

Environmental Impact Statement
Project Specific Guidelines
For
TasWater
Selfs Point WWTP Expansion
New Town, Tasmania

September 2020



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

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I. Information for the Proponent

Purpose

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

The Board assesses the environmental aspects of the proposal, while the relevant Planning Authority (Council) assesses planning aspects. The Board has authorised EPA Tasmania to undertake administrative tasks and establish the information base to inform decision making on its behalf.

These project specific guidelines have been prepared based on a Notice of Intent for the proposed Selfs Point WWTP expansion by Tasmanian Water and Sewerage Corporation Pty Ltd.

Instructions

- This document must be read in conjunction with the *General Guidelines for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement* (the General Guidelines).
- The General Guidelines provide detailed instructions on preparing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as well as other information to be provided to the Board for its assessment. These Guidelines are available on the EPA website at <http://epa.tas.gov.au/assessment/assessment-process/guidance-documents>.
- Please ensure you refer to the latest version of the General Guidelines by downloading them directly from the EPA website link above.
- This project specific guidelines document:
 - identifies the key issues which must be addressed in the EIS;
 - the minimum survey requirements and studies required as part of the EIS for key issues; and
 - other information to be supplied for the purpose of the Board's assessment, in addition to that required by the General Guidelines, for both key issues and other issues.

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

The issue of guidelines should not be interpreted as excluding other matters that emerge as significant from environmental studies, public comments or otherwise during preparation of the EIS. The assessment process may also change the level of risk associated with some of the issues. The level of detail provided in the EIS may therefore change to reflect the level of significance of that environmental issue to the proposal.

NOTE: An assessment cannot proceed to public consultation until the Board has received an EIS that meets the requirements of the General and Project Specific Guidelines, and provides sufficient information to assess the proposed activity (subject to any additional information required in response to public consultation).

Further information on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is provided in the *Guide to EIA* available on the EPA website at <http://epa.tas.gov.au/assessment/assessment-process/guidance-documents>.

2. Key Issues

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

Key Issues	
1	<i>Water quality impacts to the middle and lower Derwent Estuary as a result of proposed changed discharge regimes at relevant outfalls, i.e. Selfs Point, Blinking Billy (long) and Blinking Billy (short).</i>
2	<i>Odour impacts at nearby residents associated with the construction and operation of the wastewater treatment plant.</i>
3	<i>Noise impacts on surrounding residences associated with the construction and operation of the wastewater treatment plant.</i>
4	<i>Management of potentially contaminated land during construction.</i>
5	<i>Impacts of proposed changed discharges on Spotted Handfish (<i>Brachionichthys hirsutus</i>).</i>

Please refer to the General Guidelines and Sections 3 and 4 below for the information requirements associated with these key issues.

3. Survey and Study Requirements for Key Issues

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

Key Issue	Surveys Required	Studies Required	Relevant Sections of General Guidelines
1. Water Quality	Impacts of effluent discharges on receiving environment ¹ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater characterisation Ambient surveys, including water quality, biological and sediment Hydrodynamic investigations of the receiving environment (relevant techniques include ADCP and dye tracer studies) Hydrodynamic dispersion modelling, including near-field Mixing Zone delineation and modelling of far-field ecological impacts Sewer sea water infiltration investigations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effluent re-use feasibility study Sewerage system hydraulic modelling Saltwater infiltration study 	6.2
2. Odour	Atmospheric dispersion modelling		6.1
3. Noise	Noise survey to provide both an indication of the current ambient noise near other noise sensitive locations, e.g. residences and	Study to predict noise levels from the proposed, upgraded plant, out	6.4

¹ Detailed monitoring requirements in relation to these components are outlined in the EPA guidance document *Framework for Ambient Monitoring of Receiving Waters in relation to Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharges (July 2014)* (available on request).

	places of reverence, surrounding the plant, and noise levels on the plant boundary	to a distance of 600 metres from the plant boundary
4. Land Contamination	Contaminated site assessment of soils and groundwater potentially disturbed during construction	

4. Key Issue Information Requirements

The following information is required in addition to the requirements of the General Guidelines for key issues. Some of these requirements will support completion of the surveys and studies as detailed above.

The section numbers correspond to the relevant section of the General Guidelines.

5.1 Planning Aspects

- The EIS must include a contaminated site assessment to define the risks to human health and the environment, under current conditions and the proposed development.
- Impacts relating to specific past and present activities such as Selfs Point WWTP, land reclamation, former New Town Bay waste deposit, wetland, fuel depot, and Council depot need to be assessed.
- Where an impact such as light non-aqueous phase liquid has been identified on groundwater, a conceptual site model must show the source, pathway(s) and risk(s) to receptors.
- The framework for undertaking the contaminated site assessment is outlined in the EPA web page <https://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/contaminated-sites/identification-and-assessment-of-contaminated-land/contaminated-site-assessment>.
- The person undertaking the assessment must be a Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) or CEnvP(Site Contamination), as detailed in EPA web page <https://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/contaminated-sites/identification-and-assessment-of-contaminated-land/engaging-a-contaminated-site-assessment-consultant>.
- Provide the 2013 and 2016 environmental site assessments, as supporting information -
 - Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment (CH2M HILL, 2013)
 - Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment Selfs Point Sewerage Treatment Plant and New Town Bay Wetlands for Entura (Environmental Management and Consulting, 2016)
- Measures to control risk(s) need to be detailed for the construction and operational phases. For example, excavated soil must be managed as a controlled waste, unless otherwise demonstrated, this includes having separate stockpiles for characterising / treatment / reuse / disposal. Earthworks have the potential to remobilise pollutants to groundwater, surface water and air, so control of dust, odour(s) and stormwater / runoff will need to be implemented. During operation measuring groundwater quality should also be planned for.

6.1 Air Quality

- Identify, describe and mark the locations (on a site map) of all known and potential sources of emissions to air (i.e. materials, equipment and activities including maintenance) from the current and proposed infrastructure at the WWTP. Sources such as solid by-products (e.g. screenings, sludge) must be considered.
- For each identified emission source (i.e. point or fugitive) describe the known or likely composition (i.e. types of constituents), quantities and rates of emissions to the atmosphere.
- Provide an assessment of the potential for emissions to air during the construction and commissioning stages of the upgrade to the WWTP.
- Provide an assessment of the potential for emissions to air during the different stages of the water treatment process (including receipt of wastewater from other catchments) at the upgraded facility with respect to the likelihood of causing environmental nuisance or environmental harm. The assessment should cover a variety of conditions including worst case scenario and upset conditions, and it should contain information about time (of the day), duration, frequency and potential impact

of the atmospheric emissions from the facility in order to establish suitable parameters for air dispersion modelling.

- Undertake atmospheric dispersion modelling to assess the impacts of air emissions from the proposed wastewater facility relative to the requirements of the Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004. Modelling should be conducted by a suitably qualified specialist in accordance with the EPA's *Tasmanian Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines*². It is strongly recommended to discuss the scope and method of atmospheric dispersion modelling with the EPA's Air Modelling Officer prior to commencement.
- Identify and discuss current and proposed measures to mitigate any impacts that may cause environmental nuisance or environmental harm. This should include management of potential impacts associated with supply and handling of odorous material (e.g. delivery of tankered waste and removal of sludge), as well as potential impacts associated with power failures or malfunction of the equipment used on the site. Management of potential impacts associated with the operation of the facility in adverse weather conditions should also be considered.
- Provide history of odour complaints received in relation to the existing WWTP and the likely causes.

6.2 Water Quality (Surface and Discharge)

It must be demonstrated that the proposed discharge regime is consistent with Division 2 of the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*³, specifically that reuse options have been fully explored and that any resulting discharge to surface waters will not prejudice the achievement of water quality objectives for the receiving waters.

Wastewater characterisation (flow & quality)

- Characterise influent volumes and quality in relation to each significant input, including trade waste sources such as commercial/industrial facilities, hospital wastes & landfill leachate. Tankered waste must also be considered. Characterisation of flow patterns, total loading and contaminants of concern is required.
- Saltwater intrusion in the existing Macquarie Point WWTP catchment must also be considered. Provide a saltwater infiltration study summarising investigations undertaken to identify areas of the Macquarie Point WWTP catchment subject to saltwater ingress, quantifying the extent of the issue and detailing works undertaken, or identified to be undertaken, to repair the sewerage network and address elevated conductivity.
- Influent flow patterns are to be provided based on appropriate sewerage system hydraulic modelling under a range of conditions, including peak flow. Overflows from the sewerage system (network and WWTP) need to be characterised in terms of expected frequency, location, duration and wastewater quality. Provide information to demonstrate the proposed capacity of the WWTP is sufficient to ensure peak and wet weather overflows from the upstream sewerage reticulation are within acceptable projected frequencies consistent with the *Sewage Pumping Station Environmental Guidelines (EPA 2019)*⁴ at current and future flow predictions;
- Specify treatment capacity under average dry weather flow (ADWF) and Peak Wet Weather (PWWF) flow conditions. Identify key infrastructure components which limit hydraulic capacity of the WWTP.
- Identify all flow buffering and wastewater storage capacity within the proposed system. As far as practicable sufficient flow buffering and storage must be provided to avoid treatment bypass.
- Provide an overview of any proposed inflow and infiltration reduction program including realistic inflow reduction targets and timeframes.

² Available on EPA website: [Tasmanian Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines](#)

³ Available of EPA website: [State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997](#)

⁴ Available on EPA website: [Sewage Pumping Station Environmental Guidelines](#)

Effluent management

- The *Draft Regulatory Framework for the Sustainable Discharge of Treated Wastewater from Level 2 WWTPs (September 2020)*⁵ should be considered with respect to proposed wastewater treatment, effluent quality and fate.
- Provide an overview of design effluent quality limits to be achieved for relevant parameters, including median, 90th percentile, minimum / maximum limits.
- Identify likely contaminants of concern in the proposed discharge, and their concentrations, including disinfection by-products if chlorination is part of the process. The incorporation of WET (Whole of Effluent Toxicity) or DTA (Direct Toxicity Assessment) testing of the effluent should be considered.
- Detail maintenance procedures including design redundancies where necessary to allow equipment to be taken offline.
- An operational overview of the proposal should be provided including reliability, process variability, maintenance and contingency management.
- Contingencies for a range of foreseeable scenarios (e.g. peak wet weather flow; power outages; equipment malfunction; scheduled maintenance events) and associated performance loss must be outlined.
- Detail mitigation measures for identified risks associated with wastewater discharge during the proposals construction & commissioning phases.

Reuse potential

- Provide an effluent reuse feasibility study and a plan to maximise effluent reuse where feasible. The study must identify effluent reuse options to the extent necessary to satisfy Section 15.1 of the *State Policy on Water Quality Management* and must include consideration of treated effluent recycling for industrial purposes. Contents of any studies previously conducted in this respect can be referred to. Reuse studies must include viable land application options available, an assessment of the likely effluent conductivity before and after any works required to address saltwater intrusion, and determination of the feasibility of future reuse.

Proposed discharge practices

- Identify discharge points from the activity to the receiving environment. The purpose, location, depth and configuration of all outfalls must be specified and mapped.
- The capacity of existing discharge pipelines, pump stations and outfall structures in relation to future predicted flows must be provided, taking into account diurnal flow patterns and peak instantaneous flows.
- Provide hydraulic modelling of effluent discharged to each identified discharge location under a range of flow scenarios. This must include fully treated, partially treated and untreated effluent discharges. Characterise the circumstances under which wastewater will be discharged to each identified discharge location.

Receiving environment characterisation

- Provide an overview of the middle and lower Derwent Estuary receiving environment. Detail seasonal water quality, hydrological characteristics and biological condition as relevant to the proposal. Provide an overview of all relevant Protected Environmental Values (PEVs). Highlight areas of relevance to recreational uses and associated water quality considerations. Reference to hydrodynamic and geochemical modelling and ambient monitoring programs conducted to date should be made.
- Provide a comprehensive ecosystem characterisation for each outfall receiving environment. It is expected that the data used to describe the receiving environment will be based on targeted

⁵ Available from EPA on request, this document is currently subject to formal consultation. TasWater is a consultee.

ambient monitoring programs previously conducted for the Blinking Billy long outfall. Determination of the required level of assessment required for the remaining outfalls needs to be determined based on the proposed discharge frequencies and volumes. Areas covered must include: water quality monitoring, biological monitoring and sediment monitoring.

- EPA has previously provided draft guideline values in the document *Guideline Values for Aquatic Ecosystems Derwent River Estuary (draft 2019)*. Draft site-specific water quality objectives should be developed in consultation with the EPA Water Specialist for the Blinking Billy outfall location and, depending on the predicted frequency of discharge, for the Selfs Point outfall.
- Relevant studies conducted in the past by TasWater as well as relevant catchment information sourced from external parties, such as the Derwent Estuary Program, can be incorporated.

Predicted impacts

- On the basis of design effluent quality and volumes in conjunction with receiving environment conditions, evaluate the water quality impacts associated with effluent discharge at each outfall. This assessment should include seasonal variations with respect to effluent and receiving environment water quality parameters.
- Undertake hydrodynamic dispersion modelling for each outfall. This must consider near-field (mixing zone) and far-field impacts (e.g. nutrient enrichment and algal blooms).
- Discuss any potential impact on sediment quality or the potential for remobilisation of contaminants in sediment.
- Based on the dilution modelling, and with consideration of identified PEVs and draft water quality objectives, propose mixing zones at each outfall within the meaning of Section 20.3 of the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* and demonstrate how the proposed mixing zones meet the requirements outlined in that section.
- Identify management practices and verification procedures to ensure that the mixing zone will be maintained or reduced during the operation of the proposed activity.
- Expected annual mass nutrient loads to be discharged need to be evaluated in the context of the characteristics of the receiving environment, including catchment loads.

6.4 Noise emissions

- Provide a protocol for the management of complaints relating to noise and vibration during the construction phase.
- Identify relevant noise sensitive situations (cemetery and residences etc.) relevant to the project for both night and day times to a distance where the potential exists for noise from the WWTP to be a significant component of overall noise (e.g. up to 600m from the site boundary to the north and northwest).
- Provide a noise survey of the current noise in key areas both close to the plant and in relevant noise sensitive areas.
- Identify other relevant noise contributions in the area, e.g. the Brooker Highway.
- Provide a notional list of current and expected noise sources – this should be in terms of major component groups and any particularly high-noise equipment.
- Predict, with the use of a suitable noise model, the current and future noise levels from the plant.

6.7 Biodiversity and Natural Values

- With consideration to the conclusions of the water quality assessment required by these guidelines provide a discussion on the likelihood of any impacts at all outfall locations to the Spotted Handfish (*Brachionichthys hirsutus*) habitat through potential decline in water quality or increase in area impacted.

5. Other Information Required

The following information is required in addition to the requirements of the General Guidelines for issues, other than key issues.

The section numbers correspond to the relevant section of the General Guidelines.

2.1 General

Provide an overview of the proposed wastewater treatment process including key design criteria such as (note, section 4 details more extensive requirements):

- Details of WWTP capacity to treat wastewater flows including daily average dry weather flow, peak instantaneous flows and peak wet weather flow.
- Details of all treatment bypasses and the flow rate at which those bypasses will be designed to operate and anticipated effluent quality. Specify the discharge location(s) of each bypass.
- Based on predicted rainfall and hydraulic modelling provide an assessment on the frequency of any bypasses coming into operation both at current and project future flows;
- Details of any effluent storage proposed for the WWTP and, if appropriate, describe how flows from the storage will be returned to the treatment process;
- Discuss the potential for reception of tankered waste, describe reception facilities and associated traffic movements.
- Design effluent quality limits and/or characteristics applicable to all proposed effluent discharges from the WWTP;
- Identify current effluent reuse projects and volumes and likely future reuse projects and volumes. Quantify the mass load of nutrients to be discharged on an annual basis.
- Details of proposed odour capture and abatement infrastructure.
- Overview of waste handling including biosolids treatment, classification and end use.
- Schematics/flow diagrams must be included.

2.2 Construction

- State construction hours of operation including any variance in activities to be conducted at different times. For example, is Sunday construction intended; if piling, then what times/days are expected; and describe the likely noise and vibration impacts.
- Provide an overview of construction works required, identifying major construction phases including any site preparation, and their likely duration.
- Identify major items of construction equipment which have the potential to generate significant noise and provide an overview of their purpose and level of use.
- Details should be provided of management practices for areas disturbed during the construction phase to prevent sediment movement into watercourses. This should include contingencies for failure of control measures, such as during heavy rainfall or flooding.
- If the potential exists for disturbance of contaminated soil and groundwater then procedures for the identification, characterisation, classification and handling/disposal of contaminated material (including groundwater if relevant) must be described.
- Details should be provided of vehicle movements associated with the construction phase.
- Sufficient detail must be provided of the management of the wastewater treatment process during each step of the construction phase to enable an understanding of the potential for elevated risks of decreased effluent quality, partial treatment, bypass or spillage. Detail what mitigation measures will be in place to minimise such occurrences.

2.3 Commissioning

Detail effluent management procedures during the commissioning phase, particularly the management of poor quality effluent.

2.5 Site Plan

Additional site plan requirements include:

- The location of the current Selfs Point WWTP including discharge infrastructure.
- Major process components and emission sources should be identified.
- The location of temporary and permanent storage areas for fuel, oils, and other dangerous goods or chemicals.
- The location of storm-water collection systems and details of drainage control measures such as cut-off drains and sediment settling ponds.
- The location of loading and unloading areas.
- The location of all monitoring sites.
- Identify all discharge points from the activity to the receiving environment.
- The location, depth and configuration of all outfalls should be specified and mapped.

2.6 Off-site infrastructure

Provide a general overview of ancillary works associated with the proposal e.g. the establishment of pump stations and pipelines to transfer effluent from Macquarie Point WWTP.

3.0 Project Alternatives

- Discuss the rationale for consolidation of treatment from Macquarie Point to the Selfs Point WWTP.
- Provide an overview of the project selection process undertaken in relation to the removal of the Macquarie Point WWTP and the environmental, economic, planning, social and strategic reasons for selection of the current proposal. In particular, identify alternative WWTP locations and discharge arrangements considered.
- Discuss potential future developments as far as possible which may have impacted on the final design selected.
- It must be demonstrated that the reduction or avoidance of effluent discharge to waters has been appropriately considered (i.e. effluent reuse potential investigation and outcomes).

5.2 Environmental Aspects

- An assessment of the vulnerability of the site from the impacts of future climate change (e.g. flooding).

6.5 Waste Management

- With reference to the *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020*⁶ an overview of the proposed treatment and management of biosolids must be provided:
 - Provide an estimate of expected biosolids volumes
 - Contaminants: with consideration of current biosolids quality from both Macquarie Point and Selfs Point WWTPs, assessment of catchment and tankered waste inputs identify and conduct an assessment of key contaminants which have the potential to limit reuse.
 - Stabilisation: describe the proposed biosolids treatment for the WWTP. Confirm which vector attraction reduction and stabilisation process category the process will comply with.
 - Confirm the proposed overall biosolids classification.
 - Detail proposed dewatering, storage and transportation arrangements.
 - Reuse or disposal mechanisms consistent with the waste hierarchy must be described.

⁶ Available on EPA website: [Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020](#)

- Identify all other wastes likely to be generated by the operation of the WWTP, including general wastes and controlled wastes, such as sewage screenings and describe how these wastes will be managed.

6.11 Hazard analysis and risk assessment

- Analysis of hazards and risk associated with ongoing discharge of effluent should also be provided. This assessment should include changes for existing discharge regime to the Derwent Estuary (i.e. include removal of the Macquarie Pt outfall)
- Contingency plans for unplanned events such as power failures, malfunctions, blue green algal blooms, floods, and other incidents that may result in discharge of poorly treated effluent should be presented. Such plans should include communication procedures for ensuring that downstream water users and relevant government agencies are informed of any unplanned event.
- Demonstrate that any contingency plans are consistent with any local or regional response plans.

6.13 Infrastructure and off-site ancillary facilities

- Evaluate any impacts other works associated with the consolidation of wastewater treatment from Macquarie Point WWTP to Selfs Point WWTP may potentially have on the schedule of works associated with the proposal, and on effluent quality and volume over the period these works are to occur.

6.15 Cumulative and interactive impacts

- Discuss the overall strategy and any existing plans for wastewater management in the greater Hobart region to the extent that such strategy and plans can be made publicly available. In particular, potential future consolidation of effluent treatment at the Selfs Point site and transfer of treated effluent across the Derwent should be discussed and the impacts upon the selection of the current proposal detailed.
- An overall summary of potential change to the Derwent Estuary water quality associated with the proposal should be provided as well as future risks/benefits associated with future plans as relevant to the selection of the current proposal.

7. Monitoring and Review

Water Quality

- Monitoring data collected and presented in the EIS must be adequate to characterise background conditions, to assess impacts on the receiving environment and to determine a mixing zone around each proposed outfall.
- The following information must be presented in the EIS in relation to monitoring already conducted:
 - Plans showing the monitoring locations.
 - Monitoring programs undertaken in relation to effluent quality, ambient water quality, biological condition and sediment condition at each identified outfall must be summarised within the EIS.
 - Relevant raw data is to be provided in appendices to the EIS as well as in suitable electronic format, if practical.
 - Details must include: monitoring locations, parameters and frequency, as well as monitoring results and relevant ambient trigger values.
 - A summary of monitoring results, including statistical analysis and graphical representation should be provided.
 - A description must be provided of relevant monitoring procedures, e.g. sampling techniques, sampling equipment utilised and limits of reporting.
- Following an analysis of available monitoring information against the requirements of these guidelines, identify any information gaps in relation to pre-commissioning monitoring. In relation to any identified information gap, discuss any implications there are with regard to the conclusions in relation to water quality impacts presented in the EIS.

- Consideration needs to be given in particular to the following:
 - Whether the selection of ambient monitoring sites is adequate to characterise impacted conditions, including within the current mixing zone, and reference site conditions. Sites which allow verification of mixing zone extent post-commissioning should also be identified.
 - Whether the range of sampling parameters / analysis methods is adequate for the purpose. For example, testing for chlorination by-products as well as WET or DTA testing should be considered, given the trade waste inputs into the WWTP.
 - A specific monitoring plan, where determined necessary, for the collection of outstanding information.
- A plan in relation to proposed post-commissioning monitoring, designed to meet the following objectives, must be provided.
 - Monitoring of compliance with emission standards and other performance requirements identified in the EIS;
 - Assessing the effectiveness of the performance requirements and environmental safeguards;
 - Assessing the extent to which the predictions of environmental impacts in the EIS have eventuated;
 - Assessing compliance with commitments made in the EIS.
 - Following on from the above, in relation to any additional monitoring to be undertaken, a monitoring program summary table should be included.



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