Environmental Assessment Report

Meander Valley Council

Increase in Height of Existing Landfill Area – Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site

Tip Road, Deloraine

March 2024

EPA TASMANIA

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Environmental Assessment Report

Proponent	**Meander Valley Council (MVC)**
Proposal	Increase in Height of Existing Landfill Area – Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site
Location	54 Tip Road, Deloraine
Class of Assessment	2A
PCE no.	11281
Permit Application No.	Meander Valley Council PA\24\0132
myDAS Folder No.	22/6924
myDAS Document No.	D24-67062

Assessment Process Milestones

Date	Milestone
8 August 2022	Notice of Intent lodged
22 August 2022	Class of Assessment issued
7 September 2022	Guidelines issued
17 November 2023	Permit Application submitted to Council
15 December 2023	Referral received by the Board
20 January 2024	Start of public consultation period
6 February 2024	End of public consultation period
22 February 2024	Date draft conditions issued to proponent
15 March 2024	Statutory period for assessment ends

Glossary/Acronyms

Term	Detail
AMT	Accepted Modern Technology
Board	Board of the Environment Protection Authority
DRDS	Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site
EER	Environmental Effects Report
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPCA	*Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*
EMPCS	Environmental management and pollution control system
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth)
FOGO	Food Organics and Garden Organics
GHG	Green House Gas
LUPAA	*Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
MVC	Meander Valley Council
NCA	*Nature Conservation Act 2002*
NOI	Notice of Intent
NRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania
RL	Reduced level
RMPS	Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania
SD	Sustainable development
WTS	Waste Transfer Station

Report Summary

This report is an environmental assessment of the proposed increase in height of the existing landfill area, at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site by Meander Valley Council.

The proposal involves increasing the height of the existing landfill area by 4 m from reduced level (RL) 283 to a maximum height of RL 287.

The increase would provide an additional four years of landfill disposal at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site (based on the filling rates from previous years). No changes are proposed for the annual quantities or types of waste received.

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

Appendix 1 contains details of matters raised by the public and referral agencies during the consultation process.

Appendix 2 contains a table of the proponent's proposed management measures.

Appendix 3 contains the environmental permit conditions for the proposal.

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1. Approval Process

The Board of the Environment Protection Authority (the Board) received a Notice of Intent for this proposal on 8 August 2022.

This proposal is defined as a 'level 2 activity' under clause 3(b), Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA), being a waste depot (landfill).

The Board required that information to support the proposal be provided in the form of an Environmental Effects Report (EER), prepared in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Board on 7 September 2022. Several drafts of the EER were submitted to EPA for review against the Guidelines before being finalised and accepted on behalf of the Board on 24 October 2023. The final EER was then submitted to Council with the permit application.

Section 25(1) of EMPCA 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 15 December 2023.

The EER was released for public inspection for 14 days on 20 January 2024. Advertisements were placed in The Examiner and on the EPA website. One representation was received.

The Manager, Assessments has undertaken determination of the assessment under delegation from the Board.

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 the Environmental Management and Pollution Control System (EMPCS). Both sets of objectives are specified in Schedule 1 of EMPCA.

The functions of the Board are to administer and enforce the provisions of EMPCA, and to use its best endeavours to further the RMPS and EMPCS objectives. The Board must assess the proposal in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles defined in Section 74 of EMPCA.

3. The Proposal

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

Summary of the main characteristics of the proposal

Activity

The proposal involves increasing the height of the existing landfill area by 4 m from RL 283 to a maximum height of RL 287. The increase would provide an additional four years of landfill disposal at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site (DRDS) (based on the filling rates from previous years). There are no proposed changes to the annual quantities or types of waste received.

Location and planning context

Location	The Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site is located at 54 Tip Road, Deloraine, TAS, 7304 (Property ID 1914365 and Title Reference 130751/1) as shown in Figure 1 below.
Land zoning	The Land is zoned Rural under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme, Meander Valley Local Provisions Schedule*. The use class of the proposed activity is *Recycling and Waste Disposal,* a discretionary use under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme, Meander Valley Local Provisions Schedule* (planning permit required under LUPAA).
Land tenure	Local Government – owned by Meander Valley Council.

Activity site

Land Use	Waste disposal facility/landfill. The site has been operating as a waste disposal site since the early 1970s. The Category B landfill[1] accepts: General waste - inert waste, clean fill, putrescible waste, and recyclable materials (where stored for recycling). Controlled waste (subject to hazardous substances conditions) – scrap tyres, batteries and waste oil (where stored for recycling). Resource recovery centre (Tip Shop) – the shop provides an outlet for the sale of discarded and salvaged items.
Topography	The site is largely at an elevation of 280 m.
Geology	The site is mapped as being underlain by a combination of: • North-west: Quaternary Cenozoic cover sequences (Qha), described as stream alluvium, swamp and marsh deposits. • In narrow areas between the north-west and south-east: Cambrian Tyndall Group of the Mt Read Volcanics (Cdtc), described as mainly volcaniclastic conglomerate and sandstone with minor mudstone, in Tyndall Group; sparse quartzite clasts and clasts of granite in places. • South-east: Cambrian Minnow Keratophyre, which is part of the Mount Read Volcanics of the Fossey Mountains Trough (Cqfpz), described as Quartz-feldspar±pyroxene±hornblende±biotite phyric porphyry; intrusive to locally extrusive.

[1] Category B Landfill is able to accept waste including inert wastes, or wastes that do not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and have no potentially hazardous content once landfilled, as well as low level contaminated soil, and putrescible waste (*Landfill Sustainability Guide 2004*).

	Refer to Attachment T – Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site Groundwater Management Plan in the EER for further detail.
Soils	Miscellaneous Soils 2 (M2) RYP - Red and Yellow Podzolic Soils and Podzols (ash coloured, bleached or leached layer underlying the topsoil) on various metamorphic rocks.
Hydrology	The site is in a small catchment of approximately 20 ha at the confluence of two shallow drainage valleys from the west and south-west. The overall surface drainage from the area would have originally joined Bonneys Creek, just south of the intersection of Tip Road, approximately 150 m north of the site. Bonneys Creek flows in a northerly direction and discharges to the Meander River almost 6 km downstream from the landfill; the Meander River is a major tributary of the South Esk River.
Natural Values	The Land has been previously cleared and has been operating as a waste disposal site since the early 1970s. There is no proposed clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna. There are no geoconservation sites within 5 km of the site.

Location region

Climate	The annual rainfall in the region is between 900 to 1200 mm. The site is situated between three Bureau of Meteorology stations with the annual average between the three varying between 953 and 976 mm. The prevailing winds are westerly, north-westerly, and northerly.
Surrounding land zoning, tenure and uses	The surrounding land is zoned Rural, Agriculture and Low Density Residential. There is a quarry approximately 350 m to the northwest of the site. The closest residence is approximately 220 m to the north of the site boundary (approximately 350 m from the centre of the site). There are five residences between 600 – 750 m to the east and southeast, and six residences between 600 - 1000 m to the north, northwest and northeast.
Species of conservation significance	None.

Proposed infrastructure

Major equipment	There is no new plant or machinery proposed. The existing machinery includes: • John Deere tracked excavator • Victory wheel loader • Hook Lift Truck • Forklift • Excavator • Hydrapac Bailer
Other infrastructure	There is no new infrastructure proposed. The existing infrastructure includes: • Tip Road access • Internal roads access • Recycling packaging shed • Tip shop and sheds • Workshop shed • Roofed and bunded oil storage

Inputs

Water	Water used for dust suppression (from vehicle movements and waste compaction).
Energy	Diesel/petrol fuels powering earthmoving equipment.
Other raw materials	Fill material - soils sourced from construction projects or purchased from quarries that meet specification of Level 1[2] classified contaminated soil for daily cover.
Wastes received	General waste - inert waste, clean fill, putrescible waste, and recyclable materials (where stored for recycling). Controlled waste (subject to hazardous substances conditions) – scrap tyres, batteries and waste oil (where stored for recycling).

Wastes and emissions

Liquid	Leachate generated by deposited wastes, and sludge generated by leachate treatment systems. Stormwater, or clean diverted rainwater collected before it can come into contact with waste. Stormwater, or contaminated/potentially contaminated rainwater after coming into contact with waste.
Atmospheric	Odour, particularly from putrescible wastes received at the landfill. Dust from waste burying and earthmoving operations, and use of vehicles on unsealed roads. Landfill gases generated by buried organic waste undergoing anaerobic decomposition.
Solid	General refuse generated by workers on site.
Controlled wastes	The existing Category B landfill receives some controlled wastes for disposal, including scrap tyres, batteries and waste oil (where stored for recycling).
Noise	From vehicles during delivery of waste to the landfill and the use of earthmoving equipment during waste deposition and compaction.
Greenhouse gases	Use of diesel and petrol powered vehicles and machinery. Greenhouse gases (mainly methane and carbon dioxide) generated in the landfill due to organic waste undergoing anaerobic decomposition.

Construction and operations

Proposal timetable	The landfill area is currently at the maximum height permitted. Landfilling to increase the height of the existing landfill is expected to commence after approval.
Operating hours (ongoing)	There are no proposed changed to the operating hours and days. The current operating hours and days are: Monday: 1000 – 1700 hours Tuesday: Closed Wednesday: 1000 – 1700 hours Thursday: Closed Friday: 1000 – 1700 hours Saturday: 1000 – 1700 hours Sunday: 1000 – 1700 hours

[2] Level 1 classification for soils – 'fill material' - soil that exhibits levels of contaminants below the levels defined under Fill material in Table 2 of the *Information Bulletin No.105 Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal* (Version 3, 2018).

	Closed: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and half day on ANZAC Day. It is noted that the operating hours described are slightly more restrictive than what the existing legal instrument allows.

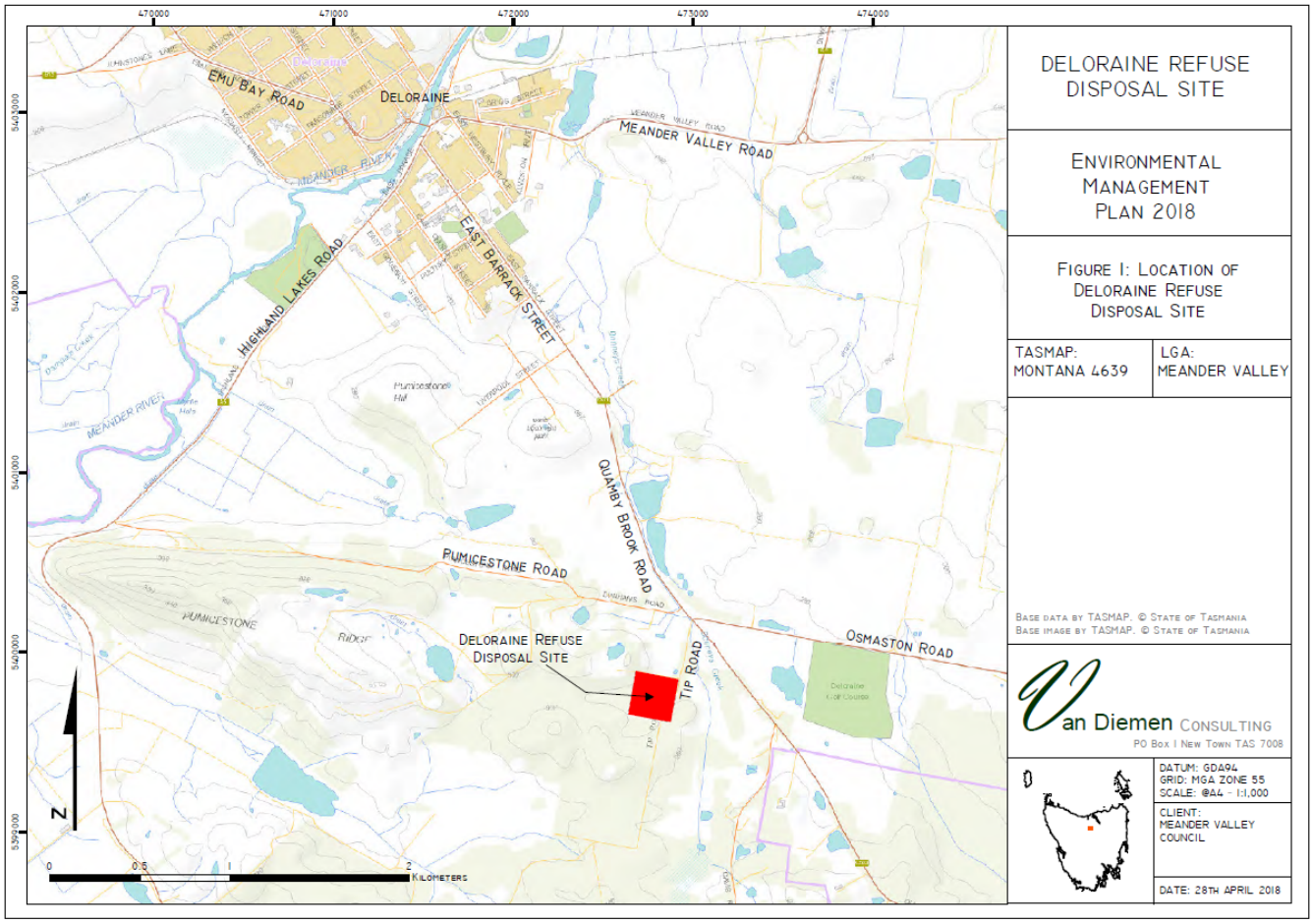

Figure 1: Location of Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site (Figure 9 of the EER)

Figure 2: Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site Layout (Attachment P in the EER)

4. Project Rationale and Alternatives

According to the EER, the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site serves as critical Meander Valley Council infrastructure, providing a regional landfill for the municipality's eastern townships and rural communities that do not receive a kerbside collection service. The onsite tip shop is a community hub that encourages resource recovery and reuse. Meander Valley Council has a second landfill at Cluan, near Westbury, however the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site is Council's key disposal site.

The EER states that without the proposed increase in height of the landfill area, the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site would need to close within a short period of time which would trigger significant rehabilitation and reporting that Council has not yet planned for, including:

- Providing a decommissioning and rehabilitation plan 30 days after notifying the EPA Director of the planned cessation of operations.
- Undertaking rehabilitation upon cessation and progressive rehabilitation.

According to the EER the cost for rehabilitation (immediate and final cover) if Council closed the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site is around $3,228,000. This is a significant burden that Council would need to bear immediately. Additionally, Council would need to plan and build a waste transfer station (WTS) to continue to provide a waste service to the whole of the local government area.

The last couple of years have been disruptive to Council processes and have caused delays in many areas, including waste infrastructure planning.

Increasing the height of the landfill area would provide additional filling capacity and allow Council to plan and budget for the closure of the landfill and the building of a WTS. Based on the filling rates from previous years, the proposed height increase of 4 m will provide an additional four years of landfill disposal at the Deloraine Refuse Dispose Site.

5. Public and Agency Consultation

One public submission was received during the public consultation period. The main issues raised were:

- Weed management
- Rubbish drift

The following individuals also provided specialist advice on the EER:

- Regulatory Officer, Environment Protection Authority
- Scientific Officer (Air), Environment Protection Authority
- Scientific Officer (Water), Environment Protection Authority
- Scientific Officer (Noise), Environment Protection Authority

Appendix 1 of this report contains a summary of the public submission received.

6. Evaluation of Environmental Issues

The following environmental issues are considered relevant to the proposal and have been evaluated in this section:

1. Water management
2. Air quality
3. Noise
4. Weed and pest management
5. Natural values
6. Waste
7. Litter management
8. Dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials
9. Fire management
10. Greenhouse gases and climate change
11. Decommissioning and rehabilitation

6.1 General conditions

The following general conditions will be imposed on the activity:

G1 Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents

G2 Incident response

G3 Proposed change to activity

G4 Change of responsibility

G5 Change of ownership

G6 Complaints register

G7 Emergency Response Plan

G8 Annual Environmental Review

G9 Environmental Management Plan and review thereof

G10 Amendment of required plans and reports

6.2 Issue 1: Water management

6.2.1 Potential impacts

Leachate from deposited waste can pollute surface waters and groundwater with contaminants (e.g. nutrients, metals, per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and pathogens) if not adequately contained and treated. High levels of rainfall infiltration into deposited waste can result in excessive leachate generation.

Stormwater coming into contact with waste can also become contaminated by waste and sediment and can pollute nearby waterways, and unrehabilitated areas of landfill with exposed soil can result in sediment-laden waters polluting waterways.

The Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site is located in a small catchment area of approximately 20 ha at the confluence of two shallow drainage valleys from the west and southwest. The nearest watercourse is Bonneys Creek, located approximately 150 m to the east of the site. Bonneys Creek flows in a northerly direction and discharges to the Meander River almost 6 kms downstream from the landfill. The Meander River is a major tributary of the South Esk River.

The water and leachate management at the site comprises perimeter drains, a stormwater detention pond and a leachate collection system (further information is provided in Attachment T of the EER).

Surface water and leachate monitoring is undertaken at the site to monitor surface and groundwater, with a primary focus on detecting leachate leaks into the receiving environment.

Monitoring results trends in surface waste and leachate from 2010 to 2021 indicate stability or decreasing levels of physical parameters and nutrients across all sampling locations. There have, however, been notable spikes for heavy metals and total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) in September 2016, March 2021, and November 2021. These spikes have since returned to historical values. Copper levels have generally been within historical ranges, with a notable increase in the RDS drain monitoring location. In contrast, monitoring results from the leachate pond and sand filter have remained stable. Iron levels have shown variability, and significant increases have been detected at the Bonneys Creek upstream and downstream sampling locations. Samples from the leachate pond and sand filter have exhibited stable iron levels.

In October 2022, the leachate pond overflowed during a major storm event in the region. This overflow was reported to the EPA and the leachate pump was activated to reduce pond height to below the freeboard level, with excess water discharged over the sand filter and wetland area, and the water then making its way to Bonneys Creek.

6.2.2 Management measures proposed in EER

Perimeter drains exist at strategic locations within the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site to prevent surface water run-off from entering disturbed areas. Unpolluted stormwater is prevented as far as practicable from mixing with deposited waste via drainage channels.

All contaminated and potentially contaminated stormwater is collected and treated as necessary to prevent pollution of any watercourse by solids, discoloured water or other contaminants. The stormwater detention pond provides some detention time for suspended solids to settle out before discharging over a grassed overflow wetland.

Only the active landfill cell is connected to the leachate pond. Stormwater is separated by berms and open drains, which are connected to the stormwater detention pond.

The leachate collection system collects leachate from waste deposited in the landfill in a leachate pond located in the north-eastern part of the site. In the leachate pond, aeration is employed to facilitate the breakdown of organic matter and promote settling of heavier particles. The treated leachate from the leachate pond flows into a sand filter and grassed wetland treatment area, where additional filtration and purification takes place before it is directed into the stormwater discharge drain which ultimately discharges into Bonneys Creek.

The leachate and stormwater detention ponds are located hydraulically downgradient of the landfill area, in the north-eastern section of the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site.

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Installation of three new groundwater monitoring wells (as detailed in Attachment T of the EER) and groundwater sampling to be conducted in accordance with Section 8 of Attachment T of the EER.
- Surface water and leachate monitoring will be undertaken (in accordance with Section 8 of Attachment T of the EER).
- Groundwater and surface water concentrations will be compared against criteria in the:
    - EPA 2021 Meander Valley Catchment-specific default guideline values.
    - Australian and New Zealand Guidelines for Fresh and Marine Water Quality for slightly to moderately disturbed systems (95% of species protection).
    - Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council
        - Short-term trigger value (irrigation)
        - Livestock drinking trigger values; and
        - Recreational guideline values.
    - Compare to and comment on differences with the new groundwater monitoring wells and the new upgradient surface water sampling location (as detailed in Attachment T of the EER).
- Any leachate detected in the stormwater pipe outflow will be managed through:
    - Immediately assessing the stormwater piped drainage system underlying the landfill area and making repairs or lining to prevent leachate ingress (as detailed in Attachment T of the EER).
- Surveying all groundwater wells and surface water monitoring sites.

6.2.3 Public and agency comment

No comments received.

6.2.4 Evaluation

There will be no change to the types or amounts of waste received at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site as a result of the increase in height to the existing landfill area, and as such, it is expected that the characteristics of the leachate are unlikely to change substantially compared to that currently generated by the activity.

The leachate collection system remains mostly unchanged from the original system constructed in 2002. A new aerator was installed in the leachate collection pond on 28 September 2022.

The proposal will utilise the existing surface and groundwater protection infrastructure and will be connected to the existing drainage and collection ponds for leachate and stormwater. This is considered adequate for the relatively small increase in landfill area proposed by increasing the height by 4 m.

Preventing leachate from contaminating 'clean' water is considered to be a high priority and this is reflected in requirements to operate the site in a manner that reduces the risk of this occurring. Condition **OP13** is included to require that a leachate collection system be designed, constructed and managed to prevent leachate escape into waterways and that leachate barriers in landfill cell liners be of a certain standard. Leachate management has historically been challenging at the landfill. The EER states that the efficiency of the sand filter in treating leachate has not consistently demonstrated conclusive results and to address the data gap and ensure effective management, Meander Valley Council have committed to implementing measures outlined in a new Groundwater Management Plan (Attachment T of the EER).

Standard conditions **SW1**, **SW2** and **SW3** are included in the permit in relation to stormwater management and prevention of contamination of stormwater by deposited waste or leachate. Condition

SW4 is also included to prescribe requirements for the capacity and maintenance of infrastructure, which is collecting and treating stormwater, and is based on standard requirements for a Category B landfill as per the *Landfill Sustainability Guide* (2004).

To prevent potentially contaminated runoff water from the green waste entering the stormwater detention pond, Meander Valley Council is relocating the green waste stockpile to a suitable area within the western part of the landfill where runoff will be captured by the existing leachate management system. Additionally, a 35 m³ skip will be used to collect scrap steel and prevent runoff from the stockpile. Both initiatives are supported.

Standard condition **SW5** which requires management of potentially contaminated wastewater arising from firefighting, is also included in the permit. See section 6.10, Issue 9 Fire management for further details.

Standard conditions are included for where premises are undertaking water monitoring and prescribe requirements for sampling and measurement (condition **M1**) and signage of monitoring locations (condition **M2**). Existing water monitoring for the site is expected to continue, and the proposed water monitoring plan (detailed in Section 8 of Attachment T of the EER) is considered appropriate. The EPA Water Specialist noted that the inclusion of up gradient groundwater and surface water quality monitoring sites for reference is a major improvement to the existing water quality monitoring requirements, and the additional bores, proposed monitoring parameters, new sampling device for groundwater and new reporting structure are all supported. Condition **M3** requires that the activity must be undertaken in accordance with the approved Water Monitoring Plan. Condition **M4** is also included to require water monitoring data to be reported annually with the Annual Environmental Review (required by condition **G8**).

6.2.5 Conditions

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

G8 Annual Environmental Review

OP13 Leachate management

SW1 Perimeter drains or bunds

SW2 Stormwater discharge

SW3 Contamination of stormwater

SW4 Stormwater Infrastructure

SW5 Firefighting wastewater

M1 Samples and measurements for monitoring purposes

M2 Signage of monitoring points

M3 Water Monitoring Plan

M4 Water Monitoring Reporting

6.3 Issue 2: Air quality

6.3.1 Potential impacts

Receival and deposition of putrescible wastes in landfill is a source of odour, particularly when landfill areas are open and covering has not yet occurred, which may cause a nuisance for residences or other nearby sensitive receptors. Odour sources on site also include the leachate pond, stormwater detention pond, and landfill gases. Odour is likely to be worst under warm/calm conditions due to less dispersion in the local airshed and the volatility of odorous gases.

Dust is generated by vehicles and earthmoving equipment traversing unsealed surfaces (i.e. the access road and landfill face). Dust and other particulate matter moving beyond the site has the potential to cause nuisance for sensitive receptors. Excessive dust can impact on human and animal health. Dust clouds also affect amenity and present a health and safety risk by reducing visibility on site.

Methane, carbon dioxide, and other potentially toxic and corrosive gases are generated by landfills when anaerobic decomposition of organic waste occurs. These gases are greenhouse gases that could present an explosion risk and may have impacts on human health.

Exhaust emissions from vehicles and earthmoving equipment moving around the site are sources of odour and greenhouse gases.

The nearest sensitive receptor to the site is approximately 220 m north of the site boundary. There are five residences located east of the site boundary within a 1 km radius. Due to the prevailing wind direction being from the west and north-west, these residences are at highest risk of odour impacts. Calm overnight conditions have the potential to cause an accumulation of landfill gas, which may potentially lead to odour issues downwind from the landfill area when winds speeds increase during the day (further details showing typical wind speeds, direction and time are in Section 5 of the EER).

6.3.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Use of daily cover: Applying daily cover to the waste helps to reduce the potential for odour emissions from the landfill.
- Reduction of organic and putrescible waste: Reducing the amount of organic waste disposed of in the landfill through recycling options like green waste recycling and expansion of Food Organics Garden Organics collection services, diverting kerbside putrescible waste to other disposal sites.
- Dust suppression: The landfill operator uses water sprays or other dust suppression equipment to minimise emissions of dust during operation of the landfill.
- Management of emissions during adverse weather conditions: The landfill operator takes measures to manage emissions during adverse weather conditions, such as covering the waste pile during heavy rain to prevent leachate formation and potential odour emissions.
- Preventing stormwater ingress: The landfill design takes into consideration stormwater flows and stormwater is drained off the active face to prevent leachate overflows and water ingress into the waste pile.
- Aeration of leachate: Aeration involves introducing air into the leachate to promote the growth of aerobic microorganisms that can break down the organic compounds and remove nutrients through natural biological processes.
- Excess leachate from the leachate collection pond is pumped through a sand filter. Sand filter overflow is then directed across grassland.

The EER includes a dust management strategy and management measures for odour and leachate management (Table 1 and Table 2 below)

Table 1: Dust Management Strategy (Table 2 in the EER)

Issue	Procedures	Responsibility
Dust prevention	• Manage soil stockpiles to prevent dust problems: o Locate stockpiles out of the prevailing wind direction; o Construct with a height to width ratio of <2:1; and o Cover dusty piles and use water sprays if required. • Minimise areas of exposed soil.	Site supervisor
Roads	• Access road to the site is sealed; • Internal site road is watered as required to minimise dust generation; and • Add gravel.	Site staff
Traffic movements	• Traffic movements are restricted to the defined road network.	Site staff

Table 2: Odour and Leachate Management (Table 3 in the EER)

Issue	Procedures	Responsibility
Leachate	• Leachate is directed to the leachate collection system detailed in Drawing No. 14850-C01 (Attachment B, page 43). • Leachate levels is gravity drained into the leachate pond. • Leachate aeration, sedimentation and filtration. • Increased pumping through the sand filter or leachate removal and off-site treatment (in case of extended rain events)	Works Manager and site staff
Leachate pond	• Pond is kept at a pumped down level 500 mm below top water level to maintain adequate storage capacity. • The leachate pond is aerated to increase biological removal of nutrients. • Leachate is intermittently pumped from the leachate pond to the sand filter. • Sand filter is maintained to maximise operational performance. • Treated leachate overflows from the sand filter to grassland, prior to discharge from the site. • Remove sludge when it has reached 20% of total storage and beneficially reuse where possible.	MVC
Monitoring	• Refer to Section 15.1.1.3 for monitoring program.	MVC
Water ingress	• Daily cover is applied to reduce water ingress. • Temporary cover is applied to prevent ponding. • Stormwater drains keep stormwater and leachate flows separate.	Works Manager and site staff

6.3.3 Public and agency comment

No comments received.

6.3.4 Evaluation

The increase in height of the existing landfill area is not expected to substantially change conditions relating to odour and dust, compared to current conditions at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site or the environmental impacts or risks of harm or nuisance to nearby sensitive receptors. Nevertheless, the operation of the site must be undertaken in a manner which minimises the risk of odour, dust and other fugitive emissions which may result in impacts beyond the boundary of the site. Standard conditions **A1** and **A2** require the operator to undertake operations at the site such that dust and odour (respectively) do not cause environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site.

The management measures proposed in the EER to minimise and managing ongoing odour, dust and other air emissions from waste deposition are considered adequate for the increase in height of the existing landfill area. To support the management measures to minimise odours from the working landfill face, specific conditions are included in the permit, including restrictions to the size of the active tipping face (condition **OP5**), and a requirement to cover waste at the end of each day of operation (condition **OP6**).

Landfill gas particularly becomes an issue of concern once landfilling has been completed and longer term covering commences of the cell in preparation for final closure and rehabilitation. Condition **OP14** is included to require an assessment of landfill gas arising from the landfill area and a Landfill Gas Management Plan. This will ensure harmful landfill gases from the landfill area, particularly once the landfill has finished receiving waste and is being closed, capped and rehabilitated are managed appropriately.

6.3.5 Conditions

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

A1 Control of dust emissions

A2 Odour management

OP5 Tipping faces

OP6 Waste Cover

OP14 Landfill gas management

6.4 Issue 3: Noise

6.4.1 Potential impacts

Noise and vibration from the operation of trucks and earthmoving equipment while depositing waste can cause nuisance for nearby sensitive receptors from engine noise, reversing alarms, and unloading and depositing, crushing/compacting, and covering of waste.

The EER states that noise is largely emitted from mobile equipment and can occur from any location on the DRDS. The site is staffed by one operator and commonly only one machine is operating at a time. Combined noise emissions occur only for short periods and not at maximum noise level. The EER states that typical sound pressure levels for an excavator working on site at 500 m is 22 dB(A) and the hydrapac bailer 31 dB(A). Operation of the equipment is confined to daytime operating hours.

The number of vehicles delivering waste to the landfill is not expected to increase with the proposed increase in height of the existing landfill area.

6.4.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Site operating hours are restricted.
- Equipment on site is regularly maintained every 50 hours.
- The baling equipment is housed in a shed to limit noise emissions.

6.4.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.4.4 Evaluation

The proposed management measures are considered acceptable, noting that the proposal for an increase in height of the existing landfill area represents a continuation of existing site management practices. The number of vehicles delivering waste to the site is not expected to increase, and operations will occur within existing operating hours. Condition **OP1** maintains the existing hours of operation.

The nearest residence is located approximately 220 m north of the site boundary, which is in the same location as the current landfill working face.

No noise complaints have been received to date, and the risk of noise nuisance occurring is considered to be relatively low. Nevertheless, condition **N1** is included detailing noise emission limits to prevent environmental nuisance from occurring beyond the boundary of The Land. Condition **G6** is included to require a complaints register be maintained, and condition **G8** requires details of any complaints to be reported annually.

6.4.5 Conditions

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

G6 Complaints register

G8 Annual Environmental Review

N1 Noise emission limits

OP1 Hours of operation

6.5 Issue 4: Weed and pest management

6.5.1 Potential impacts

Landfills have potential to introduce and spread weeds, pests and disease through the acceptance of waste, and through transfer of dirt and debris from offsite vehicles delivering waste. Landfills can be a source of weeds and pathogens, and responsible for their spread into surrounding areas, if not actively managed. Landfills also attract scavenging birds, mammals, flies and vermin, which can spread litter and disease, have impacts on native fauna, and impact local amenity.

Six weed species declared under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act* 1999, now repealed by the *Biosecurity Act 2019,* are either present on the site or located within the region, being gorse *(Ulex europaeus)*, ragwort *(Senecio jacobea)*, Spanish health *(Erica lusitanica)*, English broom *(Cytisus scoparious)*, Montpellier broom *(Genista monspessulana)* and Californian thistle *(Cirsium arvense)*.

The site is highly modified / disturbed and the risk of impacts to natural values on the site are limited, however, the potential for spread of weeds, disease, and pathogens from the landfill itself is high. The increase in height of the existing landfill area as proposed is unlikely to change the potential risk compared to existing operations.

6.5.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Spraying program.
- Trapping of animals.
- Use of deterrent devices.
- Covering putrescible landfill.
- Surveys and assessments.

6.5.3 Public and agency comment

One representor was concerned about weed management, ensuring that plans are implemented to effectively manage weeds and the ineffectiveness of the current weed management measures.

6.5.4 Evaluation

Existing weed and pest management measures undertaken at the landfill will continue with the increase in height of the landfill area and this is supported.

Minimisation of open areas of waste through controlling active tipping face areas (condition **OP5**) undertaking daily covering of waste (condition **OP6**) will reduce the potential for attracting pests and vermin, and for scavenging and subsequent spread of scavenged waste and litter to occur.

Specific conditions are included requiring the landfill operator to develop and implement a weed management plan to manage weeds to prevent spread into the surrounding areas (condition **OP11**), and to monitor and control pests, birds and vermin (condition **OP12**).

6.5.5 Conditions

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

OP5 Tipping faces

OP6 Waste Cover

OP11 Weed management

OP12 Potential disease vectors

6.6 Issue 5: Natural values

6.6.1 Potential impacts

Clearing native vegetation, and ongoing landfilling operations (including transportation to and from the landfill), can impact on threatened flora and fauna species.

The EER states that there will be no clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna, and no change in activity or traffic to the site as part of the increase in height of the existing landfill area.

6.6.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- All operational activities occur during daylight hours only.
- Traffic movements are restricted to the defined road network and the speed limit is 10 km/hr across all areas of the site.
- Should any injured fauna be encountered, work in the immediate area should cease and advice be sought from the nearest veterinary clinic or fauna rescue organisation.

6.6.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.6.4 Evaluation

No vegetation clearance is required and no change in activity or traffic to site is proposed. Therefore, no impacts to biodiversity or natural values are anticipated and therefore no specific environmental conditions are considered necessary.

6.6.5 Conditions

No specific conditions are required.

6.7 Issue 6: Waste

6.7.1 Potential impacts

The type of waste received and disposed of at a landfill will dictate how the landfill is constructed and managed so as to minimise environmental and health and safety risks. Incorrectly screened and categorised waste can lead to waste being inappropriately deposited in a landfill with insufficient environmental and health controls in place.

Waste generated by the activity itself includes windborne litter for active landfilling activities, leachate, sediment sludge from the leachate pond, and general waste from employees on site.

6.7.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The increase in height of the existing landfill area is an extension to the existing 'Category B' landfill, which receives the following waste types:

- General waste
    - Inert waste
    - Clean fill
    - Putrescible waste
    - Recyclable materials (where stored for recycling)
- Green waste
- Controlled waste (subject to hazardous substances conditions)
    - Scrap tyres
    - Batteries
    - Waste oil (where stored for recycling)

The types of waste received are not proposed to change from what is currently accepted.

The Environmental Management Plan and the Operations Manual (Attachment B and Attachment K of the EER respectively) provide detailed information and procedures for methods of recording waste type and tonnage, details about permitted and non-permitted wastes, putrescible waste management, a detailed description of receiving, recording and handling of controlled waste, recycling and recovery of waste materials handling, and green waste handling.

6.7.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.7.4 Evaluation

The operational processes described in the EER (Attachment B and Attachment K respectively) for receipt, assessment, and management of waste being deposited at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal site are supported. A standard requirement for an Operating Procedures and Maintenance Manual is included (condition **OP15**) and it is expected that current operating procedures will be updated to reflect any changes as detailed in the EER.

Conditions **OP2**, **OP3** and **OP4** are standard landfill operating conditions requiring site staff to be on site while waste is being accepted, site security, and requiring signage conveying details of operating hours, conditions of access, and emergency contact information, respectively. Conditions are also included detailing restrictions to the area of the active tipping faces (condition **OP5**), and daily waste cover requirements (condition **OP6**), which reflect current accepted practices.

Conditions are included to specify the types of waste permitted (condition **WP1**) and not permitted (condition **WP2**) at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site and are consistent with the existing waste acceptance. An additional condition is included detailing recovery of waste materials for recycling (**OP9**).

To allow regulatory staff to track waste quantities received at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site, an annual summary detailing all waste received for the preceding year must be reported in the Annual Environmental Review required by condition **G8**. Condition **WP3** requires records of controlled waste received or generated to be kept.

A requirement for an annual survey of the authorised filling area is included (condition **M5**), with reporting to be provided to the Director annually as part of annual reporting requirements. This assists in tracking whether waste has been deposited in appropriate areas, as well as determining time periods until the landfill areas are completely filled. Condition **OP16** requires waste to only be deposited within the authorised filling area and to the maximum height proposed of RL 287.

6.7.5 Conditions

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

G8 Annual Environmental Review

M5 Annual Authorised Landfill Area Survey

OP2 Site staff

OP3 Site security

OP4 Signage

OP5 Tipping faces

OP6 Waste Cover

OP9 Recovery of waste materials for recycling

OP15 Operational Procedures and Maintenance Manual

OP16 Authorised filling area

WP1 Permitted wastes

WP2 Non Permitted Wastes

WP3 Record of controlled wastes

6.8 Issue 7: Litter management

6.8.1 Potential impacts

Windborne litter from the waste delivered and deposited in the landfill area can leave the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site and impact local amenity, attract scavenging birds and mammals, and impact on native flora and fauna, and waterways beyond the site boundary.

6.8.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Daily collections.
- Regular cleaning of litter from security and other site fences.
- Fill compaction and covering.

The EER states that properties adjoining the site will be kept clear of windblown litter originating from the DRDS and, in case of the escape of any litter, regular collections on adjoining properties will be undertaken, and a record of litter collections and photographs of clean-up activities provided to the Council by the operator.

6.8.3 Public and agency comment

One representor was concerned about rubbish drift that will be associated with the development of the site and the ineffectiveness of the current management of rubbish drift.

6.8.4 Evaluation

The increase in height of the existing landfill area will not increase the risk of windborne litter and the management measures described in the EER are supported.

Condition **OP5** imposes restrictions on the size of the active tipping faces, and condition **OP6** relates to daily waste cover requirements, which are both relevant to the management of litter (refer Issue 6). Condition **OP8** is also included in relation to litter monitoring, collection and reduction of risk of littering occurring.

6.8.5 Conditions

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

OP5 Tipping faces

OP6 Waste Cover

OP8 Litter management

6.9 Issue 8: Dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials

6.9.1 Potential impacts

Other than the wastes received for disposal or recycling at the DRDS, many of which are environmentally hazardous, there is potential for the storage and use of a range of environmentally hazardous substances, including diesel, hydraulic oil and lubricants for machinery, and herbicides for weed management on site.

Inappropriate storage, handling, and disposal of environmentally hazardous substances may contaminate soil, surface water and groundwater. They may cause harm to flora and fauna, particularly if released to aquatic environments (waterways, drainage lines and wetlands).

It is noted that the deposition of waste in landfill cells generates landfill gas, largely comprised of methane and carbon dioxide. Methane is a flammable gas and is listed as a hazardous chemical in the *Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012*. Landfill gas is discussed in section 6.3 of this report.

6.9.2 Management measures proposed in EER

Detailed management measures are provided in the EER regarding environmentally hazardous materials received for disposal or recycling at the site (as discussed in section 6.7 of this report).

6.9.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.9.4 Evaluation

Standard conditions for the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials used on the site are considered appropriate for the activity and include requirements for the appropriate storage and bunding (conditions **H1** and **H2**), and handling of hazardous materials when undertaking mobile operations such as equipment refuelling (condition **H3**) There are also requirements for spill kits to be kept and maintained on site (condition **H4**).

6.9.5 Conditions

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

H1 Storage and handling of hazardous materials

H2 Hazardous materials (<250 litres)

H3 Handling of hazardous materials – mobile

H4 Spill kits

6.10 Issue 9: Fire management

6.10.1 Potential impacts

Fire can originate onsite or can impact on the DRDS from offsite sources (bushfire). Onsite risks include the presence of landfill gases and other flammable substances within the waste received and also from flammable substances stored on site (e.g. fuel), with the use of heavy machinery potentially being a source of ignition on hot, dry days. However, the risk of fire occurring at the site as a result of the increase in height of the existing landfill area remains unchanged compared to the existing risk levels.

In February 2022 there was a fire in the green waste area at the site that burnt the entire stockpile, so risks from bushfire are considered to be moderate for the site. The source of the fire was attributed to spontaneous combustion of a stockpile consisting of dry grass clippings (refer to Attachment S for further details).

The Tasmanian Planning Scheme has the area mapped as Bushfire Prone Area.

During firefighting activities, water or firefighting foam is applied to supress and extinguish fires. This water can become contaminated with various substances present in the landfill, such as pollutants, chemicals and organic materials. As a result, the fire water runoff from firefighting operations can carry these contaminates along with it, potentially impacting flora, fauna and water quality.

The combustion of waste materials, especially organic materials such as green waste, can release toxic gases, particulate matter, and other harmful pollutants into the air. These pollutants can travel long distances and cause respiratory problems, eye irritation and other health issues.

6.10.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measures are proposed in the EER:

- Meander Valley Council is in the process of developing a comprehensive emergency response plan. The plan will outline the measures to be taken to prevent fires from occurring, such as regular inspections of the green waste pile. It will also include procedures for responding to fires, such as the use of appropriate firefighting agents and equipment and the protection of nearby water sources and habitat.
- Meander Valley Council is taking the green waste offsite for composting immediately after mulching.
- Green waste stockpiles will not exceed 150 m^3 before mulching and transport occurs.
- Fire prevention
    - Communicate with the local fire brigade to establish effective preventative measures and further develop the fire management plan/procedures.
    - VHF radios to be used for communication purposes.
    - Construct and maintain an effective firebreak.
    - Fire extinguishers are available in buildings.
    - Ensure all staff are aware of preventative fire management procedures.
    - Fire cart is used on site.
    - No acceptance of burning waste or hot waste.
    - No burning of wastes at the landfill.
- Stormwater dam water is available for water supply for firefighting purposes.

6.10.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.10.4 Evaluation

The proposed management measures in the EER are considered appropriate and supported. In line with the management measures proposed, Condition **G7** is included requiring a site-specific Emergency Response Plan to be prepared and submitted. Condition **OP10** is included requiring fire control measures must be to the satisfaction of the Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS). The standard component of this condition also specifically forbids the lighting of fires at the site and requires the extinguishing of fires using all practical means available.

Existing drainage management across the site is likely to be sufficient to capture firefighting wastewaters. Condition **SW5** is specifically included requiring these wastewaters to be managed to prevent discharge of potentially polluted waters from the site.

6.10.5 Conditions

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

G7 Emergency Response Plan

OP10 Fire management

SW5 Firefighting wastewater

6.11 Issue 10: Greenhouse gases and climate change

6.11.1 Potential impacts

Landfills typically produce methane and carbon dioxide due to the breakdown of organic wastes, which are greenhouse gases. Use of diesel-powered vehicles and machinery on site also contributes to emissions from the DFDS's operations.

The DRDS may also be impacted by climate change effects such as increased frequency and intensity of storm events (and associated increased in stormwater and leachate generation), and more sever fire weather.

6.11.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The EER states that a resource recovery facility is located at the DRDS that facilitates salvage of recoverable materials before they reach the active landfill area. The EER also discusses that waste reduction is likely the best viable greenhouse gas strategy and Meander Valley Council is working with the Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group on further organic waste reduction through the introduction of Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) collection systems for households.

6.11.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.11.4 Evaluation

The broader efforts to divert organic waste from the landfill is supported. This fits within the context of the *Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023-2025* (ReCFIT, 2023), particularly the goal to halve organic waste sent to landfill through the FOGO program.

6.11.5 Conditions

No specific conditions are required.

6.12 Issue 11: Decommissioning and rehabilitation

6.12.1 Potential impacts

Poorly executed landfill closure and rehabilitation can lead to long term impacts on the surrounding environment, ranging from a landform not blending with its surroundings and restricting future land uses, to ongoing leachate generation and poor drainage which may pollute surrounding waterways, and ongoing landfill gas generation.

The increase in height of the existing landfill area is expected to provide an additional four years of landfill disposal at the Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site (based on the filling rates from previous years).

It is proposed that the site, once rehabilitated, will be used as a Waste Transfer Station.

6.12.2 Management measures proposed in EER

The following specific management measure is proposed in the EER:

- A detailed rehabilitation plan including a post rehabilitation monitoring plan will be prepared two years prior to the intended site conversion to a waste transfer station. A summary of the proposed actions is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3 (Table 27 in the EER)

Guide Requirements	Actions	Comments
Removal of site structures	• Removal of site structures.	• Conversion of site to waste transfer station.
Additional compaction	• Compaction of the final waste cell using appropriate equipment. • No bulky wastes will require specific management.	• Additional equipment will be brought to site if required. • Current site management prevents the inappropriate disposal of bulky wastes on the site.
Completion of capping	• Capping of the final cell will be undertaken in accordance with the Guide.	
Completion of vegetation establishment	• Pasture will be established on the final cell in accordance with the revegetation already undertaken on site.	• Completed cells have been revegetated using pasture species.
Leachate management	• Leachate management system will be maintained.	• Existing procedures for maintenance and monitoring will be continued.
Landfill gas management	• Surface gas monitoring will be undertaken. • Installation of a gas bore into the middle of the manmade fill to monitor leachate head in the waste and the potential for the generation of landfill gas will be considered in the near future.	• Gas monitoring will be implemented as per requirements of the time. • The requirement for gas collection in the final cap will be assessed.
Surface water controls	• Stormwater management system will be maintained.	• Existing procedures for maintenance and monitoring will be continued.

6.12.3 Public and agency comment

No comment received.

6.12.4 Evaluation

Standard conditions relating to final landfill closure and rehabilitation are included in the permit. To ensure that the landfill area is appropriately finalised, and rehabilitation can commence in a timely manner, condition **OP7** requires final capping to occur no later than 2 years after the last waste was deposited. Condition **DC1** requires progressive rehabilitation to be undertaken once completion of capping has occurred, even if other areas of the landfill are still in operation.

Notification prior to temporary suspension (condition **DC2**) or permanent cessation (condition **DC3**) is required and are standard requirements for all landfills. Temporary or permanent cessation will trigger requirements for particular closure and rehabilitation actions which are to be outlined in a detailed Decommission and Rehabilitation Plan containing specific information for the landfill (condition **DC4**).

Condition **DC5** requires rehabilitation following permanent cessation to be carried out in accordance with the approved Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan, while longer term monitoring and management plans following final decommissioning and rehabilitation are to be submitted in a Post-Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Report (condition **DC6**), which must then be followed into the future.

6.12.5 Conditions

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

DC1 Progressive rehabilitation

DC2 Temporary suspension of activity

DC3 Notification of cessation

DC4 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan

DC5 Rehabilitation upon cessation

DC6 Post-Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Report

OP7 Waste capping

7. Report Conclusions

This assessment has been based on the information provided by the proponent, Meander Valley Council, in the permit application and the case for assessment (the EER).

This report incorporates specialist advice provided by EPA scientific and regulatory staff, and considers issues raised in the public submission.

It is concluded that:

1. the RMPS and EMPCS objectives have been duly and properly pursued in the assessment of the proposal; and
2. the assessment of the proposal has been undertaken in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Principles; and
3. the proposal is capable of being managed in an environmentally acceptable manner such that it is unlikely that the RMPS and EMPCS objectives would be compromised, provided that the Permit Conditions - Environmental No. 11281 appended to this report are imposed and duly complied with.

The environmental conditions in Appendix 3 are a new set of operating conditions for the entire, extended activity that will supersede the existing Permit (former Licence to Operate) No. 3458 as varied by Environment Protection Notice 7216/3.

8. Report Approval

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

HELEN MULLIGAN

MANAGER, ASSESSMENTS

Acting under delegation from the Board of the Environment Protection Authority

Date: 12 March 2024

9. References

Climate Change Office - Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania ReCFIT (2023) *Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2023-25*. Climate Change Action Plan | Renewables, Climate and Future Industries Tasmania(recfit.tas.gov.au) accessed 5 February 2024.

Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment (2004) *Landfill Sustainability Guide (2004)*. Landfill Sustainability Guide 2004.pdf (epa.tas.gov.au) accessed 7 February 2024.

Environment Protection Authority (2018) *Information Bulletin No. 105 Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal, Version 3*. Information Bulletin 105 - Classification of Contaminated Soils (IB105)V3_2018.pdf (epa.tas.gov.au) accessed 7 February 2024.

Meander Valley Council (2023) *Environmental Effects Report, Increase in Height of Existing Landfill Area,* prepared by MRA Consulting Group (MRA) (dated 24 October 2023); Drummoyne, New South Wales.

Pitt&sherry for Meander Valley Council (2023) *Groundwater Management Plan, Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site, 54 Tip Road, Deloraine* (dated 21 July 2023) – Attachment T of the EER.

10. Appendices

Appendix 1 Summary of public and agency submissions

Appendix 2 Table of proponent management measures

Appendix 3 Permit Conditions – Environmental No. 11281

Appendix 1: Summary of public submission

Table 4: Matters raised during public consultation period

Representation No.	Comments and Issues	Further Information Requested	EPA Comments
1	Representor is an adjoining landowner to the site. No objection to the site development, however, has concerns regarding weed management and rubbish drift and the ineffectiveness of the current weed and rubbish drift management measures.	No	Please refer to section 6.5 and section 6.8 of this report.

Appendix 2: Table of proponent management measures

Table 5: Proponent management measures (Adapted from Table 29 of EER)

Note – there is no proponent management measure number 17 within Table 29 of the EER.

Number	Action	Timing
1	Dust will be managed through: • Daily visual monitoring; • Dust suppression; and • Traffic movements restrictions. As described in Part C, section 5.7 of the EER.	Ongoing
2	Litter emissions will be managed through: • Daily collections; • Regular clearing of litter from security and other site fences; and • Fill compaction and covering. As described in Part C, section 10.3 of the EER.	Ongoing
3	Fauna and weeds will be managed through: • Spraying Program; • Trapping of animals; • Use of deterrent devices; • Covering putrescible landfill; and • Surveys and assessments. As described in Part C, section 8.5 and 9.3 of the EER.	Ongoing
4	Noise emissions will be managed through: • Hours of operation restricted from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM; and • Equipment regularly maintained every 50 hours. As described in Part C, section 7.4 of the EER.	Ongoing
5	Fire prevention and control procedures will include: • Use of UHF radios for communication; • Construction and maintenance of an effective firebreak; • No acceptance of burning of wastes; and • No acceptance of hot wastes (e.g. ashes). As described in Part C, section 17.3 of the EER.	Ongoing
6	Site traffic will be managed through: • Speed limit; • Children and animals to remain inside of the vehicle; • Effective directional signage; • Vehicles directed to the appropriate unloading areas. As described in Part C, section 13.2 of the EER.	Ongoing
7	Water sampling for monitoring purposes will include: • Tests in a laboratory accredited by NATA; • Retain sample analysis details for at least three years; and • Sample collection and transport by a trained and experienced person. As described in Attachment T of the EER.	Ongoing
8	Waste accumulation records to be managed through: • Use checklist to undertake daily records;	Ongoing

Number	Action	Timing
	• Use the monthly inspection checklist; • Follow-up actions to correct any non-compliance; and • Calculate total quantity and sources of waste each financial year. As described in Part C, section 15.1.2.5 of the EER.	
9	Filling plan will be managed through: • Site survey; and • Volumetric survey of the landfill. As described in Part C, section 15.1.2.6 of the EER.	Ongoing
10	Incident reporting will be managed through: • Logs, processes and actions for all queries and comments received from the public; and • Advise DEM if a significant environmental issue arises. As described in Part C, section15.1.2.8 of the EER.	Ongoing
11	Groundwater sampling to be conducted from two bores as described in Part C, section 15.1.1.1 of the EER. New sampling Complete groundwater monitoring in accordance with Section 8 of Attachment T of the EER, including QA/QC sampling and reporting and clean out of sediment from DT-B5.	Six monthly
12	Install three new groundwater monitoring wells at the locations identified in Table 8 (section 8.2.1) of the Groundwater Management Plan.	23/24
13	Compare reported groundwater concentrations against criteria in the: • EPA 2021 Meander Valley Catchment-specific DGVs (specific to the season of sampling) • ANZG 2018 freshwater DGVs for slightly to moderately disturbed systems (95% of species protection) • ANZECC 2000 o STVs (irrigation) o Livestock drinking TVs; and o Recreational guideline values. Compare to and comment on differences with the new background well (DT - B7).	Ongoing
14	Surface water will be managed through: • Monitoring to detect and respond to any landfill pollution; • Inform the MVC immediately if 'stormwater' sampling is required; and • Sampling from four locations. As described in Part C, section 15.1.1.2 of the EER. Complete surface water and leachate monitoring in accordance with Section 8 of Attachment T of the EER, including QA/QC sampling and reporting.	Ongoing/Six monthly
15	Compare reported surface water concentrations against criteria in the:	Ongoing

Number	Action	Timing
	• EPA 2021 Meander Valley Catchment-specific DGVs (specific to the season of sampling) • ANZG 2018 freshwater DGVs for slightly to moderately disturbed systems (95% of species protection) • ANZECC 2000 o STVs (irrigation) o Livestock drinking TVs; and o Recreational guideline values. Compare to and comment on differences with the new upgradient surface water location (BC-U1).	
16	Leachate detected in the stormwater pipe outflow will be managed through: • Immediately assess the stormwater piped drainage system underlying the DRDS by the MVC; and • Make repairs or line, to prevent leachate ingress. As described in Attachment T to the EER.	Ongoing
18	Survey all of the groundwater wells and surface water monitoring sites.	23/24

Appendix 3: Permit conditions – Environmental No. 11281

PERMIT PART B
PERMIT CONDITIONS - ENVIRONMENTAL No. 11281

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

Activity: **The operation of a landfill (ACTIVITY TYPE: Other (non-inert) Waste Depots)**
DELORAINE WASTE DEPOT, OFF QUAMBY BROOK ROAD
DELORAINE TAS 7304

The above activity has been assessed as a level 2 activity under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

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: **MEANDER VALLEY**
Permit Application Reference: **PA\24\0132**
EPA file reference: **22/6924**

Date conditions approved: 12 March 2024

Signed:

DELEGATE FOR THE BOARD OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

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:-

Aboriginal Relic has the meaning described in section 2(3) of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

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.

Authorised Filling Area is the area where waste may be deposited in the landfill (labelled 'Authorised Filling Area' on Attachment 1).

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

Background Noise Level is the level that exceed 90% of the time of each measurement interval and is measured in the absence of the subject site noise.

Capping means the placement of one or more layers to form a permanent covering above landfilled waste and includes a reference to such a layer.

Cell means a section of The Land used for the deposition of waste within the defined landfilling footprint.

Classification And Management Of Contaminated Soil For Disposal means the document *Information Bulletin No. 105 Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal, version 3 2018,* published by the Environment Protection Authority and includes any subsequent versions of this document.

Clean Fill has the meaning described Section 3(1) of EMPCA, with contaminant levels set by the Director as limits for 'fill material' in *Information Bulletin No.105*.

Composting means the process whereby organic materials are microbiologically transformed under controlled aerobic conditions to achieve pasteurization and a specified level of maturity.

Conceptual Site Model or **CSM** means a representation of site-related information regarding contamination sources, receptors and exposure pathways between those sources and receptors in accordance with Schedule B2 of the NEPM.

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 delegate or person authorised in writing by the Director to exercise a power or function on the Director's behalf.

Dominant or Intrusive Noise Characteristics means any noise characteristic that contributes to a noise being considered louder than would be indicated by the A-weighted sound pressure level measured, or that exacerbates nuisance or harm caused by the noise.

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 has the meanings ascribed to it 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.

EPA Board means the Board of the Environment Protection Authority established under section 13 of EMPCA and includes a delegate or person authorised in writing by the EPA Board to exercise a power or function on the EPA Board's behalf.

Inert Waste means waste that does not undergo environmentally significant physical, chemical or biological transformations and has no potentially hazardous content and is not contaminated with non-inert material, such as putrescible waste, and includes clean fill.

Information Bulletin No. 105 means the document titled *Information Bulletin No. 105 - Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal*, Version 3, 2018, by the EPA, and includes any subsequent version of this document.

Landfill means a waste depot as described in Schedule 2 of EMPCA.

Landfill Gas means gaseous emissions arising from the decomposition of waste in a landfill.

Landfill Sustainability Guide means the document of this title published by the Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment in September 2004, and includes any subsequent versions of this document.

Leachate means any liquid that is either released by or has percolated through waste.

Liquid Waste means any waste that is in liquid form or is substantially comprised of free liquids or is not spadeable (able to be lifted and moved in heaps with a spade).

NEPM means the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure, 1999 made by the National Environment Protection Council under the *National Environment Protection Council Act 1994* (Cth) or any variation of it.

Noise Measurement Procedures Manual means the document titled *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*, by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, dated July 2008, and any amendment to or substitution of this document.

Noise Sensitive Premises means 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.

Normal Ambient Noise refers to the ambient noise of the receiver location in the absence of the subject site noise. Ambient noise level is measured in L_{Aeq}.

Permeability means the level of saturated hydraulic conductivity also known as the K-value.

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.

Planning Authority means the Council(s) for the municipal area(s) in which The Land is situated.

Pollutant has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3 of EMPCA.

Putrescible Waste means waste containing materials that are capable of rapid biological decay or rotting.

Recycling means a set of processes (including biological) for converting recovered materials that would otherwise be disposed of as wastes, into useful materials and/or products.

Reporting Period means the 12 months ending on 30 June each year.

Sewage Sludge means concentrated solids separated from wastewater during the wastewater treatment process.

Stormwater means water runoff as a consequence of a rainfall event, whether surface flow, piped flow, or flow within conduits, including any contaminants collected by the water during its passage.

Suitable Surveyor means a person, registered as a surveyor under the *Surveyors Act 2002,* who is an independent person in respect of the activity.

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 Reference: 130751/1 ; and

2 as further delineated at Attachment 1.

Trigger Levels a monitoring parameter level, or combination of different parameter levels or conditions, that indicate the potential for environmental harm, and that initiate an event like repeat sampling, an investigation, or corrective action.

Waste has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3 of EMPCA.

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

Water Monitoring Plan as detailed in section 8 of the *Groundwater Management Plan, Deloraine Refuse Disposal Site, 54 Tip Road, Deloraine,* dated 21 July 2023 and prepared by Pitt & Sherry for Meander Valley Council.

Water Sensitive Urban Design means the design of water infrastructure to minimise impacts on ecosystems while maximising efficient water use.

Weed means a plant species that has, or is likely to have, an adverse impact on the environment because of the introduction, spread or increase in population size of the species in an area; and includes a declared weed as defined in the *Biosecurity Act 2019* and subordinate regulations.

Weed And Disease Guidelines means the document titled *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania,* by the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, dated March 2015, and any amendment to or substitution of this document.

Schedule 2: Conditions

Maximum Quantities

Q1 Regulatory limits

1 The activity must not exceed the following limits :

1.1 8,000 tonnes per year of waste received or likely to be received (excluding materials for recycling)

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 Proposed change to activity

1 The person responsible must notify the Director in writing prior to implementing any change to the activity authorised by this document that may cause or increase the emission of a pollutant or which may result in environmental harm or environmental nuisance (even temporarily). A change includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

1.1 an increase in the discharge of a pollutant, or the location of its discharge.

1.2 the construction, installation, alteration or removal of any structure or equipment used in the course of carrying out the activity.

1.3 any clearance of native vegetation or earthworks.

1.4 a change in the quantity or characteristics of materials used in carrying out the activity.

2 The notification must be in an approved form and include the following:

2.1 details of the proposed change;

2.2 an assessment of the environmental impacts that may result from the change;

2.3 any relevant approvals held by the person responsible; and

2.4 any advice from the relevant planning authority to the effect that approval is not required.

3 The person responsible must provide additional information as requested by an Authorized Officer.

4 The proposed change must not be implemented until the Director has confirmed in writing that they are satisfied that no other approval or variation of this document is required.

5 For the avoidance of doubt, a notification of a proposed change under this provision is not required if the proposed change is part of a referral to the EPA Board for assessment under sections 24, 25 or 27 of EMPCA.

G4 Change of responsibility

If the person responsible for the activity intends to cease to be responsible for the activity, that person must notify the Director in writing of the full particulars of any person who will become the person responsible for the activity, before such cessation.

G5 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.

G6 Complaints register

1 A public complaints register must be maintained. 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.

G7 Emergency Response Plan

1 Within twelve (12) months of date of issue of these conditions, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a site-specific Emergency Response Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Director for approval. The Plan must, at the minimum, contain the following information:

1.1 identification of potential emergency situations such as fire (including bushfire), floods, leachate pond or cell collapse;

1.2 identification of key pieces of equipment which may be a factor in causing emergency situations;

1.3 description of alarm systems in place in relation to key pieces of equipment;

1.4 proposed management strategies to deal with, and minimise impacts arising from, an emergency situation;

1.5 proposed communication strategies to deal with, and minimise impacts arising from, an emergency situation, applicable to both normal business hours and after hours;

1.6 proposed monitoring strategies to determine the impacts arising from an emergency situation; and

1.7 a review program for regularly updating the Plan.

2 Once approved the person responsible must act in accordance with the approved Emergency Response Plan.

3 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the Emergency Response Plan. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

G8 Annual Environmental Review

1 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a publicly available Annual Environmental Review for the activity must be submitted to the Director each year within three months of the end of the reporting period. Without limitation, each Annual Environmental Review must include the following information:

1.1 a statement by the General Manager, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent for the activity acknowledging the contents of the Annual Environmental Review;

1.2 subject to the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*, a list of all complaints received from the public during the reporting period concerning actual or potential environmental harm or environmental nuisance caused by the activity and a description of any actions taken as a result of those complaints;

1.3 details of environment-related procedural or process changes that have been implemented during the reporting period;

1.4 total quantity in tonnes of waste received and deposited in the landfill during the reporting period;

1.5 total quantity in tonnes of all controlled wastes received and deposited in the landfill during the reporting period;

1.6 total quantity in tonnes of waste materials recovered for recycling during the reporting period;

1.7 a summary of the initiatives or programs planned to avoid, minimise, re-use, or recycle such wastes over the next reporting period should be detailed;

1.8 details of all non-trivial environmental incidents and/or incidents of non compliance with these conditions that occurred during the reporting period, and any mitigative or preventative actions that have resulted from such incidents;

1.9 a summary of the monitoring data and record keeping required by these conditions. This information should be presented in graphical form where possible, including comparison with the results of at least the preceding reporting period. Special causes and system changes that have impacted on the parameters monitored must be noted. Explanation of significant deviations between actual results and any predictions made in previous reports must be provided;

1.10 identification of breaches of limits specified in these conditions and significant variations from predicted results contained in any relevant EMP, an explanation of why each identified breach of specified limits or variation from predictions occurred and details of the actions taken in response to each identified breach of limits or variance from predictions;

1.11 a list of any issues, not discussed elsewhere in the report, that must be addressed to improve compliance with these conditions, and the actions that are proposed to address any such issues;

1.12 a summary of fulfilment of environmental commitments made for the reporting period. This summary must include indication of results of the actions implemented and explanation of any failures to achieve such commitments; and

1.13 a summary of any community consultation and communication undertaken during the reporting period.

G9 Environmental Management Plan and review thereof

1 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, an Environmental Management Plan - Operations ('EMP Operations') for the activity must be submitted to the Director for approval by whichever of the following dates occurs first and at five yearly intervals thereafter:

1.1 In the case of the Director having approved a previous EMP Operations, the fifth anniversary of the date of that approval;

1.2 The fifth anniversary of the date on which these conditions take effect; or

1.3 A date specified in writing by the Director.

2 The EMP Operations must include a statement by the General Manager, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent for the activity acknowledging the contents of the EMP Operations.

3 The EMP Operations must detail the potential environmental impacts arising from the ongoing operation of the activity over the next 5 years, including a strategic consideration of potential changes to the activity during that period and consideration of opportunities to implement continuous improvement.

4 The EMP Operations must separately identify specific commitments, with actions and timeframes, to mitigate or prevent the identified potential environmental impacts. In preparing the EMP Operations the person responsible must take into account the contents of any previous annual environmental reviews including complaints, incidents and monitoring data.

5 If the Director issues guidelines for preparation of the EMP Operations, the EMP Operations must address the matters listed in those guidelines.

6 Once approved the person responsible must act in accordance with the approved EMP Operations.

7 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the EMP Operations. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

G10 Amendment of required plans and reports

1 The plans and reports required by these conditions must be amended to address any matter required by the Director, as advised by notice in writing.

2 Amended plans and reports must be resubmitted within the timeframe that the Director specifies.

Atmospheric

A1 Control of dust emissions

Dust emissions from The Land must be controlled to the extent necessary to prevent environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of The Land.

A2 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.

Decommissioning And Rehabilitation

DC1 Progressive rehabilitation

1 Progressive rehabilitation must be carried out during the operational phase of the activity and in accordance with the following:

1.1 rehabilitation of each cell must commence immediately after completion of capping of the cell; and

1.2 rehabilitation must include planting or seeding compatible with the proposed end use of The Land.

2 Maintenance and monitoring of rehabilitated areas must continue until the person responsible can demonstrate that the landfill does not pose a risk of causing environmental harm. This requirement will be deemed to be satisfied only when the Director indicates in writing that maintenance and monitoring in the area can cease, or 30 years has passed since closure of the landfill.

DC2 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 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.

3 If required by the Director, a Care and Maintenance Plan for the activity must be submitted to the Director for approval, by a date specified in writing by the Director. This requirement will be deemed to be satisfied only when the Director indicates in writing that the submitted document adequately addresses the requirements of this condition.

3.1 The plan must be prepared in accordance with any reasonable guidelines provided by the Director.

3.2 Once approved the person responsible must act in accordance with the approved Care and Maintenance Plan.

3.3 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the Care and Maintenance Plan. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

4 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.

DC3 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.

DC4 Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan

1 At least 12 months prior to the planned cessation of waste deposition or by a date specified in writing by the Director a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan for the activity must be prepared in accordance with the Acceptable Standards provisions of Section 5 of the *Landfill Sustainability Guide* and must specify, without limitation, the following:

1.1 the closure date;

1.2 redundant site structures and equipment to be removed;

1.3 details relating to interim cover and final capping;

1.4 details of signs to be erected to inform the public that the site has closed;

1.5 perimeter fences to be installed or maintained and other security measures to be implemented to prevent unauthorised access to waste deposition areas on The Land;

1.6 post-closure management procedures for the leachate collection and containment system;

1.7 post-closure maintenance procedures for stormwater drains and landfill capping;

1.8 intended final profile of The Land;

1.9 revegetation plans;

1.10 proposed post-closure groundwater and surface water monitoring program; and

1.11 any other details requested in writing by the Director.

DC5 Rehabilitation upon cessation

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, following permanent cessation of the activity land disturbed or used in the carrying out of the activity must be rehabilitated in accordance with:

1.1 the measures set out in the Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan for The Land approved in writing by the Director; or

1.2 where an approved Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan is not available, the Acceptable Standards provisions of Section 5 of the *Landfill Sustainability Guide*.

DC6 Post-Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Report

1 Following decommissioning and rehabilitation of the Land to a level consistent with the approved DRP, a Post-Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Report must be submitted to the Director for approval. This report must include:

1.1 A description of decommissioning and rehabilitation works completed;

1.2 Any available monitoring data or other evidence which demonstrates that the land is in a stable and non-polluting state;

1.3 Any supporting reports such as post-decommissioning environmental site assessments; and

1.4 Details of any recommended ongoing management measures such as maintenance or monitoring.

2 The person responsible must implement all recommended ongoing management measures, unless otherwise approved by the Director.

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 Handling of hazardous materials - mobile

1 Where mobile containment of environmentally hazardous materials is utilised for the fuelling or servicing of mobile or fixed plant on The Land, all reasonable measures must be implemented to prevent unauthorised discharge, emission or deposition of pollutants:

1.1 to soils within the boundary of The Land in a manner that is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm;

1.2 to groundwater;

1.3 to waterways; or

1.4 beyond the boundary of The Land.

2 Reasonable measures may include spill kits, spill trays/bunds or absorbent pads, and automatic cut-offs on any pumping equipment.

H4 Spill kits

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

Monitoring

M1 Samples and measurements for monitoring purposes

1 Any sample or measurement required under these conditions must be taken and processed in accordance with the following:

1.1 sampling and measuring must be undertaken by a person with training, experience, and knowledge of the appropriate procedure;

1.2 the integrity of samples must be maintained prior to delivery to a testing facility;

1.3 sample analysis must be conducted by a testing facility accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), or a testing facility approved in writing by the Director, for the specified test;

1.4 details of methods employed in taking samples and measurements and results of sample analysis, and measurements must be retained for at least three (3) years after the date of collection; and

1.5 sampling and measurement equipment must be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and records of maintenance must be retained for at least three (3) years.

M2 Signage of monitoring points

1 With the exception of open water sampling and monitoring locations external to The Land, all monitoring points must be clearly marked to indicate the location and name of the monitoring point.

1.1 The location of monitoring points external to The Land must be recorded with sufficient accuracy to ensure that monitoring can be undertaken at the same location repeatedly and in accordance with these conditions.

M3 Water Monitoring Plan

1 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, the activity must be undertaken in accordance with the approved Water Monitoring Plan (WMP).

2 Where the WMP requires the installation of new groundwater bores, these bores must be installed within six (6) months of the date of issue of these conditions, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director.

3 The Director must be notified of the installation of new groundwater bores within three (3) months of installation. The bore installation and development record and geological log including surveyed location and height for each newly constructed bore must be provided with the notification.

4 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the Water Monitoring Plan. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

M4 Water Monitoring Reporting

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a Water Monitoring Report (WMR) for the activity must be submitted to the Director each year with the Annual Environmental Review.

2 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, the WMR must be prepared in a form approved by the Director and in accordance with any guidelines, if supplied, relating to the preparation or provision of information within the WMR, and without limitation must, include:

2.1 the date(s) and time(s) of measurements;

2.2 method(s) used to produce the measurements;

2.3 results and interpretation of results, including assessment of temporal trends;

2.4 an assessment of quality assurance and quality control measures;

2.5 actions taken in response to trigger levels being exceeded;

2.6 if applicable, an updated Conceptual Site Model (CSM) that reflects contemporary understanding of the activity and its impacts;

2.7 where source-pathway-receptor linkages are identified, an assessment of the risk to human health and the environment;

2.8 an assessment of the adequacy of the management measures in place and recommendations on what, if any, additional management measures are required, to address the identified risks to human health and the environment; and

2.9 an assessment of the adequacy of the Water Management Plan (WMP) to detect environmental harm arising from the activity and, if applicable, recommendations for changes to the WMP.

M5 Annual Authorised Landfill Area Survey

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a volumetric survey must be conducted annually by a suitable surveyor to determine:

1.1 whether all waste deposited over the preceding 12 months has been deposited within the authorised filling area (including maximum height restrictions);

1.2 the volume of airspace consumed in the preceding 12 months; and

1.3 the volume of airspace remaining in each Cell approved for filling.

2 The survey must be undertaken in accordance with any relevant guidelines specified by the Director.

3 The Survey Report for the activity must be submitted to the Director each year with the Annual Environmental Review and must include:

3.1 the information determined under 1.1 to 1.3 above;

3.2 a depiction of the landfilling footprint and each active Cell approved for filling and

3.3 the location of all waste deposited over the preceding 12 months in comparison to each active approved Cell, and

3.4 the height of waste deposition in each Cell approved for filling at the time of the Survey.

Noise Control

N1 Noise emission limits

1 Noise emissions from the activity at any noise sensitive premises in other ownership and expressed as the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level must not exceed:

1.1 45 dB(A) during the specified hours of operation; and

1.2 40 dB(A) outside these hours.

2 Where the combined level of noise from the activity and the normal ambient noise exceeds the noise levels stated above, this condition will not be considered to be breached unless the noise emissions from the activity are audible and exceed the background noise level by at least 5 dB(A).

3 The time interval over which noise levels are averaged must be 10 minutes or an alternative time interval specified in writing by the Director.

4 Noise emissions from the site should not contain any dominant or intrusive noise characteristics when measured or observed at any noise sensitive premises as assessed in accordance with the *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*. Where noise emissions from the site contain any dominant or intrusive noise characteristics at any noise sensitive premises, measured noise levels must be adjusted for tonality, impulsiveness, modulation and low frequency in accordance with the *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*.

5 All methods of measurement must be in accordance with the *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*.

Operations

OP1 Hours of operation

1 Subject to the following paragraph the landfill facility must not be open for the reception of waste outside the hours of 1000 hours to 1700 hours Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The activity must not operate on Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and Good Friday.

2 The responsible person may allow deposition of waste on The Land outside the normal operating hours specified in the above paragraph where a specific prior arrangement has been made, providing all other conditions are complied with.

3 The hours of operation must be posted on a sign, which must be erected and maintained at the entrance to The Land.

4 Access to The Land must be through a gate that must be secured to prevent unauthorised access when The Land is unattended.

OP2 Site staff

While The Land is open for reception of waste, The Land must be attended by a person or persons whose duties must include supervising the management of waste deposition and ensuring compliance with these conditions.

OP3 Site security

Unless otherwise approved by the Director a 2.4-metre high security fence must be constructed and maintained around areas that are actively being used for waste deposition.

OP4 Signage

1 Signs must be erected and maintained in legible condition to convey the following important operational and safety information:

1.1 all drivers are responsible for ensuring that remnant waste and mud are not carried onto public roads;

1.2 hours of operation and tipping fees (to be installed at the gate or gatehouse);

1.3 wastes that are accepted at the landfill;

1.4 items accepted for recycling and the locations within The Land where recyclable items should be deposited for collection / processing; and

1.5 contact staff / organisation and relevant telephone numbers to report any fire or other emergency on The Land.

OP5 Tipping faces

1 The person responsible may choose to operate separate tipping faces for inert and putrescible materials.

2 Active tipping face(s) for putrescible waste must not exceed 50 metres in combined length, and public access to the tipping face must be kept to a minimum.

3 Each successive landfilling lift must not exceed 2 metres in height, excluding cover material.

OP6 Waste Cover

1 Machinery capable of spreading, compacting and covering waste must be kept on The Land at all times. A person competent in operating the machinery must be available for an adequate period of time to spread, compact and cover all waste deposited on a daily basis.

2 Waste must be covered at the end of each day of operation. Unless approved by the Director, suitable material to a depth of 150 mm must be used for daily cover.

3 Unless approved in writing by the Director intermediate cover must be:

3.1 Installed on any daily cover which has been exposed for more than 30 days;

3.2 Comprised of low permeability (hydraulic conductivity $< 1 \times 10^{-7}$ m/s) materials; and

3.3 applied to a depth of at least 300 mm.

4 Where intermediate cover is placed for a period exceeding six (6) months, the cover layer should restrict the rainfall infiltration rate into the waste to less than 20 % of the total rainfall.

OP7 Waste capping

1 Where practicable, capping should be installed progressively throughout the active landfilling stage of the landfill.

2 Final capping of completed cells should commence as soon as practicable after the completion of landfilling, but not later than two (2) years after the last waste was deposited.

3 The landfill capping must be designed to shed rainfall, limit water seepage and oxygen ingress, collect landfill gas, and provide for the growth of appropriate vegetation to prevent erosion.

4 Unless otherwise approved by the Director final capping must be designed to limit seepage of water through the capping to 10 litres/Ha/day.

5 Regular maintenance to deal with cracking, subsidence and prevent pooling of water, must be carried out on capping until the surface profile is stable.

OP8 Litter management

1 Measures must be implemented and maintained throughout the operational life of the landfill to control and monitor the escape of litter from The Land.

2 Litter control measures, for example mobile litter fences of sufficient height to capture airborne litter, must be employed around and close to active landfilling areas. Fences must be regularly cleared of litter in order to maintain their effectiveness (i.e. the fences must remain permeable to wind).

3 Neighbouring properties within a one half kilometre radius of The Land and the access road, and areas of The Land outside active tipping face(s) must be kept clear of windblown litter originating from The Land.

4 The areas specified in the above paragraph must be inspected and all visible litter must be collected on a weekly basis, or more frequently when litter is readily visible on neighbouring properties. A record of the dates of inspections and litter collection activities must be kept. The responsible person must notify the Director if any owner of adjoining land refuses to allow staff to undertake litter removal on their land.

5 Waste compaction and covering must be carried out immediately after waste deposition if wind conditions are such that litter cannot be contained within the active landfill area.

6 During times of gale force wind and at any other time when wind strength is such that, notwithstanding all other litter control measures litter cannot be contained within the boundaries of The Land, the landfill must not receive putrescible waste. The person responsible must keep a record of all such occasions.

OP9 Recovery of waste materials for recycling

1 A resource recovery facility must be maintained on The Land.

2 Specific clean and secure hard stand areas must be set aside on The Land for the segregation and collection of green waste, scrap metal and white goods (i.e. refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers etc).

3 A public recycling facility must be maintained at the landfill for the recovery of:

3.1 glass;

3.2 aluminium cans;

3.3 steel cans;

3.4 PET, HPDE and other recyclable plastics;

3.5 cardboard and newsprint;

3.6 lead acid batteries; and

3.7 used engine oil

4 All recycling and collection areas must be kept in a neat and orderly state, with appropriate access and signage.

OP10 Fire management

1 Fire control measures on The Land must be to the satisfaction of the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS). Correspondence from the TFS indicating the suitability of fire control measures must be submitted to the Director within 6 months of the date on which these conditions take effect.

2 Fires occurring on The Land must be extinguished as soon as possible using all practical means available.

3 The lighting of fires on The Land is not permitted.

4 The person responsible must make all reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorised ignition of green waste stockpiles.

OP11 Weed management

1 Within six (6) months of the date on which these conditions take effect, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a Weed Management Plan must be submitted to the Director for approval. This requirement will be deemed to be satisfied only when the Director indicates in writing that the submitted document adequately addresses the requirements of this condition.

2 The plan must be consistent with the Weed and Disease Guidelines, or any subsequent revisions of that document.

3 Once approved the person responsible must act in accordance with the approved plan.

4 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the plan. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

OP12 Potential disease vectors

A management plan to actively discourage the presence of nuisance animals to the extent necessary to ensure that they do not present an unacceptable public health risk must be developed and implemented.

OP13 Leachate management

1 The landfill and landfill leachate system must be designed, constructed and managed so that pollution of groundwater or surface water by leachate is prevented.

2 The landfill leachate system must be designed and constructed to ensure that leachate accumulating on the landfill liner does not exceed a hydraulic head of 0.3 metres above any part of the landfill liner.

3 Waste must not be deposited in any new cell on The Land until the engineered liner and leachate collection system for that new cell has been constructed and completed in accordance with these conditions and in accordance with any design specifications approved by the Director.

4 Unless otherwise approved by the Director the landfill liner for any new cell must comply with the prescriptions in Table 3.1 of the *Landfill Sustainability Guide*.

5 Leachate on The Land must be managed such that human contact with leachate is minimised.

OP14 Landfill gas management

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a Landfill Gas Risk Assessment and Landfill Gas Management Plan must be submitted for approval within two (2) years of the date on which these conditions take effect.

2 The Landfill Gas Risk Assessment and Landfill Gas Management Plan must include:

2.1 results of an assessment of landfill gas arising from the waste deposited on the Land including:

2.1.1 sampling methodology;

2.1.2 volumes of gas produced;

2.2 results of a feasibility study considering potential landfill gas re-use or destruction options;

2.3 design details of gas recovery system to be installed;

2.4 an implementation timetable for key aspects of the plan.

3 An approved Landfill Gas Management Plan must be implemented by a date specified by the Director, but must not be implemented until approved by the Director.

4 Once approved the person responsible must act in accordance with the approved plan.

5 The person responsible may apply to the Director to vary or substitute the plan. Any variation or substitution of the plan approved by the Director, by notice in writing, replaces the earlier approval with affect from the date specified in the notice.

OP15 Operational Procedures and Maintenance Manual

1 An Operational Procedures and Maintenance Manual ('the Manual') must be developed within 12 months of the date on which these conditions take effect or by a date specified in writing by the Director. The Manual must provide detailed information relating to the activity and must detail operational procedures as required to ensure compliance with these conditions.

2 The Manual must be prepared in accordance with any reasonable guidelines provided by the Director. If no guidelines are provided, the Manual must:

2.1 be written in an easy to understand format, with checklists, diagrams, instructions and photographs as appropriate.

2.2 be available for easy reference by operational staff, including any documents referenced by the Manual

2.3 be clear about who is responsible for carrying out tasks, as well as how, when or how often tasks should be performed.

3 The Manual must be kept up to date, and reviewed at least annually, and must take into account environment related complaints, incidents and changes to the activity.

OP16 Authorised filling area

1 Deposition of waste must be confined within the authorised filling area as shown in Attachment 1.

2 The maximum height of waste deposition, including cover must not exceed reduced level (RL) 287.

Stormwater Management

SW1 Perimeter drains or bunds

1 Perimeter cut-off drains, or bunds, must be constructed at strategic locations on The Land to prevent surface run-off from entering the area used or disturbed in carrying out the activity. All reasonable measures must be implemented to ensure that sediment transported along these drains, or bunds, remains on The Land. Such measures may include provision of strategically located sediment fences, appropriately sized and maintained sediment settling ponds, vegetated swales, detention basins and other measures designed and operated in accordance with the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design.

2 Drains, or bunds, must have sufficient capacity to contain run-off that could reasonably be expected to arise during a 1 in 20 year rainfall event. Maintenance activities must be undertaken regularly to ensure that this capacity does not diminish.

SW2 Stormwater discharge

1 Stormwater must be prevented as far as practicable from mixing with deposited waste.

2 Polluted stormwater, not leachate, that will be discharged from The Land must be collected and treated prior to discharge to the extent necessary to prevent serious or material environmental harm, or environmental nuisance.

3 All stormwater that is discharged from The Land must not carry sediment or pollutants such as litter, oil and grease in quantities or concentrations that are likely to degrade the visual quality of any receiving waters outside The Land.

SW3 Contamination of stormwater

1 Unless otherwise approved by the Director, stormwater contaminated by leachate must be:

1.1 transferred to the leachate collection system, providing that the leachate dam has adequate capacity;

1.2 transported for disposal at a facility approved to receive the contaminated stormwater; or

1.3 irrigated over the landfill cells at an application rate that does not cause surface runoff and for a period not exceeding six (6) consecutive months. Records of irrigation must be maintained for a period of at least three (3) years.

SW4 Stormwater Infrastructure

1 Uncontaminated stormwater must be prevented from becoming contaminated with pollutants and/or carrying sediment or contaminants off The Land.

2 Stormwater infrastructure must be constructed and:

2.1 must have sufficient capacity to direct and contain run-off that could be expected to arise during a 24 hour 1-in-20 year storm event;

2.2 may include provision of strategically located sediment fences, appropriately sized sediment settling ponds, vegetated swales, detention basins and other measures designed and operated in accordance with the principles of Water Sensitive Urban Design; and

2.3 must be periodically cleaned out to ensure that the design capacity is maintained. Sediment removed during this cleaning must be securely deposited such that sediment will not be transported off The Land by surface run-off.

SW5 Firefighting wastewater

In the event of a fire, potentially contaminated wastewater arising from firefighting must be managed to prevent the unauthorised discharge of pollutants beyond the boundary of The Land.

Wastes Permitted

WP1 Permitted wastes

1 Subject to these conditions, the following waste types may be received, stored and disposed of on The Land unless stated otherwise:

1.1 General waste including but not limited to:

1.1.1 inert waste;

1.1.2 clean fill;

1.1.3 putrescible waste;

1.1.4 green waste, provided that:

1.1.4.1 stockpiles are kept free from contamination and heavy wood such as tree trunks, thick branches and stumps;

1.1.4.2 it is mulched on a regular basis. The mulch may be used for daily cover, rehabilitation of the Landfill, or if suitable, for commercial sale; and

1.1.4.3 windrows are separated from adjacent windrows by a distance of no less than 5 m and not exceed more than 5000 m^3 in volume.

1.1.5 medical sharps from non commercial sources; and

1.1.6 sanitary waste from non-patient areas, commercial premises, aged care facilities, geriatric and maternity wards, child care centres, restaurants, and other public places.

1.2 Controlled wastes:

1.2.1 tyres (T140). Tyres may be disposed of on The Land provided that;

1.2.1.1 no whole tyre, with the exception of tyres from earthmoving vehicles, are disposed of on The Land, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director;

1.2.1.2 tyres from earthmoving equipment are individually disposed of and filled completely with an inert and non degradable material (such as sand) to remove any voids before burial;

1.2.1.3 shredded tyres do not exceed 250 mm in any dimension;

1.2.1.4 no more than 500 whole tyres are stored on The Land with tyre stockpiles not exceeding more than 200 tyres, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director;

1.2.1.5 tyres are stored for a maximum period of two years; and

1.2.1.6 tyres are stored on clean hard stand that has all weather access.

1.2.2 batteries (including controlled wastes D220 and D150), provided that;

1.2.2.1 reasonable and practicable steps are taken to prevent disposal of batteries; and

1.2.2.2 batteries stockpiled for recycling are stored in a facility that conforms with Australian Standard 3780 *The Storage and Handling of Corrosive Substances,* 2008 and includes any subsequent versions of that document;

1.2.3 waste oil, provided that;

1.2.3.1 reasonable and practicable steps are taken to prevent disposal of waste oil;

1.2.3.2 waste oil received for recycling is placed in dedicated waste oil storage areas;

1.2.3.3 waste oil is only stored within an impervious bund with a roof to exclude ingress of water, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director. The impervious bunds must be designed to contain not less than 110 % of the volume of waste oil stored within the bund;

1.2.3.4 waste oil storage is secured against unauthorised access; and

1.2.3.5 waste oil is removed from The Land to an authorised facility prior to storage capacity being exhausted.

WP2 Non Permitted Wastes

1 The following waste types must not be accepted for disposal on The Land:

1.1 controlled waste unless otherwise approved under these conditions;

1.2 liquid waste;

1.3 untreated sanitary waste from patient areas and sanitary waste that is saturated with or contains free flowing blood or other body fluids and sanitary waste arising from chemotherapy treatment;

1.4 low level contaminated soil (N120 (as defined in Information Bulletin No. 105)); and

1.5 sewage sludge.

2 Composting activities must not occur on The Land without the prior written approval of the Director.

3 Where there is doubt about the classification of a waste as a 'controlled waste' or a 'permitted waste' then clarification must be sought from the Director.

WP3 Record of controlled wastes

1 A record of all controlled waste received or generated on The Land must be kept. This record must include:

1.1 the controlled waste category set down in the *National Environment Protection (Movement of Controlled Waste Between States and Territories) Measure 1998* and waste code associated with the waste category, or where applicable, the description of the controlled waste as defined in the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management)* Regulations *2020*;

1.2 the quantity of controlled waste received or generated;

1.3 the fate (e.g. stored, disposed or transported off The Land) of the controlled waste;

1.4 where available, the person or organisation which generated the waste.

Schedule 3: Information

Legal Obligations

LO1 EMPCA

The activity must be conducted in accordance with both the conditions in this document and the obligations of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA) and subordinate regulations. The conditions of this document do not replicate legislated obligations; therefore, you should ensure you are aware of your obligations under EMPCA and subordinate regulations.

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 Aboriginal relics requirements

1 Aboriginal relics, objects, sites, places and human remains regardless of whether they are located on public or private land, are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975*.

2 Unanticipated discoveries of Aboriginal heritage must be reported to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania on **1300 487 045** as soon as possible.

LO5 Waste and resource recovery

The activity is considered a Landfill Facility under the *Waste and Resource Recovery Act 2022* and must comply with reporting and obligations under that legislation.

Other Information

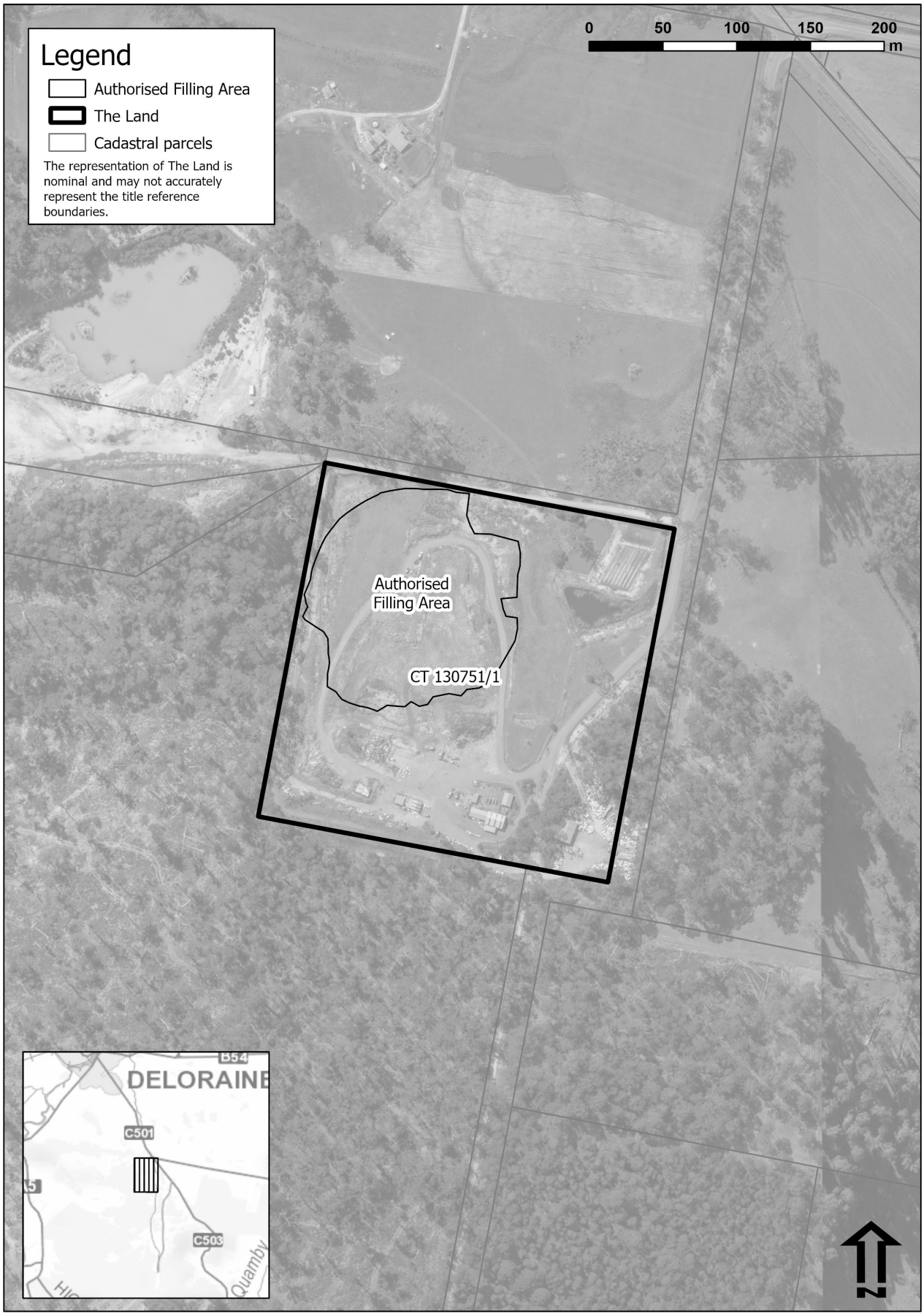
OI1 Notification of incidents under section 32 of EMPCA

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).

OI2 Release of Relevant Information

Under the provisions of Section 23AA of EMPCA relevant information relating to monitoring of environmental impacts required under these conditions may be subject to publishing or public release by the Director.

Attachment 1: The Land



DELEGATE FOR THE BOARD OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

12 March 2024

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY