Queensland Government

Department of
Environment and Heritage Protection

12-NOV-2015

To: Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council
Barambah Avenue
CHERBOURG QLD 4605

Email: ceo@cherbourg.qld.gov..au

Your reference: EPPR00500713
Our reference: 221976

Administrative Amendment

Land description: Sewage Treatment Plant - Barambah Avenue, Cherbourg; Landfill - Wondai Road, Cherbourg.

The enclosed environmental authority EPPR00500713 has been re-issued with an amendment to the holder's name (was Cherbourg Aboriginal Council; now Cherbourg Aboriginal *Shire* Council). Also, the motor vehicle workshop activity and related conditions have been removed from the authority, as it is no longer an environmentally relevant activity, and does not require licencing by this department. Finally, the property descriptions have been updated to reflect re-configured lots.

Should you have any further enquiries, please contact David Quin on telephone (07) 3330 5784.

Yours sincerely

Signature	Date
Christine Mooney	13/11/15

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

Enclosed

Permit - environmental authority (reference EPPR00500713)

David Quin
Heritage, Utilities and Government Organisations Assessment
Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001
Phone: 07 3330 5784
Email: david.quin@ehp.qld.gov.au
Website www.ehp.qld.gov.au
ABN 46 640 294 485

Permit[1]

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority

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

Permit[1] number: EPPR00500713

Environmental authority takes effect on 12 November 2015.

The anniversary date of this environmental authority is 21 April.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name	Registered address
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	Barambah Avenue CHERBOURG QLD 4605

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <2000t yr (1)(b)	Wondai Road, CHERBOURG QLD 4605 Lot 320 on Plan SP245342
63-(1b)(ii) Sewage treatment >100 to 1500EP - no IT or IR	Barambah Avenue, CHERBOURG QLD 4605 Lot 320 on Plan SP245342

Additional information for applicants

Environmentally relevant activities

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

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

[1] Permit includes licences, approvals, permits, authorisations, certificates, sanctions or equivalent/similar as required by legislation

Contaminated land

It is a requirement of the EP Act that if an owner or occupier of land becomes aware a notifiable activity (as defined in Schedule 3 and Schedule 4) is being carried out on the land, or that the land has been, or is being, contaminated by a hazardous contaminant, the owner or occupier must, within 22 business days after becoming so aware, give written notice to the chief executive.

Signature	Date
CMooney	12/11/15

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

Enquiries:
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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)

Conditions of environmental authority

Environmentally relevant activity(ies)	**Location(s)**
60-(2a) Waste disposal >50t but <2000t yr (1)(b)	Wondai Road, CHERBOURG QLD 4605 Lot 320 on Plan SP245342
63-(1b)(ii) Sewage treatment >100 to 1500EP - no IT or IR	Barambah Avenue, CHERBOURG QLD 4605 Lot 320 on Plan SP245342

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site specific conditions of approval:

Schedule A - Activity

Prevent and /or minimise likelihood of environmental harm

(A1-1) In carrying out the environmentally relevant activities, you must take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent and / or to minimise the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. Any environmentally relevant activity, that, if carried out incompetently, or negligently, may cause environmental harm, in a manner that could have been prevented, shall be carried out in a proper manner in accordance with the conditions of this authority.

NOTE: This authority authorises the environmentally relevant activity. It does not authorise environmental harm unless a condition contained within this authority explicitly authorises that harm. Where there is no condition or the authority is silent on a matter, the lack of a condition or silence shall not be construed as authorising harm.

Maintenance of measures, plant and equipment

(A2-1) The registered operator must:

- install all measures, plant and equipment necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this environmental authority; and
- maintain such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient condition; and
- operate such measures, plant and equipment in a proper and efficient manner.

Site based management plan

(A3-1) From commencement of the activity, 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 Environmentally relevant activities that are carried out.

The site based management plan must address the following matters:

- Environmental commitments - a commitment by senior management to achieve environmental goals.
- Identification of environmental issues and potential impacts.
- Control measures for routine operations to minimise likelihood of environmental harm.
- Contingency plans and emergency procedures for non-routine situations.
- Organisational structure and responsibility.
- Effective communication.
- Monitoring of the contaminant releases.
- Conducting environmental impact assessments.
- Staff training.
- Record keeping.
- Periodic review of environmental performance and continual improvement.

Records

(A4-1) The registered operator must record, compile and keep all monitoring results required by this document and present this information to the administering authority when requested, in a specified format. Records must be kept for at least five years.

Schedule B - Air

Nuisance

(B1-1) The release of noxious or offensive odours or any other noxious or offensive airborne contaminants resulting from the authorised activities must not cause a nuisance at any odour sensitive place.

Dust nuisance

(B2-1) The release of dust and/or particulate matter resulting from the authorised activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any dust sensitive place.

(B2-2) Exceedence of any of the following levels when measured at any dust sensitive place is an environmental nuisance for the purposes of condition B2-1.

- Dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10 of 1991; OR
- A concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 150 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, at a dust sensitive place downwind of the site, when monitored in accordance with:
- Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 'Ambient air - Particulate matter - Determination of suspended particulate PM10 high-volume sampler with size-selective inlet - Gravimetric method'; or
- any alternative method of monitoring PM10 which may be permitted by the 'Air Quality Sampling Manual' as published from time to time by the administering authority.

Schedule C - Water

Release to waters

(C1-1) The only contaminant permitted to be released to waters is treated effluent from discharge location W1, and only if it meets the quality characteristics listed in Schedule C Table 1 when measured at this discharge location, and is in compliance with condition (C1-2).

Discharge Location: W1 – outlet from the Cherbourg sewage treatment plant final effluent treatment pond prior to release into waters described as Barambah Creek.

(C1-2) Notwithstanding the quality characteristic limits specified in Schedule C Table 1, the release of contaminants to waters under condition (C1-1) must comply with the following qualitative characteristics:

-The release must not have any properties nor contain any organisms or other contaminants which, in the opinion of the administering authority, are capable of causing environmental harm or an environmental nuisance; and

-The release must not produce any slick or other visible evidence of oil or grease, nor contain visible floating oil, grease, scum, litter or other objectionable matter.

Schedule C Table 1 (Release Limits)

		Release Limit		
Discharge Location	**Quality characteristics**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Monitoring frequency**
W1	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (mg/L)	-	20	Monthly
W1	Suspended Solids. (mg/L)	-	30	Monthly
W1	pH. (pH Units)	6.5	8.5	Daily
W1	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	6	-	Daily
W1	Faecal Coliforms (organisms/100mL)	-	1000 organisms per 100 ml as a median value, with 4 out of 5 consecutive samples containing less than 4000 organisms per 100 millilitres	Monthly
W1	Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	-	1000	Monthly
W1	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	NS	30	Monthly
W1	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	NS	10	Monthly

Treated sewage effluent reuse or improvement

(C2-1) Notwithstanding Condition (C1-1), the registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise the release of treated effluent from the Cherbourg sewage treatment plant to waters. Reasonable and practicable measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) the irrigation of effluent to land in accordance with the conditions of this approval;

(ii) directing treated effluent to a wet weather storage when conditions are too wet for irrigation; and/or

(iii) improving the quality of the treated effluent released to waters (for example by replacement or upgrade of sewage treatment infrastructure).

Monitoring

(C3-1) Monitoring of contaminant releases to waters must be undertaken at the discharge location and records kept, for the quality characteristics and at the frequency specified in Schedule C – Table 1.

(C3-2) All determinations of the quality of contaminants released must be made in accordance with methods described in the latest edition of the Department of Environment and Resource Management Water Quality Sampling Manual, and carried out on samples that are representative of the discharge.

(C3-3) The daily volume of contaminants released to waters must be determined or estimated by an appropriate method, for example a flow meter, and records kept of such determinations and estimates.

Sewage Treatment Plant - Trained / Experienced Operator(s)

(C4-1) The operation and maintenance of the sewage treatment facility must be carried out by a person who possesses appropriate experience and/ or qualifications to ensure the effective operation of the treatment system.

Inspection and Maintenance of Sewage Treatment Infrastructure

(C5-1) Sludges in the sewage treatment plant must be managed so that the performance of the sewage treatment plant (including septic tanks at pump stations) is maintained at its optimum.

(C5-2) The registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable measures to minimise infiltration of stormwater into sewers. This must include regular inspections (at least six-monthly) and maintenance of infrastructure associated with the sewage treatment plant, including sewer lines and manholes, and may include investigation, identification and removal of illegal stormwater connections.

(C5-3) Disinfection system(s) (eg. chlorinate dosing) associated with the sewage treatment plant must be inspected regularly (at least monthly) and maintained to ensure that it is /they are working effectively.

Pond conditions

(C6-1) 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:

- 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);
- so that a freeboard of not less than 0.5 metres is maintained at all times, except in emergencies;
- so as to ensure the stability of the ponds' construction; and
- to prevent public access.

Stormwater management

(C7-1) 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.

(C7-2) 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.

Sewage pump stations

(C8-1) Sewage pumping stations must be fitted with stand-by pumps and pump-failure alarms as well as high level alarms. All alarms must be able to operate without mains power.

Schedule D - Noise and vibration

Noise nuisance

(D1-1) Noise from activities must not cause an environmental nuisance at any noise sensitive place or any commercial place.

Schedule E - Waste

Regulated Waste Transport

(E1-1) All regulated waste removed from the sites must be removed by a person who holds a current approval to transport such waste under the provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Motor Vehicle Workshop Wastes

(E2-1) Condition deleted.

Cherbourg Landfill – Operating Criteria

(E3-1) The management of the landfill must be overseen by a person who possesses appropriate experience and/ or qualifications and who can ensure that conditions of this authority are complied with.

(E3-2) The registered operator must ensure that exposed wastes are confined to the operating face of the active waste disposal area and that the operating face is maintained at a minimum practicable size at all times.

(E3-3) The registered operator must ensure that all wastes accepted for disposal at the site are not disposed of:

- beyond any active waste disposal area; and
- into waters or leachate; and
- beyond the catchment of any leachate collection drains if installed as part of a leachate collection system.

(E3-4) Deposited waste must be covered at least three times per week:

- with earthen material to a thickness of at least 0.2 metres; or
- with other alternative material of sufficient thickness and nature to ensure that there is no exposure of waste.

For the purpose of this condition, the use of any alternative material must initiate a trial for a period of up to 3 months, such that potential environmental harm (eg. odour, vermin breeding) is assessed and reported to the administering authority upon completion.

(E3-5) Earthen material necessary for coverage of deposited waste must be stored and be readily available at the premises to which this approval relates in a quantity sufficient for not less than two weeks operation of the landfill facility.

(E3-6) An all-weather internal road must be provided and maintained to the working face of the landfill facility at all times.

(E3-7) The registered operator must not:

- allow waste to burn or be burned at or on the site; nor
- remove waste from the site and burn such waste elsewhere.

(This condition does not apply to the material that is required to be burnt under quarantine regulations and, burning of such materials is to be carried out in a way that does not cause environmental harm and this condition does not refer to activities carried out under the provisions of the Fire Services Act 1990.)

Construction of Disposal Areas

(E4-1) The registered operator must ensure that 'Solid Waste Management Plan' is developed for the landfill which:

- details how and where wastes are to be disposed of at the landfill for at least five years into the future (including asbestos wastes, which need to be segregated from general wastes); and
- indicates what types of wastes have been disposed of at the landfill in the past, and where they are buried (including reference to maps where possible).

The Plan must be consistent with the conditions of this approval, and may be incorporated into the Site Based Management Plan required by Condition (A3-1) of this authority.

(E4-2) Disposal trenches must not exceed 20 metres in length, 4 metres width and 2.5metres depth.

(E4-3) There must be no more than one active disposal trench at any one time.

(E4-4) Ensure that any active waste disposal area is constructed to allow plant and machinery access so that wastes can be effectively consolidated, compacted and covered.

(E4-5) The embankments of any active disposal area must be maintained to ensure the stability and integrity of construction.

Soil Permeability

(E5-1) Soils or other materials used in the construction of any waste disposal cells, above ground embankments, storage ponds and final cover must achieve an insitu hydraulic conductivity which is sufficiently impervious so as to prevent or minimise the release of leachate from the waste disposal area to waters including groundwater.

Leachate Management

(E6-1) The registered operator must ensure that all reasonable and practical measures are taken to ensure the disposal area is operated and managed so as to minimise the generation of leachate.

Leachate Disposal

(E7-1) Leachate generated on the site must only be disposed of in a manner such that there is no direct or indirect release of contaminants to any groundwater, stormwater drain, roadside gutter or surface watercourse.

(E7-2) Ensure that any leachate or contaminated stormwater generated on the site is collected and:

- conveyed to a leachate storage dam or pond; and/or
- disposed of in accordance with condition (E7-3).

(E7-3) Leachate or contaminated stormwater which is intercepted and collected on the site may be disposed of:

- by evaporation; or
- by recirculation back into the areas of the site where waste disposal is taking place; or
- by spray irrigation over exposed wastes; or
- by disposal to sewer.

Leachate Storage Ponds or Dams

(E8-1) Any pond or dam installed at the site which is used for the collection and storage of leachate or contaminated stormwater must be:

- constructed of low permeability soils or other material so as to prevent any direct or indirect release of contaminants through the base or embankments; and
- maintained to ensure the stability and integrity of construction; and
- constructed and managed so that a freeboard capable of preventing overspill is maintained to store excess volume when annual rainfall of a 1 in 10 year recurrence period occurs.

Public Health, Nuisance and Litter Issues

(E9-1) Notwithstanding any other condition of this approval, the registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable measures necessary to ensure that the carrying out of the environmentally relevant activities do not cause any adverse effect on public health or any nuisance, particularly in relation to propagation of diseases, fly breeding, mosquito breeding, and harbourage and/or breeding of rats and other pest organisms and/or vectors.

(E9-2) In the event of any adverse effect upon public health and / or any nuisance arising from the conduct of the environmentally relevant activities, the registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable measures necessary to:

- abate such adverse effects and such nuisance; and
- prevent the likelihood of any recurrence of the circumstances that gave rise to such adverse effects and / or such nuisance.

(E9-3) The registered operator must use all practicable means to exclude from refuse disposal areas access of birds, dogs and other pest species to that extent necessary to ensure that such birds, dogs and other pest species do not cause any:

- danger or risk to the health of any persons; or
- environmental harm.

(E9-4) The registered operator shall ensure that the movement of litter within the site does not cause environmental harm or nuisance through the use of practical and effective litter control measures and management practices, such measures may include but are not limited to:

- minimisation of areas of uncovered wastes;
- frequent applications of cover material to deposited wastes;
- the use of relocatable litter screens around the area of the waste deposition;
- the use of fixed litter control fencing around the perimeter or other places; and
- the implementation of regular litter collection programs that include cleaning of site perimeter fencing.

(E9-5) Where litter is blown or washed from the premises to which this approval relates in amounts that are significant in scale or extent, the registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable actions to retrieve the litter and ensure that it is disposed of in an appropriate manner.

Signage

(E10-1) The registered operator must ensure that signs are erected at the entrances to the site and in a prominent position on the site, and be maintained in good repair to provide at least, the following:

- details of wastes which can be accepted at the site and wastes which are prohibited;
- advice that when the site is closed, that unauthorised dumping of waste is prohibited and the location of the nearest waste disposal facility;
- advice prohibiting the lighting of unauthorised fires on the site;
- the location of the tipping face; and
- the location of any wastes segregated and recycling areas.

Fire Protection and Control

(E11-1) The registered operator shall provide and maintain at all times a sufficient firebreak/s which meets the satisfaction of the Regional Fire Commander.

Scavenging

(E12-1) Scavenging of materials from the waste disposal area is prohibited except where a written agreement exists between the registered operator and an approved scavenging contractor. Food, clothing, bedding, toiletries and other personal effects are not permitted to be scavenged from the site.

Waste Acceptance and Operating Criteria

(E13-1) This approval permits only the following wastes to be disposed of at the places approved to receive waste by this approval:

- domestic waste;
- commercial waste;
- domestic clean-up waste;
- construction or demolition waste;
- industrial waste;
- garden wastes;
- putrescible wastes;
- solid inert wastes;
- limited regulated wastes.

NOTES:

(a) wet cell batteries and waste oil may be accepted and temporarily stored at the site for recycling purposes. See condition (E15-1)

(b) drums containing any residual regulated waste are a regulated waste unless effectively cleaned in accordance with Operational Policy 'Determinations for management of regulated wastes'.

(c) definitions of domestic, commercial, domestic clean-up, construction or demolition, industrial, garden, and regulated wastes are in Section 12 of the Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000)

(E13-2) The registered operator must take all reasonable and practicable measures to achieve compliance with condition (E13-1), and to prevent unauthorised access to the waste disposal facilities.

Limited Regulated Wastes

(E14-1) Limited regulated wastes may be disposed of in the general waste stream provided the quantity of limited regulated waste received at the facility in a year is not more than 10% of the total waste received at the facility in any calendar year.

(E14-2) Limited regulated waste disposed of at the landfill must only be in a solid form.

Other Regulated Wastes

(E15-1) The following conditions must be complied with in temporary storage of Regulated Waste:

(i) Waste Batteries

Used wet cell batteries must only be stored at the waste disposal facility for a period of up to one (1) month and must be stacked in an upright position and stored in an area designated for this purpose.

Where storage of waste batteries is to occur for periods of longer than one (1) month they must be stored in a covered enclosure which has been bunded to contain spillage's and leakages.

(ii) Waste Oil
Waste oil must be temporarily stored in receptacle(s) at the waste disposal facility, and the receptacle(s) must :

- be stored in an area which is bunded to contain spillages and leakages;
- have closures in place to prevent rainwater entry and spillage (if knocked over); and
- have a filling mechanism which prevents rainwater entry.

(iii) Bunding
Where it is impractical to completely roof a bunded area, the registered operator must ensure that all spilled materials in bunded areas are cleaned-up as soon as practicable.

The base and walls of all bunded areas must be maintained free from gaps or cracks.

(iv) Tyres
Used tyres temporarily stored at the waste disposal facility must be stockpiled:

- in a designated area;
- with no more than 500 passenger tyre equivalents in whole or equivalent parts at any one time.

Asbestos Wastes

(E15-2) The following conditions must be complied with in the disposal of all forms of asbestos waste:

- Council must ensure that the community is aware of correct procedures for handling and disposing of asbestos wastes, including notifying a Council officer before taking them to the landfill, segregating and wrapping asbestos wastes (with appropriate plastic) before taking them to the landfill;
- There must be adequate signage at the landfill to advise the community of the rules relating to disposal of asbestos wastes;
- The asbestos waste must be disposed of:
  - to a designated asbestos disposal pit(s) where no excavation takes place following the disposal of asbestos waste within that pit, and immediately covered with 200 mm of consolidated earth or equivalent cover material over the entire area of the pit; or

- placed at the bottom of the current working face of the landfill unit (the disposal place) and immediately covered with at least 1 metre of waste;

- The asbestos waste, the asbestos waste disposal pit or disposal place as the case may be, and all areas within 2 metres of the disposal pit/disposal place and asbestos waste (the 2 metre buffer area) must remain undisturbed following the waste disposal operation (including not placing the waste in a position where any gas extraction wells are likely to be necessary or drilling any gas extraction wells through the waste deposit);
- Plant and equipment must be available for any necessary preparation of the disposal pit/disposal place upon receipt of the asbestos waste and immediate covering of the asbestos waste and compacting of the area upon placement in the pit; and
- The asbestos waste must be contained within the final landfill unit at a minimum distance of two (2) metres from the surface and flanks of the final landfill unit, excluding any final cover system required as a condition of this environmental authority (where final landfill unit means that deposition to the landfill unit has ceased).

Clinical Waste Management

(E16-1) The waste disposal facilities within Cherbourg (a scheduled area) may only accept a limited amount of clinical waste (up to five tonnes per year) from sources that are within Cherbourg.

(E16-2) Clinical waste must be disposed of under supervised burial conditions, meaning that:

(i) a local government representative should supervise the immediate burial of the waste;
(ii) clinical waste should be deposited at the lowest edge of the landfill working face or excavation;
(iii) the waste should be covered immediately with at least one metre of solid general waste or clean fill;
(iv) any compaction must only be on the cover material – not on the clinical waste directly;
(v) the clinical waste disposal area should be at least two metres from the proposed or design edge of the landfill;
(vi) the location of the deposited waste should be marked on the landfill site map;
(vii) clinical waste should be at least two metres below the final surface of the landfill;
(viii) the name and address of the generating premise(s), and the amount and type of waste deposited should be recorded; and
(ix) a copy of this information should be given to the person depositing waste for their records.

Prohibited wastes

(E17-1) The following wastes must not be accepted onto the site:

- liquescent waste streams or any waste capable of yielding free liquids (does not include leachate or condensate arising from gas collection within the site);
- untreated infectious and chemical wastes and liquid pharmaceuticals from related waste stream;
- cytotoxic wastes;
- S8 pharmaceuticals;
- all radioactive wastes, unless otherwise approved under the *Radioactive Substances Act 1958;*
- pyrophoric wastes (where co-disposed with other potentially combustible material); and
- explosives and ammunition, pyrotechnics or propellants, apart from trace residues no longer capable of supporting combustion or an explosive reaction.

(E17-2) No wastes that exhibit any of the hazard characteristics listed in Schedule E - Table 2 must be interred at the waste disposal facility.

Schedule E - Table 2.

Hazard Characteristic	Description Of The Hazard Characteristic
Ignitability	Regulated wastes that are capable of causing a fire when ignited through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes under standard temperature and pressure
Corrosivity	Regulated wastes which on dissolution exhibit a pH of 2 or less, or 12.5 or greater

(E17-3) In the event that the registered operator becomes aware of prohibited waste being commingled in any waste stream the registered operator must:

- cease the depositing of such waste;
- remove the prohibited waste and store in a proper and efficient manner;
- notify the person who sent the prohibited waste to the premises to which this approval relates of the detection of prohibited waste in the waste received;
- as soon as practicable arrange for a person who can lawfully transport such waste to collect such waste;
- arrange for the person transporting the prohibited waste to transport such waste to a facility that can lawfully accept such waste; and
- produce the following records:
  - type of prohibited waste;
  - quantity of prohibited waste;
  - date of disposal;
  - name and address of the person(s) transporting the prohibited waste to the facility; and
  - name and address of the person(s) who generated the prohibited waste (if such person(s) can be reasonably identified).

For the purpose of this condition, "prohibited waste" means a waste that is not permitted to be accepted at that landfill facility by a condition of this approval.

Recyclables

(E18-1) The registered operator must:

- implement waste management practices that will ensure that recyclables are diverted from landfill where practicable; and

-identify and implement opportunities to improve the waste management practices employed including information and education packages for waste generators to assist in maximising the diversion of recyclable materials from the landfill.

Landfill Unit(s) Interim Closure Management

(E19-1) The registered operator must implement interim closure management for landfill unit(s) at a landfill facility that are no longer accepting waste.

For the purpose of this condition, interim closure management must include at least the following:

- the installation of an interim cover system that is designed with effective drainage systems to prevent / minimise erosion and water ponding; and
- a stabilisation program including practicable measures for revegetation and or mulching.

Landfill Facility Post-Closure Management

(E20-1) The registered operator must develop and provide to the administering authority a draft landfill post-closure management program for review and comment at least six (6) months before the expected final receipt of waste in the landfill facility.

(E20-2) The landfill post closure management program must include details of at least the following:

- the total waste volumes or tonnage of the landfill facility being closed;
- a landform relief plan including the extent of the landfill footprint;
- the design of a final cover system including thickness and permeability of cover layers and any lateral drainage layers;
- the erosion prevention system that is designed with effective drainage systems to minimise erosion and to minimise water ponding;
- the revegetation and stabilisation program for the landfill to minimise final cover erosion and final cover species root penetration through to the waste pile;
- the procedures for maintaining and operating any stormwater management system;
- the procedures for maintaining and operating any leachate collection system;
- any proposed nuisance or wildlife control procedures;
- the proposed land use at the premises to which this approval relates during and after the rehabilitation program; and
- the expected date the registered operator intends to begin rehabilitation activities and the expected time-lines to implement the program.

For the purpose of this condition, the landfill post-closure management program must be effective in preventing and / or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused or allowed. The program must include measures and schedule timeframes to:

- monitor the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final cover system, particularly for erosion and subsidence of the cover system; and
- monitor any leachate, surface water, receiving water and groundwater monitoring system at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to water resources.

(E20-3) For the purposes of preventing and / or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused as a result of deposition of waste, the registered operator must, following cessation of deposition of waste in the landfill facility, conduct post-closure management measures for:

- a period of 30 years; or
- such shorter period until it is demonstrated to the administering authority in a competent manner using factually correct information that the landfill unit(s) within the landfill facility and surrounding site are geotechnically stable and that no release of waste materials, leachate, uncontrolled landfill gas or other contaminants to the environment is likely.

Schedule F - Land

Irrigation of Treated Sewage Effluent

(F1-1) Treated sewage effluent must only be released for irrigation to land from the discharge location L1 to designated effluent irrigation areas within Lot 320 Plan SP245342, and in compliance with the release limits for the water quality characteristics listed in Schedule F Table 1.

Discharge Location: L1 – outlet from the Cherbourg sewage treatment plant final effluent treatment to irrigation pump /lines.

(F1-2) Notwithstanding condition (F1-1), treated sewage effluent must only be used for irrigation of:

(i) crops not for human consumption (eg silviculture or turf growing);
(ii) pasture and fodder for dairy animals if at least a 5 day withholding period is used before the pasture is used or alternatively if the pasture or fodder is dried (for hay) or ensiled before use; and
(iii) pasture and fodder for non-dairy animals (except pigs) if at least a 4 hour withholding period is used before the pasture is used or alternatively if the pasture is dried (for hay) or ensiled before use.

(F1-3) Notwithstanding any other condition of this approval, the quality characteristic limits for contaminants released from the sewage treatment plants must also comply with the following qualitative characteristics:
(i) the release must not have any properties nor contain any organisms or contaminants in concentrations or which are capable of causing environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

(F1-4) The irrigation of effluent must be carried out in a manner such that:

- vegetation is not damaged;
- soil erosion and soil structure damage is avoided;
- there is no surface ponding of effluent;
- percolation of effluent beyond the plant root zone is minimised;
- the capacity of the land to assimilate nitrogen, phosphorus, salts, organic matter as measured by oxygen demand and water is not exceeded;
- the quality of groundwater is not adversely affected; and
- spray drift and airborne contamination is prevented.

(F1-5) Irrigation of treated effluent must not result in runoff beyond the boundary of designated irrigation areas.

(F1-6) There must be no public access to the contaminant release area following irrigation with treated effluent until the irrigated area is dry.

(F1-7) Notices must be prominently displayed on any treated sewage effluent irrigation area 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.

Provision of Treated Effluent to Other Persons

(F2-1) If the registered operator gives or transfers responsibility of the treated sewage effluent to another person(s) then the registered operator must:

(i) prior to giving such effluent or transferring ownership of such effluent to that person(s), obtain from that person details of how that person intends to comply with the general environmental duty provided for by Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* in respect of the use and disposal of such effluent, particularly in relation to environmental sustainability of any effluent

disposal, protection of public health and protection of environmental values of waters; and

(ii) only give or transfer ownership of such effluent in accordance with a written agreement between the registered operator and that person(s); and

(iii) upon becoming aware that the person is not or is not likely to comply with the general environmental duty (GED) provided by Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, cease the giving and transferring ownership of such effluent, until such time it can be demonstrated by the person, that compliance with the GED will be achieved.

Monitoring contaminant releases to land

(F3-1) Monitoring of contaminant releases to land must be undertaken at the discharge location and records kept, for the quality characteristics and at the frequency specified in Schedule F – Table 1.

(F3-2) All determinations of the quality of contaminants released must be made in accordance with methods prescribed in the latest edition of the Department of Environment and Resource Management Water Quality Sampling Manual, and carried out on samples that are representative of the discharge.

(F3-3) 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.

Schedule F – Table 1 (Release limits to Land)

		Release Limit		
Discharge Location	**Quality characteristics**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Monitoring frequency**
L1	Suspended Solids. (mg/L)	-	30	Monthly
L1	pH. (pH Units)	6.5	8.5	Daily
L1	Faecal Coliforms (organisms/100mL)	-	1000 organisms per 100 ml as a median value, with 4 out of 5 consecutive samples containing less than 4000 organisms per 100 millilitres	Monthly
L1	Total dissolved salts (mg/L)	-	1 000	Monthly
L1	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	NS	30	Three monthly
L1	Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	NS	10	Three monthly

NS = Not specified

Preventing contaminant release to land

(F4-1) Spillage of all chemicals and fuels must be contained within an on-site containment system and controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm.

(F4-2) The base and walls of all bunded areas must be maintained free from gaps or cracks.

Schedule G - Community

Complaint response

(G1-1) All complaints received must be recorded including investigations undertaken, conclusions formed and action taken. This information must be made available to the administering authority on request.

Schedule H - Definitions

Words and phrases used throughout this environmental authority are defined below:
Where a definition for a term used in this approval is sought and the term is not defined within this approval the definitions provided in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, its regulations, and Environmental Protection Policies shall be used.

Word Definitions

"administering authority" means the Department of Environment and Resource Management or its successor.

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

"annual return" means the return required by the annual notice (under section 316 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*).

"authorised place" means the place authorised under this environmental authority for the carrying out of the specified environmentally relevant activities.

"authority" means a environmental authority under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*.

"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.

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

"dust sensitive place" means -

- a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential place;
- a motel, hotel or hostel;
- a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution;
- a medical centre or hospital;
- a protected area;
- a park or gardens; or
- a place used as an office or for business or commercial purposes.

and includes the curtilage of any such place.

"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.

"infectious waste" means "clinical waste"

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

"licensed vehicle" means a vehicle authorised to be used under the licence to transport regulated waste.

"limited regulated waste" means any of the following regulated wastes: asbestos, clinical waste or quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious, fish processing waste, food processing waste, poultry processing waste, tyres or treatment tank sludge or residue produced in the carrying out of an activity mentioned in ERA 63 (Schedule 2 of *the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008)*.

"mg/L" means milligrams per litre.

"NTU" means nephelometric turbidity units

"noise affected premises" means a "noise sensitive place"or a "commercial place"

"noise sensitive place" means -

- a dwelling, 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; or
- a park or gardens.

and includes the curtilage of such place.

"noxious" means harmful or injurious to health or physical well being.

"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
- 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.

"odour sensitive place" has the same meaning as a "dust sensitive place"

"offensive" means causing offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.

"protected area" means -

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

"registered vehicle" means "licensed vehicle"

"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 the place to which this environmental authority relates or the premises to which this environmental authority relates.

"this authority" means this environmental authority.

"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.

"you" means the holder of this Environmental Authority or owner / occupier of the land which is the subject of this Environmental authority.

"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

END OF PERMIT

Attachments

Nil