

# Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines

HIF Asia Pacific Pty Ltd

HIF Tasmania eFuel Plant,  
Hampshire

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ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

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## Information for the Proponent

### *Purpose of the Guidelines*

The *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (the EMPC Act) requires the Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) to provide guidance to the proponent about what should be included in the case for assessment (the Environmental Impact Statement).

The Board will assess environmental aspects of the proposal. The relevant Planning Authority (Council) will assess planning aspects if the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the LUPA Act) applies.

These Guidelines provide information on preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for an activity being assessed by the Board under the EMPC Act. They have been prepared based on the Notice of Intent for the proposed HIF Tasmania Carbon Neutral eFuel Plant by HIF Asia Pacific Pty Ltd.

Information solely for the purpose of assessment under the relevant Planning Scheme should be supplied to the Planning Authority either:

- as required under s54 of the LUPA Act, where the planning application has commenced the environmental assessment process; or
- where it is intended to submit an EIS (draft or final) with the planning application, a combined planning and environmental report can be prepared. However, the information required for the Board's assessment must be distinguished from that supplied for the purposes of LUPA Act.

### ***Risk Based Assessment***

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

As well as the issues identified in the guidelines, other significant matters may emerge during preparation of the EIS from environmental studies, public comments or other sources, which will need to be factored into the EIS. The assessment process may also change the understanding of the level of risk associated with some of the issues. This may in turn change the level of detail needed in the EIS, to reflect the level of significance of that environmental issue to the proposal.

After the public consultation phase, additional information may be requested from the proponent in response to public and government agency submissions. This generally takes the form of a supplement to the EIS.

## **Objectives of the EIS**

The EIS should provide:

- Information for individuals and groups to gain an understanding of the proposal, the need for the proposal, the alternatives, the environment that it could affect, the positive and negative environmental impacts that may occur, and the measures that will be taken to maximise positive outcomes and minimise any adverse environmental impacts, including specific management measures.
- A basis for public consultation and informed comment on the proposal.
- A framework against which decision makers, particularly the Board, and sometimes the relevant Planning Authority, can consider the proposal and determine the conditions under which any approval might be given.
- A demonstration that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the relevant laws and policies, including the Tasmanian Resource Management and Planning System (RMPS) and the Environmental Management and Pollution Control System (EMPCS).

## **How the Board uses the EIS**

The EIS is the basis on which the Board makes its assessment. The Board considers the EIS, as well as other relevant information, against the objectives of the RMPS and EMPCS objectives. These objectives focus on the concept of sustainable development, which requires consideration of the economic and social needs of people now and in the future, while sustaining the environment and avoiding or mitigating adverse effects. The Board will consider the objectives and endeavour to make the decision which best furthers them, when considered together. That decision may be to approve the proposal with conditions, or in some cases, the Board may decide the objectives cannot be upheld and the proposal is rejected.

## **Structure and Formatting of the EIS**

The following points should be considered when writing the EIS:

- The title page should include the proponent's name, the activity name, the proposal address or location, the EIS version number (where relevant) and the month and year of publication.
- The main text of the EIS should be written in a clear and concise style that is easily understood by the general reader.
- Assertions and assumptions should be supported by adequate argument and/or evidence, and evidence relied upon should be referenced.
- Technical terminology should be avoided as far as possible. The detailed technical data and supplementary reports necessary to support the main text should be included in appendices.
- All sources of information should be referenced, and the style of referencing should be consistent throughout. An indication should also be given about how current the information is and how its reliability was tested. In particular, the degree of confidence attached to any predictions should be indicated.
- Where necessary, to enhance understanding of the proposal, 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 information (including maps, plans, grid coordinates and heights) are provided or referred to, the coordinate reference system must be specified. It is recommended that the following coordinate reference systems are used:
  - Horizontal – Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020, Map Grid of Australia Zone 55 (GDA94 MGA55)
  - Vertical – Australian Height Datum (Tasmania) (AHD83)

Information on coordinate reference systems used in Tasmania can be found on the NRE website ([Coordinate, Height and Tide Datums - Tasmania | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania](#)).

Please note that although the Geocentric Datum of Australia 2020 (GDA2020) is the new official datum for recording the horizontal location of spatial information in Australia, implementation of this new datum in Tasmania is not yet complete and the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA1994) remains in use.

- Any sensitive information should be provided in a separate, confidential appendix. A comment should be made in the EIS that the information has been provided in this way.
- Specific management measures must be clearly identified in the text and included in the summary table referred to in Section 9 of these Guidelines.
- Where appropriate, information provided in other sections should be referenced to minimise duplication.
- The EIS should contain a summary table showing compliance with the guidelines.

### **Submission of Draft and Final Document**

Close consultation with EPA while preparing the EIS is recommended. It is advisable for the proponent to submit a draft EIS for review before it is finalised. Please note that a draft document may be rejected without detailed review if it is incomplete, contains significant formatting or typographical errors, or does not comply with the EIS Guidelines. More than one draft may be necessary before the document is considered suitable for public release.

The EIS is to be submitted in electronic format (such as Microsoft Word), and suitable for publishing on the internet (PDF format). Printed copies may also be required at public consultation stage.

Once the proposal is advertised for public comment, copies of the EIS must be made available to the public on request, in either printed or electronic format. The EIS will also be available on the EPA website.

### **Commonwealth Environmental Assessment**

In addition to Tasmanian requirements, the Commonwealth Government may also have a role in the environmental assessment and approval of the proposal.

Approval under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is required for an action which has, will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance or on Commonwealth land. The matters of national environmental significance are:

- World Heritage properties;
- National Heritage Places;
- wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR wetlands);
- nationally listed threatened species and communities;
- nationally listed migratory species;
- Commonwealth marine areas;
- nuclear actions; and
- large coal mines with water quality impacts.

Information on the EPBC Act can be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Environment and Energy's website at [www.environment.gov.au/epbc/](http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/) or by calling 1800 803 772.

***False or misleading statements***

Under section 43A of the EMPC Act, the EIS must not include information that is known to be false or misleading; and nothing should be omitted if it is known that without it the EIS would be false or misleading.

## Contents of the EIS

### Executive Summary

An executive summary of the EIS should be included to provide a clear and concise overview of the proposal, its environmental implications, the approvals process and the function of the EIS in the context of the approvals process.

For larger EISs, it is recommended that the executive summary be written as a stand-alone document, able to be provided on request to interested parties who may not wish to read or acquire the full EIS.

### Table of Contents

A table of the contents of the report with reference to the relevant page numbers. It should also contain a list of figures and tables.

### List of Abbreviations

A list of the abbreviations, acronyms and, if relevant, a glossary of terms used in the EIS.

## Key Issues to be addressed

While the EIS should evaluate all potential effects of the proposal, it should be principally focused on the key issues identified in the table below. The level of detail provided on other issues should be appropriate to the level of significance of that issue for the proposal. Variables or assumptions made in the assessment must be clearly stated and discussed. The extent to which the limitations, if any, of available information may influence the conclusions of the environmental assessment should be discussed.

The key issues identified for this proposal, which should be the focus of the EIS, are:

Key Issues	
1	<i>Potential impacts on air quality associated with operation of the proposal.</i>
2	<i>Potential impacts on water quality associated operation of the proposal.</i>
3	<i>Potential noise impacts on sensitive receptors associated with operation of the proposal.</i>
4	<i>Potential impacts of waste generated by the proposal.</i>

***It should be noted that other matters deemed to be significant or matters that emerge as significant from environmental studies, public comments or otherwise during preparation of the EIS, should not be excluded from consideration.***



## Survey and Study Requirements

The following surveys and studies will be required as part of the EIS.

Key Issue	On-site Surveys Required	Modelling and Predictive Studies Required	Relevant Section(s) of Guidelines
Air quality	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For all identified emission sources, identification and description of all emissions (quantities, emission frequencies, predicted emission rates).</li> <li>- Atmospheric dispersion modelling and assessment of potential impacts of air emissions.</li> </ul>	6.1
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum 7 days noise monitoring at the site, and at the nearest sensitive receptors, of background noise levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prediction of noise emissions and potential for nuisance harm at nearest sensitive receptors.</li> </ul>	6.3
Biodiversity and Natural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural Values Survey</li> </ul>	n/a	6.7

## Information to be provided

### I. Introduction

Provide information on the following:

- Title of the proposal.
- Proponent details:
  - Name of proponent (legal entity)
  - Name of proponent (trading name)
  - Registered address of proponent
  - Postal address of proponent
  - ABN number
  - ACN number (where relevant)
- Contact person's details:
  - Name
  - Telephone
  - Email address
- Activity operator details (if the operator will be a different entity to the proponent).
- General background information on the proponent, such as relevant development and operational experience.
- General background information on the proposal, including the current status of the proposal, an overview of the principal components of the proposal, the proposal location, anticipated establishment costs, likely markets for the product, and the possibilities for future expansion.
- An examination of how the proposal relates to any other proposals that have been or are being developed, or that have been approved in the region affected by the proposal.
- Environmental legislation, standards and guidelines that will be applicable (such as policies, regulations and industry codes of practice).
- Other relevant Commonwealth, State and Local Government policies, strategies and management plans with which the proposal would be expected to comply.

## 2. Proposal Description

Where the proposal is to be 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.

Provide a full description of the proposal, including construction, commissioning, operational and decommissioning phases, as well as any infrastructure and off-site ancillary facilities required for the proposal.

A detailed description should be provided of key physical components of the proposal, including their function, composition, size, capacity, operational life, technical and performance requirements, inter-relationships and method of construction, operation and maintenance.

### 2.1 General

- The major items of equipment (including pollution control equipment) and on-site facilities should be described and displayed on site plan(s). Detailed technical information on major items of equipment may be included in appendices.
- Details of production capacity and production rates for relevant processes including peak rates, daily average rates and annual production rates.
- The hours of operation for the proposal (hours per day and specific days per week) including any seasonal variations.
- The industrial process should be described in a step-by-step manner using explanatory diagrams and flow charts, where appropriate, to complement the text.
- Raw materials required for the operation of the proposal (including water) should be specified. Quantities and characteristics should be detailed.
  - Should sufficient moisture not be available from the wood waste feedstock, provide details of potential sources of additional water for the facility.
  - Provide a detailed description of the existing plantation estate and forestry wood waste quantities available presently, and into the future, and the capacity of plantations in Tasmania to meet the required demands of the facility.
- A water balance should be provided for the process which takes into account variation in water content and generation from raw materials, process inefficiencies that may result in water loss or excess water, and events that may result in loss or retention of process water. Should no ongoing raw water supply be required, this must be demonstrated for a plausible worst-case scenario. Similarly, if there is no need to put in place effluent management strategies, this must also be demonstrated.
- Energy requirements for the proposal should be outlined and the means of meeting this demand described.
  - Source of electricity and the capacity of the existing electricity grid to provide for electricity demands of the facility.
  - Details of truck transport requirements during the construction and operational phases, and the expected quantities of diesel or other transport fuels to be consumed.

- The volume, composition, origin, destination and route for vehicle movements (including road, rail, shipping and air) likely to be generated during each phase of the proposal, including a breakdown for over-dimension and heavy road vehicles.

## 2.2 Construction

- A step-by-step description and timetable for significant activities during the construction phase of the proposal. Indicative timeframes for the completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps.
- Details of any pre-construction works, including site preparation works, and any temporary or permanent removal of vegetation including, stockpiling of vegetation, erosion control measures and the potential transport of pollutants (e.g. suspended solids) from areas of disturbance during construction.
- Details of any pre-clearance surveys to be carried out prior to commencement of construction, including flora and fauna and geotechnical studies.
- Estimates of the quantities of major raw materials required for construction (e.g., gravel, sand/aggregate, and water) and how and where these will be sourced, i.e., on-site and/or off-site.
- Nature, capacity and location(s) of temporary construction equipment required on-site (such as cranes, concrete batch plants, construction camps).
- Volume, composition, origin, destination and route for vehicle movements likely to be generated during the construction phase, including a breakdown for over-dimension and heavy vehicles.
- Information on the number of construction workers required in the various stages of construction, sources of labour, transport of workers to and from the site, accommodation, and support servicing requirements.
- Proposed hours per day and days per week of construction activities.

## 2.3 Commissioning

A step-by-step description of major commissioning activities (if any) following installation of equipment. Indicative timeframes for the completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps. The point at which commissioning will be considered completed should be described.

## 2.4 Scheduled maintenance shut-downs

Environmental aspects associated with any periods of scheduled shut-down for maintenance should be detailed, as well as addressed as relevant throughout the EIS. Management during periods of care and maintenance, should it be required due to external factors or onsite issues, should similarly be described and addressed.

## 2.5 Definition of the Land

A definition of the land on which the activity will take place must be provided. The land can be defined by:

- Cadastral boundaries (Title Reference, Property ID).
- Lease boundaries (Mining Lease, Crown Lease, Marine Farming Lease, etc.).
- Topographic features (roads, waterways, etc.).
- Surveyed grid coordinates.
- Other boundary types.

If the land is defined as the whole of an existing defined boundary, such as a title reference or lease, the definition of the land is simply the title reference or lease name (e.g. Title Reference 136529/1 or Mining Lease 901 IP/M). If not, it may be necessary to define the boundary by reference to specific topographic features and or surveyed grid coordinates. The boundary must be consistent with any intended or current permit application under the LUPA Act.

A plan is required clearly showing the boundary of the land in relation to cadastral boundaries and topographic features. The boundary of the land should also be provided to the Board in a geospatial vector format (shapefile or DXF). If a boundary survey is required to adequately identify the land boundary this may be requested during the assessment process.

## 2.6 General location map

A general location map (e.g. 1:25,000 scale or better as appropriate) which identifies the following is required:

- The location of the proposal site.
- Topographical features, aspect and direction of drainage.
- Road access to and from the site.
- Location of waterways and drains (including ephemeral).
- The distance(s) to any nearby sensitive uses (such as residences).
- Electricity transmission lines.
- Boundaries of the property on which the proposal is located.
- Surrounding land tenure.
- Surrounding land use (identify areas of conservation or recreational significance).
- Surrounding land zoning in the local government planning scheme.

## 2.7 Site plan

A site plan(s) is required which includes existing and proposed conditions and features of the site and surrounding area. Where relevant, this may include:

- Elevation contours and levels.
- The positions of topographic features including roads, tracks, waterways and drains.

- The positions of facilities, buildings, structures, major items of equipment, storage areas and loading or unloading areas (existing and proposed).
- The route of any pipelines, tracks, roads, conveyors or similar means of transporting on-site materials.
- The location of raw materials storage areas and approximate quantities of feedstock stockpiles to be held on site.
- The locations of temporary and permanent storage areas for fuels, oils, reagents and other hazardous goods or chemicals.
- The locations of stormwater collection systems and details of drainage control measures such as cut-off drains and sediment settling ponds, including location of all discharge points (stormwater or other).
- Details of any screening vegetation or bund walls.
- The location of loading or unloading areas.
- The location(s) of any monitoring sites.

If the site plan is not based on a feature and level survey and the Board determines that this information is needed to adequately assess the proposal, one may be requested during the assessment process.

Geospatial data included on the plan(s) should also be provided to the Board in a geospatial vector format (shapefile or DXF).

## **2.8 Off-site resources and infrastructure**

Any new infrastructure or off-site ancillary facilities required to allow the proposal to proceed should be described (for example water supply, electricity supply, roads, or other transport infrastructure).

In particular, the supply of electricity required for the proposed activity should be described and the capability of the existing network to supply electricity or describe how newly proposed electricity generation projects may be expected to contribute to the proposed activity.

A description of the expected supply of wood waste as a feedstock should also be provided and an assessment as to whether the capacity of existing plantations to provide material to the activity is expected to be sufficient, and whether or not there are any certifications or standards in place in regard to forestry activities (e.g., FSC or Australian Forestry Standard?).

### 3. Project Alternatives

The rationale for the particular project proposed should be described.

Describe the site selection process, including site selection criteria, alternative sites considered and an assessment of those alternatives. The assessment should compare alternatives according to clearly defined environmental, social, economic, and technical considerations, and provide a justification for the preferred site. The effect that any community consultation undertaken had on the selection process should be detailed.

A critique of other available technologies and the reason for the selection of the preferred technology, including from an environmental perspective, should be included where relevant. Transparency around alternatives and the criteria on which decisions have been based is encouraged as it can lead to better outcomes.

For any part of the proposal where alternative technologies, materials, design options or management practices with different environmental consequences may exist, the alternatives should be identified, their environmental performance evaluated and the reason for the proposed choice justified.

Alternatives should have regard to best practice environmental management, including those measures listed under section 4(2) of the EMPC Act.

Describe any existing similar facilities which have been constructed and operated elsewhere, either in Australia or internationally, and the purpose of the eFuels as part of policies in relation to broader transport and alternative fuel options.

Provide a justification for the perceived need for the proposed activity, in particular with reference to the claimed greenhouse gas benefits of the proposal.

### 4. Consultation

Details of the nature and results of public consultation undertaken (if any) by the proponent during project planning and preparation of the EIS, as well as any proposals for further public consultation during and beyond project implementation.

Early community engagement often leads to better outcomes for all and is strongly encouraged. The Board has produced a guide to community engagement which is available on the EPA website at: <http://epa.tas.gov.au/assessment/assessment-process/guidance-documents>

## 5. The Existing Environment

Describe the proposed site location and provide an overview of the existing environment, which may be affected by construction, and operation of the proposal, including areas associated with any ancillary activities.

Include details of salient features of the existing environment and, where appropriate, include maps, plans, photographs, diagrams, or other descriptive detail.

### 5.1 Planning aspects

- If a permit is required for the proposal under the LUPA Act provide:
  - Use Class of the proposed activity under the applicable Planning Scheme.
  - Permissibility of the activity under the applicable Planning Scheme.
- Information on land tenure and property boundaries of the proposed site, with certificate of title details.
- Land zonings for the proposed site and surrounding areas.
- Any rights of way, easements and covenants affecting the site.
- Land use and planning history of the site, including the potential for site contamination<sup>1</sup>, present use and any existing buildings and significant structures.
- A description of land use and ownership in the vicinity of the site and those areas which may be affected by the proposal, including:
  - The location and nature of industrial facilities.
  - Any sensitive uses<sup>2</sup> or residential zones within applicable attenuation distances including the location of individual residences, schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar sensitive uses, and the location of any tourist or recreation facilities or routes (such as camping areas, picnic areas, walking tracks, historic routes).
  - Any proposed or potentially sensitive uses within this distance of the proposal site, which have been or are likely to be granted approval under the local planning scheme, should also be considered.

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<sup>1</sup> Information on potentially contaminating activities and contaminated site assessment can be found online at <http://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/contaminated-sites>.

<sup>2</sup> Defined in the State Planning Provisions as 'a residential use or a use involving the presence of people for extended periods except in the course of their employment such as a caravan park, childcare centre, dwelling, hospital or school.'



## 5.2 Environmental aspects

- A description of the general physical characteristics of the site and surrounding area, including topography, local climate, geology, geomorphology, soils (including erodibility and acid sulphate soils), vegetation, fauna, groundwater, and surface drainage (including waterways, lakes, wetlands, coastal areas etc).
- A description of natural processes of particular importance for the maintenance of the existing environment (e.g., fire, flooding, etc).
- Any existing conservation reserves located on or within 500 metres of the site.
- Any high quality wilderness areas identified in the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement in the vicinity of the site.
- A description of the World and National Heritage values relevant to the action.
- Information on species, sites or areas of landscape, aesthetic, wilderness, scientific or otherwise special conservation significance which may be affected by the proposal. Relevant information resources include the LIST ([www.thelist.tas.gov.au](http://www.thelist.tas.gov.au)) and the Natural Values Atlas (<https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/>).
- An assessment of the vulnerability of the site to natural hazards (e.g., flooding, seismic activity, fire, landslips, or strong winds).
- Any available ambient monitoring results for the vicinity of the proposed development (in tabular or graphical form). The results may be summarised (e.g., as annual averages) if the summary will provide adequate information.
- If the proposal is associated with an existing activity, information on current regulatory approvals and licences should be provided.

## 5.3 Socio-economic aspects

Briefly describe the existing social and economic environment that may be affected by the proposal, which may include information on the following:

- A summary of the social or demographic characteristics of the population living in the vicinity of the proposal site, identifying any special characteristics which may make people more sensitive to impacts from the proposal than might otherwise be expected.
- A summary of the characteristics of the local and regional economy.

## 6. Potential Impacts and their Management

### Guide to preparing this section

While some details of the proposal may not be finalised at the time the EIS is submitted, the information in the document should be as up to date as possible. Where information is unavailable or details have not yet been finalised, estimates and the range of alternative options should be provided. However, sufficient technical detail must be provided to enable an appropriate level of assessment. For each potential impact the following should be discussed.

#### Existing conditions

Outline the existing conditions relevant to the impact. In the case of a proposal which involves expansion or redevelopment of an existing activity, a summary of public complaints received in recent years and a discussion of the operator's response and how this may affect the current proposal.

#### Performance requirements

Identify the environmental performance requirements to be achieved for each environmental impact and provide evidence to demonstrate that these can be complied with. These may be standards or requirements specified in legislation, codes of practice, state policies, national guidelines or as determined by agreement with the assessing agencies. Industry best practice standards should be referred to where appropriate. **Unsupported assertions that performance requirements will be achieved will not be considered adequate.**

#### Potential impacts

Outline the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposal (positive and negative) through all stages, including construction, operation and closure, in the absence of special control measures. Any foreseeable variations in impacts during the start-up and operational phases should be identified. Include an analysis of the significance of the relevant impacts.

**The level of detail provided on each issue should be appropriate to the level of significance of that environmental issue to the proposal.**

The evaluation of potential impacts should identify **plausible worst case consequences**, the vulnerability of the affected environment to the potential impacts, and the reversibility of the impacts. Potential cumulative impacts of this proposal in light of other activities underway or approved also need to be addressed. Interactions between biophysical, socio-economic and cultural impacts should be identified.

Predictions and evaluations of impacts should be based on scientifically supportable data (for existing operations this should include the results of monitoring of current emissions). The methodologies used or relied on should be referenced, together with the relevant research and investigations supporting them. Assumptions, simplifications and scientific judgements should be stated clearly, and the nature and magnitude of uncertainties should be clearly defined. Where relevant, the choice of a particular methodology over alternative methodologies should be explained. Where impacts are not quantifiable, they should be adequately described.

Where positive benefits are claimed it will generally be appropriate to explain what measures are to be taken to ensure that those positive outcomes are realised and sustained.

### **Avoidance and mitigation measures**

Describe the measures proposed to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts (having regard to best practice environmental management as defined in EMPCA) in order to achieve the environmental performance requirements (such as through pollution control technology or management practices). The extent to which they will overcome the anticipated impacts should be specified. Where there are clear, alternative avoidance or mitigation measures for a particular adverse environmental impact, the alternatives should be reviewed and the preferred option justified.

Where pollution control equipment and/or treatment processes are key factors in achieving satisfactory environmental performance, contingencies in the event of breakdown or malfunction of the equipment or processes should be discussed. It should be demonstrated that the maintenance of pollution control equipment can be provided for without causing performance requirements to be exceeded.

Where measures to control environmental impacts are necessary, but will not be undertaken by the proponent, the means by which the proponent will ensure that the necessary measures are implemented should be identified (e.g. lease conditions, trade waste agreement, contractual arrangement or other binding third party commitment). **Mitigation measures over which the proponent has no control will generally not be considered adequate.**

Specific measures can be presented in the form of a management plan, such as an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that sets out the framework for management, mitigation and monitoring of relevant impacts of the action, including any provisions for independent environmental auditing. The EMP needs to address the project phases (construction, operation, decommission) separately.

### **Assessment of net impacts**

An assessment of the overall impacts of the development on the environment after allowing for the implementation of proposed avoidance and mitigation measures. This should include an evaluation of the significance of impacts, the potential for emissions to cause environmental and health impacts and comparison with current environmental conditions (for existing activities) and with state, national and international regulations and standards. Any net benefits likely to result from the proposal should be identified.

Discuss the impacts of the proposal in terms of the constraints or benefits it may place on the current or future use of land within the proposal site and surrounding area as a result of environmental impacts or emissions, including impacts on other uses, particularly sensitive uses.

### **Offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts**

If adverse residual environmental impacts from the proposal are considered unavoidable despite the adoption of best practice environmental management avoidance and mitigation measures, then proposals to offset such impacts should be detailed. For example, if the loss of conservation values, community assets or amenities is considered unavoidable, measures to compensate for those losses should be proposed in proportion to the loss. Any offset actions proposed must be demonstrated to be 'real' actions. That is, **the offset actions must have a measurable and relevant benefit which would otherwise not have occurred.**

## 6.1 Key Issue 1: Air quality

An assessment of the impacts on air quality should be included in the EIS. The air quality assessment should detail potential impacts of the proposal on local air quality and provide evidence that the activity will not cause environmental nuisance or harm.

The air quality assessment should provide:

- A site map of the location of all point and fugitive sources of atmospheric emissions from the proposed facility. Boundaries of the facility should be clearly marked.
- A map of all sensitive receptors that may be affected by atmospheric emissions from the proposed facility.
- A process flow diagram for the eFuel production, with information about where the air emissions are potentially generated. The diagram should cover all stages of activity of the facility from delivery of biogenic waste, through all stages of production, including mechanical preparation and combustion of biogenic waste, hydrogen production process, methanol synthesis and storage, eFuel production from methanol, storage, and distribution/transport of the final product, as well as storage and transport of the solid waste, and wastewater treatment system.
- For all identified emission sources (including, but not limited to, production line, storage of materials, wastes, flares, vents, cooling towers and pipes), identification and description of all emissions in terms of quantities, emission frequencies and predicted emission rates. The description should contain contextual information regarding operational hours, time of day, duration, and frequency, to establish suitable parameters for air dispersion modelling. Average and worst case scenarios should be considered.
- A description of potential atmospheric emissions during the construction and commissioning phases of the project, including the potential impact of air emissions caused by increased vehicle movements in the area.
- Results of atmospheric dispersion modelling and an assessment of potential impacts of air emissions from the proposed facility against the requirements of the *Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004* ('Air EPP') ([https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/EPP\\_Air\\_Quality\\_2004.pdf](https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/EPP_Air_Quality_2004.pdf)). Reference should also be made to the EPA Board Statement, *Update to Air Pollution Design Criteria used in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process (Jan 2022)*.
  - Refer to the Information for Consultants: <https://epa.tas.gov.au/environment/air/monitoring-air-pollution/how-we-monitor/atmospheric-dispersion-modelling/information-for-consultants>.
  - Where performance requirements are not specified in Air EPP Schedules, appropriate national or international standards should be quoted for comparison purposes.
- Modelling should be conducted by a suitably qualified specialist in accordance with the EPA *Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines* (<https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/Atmospheric%20Dispersion%20Modelling%20Guidelines.pdf>). It is strongly recommended that the scope and method of atmospheric dispersion modelling be discussed with the EPA Air Modelling Officer prior to commencement of any modelling work. Please contact your designated Assessment Officer to arrange this.
- A comprehensive description of all proposed air emission control systems and equipment as well as emission management and monitoring measures that will be used at the facility.

This should include provision of details of the management and continuous monitoring measures specifically implemented to ensure the early detection and management of potential emissions due to failure or leaks in the facility's processing infrastructure including pipes, valves, vessels, and other auxiliary equipment. Mitigation measures that will be employed during maintenance phases or other periods when emission control equipment may not be fully functional at various phases of the project including construction, commissioning, and operational phases should also be described. Evidence of application of accepted modern technology for reduction of unavoidable emissions to the greatest extent practicable should be provided.

## 6.2 Key Issue 2: Water quality (surface and discharge)

Provide the following information in the EIS in relation to water quality issues, as relevant:

- Details of 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 the water balance as requested in Section 2.1 of these Guidelines and associated water and effluent management strategies should be presented.
- Details of any baseline water quality, biological and sediment monitoring undertaken at the proposed site. Other relevant information for assessing potential impacts such as ecotoxicological data or potential hydrological changes should also be detailed.
- All potential contaminants of concern associated with the proposal must be identified, the media in which they occur, and their concentrations. The potential quantities and locations of generation, storage and handling of associated materials need to be identified and referred to when determining risk management and mitigation measures.
- The onsite water treatment and recycling system treatment process should be described and the associated risks and impacts to operations and environment identified. Critical control points, monitoring programs and management triggers and actions to mitigate potential risks should be detailed. Associated waste streams must be identified, and management measures detailed.
- Potential liquid waste streams such as from vehicle washdown or maintenance works, as well as from ash waste (see Section 6.4 of these Guidelines), or effluent produced as a result of managing a major hazard event such as an explosion or fire (refer to Section 6.10 of these Guidelines) must be identified, environmental impacts considered, and management measures detailed accordingly.
- Details of stormwater management (including during reasonably foreseeable flood events). The potential for pollutants to become entrained in stormwater should be assessed.
- A site plan/map showing the location of all point sources of liquid emissions, and the location of all stormwater collection systems, and details of drainage control measures such as cut-off drains and sediment settling ponds.
- If the proposal anticipates a discharge to a municipal sewerage system (including tankered waste) then a suitably detailed agreement with the operator of the municipal sewerage system should be negotiated and details provided in the EIS.

Provide justification for any proposed emission of contaminants to surface waters in accordance with the principles under the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* ([https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/State\\_Policy\\_on\\_Water\\_Quality\\_Management\\_1997.pdf](https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/State_Policy_on_Water_Quality_Management_1997.pdf)) and with application of a 'weight of evidence approach' consistent with the [Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality](#). Reference should be made to published or determined (site-specific) water quality guideline values for receiving environments.

For information regarding the water quality management framework and evaluation criteria in Tasmania, refer to [Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives \(WQOs\) Setting for Tasmania, August 2020](#).

### 6.3 Key Issue 3: Noise emissions

An assessment of noise must be included in the EIS. The assessment must address the following impacts on nearby sensitive receptors:

- Impacts of operational noise from the facility;
- Impacts of noise emissions from operational traffic;
- Impacts of noise emissions from construction activities; and
- Any other potential impacts of noise identified by the proponent.

The noise assessment must:

- Identify sensitive receptors (especially noise sensitive premises.<sup>3</sup>).
- Identify and characterise (including sound power levels) of potential construction and operational site-based and traffic noise sources.
- Show the location of all operational noise sources (fixed and mobile) on a site plan.
- Conduct a minimum of 7 days of noise monitoring to evaluate the existing background noise levels at the proposed site, and at the nearest sensitive receptors.
- Discuss the potential for environmental harm or nuisance to occur at the nearest sensitive receptors, noting that all continuous fixed mechanical plant noise sources should be located in an enclosed environment.
- Prediction methodology will need to consider:
  - The worst-case weather conditions (i.e., temperature inversions and downwind);
  - Topography of the site and site surroundings (including any sensitive receptors);
  - Assessing  $L_{Amax}$  noise emissions to assess for sleep disturbance during the night-time period.
- Consider appropriate noise attenuation measures to ensure that:
  - Cumulative noise emissions ( $L_{Aeq}$ ) from the operation:
    - Do not exceed 5dB(A) over the existing background noise levels ( $L_{A90}$ ) for the day and evening period.

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<sup>3</sup> '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.

- Do not exceed 3 dB(A) over the existing background noise levels ( $L_{A90}$ ) for the night-time period.
- Continuous type noise emissions from fixed plant equipment do not exceed the existing background noise levels ( $L_{A90}$ ) for the night time period.
- Noise emissions from the site should not contain excessive energy in low frequency when measured/observed at any sensitive receptors.

All measurements should be undertaken in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedure Manual:

[https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/Noise\\_Measurement\\_Procedures\\_Manual\\_2008.pdf](https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/Noise_Measurement_Procedures_Manual_2008.pdf) .

Consideration should be given to the requirements of the Tasmanian *Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009*, specifically Part 5 in relation to commercial and industrial activities; see

[https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/EPP\\_Noise\\_2009.pdf](https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/EPP_Noise_2009.pdf)

#### 6.4 Key Issue 4: Waste Management

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

- Identify the source, nature, and quantities of all wastes, (liquid, atmospheric or solid) including general refuse and by-products from the various stages of the process likely to be generated.
- Methods and facilities proposed to collect, store, reuse, treat or dispose of each waste stream should be identified. Maintenance requirements should be included.
- The source, nature, quantity, and method of treatment, storage and disposal for each controlled waste 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 on the internet at <http://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/waste-management/controlled-waste>.*

The Notice of Intent indicates that 5,000 tonnes of ash waste will be generated per annum. It is expected that the ash may contain salts, trace metals, phosphate, and potentially polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and other combustion-related organics.

Provide a full chemical characterisation of ash waste and take into account potential water quality impacts associated with waste management (reuse agriculturally, or in materials processes, or disposal).

#### 6.5 Groundwater

Discuss potential impacts of the proposal on groundwater (quality and quantity), including:

- Where the potential exists for groundwater contamination as a result of the activity, provide a conceptual groundwater model for regional and local aquifer flows, and details of any baseline groundwater quality monitoring undertaken.
- A map showing the location of existing groundwater extraction bores nearest to the area impacted by the activity (refer to the Groundwater Information Portal <https://wrt.tas.gov.au/groundwater-info/>).
- Identify any surface water and groundwater dependant ecosystems that may receive groundwater from areas impacted by the proposal.

Provide justification for any potential impact to groundwater in accordance with the principles under the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* and with reference to likely groundwater community values, associated guideline values and guideline values for receiving surface waters. For information regarding the water quality management framework and evaluation criteria in Tasmania refer to *Technical Guidance for Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) Setting for Tasmania, August 2020*.

## 6.6 Dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials

Discuss impacts of the proposal in relation to dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials (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), including:

- The nature, quantity and storage location of all environmentally hazardous materials including Dangerous Goods (as defined in the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail*) that will be used during the construction and operation of the proposal.
  - In particular, identify all significant dangerous goods storage and handling activities at or above 1% of the Major Hazard Facility thresholds.
- A map showing the location of temporary and permanent storage areas for fuels, oils, and other dangerous goods or chemicals.
- The measures (such as bunded areas or spill trays) to be adopted to prevent or control any accidental releases of dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials.
- Contingency plans for when control measures, equipment breakdowns or accidental releases to the environment occur, including proposed emergency and clean-up measures and notification procedures.
- Identify any safety management requirements for the protection of human health and safety affecting the community.

Refer also to Section 6.10 of these Guidelines in relation to Hazard analysis and risk assessment.

## 6.7 Biodiversity and Natural Values

The EIS should include a discussion of the potential impacts of the proposal on biodiversity and nature conservation values (terrestrial and aquatic). The following information should be provided:

- A map showing existing vegetation and type, and any known threatened flora or fauna species existing at the proposal site and specifying any proposed clearance of any native vegetation or habitat.
- The Notice of Intent indicates a commitment to undertake a natural values survey in accordance with the *Guidelines for Natural Values Assessments: Survey Guidelines for Development Assessments* ([Survey Guidelines for Development Assessments | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](https://www.nre.tas.gov.au)). It is recommended that this survey be undertaken by a suitably qualified person and the results of the survey included in the EIS. The Natural Values Survey should include identification of any potential impacts on the following:



- Flora, vegetation communities and habitat, with particular reference to rare and threatened species, communities, and habitats, including those listed under the relevant Schedules of the Commonwealth EPBC Act and the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.
  - Of particular note is the crowded leek-orchid (*Prasophyllum crebriflorum*), listed as endangered under both the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSP Act) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act). This species has recently been recorded in a permanent easement within 5km to the west of the proposal, surrounded by what is mapped as silviculture hardwood plantations on TASVEG 4.0. If habitat for this species exists within the impact footprint, it is recommended that a targeted survey during the flowering period be undertaken.
- Fauna, including impacts on species, communities, and habitats, with particular reference to rare and threatened species, migratory species, communities, and habitats, including those listed under the relevant Schedules of the Commonwealth EPBC Act and the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*. Assessment of impacts should not be limited to clearing or disturbance and may include noise, lights, vehicle movements etc.
- Identified areas or habitats of conservation significance, including designated conservation areas, areas relating to the requirements of international treaties (e.g., Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements (JAMBA/CAMBA) and Ramsar (wetlands) Convention), or wetlands listed in *A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia*.
- Any freshwater ecosystems of high conservation management priority using the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) database (accessible on the internet under <https://wrt.tas.gov.au/cfev>). The scope of investigation should encompass the vicinity of the proposed development where there is likelihood of alteration to the existing environment. The specific CFEV information used for EISs should be Conservation Management Priority Potential which is appropriate for development proposals.
- Sites of geoconservation significance or natural processes (such as fluvial or coastal features), including sites of geoconservation significance listed on the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database.
- Existing conservation reserves which may be affected by the proposal, with reference to the management objectives of the reserve(s) and the reserve management plan(s) (if any).
- Any high quality wilderness areas identified in the *Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement* (Tasmanian RFA) which may be affected by the proposal.
- Any comprehensive, adequate, and representative reserve system identified as part of the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement.
- Maintenance of forest communities under the [Permanent Native Forest Estate Policy](#).
- Wildlife habitat strips under the *Tasmanian Forest Practices Code 2015* (<http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au>).

- Where impacts to flora, fauna or habitats identified as being of conservation significance cannot be avoided, proposed measures to mitigate and/or compensate adverse impacts on biodiversity and nature conservation values should be presented.

#### Tasmanian Devil and Spotted-tailed Quoll – Roadkill risks

- There are several records of the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*, listed as endangered under both the TSP Act and the EPBC Act) within 500m of the proposed development site. Spotted-tailed Quolls (*Dasyurus maculatus subsp. maculatus*; listed as rare under the TSP Act and vulnerable under the EPBC Act) have been recorded within 5km of the site.
- There are expected changes to existing traffic patterns as a result of the proposed activity, particularly associated with the 24 hour operation of the facility.
- If the proposal will generate an increase of night-time traffic on the Ridgley Highway of more than 10%, then this is considered significant regarding likely impacts on the Tasmanian devil. It is recommended that roadkill mitigation measures are proposed and described in the EIS, to be implemented in accordance with the *Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals* (The Devil Guidelines): [Survey Guidelines for Development Assessments | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#)

#### Weed and disease management

- The potential for migration and/or introduction of pests, weeds and plant and animal diseases as a result of the proposal also should be considered, and the proposed measures to be implemented during construction and operational phases to mitigate spread of pests, weeds, or pathogens.

#### Rehabilitation

- A description should be provided of proposed rehabilitation of disturbed areas following the completion of construction activities and cessation of the activity, including any proposed seed collection and progressive rehabilitation programme.

### **6.8 Greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances**

Discuss potential impacts of the proposal in relation to greenhouse gas emissions and ozone depleting substances including:

- A description of the direct and indirect effects of the proposal on greenhouse gas production and ozone depleting substances, and any greenhouse benefits of the proposal discussed.
- Demonstration that the development will implement cost-effective greenhouse best-practice measures to achieve ongoing minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Provision of a competent estimate for ‘whole of life’ greenhouse gas emissions for the proposed development. Details should also be provided of proposed measures to minimise emissions and the anticipated effectiveness of these measures. Where less emissions-intensive options are not adopted, justification should be provided and/or mechanisms to offset greenhouse gas emissions identified.
- Discussion should be provided in the EIS about the life cycle environmental/greenhouse gas costs and benefits of bioenergy for transport fuels, specifically in relation to this proposal,

with an explanation as to whether it is likely that the net effect of the proposal will be lower greenhouse gases when considered across the whole life cycle.

- Discuss impacts of the proposal in terms of the evolving national response to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions and the targets set in the Climate Change Action Plan 2017 – 2021. Proponents will need to determine whether they are required to report to the Commonwealth under the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007*.

## 6.9 Socio-economic issues

Discuss the social and economic impacts of the proposal. The extent to which socio-economic considerations need to be described depends on the nature and extent of any negative impacts or risks to the environment from the proposal.

Details may include the following:

- An estimate of total capital investment for the proposal and where that capital will be expended (particularly in relation to the source of large capital items of processing equipment).
- Operational expenditures and revenues.
- The impacts on local and State labour markets for both the construction and operational phases of the proposal. The number and nature of direct and indirect jobs arising from the proposal must be detailed. Skills and training opportunities should also be discussed.
- The impacts on upstream/downstream industries, both locally and for the State.
- The extent to which raw materials, equipment, goods, and services will be sourced locally.
- A qualitative assessment of impacts on local social amenity and community infrastructure, including recreational, cultural, health and sporting facilities and services. Any proposals to enhance or provide additional community services or facilities should be described.
- Community demographic impacts (changes to cultural background, occupation, incomes).
- Impacts on land values, and demand for land and housing.
- Impacts on the local, regional, state, and national economies.
- Any publicly funded subsidies or services to be relied upon for the construction or operation of the proposal.
- Any impacts on Local, State and Federal Government rate, taxation and royalty revenues.

A comprehensive analysis of economic and social benefits will allow the Board to assess the benefits and adverse impacts of the proposal. This may include an explanation of the methods used to model impacts and may describe the manner and results of engagement with the local community to determine their needs and aspirations in relation to the proposal.

## 6.10 Hazard analysis and risk assessment

WorkSafe Tasmania has advised that the proposed development will require approval as a Major Hazard facility, due to the intended manufacture and storage of flammable materials (methanol) in excess of the threshold quantities of Schedule 15 chemicals in the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012*. The proponent should contact WorkSafe Tasmania directly in relation to this approval.

The EIS should systematically identify all potential major environmental hazards (internal and external) to people and the environment associated with the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of the proposal.

The EIS should include an analysis (appropriate to the scale of the project) of the potential for a major hazard event (such as an explosion) that may cause impacts to the environment to occur, and clearly describe the proposed safeguards to prevent such an occurrence, what the likely environmental impacts could be in the event of a major hazard event, and the proposed actions to be undertaken to prevent serious and material environmental harm which may occur as a result of a major hazard event. It may be appropriate to provide a table demonstrating assessment of the risks/consequences of such events occurring.

In particular, provide a quantitative analysis of any identified risk of impact to groundwaters or surface water quality and aquatic ecosystems as a result of a major hazard event, and detail relevant mitigation measures. It is expected that risks to receiving aquatic waterbodies and ecosystems will be considered through hazardous substances and emergency management planning, and that environmental impact mitigation measures will be incorporated into emergency response plans as appropriate.

### **6.11 Fire risk**

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

- Consideration of fire 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 – from fire itself, from fire suppression activities, and from post-fire clean-up operations.
- 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 Forestry Tasmania Fire Management Plan and a Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Action Plan for relevant districts.

### **6.12 Infrastructure and off-site ancillary facilities**

Discuss potential environmental impacts of the proposal on any significant off-site or infrastructure facilities (including increased use of existing infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and quarries), identify measures to avoid and mitigate any possible adverse impacts and assess the overall impacts following implementation of the proposed avoidance and mitigation measures.

Identify roads and other infrastructure to be used by vehicles for the proposal (during both construction and operation). Potential environmental impacts associated with construction and use of such infrastructure should be assessed.

Describe electricity requirements and any associated infrastructure so that electricity needs for the proposal will be met and discuss any potential environmental impacts which may be associated with electricity supply and infrastructure.

Describe any forestry-related operations or facilities which may be affected by the diversion of wood waste from plantations and any environmental impacts which may be associated with this aspect of the activity.

### 6.13 Environmental Management Systems

This section should provide information on strategic matters relating to environmental management of the proposal, including a description of the following:

- Any environmental management systems or environmental policies implemented or proposed by the proponent, which are relevant to the environmental management of the proposal.
- Organisational structure and environmental responsibility within that structure for the proposal.
- Procedures and instructions to employees (including contractors) on minimising adverse environmental impacts of activities, as well as employee induction and education programs to ensure an appropriate response to operational environmental concerns should be included in relevant sections.

### 6.14 Cumulative and interactive impacts

Where relevant, this section should contain an assessment of the potential cumulative impacts of the proposal in the context of existing and approved developments in the region, if such impacts have not been addressed in previous sections.

Other proposals which have been formally proposed, and for which there is sufficient information available to the proponent to allow a meaningful assessment of their impacts, should also be considered in that assessment. Uncertainties about potential impacts in such cases should be identified. Interactions between biophysical, socio-economic, and cultural impacts of the proposal should be discussed.

The nature of the proposed activity is such that there are potential cumulative and interactive impacts to the environment, particularly in relation to the use of wood waste as the raw material for fuel generation. Discussion should be provided in the EIS regarding the potential diversion of wood waste that may otherwise be providing an environmental benefit if retained (e.g., to soil nutrient and moisture levels, or as habitat for native fauna), or if there is expected to be any potential increase in harvesting operations to generate feedstock, when harvest would otherwise not be economically viable.

### 6.15 Environmental impacts of traffic

This section should identify the traffic routes for the proposal (both during construction and operation), and the likely volume and nature of traffic and timing of traffic flows, including details of the current usage of these roads. Environmental impacts associated with current and altered traffic flows and usage should be discussed (such as noise and dust impacts on other roads users, and residences adjacent to roads). The assessment should focus on roads within the land defined by the proposal but also indirect impacts on nearby public roads.

Specify the expected numbers, frequency, and time of day (vehicle trips into and out of the facility per day), capacity/size of heavy and vehicles, fuel to be consumed by heavy vehicles, and expected routes to and from the facility, associated with the following aspects of the proposed activity:

- Construction phase;
- Deliveries of feedstock (wood waste) and other raw materials;
- Deliveries of final eFuel product from the facility; and

- Transport of waste materials including fly ash from the facility; and
- Any other regular vehicles travelling to and from the facility (e.g. daily staff vehicles).

## 7. Monitoring and Review

This section should provide an outline of any monitoring, review and reporting programmes for the proposal. The programme should be designed to meet the following objectives:

- Monitoring of compliance with emission standards and other performance requirements identified in the EIS.
- Assessing the effectiveness of the performance requirements and environmental safeguards in achieving environmental quality objectives.
- Assessing the extent to which the predictions of environmental impacts in the EIS have eventuated.
- Assessing compliance with management measures defined in the EIS.

A map showing the location of all monitoring sites and a table of proposed monitoring including location, parameters and frequency should be included.

## 8. Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

The EIS should describe an on-going, staged approach to site decommissioning and rehabilitation throughout the proposal life.

A preliminary Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan or Closure Plan should be outlined.

## 9. Management Measures

This section should contain a consolidated management measures table listing all of the management measures made throughout the EIS. Measures must be sequentially numbered, unambiguous statements of intent. For each measure, the table must specify when it is to be implemented and refer to the section of the EIS where the measure is detailed.

## 10. Conclusion

Describe the proposal and draw together the critical environmental, social, and economic impacts of the proposal, both positive and negative; present a balanced overview of the net impacts of the proposal, and the extent to which any adverse impacts can be satisfactorily avoided, mitigated, remediated, or compensated and positive impacts promoted and sustained. The conclusion should also describe how the proposal meets and furthers the objectives of relevant Commonwealth and State legislation, policies, plans and strategies. This should be done by itemising the RMPS and EMPCS objectives and providing a commentary about how the proposal addresses each of the objectives.

## 11. References

This section should provide details of authorities consulted, reference documents etc.

## 12. Appendices

As a means of improving readability of the EIS document, detailed technical information which supports the EIS should be included in appendices. The salient features of the appendices should be included in the main body of the EIS. Care should be taken to avoid inconsistencies between technical content of Appendices and the EIS itself, unless carefully explained.

## 13. Glossary

EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMPC	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EMPCS	Environmental Management and Pollution Control System objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
JAMBA/CAMBA	Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements
RMPS	Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
Tasmanian RFA	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement

## Appendix A: Other issues and 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](mailto:conservationassessments@nre.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.nre.tas.gov.au/conservation](http://www.nre.tas.gov.au/conservation)

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

### **Heritage Tasmania**

Telephone: (03) 6165 3700

Email: [enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.heritage.tas.gov.au](http://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**

Telephone: 1300 487 045

Email: [aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au](mailto:aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au](http://www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au)

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



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### **Parks and Wildlife Service**

Telephone: (03) 6169 9015

Email: [PropertyServices@parks.tas.gov.au](mailto:PropertyServices@parks.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.parks.tas.gov.au](http://www.parks.tas.gov.au)

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

### **Department of State Growth**

Telephone: (03) 6166 3369

Email: [permits@stategrowth.tas.gov.au](mailto:permits@stategrowth.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.transport.tas.gov.au](http://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**

Telephone: 03 6165 4800

Email: [info@mrt.tas.gov.au](mailto:info@mrt.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.mrt.tas.gov.au](http://www.mrt.tas.gov.au)

Purpose: Mining leases

### **Agriculture and Water, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania**

Telephone: (03) 6165 3222

Email: [Water.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au](mailto:Water.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au)

Website: [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water)

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



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY