

Environmental Impact Statement Guidelines for The Cornwall Coal Company Pty Ltd, Blackwood I Redevelopment, Cornwall

August 2022



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Table of Contents

Information for the Proponent.....	1
Contents of the EIS.....	4
Executive Summary.....	4
Table of Contents	4
List of Abbreviations.....	4
Key Issues to be addressed.....	5
Information to be provided.....	6
1. Introduction	6
2. Proposal Description.....	6
2.1 General	7
2.2 Construction.....	7
2.3 Commissioning.....	7
2.4 Definition of the Land.....	8
2.5 General location map.....	8
2.6 Site plan.....	8
2.7 Off-site infrastructure.....	9
3. Project Alternatives.....	9
4. Consultation.....	9
5. The Existing Environment	10
5.1 Planning aspects.....	10
5.2 Environmental aspects	10
5.3 Socio-economic aspects	11
6. Potential Impacts and their Management.....	12
6.1 Key Issue 1: Air Quality	14
6.2 Key Issue 2: Water Quality (Surface, Discharge and Groundwater).....	15
6.3 Key Issue 3: Biodiversity and Natural Values	16
6.4 Noise Emissions	18
6.5 Waste Management.....	19
6.6 Dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials.....	19
6.7 Greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances	20
6.8 Socio-economic issues.....	20
6.9 Hazard analysis and risk assessment	21
6.10 Fire risk.....	21
6.11 Infrastructure and off-site ancillary facilities.....	21
6.12 Cumulative and interactive impacts.....	21

6.13 Environmental Impacts of Traffic	22
7. Monitoring and Review.....	22
8. Decommissioning and Rehabilitation.....	22
9. Management Measures.....	23
10. Conclusion.....	23
11. References	23
12. Appendices	23
13. Glossary	23
Appendix A: Other issues and agency contacts	25

Information for the Proponent

Purpose of the Guidelines

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

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

These Guidelines provide information on preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for an activity being assessed by the Board under the EMPC Act. They have been prepared based on the Proposal Description for the proposed extraction of coal from the Blackwood I location and subsequent rehabilitation of historic workings by the Cornwall Coal Company Pty Ltd.

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

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

Risk Based Assessment

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

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

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

Objectives of the EIS

The EIS should provide:

- Information for individuals and groups to gain an understanding of the proposal, the need for the proposal, the alternatives, the environment that it could affect, the positive and negative environmental impacts that may occur and the measures that will be taken to maximise positive outcomes, and minimise any adverse environmental impacts, including specific management measures.
- A basis for public consultation and informed comment on the proposal.

- A framework against which decision makers, particularly the Board, and sometimes the relevant Planning Authority, can consider the proposal and determine the conditions under which any approval might be given.
- A demonstration that the proposal is consistent with the objectives of the relevant laws and policies, including the Tasmanian Resource Management and Planning System (RMPS) and the Environmental Management and Pollution Control System (EMPCS).

How the Board uses the EIS

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

Structure and Formatting of the EIS

The following points should be considered when writing the EIS:

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

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

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

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

Submission of draft and final document

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

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

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

Commonwealth environmental assessment

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

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

Information on the EPBC Act can be obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's website at <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc> or by calling 1800 803 772.

False or misleading statements

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

Contents of the EIS

Executive Summary

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

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

Table of Contents

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

List of Abbreviations

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

Key Issues to be addressed

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

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

Key Issues	
1	<i>Potential impacts on air quality associated with operation of the proposal.</i>
2	<i>Potential impacts on water quality associated operation of the proposal.</i>
3	<i>Potential impacts on biodiversity and natural values from clearing and other aspects of operation of the proposal.</i>

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

Information to be provided

1. Introduction

Provide information on the following:

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

2. Proposal Description

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

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

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

2.1 General

- A description of the resource to be extracted, as currently understood.
- Types and quantities of material(s) to be extracted and processed on a monthly/annual basis, tied into the staged mining plan. Include maximum proposed extraction rates, daily average rates and annual extraction rates.
- An estimate of the projected life of the operation, and expected long-term prospects based on the results of exploration work.
- Specify:
 - Maximum area of the site proposed to be disturbed (un-rehabilitated) at any given time (hectares).
 - Total area of land to be cleared or disturbed over the life of the proposal (hectares).
- Staged mining plans with approximate dates/timeframes for proposed works and areas of disturbance, with a specified outer boundary of disturbance for which approval is being sought in this proposal.
- A step-by-step description of proposed extraction and materials handling methods, direction of works, bench heights, ramping and haulage. Extraction plans should demonstrate the resource will be extracted in a systematic manner that will minimise the area of disturbance and allow for progressive rehabilitation of the site as appropriate.
- The hours of operation for the proposal (hours per day and specific days per week) including any seasonal variations.
- A description of the major items of equipment (including pollution control equipment) and on-site facilities. Detailed technical information on major items of equipment may be included in appendices.
- Raw materials required for the proposal (including water) should be specified. Quantities and characteristics should be detailed.
- Energy requirements for the proposal should be outlined and the means of meeting this demand described.
- The volume, composition, origin, destination, and route for vehicle movements (including road, rail, shipping, and air) likely to be generated during each phase of the proposal, including a break-down for over-dimension and heavy road vehicles.
- If the proposal is associated with an existing activity, describe any current approvals or regulatory conditions.
- Planned land use of the site when mining is complete.

2.2 Construction

- A step-by-step description and timetable for significant activities during the site set-up phase of the proposal.
- Indicative timeframes for the completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps (there may be some overlap with section 2.1 above).
- An outline of measures to prevent or mitigate impacts from erosion and transport of sediment during site set-up works, including any temporary or permanent removal of vegetation including, stockpiling of vegetation, erosion control measures and the potential transport of pollutants (e.g., suspended solids) from areas of disturbance during site set-up.

2.3 Commissioning

- A step-by-step description of major commissioning activities (if any) following site set-up.

- Indicative timeframes for the completion of major steps, and the likely sequencing of steps. The point at which commissioning will be considered completed should be described.

2.4 Definition of the Land

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

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

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

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

2.5 General location map

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

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

2.6 Site plan

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

- Elevation contours and levels.
- The positions of topographic features including roads, tracks, waterways, and drains.
- The positions of facilities, buildings, structures, major items of equipment, storage areas and loading or unloading areas (existing and proposed).

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

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

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

2.7 Off-site infrastructure

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

Briefly describe the use of the Duncan Coal Washery for processing of material.

3. Project Alternatives

The rationale for the particular project proposed should be described.

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

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

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

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

4. Consultation

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

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

5. The Existing Environment

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

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

5.1 Planning aspects

- If a permit is required for the proposal under the LUPA Act provide:
 - Use Class of the proposed activity under the applicable Planning Scheme.
 - Permissibility of the activity under the applicable Planning Scheme.
- Information on land tenure and property boundaries of the proposed site, with certificate of title details.
- Land zonings for the proposed site and surrounding areas.
- Any rights of way, easements and covenants affecting the site.
- Land use and planning history of the site, including the potential for site contamination¹, present use and any existing buildings and significant structures.
- A description of land use and ownership in the vicinity of the site and those areas which may be affected by the proposal, including:
 - The location and nature of industrial facilities.
 - Any sensitive uses² or residential zones within applicable attenuation distances including the location of individual residences, schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar sensitive uses, and the location of any tourist or recreation facilities or routes (such as camping areas, picnic areas, walking tracks, historic routes).
 - Any proposed or potentially sensitive uses within this distance of the proposal site, which have been or are likely to be granted approval under the local planning scheme, should also be considered.

5.2 Environmental aspects

- A description of the general physical characteristics of the site and surrounding area, including topography, local climate, geology, geomorphology, soils (including erodibility and acid sulphate soils), vegetation, fauna, groundwater, and surface drainage (including waterways, lakes, wetlands, coastal areas etc).
- A description of natural processes of particular importance for the maintenance of the existing environment (e.g., fire, flooding, etc).
- Any existing conservation reserves located on or within 500 metres of the site.

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

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

- Any high-quality wilderness areas identified in the *Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement* in the vicinity of the site.
- Information on species, sites or areas of landscape, aesthetic, wilderness, scientific or otherwise special conservation significance which may be affected by the proposal. Relevant information resources include the LIST (www.thelist.tas.gov.au) and the Natural Values Atlas (<https://www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au>).
- An assessment of the vulnerability of the site to natural hazards (e.g., flooding, seismic activity, fire, landslips or strong winds).
- Any available ambient monitoring results for the vicinity of the proposed development (in tabular or graphical form). The results may be summarised (e.g., as annual averages) if the summary will provide adequate information.
- If the proposal is associated with an existing activity, information on current regulatory approvals and licences should be provided.

5.3 Socio-economic aspects

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

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

6. Potential Impacts and their Management

Guide to preparing this section

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

Existing conditions

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

Performance requirements

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

Potential impacts

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

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

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

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

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

Avoidance and mitigation measures

Describe the measures proposed to avoid or mitigate potential adverse impacts (having regard to best practice environmental management as defined in EMPCA) in order to achieve the environmental performance requirements (such as through pollution control technology or

management practices). The extent to which they will overcome the anticipated impacts should be specified. Where there are clear, alternative avoidance or mitigation measures for a particular adverse environmental impact, the alternatives should be reviewed, and the preferred option justified.

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

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

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

Assessment of net impacts

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

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

Offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts

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

6.1 Key Issue 1: Air Quality

The air quality assessment should detail potential impacts of the proposal on local air quality and provide evidence that the activity would not cause environmental nuisance or harm.

The air quality assessment should:

- Identify, describe, and show on a site map all sensitive receptors that could potentially be affected by fugitive dust and particulate matter emissions from the activity at the open cut mine.
- Identify and map all possible sources of dust emissions from the site over the mine operating life and associated with the proposed development. This includes dust generated from:
 - Upgrading haul roads.
 - Process of progressive extraction of coal i.e., emissions from disturbed topsoil, stockpiles, drilling/blasting, crushing, screening, loading, and hauling carried out at the site and associated with operation of the proposed open cut coal mine.
 - On-site and off-site vehicle movements.
 - Rehabilitation of previous workings (Blackwood 2 historic open cut).
- Provide details of the equipment used on the site.
- Describe all pollution control equipment and pollution control techniques to be employed to suppress or minimise air emissions, especially during unfavourable meteorological conditions. This may include but not be limited to watering or sealing roads, covering of truck loads, reduced vehicle speed, road surfacing/maintenance details, enclosures, water sprays, windbreaks, and revegetation/stabilisation. Discussion of the ongoing requirement to provide an adequate water supply should be included.
- For the proposed stages of operation of the mine provide a detailed emission inventory. This should include, for each source:
 - Activity rates (number of hours per annum) and frequencies of potential atmospheric emission.
 - Composition of emitted material (Total Suspended Particles (TSP), Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})) and conservative emission rates for each emitted pollutant.
 - Average emission rates calculated with and without emission controls, information about the proposed control measures and anticipated resultant emission reduction.
- For the proposed stages undertake modelling of dust (TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) emissions from the activity. The dispersion modelling should be undertaken for:
 - The currently planned annual coal production rate.
 - The maximum annual production rate granted by the permit.
 - The model should reflect normal and reasonable worst-case scenarios for operating activities and meteorological conditions.

The results of dispersion modelling are required to be assessed against the relevant criteria of the [Environment Protection Policy \(Air Quality\) 2004](#) (Air EPP) for PM10 and PM2.5. See the EPA Board Statement, [Update to Air Pollution Design Criteria used in the Environmental Impact Assessment Process \(Jan 2022\)](#).

Given that the Air EPP does not include criteria for dust deposition and TSP, it is required that the predicted impact of TSP emissions and dust deposition is assessed with respect to the criteria provided in 'Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in New South Wales', EPA (NSW), revision November 2016, Table 7.1, page 26 (available from <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/air/approved-methods-for-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants-in-nsw-160666.pdf>).

Modelling should be conducted by a suitably experienced and qualified specialist in accordance with the EPA's Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling Guidelines (available from <https://epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/Atmospheric%20Dispersion%20Modelling%20Guidelines.pdf>).

It is strongly recommended that the scope and method of atmospheric dispersion modelling is discussed with the EPA's Air Modelling Officer prior to commencement of modelling.

- Discuss potential impact of fugitive dust and particulate matter emissions from the proposed activity on the environment and the likelihood for the activity to cause environmental nuisance or harm. The discussion should consider results of atmospheric modelling, land uses in the vicinity of the activity as well as terrain and local climatic conditions especially the direction and strength of prevailing winds and rainfall. Special consideration should be given to the environmental impact of the activity during unfavourable meteorological conditions.
- Provide information about proposed monitoring of dust and particulate matter that would be employed at the site.
- Provide information about any dust complaints related to the operation of the existing facility.

Legislative and policy requirements

Consideration should be given to the requirements of the Tasmanian Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004 (Air EPP) (see <http://epa.tas.gov.au/policy-site/Pages/Air-Quality-EPP.aspx>).

6.2 Key Issue 2: Water Quality (Surface, Discharge and Groundwater)

Discuss potential impacts of the proposal on water quality (surface, discharge, and groundwater), including:

- Describe management measures to control surface water and the potential for erosion and sediment loss. Control measures may include: minimisation of areas of disturbance; minimisation of stormwater ingress and sediment mobilisation through the use of perimeter drains, cut-off drains and bunding; sediment basins/ponds or stilling areas to capture entrained sediment; and swales, rock filters, wetlands or vegetated discharge zones to remove suspended sediment.
- Identify the dimensions, capacity and other relevant design features of key stormwater infrastructure such as drains and bunding; sediment basins/ponds, with reference to design rainfall frequency (average recurrence interval) and intensity. For sediment basins/ponds, provide the sediment capture particle size, settling volume and surface area calculations, and design rational. Stormwater management for the activity (drains and sediment ponds) must have capacity to cope with heavy rain events and 'wet' years. Design annual

exceedance probabilities for drainage and sediment control infrastructure must be provided.

- Describe management measures to divert clean stormwater from collection and treatment of stormwater runoff within disturbed areas.
- Demonstrate effective sediment retention for stormwater prior to discharge from the land. Ongoing maintenance of sediment ponds to periodically remove accumulated sediments is needed through the life of the mine and until revegetation of rehabilitated areas is completed.
- Describe potential impacts on the receiving environment and any mitigation measures that will be put in place to avoid or reduce these impacts.
- A stormwater management plan must be prepared and included in the EIS, including sediment control feature design, discharge locations and a monitoring program; and including the use of piezometers in groundwater monitoring locations adjacent to the coal extraction area (which is important for landslip risk management).
- Recommended relevant parameters for routine monitoring of stormwater are: pH, TSS, conductivity and turbidity. Periodic screening for metals and hydrocarbons may be useful, particularly following any incidents likely to have contaminated stormwater catchment areas.
- A conceptual groundwater model for regional and local aquifer flows.
- Describe how legacy risks to ground and surface water will be managed.

Information on groundwater in Tasmania is available at: <http://wrt.tas.gov.au/groundwater-info>

Legislative and policy requirements

It must be demonstrated that the proposal is consistent with the objectives and requirements of relevant water management policies and legislation including the *Water Management Act 1999*, the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*, and the *Tasmanian State Coastal Policy 1996*.

In particular, it must be demonstrated that the proposal will not prejudice the achievement of any water quality objectives set for water bodies under the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* (see <http://epa.tas.gov.au/policy-site/Pages/Water-Quality-Policy.aspx>). Where water quality objectives have not yet been set, EPA should be consulted to identify the baseline water quality data required to enable the water quality objectives to be determined.

6.3 Key Issue 3: Biodiversity and Natural Values

Discuss impacts of the proposal on biodiversity and nature conservation values (terrestrial and aquatic) including:

- A map of existing vegetation and type and threatened species.
- Impacts on flora, vegetation communities and habitat, with particular reference to rare and threatened species, communities, and habitats, including those listed under the relevant Schedules of the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the *Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSP Act).
- Impacts on fauna, including impacts on species, communities, and habitats, with particular reference to rare and threatened species, migratory species, communities, and habitats, including those listed under the relevant Schedules of the Commonwealth EPBC Act and the TSP Act. Assessment of impacts should not be limited to clearing or disturbance and may include noise, lights, vehicle movements etc.

- Areas to be directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed development must be surveyed by a suitably qualified person in accordance with the Guidelines for Natural Values Assessments and a survey report provided including recommendations for appropriate management measures or changes to the proposal to protect natural values. Relevant information resources include the LIST (www.thelist.tas.gov.au) and the Natural Values Atlas (www.naturalvaluesatlas.tas.gov.au).
 - The survey should determine if any potential habitat for threatened species is present and include a check of mature trees for hollows that may provide nests for Masked owls (*Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops*) and Swift parrots (*Lathamus discolor*), denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) and habitat for the Blind velvet worm (*Leucopatus Anophthalmus*).
 - If survey/s detect any listed threatened flora or products of wildlife (i.e., nests, dens, hollows), that will be impacted by the proposed development, a permit to take under the TSP Act and/or the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NC Act), respectively, will be required.
 - There is a record of a Wedge-tailed eagle (*Aquila audax subsp. Fleayi*) nest and potential habitat within 1km of the proposed impact area. A survey must be undertaken, and a report provided by a suitably qualified and experienced person to determine and describe the exact location of the nests relative to the proposed activity, and whether other, unknown, nests (or potential habitat) exist within 1km of the proposal. Searches for the presence of nests should be undertaken outside of the breeding season management constraint period (July to January inclusive).
 - All areas to be impacted must be surveyed in accordance with the *Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals* (the Devil Guidelines) available at <https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/survey-guidelines-for-development-assessments>
 - If any potential dens sites for the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) are found to exist within the site and are likely to be impacted by the proposal, these should be monitored in accordance with the Devil Guidelines. Any dens that cannot be avoided will require a permit to take under the NC Act.
 - Description of current and any additional roadkill mitigation measures implemented in accordance with the Devil Guidelines.
- Impacts on identified areas or habitats of conservation significance, including designated conservation areas, areas relating to the requirements of international treaties (e.g., Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements (JAMBA/CAMBA) and Ramsar (wetlands) Convention), or wetlands listed in A Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia.
- Identify any freshwater ecosystems of high conservation management priority using the Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values (CFEV) database (accessible on the internet under <https://wrt.tas.gov.au/cfev>). The scope of investigation should encompass the vicinity of the proposed development where there is likelihood of alteration to the existing environment. The specific CFEV information used for EISs should be Conservation Management Priority Potential which is appropriate for development proposals.
- Impacts on sites of geoconservation significance or natural processes (such as fluvial or coastal features), including sites of geoconservation significance listed on the Tasmanian Geoconservation Database.

- Impacts on existing conservation reserves which may be affected by the proposal, with reference to the management objectives of the reserve(s) and the reserve management plan(s) (if any).
- Impacts on any high-quality wilderness areas identified in the Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement (Tasmanian RFA) which may be affected by the proposal.
- Impacts on other species, sites, or areas of special conservation significance, including areas of wilderness, scientific, or geodiversity value.
- Clearing of native vegetation and habitat associated with the construction and maintenance of the proposal and the impact of any clearing on sites, species, or ecological communities of special conservation significance, including any impact on the:
 - Comprehensive, adequate, and representative reserve system identified as part of the Tasmanian RFA.
 - Maintenance of forest communities under the [Permanent Native Forest Estate Policy](#).
 - Wildlife habitat strips under the Tasmanian Forest Practices Code 2015 (<http://www.fpa.tas.gov.au>).
 - Non-forest communities.
- The potential for migration and/or introduction of pests, weeds and plant and animal diseases as a result of the proposal.
- Where impacts cannot be avoided, proposed measures to mitigate and/or compensate adverse impacts on biodiversity and nature conservation values should be presented.
- Rehabilitation of disturbed areas following the completion of construction activities and cessation of the activity, including any proposed seed collection and progressive rehabilitation programme.

Requirements for surveys

The Project Description Report details that several ecological studies have already been conducted. Any flora and fauna surveys must, as a minimum, comply with the requirements of the document [Guidelines for Natural Values Assessments](#) published by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE). The methodology for surveys should be developed in consultation with the Department.

6.4 Noise Emissions

Discuss impacts of the proposal on ambient (surrounding) noise levels (during both the construction and operational phases), including:

- Identifying and describing all major sources of noise.
- A map of the location of all major sources of noise.
- Considering the potential for noise emissions (during both the construction and operational phases) to cause nuisance for nearby land users, particularly at noise sensitive premises.³
- The potential for noise emissions to affect terrestrial, marine, and freshwater wildlife and livestock.

³ '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.

Legislative and policy requirements

Consideration should be given to the requirements of the Tasmanian *Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009* (see <https://epa.tas.gov.au/policy/statutory-policies/state-policies-and-environment-protection-policies/environment-protection-policy-%28noise%29-2009>).

6.5 Waste Management

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

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

Legislative and policy requirements

Waste management measures must be in accordance with the following hierarchy of waste management, arranged in decreasing order of desirability:

- Avoidance
- Recycling/reclamation
- Re-use
- Treatment to reduce potentially adverse impacts
- Disposal

6.6 Dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials

Discuss impacts of the proposal in relation to dangerous goods and environmentally hazardous materials (any substance or mixture of substances of a nature or held in quantities which present a reasonably foreseeable risk of causing serious or material environmental harm if released to the environment and includes fuels, oils, waste, and chemicals), including:

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

6.7 Greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances

For proposals with the potential for significant release of greenhouse gas emissions or the release of ozone depleting substances, discuss impacts of the proposal in relation to Greenhouse Gases and ozone depleting substances including:

- A description of the direct and indirect effects of the proposal on greenhouse gas production and ozone depleting substances and any greenhouse benefits of the proposal discussed.
- Demonstration that the development will implement cost-effective greenhouse best practice measures to achieve on going minimisation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Provision of a competent estimate for 'whole of life' greenhouse gas emissions for the proposed development. Details should also be provided of proposed measures to minimise emissions and the anticipated effectiveness of these measures. Where less emissions-intensive options are not adopted, justification should be provided and/or mechanisms to offset greenhouse gas emissions identified.

Legislative and policy requirements

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

6.8 Socio-economic issues

Discuss the social and economic impacts of the proposal. Details may include the following:

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

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

Modest proposals with relatively low level and localised environmental impacts or risks may only need details of intended capital expenditure, operational expenditures, revenues, and employment (distinguishing between direct and indirect employment) and a qualitative discussion of other socio-economic aspects of particular relevance.

Proposals with higher level or broader scale environmental impacts will need a more comprehensive analysis of economic and social benefits to allow the Board to assess the benefits and adverse impacts of the proposal. This may include an explanation of the methods used to model impacts and describe the manner and results of engagement with the local community to determine their needs and aspirations in relation to the proposal.

6.9 Hazard analysis and risk assessment

Provide a preliminary analysis (appropriate to the scale of the project) of the potential for a major hazard event (such as an explosion) that may cause impacts to the environment to occur and proposed safeguards to prevent such an occurrence, including any risk of landslip due to the surface and underground works.

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

6.10 Fire risk

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

- Consideration of fire within the site, fire escaping from the site and the impact of wildfire originating outside the development and the environmental impacts that could result from such an event.
- The objectives and management principles to be adopted to prevent and respond to potential fire events.
- Where a fire response plan is appropriate, it should be fully integrated with other relevant documents, such as a Tasmania Fire Service Local Area Fire Management Plan, a Forestry Tasmania Fire Management Plan and a Parks and Wildlife Service Fire Action Plan for relevant districts.

6.11 Infrastructure and off-site ancillary facilities

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

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

6.12 Cumulative and interactive impacts

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

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

Interactions between biophysical, socio-economic, and cultural impacts of the proposal should be discussed.

6.13 Environmental Impacts of Traffic

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

7. Monitoring and Review

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

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

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

8. Decommissioning and Rehabilitation

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

- A preliminary Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan must be provided, and include:
 - The methods for decommissioning and rehabilitation of the site (Blackwood 1 open cut and Blackwood 2 historic open cut) and proposed final land use.
 - Details of the progressive rehabilitation on-site, with reference to staged development of the open cut mine (refer to Site Plan(s) and Mine Plan as relevant), and how this relates to operation of the mine, and the rehabilitation of historic workings (Blackwood 2 historic open cut).
 - The proposed maximum open area at any one time across the mine site.
 - The proposed final landform, drainage, and revegetation to support post mining land use, and how the long-term stability of post closure landforms will be ensured.
 - Consideration of storage and use of topsoil cleared vegetation and other seed sources.

- Detailed description of how the site would be managed to prevent environmental pollution in the case of an unanticipated closure/temporary suspension of activity.
- Cost estimates for the planned final closure.

9. Management Measures

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

10. Conclusion

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

11. References

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

12. Appendices

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

13. Glossary

Air EPP	Tasmanian Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004
CFEV	Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values
Devil Guidelines	Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMPC Act	<i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i>
EMPCS	Environmental Management and Pollution Control System objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
JAMBA/CAMBA	Japan-Australia and China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreements
LUPA Act	<i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i>
NC Act	<i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>
NRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

PM	Particulate Matter
RMPS	Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania objectives to be found in Schedule 1 of EMPCA
Tasmanian RFA	Tasmanian Regional Forest Agreement
The Board	The Board of the Environment Protection Authority
TSP	Total Suspended Particles
TSP Act	<i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i>

Appendix A: Other issues and agency contacts

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

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

Conservation Assessments, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 4396

Email: conservationassessments@nre.tas.gov.au

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

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

Telephone: 1300 487 045

Email: aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au

Website: www.aboriginalheritage.tas.gov.au

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

Parks and Wildlife Service

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.

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

Telephone: 03 6165 4800

Email: info@mrt.tas.gov.au

Website: www.mrt.tas.gov.au

Purpose: Mining leases

Agriculture and Water, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

Telephone: (03) 6165 3222

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

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

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



ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY