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PHOENIX
RISK SOLUTIONS

The Local Meat Company – Claude Road

Environmental Effects Report (EER)

23-0910-REP-7

16 March 2026

Report Title: Environmental Effects Report (EER) The Local Meat Company – Claude Road Document Name: 23-0910-REP-7		
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Released Chris Lunney		
REVISION HISTORY		
Revision No.	Date Issued	Reason/Comments
0	20 March 2024	Initial Issue – draft
1	18 April 2024	Initial Issue to EPA
2	9 August 2024	Pinion Edits (Internal)
3	7 April 2025	TMC & Pinion Edits (Internal)
4	8 April 2025	PRS edits (Internal)
5	6 may 2025	Interim Final Report (Internal)
6	7 August 2025	Final Report Issue to EPA
7	16 March 2026	Amended Final Report Issue to EPA
DISTRIBUTION		
Copy No. <u> 2 </u>		
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16 March 2026

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INTRODUCTION

The Claude Road abattoir was built 15 years ago as a purpose built facility for private customers and butchers. Its design was built for the future back in 2009 with plans that made it capable of processing up to 500t. With this in mind, The Local Meat Co is proposing to expand from a 100t/annum abattoir to a 500t/annum abattoir at 1178 Claude Road. To facilitate the increase in production, the existing facility requires no changes to:

- Building footprint
- Receiving yards
- Slaughter floor
- Refrigeration
- Boning room
- Wastewater ponds
- Irrigation area
- Vehicle access

We understand that the facility has historically operated within proximity of its designed capacity however to our knowledge after contacting council, the EPA and NRE, no complaints have been received within the life of the facility on noise, odour, traffic, waste water or food safety

The authorship in this document is by PRS unless otherwise indicated in a Section Heading.

This document has been prepared hereafter in accordance with headings outlined in the “*EER Guidelines – The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd, Claude Road Abattoir Capacity Increase, Claude Road TAS 7306, March 2023*”.

A. PART A – PROPONENT INFORMATION

Proponent entity name	The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd
Proponent trading name	The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd
Registered address of proponent	1178 Claude Rd, TAS 7306
Postal address of proponent	1178 Claude Rd, TAS 7306
ABN/ACN of proponent	21 657 468 436
Contact person's details	Sam Trethewey 0491 005 875 manager@thelocalmeatco.com.au
Consultant's details	Chris Lunney 0468 843 388 Clunney@westnet.com.au

B. PART B – PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

Where the proposal is subject to a permit application under the LUPAA, the proposal description and specification of the site must be consistent with the intended or current permit application. Any works or activity that are for the purpose of the proposal (e.g. access works) must be included. If the proposed activity is associated with an existing activity (an intensification, expansion, or modification), provide details of any current regulatory approvals (permit, licence, environment protection notice, mining lease, etc.) relating to the existing activity.

B.1 Summary description of proposed activity


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

Proposed Activity	4. Food Production and Animal and Plant Product Processing (a) Abattoirs or Slaughterhouses: the conduct of meat processing within the meaning of the Primary Produce Safety Act 2011 for producing 100 tonnes or more of meat or meat products per year.
New or existing?	Intensification/modification of an existing activity
Product or purpose	Meat Processing
Maximum quantity/limit	500t/per annum, with respect to the activity type listed in Schedule 2 of the EMPCA.
Method/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock are received in accordance with “fit to load” welfare requirements. • Livestock are held in the receival yards and their paperwork and details recorded at the station near the yards. • Before processing the proponent’s Meat Safety Inspector completes their Pre-Mortem checks in accordance with Food Safety Licence requirements. • Livestock are moved to the knocking box in accordance with animal handling guidelines in accordance with Animal Welfare legislation. • Livestock are stunned with a captive bolt gun • After effective stunning has been confirmed in accordance with Animal Welfare legislation, they are bled. • Livestock are then; skinned, eviscerated, weighed and slid into the chillers. • At this time the Meat Safety Inspector does their Post-Mortem checks in accordance with Food Safety Licence requirements. • Alongside this NLIS/RFID tags are collected and allocated to carcasses to ensure product traceability and integrity is upheld in accordance with state and federal legislation. • Solid waste is pushed out by hand onto a 2 metre long stainless steel chute from the kill floor where the hides, offal, heads and paunch slip into an enclosed and sealed skip bin. • The skip bin is locked, loaded and taken to a licenced waste disposal facility by a controlled waste transporter whilst the contents are still fresh, after each shift concludes. • Carcasses, boned or butchered meat then departs the premises whole, boxed or bagged according to customer requirements throughout the following week. Departure time and temperatures are recorded in accordance with Food Safety Licence requirements. • Wastewater from the kill floor runs through the system where it is caught by a solids trap sump before being piped into the first pond, over time it moves into the second pond via a PVC pipe from where it is irrigated out onto nearby pasture once that pond is full.

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Industry standards	<p><i>Primary Produce Safety (Meat and Poultry) Regulations 2014.</i> <i>Environmental Guidelines for the Use of Recycled Water in Tasmania 2002</i> <i>Environmental Best Practice Guidelines for the Red Meat Processing Industry MLA 2007</i> <i>Wastewater Management Guidelines for Meat Premises and Pet Food Works 2001</i></p>
Transport	<p>The estimated future vehicle movements each week should be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Three staff vehicles three days a week (Mon to Wed) and four staff vehicles two days a week (Thursday and Friday) - 34 car movements a week. Staff arrive at 6.55am and leave at 3.30pm ● Five to seven medium/heavy rigid trucks a week (no prime mover/semi-trailers can enter) these consist of meat cartage, stock delivery, supplier deliveries, daily waste removal and monthly general waste/skip pickup. All movements are usually in business hours (generally between 7am and 3:30pm). ● Three to four customer pickups a day in a car, ute or van between 8am and 3pm ● Seven to ten livestock deliveries from private customers (utes and trailers) across Wednesday and Thursday generally between 7am and 3:30pm
Stockpiling	<p>There is no stockpiling of product or waste on-site.</p>
Area of disturbance	<p>Nil</p>

<p>Major equipment</p>	<p>Based on the operations of the facility, the main aspects of existing plant (no future changes) from the development are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inside the building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electric over hydraulic motor for knocking box ○ Captive bolt stunner ○ Carcase splitting saw ○ Cool room refrigeration plant ○ Band saw ○ Vacuum sealer • Outside the building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric water pump for potable water throughout the property. • Electric pump for emptying effluent pond
<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>There are no changes to the existing infrastructure predicted, which is currently comprised of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 400sqm colourbond shed ● 21,000 litre tank ● 55,000 litre tank ● 2 wastewater ponds ● Gravel entrance, truck loop and car park (sqm) ● 3 farm dams ● Approximately 12ha of paddocks with stock fencing ● Irrigation area (1.3 ha) ● Stock yards are in under the colourbond shed

	 <p>Note for the irrigation area will be very lightly loaded and buffers established.</p>
Proposal timeline	The facility is expected to have an ongoing operational life into the foreseeable future (30 years) with routine maintenance and upgrades.
Operating hours	7am – 3:30pm Monday to Friday.

Location and planning context Location	1178 Claude Rd, Claude Road TAS 7306 (PID:3183535) & (Title Ref: 136376/1).
Planning Permit	An EER is required and is represented by this report. A Council planning permit is not required as there are no new buildings.
Land zoning and tenure	The site is located 1178 Claude Road, Claude Road TAS within the Kentish Council LGA. It is zoned as Rural Resource under the Kentish Interim Planning Scheme 2013.
Use Class and Permissibility	Class 4 Permit is not required under LUPAA. The facility is existing and approved through Kentish Council.

B.2 Project Description

B.2.1 Description of site and surrounds Land use

Describe the land use of the site and surrounds, distance to the boundary of the activity and to nearest residences, and any nearby conservation reserves or recreation areas.

The expected eventual output is 500 tonnes annually. There will be mainly potential impacts from the treatment and disposal of wastewater and blood products in on site treatment ponds.

The operation of the abattoir is not expected to create sufficient odour to affect surrounding properties with the closest sensitive premises from the abattoir building located at least 420m away to the north and 480m to the southwest. The closest premises to the north is approximately 300m away from the centre of the irrigation area (the closest point being 150m), though there are trees and other vegetation that create a natural buffer between the irrigation area and the sensitive premises. This sensitive premises is adjacent to the property boundary, while the two other premises to the north are only approximately 40m to the north of the property boundary, hence additional care is required to ensure no impact occurs.

The surrounding land consists predominantly of production from agricultural dryland and plantations for extensive grazing of modified pastures, scattered with conservation and natural environments, residual native cover. The bushland across Claude Road from the abattoir property is classed as conservation and natural environments, managed resource protection.

There is a conservation covenant located approximately 830m the northeast of the property which is expected to be outside the range of potential impact for the abattoir and associated activities. The Mount Roland Regional Reserve is found across Claude Road to the south east. The reserve provides public access to walking tracks including Mount Roland, Mount Vandyke and Mount Claude, although there is no direct access from the bush land across the road from the abattoir site. There are also several private timber reserves in the area surrounding the property.

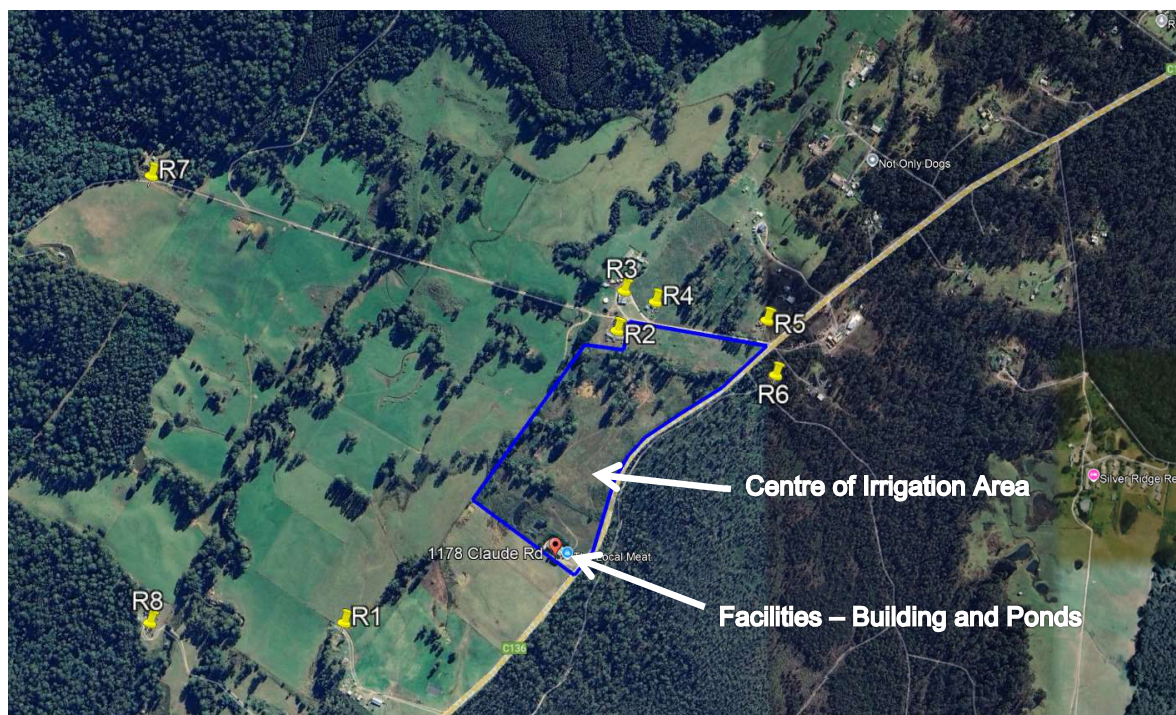


Figure 1- Site Location and Nearest Residences

Table 1 - Nearest Residences distances to main odour sources and site boundary

Residence	Distance to facilities – building & ponds (m)	Distance to centre of irrigation area (m)	Distance to Site Boundary (m)
1	480	640	370
2	420	300	20
3	550	380	40
4	550	380	35
5	640	480	40
6	560	430	60
7	1,150	1,100	950
8	860	970	700

Residence 1 and 2 are only possibly to be affected by the main facilities (building and ponds) under northeast and southwest winds respectively.

Residence 2 to 6 will only by likely to be affected during southwest winds. This wind direction is rare and only occurs approximately 5% of the time. These impacts will be mitigated through restricting only irrigating between 10am and 2pm on days when the winds are not blowing from the southwest.

These provisions are included as management measures in Appendix B: Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan (Section 3.3 Page 15)



Figure 2 – Water Management On-Site (Primary Pond - First)

B.2.2 Topography

Describe the topography of the site and surrounds.



Figure 3 – Terrain Contours (m ASL)

([LISTmap - Land Information System Tasmania \(thelist.tas.gov.au\)](http://thelist.tas.gov.au))

The topography of the region consists of valleys within gentle to steep vegetated ranges. The Dasher River is located more than 50m outside the northern and northwestern boundaries of the property, while a small ephemeral watercourse occurs through the north and northeastern section of the site and flows across the property in a northerly direction into the Dasher River. The gradient of the property is less than 1% to the Dasher River. This gradient begins from approximately 45m inside the eastern boundary.

B.2.3 Climate

State the annual rainfall, average temperatures and predominant wind direction (provide wind roses if possible).

The closest representative wind data is from the Sheffield School Farm (Station Number 91291), located 6.7km northeast of the site. This data shows strong south easterly and north westerly in the morning while the afternoons are dominated by northerly, north westerly and westerly winds.

Winds are relatively consistent throughout the day with north to northwest most common in morning and afternoon, south to south-easterly are frequent in the morning. Both of these common wind directions would carry any emissions away from the nearest residences.

Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (20 Feb 1997 to 11 Aug 2023)
Custom times selected, refer to attached rose for details.
SHEFFIELD SCHOOL FARM
Site No: 091291 • Opened Dec 1996 • Still Open • Latitude: -41.389° • Longitude: 146.3173° • Elevation 277.2m
An asterisk (*) indicates that calm is less than 0.5%.
Other important info about this analysis is available in the accompanying notes.

Rose of Wind direction versus Wind speed in km/h (20 Feb 1997 to 11 Aug 2023)
Custom times selected, refer to attached rose for details.
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Site No: 091291 • Opened Dec 1996 • Still Open • Latitude: -41.389° • Longitude: 146.3173° • Elevation 277.2m
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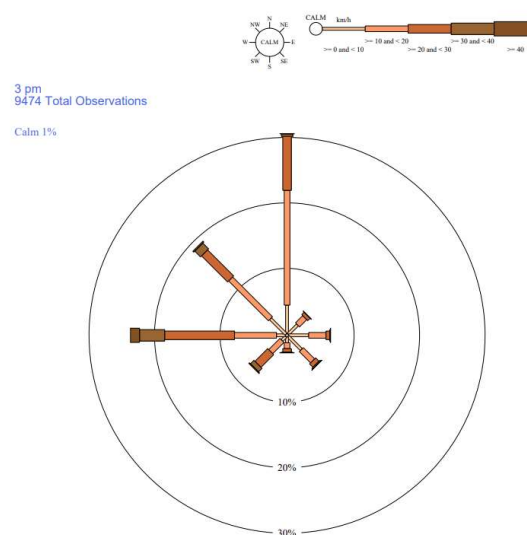
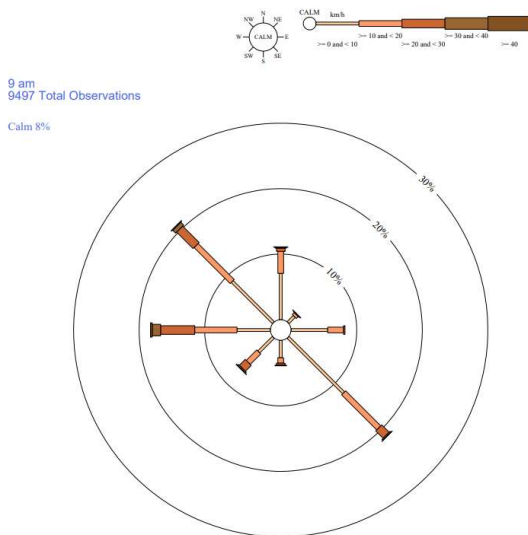


Figure 4 – Closest long term 9am and 3pm Windroses for Sheffield School Farm (6.7km from site)

As shown in Figure 5, the site Sheffield School Farms has a mild climate with warm summers and cool, wet winters. Mean maximum temperature is 22.2°C in summer down to a mean minimum temperature of 3.4°C in winter. The average annual rainfall is 1057.3 mm with winter months being the wettest.

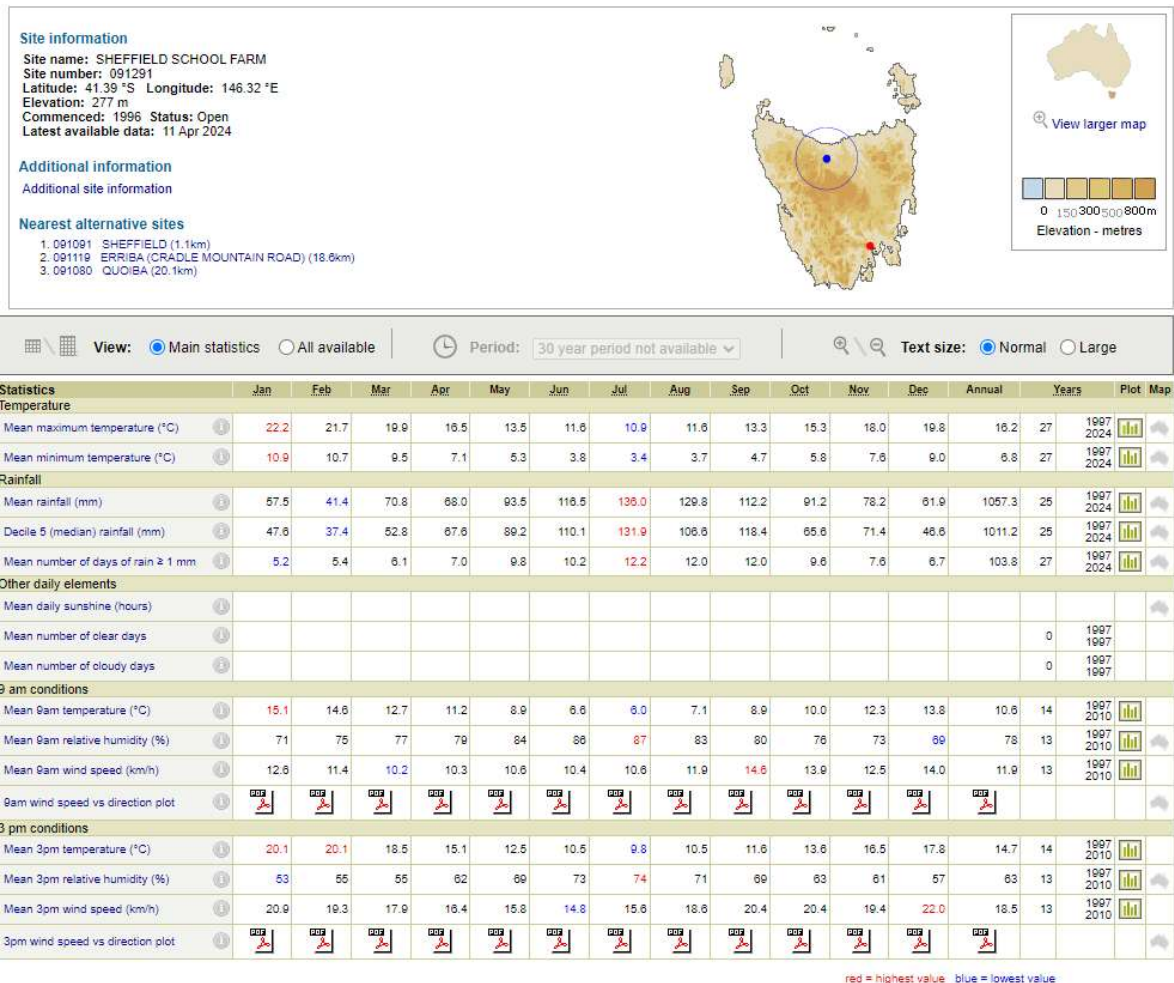


Figure 5 – Monthly Temperature and Rainfall (1985 – 2015 Averages)

B.2.4 Geology (Pinion)

Describe the geology of the site, including the likelihood that potentially acid forming (PAF) material will be found on site. Describe any geoconservation values on or near the site (e.g., karst).

The region consists of valleys within gentle to steep vegetated ranges. The Dasher River is located more than 50m outside the northern and north-western boundaries of the property, while a small ephemeral watercourse occurs through the north and north-eastern section of the site and flows across the property in a northerly direction into the Dasher River.

The underlying geology of the property is undifferentiated cenozoic sequences and Pleistocene talus deposits over undifferentiated Quaternary sediments. CFEV mapping shows there are no geoconservation sites or values including karst systems located within 5km of the property. There are two geological contact lines running south to north inside the northwest boundary of the property. The contacts are exposed, however are outside of the area of all planned activities relating to the abattoir including irrigation.

A search of the LIST map identified no acid sulphate soil sites on or near the property, although the Inland Acid Sulfate Soils mapping showed there is a low probability of acid sulfate soils occurring on the north-western section of the property, outside of the planned irrigation area.

Technical Details obtained from Appendix A and B (Pinion)

B.2.5 Soils (Pinion)

Describe the soils on the site (including erodibility), and state whether there is potential to encounter acid sulphate soils and/or contaminated soil.

The region consists of valleys within gentle to steep vegetated ranges. Soils in the area are classified as Ferrosols and are developed on Cenozoic quartz sandstone and conglomerate talus derived from Owen Group correlates. The agricultural areas are located on the flat to gentle slope between altitudes of 240m and 250m. A search of the LIST map identified no acid sulphate soil sites on or near the property, although the Inland Acid Sulfate Soils mapping showed there is a low probability of acid sulfate soils occurring on the north-western section of the property, outside of the planned irrigation area. No contaminated land is expected to occur or was found during site inspections due to the historical use of the property for agricultural production. The soils are at low risk of erosion as groundcover will be maintained, and irrigation will assist in reducing this risk further.

Two soil pits were dug on the property to assess soil types and complete soil testing (Figure 2). Soil samples were taken from the top and sub soils of the two soil pits.

The soil sampling results show that the soils have :

- pH slightly low in TP1 to the north of the abattoir site.
- low electrical conductivity.
- low chloride level.
- low exchangeable sodium percentage/non-sodic soil (indicating sodicity will less likely be an issue for wastewater irrigation at the site, under normal irrigation management practices)
- low nitrate-nitrogen, phosphorus (Colwell), potassium (Colwell) and sulphur.

The soil analysis shows that the area would benefit greatly from application of the nutrient rich wastewater. Ongoing soil monitoring of the irrigation area will provide information on potential nutrient accumulation or nutrient deficiencies.

Technical Details obtained from Appendix A - EER Subsection (Pinion)

B.2.6 Hydrology (Pinion)

Describe the waterbodies and aquatic values on site and in the surrounding area. State the distance from the activity to the nearest waterbody. Detail the hydrogeology and locations of groundwater dependent ecosystems, GDEs. (Link - GDE Atlas Map: Water Information: (bom.gov.au))

The Dasher River is located more than 50m outside the northern and north-western boundaries of the property, while a small ephemeral watercourse occurs through the north and north-eastern section of the site and flows across the property in a northerly direction into the Dasher River. Old freshwater storages/dams (that are not used) are located to the north and northwest, with the closest storage approximately 30m to the northwest of the wastewater ponds.

There are approximately fifty water bores drilled within 5km of the Claude Road abattoir site. There are no groundwater dependent ecosystems in the vicinity of the property, however improper irrigation management or failure of the wastewater ponds could result in nutrients entering local groundwater aquifers. The small volume of wastewater stored and the low irrigation rates required, result in a very low risk of abattoir operations impacting on local groundwater resources.

The likelihood of flooding of the abattoir site is low, as the property is not located on a floodplain and the closest non-ephemeral waterway is more than 50m from the property boundary. If flooding was to occur, the risks are low, with the primary risk posed by the wastewater ponds. The wastewater ponds however, are designed to hold wastewater and rainfall in a one in ten wet year, hence the risk of overtopping is low.

The high nutrient content of wastewater can result in damage to waterways if waste processing and beneficial reuse application rates are not appropriately managed. Surface waters could be impacted by poor management of wastewater irrigation or uncontrolled discharges from the wastewater ponds. The nearest surface waters to the property include an unnamed waterway located more than 180m to the north and northwest of the abattoir and more than 110m from the irrigation application area. This waterway feeds into Dasher River and has a medium CFEV value.

Beneficial reuse of abattoir wastewater will be guided by the Environmental Guidelines for the use of Recycled Water in Tasmania (Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, 2002) to prevent impacts to PEVs, including the supply of water for irrigation and stock water purposes, within the Mersey catchment. Measures to sustainably manage reuse irrigation are detailed in the Wastewater Management Plan, to prevent impacts to surface and groundwater. Application rates of nutrient from wastewater irrigation will be significantly less than those provided by scheduled fertiliser applications commonly applied to similar grazing pastures as standard agricultural practice. Irrigation of wastewater will occur at very low volumes (<0.5ML/year) during periods of significant soil moisture deficit, and with large buffer zones to aquatic ecosystems, eliminating the risk of surface runoff and resulting in minimal risk to PEV's.

Surface water runoff is unlikely to directly impact the Dasher River, due to significant buffers to irrigation zones (a 50m buffer is naturally in place between the property and Dasher River), and carefully timed low application rates of wastewater during periods of significant soil moisture deficit.

Buffers of at least 35m are applied to dams and the ephemeral waterway on the property to manage runoff and spray drift. They will remain as currently vegetated, either pasture or pasture with a native tree canopy. A detailed plan for waste management, including proposed application of wastewater and waste products, is provided in an Appendix.

Captured stormwater is to be used for yard wash-down or treated for use within the facility, ensuring storage is available for the next storm event. In the event of the tanks overflowing, they overflow to a lined drain and will be directed to the paddocks to the north of the facility, providing sufficient contingency for higher intensity events. The greywater from the abattoir building facilities is disposed of to the onsite greywater system. As the killroom only operates two days a week this would be approximately 1200L/week or 31,200L/year. A licenced waste transporter will be used to empty the greywater system if as required.

Given there is no environmental release from the abattoir activities, with wastewater irrigated instead, the activities have been developed to be consistent with the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*.

Technical Details obtained from Appendix B “Pinion – Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan”

B.2.7 Natural Values (Pinion)

State the vegetation types on and near the site.

List the threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities known to occur on or near the site (use the Natural Values Atlas, TASVEG 4.03 or results of a relevant survey).

Desktop assessments from the Natural Values Atlas and the LIST mapping show that there are no known observations of threatened flora or fauna within the bounds of the property. Two observations of threatened fauna (*Sarcophilus harrisii* and *Dasyurus maculatus*) can be found adjacent to the property boundary along Claude Road (Figure 6).

A full list of observations recorded on the Natural Values Atlas within 5km of the property are listed in Table 2 and Table 3, while a further eight fauna species could be present within 5km of the property based on their range boundaries. Site surveys have not been required as no physical changes to the abattoir footprint are planned.

The green and gold frog (*Litoria raniformis*) has not been observed within 5km of the property, however there is potential for habitat to exist on the property based on the range boundaries of the species. While a complete site survey has not been completed due to no footprint expansion, it is unlikely that any habitat that may exist is of good quality as the stream is ephemeral, not fenced off and surrounded by agricultural activities.

Table 2 - Threatened flora recorded within 5000m (NVA, 2024).

Species name	Common name	Last recorded
<i>Caladenia congesta</i>	Blacktongue finger-orchid	1983
<i>Caladenia pusilla</i>	Tiny fingers	2022
<i>Epacris moscaliana</i>	Seepage health	2014
<i>Prasophyllum</i> sp. Arthurs Lake	Mountain leek-orchid	1983

Table 3 - Threatened fauna recorded within 5000m (verified observations) (NVA, 2024).

Species name	Common name	Last recorded
<i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i>	Grey goshawk	2022
<i>Aquila audax</i>	Wedge-tailed eagle	2017
<i>Aquila audax</i> subsp. <i>Fleayi</i>	Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	1979
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i>	Spotted-tail quoll	2020
<i>Dasyurus maculatus</i> subsp. <i>maculatus</i>	Spotted-tail quoll	2021
<i>Dasyurus viverrinus</i>	Eastern quoll	2021
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	White-bellied sea-eagle	2012
<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Swift parrot	1994
<i>Neophema chrysostoma</i>	Blue-winged parrot	2013
<i>Sarcophilus harrisii</i>	Tasmanian devil	2022
<i>Tyoto novaehollandiae</i>	Masked owl	2018
<i>Tyoto novaehollandiae</i> subsp. <i>castanops</i>	Masked owl (Tasmanian)	2009

The mapped TasVeg communities on the site have been identified as FAG (Modified agricultural land) and DVG (Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland). Ground-truthing confirmed that the TasVeg mapping is correct, although the DVG is of poor health. As there are no plans for physical expansion of the abattoir and there is currently sufficient agricultural area available for irrigation, no native vegetation communities will be impacted. Vegetation communities identified and mapped from desktop assessments are shown in Figure 6.

Seventeen TasVeg 4.0 vegetation communities are mapped within 1km of the site boundary, including:

- DOB – Eucalyptus obliqua dry forest
- DOV - Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland
- DSC – Eucalyptus amygdalina – Eucalyptus obliqua damp sclerophyll forest
- DVG - Eucalyptus viminalis grassy forest and woodland
- FAG – Agricultural land
- FPE – Permanent easements
- FPH – Plantations for silviculture – hardwood
- FPU – Unverified plantations for silviculture
- FUM – Extra-urban miscellaneous
- FWU – Weed infestation
- NAD – Acacia dealbata forest
- OAQ – Water, sea
- SMH – Wet healthland
- SLS – Leptospermum scoparium healthland and scrub
- WOB – Eucalyptus obliqua forest with broad-leaf shrubs
- WOU – Eucalyptus obliqua wet forest (undifferentiated)
- WVI – Eucalyptus viminalis wet forest

It is not expected that any clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna will be required as the proposal does not include the expansion of any of the physical aspects of the abattoir. Wastewater irrigation will be limited to the current agricultural (FAG) pasture.

There is one biosecurity risk mapped within 1km of the site, when *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (root rot) was last recorded in 2012. *Phytophthora cinnamomi* affects the root of plants, of which native plants are more susceptible. It is not expected that the proposal will result in the spread of this pathogen as all vehicle movement will remain on marked roads.

Two priority weeds were identified within 500m of the site boundary, including Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*) and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). A further five species were identified within 5km. The abattoir is situated in an established infrastructure area with few weeds present.

Given that there will be no change in the physical footprint of the activities or clearing of any vegetation, irrigation will remain within the cleared agricultural land (FAG) area on the property and the small volume of wastewater and waste produced, referral under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* will not be required.

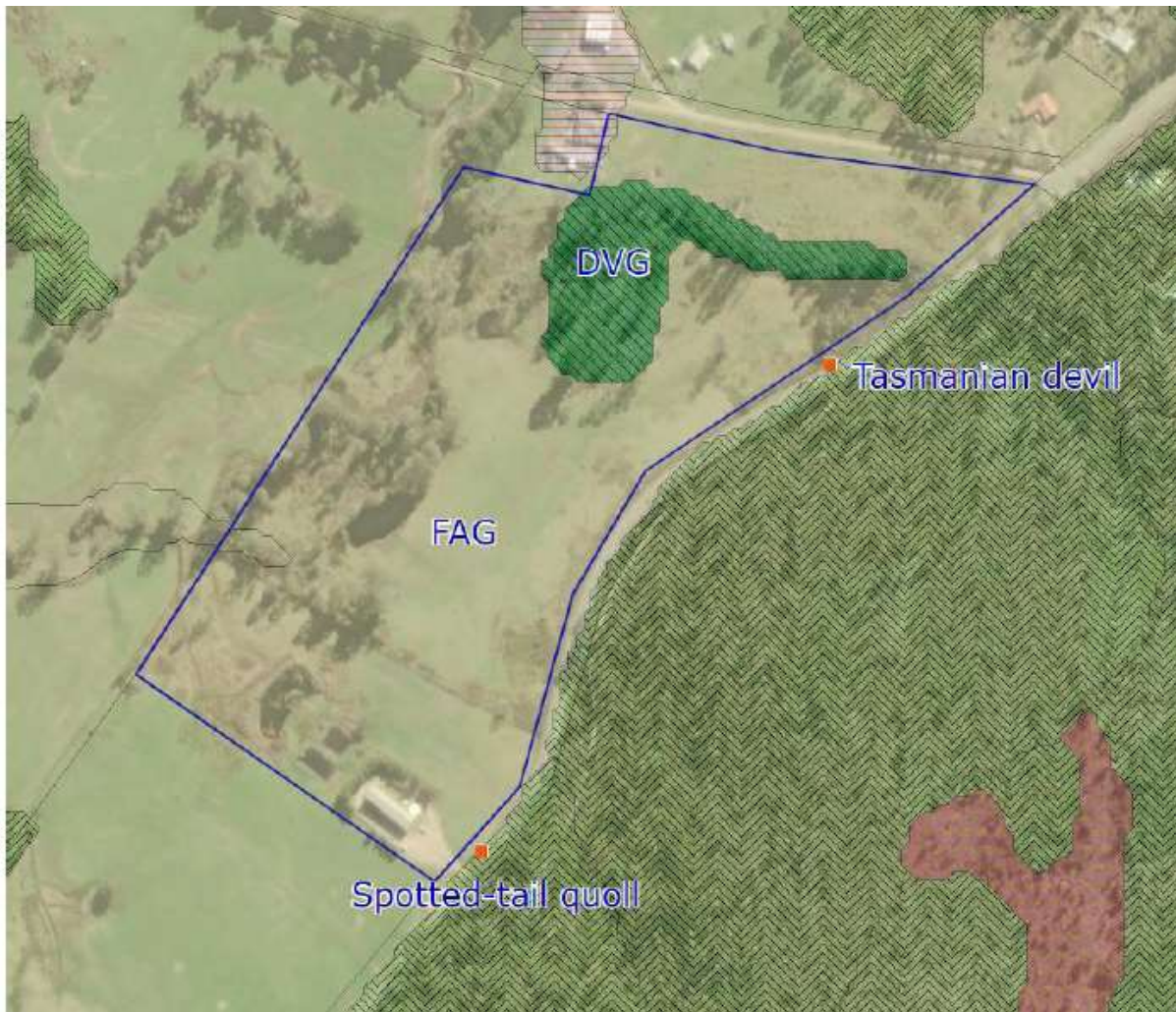


Figure 6 - Mapped TASVEG 4.0 and threatened species observations at the Claude Road abattoir site

Technical Details obtained from Appendix A (Pinion) Page 11

B.2.8 Project rationale and alternatives

- *Explain the rationale for the proposal.*

The facility has existed for many years; the current owner purchased the facility in 2022 as an ongoing operation. It serves the local agricultural small scale abattoir industry to process local livestock to supply local butchers with local content. There are no local equivalents.

- *Evaluate the benefits and disadvantages of any alternative options that have been considered.*

There are no local equivalents. Without this facility, local small scale livestock suppliers would not be able to supply local butchers and comply with safety legislation.

B.2.9 Existing activity

The abattoir produces biological waste products including carcasses, offal, paunch and hides, blood and wastewater as well as general waste.

Solid biological waste is transported by the proponent under their Controlled Waste Registration (number: 8326) for DEADF and K100 waste to a licenced disposal facility near Devonport.

Wastewater is piped via gravity to two lined wastewater storage ponds to the northwest of the abattoir until such point as there are appropriate conditions for irrigation. Irrigation occurs on the pastured area to the northeast of the wastewater ponds.

The stock yards are under cover so they attract no storm water. Any run-off from storm water is directed around the facility and out into the adjoining paddocks and away from the wastewater ponds. The rain on the roof is collected into a large rainwater tank.

As the proposed activity is associated with an existing activity, provide the following information in relation to the existing activity:

- *a summary of environmental monitoring results;*

The nutrient balance shows that both phosphorus and nitrogen are significantly lower and present a deficit situation, where additional fertiliser is likely to be required. Application rates for potassium have been matched to remain below the 50kg/ha annual removal rate for pasture. Given the potential to increase the irrigation area in the future (providing the capacity to rest irrigated areas), the risk associated with excess potassium application is low. There is sufficient area available to allow for wastewater irrigation to rotate across different paddocks, allowing soil potassium to be managed.

Theoretically, irrigation can continue year on year on the same 0.56ha, however annual soil monitoring is recommended to ensure nutrients do not accumulate. An alternate option is to spread the wastewater over a larger area as a fertiliser alternative. Approximately 0.74ha is currently used for wastewater irrigation, which will be expanded to a single travelling slinger run covering 1.3ha.

Soil Monitoring Results

Page : 3 of 5
 Work Order : EM2319612
 Client : The Trustee for Pinion Advisory Unit Trust
 Project : TLMC

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: SOIL (Matrix: SOIL)				Sample ID	TP1	TP2	----
				Sampling date / time	01-Nov-2023 00:00	01-Nov-2023 00:00	----
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	EM2319612-002	EM2319612-003	-----	-----
				Result	Result	----	----
EA055: Moisture Content (Dried @ 105-110°C)							
Moisture Content	---	1.0	%	26.2	20.9	----	----
EG005(ED093)T: Total Metals by ICP-AES							
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5	mg/kg	<5	<5	----	----
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1	mg/kg	<1	<5	----	----
Chromium	7440-47-3	2	mg/kg	8	53	----	----
Copper	7440-50-8	5	mg/kg	15	15	----	----
Lead	7439-92-1	5	mg/kg	12	19	----	----
Nickel	7440-02-0	2	mg/kg	3	7	----	----
Zinc	7440-66-6	5	mg/kg	<5	9	----	----

Water Quality Monitoring Results

Page : 4 of 5
 Work Order : EM2319612
 Client : The Trustee for Pinion Advisory Unit Trust
 Project : TLMC

Analytical Results						
Sub-Matrix: WATER (Matrix: WATER)		Sample ID		TLMC	---	---
		Sampling date / time		01-Nov-2023 12:00	---	---
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	EM2319612-001	---	---
				Result	---	---
EA005P: pH by PC Titrator						
pH Value	---	0.01	pH Unit	7.87	---	---
EA010P: Conductivity by PC Titrator						
Electrical Conductivity @ 25°C	---	1	µS/cm	2700	---	---
EA015: Total Dissolved Solids dried at 180 ± 5 °C						
Total Dissolved Solids @180°C	---	10	mg/L	940	---	---
EA025: Total Suspended Solids dried at 104 ± 2°C						
Suspended Solids (SS)	---	5	mg/L	520	---	---
ED037P: Alkalinity by PC Titrator						
Hydroxide Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	DMO-210-001	1	mg/L	<1	---	---
Carbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	3812-32-6	1	mg/L	<1	---	---
Bicarbonate Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	71-52-3	1	mg/L	1120	---	---
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	---	1	mg/L	1120	---	---
ED041G: Sulfate (Turbidimetric) as SO₄ 2- by DA						
Sulfate as SO ₄ - Turbidimetric	14808-79-8	1	mg/L	6	---	---
ED045G: Chloride by Discrete Analyser						
Chloride	16887-00-6	1	mg/L	152	---	---
ED093F: Dissolved Major Cations						
Calcium	7440-70-2	1	mg/L	19	---	---
Magnesium	7439-95-4	1	mg/L	8	---	---
Sodium	7440-23-5	1	mg/L	106	---	---
Potassium	7440-09-7	1	mg/L	113	---	---
EK040P: Fluoride by PC Titrator						
Fluoride	16984-48-8	0.1	mg/L	<0.1	---	---
EK055G: Ammonia as N by Discrete Analyser						
Ammonia as N	7664-41-7	0.01	mg/L	212	---	---
EK057G: Nitrite as N by Discrete Analyser						
Nitrite as N	14797-65-0	0.01	mg/L	<0.05	---	---
EK058G: Nitrate as N by Discrete Analyser						
Nitrate as N	14797-55-8	0.01	mg/L	<0.05	---	---
EK059G: Nitrite plus Nitrate as N (NO_x) by Discrete Analyser						
Nitrite + Nitrate as N	---	0.01	mg/L	0.01	---	---
EK061G: Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen By Discrete Analyser						
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen as N	---	0.1	mg/L	299	---	---

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Work Order : EM2319612
Client : The Trustee for Pinion Advisory Unit Trust
Project : TLMC

Analytical Results

Sub-Matrix: WATER (Matrix: WATER)				Sample ID	TLMC	---	---
				Sampling date / time	01-Nov-2023 12:00	---	---
Compound	CAS Number	LOR	Unit	EM2319612-001	-----	-----	-----
				Result	---	---	---
EK062G: Total Nitrogen as N (TKN + NOx) by Discrete Analyser							
☐ Total Nitrogen as N	---	0.1	mg/L	299	---	---	---
EK067G: Total Phosphorus as P by Discrete Analyser							
☐ Total Phosphorus as P	---	0.01	mg/L	21.9	---	---	---
EK071FG: Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus as P by DA							
☐ Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus as P	---	0.01	mg/L	14.8	---	---	---
EN055: Ionic Balance							
☐ Total Anions	---	0.01	meq/L	26.8	---	---	---
☐ Total Cations	---	0.01	meq/L	24.2	---	---	---
☐ Ionic Balance	---	0.01	%	5.02	---	---	---
EP020: Oil and Grease (O&G)							
☐ Oil & Grease	---	5	mg/L	7	---	---	---
EP030: Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)							
☐ Biochemical Oxygen Demand	---	2	mg/L	316	---	---	---

Inter-Laboratory Testing

Analysis conducted by ALS Sydney, NATA accreditation no. 825, site no. 10911 (Chemistry) 14913 (Biology).
(WATER) EP020: Oil and Grease (O&G)

- *a summary of public complaints regarding the activity (received by the activity operator and by regulatory authorities);*

NIL Complaints.

- *details of breaches of conditions of current regulatory approvals (if any); and*

The EPA has advised The Local Meat Co that it may have been disposing of waste in volumes that are prohibited for specific methods of disposal. Since then, The Local Meat Co has moved to dumping it's waste in an approved facility near Devonport, and therefore forgoing the opportunity to participate in a circular economy by utilising the waste as a resource.

- *details of contraventions of environmental law (if any).*

None.

C. PART C & D – ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The EER should evaluate all potential impacts of the proposal, with the level of detail provided on each issue reflecting its level of significance. Describe how the impact assessment has been performed. Describe the existing environment in relation to the impact, including the vulnerability of the potentially affected environment. Articulate the potential impacts, identifying plausible worst case scenarios and the reversibility of the impact. Describe the management or contingency measures proposed to avoid, mitigate, or offset potential adverse impacts. Detail any specialist recommendations which have/will be implemented or justify otherwise. Information from documentation relating to the existing activity (such as an Environmental Management Plan or survey reports) may be used or referenced in this EER, provided the information is current.

C.1 Air quality – (PRS)

- *Identify and show on a site map all sensitive receptors that could potentially be affected by emissions from activities associated with the operation of the abattoir at a proposed increased capacity. Include sensitive receptors within 2 km*

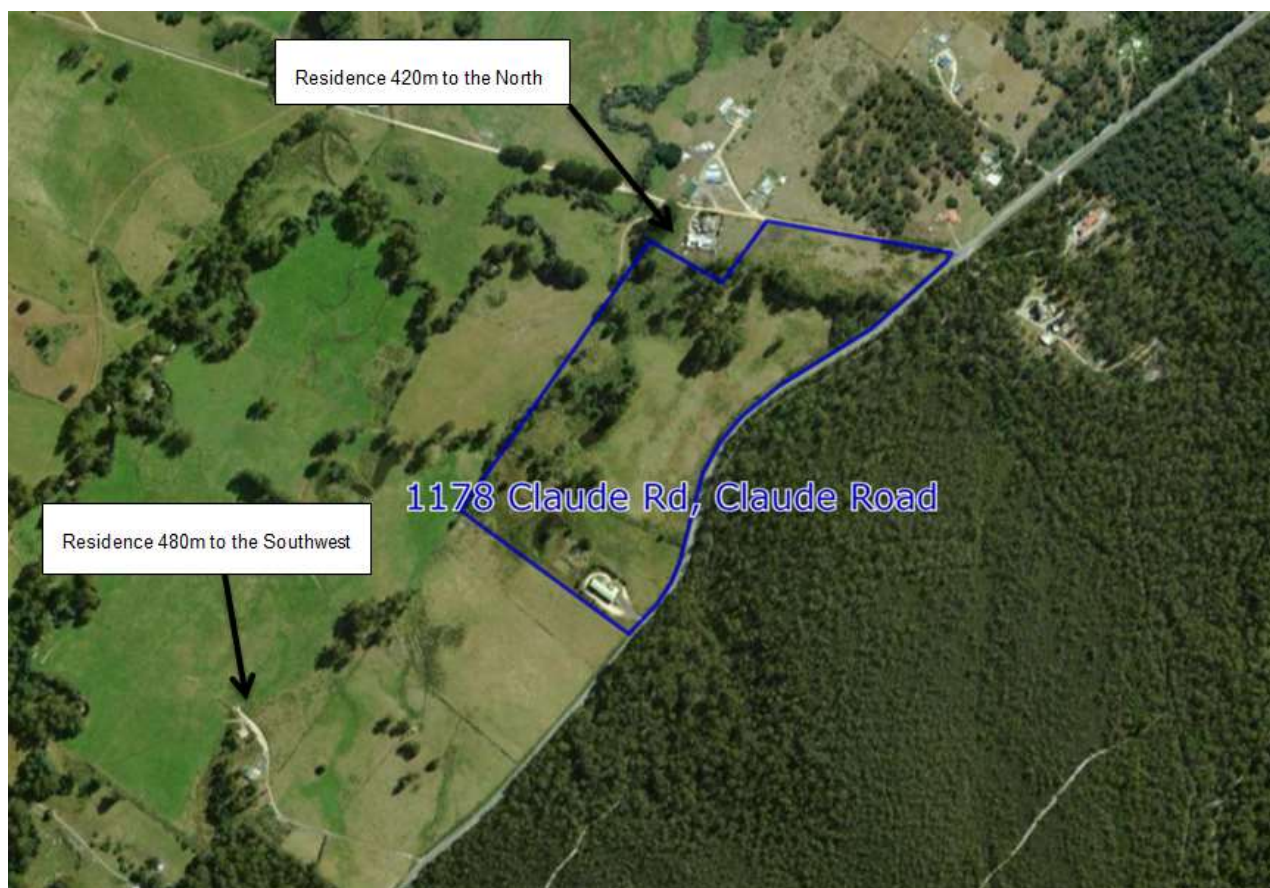


Figure 7 – The nearest sensitive receivers used in modeling most potentially impacts with regards to air quality

- Identify, describe, and mark the locations (on a site map) of all possible sources of emissions to air from the operation of the abattoir and associated waste management activities.



Figure 8 – Onsite infrastructure (The first pond is the only infrastructure that has the potential to emit odour). Note: solid waste includes biological waste.

All of the onsite infrastructure is shown in Figure 8, the first pond is the only infrastructure that has the potential to emit odour with any potential for odour nuisance. There may be some minor odour from irrigated areas, but this will be timed to occur in the mid-morning to mid-afternoon (10am – 2pm) when dispersion is greatest, this also allows any surface water to evaporate before nightfall.

Irrigation will be postponed if wind is blowing towards the nearest residence, specifically during significant southerly or north-easterly winds. (refer wastewater WIMP that is in the EMP and incorporated into staff training)

In addition, the irrigated area has been refined to allow a greater buffer distance from the nearest residences as shown in Figure 9.

Wastewater will be stored in the ponds during the storage period of April to October prior to irrigation during the summer months of November to March. Irrigation will occur multiple times a month over the summer period if weather conditions, forecasts and soil moisture levels are appropriate.

However, if a soil moisture deficit exists during the storage period, larger than the minimum application rate of the irrigator, there is no reason that irrigation cannot occur during the storage period.

During the summer months, wastewater will be stored in the ponds for a period to allow for the treatment process to conclude.

Biological waste will be directed down a shoot to a sealed container (solid waste truck bay in Figure 8), which will be removed from the site and taken to a licenced disposal facility at the conclusion of each shift. The waste is removed from the property after each kill day whilst fresh so there is little to no odour. The waste is either carted by the proponent or a contractor under appropriate Controlled Waste licensing.



Figure 9 – Refined irrigation area allowing buffers

- For each identified emission source describe the likely composition, quantities, and frequency of emission
- Provide an assessment of the potential for emissions to air from the increased activity of the abattoir to cause environmental nuisance or harm. The assessment should cover air emissions under normal operations and upset conditions. Use of the U.S. EPA’s SCREEN3 air quality model to guide the assessment of the potential impact of emissions from the site is advised. Refer to Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling | EPA Tasmania for more information.

The odour criteria for Tasmania are defined in the Tasmanian EPP as follows:

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
	Criterion	Averaging Period	Percentile
Known pollutant(s)	See Schedule 2	See Schedule 2	99.9 ^a
Unknown mixture	2 odour units ^{1,a}	1 hour	99.5 ^b

1 "Odour unit" has the same meaning as in Australian Standard AS/NZS 4323.3 *Stationary source emissions – Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry*.

a Modelled 99.9 percentile concentration at or beyond the boundary of a facility (whichever is higher) in cases where local high-quality meteorological and emissions data are available. In cases where such data are not available, the 100 percentile concentration modelled at or beyond the boundary of a facility applies.

b Modelled 99.5 percentile concentration at or beyond the boundary of a facility (whichever is higher) in cases where local high-quality meteorological and emissions data are available. In cases where such data are not available, the 100 percentile concentration modelled at or beyond the boundary of a facility applies.

The only significant source of odour will be the primary treatment pond. Given a low BOD of 316mg/L and a high pH of 7.87 it is regarded as a facultative pond. A facultative pond generally has low odour emissions due to a low organic loading, an aerobic surface layer, only having anaerobic characteristics in the lower depths.

A literature review has been conducted to assign appropriate yet conservative emission rates for the screening model.

ERM (2015) “Central Victoria Livestock Exchange - Odour Impact Assessment – Expert Witness Planning Panels #C185”

Source	Date	SOER (OU.m ³ /m ² /s)	Maximum (OU.m ³ /m ² /s)	Average (OU.m ³ /m ² /s)
Sheep Stock Yard (Dry)	1/05/2014	0.160	0.195	0.16
		0.195		
		0.112		
Sheep Stock Yard (Wet)	1/05/2014	0.458	0.491	0.44
		0.384		
		0.491		
Cattle Stock Yard Dry	2/03/2011	0.064	0.064	0.05
	30/04/2014	0.052		
Cattle Stock Yard Wet	2/03/2011	0.101	0.217	0.14
		0.104		
		30/04/2014		
Facultative Pond	2/03/2011	0.037	0.056	0.040
		0.056		
		0.034		
		0.032		
Truck Wash Bay Waste	30/04/2014	0.252	0.252	0.252
Manure stock pile	30/04/2014	0.048	0.048	0.048

McDonald, A., Cesca, J., Witherspoon, J., MacKenzie, R. and Barbu, E. (2008) “Development of a Wastewater Treatment Plant Odour Emissions Database and its Application for Process Improvements” In *Odour and VOCs: Measurement Regulation and Control*. Kassel Publishing 2009.

From these, emission rates were determined for the site.

Table 3 – Odour Concentration - Screening Model Results

Source	Area (m ²)	Average Rate (OU/m ² /s)	Maximum Rate (OU/m ² /s)	Total Average Emissions	Total Maximum Emissions
First Pond (Facultative)	300	0.040	0.056	12.0	16.8
Second Pond	300	0.020	0.028	6.0	8.4
Solid Waste Storage	30	0.048	0.048	1.4	1.4
Receival Yards (Dry)	30	0.105	0.130	3.2	3.9

Clearly the first pond is the dominate source, and as the SCREEN model only accommodates one source this has been modeled. A maximum rate of 0.056 OU/m²/s has been applied safety factor of 200% to represent upset conditions at a rate of 0.118 OU/m²/s.

The emission rates have been conservatively assigned as 0.056 to 0.118OU/m²/s to be used in the screening modeling to find maximum concentrations at the nearest residences and site boundary.

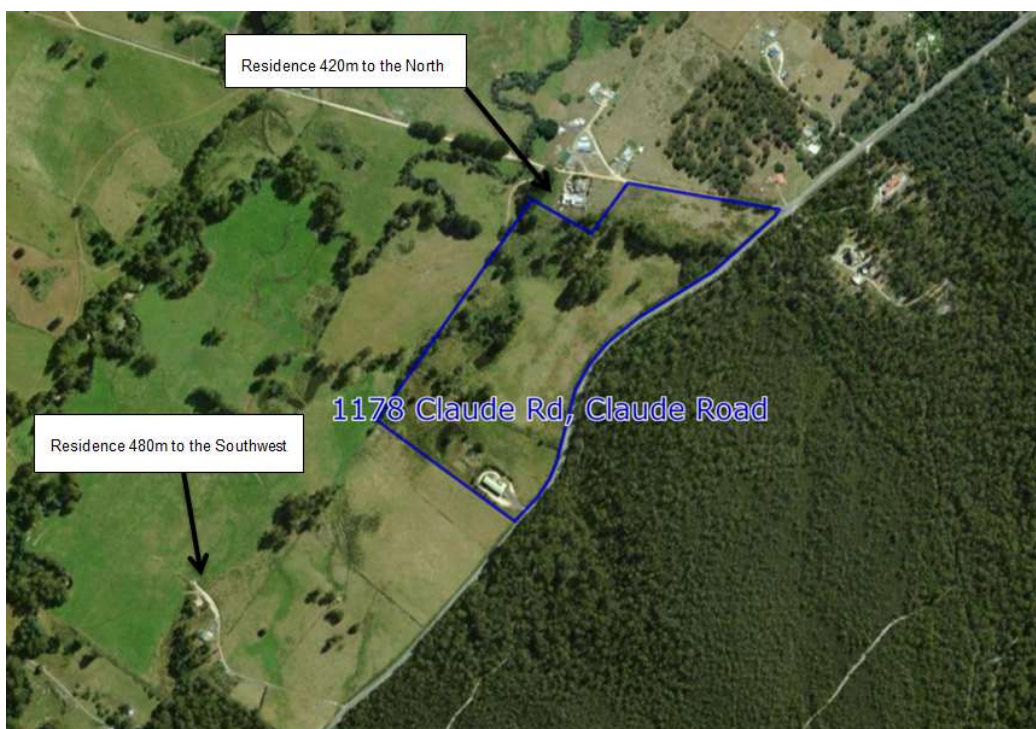


Figure 10 – Modelled residences for odour impacts

Table 4 – Odour Concentration - Screening Model Results

Receiver	Normal Operation	Upset Condition	Complies Normal	Complies Upset
R1 (420m North)	0.04	0.95	Yes	Yes
R2 (480m Southwest)	0.36	0.77	Yes	Yes
Site Boundary (Southwest)	0.90	1.90	Yes	Yes
Odour Criteria	2.00			

Based on conservative screening modeling compliance is achieved by a considerable margin. The modeling indicates the emissions would have to be twenty times higher before any odour nuisance would occur for any existing residences. Given the low loading, no upset conditions are expected and if they did occur, placement of straw would occur on the pond.

Currently and in the foreseeable future there are no receivers at or even remotely near the site boundary. If in the future development does encroach on the boundary, the wastewater system can be moved away from the southwest boundary. This is not likely in the foreseeable future.

• Provide a description of measures to be implemented to mitigate any potential impact of air emissions that may cause environmental nuisance, provide a history of odour complaints received for the existing facility in the last 5 years.

• The Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020 are used to regulate and manage controlled waste, provide information on how these regulatory requirements are met.

The only significant waste sources and the details of their management are as follows:

Wastewater – Managed by onsite staff following the document by Pinion contained in the attached Appendix B “Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan”

Solid Waste – Managed by external contractors following agreements outlined in Section A:C in the attached document by Pinion attached as Appendix A “Pinion - Environmental Effect Statement Subsection (EER).”

C.2 Water quality - surface, discharge and groundwater (Pinion)

- *Identify and characterise all liquid emissions which could arise from the proposal. This must include:*
 - o *Estimates of the daily volume of effluent produced at the proposed peak and average production rates*
 - o *Characterise each effluent type, provide laboratory analysis results of representative effluent samples that were tested for: pH, conductivity, Total Suspended Solids, Total Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Ammonia Nitrogen, Nitrate and Nitrite Nitrogen, Total Phosphorous, Dissolved Reactive Phosphorous, E. Coli, Oil and Grease and BOD.*
 - o *For effluent irrigated, in addition to the above, provide laboratory analysis results of representative samples that were tested for alkalinity and the major cations and anions: Ca, Magnesium, K, Sodium, Sulphate and Chloride.*
- *Will any liquid wastes be discharged to sewer? If yes, describe the nature of the discharge.*
- *If discharge to the environment is proposed, describe the nature of the receiving environment. State the distance from the activity to the nearest waterbody.*
- *Describe the potential impacts of the activity to the receiving environment (surface water, groundwater, drinking water, stock water, and irrigation, as relevant).*
- *Will surface water from the site drain to a river, creek, wetland or estuary? If so, provide details about managing clean and contaminated stormwater including potential impacts and how they will be managed.*
- *Provide details of any proposed effluent treatment processes. For existing effluent ponds, the sludge depth must be measured and the effective volume of the pond calculated.*
- *Where irrigation of effluent is proposed a management plan must be prepared following the Environmental Guidelines for Use of Recycled Water, provide details of any proposed water monitoring activities.*

Pinion has provided a comprehensive assessment report (34pages) of all these issues in **APPENDIX B “WASTEWATER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN”**

Given below is a brief summary of that report:

The Claude Road Abattoir is located at 1178 Claude Road, Claude Road, approximately twelve kilometres (km) southwest of Sheffield in northern Tasmania (Figure 1). The abattoir is situated on approximately 13.1 hectares (ha) on a property that is under a lease to buy contract by The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd (the proponent). The Claude Road Abattoir falls under the Kentish Interim Planning Scheme 2013, zoning “rural resource”.

The proposed capacity increase at the abattoir will mean it is considered a level 2 activity under section 24 of the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act (1994) (EMPC Act) as annual production will be more than 100 tonnes per annum. The maximum production limit will be 500 tonnes per annum, although it is anticipated that production will usually be around 400 tonnes per annum. The Claude Road Abattoir will be required to be assessed by the Kentish Council after instruction from the EPA.

Wastewater generated from the abattoir (including washdown water from the abattoir yards and kill floor) is coarse screened before being collected in a sump where it flows to the two lined wastewater storage ponds to the northwest of the abattoir. Treated wastewater is irrigated onto pasture to the north and northeast of the abattoir. Wastewater ponds are used as contingency storage if irrigation cannot occur (e.g. saturated soils due to rainfall). The annual volumes that will be generated from the abattoir are estimated to be small, totalling approximately 250kL/year for wastewater. Further background information on the operation and management of the Claude Road Abattoir is provided in the Environmental Effects Report (subsection) (Pinion Advisory, 2024).

Given the low production numbers for the Claude Road abattoir, a sustainable waste disposal plan for onsite disposal has been investigated. As a result, the abattoir proposes to irrigate wastewater from the abattoir yard and kill floor to land.

As per the Environmental Effects Report Guidelines: The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd, Claude Road Abattoir Capacity Increase, Claude Road TAS 7306 (EPA 2023), the proponent is required to submit an Irrigation Management Plan to the EPA for approval.

Pinion Advisory was commissioned by the proponent to develop a Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan (WIMP) for the proposed property, located at 1178 Claude Road, where the abattoir is located. The WIMP has been developed to provide the EPA with the necessary information regarding the irrigation of wastewater at the site. The plan will also assist the Claude Road Abattoir to manage the wastewater irrigation in an effective and sustainable manner.

C.3 Noise emissions (VIRID)

- Will the activity include equipment that emits noise? Describe all noise sources (e.g., pumps, fans, alarms, machines, vehicles and livestock), including the size and sound power level, noise attenuation & hours of operation.
- Provide a map of the location of all major sources of noise and any noise sensitive premises within 3km
- Describe the potential impacts of noise generated by the activity.
- Evaluate the potential for the activity to create a noise nuisance, taking into consideration the:
- Describe the noise attenuation measures that will be implemented.
- Is the proposal consistent with the Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009

VIRID has provided a Noise Assessment all these issues in **APPENDIX C “Proposed Abattoir capacity increase The Local Meat Co Pty Ltd 1178 Claude Road, TAS, Noise Assessment”**

Given below is a brief summary of that report that indicated a negligible impact:

The Local Meat Co has commissioned Virid IFC Pty Ltd (Virid IFC) to conduct a noise impact assessment for the operation of a upgrading abattoir. The proposed development would be located at 1178 Claude Road, TAS and is situated within the Kentish Local Government Area (LGA). It has been designed to process 500 tonnes of product per year.

Background noise measurements were conducted to assist in deriving the project intrusiveness noise levels. The project trigger levels were then selected as the minimum of the project intrusiveness and project amenity noise levels.

A 3D SoundPLAN noise model was then constructed utilising digitised terrain and buildings. This model was used to calculate the predicted noise impacts from the abattoir, truck movements, and mechanical plant across the proposed development.

Table 4 below shows the predicted, cumulative $L_{Aeq,15min}$ noise impacts at the closest noise sensitive noise receptors (highest impact) from the noise sources. Only calculations for the day period have been provided, as the facility doesn't operate in the evening or night time periods.

Table 5: Cumulative noise impacts

Receiver	Assessment period	Project trigger noise level $L_{A,eq,15min}$ dB(A)	Cumulative noise impact $L_{A,eq,15min}$ dB(A)	Complies
1230 Claude Road	Day	39	27.4	Yes
1116 Claude Road	Day	39	27.0	Yes

The predicted cumulative noise impacts show compliance at the identified nearest sensitive receptors when assessed against the derived project trigger noise levels. As such, no noise mitigation measures are recommended for the proposed development.

C.4 Natural values (Pinion)

• Provide records from the Natural Values Atlas and TASVEG 4.07 of any listed threatened flora/fauna species or threatened vegetation communities on or near the site. If any are present, or if the site has potential habitat for any such species, a detailed survey is likely to be required and the results should be presented in the EER.

• Provide details and results of any flora or fauna surveys undertaken on the site. Surveys must comply with the requirements of the Guidelines for Terrestrial Natural Values Surveys related to Development Proposals. The survey report must be appended to the EER.

See Appendix A – Page 11 to 15 for detail.

• Detail any proposed clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native fauna as part of the proposal, including details of the nature of vegetation and habitat values to be cleared or disturbed, and the area of vegetation affected (in hectares).

The site is well established and no change in land use will occur as result of the increased capacity.

• Describe the potential impacts to threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities

o The clearance or disturbance of native vegetation or other potential habitat. Provide details of vegetation and habitat values to be cleared or disturbed, and the area to be affected, in hectares;

o Movement, noise, or lights during sensitive avifauna breeding seasons;

o Roadkill from vehicles. There are records of Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*) and Spotted-tail Quoll (*Dasyurus maculatus*) listed under the Threatened Species Protection Act 1995 (TSPA) and EPBCA within 500 m of the proposed development. If the proposal will generate an increase of night-time traffic on Claude or Febeys Road of more than 10%, this is considered significant regarding likely impacts on the Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*). It is recommended that roadkill mitigation measures are implemented in accordance with the Tasmanian Devil Survey Guidelines and Management Advice for Development Proposals: Survey Guidelines for Development Assessments | Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (nre.tas.gov.au).

It is not expected that any clearing or disturbance of native vegetation or potential habitat for native Fauna will be required as the proposal does not include the expansion of any of the physical aspects of the abattoir. Wastewater irrigation will be limited to the current agricultural (FAG) pasture.

Additionally, indirect impacts from irrigation on native vegetation, waterways and storages or potential habitat for all fauna is expected to be negligible as irrigation and input applications will only occur when a soil moisture or nutrient deficit exists and will be buffered from sensitive receptors.

Given this, it is not expected that there will be any impact on the aquatic and riparian environments and the associated aquatic fauna (e.g. green and gold frog) from the wastewater storages, as storages are lined to prevent any seepage and storage capacity is managed to ensure ponds are not at risk of overtopping.

As there are no changes to infrastructure or construction required under the proposal to increase the production limit, it is not expected there will be any additional movement, noise or lights that will negatively affect the breeding season of avifauna. Additional movement and noise will be limited to one to two trucks, four days a week (total five per week) which is negligible in comparison to other activities occurring in the area. The hours of operation are between 7am and 3:30pm, with minimal light pollution outside these standard operating hours, thus likely to have less impact on the surrounding avifauna than nearby residential properties.

The Tasmanian Devil, quolls and other crepuscular mammals (e.g. bandicoots) are susceptible to roadkill. Whilst there will be localised increase in traffic movements to the site, most movements, such as employee vehicles and trucks transporting livestock, will occur during daylight hours when the abattoir is operational and not during the night. In the winter months, there may be some movements to the facility at dawn, but this will coincide with a time of low dispersal for Tasmanian Devil males and imps. Hence, it is not anticipated that there will be any adverse environmental impacts in terms of ecological impacts, heritage and conservation. The Tasmanian Devil, quolls, and other native species susceptible to roadkill are unlikely to be significantly impacted by the proposal. Whilst impacts to fauna from roadkill are unlikely to be significant, the abattoir will implement the following management measures to reduce any potential mortalities:

- Provide ongoing awareness to site personnel and contractors during inductions and meetings.
- Driving at reduced speeds during dawn and dusk.
- Move roadkill away from the road corridor, where practical.
- Report injured animals and roadkill.

• Describe the potential impacts to geoconservation sites (e.g., karst systems), aquatic or riparian environments (particularly if discharge of effluent to a stream or other waterbody is proposed) and other natural values, and the management measures proposed to mitigate these impacts.

CFEV mapping shows that there are no sites of geo-conservation value or karst systems in proximity to the abattoir and associated irrigation area. Natural waterways are located more than 120m to the north and northwest of the wastewater ponds and more than 110m from the irrigation application area.

*o There is a potential for creeks, rivers, and dams in the surrounding area to contain aquatic fauna listed under the TSPA, including the green and gold frog (*Litoria raniformis*), which is likely to be affected by changes to water quality from runoff from land-based developments (e.g., abattoir holding ponds). It is recommended that measures are implemented for runoff to be managed, and contained if necessary, to ensure there is no risk of runoff entering nearby waterways.*

- Describe management measures that will be implemented to mitigate or avoid impacts to threatened fauna, flora and vegetation communities or other natural values.*

A site-specific wastewater irrigation management plan (WIMP) has been developed in a manner consistent with industry standards and best practice environmental management. Water and nutrient budgeting has been completed on the predicted wastewater volumes and quality to ensure the irrigation area is an appropriate size for the predicted outputs. Practices such as irrigation scheduling and soil moisture monitoring are and will continue to be implemented to ensure irrigation only occurs in periods of a soil moisture deficit and appropriate weather conditions, preventing runoff from the irrigation area.

The irrigation area is set back from native vegetation, waterways and water storages and consists of improved pasture. No work or activity is expected to occur within vegetated areas, thus avoiding any impact on native flora and fauna that may utilise these areas as habitat.

C.5 Weeds, pests and pathogens (Pinion)

- List the weeds, pests and pathogens occurring on or near the site.
- Evaluate the potential for the activity to introduce or spread weeds and diseases to, from and within the site. Increased vehicle activity elevates the risk of weed infestation and dispersal.
- There are numerous weeds declared under the Weeds Management Act 1999 recorded within 5km of the abattoir lease boundary including Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and lesser dodder (*Cuscuta epithimum*). Discuss the proposed management measures for preventing the spread of weeds, pests, and pathogens

The abattoir is situated in an established infrastructure area with few weeds present. The ongoing operation of the abattoir is very unlikely to introduce or further spread weeds, pests, or pathogens as vehicles will remain on existing marked roads.

To further mitigate any potential risk of weeds, pests and pathogens, hygiene procedures will be implemented in line with the Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (DPIPWE, 2015) and *Environmental Guidelines for the Use of Recycled Water in Tasmania 2002* (DPIPWE, 2002). Hygiene procedures will include:

- Vehicle wash-downs prior to arriving on the paddocks,
- Monitoring of wastewater irrigation area for weeds,
- Buffers between the irrigation area and native vegetation or waterways,

Withhold periods are met for all livestock, including a minimum 42 days withhold for pigs, cattle and fodder removal and a five day withhold for all other grazing stock (e.g. sheep, horses etc).

C.6 Waste (Pinion)

- 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 (e.g., Potentially Acid Forming material, metal and machinery service wastes, used oils).
- Methods and facilities proposed to collect, store, reuse, treat or dispose of each waste stream should be identified. Maintenance requirements should be included.
- A map showing where abattoir waste (including manure, urine, stomach contents (paunch), viscera, blood, offal, and other animal by-products) will accumulate or be stored.
- Methods and facilities for containment, storage and or treatment of abattoir waste (including blood) that would accumulate before offsite disposal. Specify rates at which the different types of waste will accumulate, provide estimates of associated stockpiled waste quantities, and details of the expected durations of any onsite storage.
- Provide details of the intended destinations for any wastes (solid or liquid) – e.g., approved compost, approved landfills, rendering facilities, and/or any other facilities. Provide details of approvals for transport of controlled wastes from the facility.

The abattoir produces biological waste, general waste and wastewater.

Biological waste consists of offal, paunch and hides. This is pushed out of the building by hand throughout processing via a short chute that delivers the waste from the kill floor into a fully enclosed and sealed skip bin next to the building. This is removed daily, at the end of processing when the waste is still fresh and taken off-site, transported by a certified K100 waste contractor (CWTEMP266TA) to a licenced disposal facility.

General solid waste consists of paper, cardboard, plastics and general rubbish. This is disposed of via a skip bin on-site (Figure 12) and removed fortnightly by a registered waste management company.

Wastewater is produced from the kill floors and internal abattoir rooms, as well as the effluent from the holding yards. It is gravity fed to two HDPE lined wastewater storage ponds to the northwest of the abattoir until such point as there are appropriate conditions for irrigation. Irrigation occurs on the pastured area to the northeast of the wastewater ponds (Figure 11).

Based on the nutrient and water balance calculations outlined in the Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan (WIMP), irrigation is limited by the potassium concentration of the wastewater rather than water balance, phosphorus or nitrogen. Calculations have shown that the wastewater must be irrigated over a minimum of 0.57ha annually to manage potassium loading in the soils. This is based on wastewater monitoring results from November 2023, although sampling in November 2024 have shown slightly lower concentrations of potassium, hence this should be a conservative estimate. Soil monitoring will be conducted annually to ensure nutrients are not accumulating.

Wastewater from the Claude Road Abattoir is suitable for the following purposes:

- Irrigating pasture and fodder crops for consumption by livestock, in adherence to the withholding periods stated in Section 2.5.
- Irrigating industrial processing crops where the produce is industrially processed prior to consumption such as poppies or canola oil crops.
- Irrigating industrial non-edible crops such as trees.

Wastewater from the Claude Road Abattoir **cannot** be used for the following purposes:

- Human drinking water.
- Stock drinking water.
- Irrigating crops where the produce is consumed directly by humans.
- Irrigating pasture or fodder crops to be grazed by poultry.

No solid waste is expected to be produced from the yards as it will all be washed into the wastewater system. Minimal sludge will be produced; sludge depth was estimated at $\frac{1}{3}$ of capacity in the first pond during the site visit on 1 November 2023. Sludge from the ponds is cleaned out periodically (approx. every 2-3 years) and disposed of at a licenced facility.

Sewage is directed to the existing sewage system and a licenced provider will be engaged to empty as required.

Regarding hazardous waste (oils and fuels etc), The Local Meat Co keeps no fuels on-site, has no generators and all vehicles are serviced off site.

The 'Controlled Waste Transporter' registration number is: CWTEMP266TA - Wells Plant Hire Excavations and Construction.

Table 6 – Waste Generation

<i>Waste Type</i>	<i>Source(s)</i>	<i>Management Method</i>	<i>Quantity per year</i>
Batteries and tyres	<i>Internal vehicles only</i>	<i>Taken to a licenced landfill for disposal.</i>	<i><2 batteries <4 tyres</i>
General wastes including putrescibles & organic, some plastics and paper	<i>Operation office, lunchroom</i>	<i>Where possible recyclables separated and disposed of at the local recycling facility, other wastes to be contained in sealable bulker bags before being disposed of at a licenced waste management facility.</i>	<i><40m³</i>
Sewage	<i>Operation office and staff amenities</i>	<i>Human effluent discharges to an AWTS. Sludge build up in the system to be pumped out and disposed of by an authorised contractor.</i>	<i>46,800L (based on 3 staff at 100L/day/person and operating two-three days per week)</i>
Wash water (including effluent and blood)	<i>Yards, abattoir races, production lines</i>	<i>Liquid washwater and effluent from the system will flow into the storage ponds for reuse on the irrigation areas.</i>	<i>0.25ML</i>
Paunch, offal, hides and carcasses	<i>Abattoir</i>	<i>Directed down a shoot to a skip and taken off site by an authorised disposal transporter for disposal at a licenced site.</i>	<i>180 tonnes</i>
Dead carcasses	<i>Death by natural causes</i>	<i>Taken off site by an authorised disposal transporter for disposal at a licenced site..</i>	<i><5</i>



Figure 11 – Proposed wastewater irrigation zones with buffers from property boundary, dams and waterways



Figure 12 – Waste storage facilities on site

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C.7 Environmentally hazardous substances (Pinion)

- *Detail the nature and quantity of any environmentally hazardous substances¹¹ that will be stored (permanently or temporarily) and/or handled on site. This includes fuels, oils, waste, and chemicals.*
- *Describe the storage method and location of any environmentally hazardous substances and discuss the proposed management measures to prevent release and respond to accidental spills (e.g., provision of spill kits).*
- *Identify any dangerous goods and controlled waste. Detail how they will be managed.*

The abattoir produces biological waste products including carcasses, offal, paunch and hides, blood and wastewater as well as general waste and hazardous waste (hydrocarbons and/or oil etc). Solid biological waste is transported by a certified K100 waste contractor to a licenced disposal facility.

Hydrocarbons and hazardous substances from generators, vehicles, batteries will be generated onsite. (see previous section Table 5).This solid waste will be stored in skips (Figure 12) and taken off site to a licenced waste disposal facility (i.e. Dulverton Waste Management site) as required (estimated weekly). Occasional maintenance of the waste storage and collection systems will be required. This will include servicing of the truck used for solid waste disposal and pumps and irrigators. These maintenance requirements will be covered by the abattoirs standard servicing schedule for all site machinery and equipment.

C.8 Site contamination (Pinion)

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

To our knowledge the site was previously grazing land for livestock. We are not aware of any waste disposal that has occurred on this site.

C.9 Environmental impacts of traffic

- *Provide details of the vehicle types, number of vehicle movements, times of movements and route(s).*

The approximate current vehicle movements each week are as follows:

- Three staff vehicles three days a week (Mon to Wed) and four staff vehicles two days a week (Thursday and Friday) - 34 car movements a week. Staff arrive at 6.55am and leave at 3.30pm
- Four to five medium/heavy rigid trucks a week (no prime mover/semi trailers can enter) these consist of meat cartage, stock delivery, supplier deliveries, daily waste removal and fortnightly general waste/skip pickup. All movements are usually in business hours (between 7am and 3:30pm).

- Two or so customer pickups a day in a car, ute or van between 8am and 3pm
- Five to seven livestock deliveries from private customers (utes and trailers) across Wednesday and Thursday between 9am and 5pm.

The estimated future vehicle movements each week could be as follows:

- Three staff vehicles three days a week (Mon to Wed) and four staff vehicles two days a week (Thursday and Friday) - 34 car movements a week. Staff arrive at 6.55am and leave at 3.30pm
- Five to seven medium/heavy rigid trucks a week (no prime mover/semi trailers can enter) these consist of meat cartage, stock delivery, supplier deliveries, daily waste removal and monthly general waste/skip pickup. All movements are usually in business hours (generally between 7am to 3:30pm).
- Three to four customer pickups a day in a car, ute or van between 8am and 3pm
- Seven to ten livestock deliveries from private customers (utes and trailers) across Wednesday and Thursday normally between 7am and 3:30pm.

Therefore, only 55 vehicle movements per week may occur, over the 5 business days this is an average of 11 per day. These will be on Claude Road, 85% would be coming and going from the east/Sheffield direction. This is a small portion of the 935 AADT (Annualised Average Daily Traffic Volume).

• *Evaluate the potential for transport to and from the site to cause a noise nuisance to residences and other noise sensitive premises in proximity to the Land, considering the type, volume and time associated with the proposal.*

The traffic represents a 1% increase on the existing 935 AADT (Annualised Average Daily Traffic Volume), all occurring in daylight hours between 7am and 3:30pm, so will have negligible impact.

• *Evaluate the potential to cause dust or odour nuisance as a result of traffic in proximity to the Land.*

There will only be a maximum increase of 1% to peak traffic volumes, so there will be negligible impact of dust and odour in proximity to the site.

• *Will the activity result in a night-time (between 1 hour before dusk and 1 hour after dawn) traffic increase of more than 10% on roads in proximity to the Land? If so, mitigation measures for Tasmanian Devils may need to be addressed.*

Geocounts Australia (<https://geocounts.com/traffic/au/tas/>) provides 817 AADT with 12.1% heavy vehicles. Based on accepted practice peak hourly flow is estimated to be 8 vehicles per hour and 1 truck per hour.

[SOURCE "STATION, A1031196. Counter located at a two way road [W/E] in Claude Road, Kentish on A1031, 208m W Off Wildlife Rd"]

Therefore negligible impacts.

C.10 Other off-site impacts (Pinion)

- Does the activity generate any other offsite impacts that may affect the amenity of residences (such as schools and hospitals)? If yes, uses must be clearly shown on the area map.

There will be no significant off site impacts.

- Briefly describe the relevant biosecurity requirements the facility must comply with (pinion)

There is one biosecurity risk mapped within 1km of the site (Appendix B – Natural values report), when *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (root rot) was last recorded in 2012. *Phytophthora cinnamomi* affects the root of plants, of which native plants are more susceptible. It is not expected that the proposal will result in the spread of this pathogen as all vehicle movement will remain on marked roads.

Two priority weeds were identified within 500m of the site boundary (Appendix B – Natural values report (NVA, 2024)), including Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*) and gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). A further five species were identified within 5km.

The abattoir is situated in an established infrastructure area with few weeds present. The ongoing operation of the abattoir is very unlikely to introduce or further spread weeds, pests, or pathogens as vehicles will remain on existing marked roads.

To further mitigate any potential risk of weeds, pests and pathogens, hygiene procedures will be implemented in line with the *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE, 2015). Hygiene procedures will include:

- Vehicle washdowns prior to arriving on the paddocks,
- Vehicle washdowns into wastewater system after offloading stock,
- Monitoring of wastewater irrigation area for weeds,
- Buffers between irrigation area and native vegetation or waterways..

C.11 Monitoring (Pinion)

- Describe proposed monitoring (e.g., for air quality, noise, water quality, and waste generation) and reporting
- Show all proposed monitoring points on the site plan.

A comprehensive detailed site wide monitoring program is provided in **Appendix B “WASTEWATER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN”**

This document will be incorporated into site Environmental Management Plan and be part of standard operating practice and training. For the purposes of the Approval a brief summary is provided below;

The **WASTEWATER IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT PLAN** will include:

- Wastewater monitoring
 - Wastewater monitoring is to be completed biannually in autumn and spring to advise the nutrient budgeting, fertiliser requirements and to allow for the wastewater application rates to be adjusted annually if required. For the full suite of analytes to be tested, see Appendix B.
- Soil monitoring
 - Soil sampling of the topsoil (0-10cm) will be completed annually and subsoil (15-55cm) biennially for the one sampling transect identified in Figure 12. For the full suite of analytes to be tested, see Appendix B.

Additionally, irrigation records will be maintained to inform the monitoring results, including the weekly recording of the volume and location of wastewater applied to the property. Example record sheets can be found in Appendix B.

The following monitoring schedule has been developed outlining the requirements to be fulfilled.

Table 7 – Monitoring schedule

Monitoring program activities	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Wastewater sampling (Biannually)			X* (After summer)						X* (Before irrigation)			
Soil sampling (Annually)									X			

With the design and mitigation measures implemented there will be no noise or odour nuisance. As such, there is no need for ongoing noise or air quality monitoring. Air quality or noise monitoring will only be conducted in the unlikely event of verified noise or air complaints.

C.12 Decommissioning and rehabilitation

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

If the abattoir permanently ceased operations, there would be the potential for the site, buildings and wastewater treatment ponds to be used by another animal processing or similar industry.

If a decommissioning is required, the ponds will be allowed to digest the existing contents. After a period of 12 months without wastewater feed, the ponds will have stabilised their contents and the risk of odour will be negligible. The ponds will then be decommissioned, liners removed and disposed of at a licenced facility and the walls pushed back in and recontoured to a natural landform.

All equipment in the facility can be removed and sold or re-purposed enabling the shed to be effectively repurposed.

C.13 Greenhouse gas emissions and climate change

- *Describe how the proposal will implement best practice environmental management in energy consumption and in transport of materials to and from the proposed activity, to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.*

All equipment will be replaced at end of life or failure with the most *efficient equivalent*.

- *Describe the potential impacts of climate change on the proposal.*

The proposal does not result in a change in plant or equipment so there is no net change.

APPENDICES

- A: Pinion - Environmental Effect Statement Subsection (EER)
- B: Pinion – Wastewater Irrigation Management Plan
- C: Virid – Noise Modelling Summary
- D: Noise Monitoring Calibration Certificate
- E: Noise Monitoring Weather Data
- F: LMC Response to EPA comments