

Environmental Effects Report Guidelines

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January 2023



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

This document was updated in February 2022 to ensure links, contacts and legislative references were current. Existing content has been reformatted to improve document accessibility. Unless specifically noted, all other content remains unchanged from the date of original publishing.

Publishing Information

Citation:

Environment Protection Authority (2019) *Environmental Effects Report Guidelines*, Environment Protection Authority, Hobart, Tasmania.

Date:

March 2019

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Introduction

Purpose of the Guidelines

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

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

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

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

Preparing an EER

The EER should contain five parts as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Planning Information

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

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

Commonwealth legislation

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

Information on the EPBC Act can be obtained from the [Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water](https://www.environment.gov.au/epbc) website², or by calling 1800 803 772.

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

Environment Protection Authority Contact

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

GPO Box 1550

Hobart, Tasmania 7001

Telephone: 0427743988

Email: assessments@epa.tas.gov.au

Website: www.epa.tas.gov.au

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

² Available at www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc.

Content of EER

Part A – Proponent Information

Provide the following information regarding the proponent:

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

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

Part B – Proposal Description

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

I Description of proposed activity

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

Proposed Activity

Activity	Provide a general description of the proposed activity, including the classification of the activity under Schedule 2 of the EMPCA.
New or existing?	State if this is an intensification/modification of an existing activity or a new activity.
Product or purpose	Describe the product or purpose of the activity. Describe the proposed activity's interaction with the proposed neighbouring plastic injection moulding facility, including the extent to which the two facilities will be interdependent.
Material inputs	Detail the expected amounts and types of plastic waste received per year.
Maximum quantity/limit	State the intended activity production capacity or limit/s, production rates, and any seasonal variation (in cubic metres and tonnes per year), with respect to the activity type listed in Schedule 2 of the EMPCA.
Method/s	State the method(s) for the processing of material, the main items of equipment involved, and the end location/use of materials. Provide a diagram or flowchart below if necessary.
Industry standards	Detail any industry standards or guidelines applicable to the activity.
Transport	Describe the proposed transport route (can refer to figures), vehicle types, number of vehicle movements (per day), and time of day of vehicle movements.
Stockpiling	State the maximum quantity and type of material that will be stockpiled on site at any time.
Area of disturbance	State the maximum area of the site proposed to be disturbed, in hectares.
Major equipment	List all existing and proposed plant/machinery and other temporary or permanent equipment.
Infrastructure	List the existing and proposed buildings, structures, access roads, internal haul roads, etc. (distinguish between existing and proposed).
Proposal timeline	State the key proposal timeline(s) and forecast life of the activity.
Operating hours	State the proposed operating hours and days.

Location and planning context

Location	State the address of the site, and CTs and PIDs (as applicable) for all titles on which the activity will take place.
Planning Permit	Confirm whether a Planning Permit is required under the LUPAA. As an appendix, provide written advice from Council stating the requirement, if a planning application has not already been lodged.

Land zoning and tenure	Describe the land zoning and tenure of the site and surrounds. If rezoning of the site is required, provide details.
Use Class and Permissibility	If a permit is required under the LUPAA, state the Use Class and Permissibility of the activity under the relevant Planning Scheme.

Description of site and surrounds

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

2 Maps and Site Plan/s

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

- **General Location Map** (1:25,000 or other suitable scale), showing the site, the nearest residences in other ownership, other sensitive uses and residential zones within 1.5 km of the proposed activity and within the applicable attenuation distance⁴, and the transport route(s) to and from the activity.
- **Map of the Land** on which the activity will take place and its boundary; by means of mining lease, land title information, map coordinates or other. The Land as defined by this figure must be consistent with any permit application submitted under the LUPAA (i.e., the Land cannot extend beyond the land titles referenced in the permit application). This figure may be combined with the Site Plan. The boundary of the Land must also be provided to the Board in a geospatial vector format (shapefile or DXF).
- **Site Plan(s)** showing:
 - the boundary of the site;

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

⁴ Refer to relevant planning scheme or State Planning Provisions.

- the location of existing and proposed buildings/structures and plant and machinery;
- the location of product, overburden, soil, and waste stockpiles;
- watercourses on and near the site;
- site water management (drains, settling ponds, bunding and monitoring points, as relevant);
- vegetation types, clearly marking areas to be cleared, and records of any threatened species/vegetation communities; and
- the location of any significant earthworks.

3 Project rationale and alternatives

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

Part C – Environmental Impacts and Management

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

I Air quality

- Identification and description of all possible sources of emissions to air from the proposed facility (i.e., from materials, equipment and associated maintenance activities, as well as any odour or other emissions associated with wastewater generated on site, the wastewater treatment process, and transport activities). Show the location of all air emission sources on the Site Plan/s.
- For each identified air emission source, a description of the likely composition, quantity, frequency, and rate of emissions to the atmosphere.
- Assessment of the potential for emissions to air from the different stages of the production process to cause environmental nuisance or environmental harm. The assessment should contain information about time (of the day), duration, frequency, and potential impacts of atmospheric emissions from the facility. It should take into account:
 - all types of material handled at the facility;
 - methods of operation on site and all equipment used;
 - specific local terrain, meteorological conditions and prevailing winds;
 - worst case and upset conditions;
 - adverse meteorological conditions;
 - surrounding land uses and distance to nearest sensitive receptors; and
 - site layout (refer to the Site Plan/s).
- Results of atmospheric dispersion modelling and an assessment of potential impacts of air emissions from the proposed facility against the requirements of the Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004⁵ and any supplementary documents. Modelling should be conducted by a suitably qualified specialist in accordance with the EPA's Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines⁶. It is strongly recommended that the scope and method of atmospheric dispersion modelling be discussed with the EPA's Air Modelling Officer prior to commencement of any modelling work.
- Identification and discussion of management measures to be implemented to avoid or mitigate any potential impacts that may cause environmental nuisance or environmental harm, as identified in the assessment described above. Consideration should be given to management of potential impacts associated with supply and handling of odorous material, as well as potential impacts associated with equipment malfunction.

⁵ Available on the EPA website at: [https://epa.tas.gov.au/about-the-epa/policy-legislation-cooperative-arrangements/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-\(air-quality\)-2004](https://epa.tas.gov.au/about-the-epa/policy-legislation-cooperative-arrangements/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-(air-quality)-2004).

⁶ Available on the EPA website at: <https://epa.tas.gov.au/environment/air/monitoring-air-pollution/how-we-monitor/atmospheric-dispersion-modelling>.

2 Water quality (surface, discharge and groundwater)

- Identify and characterise all liquid emissions which could arise from the proposal.
- Describe the water use by the proposed facility, including for cooling, washing, and other processes. Include an estimate of water usage, and provide a diagram showing:
 - water flow paths;
 - equipment where water is used;
 - washing areas;
 - any other areas where wastewater will be generated; and
 - any treatment and discharge locations (as relevant).
- Describe the stormwater management measures that will be employed to control surface water on site, including in relation to the stockpile areas of feedstock plastics. Provide design criteria for proposed stormwater infrastructure and treatment, such as perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding, sediment settling ponds, and discharge. Identify the dimensions, capacity, and other relevant design features of key stormwater infrastructure with reference to design rainfall frequency (average recurrence interval) and intensity. Information on best practice sediment basin design and operation can be found in Appendix B at [Publications - International Erosion Control Association \(austieca.com.au\)](http://Publications - International Erosion Control Association (austieca.com.au).).
- Describe the type of wastewater treatment system proposed for the site. Provide a process diagram or flowchart of the wastewater treatment process.
- If discharge of stormwater or treated wastewater to the environment is proposed, provide:
 - details of the estimated volume and the quality and characteristics of the discharge;
 - a description of the receiving environment, with specific consideration of downstream waterways and environmental values, including water quality data where available; and
 - an assessment of residual water quality risks and potential impacts of discharge and contaminant runoff to receiving environments.
- If discharge to sewer is proposed, provide details of the following:
 - the estimated volume and characteristics of wastewater;
 - any treatment that will occur prior to discharge to sewer;
 - any associated trade waste agreement, and
 - the residual risk of plastic fragments reaching the sewer.
- Is drinking water or water for stock drawn from a waterbody which may be affected by the proposal? If so, provide details.
- Could the proposal have any impact on groundwater? If so, provide details.
- Describe the waterbodies and aquatic values on site and in the surrounding area, including relevant Protected Environmental Values as per the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*:
<https://epa.tas.gov.au/environment/water/pevs-for-tasmanian-surface-waters>
- State the distance from the activity to the nearest waterbody. Will the proposal occur within 200 metres of a river, creek, wetland or estuary? If so, provide details.
- Provide details of any proposed water monitoring activities, including the monitoring and maintenance of treatment processes and proposed controls to ensure performance criteria are met.
- Describe contingency measures for upset conditions or other incidents, including:

- management of excess stockpiled material; and
- intense rainfall and reasonably foreseeable storm and flood events resulting in storage design capacities being exceeded.
- Consideration should be given to requirements of the State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997⁷ and any supplementary documents, and the management of surface water runoff using water sensitive urban design principles, where applicable. Further information is available from the [Derwent Estuary Program - Water sensitive urban design](#)⁸.

3 Noise emissions

- Describe all mobile and fixed sources of noise generating equipment and activities associated with the proposed activity, including:
 - size and sound power level;
 - any noise attenuation features; and
 - proposed days and hours of operation.
- Provide a map of the location of all major sources of noise, nearby residences, and any noise sensitive premises⁹, within 3 km of the boundary of the Land (see Part B).
- Identify, describe, and evaluate the potential impacts of noise generated by the proposed activity. This must include:
 - description of which operational activities are proposed to occur during daytime, evening, and night-time periods;
 - results of a minimum of 7 days of noise monitoring at representative locations to understand the existing background noise levels at surrounding noise sensitive premises;
 - determination of appropriate design noise limits (day, evening, and night), and noise mitigation measures that will ensure that cumulative noise impacts from the proposed activity will not cause environmental nuisance/harm; and
 - the need or otherwise for detailed technical review and additional mitigation measures.

Note, the assessment of cumulative noise impacts should include consideration of noise emissions from traffic movements (both heavy and light vehicles), and from the neighbouring plastic injection moulding manufacturing facility proposed for the same site.

- Will the activity result in or require substantial transport of goods or materials to or from the site, which may affect ambient noise levels on the land and in proximity to the land? If yes, provide details such as vehicle types, number of vehicle movements, times of movements and route.
- Consider appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that noise emissions from the site do not impact other commercial/industrial premises.

⁷ Available on the EPA website at [https://epa.tas.gov.au/about-the-epa/policy-legislation-cooperative-arrangements/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/state-policy-on-water-quality-management-1997#:~:text=The%20State%20Policy%20on%20Water.including%20coastal%20waters\)%20and%20groundwater.](https://epa.tas.gov.au/about-the-epa/policy-legislation-cooperative-arrangements/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/state-policy-on-water-quality-management-1997#:~:text=The%20State%20Policy%20on%20Water.including%20coastal%20waters)%20and%20groundwater.)

⁸ Available on the internet at <https://www.derwentestuary.org.au/water-sensitive-urban-design/>.

⁹ 'Noise sensitive premise' is defined as: residences and residential zones (whether occupied or not), schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar land uses involving the presence of individual people for extended periods, except in the course of their employment or for recreation.

- Discuss/demonstrate if the proposal is consistent with the *Tasmanian Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009*¹⁰ and any supplementary documents.

4 Natural values

- Provide records from the Natural Values Atlas and TASVEG 4.0¹¹ of any listed threatened flora/fauna species or threatened vegetation communities on or near the site. Note, the buffer should be set to 5 km to include raptor nests and sightings beyond 500 m from the property boundary.
- It is recommended that the proposed site be surveyed for threatened flora and fauna in accordance with the *Guidelines for Terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals*¹² due to the site having potential habitat for threatened flora and fauna species listed under the *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA). The survey should determine if any potential habitat for threatened species remains on site. Append the results of this survey to the EER and include details of the survey methodology.
- If any potential habitat for the Tussock Skink (*Pseudemoia pagenstecheri*) is present on the property, the following survey techniques are recommended. Results should be appended to the EER, including details of the survey methodology.
 - Tussock Skink surveys should combine the inspection of artificial refuges (made of stacked corrugated iron and in place for a minimum of 1 month), with timed active searching of habitat in sunny weather during times of the day and year when skinks are basking.
 - Suggested sampling regime of a 1 ha area (replicate this regime for larger areas).
 - Artificial refuges: 2 x stacks of corrugated iron (i.e., double-layered) placed approximately 100 m apart in suitable habitat. They may need to be weighed down to stop them from blowing away. They must be left in place for a minimum of 1 month prior to inspection.
 - Active search: 20 minutes of active searching of habitat (e.g., within tussocks, under rocks, logs, etc.). Replace habitat as found. Active searches must be performed on clear, sunny days, during the hours when the skinks are likely to be basking (i.e., 10-3pm), and during their most active months (i.e., late spring to early autumn).
- If any potential habitat for the Chaostola Skipper (*Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea*) is present on the property, the following survey techniques are recommended. Results should be appended to the EER, including details of the survey methodology.
 - Chaostola Skipper surveys should be inclusive of any Gahnia tussocks within the proposed development area for the larval shelters of this species. This survey can be performed at any time of year.
- If any listed threatened species are found on the property and will be impacted by the proposed development, a Permit to Take¹³ will be required in accordance with the TSPA. It should be noted that the processing of permit applications may take up to 4 weeks. If the presence of any threatened fauna is identified within the site, further information should be sought from the Conservation Assessments Section (see Appendix A). If surveying identifies any threatened species listed under the EPBCA to be present on the property and likely to be impacted upon by the

¹⁰ Available on the EPA website at [https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-\(noise\)-2009](https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-(noise)-2009).

¹¹ Both can be accessed at: <https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au/>

¹² Available at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/survey-guidelines-for-development-assessments>.

¹³ Information on applying for a permit, including application forms, can be found on the NRE website at [https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/permit-to-take-threatened-species-\(for-consultants-development-related-activities\)](https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/permit-to-take-threatened-species-(for-consultants-development-related-activities)).

proposed development, then the proponent should make themselves aware of their obligations under the EPBCA.

- Note, there are records in the area for Swift Parrots (*Lathamus discolor*), which are listed as endangered under the TSPA and critically endangered under the EPBCA. The site is within range of potential foraging habitat. A threat to Swift Parrots is collision with man made objects, such as windows and chain link fences. It is recommended that infrastructure at the proposed site is designed to minimise collision risks to Swift Parrots. For general information and advice on building structures which minimise risk of collisions (e.g., wire mesh fences or windows), please refer to the *Guidelines and recommendations for parrot-safe building design*¹⁴.
- Provide detail on any proposed clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna as part of the proposal, including details of the nature of vegetation and habitat values to be cleared or disturbed, and the area of vegetation affected (in hectares).
- Describe the potential impacts to threatened fauna, flora, vegetation communities, and potential habitat for priority species. Consideration should be given to the following:
 - the clearance or disturbance of native vegetation or other potential habitat;
 - movement, noise, or lights during sensitive avifauna breeding seasons; and
 - roadkill from vehicles¹⁵.
- Describe the potential impacts to geoconservation sites (e.g., karst systems), aquatic or riparian environments, and other natural values on or near the site, and the management measures proposed to mitigate these impacts.
- Describe the management measures that will be implemented to mitigate or avoid impacts to threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities, or other natural values.

5 Weeds, pests and pathogens

- List the weeds¹⁶, pests and pathogens occurring on or near the site. Note, there are numerous weeds declared under the *Weeds Management Act 1999* recorded within 5 km of the development proposal, including gorse (*Ulex europaeus*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*), and Rubus fruticosus (blackberry).
- Evaluate the potential for the activity to introduce or spread weeds and diseases to, from and within the site.
- Discuss the proposed management measures for preventing the spread of weeds, pests and pathogens (e.g., vehicle washdown procedures). It is important that good hygiene practices are put in place to minimise the risk of weeds and/or diseases being introduced or spread between sites. Information about practical hygiene measures to implement can be found in Appendix I of the *NRE (2015) Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania*¹⁷.

¹⁴ Available at <http://www.wwf.org.au/ArticleDocuments/356/pub-minimising-swift-parrot-collision-threat-1apr08.pdf.aspx>.

¹⁵ Information on roadkill risk for Tasmanian Devils is available at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/Devil%20Survey%20Guidelines%20and%20Advice.pdf>.

¹⁶ Plant species declared as a weed under the *Weed Management Act 1999*.

¹⁷ Available at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene/weed-and-disease-planning-and-hygiene-guidelines>.

6 Waste

- Identify the solid and liquid wastes that will be produced by the activity (e.g., sludge waste, metal and machinery service wastes, used oils, general refuse), and provide details of the following:
 - waste type and characteristics;
 - expected volumes;
 - measures for handling and sorting; and
 - proposed methods for avoidance, reuse, recycling, treatment and/or disposal.
- Describe the nature of the sludge waste produced by the wastewater treatment process, including monitoring requirements and the potential for contaminants to be present. Consideration should be given to any inherent contamination of used aquaculture plastic from the application of copper-based antifoulants. It is recommended that sludge waste is sampled and the results are considered against the requirements of [Information Bulletin No. 105 - Classification and Management of Contaminated Soil for Disposal](#) as part of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020*¹⁸. Note, liquid waste is not permitted to be disposed to landfill.

7 Environmentally hazardous substances

- Detail the nature and quantity of any environmentally hazardous substances¹⁹ that will be stored (permanently or temporarily) and/or handled on site. This includes fuels, oils, waste and chemicals.
- Describe the storage method and location of any environmentally hazardous substances and discuss the proposed management measures to prevent release and respond to accidental spills (e.g., provision of spill kits).
- Identify any dangerous goods²⁰ and controlled wastes²¹ that will be present on the site, with reference to standard classification. Detail how they will be managed.

8 Site contamination

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

9 Environmental impacts of traffic

- Provide details of the vehicle types, number of vehicle movements, times of movements and route(s).
- Evaluate the potential for transport to and from the site to cause a noise nuisance to residences and other noise sensitive premises in proximity to the Land, considering the type, volume and time of traffic associated with the proposal.
- Evaluate the potential to cause a dust nuisance as a result of traffic in proximity to the Land.

¹⁸ Available on the EPA website at <https://epa.tas.gov.au/about-the-epa/policy-legislation-cooperative-arrangements/acts-regulations/empca/waste-management-regulations>.

¹⁹ 'Environmentally hazardous substance' is defined as: any substance or mixture of substances of a nature or held in quantities which present a reasonably foreseeable risk of causing serious or material environmental harm if released to the environment.

²⁰ As defined in the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

²¹ Information on controlled waste identification and classification is available at: <https://epa.tas.gov.au/business-industry/regulation/waste-management/controlled-waste>.

- Will the activity result in a night time (between one hour before dusk and one hour after dawn) traffic increase of more than 10% on roads in proximity to the Land? If so, roadkill mitigation measures for Tasmanian Devils may need to be addressed. See the [*Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals that may impact on the Tasmanian Devil \(Sarcophilus harrisii\)*](#)²² for more information.

10 Other off-site impacts

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

11 Monitoring

- Describe any proposed environmental monitoring and reporting for the activity.
- Show all proposed monitoring points on the Site Plan/s (see Part B).

12 Decommissioning and rehabilitation

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

13 Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change

- Describe how the proposal will implement best practice environmental management in energy consumption and in transport of materials to and from the proposed activity, to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.
- Discuss the impacts of the proposed activity in relation to Tasmania's climate change strategy²³.
- Describe the potential impacts of climate change upon the proposal. For example, it may be appropriate to plan for more intense storm events, more severe fire weather, long-term sea level rise, etc.

²² Available at [Devil Survey Guidelines and Advice.pdf \(nre.tas.gov.au\)](#).

²³ Available on the internet at: <http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/climatechange>.

Part D – Summary of Proposed Management Measures

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

Table I. Proposed management measures

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

Part E – Public and Stakeholder Consultation

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

Appendix A: Other Agency Contacts

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

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

Conservation Assessments

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 4396

Email: conservationassessments@nre.tas.gov.au

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

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

Heritage Tasmania

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 3700

Email: enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au

Website: www.heritage.tas.gov.au

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

Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania

Department of Premier and Cabinet

Telephone: 1300 487 045

Email: aboriginal@dpac.tas.gov.au

Website: www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au

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

Parks and Wildlife – Property Services

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6169 9015

Email: PropertyServices@parks.tas.gov.au

Website: www.parks.tas.gov.au

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

Agriculture and Water

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: 1300 368 550

Email: Water.Enquiries@nre.tas.gov.au

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

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

Transport Services

Department of State Growth

Telephone: (03) 6166 3369

Email: permits@stategrowth.tas.gov.au

Website: www.transport.tas.gov.au

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

Mineral Resources Tasmania

Department of State Growth

Telephone: (03) 6165 4800

Email: info@mrt.tas.gov.au

Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Mining Leases

