advice provided by EPA Tasmania scientific specialists and regulatory staff, other Divisions of DPIPWE and other government agencies. No public representations were made.

It is concluded that:

1. the RMPS and EMPCS objectives have been duly and properly pursued in the assessment of the proposal;
2. the assessment of the proposed activity has been undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles; and
3. the proposed activity is capable of being managed in an environmentally acceptable manner such that it is unlikely that the objectives of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (the RMPS and EMPCS objectives) would be compromised, provided that the Permit Conditions - Environmental No. 9742 appended to this report are imposed and duly complied with.

8 Report approval

Environmental Assessment Report and conclusions, including environmental conditions, adopted:



Martin Read

ACTING DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Acting under delegation from the Board of the Environment Protection Authority

Date: 7th September 2018

9 References

Pitt & Sherry; *Gourmet Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd Relocation of oil recycling facility – 1 Venture Court, Invermay – Environmental Effects Report* (dated 11 July 2018), Launceston, Tasmania.

Environment Protection and Heritage Council; *Polychlorinated biphenyls Management Plan – Revised Edition* (April 2003), Australia

10 Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary of public and agency submissions

Appendix 2 Permit conditions

Appendix 1 Summary of public and agency submissions

In the following table, EER means the document titled *Gourmet Oil (Australia) Pty Ltd Relocation of oil recycling facility – 1 Venture Court, Invermay – Environmental Effects Report* (dated 11 July 2018), Pitt & Sherry, Launceston, Tasmania.

No representations from the public were received during advertising of the proposal.

TABLE 1: MATTERS RAISED IN AGENCY SUBMISSIONS – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED

Representation No./ Agency	EER section no.	EER Page no.	Comments and issues	Further Info requested	EPA Comments
Tasmanian Fire Service	5.1 and 5.4	28-29	<p>The TFS previously had concerns with the operations of the facility at its existing location (26 Murphy Street) regarding storage capacities, adequacy of bunding and handling procedures.</p> <p>The relocation is supported by TFS as the new location is a dedicated industrial area without residences in close proximity.</p> <p>TFS anticipates that the relocation will result in an upgrade of equipment to contemporary management standards.</p>	No	Adequate information to enable assessment in the EER. Conditions recommended regarding bunding and other spill prevention requirements.

Appendix 2 Permit conditions - Environmental

[Insert proposed permit conditions/EPN/environmental licence as printed from NELMS, including all attachments.]

PERMIT PART B
PERMIT CONDITIONS - ENVIRONMENTAL No. 9742

Issued under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*

Activity: **The operation of oil refinery (ACTIVITY TYPE: Oil Refineries (works discharging all wastewater to external approved Wastewater Treatment Works))**
 1 VENTURE COURT
 INVERMAY TAS 7248

The above activity has been assessed as a level 2 activity under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* under delegation from the Board of the Environment Protection Authority.

Acting under Section 25(5)(a)(i) of the EMPCA, the Board of the Environment Protection Authority has required that this Permit Part B be included in any Permit granted under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* with respect to the above activity.

Municipality: **LAUNCESTON**
Permit Application Reference: **DA 0656/2017**
EPA file reference: **252645**

Date conditions approved: 7th September 2018

Signed:



A/DIRECTOR,
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENT

PROTECTION

DEFINITIONS

Unless the contrary appears, words and expressions used in this Permit Part B have the meaning given to them in **Schedule 1** of this Permit and in the EMPCA. If there is any inconsistency between a definition in the EMPCA and a definition in this Permit Part B, the EMPCA prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The person responsible for the activity must comply with the conditions contained in **Schedule 2** of this Permit Part B.

INFORMATION

Attention is drawn to **Schedule 3**, which contains important additional information.

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Schedule 1: Definitions

In this Permit Part B:-

Activity means any environmentally relevant activity (as defined in Section 3 of EMPCA) to which this document relates, and includes more than one such activity.

Authorized Officer means an authorized officer under section 20 of EMPCA.

Controlled Waste has the meaning described in Section 3(1) of EMPCA.

Director means the Director, Environment Protection Authority holding office under Section 18 of EMPCA and includes a person authorised in writing by the Director to exercise a power or function on the Director's behalf.

DRP means Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan.

EMPCA means the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

Environmental Harm and **Material Environmental Harm** and **Serious Environmental Harm** each have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 5 of EMPCA.

Environmental Nuisance and **Pollutant** each have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 3 of EMPCA.

Environmentally Hazardous Material means 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 and includes fuels, oils, waste and chemicals but excludes sewage.

Person Responsible is any person who is or was responsible for the environmentally relevant activity to which this document relates and includes the officers, employees, contractors, joint venture partners and agents of that person, and includes a body corporate.

Reporting Period (Applies to the Annual Environmental Review) - means the 12 months ending on 31 December of each year.

Stormwater means water traversing the surface of the land as a result of rainfall.

The Land means the land on which the activity to which this document relates may be carried out, and includes: buildings and other structures permanently fixed to the land, any part of the land covered with water, and any water covering the land. The Land falls within the area defined by:

1 Title Ref: CT 155196/1 and Property ID: 2903297

Wastewater means spent or used water (whether from industrial or domestic sources) containing a pollutant and includes stormwater which becomes mixed with wastewater.

Schedule 2: Conditions

Maximum Quantities

Q1 Regulatory limits

- 1 The activity must not exceed the following limits :
 - 1.1 3,000 tonnes per year of raw material refined, produced or reprocessed.

General

G1 Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents

A copy of these conditions and any associated documents referred to in these conditions must be held in a location that is known to and accessible to the person responsible for the activity. The person responsible for the activity must ensure that all persons who are responsible for undertaking work on The Land, including contractors and sub-contractors, are familiar with these conditions to the extent relevant to their work.

G2 Incident response

If an incident causing or threatening environmental nuisance, serious environmental harm or material environmental harm from pollution occurs in the course of the activity, then the person responsible for the activity must immediately take all reasonable and practicable action to minimise any adverse environmental effects from the incident.

G3 No changes without approval

- 1 The following changes, if they may cause or increase the emission of a pollutant which may cause material or serious environmental harm or environmental nuisance, must only take place in relation to the activity if such changes have been approved in writing by the EPA Board following its assessment of an application for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, or approved in writing by the Director:
 - 1.1 a change to a process used in the course of carrying out the activity; or
 - 1.2 the construction, installation, alteration or removal of any structure or equipment used in the course of carrying out the activity; or
 - 1.3 a change in the quantity or characteristics of materials used in the course of carrying out the activity.

G4 Change of ownership

If the owner of The Land upon which the activity is carried out changes or is to change, then, as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 30 days after becoming aware of the change or intended change in the ownership of The Land, the person responsible must notify the Director in writing of the change or intended change of ownership.

G5 Complaints register

- 1 A public complaints register must be maintained and made available for inspection by an Authorized Officer upon request. The public complaints register must, as a minimum, record the following detail in relation to each complaint received in which it is alleged that environmental harm (including an environmental nuisance) has been caused by the activity:
 - 1.1 the date and time at which the complaint was received;
 - 1.2 contact details for the complainant (where provided);
 - 1.3 the subject-matter of the complaint;

- 1.4 any investigations undertaken with regard to the complaint; and
 - 1.5 the manner in which the complaint was resolved, including any mitigation measures implemented.
- 2 Complaint records must be maintained for a period of at least 3 years.

G6 Annual Environmental Review

Unless otherwise approved by the Director a publicly available Annual Environmental Review must be submitted each year within 3 months of the end of the Reporting Period. The Annual Environmental Review must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Director using the latest version of the Annual Environmental Review Template which is available on request from the Director.

G7 Record keeping requirements

- 1 Unless otherwise required by the Director in writing, a daily record of all waste oil received by the activity must be made, and kept for a period of two years, that includes:
 - 1.1 the name and address of the company or individual making the delivery;
 - 1.2 the date and time of delivery;
 - 1.3 the bulk quantity delivered;
 - 1.4 the specific nature of the oil or oils (for example, transformer oil, hydraulic oil, or engine oil or %combination thereof);
 - 1.5 a unique identifying number or code for each individual load; and
 - 1.6 the name of the receiving person.

Atmospheric

A1 Odour management

The person responsible must institute such odour management measures as are necessary to prevent odours causing environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of The Land.

A2 Emissions from burning

Open fires, including for heating, are not permitted on the Land.

Decommissioning And Rehabilitation

DC1 Notification of cessation

Within 30 days of becoming aware of any event or decision which is likely to give rise to the permanent cessation of the activity, the person responsible for the activity must notify the Director in writing of that event or decision. The notice must specify the date upon which the activity is expected to cease or has ceased.

DC2 DRP requirements

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) for the activity must be submitted for approval to the Director within 30 days of the Director being notified of the planned cessation of the activity or by a date specified in writing by the Director. The DRP must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines provided by the Director.

DC3 Rehabilitation following cessation

- 1 Following permanent cessation of the activity, and unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, The Land must be rehabilitated including:
 - 1.1 stabilisation of any land surfaces that may be subject to erosion;

- 1.2 removal or mitigation of all environmental hazards or land contamination, that might pose an on-going risk of causing environmental harm; and
 - 1.3 decommissioning of any equipment that has not been removed.
- 2 Where a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) has been approved by the Director, decommissioning and rehabilitation must be carried out in accordance with that plan, as may be amended from time to time with written approval of the Director.

DC4 Temporary suspension of activity

- 1 Within 30 days of becoming aware of any event or decision which is likely to give rise to the temporary suspension of the activity, the person responsible for the activity must notify the Director in writing of that event or decision. The notice must specify the date upon which the activity is expected to suspend or has suspended.
- 2 During temporary suspension of the activity:
 - 2.1 The Land must be managed and monitored by the person responsible for the activity to ensure that emissions from The Land do not cause serious environmental harm, material environmental harm or environmental nuisance; and
 - 2.2 If required by the Director a Care and Maintenance Plan for the activity must be submitted, by a date specified in writing by the Director, for approval. The person responsible must implement the approved Care and Maintenance Plan, as may be amended from time to time with written approval of the Director.
- 3 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, if the activity on The Land has substantially ceased for 2 years or more, rehabilitation of The Land must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of these conditions as if the activity has permanently ceased.

Hazardous Substances

H1 Storage and handling of hazardous materials

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, all environmentally hazardous materials, including chemicals, fuels, and oils, stored on The Land in volumes exceeding 250 litres must be stored and handled in accordance with the following:
 - 1.1 Any storage facility must be contained within a spill collection bund with a net capacity of whichever is the greater of the following:
 - 1.1.1 at least 110% of the combined volume of any interconnected vessels within that bund; or
 - 1.1.2 at least 110% of the volume of the largest storage vessel; or
 - 1.1.3 at least 25% of the total volume of all vessels stored in that spill collection bund; or
 - 1.1.4 the capacity of the largest tank plus the output of any firewater system over a twenty minute period.
 - 1.2 All activities that involve a significant risk of spillages, including the loading and unloading of bulk materials, must take place in a bunded containment area or on a transport vehicle loading apron.
 - 1.3 Bunded containment areas and transport vehicle loading aprons must:
 - 1.3.1 be made of materials that are impervious to any environmentally hazardous material stored within the bund;
 - 1.3.2 be graded or drained to a sump to allow recovery of liquids;
 - 1.3.3 be chemically resistant to the chemicals stored or transferred;

- 1.3.4 be designed and managed such that any leakage or spillage is contained within the bunded area (including where such leakage emanates vertically higher than the bund wall);
- 1.3.5 be designed and managed such that the transfer of materials is adequately controlled by valves, pumps and meters and other equipment wherever practical. The equipment must be adequately protected (for example, with bollards) and contained in an area designed to permit recovery of any released chemicals;
- 1.3.6 be designed such that chemicals which may react dangerously if they come into contact have measures in place to prevent mixing; and
- 1.3.7 be managed such that the capacity of the bund is maintained at all times (for example, by regular inspections and removal of obstructions).

H2 Hazardous materials (< 250 litres)

- 1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, each environmentally hazardous material, including chemicals, fuels and oils, stored on The Land in discrete volumes not exceeding 250 litres, but not including discrete volumes of 25 litres or less, must be stored within bunded containment areas or spill trays which are designed and maintained to contain at least 110% of the volume of the largest container.
- 2 Bunded containment areas and spill trays must be made of materials that are impervious to any environmentally hazardous materials stored within the bund or spill tray.

H3 Spill kits

Spill kits appropriate for the types and volumes of materials handled on The Land must be kept in appropriate locations to assist with the containment of spilt environmentally hazardous materials.

H4 Standard operating procedures

Prior to commencement of operation, standard operating procedures must be developed for the handling, recovery and disposal of environmentally hazardous materials including materials containing chemicals, fuels, and oils. These procedures must be maintained and implemented throughout operation of the activity.

Monitoring

M1 Dealing with samples obtained for monitoring

- 1 Any sample or measurement undertaken to ensure compliance with these conditions must be taken and processed in accordance with the following:
 - 1.1 Australian Standards, the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) approved methods, the American Public Health Association Standard Methods for the Analysis of Water and Waste Water or other standard(s) approved in writing by the Director;
 - 1.2 samples must be tested in a laboratory accredited by NATA, or a laboratory approved in writing by the Director, for the specified test;
 - 1.3 details relating to the collection and analysis of the sample must be retained for at least two (2) years after the date of collection and must be made available on request to an Authorized Officer;
 - 1.4 the sample must be taken and transported by a person with appropriate training and experience.

M2 Waste oils potentially containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

- 1 Unless accompanied by a certificate of analysis, waste oil potentially containing or consisting of transformer oil (in any amount) received by the activity must:
 - 1.1 be sampled in duplicate on receipt, with sufficient sample to enable analysis, and labelled noting the load or consignment, the type of oil, the date of sampling, the supplier and provided with a unique identifier; and
 - 1.2 be analysed for PCBs to ensure compliance with Condition WM1 of this Permit.
- 2 Duplicate samples of oil that have not been used for testing must be securely retained on site for two years from the date of collection and then appropriately disposed of;
- 3 The Director must be provided with the results from the monitoring required by this condition where the results indicate the presence of PCBs, within 14 days of receipt of monitoring results.

Operations**OP1 Hours of operation**

- 1 Unless otherwise approved by the Director, the activity must not operate outside the hours of 0700 to 1700 hours on weekdays, with no operation on weekends.
- 2 Notwithstanding the above paragraph, activities must not be carried out on public holidays that are observed Statewide (Easter Tuesday excepted).

Stormwater Management**SW1 Stormwater**

- 1 Polluted stormwater on The Land must be collected and treated prior to discharge from the Land to the extent necessary to prevent serious or material environmental harm, or environmental nuisance.
- 2 Notwithstanding the above, all stormwater that is discharged from The Land must not carry pollutants such as sediment, oil and grease in quantities or concentrations that are likely to degrade the visual quality of any receiving waters outside the Land.
- 3 All reasonable measures must be implemented to ensure that solids entrained in stormwater are retained on The Land. All stormwater contained within the waste oil processing plant and the transport vehicle loading apron must be treated via oil/water separators unless otherwise approved by the Director.

Waste Management**WM1 Waste Oil Quality**

- 1 Unless otherwise specified by the Director in writing, the activity must not process waste oil:
 - 1.1 if the nature of the waste oil is not clearly identified (for example, not clearly identified as motor vehicle oil or hydraulic oil or a combination of these);
 - 1.2 if the source is not specifically identified;
 - 1.3 that exhibits odorous characteristics likely to exceed the processing plant's capacity to remove odorous emissions during processing;
 - 1.4 that contains, or is mixed with, any other contaminant in a quantity that significantly increases the corrosiveness, volatility, reactivity or ignitability of the waste oil; or
 - 1.5 that contains Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) exceeding a concentration of 2 milligrams per kilogram PCB in the oil.

Schedule 3: Information

Legal Obligations

LO1 EMPCA

The activity must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* and Regulations thereunder. The conditions of this document must not be construed as an exemption from any of those requirements.

LO2 Storage and handling of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances

1 The storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances must comply with the requirements of relevant State Acts and any regulations thereunder, including:

1.1 *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and subordinate regulations;

1.2 *Explosives Act 2012* and subordinate regulations; and

1.3 *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010* and subordinate regulations.

LO3 Controlled waste transport

Transport of controlled wastes to and from The Land must be undertaken only by persons authorised to do so under EMPCA or subordinate legislation.

LO4 Change of responsibility

If the person responsible for the activity ceases to be responsible for the activity, they must notify the Director in accordance with Section 45 of the EMPCA.

Other Information

OI1 Waste management hierarchy

1 Wastes should be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy of waste management:

1.1 waste should be minimised, that is, the generation of waste must be reduced to the maximum extent that is reasonable and practicable, having regard to best practice environmental management;

1.2 waste should be re-used or recycled to the maximum extent that is practicable; and

1.3 waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of at a waste depot site or treatment facility that has been approved in writing by the relevant planning authority or the Director to receive such waste, or otherwise in a manner approved in writing by the Director.

OI2 Notification of incidents under section 32 of EMPCA

Where a person is required by section 32 of EMPCA to notify the Director of the release of a pollutant, the Director can be notified by telephoning 1800 005 171 (a 24-hour emergency telephone number).

OI3 Discharge to sewer

It is anticipated that any discharge to sewer will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the operator of the sewerage system, for example under a Trade Waste Agreement.