Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority BRID0041

This environmental authority is issued by the administering authority under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act 1994.

Environmental authority number: BRID0041

Environmental authority takes effect on 06 February 2018

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
The Uniting Church In Australia Property Trust (Q.)	60 Bayliss St AUCHENFLOWER QLD 4066 Australia

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
Prescribed ERA, ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment, 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of, (a-i) 21 to 100EP if treated effluent is discharged from the works to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	Lot 7/SP182921

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

The description of any environmentally relevant activity (ERA) for which an environmental authority (EA) is issued is a restatement of the ERA as defined by legislation at the time the EA is issued. Where there is any inconsistency between that description of an ERA and the conditions stated by an EA as to the scale, intensity or manner of carrying out an ERA, the conditions prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

An EA authorises the carrying out of an ERA and does not authorise any environmental harm unless a condition stated by the EA specifically authorises environmental harm.

A person carrying out an ERA must also be a registered suitable operator under the Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act).

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that an owner or occupier of contaminated land give written notice to the administering authority if they become aware of the following:

- the happening of an event involving a hazardous contaminant on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a change in the condition of the contaminated land (notice must be given within 24 hours); or
- a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3) having been carried out, or is being carried out, on the contaminated land (notice must be given within 20 business days);

that is causing, or is reasonably likely to cause, serious or material environmental harm.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

For further information, including the form for giving written notice, refer to the Queensland Government website www.qld.gov.au, using the search term 'duty to notify'.

Take effect

Please note that, in accordance with section 200 of the EP Act, an EA has effect:

a) if the authority is for a prescribed ERA and it states that it takes effect on the day nominated by the holder of the authority in a written notice given to the administering authority-on the nominated day; or
b) if the authority states a day or an event for it to take effect-on the stated day or when the stated event happens; or
c) otherwise-on the day the authority is issued.

However, if the EA is authorising an activity that requires an additional authorisation (a relevant tenure for a resource activity, a development permit under the Planning Act 2016 or an SDA Approval under the State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971), this EA will not take effect until the additional authorisation has taken effect.

If this EA takes effect when the additional authorisation takes effect, you must provide the administering authority written notice within 5 business days of receiving notification of the related additional authorisation taking effect.

If you have incorrectly claimed that an additional authorisation is not required, carrying out the ERA without the additional authorisation is not legal and could result in your prosecution for providing false or misleading information or operating without a valid environmental authority.

Christine Mooney
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Date issued: 06 February 2018

Enquiries:
Heritage, Utilities and Government Assessment
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
Phone: 1300 130 372
Email: palm@ehp.qld.gov.au

Obligations under the Environmental Protection Act 1994

In addition to the requirements found in the conditions of this environmental authority, the holder must also meet their obligations under the EP Act, and the regulations made under the EP Act. For example, the holder must comply with the following provisions of the Act:

- general environmental duty (section 319)
- duty to notify environmental harm (section 320-320G)
- offence of causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437-439)
- offence of causing environmental nuisance (section 440)
- offence of depositing prescribed water contaminants in waters and related matters (section 440ZG)
- offence to place contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Legislative Requirements and Conditions of Environmental Authority

Condition

General

G1 In carrying out an ERA to which this environmental authority relates, all reasonable and practicable measures must be taken to prevent and/or to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm being caused.

G2 The operator of an ERA to which this environmental authority relates must:
a) install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority;
b) maintain such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient condition; and
c) operate such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient manner.

G3 No change, replacement or operation of any plant or equipment is permitted if the change, replacement or operation of the plant or equipment increases, or is likely to substantially increase, the risk of environmental harm above that expressly provided by this environmental authority.

An example of a substantial increase in the risk of environmental harm is an increase often percent (10%) or more in quantity of the contaminant to be released into the environment.

G4 Record, compile and keep all monitoring results required by this environmental authority and present this information to the administering authority when requested.

G5 All records required by this environmental authority must be kept for 5 years.

G6 From commencement of an ERA to which this environmental authority relates, a site based management plan (SBMP) must be implemented. The SBMP must identify all sources of environmental harm, including but not limited to the actual and potential release of all contaminants,

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

the potential impact of these sources and what actions will be taken to prevent the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The SBMP must also provide for the review and "continual improvement" in the overall environmental performance of all ERAS that are carried out.

The SBMP must address the following matters:

a) environmental commitments - a commitment by senior management to achieve specified and relevant environmental goals;
b) identification of environmental issues and potential impacts;
c) control measures for routine operations to minimise likelihood of environmental harm;
d) contingency plans and emergency procedures for non-routine situations;
e) organisational structure and responsibility;
f) effective communication;
g) monitoring of contaminant releases;
h) conducting environmental impact assessments;
i) staff training;
j) record keeping; and
k) periodic review of environmental performance and continual improvement.

G7 The site based management plan must not be implemented or amended in a way that contravenes any condition of this environmental authority.

G8 Acid sulfate soils must be managed such that contaminants are not directly or indirectly released to any waters.

G9 Telephone the administering authority's Pollution Hotline or local office as soon as practicable after becoming aware of any release of contaminants not in accordance with the conditions of this environmental authority.

G10 A written notice detailing the following information must be provided to the administering authority within 14 days of any advice provided in accordance with condition G9:

a) the name of the operator, including their environmental authority/registration number;
b) the name and telephone number of a designated contact person;
c) quantity and substance released;
d) vehicle and registration details;
e) person/s involved (driver and any others);
f) the location and time of the release;
g) the suspected cause of the release;
h) a description of the effects of the release;
i) the results of any sampling performed in relation to the release;
j) actions taken to mitigate any environmental harm caused by the release; and
k) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the release.

G11 A competent person(s) must conduct any monitoring required by this environmental authority.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

G12 All instruments, equipment and measuring devices used for measuring or monitoring in accordance with any condition of this environmental authority must be calibrated, and appropriately operated and maintained.

G13 The daily operation of the waste water treatment system and pollution control equipment must be carried out by a persons) with appropriate experience and/or qualifications to ensure the effective operation of that treatment system and control equipment.

G14 An appropriate spill kit, personal protective equipment and relevant operator instructions/emergency procedure guides for the management of wastes and chemicals associated with the ERA must be kept at the site, and in each vehicle used if the activity is a mobile ERA.

G15 Anyone operating under this environmental authority must be trained in the use of the spill kit.

G16 Notify the administering authority in writing of any monitoring result which indicates an exceedance or non-compliance of any environmental authority limit within twenty-eight (28) days of completion of analysis.

G17 The written notification required by condition G16 must include:
a) the full analysis results;
b) details of investigation or corrective actions taken; and
c) any subsequent analysis.

Condition

Acoustic

N1 Noise from the ERA must not cause an environmental nuisance at any nuisance sensitive place or commercial place.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
www.ehp.qld.gov.au ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

N2 When requested by the administering authority, noise monitoring must be undertaken to investigate any complaint of noise nuisance, and the results notified within 14 days to the administering authority. Monitoring must include:

a) $L_{A\ 10,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$;
b) $L_{A1,\ adj,\ 10\ mins}$;
c) the level and frequency of occurrence of impulsive or tonal noise;
d) atmospheric conditions including wind speed and direction;
e) effects due to extraneous factors such as traffic noise; and
f) location, date and time of recording.

N3 The method of measurement and reporting of noise levels must comply with the latest edition of the Department of Environment and Science's Noise Measurement Manual.

Condition

Air

A1 The release of noxious or offensive odours or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminants resulting from the activity must not cause a nuisance at any nuisance sensitive or commercial place.

Condition

Land

L1 The only contaminants permitted to be released to land are effluent to the areas shown in 'Cape York Residential Rehabilitation Facility – Proposed Services Layout, Drawing Number 55732/C01.02, Prepared by Project Services, Department of Public Works' in compliance with the limit levels stated in "Table 1 – Contaminant release limits to land" and the conditions of this environmental authority.

Table 1 – Contaminant release limits to land		
Quality characteristics	Release limit	Limit type
Total Nitrogen (TN)	30	Maximum
Total Phosphorus (TP)	10	Maximum
Total Dissolved Salts (TDS)	900	Maximum
Escherichia coli (E. coli)	10	Maximum
pH	6 - 8.5	Range
Suspended Solids (SS)	20	Maximum
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	30	Maximum

L2 The irrigation of effluent must be carried out in a manner such that:

a) set back distances recommended by the Queensland Plumbing and Wastewater Code are met;
b) vegetation is not damaged;
c) sail erosion and soil structure damage is avoided;
d) there is no surface ponding of effluent;
e) percolation of effluent beyond the plant root zone is minimised;
f) the capacity of the land to assimilate nitrogen, phosphorus, salts, organic matter as measured by oxygen demand and water is not exceeded; and
g) the quality of ground water is not adversely affected.

L3 Notices must be prominently displayed on areas undergoing effluent irrigation, warning the public that the area is irrigated with effluent and not to use or drink the effluent, these notices must be maintained in a visible and legible condition.

L4 Pipelines and fittings associated with the effluent irrigation system must be clearly identified. Lockable valves or removable handles must be fitted to all release pipes situated in public access areas.

L5 Conduct and keep records of any monitoring programs of contaminant releases from the treatment plant at the monitoring points, frequency, and for the parameters specified in 'Table 2 - Monitoring program'.

Table 2 -Monitoring program		
Quality characteristics	Units	Frequency
TN	mg/L	Quarterly
TP	mg/L	Quarterly
TDS	mg/L	Quarterly
E. coli	cfu/100mL	Quarterly
pH	pH units	Quarterly
SS	mg/L	Quarterly
BOD_5	mg/L	Quarterly

L6 Monitoring must be undertaken and records kept of a monitoring program of contaminant releases to the irrigation area at the monitoring points, frequency, and for the parameters specified in "Table 2 - Monitoring program". Monitoring must be carried out on samples that are representative of the discharge to land.

L7 The daily volume of contaminants released to the secure centre and main effluent irrigation areas must be determined or estimated by an appropriate method, for example a flow meter, and records kept of such determinations and estimates.

L8 The daily volume of contaminants released to land on any one day must not exceed 10,430 litres.

L9 When conditions prevent the irrigation of treated effluent to land (such as during or following rain events), the contaminants must be directed to a wet weather storage or alternative measures must be taken to store/lawfully dispose of effluent (such as wet weather storage or tanking off site to another treatment plant or sewer). A record must be kept of any removal or discharge off site, including destination, transporter, dates and volumes.

L10 An effluent storage facility with a minimum capacity of 73,000 litres must be provided for wet weather storage.

L11 A minimum area of 3,250 square meters of land, excluding any necessary buffer zones, must be utilised for the irrigation of treated effluent/stormwater.

L12 Notwithstanding the quality characteristic limits specified in 'Table 1 -Contaminant release limits to land', releases of effluent must not have any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm.

L13 Implement and maintain an irrigation monitoring program (IMP) for the release of contaminants to land(s). As a minimum, the IMP must include:

1. soil and sub-soil analysis, including assessment of the soils including types, structure, phosphorus adsorption capacity, nutrient status, salinity and sodicity, cation exchange capacity, compaction and sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) of the contaminant release area(s), to be carried out at no less than six representative sites on an annual basis;
2. ground water monitoring that determines the existence and rate of infiltration of effluent that has been irrigated to land, and the potential or actual impacts on ground water from such infiltration, to be carried out on an annual basis;
3. plant analysis to assess nutrient export to be carried out on an annual basis;
4. determination of the quantity and quality of contaminants applied;
5. periodic re-assessment, including modelling of the water, nutrient and salt balances and irrigation rate and return period should be undertaken, if necessary, to ensure sustainable use of the contaminant release area is being achieved; and
6. reporting of monitoring results, and an assessment of the impact of the releases on the contaminant release areas carried out by a suitably qualified person.

L14 If responsibility of the treated effluent is given or transferred to another person:

a) the responsibility of such effluent must only be given or transferred in accordance with a written agreement (the third party agreement);

b) include in the third party agreement a commitment from the person utilising the effluent to use effluent in such a way as to prevent environmental harm or public health incidences and specifically make the persons aware of the general environmental duty (GED) under section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, environmental sustainability of any effluent disposal and protection of environmental values of waters; and

c) upon being notified or otherwise becoming aware that the person's use of effluent is causing or threatens to cause environmental harm or is posing a human health risk, and if the person does not rectify the situation upon written request, the giving and transferring responsibility for such effluent must cease.

L15 Sludge, screenings and grit generated by the sewage treatment process must not be:

a) disposed of on site; or

b) stored on site for any period of time longer than that necessary to dewater the sludge, screenings and grit and prepare it for transport to and disposal at a proper and appropriate licensed waste disposal/incineration/treatment facility that can lawfully accept such waste or to a facility that can lawfully and appropriately reuse, recycle or reprocess such waste.

Note:
(i) This condition does not apply to sludge stored in the short term and used for the carrying out of trials into recycling or reprocessing of the sludge for beneficial reuse, however sludge reuse must not be trialled on any area that has undergone, is currently undergoing or is to undergo effluent irrigation.
(ii) Storage of sludge onsite until a full skip bin load is obtained is considered to be storage necessary to prepare sludge for transport for disposal.

L16 Any biomass removed from plants growing on irrigated land must be transported from the irrigation area and disposed of to an area not undergoing effluent irrigation,

L17 All determinations of the quality of any water samples collected under this environmental authority (with-the exception of pH) must be made by a person or body registered by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

Condition

Social

S1 The operator of the ERA must record the following details for all complaints received and provide this information to the administering authority on request:

a) time, date, name and contact details of the complainant;
b) reasons for the complaint;
c) any investigations undertaken;
d) conclusions formed; and
e) any actions taken.

Condition

Water

WA1 Erosion protection measures and sediment control measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the release of sediment.

WA2 Contaminants must not be released from the site to any waters or the bed and banks of any waters.

WA3 There must be no release of stormwater runoff that has been in contact with any contaminants at the site to any waters, roadside gutter or stormwater drain.

WA4 Suitable banks and/or diversion drains must be installed and maintained to exclude stormwater runoff from entering the irrigation area or any ponds or other structures used for the storage or treatment of contaminants or wastes.

WA5 Contaminant pumping stations must be fitted with stand-by pumps and pump-failure alarms as well as high level alarms to warn of imminent pump station overflow. All alarms must be able to operate without mains power and, when triggered, must be reported to the appropriate person to respond to the alarm.

Definition

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section. Where a term is not defined, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations or environmental protection policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

Administering authority	means the Department of Environment and Science (the department) or its successor.
Annual return	means the return required by the annual notice (under section 308 of the *Environment Protection Act 1994*).
Approved plans	means the plans and documents attached to this environmental authority.
Artificial waterway	means an artificial channel, lake or other body of water. Artificial waterway includes: • an artificial channel that is formed because the land has been reclaimed from Tidal water and is intended to allow boating access to allotments on subdivided land; • other artificial channels subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; and • any additions or alterations to an artificial waterway.
Authorised place	means the place authorised under this environmental authority for the carrying out of the specified environmentally relevant activities.
cfu/100mL	means colony forming units per 100 millilitres
Commercial place	means a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes,
Dwelling	means any of the following structures or vehicles that is principally used as a residence: • a house, unit, motel, nursing home or other, building or part of a building; • a caravan, mobile home or other vehicle or structure on land; • a water craft in a marina.
Department of Environment and Science	means the department or agency (whatever called) administering the Environmental Protection Act 1994.
Infectious waste	means waste containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.

Intrusive noise	means noise that, because of its frequency, duration, level, tonal characteristics, impulsiveness or vibration: • is clearly audible to, or can be felt by, an individual; and • annoys the individual. In determining whether a noise annoys an individual and is unreasonably intrusive, regard must be given to Australian Standard 1055.2-1997 "Acoustics - Description and measurement of environmental noise - Part 2: Application to specific situations".
$L_{A10, adi, 10 mins}$	means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 10% of any 10 minute measurement period, using Fast response.
$L_{A1, adi, 10 mins}$	means the A-weighted sound pressure level, (adjusted for tonal character and impulsiveness of the sound) exceeded for 1 % of any 10 minute measurement period, using Fast response.
$L_{A, max, adj, T}$	means the average maximum A-weighted sound pressure level, adjusted for noise character and measured over any 10 minute period, using Fast response.
Land	in the "land schedule" of this document means land excluding waters and the atmosphere,
mg/L	means milligrams per litre.
Noxious	means harmful or injurious to health or physical wellbeing.
NTU	means nephelometric turbidity units.
Nuisance (including dust, odour, noise) sensitive place	includes: • a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or • a motel, hotel or hostel; or • a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or • a medical centre or hospital; or • a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992,* the *Marine Parks Act 2007* or a World Heritage Area; or • a public thoroughfare, park or gardens; or • a place used as a workplace, an office or for business or commercial purposes and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place.
Offensive	means causing offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.

Regulated waste	means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes: • for an element -any chemical compound containing the element; and • anything that has contained the waste.
Site	means land or tidal waters on or in which it is proposed to carry out the development approved under this environmental authority.
Total Nitrogen	means the sum of Organic Nitrogen, Ammonia Nitrogen, Nitrite plus Nitrate Nitrogen, which must be reported separately, expressed as mg1L as nitrogen,
Total Phosphorus	means the sum of the reactive phosphorus, acid-hydrolysable phosphorus and organic phosphorus, as mg/L of Phosphorus. This includes both the inorganic and organic fraction of phosphorus.
Watercourse	means a river, creek or stream in which water flows. permanently or intermittently- • in a natural channel, whether artificially improved or not; or • in an artificial channel that has changed the course of the watercourse.
Waters	includes river, stream, lake, lagoon, pond, swamp, wetland, unconfined surface water, unconfined water natural or artificial watercourse, bed and bank of any wafers, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part-thereof.
"Works" or "Operation"	means the development approved under this environmental authority.
You	means the holder of this environmental authority or owner/occupier of the land which is the subject of this environmental authority.

Schedule 1 – *Cape York Residential Rehabilitation Facility – Proposed Services Layout,* Drawing Number 55732/C01.02, Prepared by Project Services, Department of Public Works

