

Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPR00489913

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

Environmental authority number: EPPR00489913

Environmental authority takes effect on 13 May 2022.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 23 MARCH.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
DEAN CAMERON PAINTERS PTY. LTD.	24 Hayward St STAFFORD QLD 4053

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment - 1(a-i) - Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of 21 to 100EP - if treated effluent is discharged from the works to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	1/RP96795
ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment - 1(a-i) - Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of 21 to 100EP - if treated effluent is discharged from the works to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme	23/RP901411

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.

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.



Signature

15 May 2022

Date

Derek Robson
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Enquiries:
Permits and Licensing/Operational Support
Department of Environment Science
GPO Box 2454, Brisbane QLD 4001
Phone: 1300 130 372 (Option 4)
Email: palm@des.qld.gov.au

Privacy statement

Pursuant to section 540 of the EP Act, the Department is required to maintain a register of certain documents and information authorised under the EP Act. A copy of this document will be kept on the public register. The register is available for inspection by members of the public who are able take extracts, or copies of the documents from the register. Documents that are required to be kept on the register are published in their entirety, unless alteration is required by the EP Act. There is no general discretion allowing the Department to withhold documents or information required to be kept on the public register. For more information on the Department's public register, search 'public register' at www.qld.gov.au. For queries about privacy matters please email privacy@des.qld.gov.au or telephone 13 74 68.

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)

Other permits required

This permit only provides an approval under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*. In order to lawfully operate you may also require permits / approvals from your local government authority, other business units within the department and other State Government agencies prior to commencing any activity at the site. For example, this may include permits / approvals with your local Council (for planning approval), the Department of Transport and Main Roads (to access state controlled roads), the Department of Resources (to clear vegetation), and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (to clear marine plants or to obtain a quarry material allocation).

Conditions of environmental authority

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 63 (1b)(i) –Sewage Treatment- more than 100 but not more than 1,500EP—if treated effluent is discharged from the works to an infiltration trench or through an irrigation scheme.	Lot 1 on Plan RP96795, Lot 23 on Plan RP901411 Helidon SPA Caravan Park, Helidon QLD 4344

The environmentally relevant activity conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following conditions of approval.

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	Condition
G1	In carrying out an ERA to which this approval 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 approval relates must: a) install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this approval; and 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	Record, compile and keep all monitoring results required by this approval and present this information to the administering authority when requested.
G4	From commencement of an ERA to which this approval 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, 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.
G5	All records required by this approval must be kept for 5 years.
G6	The site based management plan must not be implemented or amended in a way that contravenes any condition of this approval.

G7	An annual monitoring report must be prepared each year and presented to the administering authority when requested. This report shall include but not be limited to: a) a summary of the previous twelve (12) months monitoring results obtained under any monitoring programs required under this approval and, in graphical form showing relevant limits, a comparison of the previous twelve (12) months monitoring results to both this approvals limits and to relevant prior results; b) an evaluation/explanation of the data from any monitoring programs; c) a summary of any record of quantities of releases required to be kept under this approval; d) a summary of the record of equipment failures or events recorded for any site under this approval; e) an outline of actions taken or proposed to minimise the environmental risk from any deficiency identified by the monitoring or recording programs; f) the number of domestic tenements newly connected to the sewage g) treatment works during the previous twelve (12) months; g) the progressive total number of connections; and h) a summary of any trade waste agreements entered into or amended during the year, including the nature of the industry.
G8	Telephone the DES 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 approval.
G9	A competent person(s) must conduct any monitoring required by this approval.
G10	All instruments, equipment and measuring devices used for measuring or monitoring in accordance with any condition of this approval must be calibrated, and appropriately operated and maintained.
G11	The daily operation of the waste water treatment system and pollution control equipment must be carried out by a person(s) with appropriate experience and/or qualifications to ensure the effective operation of that treatment system and control equipment.
G12	A written notice detailing the following information must be provided to the DES within 14 days of any advice provided in accordance with condition G8: a) the name of the operator, including their approval / 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.
G13	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 substantial increase in the risk of environmental harm is an increase of 10% or more in the quality of the contaminant to be released into the environment.

G14	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.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	Condition
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 .
Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	Condition
W1	Contaminants other than settled/treated stormwater runoff waters must not be released from the site to surface waters or the bed or banks of surface waters .
W2	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.
W3	All ponds used for the storage or treatment of contaminants, sewage or wastes at or on the authorised place must be constructed, installed and maintained: a) so as to minimise the likelihood of any release of effluent through the bed or banks of the pond to any waters (including ground water); b) so that a freeboard of not less than 0.5 metres is maintained at all times, except in emergencies; and c) so as to ensure the stability of the ponds' construction.
W4	Suitable banks and/or diversion drains must be installed and maintained to exclude stormwater runoff from entering any ponds or other structures used for the storage or treatment of contaminants or wastes.
Agency interest: Land	
Condition number	Condition
L1	The only contaminants permitted to be released to land are treated sewage effluent to the areas shown in the "Site Based Management Plan" dated 24 October 2008 with a maximum application area of 10,200 m ² . Any contaminants released must be in compliance with the limits levels stated in Table 1 - Treated Effluent Release Limits and the conditions of this approval.

Table 1 - Treated Effluent Release Limits

Quality characteristics	Units	Release Limit		
		Minimum	Median	Maximum
pH	range	6.0		8.5
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	2.0		
5-day Biological oxygen demand	mg/L		20	60
Suspended solids	mg/L		30	90
Total Dissolved Solids or Electrical Conductivity	mg/L or µS/cm		1000/1600	
Total Nitrogen	mg/L			30
Total Phosphorus	mg/L			15

- L2** 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 Attachment -Table 2 – Effluent Irrigation Monitoring Program. All determinations of the quality of contaminants released must be:
- a) made in accordance with methods prescribed in the latest edition of the Department of Environment and Science - Protection Agency's Water Quality Sampling Manual; and
 - b) carried out on samples that are representative of the discharge.
- L3** Notwithstanding the quality characteristic limits specified in L1, Table 1 - Treated Effluent Release Limits, releases of effluent must not have any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants in concentrations that are capable of causing environmental harm.
- L4** The daily volume of contaminants released to **land** must be determined or estimated by an appropriate method, for example a flow meter, and records kept of such determinations and estimates.
- L5** Soil moisture meters must be used to detect the soil water deficit trigger for treated effluent irrigation within the contaminant release areas.
- L6** 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.
- L7** The irrigation of effluent must be carried out in a manner such that:
- a) vegetation is not damaged;
 - b) soil erosion and soil structure damage is avoided;
 - c) there is no surface ponding of effluent;
 - d) percolation of effluent beyond the plant root zone is minimised;
 - e) the capacity of the **land** to assimilate nitrogen, phosphorus, salts, organic matter as measured by oxygen demand and water is not exceeded; and
 - f) the quality of ground water is not adversely affected.

L8	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.
L9	The irrigation area must be fully fenced and only accessed by Helidon Spa Caravan Park staff and approved contractors.
L10	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.
L11	Within three (3) months of the date of issue of this development approval, the operator of the ERA must develop and implement an Irrigation Management Plan (IMP) which details how the effluent irrigation process will be effectively and appropriately managed so as to ensure that the release of effluent to land is carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner. The IMP must detail how irrigation will be managed and monitored so that the following occur: a) vegetation is not damaged; b) soil erosion and/or soil structure damage are avoided; c) there is no surface ponding of effluent; d) effluent is evenly distributed on the contaminant release area; e) infiltration of effluent beyond the plant root zone is minimised; f) the capacity of land to assimilate nitrogen, phosphorous, salts and organic matter is not exceeded; g) the quality of groundwater is not adversely affected; h) how irrigation using effluent to land will be carried out if soil moisture conditions are such that surface runoff, ponding or pooling beyond the property boundary is likely to occur and how this will be managed (e.g. soil moisture metres); i) how irrigation of land will not result in adverse public health issues (i.e. plumbing controls, signage, fencing); and j) procedures for educating and training staff about public health issues associated with using recycled water onsite.
L12	A copy of the IMP must be kept at the premises to which this development approval relates and be available to an authorised officer under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> upon request.
L13	A minimum area of 1.15 hectares of land , excluding any necessary buffer zones, must be utilised for the irrigation of treated effluent/stormwater.
L14	Spillage of all chemicals and fuels must be contained within an on-site containment system and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm. NOTE: All petroleum product storage's must be designed, constructed and maintained in accordance with AS 1940 - Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
L15	Treated effluent must be irrigated by a heavy droplet spray method.
L16	The volume of contaminants released to the irrigation areas must not exceed 29.07 KI on any one day.
L17	The irrigation areas must be planted with Kikuyu grass.
L18	All grass/vegetation clippings must be removed from the contaminant release area upon harvesting.
L19	The operator of the ERA must develop and implement a Contaminant Release Area Monitoring Program (CRAMP) to effectively monitor the land to which contaminants are released and must include: a) the taking of top soil and sub-soil samples from at least six (6) representative sites for the quality characteristics and at the frequency specified in Table 2 – Contaminant Release Area Monitoring;

	b) the location of monitoring stations including soil types and depths; c) plant analysis to assess nutrient export; and d) qualifications and experience of the persons performing all determination of the quality of contaminants.																																																						
L20	The operator of the ERA must submit to the administering authority a report on the Contaminant Release Area Monitoring that will include an assessment of the impacts of effluent application, and whether the release is being carried out in an environmentally sustainable manner. The report must include an interpretation of results and conclusions by an expert in the field of effluent land disposal, including any recommendations to achieve sustainability should monitoring indicate non-sustainability. Table 2 – Contaminant Release Area Monitoring <table><tr><th>Quality Characteristic</th><th>Units</th><th>Monitoring Frequency</th></tr><tr><td>pH (1:5)</td><td>pH scale</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Specific Conductance or Electrical Conductivity (1:5)</td><td>µS/cm</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Calcium</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Magnesium</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Potassium</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Cation Exchange Capacity</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable calcium</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable magnesium</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable sodium</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable potassium</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable aluminium</td><td>meq/100g</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Exchangeable sodium percentage</td><td>%</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Total Nitrogen as TN</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrate as N</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Phosphorous (Colwell)</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Boron</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr><tr><td>Chloride</td><td>mg/kg</td><td>On commencement and biennially thereafter</td></tr></table>	Quality Characteristic	Units	Monitoring Frequency	pH (1:5)	pH scale	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Specific Conductance or Electrical Conductivity (1:5)	µS/cm	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Calcium	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Magnesium	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Potassium	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Cation Exchange Capacity	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable calcium	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable magnesium	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable sodium	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable potassium	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable aluminium	meq/100g	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Exchangeable sodium percentage	%	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Total Nitrogen as TN	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Nitrate as N	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Phosphorous (Colwell)	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Boron	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter	Chloride	mg/kg	On commencement and biennially thereafter
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Agency interest: Noise																																																							
Condition number	Condition																																																						
N1	Noise from the ERA must not cause an environmental nuisance at any nuisance sensitive place or commercial place .																																																						

Definitions

Key terms and/or phrases used in this document are defined in this section and **bolded** throughout this document. Applicants should note that 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 Environmental Protection Agency or its successor.

annual return means the return required by the annual notice (under section 316 of the *Environment Protection Act 1994*) for the section 73F registration certificate that applies to the development approval.

approval means 'notice of development application decision' or 'notice of concurrence agency response' under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

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 development approval for the carrying out of the specified environmentally relevant activities.

canal means an artificial waterway surrendered to the State. A canal is an artificial waterway connected, or intended to be connected, to tidal water; and from which boating access to the tidal water is not hindered by a lock, weir or similar structure.

clinical waste means waste that has the potential to cause disease including, for example, the following:

- animal waste;
- discarded sharps;
- human tissue waste;
- laboratory waste.

coastal dune means a ridge or hillock of sand or other material on the coast and built up by the wind.

commercial place means a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes.

dredge spoil means material taken from the bed or banks of waters by using dredging equipment or other equipment designed for use in extraction of earthen material.

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.

erosion prone area means an area declared to be an erosion prone area under section 70(1) of the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.

equivalent passenger tyre unit (EPU) means a unit which allows for the following conversions:

- passenger tyre 1 EPU (9.5kg);
- light and medium commercials 2 EPU (19kg);
- truck and bus tyres 5 EPU (47.5kg);
- earthmoving and agricultural 50 EPU (475kg); and
- large earthmoving 100 EPU (950)kg.

high water mark means the ordinary high water mark at spring tides.

Ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic materials are materials as defined in the Queensland Government Environmental Protection Agency 'Technical guideline on landfill siting, design, operation and rehabilitation', 2003.

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_A 10, adj, 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_A 1, adj, 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.

landfill facility means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used or associated with the disposal of waste.

landfill unit means a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives solid waste.

leachate means a liquid that has passed through or emerged from, or is likely to have passed through or emerged from, a material stored, processed or disposed of at the licensed place which contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.

liquid or semi-liquid waste means a waste which failed the paint filter liquid test described in the document SW-846 'Test Methods for Evaluation of Solid Wastes Physical/Chemical Methods' published by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Revision 5, April 1998 or updated version thereof.

lower explosive limit means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25°C and atmospheric pressure.

mg/L means milligrams per litre.

noxious means harmful or injurious to health or physical wellbeing.

NTU means nephelometric turbidity units.

nuisance 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 1992* or a World Heritage Area; or
- a public thoroughfare, park or gardens; or
- 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.

ponded pasture means a permanent or periodic pondage of water in which the dominant plant species are pasture species used for grazing or harvesting.

protected area means –

- a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
- a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 2004*; or
- a World Heritage Area.

quarry material means material on State coastal land, other than a mineral within the meaning of any Act relating to mining. Material includes for example stone, gravel, sand, rock, clay, mud, silt and soil, unless it is removed from a culvert, stormwater drain or other drainage infrastructure as waste material.

regulated waste means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 1998* (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.

statistically significant means when the difference between groups of data is sufficient for a statistical test to reject the *null hypothesis*. For example, a requirement for a statistical test is that you have a minimum of two hypotheses, the null hypothesis and one or more alternative hypotheses. If you have data from two groups of bores (say A = background values and B = values at locations hydraulically down gradient of the landfill unit), and you wish to test whether A is different from B, the *null hypothesis* would be that A and B are from the same population (no significant difference). After performing the statistical test, you will either accept or reject the null hypothesis.

site means the place to which this development approval relates or the premises to which this development approval relates.

special burial of waste means a disposal method where earth moving equipment pushes the wastes to the bottom of the working face or into an excavated hole, and immediately covers it with earth or other waste material.

tidal water means the sea and any part of a harbour or watercourse ordinarily within the ebb and flow of the tide at spring tides.

uppermost aquifer means the geologic formation nearest to the natural ground surface that is an aquifer. The term includes any aquifers that are likely to be hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer within the landfill facility property boundary.

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 waters, dams, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and groundwater and any part thereof.

50th percentile means not more than three (3) of the measured values of the quality characteristic are to exceed the stated release limit for any six (6) consecutive samples for a release/monitoring point at any time during the environmental activity(ies) works.

80th percentile means not more than one (1) of the measured values of the quality characteristic is to exceed the stated release limit for any five (5) consecutive samples for a sampling point at any time during the environmental activity(ies) works

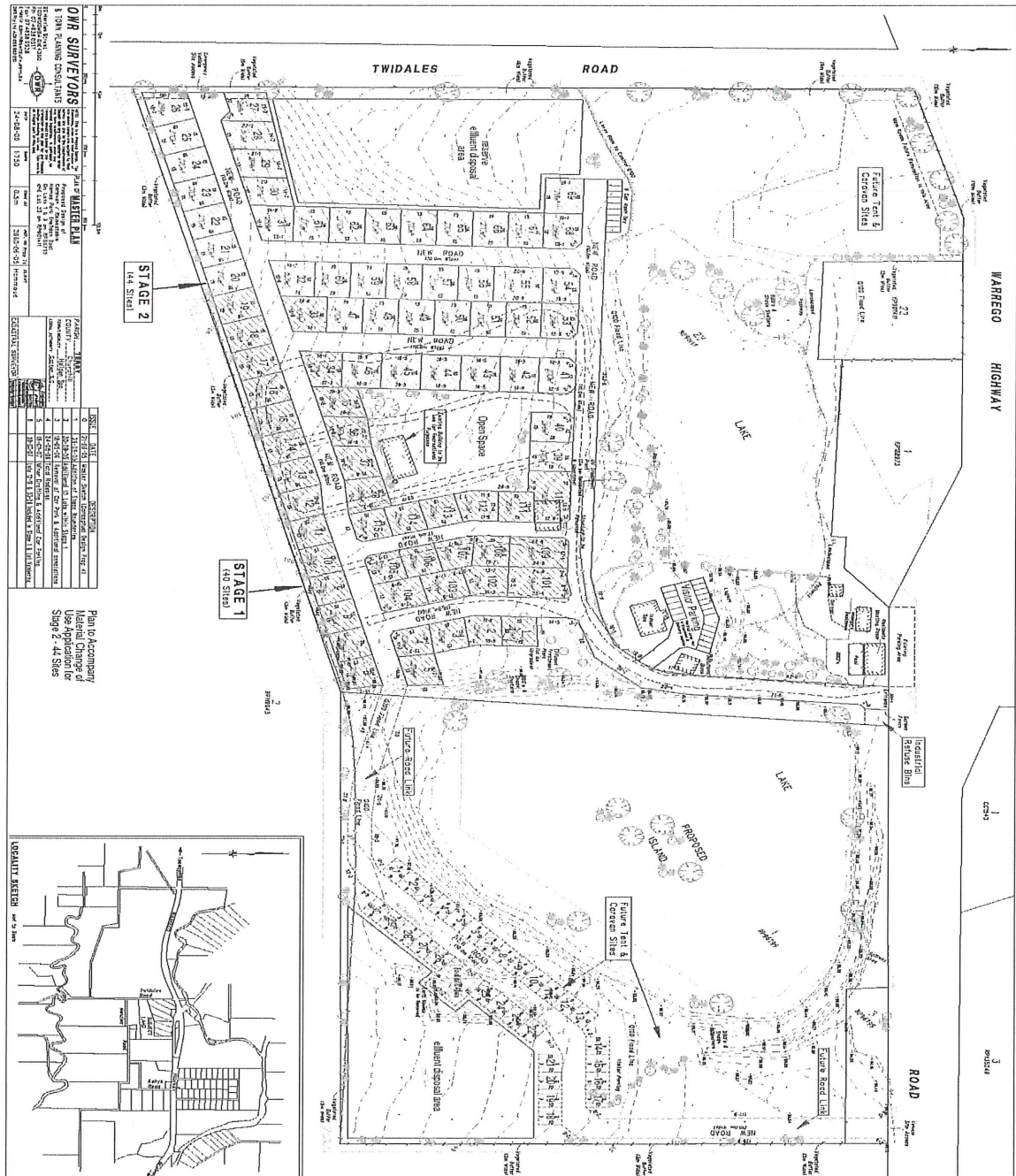
Attachment - Tables

Table 2 – Effluent Irrigation Monitoring Program

Monitoring Point	Quality characteristics	Units	Frequency
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Ph	Range	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Dissolved Oxygen	Mg/L	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	5-Day Biological Oxygen Demand	Mg/L	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Suspended Solids	Mg/L	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Total Dissolved Solids Or Electrical Conductivity	Mg/L Or µs/Cm	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Total Nitrogen	Mg/L	Monthly *
Irrigation Water Extraction Point	Total Phosphorus	Mg/L	Monthly *

* If twelve consecutive months of results in compliance with all parameter concentration limits is demonstrated, laboratory analysis may be reduced to a quarterly frequency. However, should there be a single non-compliant result during the quarterly monitoring regime, monitoring frequency is to revert back to monthly. After three consecutive months of results in compliance with all parameter concentration limits, monitoring frequency can again be reduced to a quarterly frequency.

SITE PLAN



END OF PERMIT