Permit

Environmental Protection Act 1994

Environmental authority EPPR00750513

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

Environmental authority number: EPPR00750513

Environmental authority takes effect on 03-03-2020

The anniversary day of this environmental authority remains **22 November**. The payment of the annual fee will be due each year on this day. An annual return will be due each year on 01 March.

Environmental authority holder(s)

Name(s)	Registered address
Barcaldine Regional Council	71 Ash Street BARCALDINE QLD 4725

Environmentally relevant activity and location details

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	LOT 1 on BE18, Lot 1 on BF58, Lot 1 on CNA11, LOT 1 on CNA72, LOT 1 on CNA81, Lot 1 on CP905062, LOT 1 on DM10, Lot 1 on GH1, Lot 1 on GH50, Lot 1 on GH54, Lot 1 on PL73, Lot 1 on SP159837, LOT 10 on BE127, LOT 10 on SP116048, LOT 11 on CNA95, Lot 1134 on CP910090, LOT 1160 on PH286, LOT 12 on CNA90, LOT 14 on BE136, LOT 14 on MX112, LOT 15 on BE39, Lot 1755 on SP223514, LOT 1788 on PH886, Lot 19 on RY57, LOT 1921 on SP209470, LOT 2 on BE87, LOT 2 on CNA16, Lot 2 on CNA54, LOT 2 on cna92, LOT 2 on DM2, LOT 2 on DM32, Lot 2 on DR16, LOT 2 on GH12, Lot 2 on GH54, LOT 2 on PL12, LOT 2 on RP602511, LOT 27 on BEL12416, LOT 3 on BE92, Lot 3 on CNA54, LOT 3 on CNA61, LOT 3 on CP860083, LOT 3 on DM38, Lot 3 on GH56, LOT 3 on MX63, Lot 3 on PL44, Lot 3 on SP190915, LOT 3300 on PH169, LOT 34 on BE68, LOT 3814 on PH116, LOT 4 on BF76, Lot 4

ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
	on CNA56, LOT 4 on dm5, Lot 4 on GH14, LOT 4 on GH57, LOT 4 on MX54, Lot 4 on PL67, LOT 4400 on PH739, Lot 4994 on SP233100, LOT 5 on BE172, LOT 5 on CNA65, LOT 5 on CNA88, Lot 5 on GH41, LOT 50 on MX96, LOT 6 on DM17, Lot 6 on PL10, LOT 676 on PH12, LOT 7 on BF16, LOT 7 on CNA66, Lot 7 on DM40, LOT 8 on BE126, Lot 8 on CP907493, LOT 9 on BE28, LOT A on AP2414
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 3: Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	LOT 1 on BE18, Lot 1 on CNA11, LOT 1 on CNA72, LOT 1 on CNA81, Lot 1 on CP905062, LOT 1 on DM10, Lot 1 on GH1, Lot 1 on GH50, Lot 1 on GH54, Lot 1 on PL73, Lot 1 on SP159837, LOT 10 on BE127, LOT 10 on SP116048, LOT 11 on CNA95, Lot 1134 on CP910090, LOT 1160 on PH286, LOT 12 on CNA90, LOT 14 on BE136, LOT 14 on MX112, LOT 15 on BE39, Lot 1755 on SP223514, LOT 1788 on PH886, Lot 19 on RY57, LOT 1921 on SP209470, LOT 2 on BE87, LOT 2 on CNA16, Lot 2 on CNA54, LOT 2 on cna92, LOT 2 on DM2, LOT 2 on DM32, Lot 2 on DR16, LOT 2 on GH12, Lot 2 on GH54, LOT 2 on PL12, LOT 2 on RP602511, LOT 27 on BEL12416, LOT 3 on BE92, Lot 3 on CNA54, LOT 3 on CNA61, LOT 3 on CP860083, LOT 3 on DM38, Lot 3 on GH56, LOT 3 on MX63, Lot 3 on PL44, Lot 3 on SP190915, LOT 3300 on PH169, LOT 34 on BE68, Lot 35 on CM82, LOT 3814 on PH116, LOT 4 on BF76, Lot 4 on CNA56, LOT 4 on dm5, Lot 4 on GH14, LOT 4 on GH57, LOT 4 on MX54, Lot 4 on PL67, LOT 4400 on PH739, LOT 5 on BE172, LOT 5 on CNA65, LOT 5 on CNA88, Lot 5 on GH41, LOT 50 on MX96, LOT 6 on DM17, Lot 6 on PL10, LOT 676 on PH12, LOT 7 on BF16, LOT 7 on CNA66, Lot 7 on DM40, LOT 8 on BE126, Lot 8 on CP907493, LOT 9 on BE28, LOT A on AP2414
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Montrose Pit Lot D on AP11320

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 3: Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	
ERA 57 - Regulated Waste Transport Transporting end-of-life tyres	Regulated Waste Transport State of Queensland
ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of (b-ii) more than 100 but not more than 1500EP otherwise	Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plant Lot 37 on CM96
ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of (b-ii) more than 100 but not more than 1500EP otherwise	Aramac Sewage Treatment Plant Lot 4 on A1841
ERA 63 - Sewage Treatment 1: Operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of (d) more than 4000 but not more than 10,000EP	Barcaldine Sewage Treatment Plant Lot 86 on RY77
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (c) more than 5000t but not more than 10,000t	Barcaldine Landfill Lot 244 on RY201, LOT 8 on SP243965
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (a) less than 2000t	Muttaburra Sword St Waste Disposal Facility Lot 55 on CM174
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (b) 2,000t to 5,000t	Jericho General Waste Disposal Lot 16 on MX55
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (b) 2,000t to 5,000t	Alpha General Waste Disposal Lot 1 on SP110098
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste	Jericho Waste Disposal Facility LOT 1 on SP223511

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (c) more than 5000t but not more than 10,000t	
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 1: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a) (a) less than 50,000t	Yellowjack Drive Landfill LOT 1 on SP223525
ERA 60 - Waste disposal 2: Operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b) (a) less than 2000t	Aramac Waste Disposal Facility Lot 42 on RY139
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 3: Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Bustinia Pit Lot 17 on EV83
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 3: Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Newark Pit Lot 12 on MX32
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Richmond Hills Station Lot 10 on EV18
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Marengo Lot 2 on TL35
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Jabiru Lot 3 on PL87

Environmentally relevant activity/activities	Location(s)
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Tancred Lot 4 on TL34
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Caledonia Lot 1 on SP204906
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Rainsby Lot 4465 on SP276150
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Muttaburra Aerodrome Lot 35 on CM82
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Monklands Lot 2 on SP136836
ERA 16 - Extraction and Screening 2: Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material (a) 5,000t to 100,000t	Hobartville Lot 649 on SP232649

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.

Sarah Mitchell
Department of Environment and Science
Delegate of the administering authority
Environmental Protection Act 1994

Date issued: 3 March 2020

Enquiries:
Utilities and Government Organisations Assessment
Department of Environment and Science

Phone: 1300 130 372
Email: palm@des.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)

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.

Obligations under the Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999

If you are operating a quarry, other than a sand and gravel quarry where there is no crushing capability, you will be required to comply with the Mining and Quarrying Safety and Health Act 1999. For more information on your obligations under this legislation contact Mine Safety and Health at www.dnrm.qld.gov.au, or phone 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or your local Mines Inspectorate Office.

Development Approval

This permit is not a development approval under the Planning Act 2016. The conditions of this environmental authority are separate, and in addition to, any conditions that may be on the development approval. If a copy of this environmental authority is attached to a development approval, it is for information only, and may not be current. Please contact the Department of Environment and Science to ensure that you have the most current version of the environmental authority relating to this site.

Conditions of environmental authority

Part 1: Standard Conditions

With the exception of any variations, the conditions of approval for this environmental authority include standard conditions contained within the attached document(s) entitled:

- Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for extracting material (ERA 16) – Version 2.
- Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for screening (5000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes of material in a year) (ERA 16) – Version 2.

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described in Table 1 must be conducted in accordance with the eligibility criteria and standard conditions contained within the above documents.

Table 1: Sites Covered by the Standard Conditions

ERA	SITE NAME	LOCATIONS	
		ADDRESS	LOT/PLAN
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t. ERA 16 Screening (3)(a) screening, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	Adelong Pit 1	Stagemount Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 5 Plan GH41
	Adelong Pit 2	Stagemount Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 5 Plan GH41
	Ballyneety Pit 1	Ballyneety Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 8 Plan CP907493
	Ballyneety Pit 2	Ballyneety Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 8 Plan CP907493
	Barcoorah Pit	Stagemount Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 4 Plan PL67
	Coorabah Pit	Stagemount Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1 Plan GH1
	The Lake Pit	Ballyneety Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1 Plan GH50
	Cherhill Pit	Eastmere Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1755 Plan SP223514
	Crossmoor Pit	Jericho Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 19 Plan RY57
	Eastmere Pit 1	Eastmere Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 3 Plan GH56
	Eastmere Pit 2	Eastmere Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 3 Plan GH56
	Fleetwood Pit 1	Pentland Aramac Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 1 Plan GH54
	Fleetwood Pit 2	Pentland Aramac Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 2 Plan GH54
	Fleetwood Pit 3	Pentland Aramac Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 2 Plan GH54

	Fortuna Pit	Eastmere Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1755 Plan SP223514
	Gray Rock Road 18 Mile Pit	Aramac Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 1134 Plan CP910090
	The Lake Pit	Laglan Lou Lou Park Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 4 Plan GH14
	Loam Jericho Road Pit	Aramac Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 2 Plan CNA54
	Mount Cornish Pit	Potosi Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1 Plan PL73
	Muttaburra Airport Pit	Muttaburra Airport, MUTTABURRA QLD 4732	Lot 35 Plan CM82
	North Crusoe Pit	Potosi Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 2 Plan PL12
	Rangers Valley Pit	Aramac Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 3 SP190915
	Ravenswood Pit	Aramac Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 3 Plan CNA54; Lot 1 Plan CNA11
	Stagemount Pit 1	Stagemount Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 6 Plan PL10
	Stagemount Pit 2	Stagemount Road, PELICAN CREEK QLD 4726	Lot 6 Plan PL10
	Stirling Pit	Coreena Lane, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 4 Plan CNA56
	The Lake Pit	Eastmere Road, BARCALDINE QLD 4725	Lot 1755 SP223514
	Tragowel Pit 1	Muttaburra Road, TABLEDERRY QLD 4732	Lot 3 Plan PL44
	Tragowel Pit 2	Muttaburra Road, TABLEDERRY QLD 4732	Lot 3 Plan PL44
	Wirralee Pit	Aramac Torrens Creek Road, GALILEE QLD 4726	Lot 2 Plan DR16
	Rosefield Pit	Cavendish Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot A Plan AP2414
	Tarago Pit	Alpha- Tambo Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 1 Plan SP159837
	Skye Pit	Alpha- Tambo Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 3 Plan DM38
	Minti (Cheshire)	Alpha- Tambo Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 1921 Plan SP209470

	Alpha Station Pit	Alpha- Tambo Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 7 Plan DM40
	Jordon Avon Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 50 Plan MX96
	Edwinstowe Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 7 Plan CNA66
	Locharnoch Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 1 Plan CP905062
	Coleraine Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 2 Plan CNA16
	Rosedale Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 5 Plan CNA88
	Blairgowrie Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 1 Plan CNA81
	Strasburg Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD. 4728	Lot 3 Plan CNA61
	Eka Pit	Aramac Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 1 Plan CNA72
	Clare Pit	Ballyneety Road ARAMAC QLD 4726	Lot 4 Plan SP293511
	Wycheproof Pit	Beaufort Road ALPHA QLD 4724	Lot 1 Plan BE18
	Joycedale Pit	Blackall- Jericho Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 14 Plan MX112
	Rosefield Pit	Cavendish Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 4 Plan MX54
	Widgeman Pit	Clunivale Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 3814 Plan PH116
	Clunievale Pit	Clunivale Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 2 Plan GH12
	Cronulla Pit	Craven Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 9 Plan BE28
	Islay Plains Pit	Islay Plains Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 10 Plan SP116048
	Kerand Pit	Craven Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 2 Plan BE87
	Trebarney Pit	Craven Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 5 Plan BE172
	Forrester Pit	Degulla Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 1788 Plan PH886

	Bedford Pit	Derwentwater Road (Access) ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 27 Plan BEL12416
	Lennox Pit	Dunrobin Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 4 Plan BF76
	Tressillian Pit	Hobartville Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 3 Plan CP860083
	Kilcool Station Pit	Kilcool Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 2 Plan RP602511
	Mexico Pit	Mendip Hills Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 1160 Plan PH286
	Riverview Pit	Meta Park Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 15 Plan BE39
	Minnamoora Pit	Minnamoora Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 5 Plan CNA65
	Dahlonega Pit	Narounyah Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 4400 Plan PH739
	Avonmore Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 1 Plan DM10
	Geneva Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 2 Plan DM2
	Avoca Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 6 Plan DM17
	Portwine Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 3 Plan BE92
	Killarney Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 10 Plan BE127
	Montrose Cressbank Pit	Portwine Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 8 Plan BE126
	Saltbush Pit	Saltbush Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 7 Plan BF16
	Hollywood Pit	Springton Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 12 Plan CNA90
	Sedgeford Pit	Star Downs Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 676 Plan PH12
	Garden Gully Pit	Star Downs Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 2 Plan DM32
	Prior Park Pit	Prior Park Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 14 Plan BEBE136
	Mary Vale Pit	Pinehill Road ALPHA QLD. 4724	Lot 34 Plan BE68
	Garfield Pit	Texas Road	Lot 11 CNA95

		JERICHO QLD 4728	
	Mendip Hills Pit	Tumbar Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 3 Plan MX63
	Pretty Plains Pit	Tumbar Road JERICHO QLD 4728	Lot 3300 Plan PH169
	Rivington Pit	Alpha – Tambo Road ALPHA QLD 4724	Lot 3 Plan DM5
	Texas Pit	Jericho Road ARAMAC QLD 4726	Lot 2 Plan CNA92

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described in **Table 2** must be conducted in accordance with the standard conditions outlined in the document entitled: Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for extracting material (ERA 16) – Version 2.

Table 2: Sites covered by standard conditions for extracting material (ERA 16) – Version 2.

ERA	SITE NAME	LOCATIONS	
		ADDRESS	LOT/PLAN
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	Locharnoch Gravel Pit	-	Lot 1 Plan CP905062
	Burtle No 2 Pit	Degulla Road, ALPHA QLD 4724.	Lot 1 BF58 and Lot 4994 SP233100 **Coordinate 1:** 23°12'20.43"S 146°33'30.55"E **Coordinate 2:** 23°12'31.24"S 146°33'29.75"E **Coordinate 3:** 23°12'19.68"S 146°33'18.03"E **Coordinate 4:** 23°12'30.43"S 146°33'17.22"E

Part 2: Codes of Environmental Compliance

The conditions of approval for this environmental authority include Codes of Environmental Compliance contained within the attached documents entitled:

- Code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of regulated waste transport (ERA 57) – Version 4.
- Code of environmental compliance ERA 16 – Extractive and screening activities. Superseded code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of extractive and screening activities (ERA 16) – Version 6.

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described in **Table 3** must be conducted in accordance with the code of environmental compliance contained within the above document entitled: Code of environmental compliance ERA 16 – Version 6.

Table 3: Sites covered by the code of environmental compliance ERA 16 – Version 6.

ERA	SITE NAME	ERA LOCATION	
		ADDRESS	LOT/PLAN
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t. ERA 16 Screening (3)(a) screening, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	Montrose Pit	Capricorn Highway PORT WINE QLD 4724	Lot D Plan AP11320

Part 3: Site Specific General Conditons

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 63 Sewage treatment (1)(b)(ii) operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of— more than 100 but not more than 1,500EP— otherwise - no IT or IR	Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plant - Cornish Street, MUTTABURRA QLD 4726 – Lot 37 Plan CM96. Aramac Sewage Treatment Plant - Muttaburra Road, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4 Plan A1841.
ERA Sewage treatment 63 (1)(d) operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of— more than 4,000 but not more than 10,000EP	Barcaldine Sewage Treatment Plant – Bauhinia Street, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 - Lot 86 Plan RY77.
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— less than 2,000t	Aramac Waste Disposal Facility – Muttaburra Road, ARAMAC QLD 4726 - Lot 42 Plan RY139. Muttaburra Sword St Waste Disposal Facility - Sword Street, MUTTABURRA QLD 4726 – Lot 55 Plan CM174 (Council Reserve) GPS Coodinates: 22°36’6.69”S, 144°31’45.21”E
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(b) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— 2,000t to 5,000t	Jericho General Waste Disposal - Furbers Road, JERICHO QLD 4728 – Lot 16 Plan MX55 (Council Reserve); Alpha General Waste Disposal – McKellar Street, ALPHA QLD 4724 – Lot 1 SP110098.
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(c) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— more than 5,000t but not more than 10,000t	Jericho Waste Disposal Facility - Jericho, Aramac Road, JERICHO QLD 4724 – Lot 1 Plan SP223511. Barcaldine Landfill, Off Landsborough Highway BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 8 Plan SP243965 and Lot 244 Plan RY201 (Council Reserve) GPS Coodinates: 23°35’24.13”S 144°16’43.02”E.
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	“Marengo,” Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 2 Plan TL35; “Jabiru,” Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 3 Plan PL87; “Tancred,” Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4 Plan TL34; “Caledonia,” Aramac-Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 1 Plan SP204906; “Rainsby,” Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4465 Plan

	SP276150; "Muttaburra Aerodrome" MUTTABURRA QLD – Lot 35 Plan CM82; "Hobartville," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 50km North Northwest of Alpha – Lot 649 Plan SP232649; "Monklands," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 40km North Northwest of Alpha – Lot 2 Plan SP136836; "Richmond Hills Station," Unnamed Road, Off Capricorn Highway, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 10 Plan EV18.
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t. ERA 16 Screening (3)(a) screening, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	Bustinia Pit, Off Capricorn Highway, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 17 Plan EV83; Newark Pit, Blackall Jericho Road MEXICO – Lot 12 MX32.

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following general conditions.

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
G1-3	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities.
G2-3	The **activity** must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: (a) identify potential risks to the environment from the **activity** during routine operations and emergencies; and (b) establish and maintain control **measures** that minimise the potential for environmental harm; and (c) ensure plant, equipment and **measures** are maintained in a proper and effective condition; and (d) ensure plant, equipment and **measures** are operated in a proper and effective manner; and (e) ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*; and (f) ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.
G3-3	All **records** must be kept for a period of at least five years and provided to the **administering authority** upon request.

G4-3	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the **administering authority** as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. **Records** must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken. *Note: This condition does not apply to exception reporting outlined in conditions G5-3 and G6-3.*
G5-3	**Exception Reporting** The holder of this environmental authority must notify the administering authority in writing of any monitoring result which indicates an exceedance of any licence limit within 28 days of completion of analysis.
G6-3	The written notification required by condition number G5-3 above must include: (a) The full analysis results, and (b) Details of investigation or corrective actions taken, and (c) Any subsequent analysis.
G7-3	**You** must record the following details for all environmental **complaints** received: (a) date and time complaint was received (b) name and contact details of the complainant (c) nature of the complaint (d) investigations undertaken (e) conclusions formed (f) actions taken.
G8-3	An **appropriately qualified person(s)** must monitor, record and interpret all parameters that are required to be monitored by this environmental authority and in the manner specified by this environmental authority.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
A1-3	Odours or airborne contaminants must not cause **environmental nuisance** to any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**.
Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1-3	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to any **waters**.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Agency interest: Noise</th></tr>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>N1-3</td><td>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, noise generated by the activity must not cause environmental nuisance to any sensitive place or commercial place.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Emission of Noise

In the event of a complaint about noise that the administering authority considers is reasonable, then the emission of noise from the activities must not result in levels greater than those specified in Table 1 - Noise Limits until the circumstances which gave rise to the complaint are resolved.

Table 1 - Noise Limits
<table>
<tr><th>Noise Level at a Noise Sensitive Place Measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level L (Amax adj,T)</th><th>Period</th></tr>
<tr><td>Background noise level plus 5 dB(A)</td><td>7 am - 10 pm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Background noise level plus 3 dB(A)</td><td>10 pm - 7 am</td></tr>
<tr><th>Noise Limits at a Commercial Place Measured as the Adjusted Maximum Sound Pressure Level L (Amax adj, T)</th><th>Period</th></tr>
<tr><td>Background noise level plus 10 dB(A)</td><td>7 am - 10 pm</td></tr>
<tr><td>Background noise level plus 8 dB(A)</td><td>10 pm - 7 am</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Agency interest: Land</th></tr>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>L1-3</td><td>Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, contaminants must not be released to land.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">Agency interest: Waste</th></tr>
<tr><th>Condition number</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>W1-3</td><td>All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be lawfully reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.</td></tr>
<tr><td>W2-3</td><td>Excepting combustion of landfill gas, waste must not be burnt.</td></tr>
</table>

Part 3.1: Site Specific Conditions - Sewage Treatment Activities

Part 3.1.1: Muttaburra and Aramac Sewage Treatment Plants

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 63 Sewage treatment (1)(b)(ii) operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of— more than 100 but not more than 1,500EP— otherwise - no IT or IR	**Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plant** - Cornish Street, MUTTABURRA QLD 4726 – Lot 37 Plan CM96. **Aramac Sewage Treatment Plant** - Muttaburra Road, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4 Plan A1841.

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site specific conditions.

Agency interest: Water

Condition number	Condition
WT1 - 3.1.1	The only contaminants to be released to surface waters are from release points W1 and W2 associated with the Aramac and Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plants and in accordance with *Table 1 - Release Quality Characteristic Limits* and the associated requirements. *Release point W1* - Aramac Sewage Treatment Plant - Aramac Creek prior to discharge to the Thomson River. *Sampling point S1* – Aramac Sewage Treatment Plant – discharge point from number 3 settling pond. *Release point W2* - Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plant - Landsborough River *Sampling point S2* – Muttaburra Sewage Treatment Plant – discharge point from settling pond.

Table 1 - Release Quality Characteristic Limits

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	SAMPLING POINT	RELEASE LIMIT	LIMIT TYPE	FREQUENCY
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (mg/l)	S1 and S2	40	maximum	Quarterly
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (mg/l)	S1 and S2	20	long term 80 percentile compliance	Quarterly
Suspended Solids. (mg/l)	S1 and S2	60	maximum	Quarterly
Suspended Solids. (mg/l)	S1 and S2	30	long term 80 percentile compliance	Quarterly
pH. (pH Units)	S1 and S2	6.5-9.0	range	Quarterly
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	S1 and S2	2	minimum	Quarterly

	<table><tr><td>Faecal Coliforms (organisms/100ml)</td><td>1000 organisms per 100 mL as a median value</td><td>Quarterly</td></tr></table> **Associated requirements** 1. Each release point should be identified with a position on the map in the plan and by latitude and longitude accurate to four decimal places. Separate tables are required if each release point has different limits. 2. **COD** may be monitored as an alternative to **BOD5** once a reliable correlation has been determined through analysis of a minimum number of 24 wastewater samples over a minimum period of 12 months and with the agreement of the **administering authority**. 3. Enterococci counts are the recommended pathogen indicator for assessing potential risks to recreational water. Limits should be set based on the level of recreational use of receiving waters – either primary or secondary recreation. E.coli counts may be more relevant for small plants where recreational use in receiving waters is unlikely. 4. Sampling must be in accordance with the Water Quality Sampling Manual and all monitoring devices must be effectively calibrated and maintained.
WT2 - 3.1.1	**Quantity of Contaminants Released** The total quantity of contaminants released from release point W1 and W2 during any dry weather day must not exceed 525 cubic metres and during a wet weather day must not exceed 2,700 cubic metres.
WT3 - 3.1.1	For the purposes of determining compliance with the Suspended Solids (SS) concentration of samples collected, the concentration will be deemed to be determined using the following equation: SS(a) (mg/L) = SS(b) mg/L minus one tenth of the chlorophyll a (micrograms per litre (µg/L) where: SS(a) = SS concentration calculated for compliance. SS(b) = Measured concentration of SS including algae. Chlorophyll “a” analysis shall be carried out on a subsample of the sample collected for the determination of the measured SS. The sample shall be well mixed when subsampling.

Part 3.1.2: Barcarline Sewage Treatment Plant

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA Sewage treatment 63 (1)(d) operating sewage treatment works, other than no-release works, with a total daily peak design capacity of— more than 4,000 but not more than 10,000EP	**Barcaldine Sewage Treatment Plant** – Bauhinia Street, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 - Lot 86 Plan RY77.

The environmentally relevant activities conducted at the locations as described above must be conducted in accordance with the following site specific conditions.

Agency interest: Water

Condition number	Condition
W1 - 3.1.2	The only contaminants to be released to surface waters are from release point W1 associated with the Barcaldine Sewage Treatment Plant and in accordance with *Table 1 - Release Quality Characteristic Limits* and the associated requirements. Release point W1 - Lagoon Creek prior to discharge to the Alice River. Sampling point S1 – Barcaldine Sewage Treatment Plant – discharge canal from the settling ponds.

Table 1 - Release Quality Characteristic Limits

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS	SAMPLING POINT	RELEASE LIMIT	LIMIT TYPE	FREQUENCY
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (mg/l)	W1/S1	40	maximum	Quarterly
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand. (mg/l)	W1/S1	20	long term 80 percentile compliance	Quarterly
Suspended Solids. (mg/l)	W1/S1	60	maximum	Quarterly
Suspended Solids. (mg/l)	W1/S1	30	long term 80 percentile compliance	Quarterly
pH. (pH Units)	W1/S1	6.5-9.0	range	Quarterly
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	W1/S1	2	minimum	Quarterly
Faecal Coliforms (organisms/100ml)	1000 organisms per 100 mL as a median value (minimum of 5 samples taken at not less than half-hourly intervals in any one day, with 4 out of 5 samples containing less than 4000 organisms per 100 mL)			Quarterly

Associated requirements

1. Each release point should be identified with a position on the map in the plan and by latitude and longitude accurate to four decimal places. Separate tables are required if each release point has different limits.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>
2. COD may be monitored as an alternative to BOD5 once a reliable correlation has been determined through analysis of a minimum number of 24 wastewater samples over a minimum period of 12 months and with the agreement of the administering authority.
3. Enterococci counts are the recommended pathogen indicator for assessing potential risks to recreational water. Limits should be set based on the level of recreational use of receiving waters – either primary or secondary recreation. E.coli counts may be more relevant for small plants where recreational use in receiving waters is unlikely.
4. Sampling must be in accordance with the Water Quality Sampling Manual and all monitoring devices must be effectively calibrated and maintained.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>WT2 - 3.1.2</td><td>
Quantity of Contaminants Released

The total quantity of contaminants released from release point W1 during any dry weather day must not exceed 2 500 cubic metres and during a wet weather day must not exceed 12 600 cubic metres.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>WT3 - 3.1.2</td><td>
Pump Stations

The only pump station permitted to release contaminants to any waters are those listed below at the corresponding overflow locations:
<table>
<tr><th>Pump Station Number/Description</th><th>Overflow Location</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pump Station No 3, Cypress Street, Barcaldine</td><td>Lagoon Creek</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Part 3.2: Site Specific Conditions - Waste Disposal Activities

Part 3.2.1: General Conditions

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(c) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— more than 5,000t but not more than 10,000t	**Barcaldine Landfill**, Off Landsborough Highway BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 8 Plan SP243965 and Lot 244 Plan RY201 (Council Reserve) GPS Coodinates: 23°35'24.13"S 144°16'43.02"E.
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— less than 2,000t	**Muttaburra Sword St Waste Disposal Facility** - Sword Street, MUTTABURRA QLD 4726 – Lot 55 Plan CM174 (Council Reserve) GPS coodinates: 22°36'6.69"S, 144°31'45.21"E
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(b) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— 2,000t to 5,000t	**Jericho General Waste Disposal** - Furbers Road, JERICHO QLD 4728 – Lot 16 Plan MX55 (Council Reserve); **Alpha General Waste Disposal** – McKellar Street, ALPHA QLD 4724 – Lot 1 SP110098.
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(c) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— more than 5,000t but not more than 10,000t	**Jericho Waste Disposal Facility** - Aramac Road, JERICHO QLD 4724 – Lot 1 Plan SP223511.

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

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
G1 - 3.2.1	Leachate must not be permitted to discharge beyond the boundaries of the licensed place.
G2 - 3.2.1	Stormwater runoff polluted by waste or leachate must not be permitted to discharge beyond the boundaries of the licensed place.
Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.2.1	**Site Rehabilitation** At cessation of waste disposal operations of a stage of the licensed place, a final cover consisting of at least 500 millimetres depth of compacted clean earth must be placed over the competed area.

Agency interest: Wate	
Condition number	**Condition**
W1 - 3.2.1	Deposited waste must be covered as soon as practicable to limit stormwater infiltration, prevent exposure of waste and prevent issues arising from vectors and pest species.
W2 - 3.2.1	Putrescible wastes or domestic wastes must be deposited at least 2.0 metres above the highest regional water table or as otherwise approved based on the liner design and groundwater monitoring network.
W3 - 3.2.1	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to contain litter within the **waste operations area**, and retrieve litter released.
W4 - 3.2.1	Untreated clinical waste may be disposed to landfill under supervised burial conditions.
W5 - 3.2.1	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to exclude vectors and pest species to the extent necessary to prevent: 1. nuisance to occupiers of neighbouring premises 2. any danger or risk to the health of any persons.

Part 3.2.2: Yellowjack Drive Landfill

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (1)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a)— less than 50,000t	100 Yellowjack Drive, Barcaldine; Lot 1 on SP223525

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

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
G1 - 3.2.2	Activities conducted under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations: 1. Cells receiving tyres and asbestos only for disposal are permitted to be unlined. 2. Cells receiving **general waste** and dewatered septic waste for disposal must be **clay lined** or **double lined**. 3. Activities on site, including the location of landfill cells and waste transfer station, are to be conducted generally in accordance with *Appendix 2 Site plan*.
G2 - 3.2.2	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused by the activities.
G3 - 3.2.2	Any breach of a condition of this environmental authority must be reported to the **administering authority** as soon as practicable within 24 hours of becoming aware of the breach. **Records** must be kept including full details of the breach and any subsequent actions taken.
G4 - 3.2.2	Other than as permitted by this environmental authority, the **release of a contaminant into the environment** must not occur.
G5 - 3.2.2	All information and **records** required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be kept for a minimum of five years with the exception of environmental monitoring results which must be kept until surrender of this environmental authority. All information and **records** required by the conditions of this environmental authority must be provided to the **administering authority** upon request and in the format requested.
G6 - 3.2.2	An **appropriately qualified person(s)** must monitor, record and interpret all parameters that are required to be monitored by this environmental authority and in the manner specified by this environmental authority.
G7 - 3.2.2	All analyses required under this environmental authority must be carried out by a laboratory that has National Association of Testing Authorities (**NATA**) certification, or an equivalent certification, for such analyses.

G8 - 3.2.2	When required by the **administering authority**, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the **administering authority** to investigate a complaint of **environmental nuisance** arising from the **activity**. The monitoring results must be provided within 10 business days to the **administering authority** upon its request.
G9 - 3.2.2	The **activity** must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: 1. identify potential risks to the environment from the **activity** during routine operations, closure and an emergency 2. establish and maintain control **measures** that minimise the potential for environmental harm 3. ensure plant, equipment and **measures** are maintained in a proper and effective condition 4. ensure plant, equipment and **measures** are operated in a proper and effective manner *5.* ensure that staff are trained in and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* 6. ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.
G10 - 3.2.2	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to contain litter within the **waste operations area**, and retrieve litter released.
G11 - 3.2.2	A **leachate** collection system must be designed by an **appropriately qualified person** and installed and maintained to: 1. collect **leachate** generated in the **landfill unit**; 2. convey the collected **leachate** out of the **landfill unit** to an appropriate **leachate** storage facility; and 3. restrict the height of the **leachate** above the liner system to a maximum level of 300mm.
G12 - 3.2.2	**Leachate** and stormwater runoff which has been in contact with waste materials in the **landfill unit**, must be collected in the **leachate** storage facility and be: 1. treated in the **leachate** treatment plant and discharged to sewer in accordance with the requirements of the relevant water utility; or 2. recirculated through waste disposed in the **landfill unit**; or 3. treated by alternative technologies agreed by the **administering authority** for offsite disposal, discharge, or on-site reuse; or 4. Disposed of at a facility that is approved to receive such waste.
G13 - 3.2.2	All reasonable and practicable **measures** must be taken to exclude vectors and pest species to the extent necessary to prevent: 1. **environmental nuisance** to occupiers of neighbouring premises 2. any danger or risk to the health of any persons.
G14 - 3.2.2	Only the following waste streams can be received at the site: 1. For disposal to unlined landfill cells: tyres and asbestos. 2. For disposal to **clay lined** or **double lined** cells: **general waste** and dewatered septic waste. 3. For storage within the waste transfer station: waste other than: a. putrescible waste, or b. liquid waste, except where the **liquid** waste is received an appropriate container, stored in the container in a bunded area, and removed from the site for lawful reuse, treatment or disposal.

G15 - 3.2.2	In addition to condition G14, the following waste streams must not be permitted to be placed at the **landfill facility** at any time: 1. **liquid** or semiliquid waste, other than: a. **liquid** or semi-liquid waste which has been produced in the carrying out of the **activity**; b. **liquid** or semi-liquid waste that is incidental to, and commingled with, the permitted waste streams. 2. hot ash; 3. material that is smouldering or aflame; **4.** material containing a substance which is ignitable, corrosive, reactive or **toxic material** (other than materials containing a toxic substance from domestic premises) unless this material is to be deposited into a dedicated monocell with a written approval of the **administering authority**; 5. all radioactive wastes, unless otherwise approved under *the Radiation Safety Act 1999* or approved contaminated soil; 6. an explosive; 7. ammunition, other than ammunition that no longer contains explosives, pyrotechnics or propellants apart from trace residues that are no longer capable of supporting combustion or an explosive reaction.
G16 - 3.2.2	Deposited waste must be covered as soon as practicable to limit stormwater infiltration, prevent exposure of waste and prevent issues arising from vectors and pest species.
G17 - 3.2.2	Excepting combustion of landfill gas, waste must not be burnt.
G18 - 3.2.2	Waste and any contaminated soil disposed of at the premises to which this environmental authority relates: 1. must be accepted subject to effectively implementing risk assessment practices and procedures for contaminant testing that ensure that the material accepted complies with the maximum contaminant levels and the allowable leaching contaminant levels prescribed in *Table 1 - Maximum contaminant levels in soils* (in Appendix 1) and *Table 2 – Allowable leaching contaminant levels* (in Appendix 1) respectively; and 2. if the contaminated soil is used as coverage material, contaminant levels must not exceed the maximum concentration limits in *Table 3 - Maximum total contaminant levels in soils used as cover material* (in Appendix 1), must not cause contaminated stormwater release and must not include any soil that is contaminated due to the concentration of monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, pesticides, or petroleum hydrocarbons.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
A1 - 3.2.2	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, odours or airborne contaminants must not cause **environmental nuisance** at a **sensitive place** or **commercial place**.
A2 - 3.2.2	Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**:

	(a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions), or (b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (μm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority.
A3 - 3.2.2	The following materials must not be used for dust suppression purposes: 1. **leachate** or landfill gas condensate 2. 2. waste oil or other hydrocarbons.
A4 - 3.2.2	Landfill gas must not exceed the following limits: 1. 500 parts per million at a height of 50mm above the final and intermediate cover surface including the batter slopes of the **landfill unit** 2. 25% of the lower explosive limit of the landfill site **boundary** when measured in facility structures (but excluding facility structures used for landfill gas control and recovery, and **leachate** collection system components) 3. the lower explosive limit in subsurface geology at or beyond the landfill site **boundary** 4. 25% of the lower explosive limit within service pits, service trenches, stormwater drains or other structures beyond the landfill site **boundary**.
A5 - 3.2.2	Landfill gas collected must be reused or efficiently flared in a manner that avoids environmental harm.
A6 - 3.2.2	A landfill gas monitoring network must be installed for each **landfill unit** to measure methane levels in facility structures and at the landfill site **boundary**, as prescribed by condition A4. The network must consist of gas monitoring devices, such as monitoring bores and be developed by an **appropriately qualified person** in the fields of hydrogeology and landfill gas monitoring program design to be able to competently make recommendations about these matters.
A7 - 3.2.2	If methane gas levels exceeding methane standards referred to in condition A4 are detected, all necessary steps must immediately be taken to ensure protection of human health.
Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1 - 3.2.2	The only contaminants to be released to surface **waters** are settled treated stormwater runoff waters from areas of the site not likely to be contaminated with waste materials, released offsite in accordance with *Table 1 - Surface Water Release Limits* and the associated monitoring requirements.

Table 1 - Surface Water Release Limits

Release Point	Contaminant	Limit	Monitoring Frequency
Outlet of sediment basin	pH	6-8 pH units	Prior to release
	Dissolved oxygen	6.5 mg/L minimum	

	<table><tr><td></td><td>Suspended solids</td><td>50 mg/L maximum</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Electrical conductivity</td><td>1000 µS/cm</td><td></td></tr></table> **Associated requirements** 1. The release point - outlet of the sediment basin - is as depicted on *Appendix 2 Site plan*. 2. Monitoring must be undertaken prior to a release. 3. Water quality monitoring must be in accordance with the methods prescribed in the current edition of the **administering authority's** Monitoring and Sampling Manual. 4. Samples must be representative of the release. 5. All monitoring devices must be correctly calibrated and maintained.
WT2 - 3.2.2	In addition to WT1, the release to **waters** must not: 1. have any other properties at a concentration that is capable of causing environmental harm 2. produce any slick or other visible evidence of oil or grease, nor contain visible floating oil, grease, scum, litter or other visually objectionable matter.
WT3 - 3.2.2	The stormwater runoff from **disturbed** areas, generated by a storm event up to and including a **24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years** must be retained on site or managed to remove **contaminants** before released offsite.
WT4 - 3.2.2	The controlled release of treated/settled stormwater must be conducted in a way and at a rate that does not cause: 1. re-suspension of particles; or 2. erosion of bed or banks of receiving **waters**; or 3. landscape damage; or 4. ponding of the water; or 5. vegetation damage.
WT5 - 3.2.2	A **groundwater monitoring system** must: (a) be designed and installed by an **appropriately qualified person(s)** with experience and qualifications in hydrology and **groundwater** monitoring; and (b) include a sufficient number of bores installed at locations and depths which would yield representative **groundwater** samples from at least the uppermost aquifer should **groundwater** be located at any time within a depth of 5m from the base of any **landfill unit**, and be capable of: i. detecting any seepage of contaminants to **groundwater** from the site; and ii. establishing the quality of any **groundwater** within a depth of 5m from the base of any **landfill unit**; and (c) include bores to enable monitoring of background **groundwater** quality where background **groundwater** is above a height of 5m below the depth of the **landfill unit**. Where possible, this must include both hydraulically **up-gradient bore(s)** or **background bore(s)** that have not been affected by any release of **contaminants** to **groundwater** from the **activity**, and hydraulically **down gradient bore(s)** of the **activity**.
WT6 - 3.2.2	A groundwater monitoring program must: (a) be designed by an **appropriately qualified person(s)** with experience and qualifications in hydrology and implementing **groundwater monitoring systems**; and (b) utilise best practice methodology; and (c) be undertaken by **appropriately qualified person(s)**; and

	(d) include inspection of groundwater bores quarterly and following rainfall events equal to and in excess of a **24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 5 years**; and (e) include a record of results where **groundwater** is not present in any of the bores during inspection; and (f) where **groundwater** is present in any of the bores: i. adopt appropriate monitoring indicators to detect contamination of **groundwater** aquifers by leachate, considerate of site specific hydrogeological factors and relevant legislative requirements; and ii. identify trigger concentration levels that are suitable for early detection of contaminant releases at the site. The trigger concentrations levels must be derived using the latest version of the Department's guideline *Using Monitoring Data to Assess Groundwater Quality and Potential Environmental Impacts*; and iii. conduct monitoring of appropriate monitoring indicators in accordance with the current edition of the **administering authority's** Monitoring and Sampling Manual; and iv. determine whether **leachate** has impacted **groundwater** based on the results obtained compared to the adopted trigger limits and any historical monitoring results, and if relevant, the extent to which any environmental values have been impacted; and **v.** determine whether further investigation is required to determine the extent of impacts on environmental values and whether any changes to the **groundwater** monitoring program are required for future investigations; and vi. vi. implement any changes to **leachate** control measures required to prevent or minimise impacts on environmental values.
WT7 - 3.2.2	(a) Conduct a review annually of any new registered **groundwater** bores within a 2km radius of the site using the DNRME registered groundwater bore card reports, to identify the presence of any previously undetected shallow **groundwater** aquifers; and (b) Annually assess the suitability of the **groundwater monitoring system** to detect contaminants as a result of site **activities**; and (c) Provide a report demonstrating compliance with the requirements of conditions WT5, WT6 and WT7 to the **administering authority** annually.
WT8 - 3.2.2	All batteries, **liquid** chemicals, fuels, and other **liquid** substances with potential to cause environmental harm must be stored within a **secondary containment system** that is impervious to the materials stored within it, and must be managed to prevent the release of **contaminants** to **waters** or **land**.
WT9 - 3.2.2	For cells receiving **general waste** and septic waste, a liner system must be installed and maintained to: 1. prevent release of contaminants, including **leachate**, to **land** and **waters**; and 2. prevent subsurface migration of landfill gas from the **landfill unit**.
Agency interest: Land	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.2.2	When the deposition of waste to the **landfill unit** ceases, a final capping system to the **landfill unit** must be designed by an **appropriately qualified person** and installed to minimise:

	1. infiltration of water into the **landfill unit** and water ponding on the surface; and 2. the likelihood of any erosion occurring to either the final capping system or the landfilled materials. A final capping system is not required where the deposition of waste to a **landfill unit** ceases temporarily for the purpose of using an alternative working face.
L2 - 3.2.2	**Land** that has been **disturbed** for **activities** conducted under this environmental authority must be rehabilitated in a manner such that: 1. suitable species of vegetation for the location are established and sustained for earthen surfaces 2. potential for erosion is minimised 3. the quality of water, including seepage, released from the site does not cause environmental harm 4. potential for **environmental nuisance** caused by dust is minimised 5. the water quality of any residual water body does not have potential to cause environmental harm 6. the final landform is stable and protects public safety 7. the contaminant concentrations within the final capping layer are appropriate for the final land use and in accordance with the *'National Environmental Protection (Assessment of Soil Contamination) Measure 1999.'*
L3 - 3.2.2	Following cessation of deposition of waste in the **landfill unit**, post-closure care of the **landfill unit** must be conducted for a period of 30 years or until the **administering authority** determines, on the basis of correct information, that the **landfill unit** and surrounding site are stable and that no release of waste materials, **leachate**, landfill gas or other **contaminants** that may cause environmental harm is likely.
L4 - 3.2.2	The program of post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The program must include **measures** to: 1. maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final capping system; 2. maintain and operate the **leachate** collection system; 3. maintain the **groundwater monitoring system** and monitor quality of **groundwater** at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to **groundwater**; 4. maintain and operate the landfill gas monitoring system; and 5. maintain and operate the landfill gas collection system.
L5 - 3.2.2	A site management plan pursuant to Chapter 7, Part 8, Division 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* must be developed and provided to the **administering authority** at least 12 months before the expected final receipt of waste in the **landfill unit**. The site management plan must include, but is not to be limited to, the future land use and actions intended to taken for compliance with the closure and post-closure care requirements of this approval.
Agency interest: Noise	
Condition number	**Condition**
N1 - 3.2.2	Other than as permitted within this environmental authority, noise generated by the **activity** must not cause **environmental nuisance** to any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**.

Part 4.1: Definitions Applicable Yellowjack Drive

The following definitions are the only applicable to the environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above.

24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years or **1 in 5 years** means the maximum rainfall depth from a 24 hour duration precipitation event with an average recurrence interval of once in 10 years or 1 in 5 years, respectively. *For example, an Intensity-Frequency-Duration table for a 24 hour duration event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years, identifies a rainfall intensity of 8.2mm/hour. The rainfall depth for this event is therefore 24 hour x 8.2mm/hour = 196.8mm.*

Background means noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as **LA 90, adj, T** being the Aweighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90 per cent of the time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

Background bore means **groundwater** monitoring bore, constructed in accordance with the relevant standard, and used to sample **groundwater** from an aquifer the water quality of which may be potentially affected by the **activity**. This may be an **up-gradient bore**, **down-gradient bore** or bore in the same aquifer in a nearby location unaffected by the **activity**.

Clay lined means a landfill lined with compacted clay at least 600 mm thick achieving a maximum permeability of 1 nanometre per second or alternate such as an engineered geosynthetic agreed in writing as equivalent in performance by the **administering authority**.

Double lined means a landfill lined with compacted clay at least 600mm thick achieving a maximum permeability of 1 nanometre per second overlain with 1.5mm **HDPE** synthetic liner or alternate double liner system agreed in writing as equivalent in performance by the **administering authority**.

Down-gradient bore means a **background bore** in a location hydraulically down gradient of those aspects of the **activity** that may affect **groundwater** quality.

HDPE means high density polyethylene

Landfill facility means land and structures at the site approved used for the disposal of solid waste.

Liquid means any substance that:

1. has an angle of repose of less than five degrees; or
2. becomes free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; or
3. is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

NATA means National Association of Testing Authorities.

Prescribed contaminants means contaminants listed within Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.*

Release of a contaminant into the environment means to:

(a) deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the **contaminant**
(b) cause or allow the **contaminant** to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed
(c) fail to prevent the **contaminant** from being deposited, discharged emitted or disturbed
(d) allow the **contaminant** to escape
(e) fail to prevent the **contaminant** from escaping.

TCLP means a toxicity characteristic leaching procedure.

Toxic material means:

1. cytotoxic wastes;
2. drugs and poisons as cited in the Standards for Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (Schedules 8
3. and 9 drugs as per the Poisons (Health and Drugs) Regulation 1996); and
4. any other material that:
   (a) has contaminant concentrations in the waste exceeding the allowable levels in Table 4 Table - Maximum contaminant levels in soils (in Appendix PA001) and; or

(b) has leaching contaminant levels in the waste when measured in accordance with toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (**TCLP**), exceeding the concentrations prescribed in Table – Allowable leaching contaminant levels (in Appendix PA002).

Up-gradient bore means a **background bore**, in a location hydraulically up gradient of all potential influences of the **activity** that may affect **groundwater** quality.

Waste operations area means the following areas:

1. waste receiving
2. sorting
3. treating
4. recycling
5. disposal.

Part 3.2.3: Barcaldine Landfill

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(c) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— more than 5,000t but not more than 10,000t	**Barcaldine Landfill** , Off Landsborough Highway BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 8 Plan SP243965 and Lot 244 Plan RY201 (Council Reserve) GPS Coodinates: 23°35'24.13"S 144°16'43.02"E.

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

Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1 - 3.2.3	The stormwater runoff from disturbed areas, generated by (up to and including) a **24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years** must be retained on site or managed to remove contaminants before release.
Agency interest: Land	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.2.3	Following cessation of deposition of waste in the **landfill unit**, post-closure care of the **landfill unit** must be conducted for a period of 30 years or until the **administering authority** determines, on the basis of correct information, that the **landfill unit** and surrounding site are stable and that no release of waste materials, **leachate**, landfill gas or other contaminants that may cause environmental harm is likely.

L2 - 3.2.3	The program of post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The program must include measures to: 1. maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final capping system; 2. maintain and operate the **leachate** collection system; 3. maintain the **groundwater monitoring system** and monitor quality of groundwater at a frequency sufficient to detect any release of contaminants to groundwater; 4. maintain and operate the landfill gas monitoring system; and 5. maintain and operate the landfill gas collection system.The program of post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused.
L3 - 3.2.3	The holder of this environmental authority must begin closure activities of any landfill unit no later than 28 days after the date on which landfill unit receives the final recorded receipt of wastes.

Part 3.2.4: Muttaburra Sword St Waste Disposal Facility

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— less than 2,000t	**Muttaburra Sword St Waste Disposal Facility** - Sword Street, MUTTABURRA QLD 4726 **–** Lot 55 Plan CM174 (Council Reserve) GPS coodinates: 22°36'6.69"S, 144°31'45.21"E

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

Agency interest: General	
Condition number	**Condition**
G1 - 3.2.4	**Report Submission** Results of all monitoring performed in accordance with this environmental authority must be submitted with the Annual Return.
G2 - 3.2.4	**Design and Operating Criteria** The waste accepted at the landfill facility must be in accordance with the Aramac Shire Council's Waste Acceptance Criteria.
G3 - 3.2.4	**Regulated Waste Acceptance** Regulated waste that can be accepted at the places to which this environmental authority relates is limited to: (a) Asbestos (b) Bacterial sludge (septic tank and sewage) (c) Tyres

	(d) Batteries (e) Infectious substances (sharps) *NB: Regulated waste should be disposed of correctly or recycled if a recycling option is available.*
Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1 - 3.2.4	**Sediment and Erosion Control** A system of suitable diversion drains or embankments must be constructed and maintained to divert surface waters away from any area of the places to which this environmental authority relates where contact with wastes or contaminants may occur, including but not limited to: active disposal trenches; and areas used for the storage of wastes; and areas previously used for waste disposal.
Agency interest: Land	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.2.4	Following cessation of deposition of waste in the **landfill unit**, post-closure care of the **landfill unit** must be conducted for a period of 30 years or until the **administering authority** determines, on the basis of correct information, that the **landfill unit** and surrounding site are stable and that no release of waste materials, **leachate**, landfill gas or other contaminants that may cause environmental harm is likely.
L2 - 3.2.4	The program of post-closure care implemented must be effective in preventing and/or minimising the likelihood of environmental harm being caused. The program must include measures to: 1. maintain the structural integrity and effectiveness of the final capping system; 2. maintain and operate the **leachate** collection system.
L3 - 3.2.4	The holder of this environmental authority must begin closure activities of any landfill unit no later than 28 days after the date on which landfill unit receives the final recorded receipt of wastes.

Part 3.2.5: Aramac Waste Disposal Facility

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— less than 2,000t.	**Aramac Waste Disposal Facility –** Muttaburra Road, ARAMAC QLD 4726 - Lot 42 Plan RY139.

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

Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	**Condition**
W1 - 3.2.5	**Regulated Waste Acceptance** Regulated waste that can be accepted at the Waste Disposal Facility is limited to: (a) Asbestos (b) Bacterial sludge (septic tank and sewage) (c) Tyres (d) Batteries (e) Infectious substances (sharps) *NB: Regulated waste should be disposed of correctly or recycled if a recycling option is available.*

Part 3.2.6: Jericho General Waste Disposal, Jericho Waste Disposal Facility and Alpha General Waste Disposal

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(b) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— 2,000t to 5,000t	Jericho General Waste **Disposal** - Furbers Road, JERICHO QLD 4728 – Lot 16 Plan MX55 (Council Reserve); **Alpha General Waste Disposal** – McKellar Street, ALPHA QLD 4724 – Lot 1 SP110098.
ERA 60 Waste disposal (2)(c) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(b)— more than 5,000t but not more than 10,000t	Jericho Waste Disposal Facility - Aramac Road, JERICHO QLD 4724 – Lot 1 Plan SP223511.

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

Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1 - 3.2.6	A **groundwater monitoring system** must: (a) be designed and installed by an **appropriately qualified person(s)** with experience and qualifications in hydrology and **groundwater** monitoring; and (b) include a sufficient number of bores installed at locations and depths which yield representative **groundwater** samples from at least the uppermost aquifer so as to: i. detect any seepage of contaminants to **groundwater** from the site; and ii. establish the quality of **groundwater** affected by any seepage of contaminants; and (c) include monitoring of background **groundwater** quality, with both hydraulically **up-gradient bore(s)** or **background bore(s)** that have not been affected by any release of contaminants to **groundwater** from the **activity and** hydraulically **down gradient bore(s)** of the **activity.**
WT2 - 3.2.6	Locations referred to in condition WT1 - 11 for groundwater monitoring facilities must be given with reference to horizontal co-ordinates of such facilities accurate to 1.0 meter.
WT3 - 3.2.6	The point(s) of compliance referred to in condition WT1 - 11 for the groundwater monitoring system(s) must be situated not more than 150 meters from any landfill unit or the boundary of the landfill facility, whichever is closest.

Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.2.6	Following cessation of deposition of waste in the **landfill unit**, post-closure care of the **landfill unit** must be conducted for a period of 30 years or until the **administering authority** determines, on the basis of correct information, that the **landfill unit** and surrounding site are stable and that no release of waste materials, **leachate**, landfill gas or other contaminants that may cause environmental harm is likely.
L2 - 3.2.6	The holder of the environmental authority must conduct post closure care of any landfill unit for 30 years or until it can be demonstrated to the administering authority that the site is geotechnically stable and will not release contaminants to the environment. Such care would comprise: (a) maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of any final cover; (b) maintaining and operating the leachate collection system; (c) monitoring ground water quality; (d) maintaining and operating the landfill gas monitoring system.
L3 - 3.2.6	The holder of this environmental authority must begin closure activities of any landfill unit no later than 28 days after the date on which landfill unit receives the final recorded receipt of wastes.
Agency interest: Waste	
Condition number	**Condition**
W1 - 3.2.6	**Design and Operating Criteria** The waste accepted at the landfill facility must be general waste or **limited regulated waste** only.
W2 - 3.2.6	Notwithstanding condition number W1 - 11, the following wastes shall not be deposited at the site: (a) soluble chemical wastes; (b) hazardous wastes; (c) regulated wastes.

Part 3.3: Site Specific Conditions - Extractive and Screeing Activities

Part 3.3.1: General Conditions

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t. ERA 16 Screening (3)(a) screening, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	Bustinia Pit, Off Capricorn Highway, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 17 Plan EV83;
	Newark Pit, Blackall Jericho Road MEXICO – Lot 12 MX32.
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5,000t to 100,000t.	"Richmond Hills Station," Unnamed Road, Off Capricorn Highway, BARCALDINE QLD 4725 – Lot 10 Plan EV18;
	"Marengo," Aramac-Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 2 Plan TL35;
	"Jabiru," Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 3 Plan PL87;
	"Tancred," Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4 Plan TL34;
	"Caledonia," Aramac-Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 1 Plan SP204906;
	"Rainsby," Aramac – Torrens Creek Road, Upper Cornish Creek, ARAMAC QLD 4726 – Lot 4465 Plan SP276150;
	"Muttaburra Aerodrome" MUTTABURRA QLD – Lot 35 Plan CM82;
	"Monklands," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 40km North Northwest of Alpha – Lot 2 Plan SP136836;
	"Hobartville," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 50km North Northwest of Alpha – Lot 649 Plan SP232649.

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

Agency interest: Water	
Condition number	**Condition**
WT1 - 3.3.1	Chemicals and fuels in containers of greater than 15 litres must be stored within a **secondary containment system.**
WT2 - 3.3.1	Stormwater runoff from disturbed areas of the site, generated by (up to and including) a **24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 5 years** must be retained on site or managed to remove contaminants prior to release.
Agency interest: Land	
Condition number	**Condition**
L1 - 3.3.1	**Land** that has been disturbed for activities conducted under this environmental authority must be rehabilitated in a manner such that: (a) suitable native species of vegetation for the location are established and sustained for earthen surfaces; (b) potential for erosion is minimised; (c) the quality of water released from the site, including seepage, does not cause environmental harm; (d) potential for environmental nuisance caused by dust is minimised; (e) the water quality of any residual water body does not have potential to cause environmental harm; (f) the final landform is stable and protects public safety.
L2 - 3.3.1	Land areas used for stormwater settling pits must be restored with solid fill upon completion of the operations.
L3 - 3.3.1	Rehabilitation of disturbed areas required under condition L1 - 11, must take place progressively as works are staged and new extraction areas are commenced.
L4 - 3.3.1	Erosion and sediment control structures must be maintained at all times during the period of rehabilitation and checked, repaired or replaced as required after each rain event.

Part 3.3.2: Hobartville

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material—5,000t to 100,000t.	"Hobartville," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 50km North Northwest of Alpha – Lot 649 Plan SP232649;

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

Agency interest: General

Condition number	Condition
G1 - 3.3.2	Any **activity** operating under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations:

Gravel Pit 1 (Approved Quarry Area)

Pit Size	Approximately 66,000m^2	
Grid References	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
A	-23.31036	146.52749
B	-23.31034	146.52885
C	-23.31472	146.52875
D	-23.31470	146.52744

Gravel Pit 1 (Approved Quarry Area)

Pit Size	Approximately 294,000m^2	
Grid References	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
A	-23.205909	146.503405
B	-23.206179	146.509220
C	-23.210398	146.509276
D	-23.210370	146.503317

G2 - 3.3.2	**General Operating times** Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, no operation in association with the approved activities involving the movement of equipment, loading of vehicles or movement of vehicles onto or off the approved place shall be carried out: (a) outside the hours of 6am to 6pm Mondays to Sundays inclusive; and (b) Public Holidays.

G3 - 3.3.2	When required by the **administering authority**, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the **administering authority**, to investigate a **complaint** not considered by the **administering authority** to be frivolous or vexatious, of **environmental nuisance** arising from the **activity**. The monitoring results must be provided to the **administering authority** upon request.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
A1 - 3.3.2	Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**: (a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions), or (b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority.

Part 3.3.3: Monklands

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 16 Extractive (2)(a) extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material—5,000t to 100,000t.	"Monklands," Off Hobartville Road, approximately 40km North Northwest of Alpha - Lot 2 Plan SP136836

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

Agency interest: General

Condition number	Condition
G1 - 3.3.3	Any **activity** operating under this environmental authority must not be conducted contrary to any of the following limitations:

Gravel Pit 1 (Approved Quarry Area)

Pit Size	Approximately 135,700m^2	
Grid References	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
A	-23.34629	146.54508
B	-23.34624	146.54929
C	-23.35037	146.54925
D	-23.35043	146.54771

Gravel Pit 1 (Approved Quarry Area)

Pit Size	Approximately 218,000m^2	
Grid References	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
A	-23.35105	146.51515
B	-23.35262	146.51704
C	-23.35424	146.51709
D	-23.35421	146.52009
E	-23.34818	146.52071

G2 - 3.3.3	**General Operating times** Notwithstanding any other condition of this environmental authority, no operation in association with the approved activities involving the movement of equipment, loading of vehicles or movement of vehicles onto or off the approved place shall be carried out: (a) outside the hours of 6am to 6pm Mondays to Sundays inclusive; and (b) Public Holidays.

G3 - 3.3.3	When required by the **administering authority**, monitoring must be undertaken in the manner prescribed by the **administering authority**, to investigate a **complaint** not considered by the **administering authority** to be frivolous or vexatious, of **environmental nuisance** arising from the **activity**. The monitoring results must be provided to the **administering authority** upon request.
Agency interest: Air	
Condition number	**Condition**
A1 - 3.3.3	Dust and particulate matter emissions must not exceed the following concentrations at any **sensitive place** or **commercial place**: (a) dust deposition of 120 milligrams per square metre per day, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.10.1 (or more recent editions), or (b) a concentration of particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 micrometre (µm) (PM10) suspended in the atmosphere of 50 micrograms per cubic metre over a 24 hour averaging time, when monitored in accordance with Australian Standard AS 3580.9.6 (or more recent editions) or any other method approved by the administering authority.

Part 4: Definitions

Part 4.1: Definitions Applicable to All Sites

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.

Activity means an environmentally relevant activity, or associated auxiliary activity to which this approval relates.

Administering authority means the Department of Environment and Science or its successors or predecessors.

Appropriately qualified person(s) means a person or persons who has professional qualifications, training, skills and experience relevant to the EA requirement and can give authoritative assessment, advice and analysis in relation to the EA requirement using the relevant protocols, standards, methods or literature.

Background means noise, measured in the absence of the noise under investigation, as L A90,T being the Aweighted sound pressure level exceeded for 90 per cent of the time period of not less than 15 minutes, using Fast response.

Background bore means **groundwater** monitoring bore, constructed in accordance with the "Minimum *standards for the construction and reconditioning of water bores that intersect the sediments of artesian basins* in Queensland", and used to sample **groundwater** from an aquifer the water quality of which may be potentially affected by the **activity**. This may be an **up-gradient bore, down-gradient bore** or bore in the same aquifer in a nearby location unaffected by the **activity**.

Boundary means within 1m of the cadastral **boundary** of the approved place.

Clinical waste means as defined under the Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 or any superseded version.

Commercial place means a place 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.

Disturbed areas includes areas:

1. that are susceptible to erosion;
2. that are contaminated by the activity; and/or
3. upon which stockpiles of soil or other materials are located.

General waste means waste other than regulated waste.

Environmental nuisance as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Environmental value as defined in Chapter 1 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Financial assurance as defined in Chapter 5 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

General waste means waste other than regulated waste.

Groundwater monitoring system means a system of groundwater monitoring devices, such as monitoring bores, used to provide data in respect to the level and quality of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer where the location of the groundwater monitoring devices is such that comparisons of groundwater quality and groundwater level can be made between groundwater flowing from beneath the site (down-gradient flow) of the **activity** and groundwater flowing towards the site of the **activity** (up-gradient flow).

$L_{Aeq\ adj,T}$ means the adjusted A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level measures on fast response, adjusted for tonality and impulsiveness, during the time period T, where T is measured for a period no less than 15 minutes when the activity is causing a steady state noise, and no shorter than one hour when the approved activity is causing an intermittent noise.

Land does not include **waters**.

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 site that contains soluble, suspended or miscible contaminants likely to have been derived from the said material.

Limited Regulated Waste means any of the following types of regulated waste—

a) animal effluent and residues, including abattoir effluent and poultry and fish processing waste;
b) asbestos;
c) food processing waste;
d) quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious;
e) sewage sludge or residue produced in carrying out an activity to which schedule 2, section 63 applies;
f) treated clinical waste;
g) tyres.

Liquid means any substance that:

a) has an angle of repose of less than five degrees; or
b) becomes free flowing at or below 60 degrees Celsius or when it is transported; or
c) is not generally capable of being picked up by a spade or shovel.

Measures have the broadest interpretation and includes plant, equipment, physical objects, monitoring, procedures, actions, directions and competency.

Noxious means harmful or injurious to health or physical well-being.

Offensive means causing offence or displeasure, is unreasonably disagreeable to the sense, disgusting, nauseous or repulsive.

Records include breach notifications, written procedures, analysis results, monitoring reports and monitoring programs required under a condition of this authority.

Secondary containment system means a system designed, installed and operated to prevent any release of contaminants from the system, or containers within the system, to land, groundwater, or surface waters.

Sensitive place includes the following and includes a place within the curtilage of such a place reasonably used by persons at that place:

1. a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
2. a motel, hotel or hostel; or
3. a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or
4. a medical centre or hospital; or
5. a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, the *Marine Parks Act 2004* or a World Heritage Area; or
6. a public park or garden; or
7. for noise, a place defined as a sensitive receptor for the purposes of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008.

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 the environmental authority.

Part 4.2: Definitions Applicable to All Sites Except Yellowjack Drive

Environmentally relevant activities	Locations
ERA 60 Waste disposal (1)(a) operating a facility for disposing of, in a year, the following quantity of waste mentioned in subsection (1)(a)— less than 50,000t	100 Yellowjack Drive, Barcaldine; Lot 1 on SP223525

The following conditions are applicable to all sites however are not applicable to the environmentally relevant activities conducted at the location as described above.

Groundwater means water that occurs naturally in, or is introduced artificially into, an aquifer.
Incompatible waste means waste that may chemically react when:
1. placed in proximity to other wastes; and/or
2. mixed with other wastes.
$L_{Aeq\ adj,T}$ means the adjusted A weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level measures on fast response, adjusted for tonality and impulsiveness, during the time period T, where T is measured for a period no less than 15 minutes when the activity is causing a steady state noise, and no shorter than one hour when the approved activity is causing an intermittent noise.
Limited Regulated Waste means any of the following types of regulated waste—
a) animal effluent and residues, including abattoir effluent and poultry and fish processing waste;
b) asbestos;
c) food processing waste;
d) quarantine waste that has been rendered non-infectious;
e) sewage sludge or residue produced in carrying out an activity to which schedule 2, section 63 applies;
f) treated clinical waste;
g) tyres.
Maximum means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be greater than the release limit stated.
Median means the middle value, where half the data are smaller, and half the data are larger. If the number of samples is even, the median is the arithmetic average of the two middle values.
Minimum means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be less than the release limit stated.
Noise sensitive place means –
a) a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises; or
b) a motel, hotel or hostel; or
c) a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution; or
d) a medical centre or hospital; or
e) a protected area; or
f) a public park or gardens.
mg/l means milligrams per litre.
Long term 80- percentile compliance means that not more than one (4) of the measured values of the quality characteristic are to exceed the stated release limit for any four (12) consecutive samples where:
(i) the consecutive samples are taken over a one year period;

(ii) the consecutive samples are taken at approximately equal periods; and
(iii) the time interval between the taking of each consecutive sample is not less than 28 days.

Range means that the measured value of the quality characteristic or contaminant must not be greater than the higher release limit stated nor lower than the lower release limit stated.

Regulated Waste is waste that—
a) is commercial or industrial waste, whether or not it has been immobilised or treated; and
b) is of a type, or contains a constituent of a type, mentioned in schedule 7, part 1 of the *Environmental*
a. Protection Act 1994.

Waste prescribed as above includes—
a) for an element—any chemical compound containing the element; and
b) anything that contains residues of the waste.

However, waste is not ***regulated waste*** if it is mentioned in schedule 7, part 2 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Waste operations area means the following areas:
1. waste receiving
2. sorting
3. treating
4. recycling
5. disposal.

24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years means the maximum rainfall depth from a 24 hour duration precipitation event with an average recurrence interval of once in 10 years. *For example, an Intensity-Frequency-Duration table for a 24 hour duration event with an average recurrence interval of 1 in 10 years, identifies a rainfall intensity of 8.2mm/hour. The rainfall depth for this event is therefore 24 hour x8.2mm/hour = 196.8mm.*

Park 5: Appendices

Part 5.1 - Appendix 1

Table 1: Maximum contaminant levels in soils

Contaminant	Maximum contaminant level for **clay lined** landfills (mg/kg)	Maximum contaminant level for **double lined** landfills (mg/kg)
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (MAH)		
Benzene	10	20
Ethyl Benzene	500	1,000
Toluene	300	600
Xylene	250	500
Total MAH	500	1,000
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)		
Total PAH	500	1,000
Phenolic contaminants		
Non halogenated compounds:		
Phenol	100	250
m-cresol	250	500
o-cresol	250	500
p-cresol	250	500
Total non halogenated phenol	250	500
Halogenated phenol		
Chlorophenol	1	5
Pentachlorophenol	5	20
Trichlorophenol	5	20
Total halogenated phenol	5	20
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons		
Chlorinated aliphatic compounds:		
Carbon tetrachloride	5	10
1,2 Dichloroethane	10	20
1,1 Dichloroethene	1	1
Tetrachloroethene	10	20
Trichloroethene	25	25
Total chlorinated aliphatic compounds	50	50
Chlorinated aromatic compounds:		

Contaminant	Maximum contaminant level for **clay lined** landfills (mg/kg)	Maximum contaminant level for **double lined** landfills (mg/kg)
Chlorobenzene	100	200
Hexachlorobenzene	1	1
Total chlorinated aromatic compounds	100	200
Non scheduled solid polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	2	50
Pesticides		
Total organochlorine	5	50
Total herbicides	25	50
Total carbamates	25	50
Total organophosphorus	10	50
Petroleum hydrocarbons		
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (C_6-C_9)	500	1,000
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (C_{10}-C_{14})	5,000	10,000
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (C_{15}-C_{28})	10,000	50,000
Total petroleum hydrocarbons (C_{29}-C_{36})	10,000	50,000

Table 2: Allowable leaching contaminant levels

Contaminant	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP***) for **clay lined** landfills (mg/l)	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP**) for **double lined** landfills (mg/l)
Non specific contaminants		
Biochemical oxygen demand	20,000	20,000
Total organic carbon	10,000	10,000
Petroleum hydrocarbons	25	50
Metals/non-metals		
Antimony	0.5	5
Arsenic	0.5	5
Barium	10	100
Cadmium	0.05	0.5
Chromium	0.5	5
Cobalt	0.5	5
Copper	10	100

Contaminant	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP***) for **clay lined** landfills (mg/l)	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP**) for **double lined** landfills (mg/l)
Lead	0.5	5
Mercury	0.01	0.1
Molybdenum	0.1	5
Nickel	0.5	5
Selenium	0.1	1
Silver	0.5	5
Thallium	0.1	1
Tin	0.3	3
Vanadium	0.5	5
Zinc	50	500
Inorganic anions		
Bromide	5	50
Chloride	6,000	6,000
Cyanide (total)	1	5
Fluoride	15	150
Nitrate	100	1,000
Sulphate	2,500	4,000
Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (MAH)		
Benzene	0.1	1
Ethyl benzene	5	50
Toluene	3	30
Xylene	2	20
Total MAH	5	50
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)		
Anthracene	0.07	0.7
Benz (a) anthracene	0.005	0.05
Benz (c) phenanthrene	0.005	0.05
Benzo (a) pyrene	0.002	0.02
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	0.005	0.05
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	0.005	0.05
Chrysene	0.01	0.1
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	0.002	0.02

Contaminant	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP***) for **clay lined** landfills (mg/l)	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP**) for **double lined** landfills (mg/l)
Dibenz (a,h) pyrene	0.01	0.1
Dimethylbenz (a) anthracene	0.005	0.05
Fluoranthene	0.02	0.2
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	0.01	0.1
Naphthalene	0.07	0.7
Phenanthrene	0.01	0.1
Pyrene	0.07	0.7
Total PAH	0.1	1
Phenolic contaminants		
Non halogenated compounds:		
Phenol	1	10
m-cresol	2	20
o-cresol	2	20
p-cresol	2	20
Halogenated phenols		
Chlorophenol	0.01	0.1
Pentachlorophenol	0.1	1
Trichlorophenol	0.1	1
Chlorinated hydrocarbons		
Chlorinated aliphatic compounds		
Carbon tetrachloride	0.03	0.3
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.1	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.003	0.03
Tetrachloroethene	0.1	1
Trichloroethene	0.3	3
Chlorinated aromatic compounds		
Chlorobenzene (total)	1	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.002	0.02
Pesticides		
Organochlorine		
Aldrin	0.001	0.01
Chlordane	0.006	0.06

Contaminant	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP***) for **clay lined** landfills (mg/l)	Allowable leaching contaminant levels (**TCLP**) for **double lined** landfills (mg/l)
Chlorpyrifos	0.01	0.03
Dieldrin	0.001	0.01
DDT	0.003	0.03
Endrin	0.001	0.01
Heptachlor	0.003	0.03
Lindane	0.1	1
Methoxychlor	0.1	1
Toxaphene	0.005	0.05
Herbicides		
2,4-D	0.1	1
2,4-DB	0.2	2
2,4,5 -T	0.002	0.02
MCPA	0.2	2
Carbamates:		
Carbaryl	0.06	0.6
Carbofuran	0.03	0.3
Organophosphoru		
Diazinon	0.01	0.1
Methyl Parathion	0.006	0.06
Parathion	0.03	0.3
Triazines:		
Atrazine	0.01	0.03
Simazine	0.01	0.03
Fluorinated organic compounds		
Total fluorinated organic compounds (if leachate reused on or off-site)	0.0003	0.0003
Total fluorinated organic compounds (if leachate not reused on or off-site)	0.05	0.05
For any waste or soil contaminated by radioactive material, the gross alpha and gross beta activity concentration in the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (**TCLP**) extracts from the material are no more than 100 times the concentrations for the screening of gross alpha and gross beta activity concentrations specified in the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Drinking Water Guidelines, 2011.		

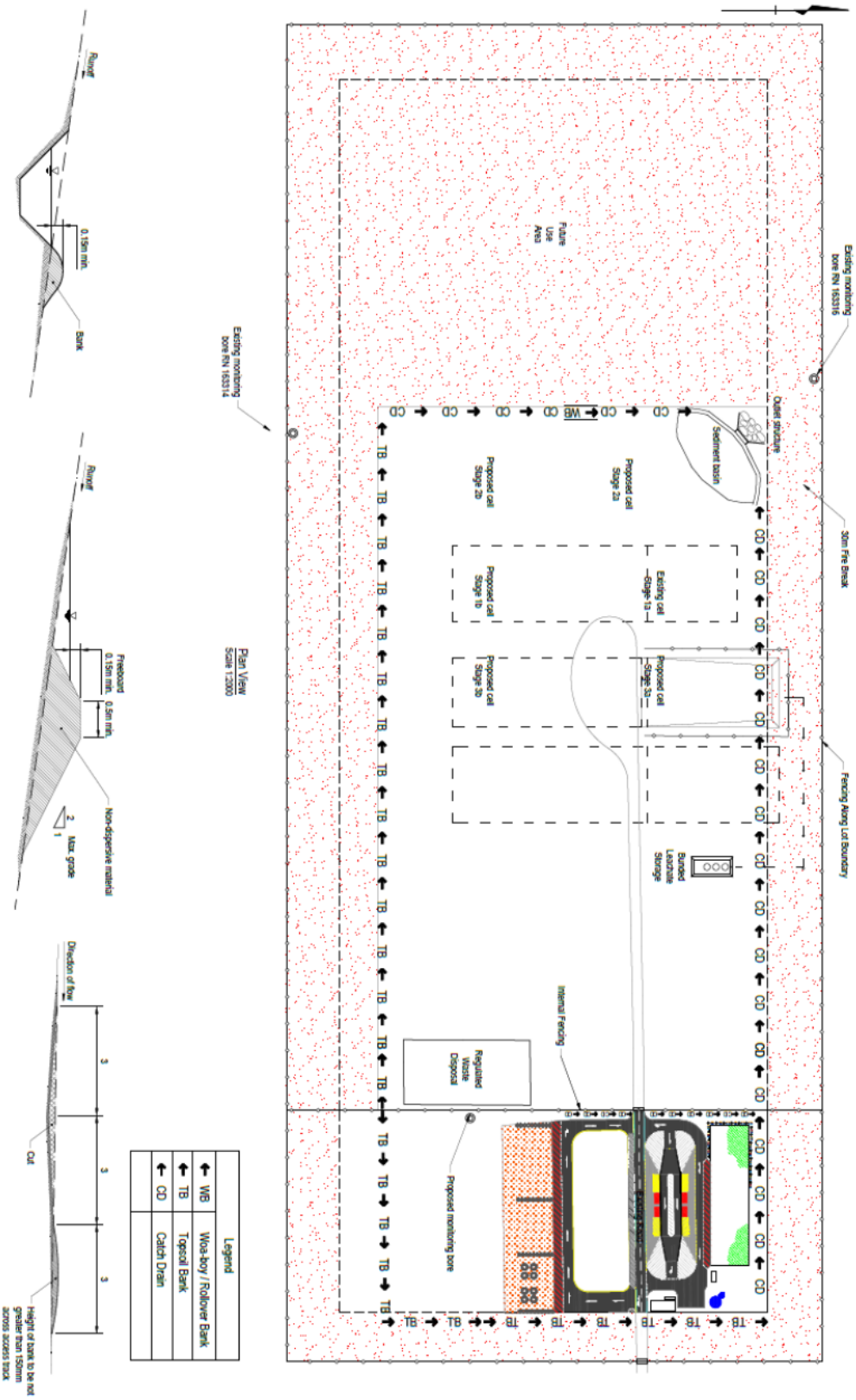
*Allowable leaching levels to be determined using the **TCLP** procedure mentioned in United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Washington DC (2008) "Test methods for evaluating solid waste, physical/chemical methods" Document number SW 846. 3rd Edition or more recent editions or supplement to that procedure as they become available.

Table 3: Maximum total contaminant levels in soils used as cover material (note: this material is not suitable for final capping)

Contaminant	Maximum total contaminant levels in soils used as cover material (mg/kg)
Arsenic (total)	200
Beryllium	40
Cadmium	40
Chromium (iii)	240,000
Chromium (vi)	200
Copper	2,000
Lead	600
Manganese	3,000
Mercury (inorganic)	30
Methyl Mercury	20
Nickel	600
Zinc	14,000
PFOS (Perfluoro-octane sulfonate)	6
PFOA (Perfluoro-octanoic acid)	16
Total fluorinated organic compounds	10 (not including PFOS & PFOA)

Part 5.2 - Appendix 2

Site Plan



Attachments

- Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for extracting material (ERA 16) – Version 2.
- Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for screening (5000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes of material in a year) (ERA 16) – Version 2.
- Code of environmental compliance ERA 16 – Extractive and screening activities. Superseded code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of extractive and screening activities (ERA 16) – Version 6.
- Code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of regulated waste transport (ERA 57) – Version 4.

END OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for extracting material (ERA 16) – Version 2

This document provides eligibility criteria and standard conditions for Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) 16 - Extractive and screening activities at threshold 2a - extracting 5000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes of material in a year.

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria are constraints set to ensure environmental risks associated with the operation of the ERA are able to be managed by the standard conditions. Eligibility criteria set out the circumstances in which a standard or variation application for an environmental authority can be made.

Standard conditions

Standard conditions are the minimum operating requirements an environmental authority holder must comply with.

Standard applications

If an applicant can meet all of the eligibility criteria and standard conditions, then they can make a standard application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Standard application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Variation applications

If an applicant can meet all of the eligibility criteria but needs to vary one or more of the standard conditions to suit their operational needs, then they can make a variation application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Variation application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Site specific applications

Applicants who cannot meet the eligibility criteria must make a site specific application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Site specific application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Amendment applications

If the holder of an environmental authority needs to amend a standard condition in the issued environmental authority, then the holder must submit an 'Amendment application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Definitions

Some terms used in this document are defined in Appendix 1.

Version history

Version	Date	Description of changes
1	6 December 2013	Eligibility criteria and standard conditions take effect
2	30 September 2015	Updated for repeal of wild river provisions (as allowed in section 715C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) and version history added
2	15 August 2016	Added publication number ESR/2015/1711

ABN 46 640 294 485

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria category	Eligibility criteria
Activity description	The quantity of material extracted does not exceed 100,000 tonnes per year.
Activity location	The facility is not within 1000 metres of: • a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina, motel, hotel or hostel or other residential premises • a kindergarten, school, university, library, childcare centre or other educational institution • a medical centre or hospital • a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • a public park or gardens unless the facility is only for the extraction of material for the construction or maintenance of rail transport infrastructure and roads and those residing at any of the above places, or the landowner where there are no residents, have agreed in writing to the facility.
	The facility is not in any category A or B environmentally sensitive area.
	The facility is not in a designated precinct in a strategic environmental area as defined in the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 or regional plan.
	The facility is not within 100 metres of any watercourse, wetland or spring.
	The maximum area of extraction workings is 5.0 hectares.
Activity operations	The combustion of fuel, other than natural gases, does not exceed 500 kilograms per hour.
Water	There is no release of aqueous waste from the activity to waters.
Groundwater	The activity will not impact on the level of groundwater or on groundwater quality at or adjacent to the location where it is conducted.

Standard conditions

Conditions
General
G1: All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the activity complies with the eligibility criteria.
G2: The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: • identify potential risks to the environment from the activity during routine operations and emergencies • establish control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm • ensure plant and equipment is maintained and operated in proper and effective condition • ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* • ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.
G3: The activity must not cause environmental nuisance at a nuisance sensitive place.
G4: The activity must not cause the release of dust or particulates that cause environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of the site.
G5: Storage of chemicals and fuels in bulk or in containers of greater than 15 litres must be within a secondary containment system and releases from the containment system controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm.
Land
L1: Contaminants from the activity must not be released to land.
L2: As soon as practicable after completion of operational work land disturbed by the activity must be rehabilitated to achieve the following: 1. the land is safe for humans and fauna 2. the land has no subsidence or erosion gullies following completion of the rehabilitation 3. there is no ongoing contamination to waters 4. the maintenance requirements for the land are no greater than for the land before it was disturbed.
L3: Acid sulphate soils, acid-producing rock and marine sediments must not be processed.
Noise and Vibration
N1: The activity must not cause audible noise (a) on a business day or Saturday, before 7am or after 7pm (b) on any other day, before 8am or after 7pm at any of the following places: • a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina, motel, hotel or hostel or other residential premises • a kindergarten, school, university, library, childcare centre or other educational institution • a medical centre or hospital.
N2: Blasting operations must comply with the following: 1. a blast management plan must be developed for each blasting activity in accordance with Australian Standard 2187 2. the airblast overpressure is less than 115dB Z Peak for 4 out of any 5 consecutive blasts

3. the airblast overpressure is less than 120dB Z Peak for all blasts 4. the ground vibration is not: (i) for vibrations of more than 35Hz—more than 25 millimetres (mm) a second ground vibration, peak particle velocity (ii) for vibrations of no more than 35Hz—more than 10mm a second ground vibration, peak particle velocity.
Water
W1: Stormwater contaminated by the activity must be managed to minimise or prevent any adverse impacts on the values of the receiving environment.
W2: Ponds used for the storage or treatment of aqueous waste must be constructed, installed and maintained to: • prevent any release of aqueous waste from the ponds • ensure the stability of the pond structure.
W3: Erosion and sediment control measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the release of sediment.
W4: The stormwater runoff from the facility generated by a 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of one in five years must be retained on site and treated to remove contaminants before release.
Waste
R1: All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be reused, recycled or lawfully disposed of offsite.

Appendix 1: Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Activity	the environmentally relevant activity to which this environmental authority relates. An activity may be undertaken on the whole or a part of a site.
Aqueous waste	any aqueous waste including process water, water that has otherwise been used in the carrying out of the activity or sewage, whether or not the waste has been treated, but excluding stormwater and water used for dust suppression that has been treated to remove contaminants.
Audible noise	means noise that can be clearly heard by an individual who is an occupier at a place listed in condition N1.
Australian Standard 2187	Australian Standard AS 2187.2- 2006 Explosives – Storage, transport and use – use of explosives.
Category A or B environmentally sensitive area	as defined in Schedule 12, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Chemical	as defined in Schedule 12, Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Combustion of fuel	does not include fuel used in explosives or by vehicles.
Contaminant(s)	as defined in Section 11 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Environmental harm	as defined in Section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Environmental nuisance	as defined in Section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Extraction workings	extraction workings means an area from which quarry material or overburden has been extracted, or on which product or waste rock is stored and that has not been rehabilitated in accordance with condition L2
Facility	the area used for carrying out the ERA including any buildings, disturbed areas or any associated infrastructure.
Land	land excluding waters and the atmosphere. Land includes land on the authorised place.
Maintenance	as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994.*
Minimise	minimise by taking all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the adverse effect having regard to the following matters: (a) the nature of the harm or potential harm (b) the sensitivity of the receiving environment (c) the current state of technical knowledge for the activity (d) the likelihood of successful application of different measures that might be taken to minimise the adverse effects (e) the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity (f) if the adverse effect is caused by the location of the activity being carried out, whether it is feasible to carry out the activity at another location.
Nuisance sensitive place	nuisance sensitive place includes: • within or outside of a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park,

	residential marina or other residential premises • within or outside of a motel, hotel or hostel • within or outside of a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution • within or outside of a medical centre or hospital • within a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, within a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1992* or a world heritage area • within a public thoroughfare, park or gardens • within or outside of 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.
Rail transport infrastructure	as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.
Road	as defined in section 93 of the *Land Act 1994*
Spring	the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows.
Waters	all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
Watercourse	as defined in Section 8, Schedule 12 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Wetland	as defined in Schedule 12 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008, means an area shown as a wetland on the map of referable wetlands.

Appendix 2: General obligations for environmental authority holders

This appendix is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of all obligations under Queensland law. It provides some general information and holders are encouraged to familiarise themselves with all requirements related to their specific operation.

Responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Separate to the requirements of the standard conditions, the holder of the environmental authority must also meet their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, and the regulations made under that Act. For example, the holder must be aware of the following provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* which may apply unless the environmental harm is authorised by the conditions of the environmental authority.

General environmental duty

Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* states that we all have a general environmental duty. This means that we are all responsible for the actions we take that affect the environment. We must not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm unless we take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. To decide what meets your general environmental duty, you need to consider:

- the nature of the harm or potential harm
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the current state of technical knowledge for the activity
- the likelihood of successful application of the different measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm that might be taken
- the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

It is not an offence not to comply with the general environmental duty. However, maintaining your general environmental duty is a defence against the following acts:

(a) an act that causes serious or material environmental harm or an environmental nuisance

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

(c) a deposit of a contaminant, or release of stormwater run-off, mentioned in section 440ZG.

More information is available on the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection website www.ehp.qld.gov.au.

Duty to notify

Section 320 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* explains the duty to notify. The duty to notify applies to all persons and requires a person or company to give notice where serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened. Notice must be given of the event, its nature and the circumstances in which the event happened. Notification can be verbal, written or by public notice depending on who is notifying and being notified.

The duty to notify arises where:

- a person carries out activities or becomes aware of an act of another person arising from or connected to those activities which causes or threatens serious or material environmental harm
- while carrying out activities a person becomes aware of the happening of one or both of the following events:
  - the activity negatively affects (or is reasonably likely to negatively affect) the water quality of an aquifer
  - the activity has caused the unauthorised connection of 2 or more aquifers.

For more information on the duty to notify requirements refer to the guideline 'Duty to notify of environmental harm' (EM467).

Some relevant offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Non-compliance with a condition of an environmental authority (section 430)

Section 430 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that a person who is the holder of, or is acting under, an environmental authority must not wilfully contravene, or contravene a condition of the authority.

Environmental authority holder responsible for ensuring conditions complied with (section 431)

Section 431 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that the holder of an environmental authority must ensure everyone acting under the authority complies with the conditions of the authority. If another person acting under the authority commits an offence against section 430, the holder also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the other person complies with the conditions.

Causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437–39)

Material environmental harm is when the harm is not trivial or negligible in nature. Serious environmental harm is harm that is irreversible, of a high impact or widespread, or that is caused to an area of high conservation value or special significance. Damages, or costs required to rehabilitate the environment, of over $5000 also constitute serious environmental harm.

Serious or material environmental harm excludes environmental nuisance.

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference with an environmental value caused by aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. It may also include an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination.

Depositing a prescribed water contaminant in waters (section 440ZG)

Prescribed contaminants include a wide variety of contaminants listed in Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

It is your responsibility to ensure that prescribed contaminants are not left in a place where they may or do enter a waterway, the ocean or a stormwater drain. This includes making sure that stormwater falling on or running across your site does not leave the site contaminated. Where stormwater contamination occurs you must ensure that it is treated to remove contaminants. You should also consider where and how you store material used in your processes onsite to reduce the chance of water contamination.

Placing a contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

A person must not cause or allow a contaminant to be placed in a position where it could reasonably be expected to cause serious or material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

Some of the relevant offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act* 2011

Littering (section 103)

Litter is any domestic or commercial waste and any material a person might reasonably believe is refuse, debris or rubbish. Litter can be almost any material that is disposed of incorrectly. Litter includes cigarette butts and drink bottles dropped on the ground, fast food wrappers thrown out of the car window, poorly secured material from a trailer or grass clippings swept into the gutter. However, litter does not include any gas, dust, smoke or material emitted or produced during, or because of, the normal operations of a building, manufacturing, mining or primary industry.

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

Illegal dumping is the dumping of large volumes of litter (200 litres or more) at a place. Illegal dumping can also include abandoned vehicles.

Relevant offence under the Environment Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

Trackable waste to be given only to licensed transporter (section 41)

A generator of trackable waste must not give the waste to another person to transport it commercially, or in a load of more than 250 kilograms, in a vehicle unless the other person holds, or is acting under, the required authority for transporting the waste in the vehicle.

Responsibilities under other legislation

An environmental authority pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* does not remove the need to obtain any additional approval for the activity that might be required by other state and/or Commonwealth legislation. Other legislation for which a permit may be required includes but is not limited to the:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- contaminated land provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 / Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Water Act 2000.*

Applicants are advised to check with all relevant statutory authorities and comply with all relevant legislation.

Eligibility criteria and standard conditions for screening (5000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes of material in a year) (ERA 16) – Version 2

This document provides eligibility criteria and standard conditions for Environmentally Relevant Activity (ERA) 16 - Extractive and screening activities at threshold 3a - screening 5000 tonnes to 100,000 tonnes of material in a year.

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria are constraints set to ensure environmental risks associated with the operation of the ERA are able to be managed by the standard conditions. Eligibility criteria set out the circumstances in which a standard or variation application for an environmental authority can be made.

Standard conditions

Standard conditions are the minimum operating requirements an environmental authority holder must comply with.

Standard applications

If an applicant can meet all of the eligibility criteria and standard conditions, then they can make a standard application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Standard application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Variation applications

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Site specific applications

Applicants who cannot meet the eligibility criteria must make a site specific application. Applicants are required to complete a 'Site specific application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Amendment applications

If the holder of an environmental authority needs to amend a standard condition in the issued environmental authority, then the holder must submit an 'Amendment application form'. The form can be downloaded from the Queensland Government's Business and Industry Portal at www.business.qld.gov.au/ea

Definitions

Some terms used in this document are defined in Appendix 1.

Version history

Version	Date	Description of changes
1	6 December 2013	Eligibility criteria and standard conditions take effect
2	30 September 2015	Updated for repeal of wild river provisions (as allowed in section 715C of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) and version history added
2	15 August 2016	Added publication number ESR/2015/1704

Eligibility criteria

Eligibility criteria category	Eligibility criteria
Activity description	The quantity of material screened does not exceed 100,000 tonnes per year.
Activity location	The facility is not within 1000 metres of: • a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina, motel, hotel or hostel or other residential premises • a kindergarten, school, university, library, childcare centre or other educational institution • a medical centre or hospital • a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* • a public park or gardens unless the facility is only for the screening of material for the construction or maintenance of rail transport infrastructure and roads and those residing at any of the above places, or the landowner where there are no residents, have agreed in writing to the facility.
	The facility is not carried out in any category A or B environmentally sensitive area.
	The facility is not within 100 metres of any watercourse, wetland or spring.
	The facility is not in a designated precinct in a strategic environmental area as defined in the Regional Planning Interests Regulation 2014 or regional plan.
Air	The combustion of fuel, other than natural gases, does not exceed 500 kilograms per hour.
Water	There is no release of aqueous waste from the activity to waters.

Standard conditions

Conditions
General
G1: All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure the activity complies with the eligibility criteria.
G2: The activity must be undertaken in accordance with written procedures that: • identify potential risks to the environment from the activity during routine operations and emergencies • establish control measures that minimise the potential for environmental harm • ensure plant and equipment is maintained and operated in proper and effective condition • ensure that staff are trained and aware of their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* • ensure that reviews of environmental performance are undertaken at least annually.
G3: The activity must not cause environmental nuisance at a nuisance sensitive place.
G4: The activity must not cause the release of dust or particulates that causes environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of the site.
G5: Storage of chemicals and fuels in bulk or in containers of greater than 15 litres must be within a secondary containment system and releases from the containment system controlled in a manner that prevents environmental harm.
Noise
N1: The activity must not cause audible noise (a) on a business day or Saturday, before 7.00am or after 7.00pm; or (b) on any other day, before 8.00am or after 7.00pm at any of the following places: a dwelling, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina, motel, hotel or hostel or other residential premises a kindergarten, school, university, library, childcare centre or other educational institution a medical centre or hospital.
Land
L1: Contaminants must not be released to land from the activity.
L2: Acid sulfate soils, acid producing rock and marine sediments must not be processed.
Water
W1: Stormwater contaminated by the activity must be managed to minimise or prevent any adverse impacts on the values of the receiving environment.
W2: Ponds used for the storage or treatment of aqueous waste must be constructed, installed and maintained to: • prevent any release of aqueous waste from the ponds • ensure the stability of the pond structure.
W3: Erosion and sediment control measures must be implemented and maintained to minimise erosion and the

release of sediment.
W4: The stormwater runoff from the facility generated by a 24 hour storm event with an average recurrence interval of one in five years must be retained on site and treated to remove contaminants before release.
Waste
R1: All waste generated in carrying out the activity must be reused, recycled or lawfully disposed of offsite.

Appendix 1: Terms and definitions

Term	Definition
Activity	the environmentally relevant activity to which this environmental authority relates. An activity may be undertaken on the whole or a part of a site.
Aqueous waste	any aqueous waste including process water, water that has otherwise been used in the carrying out of the activity or sewage, whether or not the waste has been treated, but excluding stormwater and water used for dust suppression that has been treated to remove contaminants.
Audible noise	noise that can be clearly heard by an individual who is an occupier at a place listed in condition N1.
Category A or B environmentally sensitive area	as defined in Schedule 12, Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Chemical	as defined in Schedule 12, Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Contaminant(s)	as defined in Section 11 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Combustion of fuel	does not include fuel used in explosives or by vehicles.
Environmental harm	as defined in Section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Environmental nuisance	as defined in Section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994.*
Facility	the area used for carrying out the ERA including any buildings, disturbed areas or any associated infrastructure.
Land	land excluding waters and the atmosphere. Land includes land on the authorised place.
Maintenance	as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994.*
Minimise	minimise by taking all reasonable and practical measures to minimise the adverse effect having regard to the following matters: (a) the nature of the harm or potential harm (b) the sensitivity of the receiving environment (c) the current state of technical knowledge for the activity (d) the likelihood of successful application of different measures that might be taken to minimise the adverse effects (e) the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity (f) if the adverse effect is caused by the location of the activity being carried out, whether it is feasible to carry out the activity at another location.
Nuisance sensitive place	nuisance sensitive place includes: • within or outside of a dwelling, residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises

	• within or outside of a motel, hotel or hostel • within or outside of a kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution • within or outside of a medical centre or hospital • within a protected area under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, within a marine park under the *Marine Parks Act 1992* or a world heritage area • within a public thoroughfare, park or gardens • within or outside of 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.
Rail transport infrastructure	as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*.
Road	as defined in section 93 of the Land Act 1994
Spring	the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows.
Waters	all or any part of a creek, river, stream, lake, lagoon, swamp, wetland, spring, unconfined surface water, unconfined water in natural or artificial watercourses, bed and bank of any waters, non-tidal or tidal waters (including the sea), stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter, stormwater run-off, and underground water.
Watercourse	as defined in Section 8, Schedule 12 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008.
Wetland	as defined in Schedule 12 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008, means an area shown as a wetland on the map of referable wetlands.

Appendix 2: General obligations for environmental authority holders

This appendix is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of all obligations under Queensland law. It provides some general information and holders are encouraged to familiarise themselves with all requirements related to their specific operation.

Responsibilities under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Separate to the requirements of the standard conditions, the holder of the environmental authority must also meet their obligations under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, and the regulations made under that Act. For example, the holder must be aware of the following provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* which may apply unless the environmental harm is authorised by the conditions of the environmental authority.

General environmental duty

Section 319 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* states that we all have a general environmental duty. This means that we are all responsible for the actions we take that affect the environment. We must not carry out any activity that causes or is likely to cause environmental harm unless we take all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise the harm. To decide what meets your general environmental duty, you need to consider:

- the nature of the harm or potential harm
- the sensitivity of the receiving environment
- the current state of technical knowledge for the activity
- the likelihood of successful application of the different measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm that might be taken
- the financial implications of the different measures as they would relate to the type of activity.

It is not an offence not to comply with the general environmental duty. However, maintaining your general environmental duty is a defence against the following acts:

(a) an act that causes serious or material environmental harm or an environmental nuisance

(b) an act that contravenes a noise standard

(c) a deposit of a contaminant, or release of stormwater run-off, mentioned in section 440ZG.

More information is available on the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) website www.ehp.qld.gov.au.

Duty to notify

Section 320 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* explains the duty to notify. The duty to notify applies to all persons and requires a person or company to give notice where serious or material environmental harm is caused or threatened. Notice must be given of the event, its nature and the circumstances in which the event happened. Notification can be verbal, written or by public notice depending on who is notifying and being notified.

The duty to notify arises where:

- a person carries out activities or becomes aware of an act of another person arising from or connected to those activities which causes or threatens serious or material environmental harm
- while carrying out activities a person becomes aware of the happening of one or both of the following events:
  - the activity negatively affects (or is reasonably likely to negatively affect) the water quality of an aquifer
  - the activity has caused the unauthorised connection of two or more aquifers.

For more information on the duty to notify requirements refer to the guideline 'Duty to notify of environmental harm' (EM467).

Some relevant offences under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*

Non-compliance with a condition of an environmental authority (section 430)

Section 430 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that a person who is the holder of, or is acting under, an environmental authority must not wilfully contravene, or contravene a condition of the authority.

Environmental authority holder responsible for ensuring conditions complied with (section 431)

Section 431 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* requires that the holder of an environmental authority must ensure everyone acting under the authority complies with the conditions of the authority. If another person acting under the authority commits an offence against section 430, the holder also commits an offence, namely, the offence of failing to ensure the other person complies with the conditions.

Causing serious or material environmental harm (sections 437–39)

Material environmental harm is when the harm is not trivial or negligible in nature. Serious environmental harm is harm that is irreversible, of a high impact or widespread, or that is caused to an area of high conservation value or special significance. Damages, or costs required to rehabilitate the environment, of more than $5000 also constitute serious environmental harm.

Serious or material environmental harm excludes environmental nuisance.

Causing environmental nuisance (section 440)

Environmental nuisance is unreasonable interference with an environmental value caused by aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke. It may also include an unhealthy, offensive or unsightly condition because of contamination.

Depositing a prescribed water contaminant in waters (section 440ZG)

Prescribed contaminants include a wide variety of contaminants listed in Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

It is your responsibility to ensure that prescribed contaminants are not left in a place where they may or do enter a waterway, the ocean or a stormwater drain. This includes making sure that stormwater falling on or running across your site does not leave the site contaminated. Where stormwater contamination occurs you must ensure that it is treated to remove contaminants. You should also consider where and how you store material used in your processes onsite to reduce the chance of water contamination.

Placing a contaminant where environmental harm or nuisance may be caused (section 443)

A person must not cause or allow a contaminant to be placed in a position where it could reasonably be expected to cause serious or material environmental harm or environmental nuisance.

Some of the relevant offences under the *Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011*

Littering (section 103)

Litter is any domestic or commercial waste and any material a person might reasonably believe is refuse, debris or rubbish. Litter can be almost any material that is disposed of incorrectly. Litter includes cigarette butts and drink bottles dropped on the ground, fast food wrappers thrown out of the car window, poorly secured material from a trailer or grass clippings swept into the gutter. However, litter does not include any gas, dust, smoke or material emitted or produced during, or because of, the normal operations of a building, manufacturing, mining or primary industry.

Illegal dumping of waste (section 104)

Illegal dumping is the dumping of large volumes of litter (200 litres or more) at a place. Illegal dumping can also include abandoned vehicles.

Relevant offence under the Environment Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000

Trackable waste to be given only to licensed transporter (section 41)

A generator of trackable waste must not give the waste to another person to transport it commercially, or in a load of more than 250 kilograms, in a vehicle unless the other person holds, or is acting under, the required authority for transporting the waste in the vehicle.

Responsibilities under other legislation

An environmental authority pursuant to the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* does not remove the need to obtain any additional approval for the activity that might be required by other state and/or Commonwealth legislation. Other legislation for which a permit may be required includes but is not limited to the:

- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*
- contaminated land provisions of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*
- *Fisheries Act 1994*
- *Forestry Act 1959*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- *Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 / Petroleum Act 1923*
- *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*
- *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*
- *Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008*
- *Water Act 2000.*

Applicants are advised to check with all relevant statutory authorities and comply with all relevant legislation.

Code of environmental compliance

ERA 16 — Extractive and screening activities

Superseded code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of extractive and screening activities (ERA 16)

Version 6

The standard conditions of this code of environmental compliance are the conditions of an environmental authority where the criteria of this code of environmental compliance were met and an approval was applied for prior to 9 November 2012.

These conditions do not apply for new applications for these activities. Eligibility criteria and standard conditions apply for new operations for these activities.

Under criterion 4 this code cannot be used for new developments within a wild river area. However criterion 4 is met if the site of an existing operation under this code becomes part of a newly declared wild river area. This is in accordance with the intent of section 17 of the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*.

Note: A reference in this document to the Department of Environment and Resource Management should be read as a reference to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

* This code only applies to the aspects of the ERA that meet the criteria in section 3 of this code.

ABN 46 640 294 485

Table of contents

1. Introduction

The Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) has simplified the environmental compliance framework for environmentally relevant activities (ERAs) with a relatively low risk of **environmental harm** by developing codes of environmental compliance (codes) that set out standard environmental conditions. The use of codes expedites environmental approval processes whilst still ensuring that there are appropriate standards of environmental management and protection.

Codes are appropriate for those activities that can achieve a good level of environmental protection through established, well understood practices. The standard environmental conditions are based on these practices and require the registered operator to take the necessary measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm.

Many of the standard environmental conditions have advisory notes that suggest practices and measures that may be adopted by the registered operator to meet the requirements of the condition. Advisory notes are intended as a guide only. They have no regulatory status and are not a mandatory compliance requirement. Alternative practices can be adopted to comply with the standard environmental conditions.

Key terms and/or phrases used in this code are bolded and defined at the end of this code. Where a term is not defined in this code, the definition in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), its regulations or Environmental Protection Policies must be used. If a word remains undefined it has its ordinary meaning.

2. Authorisation of the code

The Minister responsible for the (EP Act), pursuant to section 549 of the EP Act, approved the standard environmental conditions contained in this code on 14 August 2010. Approved codes are listed in schedule 3 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008* (EP Reg).

3. Scope of the code

This code applies only to certain aspects of ERA 16 — Extractive and screening activities.

The aspects of ERA 16 — Extractive and screening activities, that this code applies to are thresholds 2(b) and 3(a) which are outlined below (for the full definition see Schedule 2 of the EP Reg).

ERA 16	Extractive and screening activities
Threshold 2(b)	Extracting, other than by dredging, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5000t to 100000t
Threshold 3(a)	Screening, in a year, the following quantity of material— 5000t to 100000t

The operation of the ERA under this code must comply with all of the criteria set out in the following table at all times:

Criteria
1. The **activity** applies to the extraction and screening of material for the construction or **maintenance** of **rail transport infrastructure** and **roads**.
2. The quantity of material extracted or screened at any one **site** is between 5000 and 100000 tonnes per year and the maximum area of disturbance is 1.5 hectares.
3. There is no intentional or negligent **release** of **contaminants** to **waters** from the activity.
4. The activity will not be carried out in: - a **protected area**; or - in a **Wild River Area** as defined in the *Wild Rivers Act 2005*.
5. The activity does not include the use of explosives.
6. The activity occurs in daylight hours and between the hours of 6am and 6pm.
7. The activity does not occur within 1 kilometre of a **sensitive place**.
8. The activity does not occur within 100 metres of any **watercourse, wetland** or **spring**.

Where the operation of a particular ERA will not meet the above criteria, this code does not apply and a development approval is required to undertake the ERA.

4. When the code takes effect

This code applies immediately to registered operators who commenced activities on or after 10 June 2011.

Registered operators who were carrying out ERA 16 under a development approval issued before 10 June 2011, and who continue to carry out the activity have a 12 month transitional period in which to ensure their operations comply with the code. The code becomes effective for those registered operators on 10 June 2012.

5. Enforcement of the code

This code contains standard environmental conditions for carrying out the activities that meet the criteria set out in section 3 of this code. Failure to comply with the criteria or conditions of the code is an offence and penalties apply. A development approval is required where an ERA 16 activity is not self-assessable under this code—It is an offence to undertake an activity without a development approval and penalties apply. Enforcement Guidelines published by DERM are available at <www.derm.qld.gov.au>.

6. Other requirements

In addition to the conditions in this code, the registered operator carrying out ERA 16 must comply with all other relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislative requirements. Without limiting the requirements that may apply, some additional obligations under the EP Act include:

- holding a **registration certificate** issued by the **administering authority** under section 73F; and

- taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm. This is referred to as the "general environmental duty".

7. Amendment of this code

This code may be amended from time to time by gazette notice advising that the Minister has approved new conditions. Proposed changes to the standard environmental conditions, other than changes to correct a clerical error, will be made in consultation with stakeholders. Where there is a significant change to the code, the administering authority will notify registered operators affected by the change.

History of amendments to this code:

Version 2 did not amend any standard environmental conditions. Minor amendments were made to reflect the new description of the ERA as it is described in the EP Reg.

Version 3 did not amend any standard environmental conditions. Minor amendments were made to change the name of the administering authority and clarify that the code does not apply to activities extracting less than 5000t of material in a year (i.e. ERA 16, threshold 2(a)). Extracting less than 5000t is not an ERA unless it is carried out in a wild river area. Extracting from a wild river area is always assessable development under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* and cannot be covered by this code of environmental compliance.

Version 4 did not amend any standard environmental conditions. Minor amendments were made to update contact details provided in the code.

Version 5 made minor amendments to the standard environmental conditions. In addition the criteria were amended to expand the scope of the code. Version 5 included screening activities integral to the preparation of materials used in the reconstruction and maintenance of roads. Version 5 allowed the activity to occur in all local government areas of the State, and included reconstruction and maintenance of any road (i.e. not limited to roads damaged as a result of flooding as in previous versions).

8. Further information or enquiries

Further information is available at <www.derm.qld.gov.au> or by contacting the relevant DERM regional office.

General enquiries or suggestions for future amendments to the code should be directed to Permit and Licence Management, Implementation Support Unit on telephone 1300 130 372 or by email at: palm@derm.qld.gov.au.

9. Standard environmental conditions and advisory notes

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 1 – Activity based management plan	
Preliminary inspection must occur prior to the commencement of the activity to confirm that: (a) the activity meets the criteria in section 3 of this code; and (b) the activity can be performed within the conditions prescribed in this code.	Preliminary inspection will assist in determining if other permit requirements are triggered by the activities. For example, permits under the *Forestry Act 1959*, *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, *Vegetation Management Act 1999*, *Water Act 2000*.
An activity based management plan (ABMP) must be developed for implementation by the registered operator carrying out the activity. The ABMP must be implemented prior to commencement of the activity and include: (a) environmental commitments – a commitment by senior management to achieve relevant site specific environmental goals; (b) the purpose and description of the activity, the type of machinery, method of extraction or screening, the location of **infrastructure** and site(s) of activity; (c) a description of the site and surrounding environment including site dimensions, land tenure and existing use of the land, and the location of any sensitive places or areas of **high ecological significance**; (d) identification of environmental issues and potential environmental impacts from the activity; (e) control measures for routine operations to minimise the likelihood of causing environmental harm; (f) arrangements for monitoring and mitigating contaminant releases; (g) contingency plans and emergency procedures for non-routine situations; (h) organisational structure and responsibility; (i) details of site environmental management training to be provided to staff and contractors at the commencement and during the course of the activity; (j) records that are to be kept and the methods for keeping those records; (k) provisions for continuous improvement and periodic review of environmental performance; and (l) details of progressive and post-activity rehabilitation of disturbed areas.	The ABMP is a means for identifying and minimising potential environmental impacts and documenting ways for managing risks to minimise potential environmental harm. The ABMP is a commitment to complying with the code. The detail of the ABMP should reflect the complexity and risk of the activity at different locations. The ABMP should be used to assess site capability and suitability for the activity and plan ways to manage risks and minimise any potential environmental harm. For example, by identifying: • what contaminants could be released; • where any contaminants released would go and their impact; • what actions could be taken to contain any release; and • what precautions could be taken to prevent a release. This work will assist in the identification of site specific measures to comply with this code. For example, this may include procedures for site remediation when activities cease.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 2 – Register of activities The registered operator must keep a register containing details of each activity site (e.g. **voids**) operated under this code. This register must be provided to the administering authority with the annual return for the activity and must include: (a) the GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates of each activity site (GDA94 datum); (b) the date(s) on which it was accessed; (c) the amount of material removed; and (d) where land has been significantly disturbed, the date(s) each activity site was inspected for assessment, remediation or rehabilitation.	
Condition 3 – Signage A sign must be displayed at each activity site that states the name of the registered operator and that the site is being operated under this code. The sign must include contact details for the registered operator. Any sites (or part thereof) undergoing rehabilitation must have additional signage indicating that the relevant area is undergoing rehabilitation and is not to be accessed.	This will provide a contact point for any concerns about the activities being undertaken and will assist in preventing disturbance to the site during rehabilitation.
Condition 4 – Bunding Any liquid held in a container such as a tank or drum that has the potential to cause environmental harm if released to the environment must be **bunded**. Volumes of liquid less than 1000L may be stored without bunding if: (a) recovery of any spilt material is possible; (b) containers or drums are stored undercover on an impervious base; (c) the storage is occurring at least 100m from any waters; and (d) there is absorbent material readily available at the site for clean up if necessary. Individual drums may be temporarily stored on spill containment pallets.	Liquids that are likely to cause environmental harm if released to the environment include hazardous, flammable and combustible liquids (e.g. petroleum products), chemicals and pesticides. Refer to *AS 1940-2004 – Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids* for best practices. Depending on specific provisions of a relevant Water Resource Plan (approved under the *Water Act 2000)*, there may be a limit to capturing overland flow water that may occur as a result of extractive activities. In those areas subject to such provisions it may be necessary to minimise the take of overland flows by bunding the excavated area to prevent the storage of runoff water.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 5 – Contaminant release Contaminants that may cause actual or potential **environmental nuisance** or environmental harm must not be released directly or indirectly to land, air, or waters. As soon as a registered operator becomes aware of any release of contaminants that may cause actual or potential environmental harm, the release must be stopped, promptly rectified with the necessary equipment and remediation methods, and all reasonable actions taken to prevent a recurrence of the release.	A contaminant includes any gas, liquid, solid, odour, organism or energy (section 11 of the EP Act) and must be identified under the Activity Based Management Plan (condition 1). An example of a contaminant release could be release of sediment or a petroleum product to land or waters. Strategies to minimise the risk of a release of contaminants to the environment include: (a) undertaking regular inspections of equipment; (b) undertaking preventative maintenance of equipment; (c) routinely inspecting and maintaining bunds; (d) using groundsheets or drip trays to capture spillage during maintenance of vehicles and any other equipment and plant; (e) undertaking refuelling and routine maintenance of vehicles within designated service areas; (f) ensuring spills are cleaned up and disposed of, or remediated immediately, with the necessary equipment and methods; (g) ensure absorbent material is always on hand for minor spills; and (h) treating stormwater runoff from areas potentially contaminated by oil, grease and fuel in an oil interceptor or equivalent prior to reuse or release.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 6 – Notification of contaminant release Any release of contaminants not in accordance with the conditions of this code must be reported by telephone to the DERM Pollution Hotline or DERM office located in the area where the release occurred. Any such release must be reported as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the registered operator becomes aware of the release. A written notice detailing the following information must be provided to DERM within 7 days: (a) the name of the registered operator, including their registration certificate number; (b) the name and telephone number of a designated contact person; (c) quantity and substance released; (d) person/s involved; (e) the location and time of the release; (f) the suspected cause of the release; (g) a description of the effects of the release; (h) the results of any sampling performed in relation to the release; (i) actions taken to mitigate any environmental harm caused by the release; and (j) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the release.	DERM may need to respond quickly to some spills with the potential to cause environmental harm. Priority should be given to notifying DERM of these spills immediately after they occur. The Pollution Hotline number is 1300 130 372. Written notice should be provided to the DERM office located in the area where the release occurred.
Condition 7 – Environmental nuisance The release of odours or airborne contaminants (including dust) resulting from the activity must not cause environmental nuisance. The registered operator must abide by the air, noise, water and waste management quality objectives specified in the most recent edition of the respective *Environmental Protection Policy*.	The *Environmental Protection (Air), Environmental Protection (Noise), Environmental Protection (Waste Management) and Environmental Protection (Water) Policies* are available at <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 8 – Dust and particulate matter monitoring When requested by the administering authority, the registered operator must commission dust and particulate monitoring to investigate any complaint of environmental nuisance caused by dust and/or particulate matter. The monitoring data, an analysis of the data and a report must be provided to the administering authority within 14 days of the completion of the investigation. The registered operator must abide by the air quality objectives specified in the most recent edition of the respective *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy*.	Monitoring must be in accordance with most recent edition of the administering authority's *Air Quality Sampling Manual*, available at <www.derm.qld.gov.au>. The *Environmental Protection (Air) Policy* is available at <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>. To prevent the unreasonable release of dust, the following measures or similar measures can be used: a) altering work practices to avoid or minimise the generation of dust; b) scheduling activities for times and weather conditions when they will have the least impact; c) sealing roads or restricting vehicle movements; d) controlling entry and exit points to minimise the spread of material on haul routes; e) removing and disposing of materials spilled on roads surface that may cause a dust nuisance; f) spraying water on roads and tracks; g) covering loads on haulage vehicles; h) using setbacks, buffer zones, wind breaks and screens; i) fitting rock drilling equipment with dust collection devices; j) minimising area of disturbance; k) watering stockpiles; and l) promoting the natural regeneration of vegetation of disturbed areas as soon as practical.
Condition 9 – Noise monitoring When requested by the administering authority, the registered operator must commission noise monitoring to investigate any complaint of nuisance caused by noise. The monitoring data, an analysis of the data and a report must be provided to the administering authority within 14 days of the completion of the investigation. Noise measurements must be compared with the acoustic quality objectives specified in the most recent edition of the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy*.	Monitoring must be in accordance with most recent edition of the administering authority's *Noise Measurement Manual*, available at <www.derm.qld.gov.au>. The *Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2008* is available at <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>. Maintain records of the event and any corrective measures taken to minimise noise levels.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 10 – Acid sulfate soils Where the ABMP (refer to condition 1) identifies a potential acid sulfate soil hazard, the registered operator must comply with an acid sulfate soil environmental management plan prepared in accordance with the *State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils* and the relevant Guidelines.	The *State Planning Policy 2/02 Guideline: Planning and Managing Development Involving Acid Sulfate Soils* is available on the Department of Infrastructure and Planning website: <www.dip.qld.gov.au>.
Condition 11 – Topsoil management Where required (i.e. for extraction activities) the **topsoil** must be: (a) removed from the activity site prior to the commencement of the activity; (b) stockpiled uncompacted less than 1.5m high and in a manner that will preserve its soil profile, biological and chemical integrity; (c) used for rehabilitation of the activity site (refer to condition 14).	Topsoil management may include the following measures: (a) store topsoil as close as practicable to areas to be rehabilitated and away from drainage lines; (b) install erosion and sediment control measures around stockpiles; (c) establish and maintain a temporary cover species native to the area on topsoil stockpiles; and (d) reuse stockpiled topsoil within 12 months of storage.
Condition 12 – Erosion and sediment control Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be designed, implemented and maintained to prevent erosion and the release of sediment resulting from carrying out the activity.	Measures to prevent or minimise erosion or sediment releases may include: (a) identify erosion prone soils and plan activities to avoid any unnecessary disturbance (e.g. dispersible soils); (a) keep the area of disturbed land to a practical minimum; (b) keep road gradients as low as possible; (c) avoid erosion gullies, overland flow paths, steep cut and fills, and works on steep slopes because these may cause landslides, erosion and slumping problems; (d) stabilise erosion gullies and install rock battered drainage channels and diversions where erosion cannot be stabilised; (e) utilise appropriately designed and located rock check dams and silt fences for the capture and retention of sediment onsite (f) carry out slope stabilisation, cross ditching, soil replacement and reseeding with species native to the area to reduce erosion on significantly disturbed areas until a self-sustaining vegetation cover is established; (g) divert upslope water around exposed sites by lining with timber, topsoil and overburden, and rilling along upslope edges; (h) suspend activities that cause ground disturbance during adverse weather

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
	conditions; (i) install a sediment pond and/or sediment traps around topsoil stockpiles and downslope areas to capture all sediment-laden runoff; (j) install contour banks and diversion drains to exclude the potential for overland flow water to enter areas significantly disturbed by the activity; (k) provide surface drainage as part of road construction to: (i) control runoff from the road surface; (ii) reduce saturation and ponding along the road; (iii) prevent or minimise erosion along the road surface and in roadside drainage systems; and (l) maintain a vegetation buffer around the disturbed areas.
Condition 13 – Clearing vegetation **Clearing** of vegetation is to be kept to the minimum area necessary to carry out the activity. Clearing vegetation must not be undertaken: (a) in, or within 100 metres of, the **high bank** of a **watercourse;** (b) in, or within 100 metres of a wetland or spring*;* (c) in a way that damages adjacent live vegetation; (d) on slopes greater than 6° (~10%); or (e) on **dispersible soils** or **highly erodible soils**;	Strategies to minimise clearing vegetation may include: (a) in the event that an area naturally devoid of vegetation cannot be located, only remove vegetation where necessary and give preference to the clearance of shorter lived (annuals) rather than longer lived plants (perennials); (b) select specific trees to be cleared and avoid causing damage to surrounding vegetation; and (c) ensure cleared vegetation is stockpiled in a manner that facilitates respreading or salvaging and does not impede vehicle, stock or wildlife movements. Clearing of any vegetation must be in accordance with the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*. Where required, the registered operator must hold a vegetation clearing application and abide by any relevant vegetation clearing codes. Furthermore, the registered operator requires a permit to harvest any millable timber from State lands, including roads under the *Forestry Act 1959*.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 14 – Rehabilitation As soon as practicable and within 6 months of ceasing operations (temporarily *or* permanently) the registered operator must rehabilitate the activity site. Where operations have temporarily ceased, the operator must rehabilitate the areas of the site that will not be disturbed in the future and must take whatever measures are required to prevent the remainder of the site being the cause of environmental harm. Where operations at the activity site or on part of the activity site have permanently ceased, all areas disturbed by the activity must be rehabilitated by: (a) remediation of contaminated land caused by the activity in accordance with EP Act requirements and this code; (b) undertaking works to establish a safe, stable, non polluting landform similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas (or other use as agreed with the landowner), including where relevant; i. removing any stockpiles; ii. re-establishing surface drainage lines; iii. minimising the potential for slumping, subsidence or erosion; iv. reinstating the topsoil; v. respreading any cleared vegetation; and vi. promoting establishment of vegetation of similar species composition and density of cover; and (c) ensuring that the quality of stormwater, water and seepage released from the site is such that there is no release of contaminants that cause environmental harm; (d) ensuring that the water quality of any residual water bodies meets criteria for subsequent uses and does not cause environmental harm; and (e) removing infrastructure from the site.	Measures may include, but are limited to, the following: (a) collect and store native seeds from the local area to be used in rehabilitation; (b) contour rip compacted and hard stand areas; (c) spread seed or plant tube stock to promote the natural revegetation of significantly disturbed areas with species native to the area and density of cover similar to that of the surrounding undisturbed areas or that is compatible with the intended land use; (d) apply fertiliser where required to encourage vegetation establishment; (e) respread vegetation removed prior to commencement of activities to help minimise erosion and promote the regeneration of native vegetation; (f) surround any void remaining on site by a bund and/or fence to ensure public safety and to exclude livestock and fauna; and (g) consult the landowner/landholder regarding the rehabilitation process.

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 15 – Maintenance of rehabilitation Maintenance of rehabilitated areas must take place at least annually to demonstrate: (a) landforms remain stable; (b) erosion control measures remain effective; (c) stormwater runoff and seepage from rehabilitated areas does not release contaminants that cause environmental harm; (d) plants show healthy growth and recruitment; and (e) rehabilitated areas are free of any **declared pest plants**.	It is recommended that rehabilitated areas be inspected regularly but no less than annually.
Condition 16 – Rehabilitation success Rehabilitation must continue until the site can be managed for its designated land-use (either similar to that of surrounding undisturbed areas or as otherwise agreed in a written document with the landholder and administering authority). For at least 2 years, the site should not require greater management than for other land in the area being used for a similar purpose.	Evidence of successful rehabilitation may include; (a) photo journals; (b) diary entries of physical inspections; (c) water sampling results; (d) erosion monitoring results; and (e) revegetation monitoring results, including density of cover and species analysis in comparison to analogous sites.
Condition 17 – Ensuring appropriate disposal of waste All waste generated in carrying out the activities must be reused, recycled or removed to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste under the EP Act. The registered operator must abide by the waste management quality objectives specified in the most recent edition of the respective *Environmental Protection (W*aste Management*) Policy*.	Consult with your relevant local government, regional DERM office and/or private landfill operators about the range of lawful waste disposal options available for waste. The administering authority's waste policy *Environmental Protection (W*aste Management*) Policy 2000* is available at <www.legislation.qld.gov.au>.
Condition 18 – Waste Records A record of all regulated waste (excluding trackable waste) must be kept detailing the following information: (a) date of pickup of waste; (b) description of waste; (c) quantity of waste; (d) origin of waste; and (e) destination of the waste.	

Standard environmental condition	Advisory note
Condition 19 – Complaint response The following details must be recorded when a complaint about the environmental performance of the activity is received: (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.	This information should be made available to DERM on request. If the complainant does not provide their name and contact details, record this as an anonymous complaint.
Condition 20 – Records All records required to be kept by this code must be kept for 5 years and be made available to the administering authority when requested.	Records should verify the provision of training programs and schedules of routine inspections.

10. Definitions

Activity means an environmentally relevant activity, or aspect of an ERA to which this code relates.

Administering authority means the Chief Executive of the Department of Environment and Resource Management (or its successor).

Bund(**ed**) means an earth mound or similar structure (e.g. a concrete block wall), whether impervious or not, constructed to contain spilled material (e.g. petrol, diesel, oil).

Clearing means —

(a) in relation to grass, scrub or bush — the removal of vegetation by disturbing root systems and exposing underlying soil (including burning), but does not include —
    i. the flattening or compaction of vegetation by vehicles if the vegetation remains living; or
    ii. the slashing or mowing of vegetation to facilitate access tracks; or
    iii. the clearing of noxious or introduced plant species; and
(b) in relation to trees — removing, cutting down, ringbarking, pushing over, poisoning or destroying in any way.

Contaminant (as defined in Section 11 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) means —

(a) a gas, liquid or solid; or
(b) an odour; or
(c) an organism (whether alive or dead), including a virus; or
(d) energy, including noise, heat, radioactivity and electromagnetic radiation; or
(e) a combination of contaminants.

Declared pest plants are listed in Schedule 2 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003*.

Dispersible soils means structurally unstable soils that readily breakdown into their constituent particles in water (e.g. the clay material disintegrates into particles less than 2 microns across within 24 hours when soil crumbs are submerged in distilled water). These soils are also known as sodic soils and have a high percentage of sodium ions (in soluble or exchangeable form).

Environmental harm (as defined in Section 14 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) is any adverse effect, or potential adverse effect (whether temporary or permanent and of whatever magnitude, duration or frequency) on an environmental value, and includes environmental nuisance. Environmental harm may be caused by an activity—

(a) whether the harm is a direct or indirect result of the activity; or
(b) whether the harm results from the activity alone or from the combined effects of the activity and other activities or factors.

Environmental nuisance (as defined in Section 15 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*) means — "unreasonable interference or likely interference with an environmental value" caused by:

(a) aerosols, fumes, light, noise, odour, particles or smoke; or
(b) an unhealthy, **offensive** or unsightly condition because of contamination; or
(c) another way prescribed by regulation.

EP Act means the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

EP Reg means the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

ERA means an Environmentally Relevant Activity under the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*.

High bank means the defining terrace or bank or, if no bank is present, the point on the active floodplain, which confines the average annual peak flows in a watercourse.

High ecological significance (HES) values include protected estate (protected areas under the NC Act), World Heritage Areas, marine parks, wetlands, habitat for endangered, vulnerable, rare or near threatened species (listed under the NC Act and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*), and regional ecosystems that are endangered, or of concern, or have other significant values (e.g. wetlands, nationally threatened ecological communities, large tracts of remnant vegetation, corridors and special biodiversity areas).

Highly erodible soils means very unstable soils that are generally described as Sodosols with hard–setting, fine sandy loam to silty clay loam surfaces (solodics, solodised solonetz and solonetz) or soils with a dispersible layer located less than 25cm deep or soils less than 25cm deep.

Infrastructure – project infrastructure includes roads, tracks, bridges, culverts, dams, bores, buildings, fixed machinery, hardstand areas, pipelines, powerlines, airstrips, helipads etc., which are constructed or installed specifically for the project.

Maintenance (as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*) includes—

(a) rehabilitation; and
(b) replacement; and
(c) repair; and
(d) recurrent servicing; and
(e) preventive and remedial action; and
(f) removal; and
(g) alteration; and
(h) maintaining systems and services for transport infrastructure.

Offensive means causing offence or displeasure; is disagreeable to the sense; disgusting; nauseous or repulsive.

Other rail infrastructure (as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*) means—

(a) freight centres or depots; or
(b) maintenance depots; or
(c) office buildings or housing; or
(d) rolling stock or other vehicles that operate on a railway; or
(e) workshops; or
(f) any railway track, works or other thing that is part of anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).

Protected areas includes —

(a) any of the classes of protected areas listed in section 14 of the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
(b) the following under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*—
    a. a place of cultural heritage significance;
    b. a registered place;
(c) an area recorded in the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register established under section 46 of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*; or
(d) an area recorded in the Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register established under section 46 of the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*; or
(e) the wet tropics area under the *Wet Tropics World Heritage Protection and Management Act 1993*.

Rail transport infrastructure (as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*) means facilities necessary for operating a railway, including —

(a) railway track and works built for the railway, including, for example—
    - cuttings
    - drainage works
    - excavations
    - land fill
    - track support earthworks; and
(b) any of the following things that are associated with the railway's operation—
    - bridges

- communication systems
- machinery and other equipment
- marshalling yards
- notice boards, notice markers and signs
- overhead electrical power supply systems
- over-track structures
- platforms
- power and communication cables
- service roads
- signalling facilities and equipment
- stations
- survey stations, pegs and marks
- train operation control facilities
- tunnels
- under-track structures; and

(c) vehicle parking and set down facilities for intending passengers for a railway that are controlled or owned by a railway manager or the chief executive; and

(d) pedestrian facilities, including footpath paving, for the railway that are controlled or owned by a railway manager or the chief executive;

but does not include **other rail infrastructure**.

Registered operator means the holder of a registration certificate for carrying out extractive or screening activities under ERA 16 that meet the criteria in section 3 of this code.

Registration certificate means a certificate given under section 73F of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to the registered operator of an ERA.

Release of a contaminant into the environment, includes —

(a) to deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant; and

(b) to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed; and

(c) to allow the contaminant to escape; and

(d) to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Road (as defined in Schedule 6 of the *Land Act 1994*) means an area of land, whether surveyed or unsurveyed—

(a) dedicated, notified or declared to be a road for public use; or

(b) taken under an Act, for the purpose of a road for public use.

Sensitive place means —

(a) a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel;

(b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution;

(c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital;

(d) a protected area;

(e) a public park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on payment of money) for use other than for sport or organised entertainment.

Significantly disturbed land or **significant disturbance to land** means land that is:

(a) contaminated land; or

(b) disturbed and human intervention is needed to rehabilitate it:

  i. to a state required under this code; or

  ii. if the code does not require the land to be rehabilitated to a particular state – to its state immediately before the disturbance.

Site(**s**) comprise all works required to undertake the activity and may include —

(a) stockpiles;

(b) hardstand areas;

(c) chemical or fuel storage areas;
(d) any associated infrastructure; and
(e) voids.

Spring (as defined in Schedule 26 of the *Water Act 2000*) means the land to which water rises naturally from below the ground and the land over which the water then flows.

Standard environmental conditions for a code of environmental compliance, means the standard environmental conditions approved for the ERA, or aspect of the ERA, under section 549 of the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Topsoil means the surface (top) layer of a soil profile, which is more fertile, darker in colour, better structured and supports greater biological activity than underlying layers. The surface layer may vary in depth depending on soil forming factors, including parent material, location and slope, but generally is not greater than about 300mm in depth from the natural surface.

Void means any human made, open excavation in the ground (includes gravel pits, borrow pits and trenches).

Watercourse (as defined in Section 5, Schedule 12 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*) means —
(a) 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.

(b) A watercourse includes the bed and banks and any other element of a river, creek or stream confining or containing water.

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.

Wetland (as defined in Schedule 12 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2008*) means an area shown as a wetland on the 'Map of referable wetlands' of April 2010, a document approved by the chief executive.

Wild Rivers area (as defined under Section 7 of the *Wild River Act 2005)* means an area declared by the Minister as a Wild Rivers area.

Code of environmental compliance

ERA 57 — Regulated waste transport

Superseded code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of regulated waste transport

(ERA 57)

Version 4

The standard conditions of this code of environmental compliance are the conditions of an environmental authority where the criteria of this code of environmental compliance were met and an approval was applied for from 31 March 2013 to 28 June 2018.

These conditions do not apply for new applications for these activities. An ERA standard for regulated waste transport applies for new operations for these activities.

Note: A reference in this document to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection should be read as a reference to the Department of Environment and Science.

ABN 46 640 294 485

Queensland Government

Code of environmental compliance

ERA 57—Regulated waste transport

This code of environmental compliance (code) has been made under Schedule 3 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. It contains the standard environmental conditions approved by the Minister, under section 549(2) of the Environmental Protection Act 1994*, for carrying out the aspect of the environmentally relevant activity (ERA) specified in Section 2 of this code.*

Code of environmental compliance for certain aspects* of regulated waste transport (ERA 57)

Version 4

From 31 March 2013, codes of environmental compliance no longer have effect, and an environmental authority is required for this ERA.

The eligibility criteria and standard conditions of this code are taken to be eligibility criteria and standard conditions for the ERA until new eligibility criteria and standard conditions take effect.

Any new operation commencing from 31 March 2013 that meets the eligibility criteria in Section 2 of this code and that can meet all of the standard conditions can apply for a standard approval to carry out this activity. The conditions that apply to the standard approval will be the standard conditions.

Where the operation cannot meet all the standard conditions of this code, a variation application for an environmental authority can be made. The environmental authority will include the standard conditions as modified by any approved variations.

Information on applying for an approval is at www.business.qld.gov.au.

Anyone holding a registration certificate to operate under this code before 31 March 2013 is automatically taken to have an environmental authority for the ERA. The registration certificate becomes an environmental authority and the standard environmental conditions of this code will be the conditions of the environmental authority as standard conditions. The anniversary day of the environmental authority is the anniversary day of the registration certificate.

* This code only applies to the aspects of the ERA that meet with the criteria in section 2 of this code.

Table of contents

1. Introduction

The Department of Environment and Heritage Protection has introduced an improved environmental compliance framework for **environmentally relevant activities (ERAs)**[1] with a relatively low risk of environmental impact by introducing codes of environmental compliance (codes) that set out **standard environmental conditions**. Codes are appropriate for those activities that can achieve a good level of environmental protection through established practices and compliance with **standard environmental conditions**.

The codes also include advisory notes to help **operators** understand the condition or measures that may be taken to ensure compliance. The advisory notes are a guide only and do not limit the range of measures that may be taken to comply with a condition.

This use of codes simplifies and speeds up environmental approvals for the businesses involved, while retaining appropriate standards of environmental protection and performance.

The Minister responsible for the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (EP Act), pursuant to section 549 of the EP Act, has approved the **standard environmental conditions** contained in this code. Approved codes are listed in Schedule 3 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 (EP Reg).

2. Scope of the code

This code applies to ERA 57 — Regulated waste transport, where the operation of the ERA will comply with all the criteria outlined in the following table:

Criteria
Regulated waste is transported by road vehicles only (not by train, boat, aircraft, pipeline or other means).

Where the operation of a particular ERA will not meet the above criteria, this code does not apply and a development approval is required to undertake the ERA.

The ERA — Regulated waste transport, is defined in Schedule 2 of the EP Reg as:

"ERA 57. Regulated waste transport consists of —

a) transporting on a non-commercial basis 250kg or more of regulated waste in a vehicle; or

b) transporting on a commercial basis any quantity of regulated waste in a vehicle.

3. When the code takes effect

This code applies immediately to all **operators** of ERA 57 (that meet the criteria in section 2 of this code) who commenced activities on or after 1 July 2006.

Operators who were carrying out ERA 57 under a development approval before 1 July 2006, and continued to carry out the **activity** had a 12 month transitional period to ensure their operations complied with the code. The code became effective for those **operators** on 1 July 2007.

Version 4 of this code contains new and amended **standard environmental conditions** that took effect on 9 November 2012. Version 4 of this code applies immediately to all **operators** of ERA 57 (that meet the criteria in section 2 of this code) who commenced activities on or after 9 November 2012.

Version 3 of this code continues to apply for 12 months to **operators** who were carrying out ERA 57 under version 3 of this code. Those **operators** who continue to carry out the **activity** have a 12 month transitional

[1] Terms used throughout this code that are defined in section 9 are shown in bold type.

period to ensure their operations comply with the new or amended **standard environmental conditions** of version 4 of this code.

4. Enforcement of the code

This code contains **standard environmental conditions** for carrying out the aspects of ERA 57 that meet the criteria outlined in section 2 of this code. Failure to comply with the conditions is an offence under the EP Act and penalties apply. Enforcement guidelines published by the **department** are available at www.ehp.qld.gov.au.

5. Other requirements

In addition to the conditions in this code, a person carrying out ERA 57 must comply with other requirements of the EP Act and any other relevant Commonwealth, State or local government legislative requirements. Without limiting statutory requirements that may apply, some additional obligations under the EP Act include:

- holding a "**registration certificate**" issued by the **department** under section 73F; and
- taking all reasonable and practicable measures to prevent or minimise environmental harm. This is referred to as the "general environmental duty".

It is the **operator's** responsibility to obtain any other approvals before carrying out the **activity**.

6. Amendment of this code

The code may be amended from time to time by gazette notice advising that the Minister has approved new conditions. Proposed changes to the **standard environmental conditions**, other than changes to correct a clerical error, will be made in consultation with stakeholders. Where there is a significant change to the code, the **department** will notify persons affected by the change.

Version 2 did not amend any **standard environmental conditions**. Minor amendments were made to reflect the new description of the ERA as it appears in Schedule 2 of the EP Reg.

Version 3 contains a number of minor amendments that update references to departmental names, contact details for obtaining publications and more recent versions of standards referred to in the advisory notes, It does not amend any **standard environmental conditions**.

Version 4 of the code contains the following changes:

- amendment of condition 7 to allow for the transfer of grease trap and other oily wastes between **road tank vehicles** for the purpose of consolidating loads.
- addition of standard conditions 47 to 49 regarding the transfer of waste.
- addition of the definition of '**oily waste**'.
- addition of the definition of '**sensitive place**'.
- amendment of the definition of '**waters**' to remove stormwater channel, stormwater drain, roadside gutter and stormwater run-off.
- minor administrative amendments to reflect the change in the department name to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (formerly known as the Department of Environmental and Resource Management and known as the Environmental Protection Agency prior to that), changes in other departmental names, contact details and condition numbering.

7. Further information or enquiries

Further information is available at www.ehp.qld.gov.au or by contacting a regional office. General enquiries or suggestions for future amendments to the code should be directed to Permit and Licence Management (PALM) on telephone 13 QGOV (13 74 68) or by email at: palm@ehp.qld.gov.au.

8. Standard environmental conditions and advisory notes

The following tables list groups of **standard environmental conditions** that apply to different aspects of regulated waste transport. Table 8.1 contains a general set of conditions that apply to all activities covered by this code. Advisory notes appear beside the conditions to provide guidance on compliance.

Depending on the type of vehicle used, and the nature of waste transported, additional **standard environmental conditions** as specified in Tables 8.2 to 8.8 (see below) may also apply. For example, if an **activity** involves the transport of asbestos in a **rigid vehicle**, Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.6 will apply.

Table 8.2 — Asbestos conditions.
Table 8.3 — Lead conditions.
Table 8.4 — Clinical and related waste conditions.
Table 8.5 — Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) conditions.
Table 8.6 — Rigid vehicle conditions.
Table 8.7 — Road tank vehicle conditions.
Table 8.8 — Operating 36 or more vehicles.

Table 8.1 General conditions

Conditions applying to all regulated waste transport activities operating under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 1 – Vehicle details For new **operators** — details of all vehicles used to transport **regulated waste** must be provided to the **department** before commencing the **activity**.	This information may be provided to the **department** by completing and submitting the *Details of regulated waste vehicles* form. This is available from the department's website or by contacting PALM on 13 QGOV (13 74 68).
Condition 2 – Change of details notification For existing **operators** — if any vehicle registration details change, or any vehicles are added to or removed from the fleet of vehicles used to transport **regulated waste**, details of these changes must be provided to the **department**: a) as soon as practicable after the changes occur; or b) if transporting tyres — prior to each **anniversary day** (see section 9); or c) if transporting other **regulated wastes** — when paying the annual fee to the **department** for the **registration certificate**.	For **operators** transporting tyres, the *Details of regulated waste vehicles* form mentioned in the advisory note for condition 1 may be used for providing details of changes. For **operators** transporting other **regulated wastes**, an annual notice (including the *Details of regulated waste vehicles* form) may be sent to the **operator** when the **registration certificate's** annual fee is due.
Condition 3 – Incompatible wastes **Incompatible wastes** must not be: a) placed in the same container; or b) transported in such a way that mixing may occur.	In general, wastes are incompatible if they are likely to increase the risk to human health and/or the environment when mixed or brought into contact with each other e.g. acids and alkalis and mixing some solid wastes with liquid wastes. If a waste is classified as a dangerous good, the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail*, 7th edition, (**ADG Code**), or more recent versions should also be observed.
Condition 4 – Design and compatibility **Regulated waste** must only be transported in suitably designed vehicles, tanks, containers or secondary containers that are appropriate for containing the waste being transported.	Design should take into account at least the following matters: • the relevant design requirements prescribed in Schedule 8 of the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000* (see Appendix 1 of this code); • the corrosive nature of the waste being transported (e.g. acid waste must be transported in acid resistant containers); • the physical state of the waste (e.g. liquids should only be transported in drums, tanks or tankers);

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
	• the requirements outlined in the **ADG Code**; and • any relevant Australian Standards.
Condition 5 – Maintenance and cleaning All vehicles, tanks, containers and secondary containers used to transport **regulated waste**: a) must be maintained in a good condition at all times to prevent any spillage or leakage of **regulated waste** or other contaminants; and b) kept free of **regulated waste** residues at all times when not in use.	Regular inspections, cleaning and maintenance programs should be documented and implemented. For example, tankers and tanks used for transporting liquid wastes should have appropriate integrity tests conducted at regular intervals. The **operator** will also need to comply with any workplace health and safety requirements in relation to this matter. Contact the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Division of Workplace Health and Safety Queensland) for advice on telephone 1300 369 915.
Condition 6 – Partitioning of load A solid impervious partition must be provided to separate the load compartment/area of the **regulated waste** transport vehicle from the driver's compartment.	The partition will need to be of suitable design and, construction to prevent the load characteristics from affecting its performance and prevent wastes from entering the driver's compartment.
Condition 7 – Disposal **Regulated waste** must not be removed or released from any vehicle other than: a) at a facility that can lawfully receive the **regulated waste**; or b) for the purpose of consolidation grease trap and/or other oily wastes in a larger **road tank vehicle** where access to the waste source is restricted to smaller **road tank vehicles**.	Check with the operator of the receiving facility or the **department** to ensure that the receiving facility can lawfully accept the **regulated waste**. The transfer of waste between tankers is to be undertaken in accordance with conditions 47-49 of Table 8.7 Road tank vehicle conditions.
Condition 8 – Prevention of spillage **Regulated waste** must not leak or spill from the vehicle.	Adequate containment devices (e.g. spill trays or sumps) that are inspected and cleaned regularly should be fitted to prevent spills from leaving the vehicle.
Condition 9 – Clean up of spills Notwithstanding condition 8, any leakage or spillage of **regulated wastes** must be contained immediately, recovered and disposed of to a facility that can lawfully accept the waste.	Any leakages or spillages should be contained, recovered and disposed of appropriately, not washed into the stormwater system, **waters** or onto the ground.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 10 – Spill kit An appropriate spill kit, personal protective equipment and relevant instructions for the management of the **regulated wastes** transported must be maintained and kept in each vehicle.	A designated storage area within or on the vehicle and easily accessible in an emergency should be provided for this purpose.
Condition 11 – Notification of spills (interstate) If operating interstate, any spillage, leak, escape or other loss of **regulated waste** from the vehicle must be reported as soon as practicable to the relevant **regulatory agency** of the State or Territory in which the vehicle is travelling when the incident occurs.	Details for the relevant agencies should be kept in the vehicle, or be readily available through communication with the **operator's** head office, or operations base.
Condition 12 – Notification of spills (Queensland) When operating in Queensland, any **release** of contaminants not in accordance with the conditions of this code must be reported by telephone to the **department's** Pollution Hotline or regional office located in the area where the **release** occurred. Any such **release** must be reported as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours (depending on the level of risk to the environment), after becoming aware of the **release**.	The **department** may need to respond quickly to some spills that have the potential to cause environmental harm. Priority should be given to notifying the **department** of these spills immediately after they occur. The Pollution Hotline number is 1300 130 372. Notification of spills under this section does not remove the duty to notify environmental harm in sections 320 to 320G of the EP Act.
Condition 13 – Information about spills A written notice detailing the following information must be provided to the **department** within 14 days of any advice provided in accordance with condition 12: a) the name of the **operator**, including the operator's **registration certificate** number; b) the name and telephone number of a designated contact person; c) substance and quantity released; d) vehicle and vehicle 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 the risk or extent of environmental harm caused by the **release**; k) the success of any actions taken to mitigate the risk or extent of environmental harm; and l) proposed actions to prevent a recurrence of the **release**.	This written advice should be provided to the **department's** regional office located in the area where the **release** occurred.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 14 – Insurance All vehicles used to transport **regulated wastes** (that are not classified as dangerous goods, or as a placard load of dangerous goods), must be covered by a policy of insurance or other form of indemnity, for a sum that is not less than $100,000, in respect of: a) personal injury, death, property damage and other damage (except consequential economic loss) arising out of fire, explosion, leakage or spillage of dangerous goods in, on or from the vehicle or a container on the vehicle; and b) costs incurred by or on behalf of a Commonwealth, State or Territory government authority in a clean-up resulting from any event of the kind referred to in subparagraph a) of this condition.	If the **regulated waste** is classified as a placard load of dangerous goods, consult with the Dangerous Goods Unit in the Department of Transport and Main Roads and the **ADG Code** regarding any additional levels of insurance that may be required.
Condition 15 – Records All records required by this code must be kept for 5 years and be made available to an authorised officer of the **department** when requested.	Records should verify the provision of training programs and schedules of routine inspections.
Condition 16 – Waste records A record of all **regulated waste** (excluding trackable waste) must be kept detailing the following information for every load of waste transported: a) date of pickup of waste; b) description of waste; c) quantity of waste; d) origin of the waste; and e) destination of the waste.	Trackable wastes, as listed in Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000,* are covered by recording as required in that Regulation instead of this condition. The regulation is available for viewing at www.legislation.qld.gov.au. Recording requirements for trackable wastes (under the waste tracking system established under the above Regulation) are similar to this condition.
Condition 17 – Documentation At all times, a copy of: a) the **registration certificate** issued by the **department** for **regulated waste** transport activities; and b) the appropriate emergency guides in relation to the waste transported must be carried in the cabin of each vehicle used to transport **regulated waste** and when requested, be presented to an authorised officer of the **department** or relevant **regulatory agency** of the State or Territory in which the vehicle is travelling.	Standards Australia publish numerous guides, including: • *HB 76-2004 Dangerous Goods – Initial emergency response guide; and* • emergency procedure guides (AS1678 series); which are available from SAI Global Business Publishing[2]. The **ADG Code** may require additional documents to be carried if the **regulated waste** is also classified as a dangerous good.

[2] SAI Global can be contacted on 131 242 or via their website www.saiglobal.com/shop.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 18 – Training All vehicle drivers must: a) have access to a copy of this code in the vehicle, or through direct communication with the vehicle depot or operations base; and b) be trained in the requirements of this code, including the use of all equipment and procedures necessary to comply with the conditions of this code, and document all training undertaken.	A copy of this **code of environmental compliance** should be available for reference at a vehicle depot, operations base or place where the vehicle is garaged. If permanent communication is not available to someone with this code, a copy of this code should be kept in the cabin of the vehicle. Details of training provided should be documented by the registered operator to demonstrate compliance with this condition.
Condition 19 – Complaint response The following details must be recorded: 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.	This information should be made available to the **department** on request. If the complainant does not provide their name and contact details, record this as an anonymous complaint.

Table 8.2 Asbestos conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of asbestos waste under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 20 – Asbestos containment All asbestos transported must be: a) double bagged and sealed in heavy-duty polythene bags (minimum 200 μm thickness); or b) contained in sealed drums or bins that are lined with heavy-duty plastic (minimum 200 μm thickness); or c) where the volume or size of **asbestos waste** (e.g. large asbestos cement sheets) is greater than the volume or size of a bag, drum or bin: i) for **friable asbestos waste**, sealed in double lined heavy-duty plastic sheeting (minimum 200 μm thickness) prior to being placed into a waste skip, vehicle tray or similar container; or ii) for non-friable **asbestos waste**, kept damp and contained in a waste skip, vehicle tray or similar container that has been double lined with heavy duty plastic sheeting (minimum 200 μm thickness) and then completely	Refer to the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011, Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 and Work Health and Safety (Codes of Practice) Notice 2011* for any additional requirements that may apply. These are available from the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel website www.legislation.qld.gov.au. In addition, the requirements of the *Safe Work Australia Code of Practice on How to Safely Remove Asbestos 2011* or the *Safe Work Australia Code of Practice on How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace 2011 or* any subsequent versions, may also apply. These are available on the Safe Work Australia website www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au. Additional requirements may apply under the **ADG Code**.

sealed with the plastic sheeting and adhesive tape.	
Condition 21 – Asbestos handling All asbestos transported must be: a) labelled with a warning statement to indicate the presence of asbestos and that dust creation and inhalation needs to be avoided; b) securely loaded and stowed on the vehicle during transit in such a way that does not cause the packaging to rupture; c) off loaded carefully to prevent the packaging from rupturing; and d) repackaged immediately if rupturing of the packaging does occur.	The *Safe Work Australia Code of Practice on How to Safely Remove Asbestos provides the following example of a warning statement which might be used:* "Caution – Asbestos Do not damage or open bag Do not inhale dust Cancer and lung disease hazard" If repackaging is required due to rupturing, workplace health and safety requirements will apply. Contact the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Division of Workplace Health and Safety Queensland) for advice on 1300 369 915.

Table 8.3 Lead conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of particulate lead waste under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 22 – Lead All particulate lead waste must be: a) double bagged and sealed in heavy duty polythene bags (minimum 200 μm thickness), and placed in containers on the vehicle; b) labelled to indicate the presence of lead and with appropriate lead **risk** and **safety phrases** (see definitions "**risk phrase**" and "**safety phrase**" in section 9 of this code); c) securely loaded and stowed on the vehicle during transit in such a way that does not cause the packaging to rupture; d) off loaded carefully to prevent the packaging from rupturing; and e) repackaged immediately if rupturing of the packaging does occur.	Particulate lead waste is waste that is capable of becoming airborne or unable to be easily recovered if a spill occurs during transport. Examples of particulate lead wastes include waste from foundry filters and lead based paint residues. Please refer to the *Workplace Health and Safety Regulation 2008 (Qld)* (or any subsequent versions) for any additional requirements that may apply. If the lead is a dangerous good, additional requirements may apply under the **ADG Code**.

Table 8.4 Clinical and related waste conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of clinical and related waste under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 23 – Vehicle compartment All **clinical** and **related wastes** must be transported in a fully enclosed load compartment of a vehicle that: a) is bunded or otherwise designed to contain any spills and leaks; b) is lockable; and c) has internal surfaces which are rigid and seamless to facilitate cleaning and disinfection.	Refer to Appendix 1 of this code for specific design rules as required by the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*. For interstate transport, refer to Australian Standard *3816:1998 — Management of Clinical and Related Waste* (or subsequent versions) for any additional requirements that may apply. For radioactive wastes, contact the Queensland Health Radiation Health Unit on (07) 3328 9987 for any licensing requirements that may apply under the *Radiation Safety Act 1999*. For wastes also classified as dangerous goods, refer to the **ADG Code**.
Condition 24 – Security Vehicles and load compartments must be locked when unattended.	This is required to prevent unauthorised access.
Condition 25 – Secondary containment All **clinical** and **related wastes** must be provided with rigid secondary containment during transport.	Secondary containment may be achieved if the waste is fully contained in: • appropriate bags that comply with the design rules in Appendix 1 of this code (primary containment); and • a rigid-walled waste container that complies with the design rules in Appendix 1 of this code (secondary containment). Additional requirements may apply if the waste is also classified as a dangerous good (refer to the Dangerous Goods Unit in the Department of Transport and Main Roads or other relevant authority in the State or Territory in which the vehicle is travelling).
Condition 26 – Cleaning and disinfection Secondary containers used for the transportation of **clinical** and **related wastes** must be effectively cleaned and disinfected before reuse.	The local council should be consulted prior to the disposal of any effluent to sewer. The **operator** will also need to comply with any workplace health and safety requirements in relation to this matter. Contact the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Division of Workplace Health & Safety Queensland) for advice on 1300 369 915.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 27 – Compaction systems **Clinical** and **related wastes** must not be transported in vehicles fitted with compaction systems.	Compaction may cause rupturing of containers and leakage of **clinical** and **related wastes**. These wastes need to be transported in totally enclosed, intact, and leak proof containers for treatment and disposal in accordance with the *Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000*.
Condition 28 – Odour nuisance Noxious or offensive odours must not be released from any vehicle transporting **clinical** or **related wastes**.	Refrigeration may be necessary to comply with this condition. When determining if the waste should be refrigerated during transport, consideration should be given to any Queensland Health and workplace health & safety requirements and other factors such as: • specific type of **clinical** and **related waste** being transported; • time held in transit; • temperature; • distance travelled; and • state of the waste when received.

Table 8.5 Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of PCB waste under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 29 – PCB management The transport of wastes containing PCBs that are also classified as scheduled wastes under the Australian and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council (ANZECC) *Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan – July 1999* must comply with the requirements of that Plan.	The *Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan – July 1999* includes the requirement for: • PCBs to be transported in accordance with the **ADG Code**; and • the development of emergency containment and clean up procedures for the accidental **release** of PCBs into the environment. A copy of the ANZECC *Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management Plan* is available from the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities website www.environment.gov.au.

Condition 30 – PCB trained personnel Personnel suitably trained in methods of handling and containing spilled PCBs must accompany any vehicle transporting waste containing PCBs.	As required by condition 18, details of training provided should be documented to demonstrate compliance with this condition.

Table 8.6 Rigid vehicle conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of regulated waste **in rigid vehicles and trailers under this code.**

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 31 – Vehicle tray When transporting **regulated waste** in **rigid vehicles** and trailers, the tray of the vehicles must be: a) constructed of an impervious material; b) maintained in a sound condition; and c) designed to contain any spills on the tray.	Trays should be inspected regularly and any corrosion or other defect should be attended to so that the integrity of the tray is maintained. Any containment system or sump should be designed to facilitate the collection and removal of spilt waste (e.g. by pumping liquids or shovelling solids).
Condition 32 – Covers When transporting **regulated waste** in **rigid vehicles** and trailers, any waste not fully contained within weatherproof packages must be covered during transport to contain the load and protect it from wind and rain.	The covers should be designed to prevent particulate matter becoming airborne and to prevent ingress of rain into the waste, which may result in dangerous reactions, or the runoff of contaminants.
Condition 33 – Securing of load When transporting **regulated waste** in **rigid vehicles** and trailers, all regulated waste containers must be: a) mounted securely to the vehicle; and b) contained within the tray of the vehicle.	All loads should be restrained in accordance with the requirements of the National Transport Commission and Road & Traffic Authority NSW; *Load Restraint Guide, 2nd Edition* (or subsequent versions). The guide is available from the National Transport Commission website at www.ntc.gov.au Additional requirements may apply under the **ADG Code** if the waste is classified as a dangerous good.
Condition 34 – Containment When transporting **regulated waste** in **rigid vehicles** and trailers, the vehicle must be fitted with: a) adequate cargo securing devices; and b) in the case of vehicles transporting **packaged regulated waste** (see definitions in section 9 of this code), rigid sides or gates that contain the load while in transit.	These must be appropriate for the type of containers or cargo being transported and suitable to withstand the rigours of transport and heavy braking.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 35 – Height of load When transporting **packaged regulated waste** in **rigid vehicles** and trailers, the top of any container must not protrude above the sides or gates of the vehicle by more than 30% of the height of the container.	This is intended to prevent toppling of the load if the primary restraint fails.

Table 8.7 Road tank vehicle conditions

Additional conditions applying to the transport of liquescent and dry particulate regulated waste in road tank vehicles under this code.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 36 – Vehicle stability **Road tank vehicles** must be constructed to minimise instability and risk of rollover.	As a guide, refer to Australian Standard 2809.1—2008 *Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods – General requirements for all road tank vehicles* (or subsequent versions). This provides information about design features requiring particular attention, e.g. centre of gravity, tyre track, suspension, effect of prime mover, steering geometry and axle alignment, tyres and brakes.
Condition 37 – Roll-over protection **Road tank vehicles** must be provided with roll-over protection to protect all tanks, components and fittings on the upper and side surfaces of the tank in the event of the vehicle rolling over or becoming inverted.	As a guide, refer to the Australian Standard 2809 series. For example, this includes requirements for certain tanks to be fitted with roll-over protection with the following characteristics: • a guard in the form of inverted U-coamings, (the thickness of which depends on the type of tank and construction material, e.g. large-compartment made of low carbon steel, must not be less than 5mm in thickness); • any guard, dome or coaming shall project at least 25mm above the top of the fitting, which it protects.
Condition 38 – Transfer equipment Waste transfer equipment, including discharge point and pipe-work on **road tank vehicles**, must be: a) fitted to the vehicle so as to not extend beyond the outer body line of the vehicle; or b) designed to provide sufficient inherent resistance to damage; or c) provided with protection to prevent damage.	Transfer couplings should be located in a position on the tank(s) that will minimise the risk of the couplings being damaged or severed by an impact. For further information, refer to the Australian Standard 2809 series.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 39 – Sampling points **Road tank vehicles** used for the transport of liquid **regulated waste** must have sampling points on the top of each compartment that are readily accessible for the purposes of a roadside inspection.	Where appropriate, additional sampling valves may need to be provided at the bottom of the compartments.
Condition 40 – Transfer hoses **Regulated waste** material must not leak or spill from waste transfer hoses to the ground while the **road tank vehicle** is in transit.	Waste transfer hoses should be cleared before disconnection and maintained in good condition so as to prevent spillage or leakage of **regulated waste**. The following are examples of how hoses can be transported to minimise the risk of spills: • carry them in spill proof compartments on the vehicle; • fit them with leak proof caps with captive chains; or • connect them end-to-end. In addition, the **ADG Code** may include the requirement for hose assemblies to be: • inspected at least monthly; and • hydrostatically tested at least yearly.
Condition 41 – Road clearance All tank filling and discharge points on **road tank vehicles** must have adequate ground clearance and be rigidly connected to the tank.	As a guide, refer to Australian Standard 2809.1:2008 — *Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods – General requirements* for all **road tank vehicles** (or subsequent versions), which includes the following requirements: • Tank filling and discharge connections should not extend lower than 40mm below the plane through the centre-line of the axles. • Tank components and protection devices should not be less than 250mm within 1 metre of any axle, or 350mm from any other location when the vehicle is unladen.
Condition 42 – Vacuum system All **road tank vehicle** vacuum pump systems must be fitted with operational: a) pressure and/or vacuum relief valves; and b) pump shut-off valves.	Testing of the system should be carried out regularly and the results recorded, including details of any repairs and/or maintenance conducted.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 43 – Volume measurement Where **regulated waste** is transported in **road tank vehicles**, the tank capacity must not be exceeded and a mechanism for volume measurement that is readily visible and calibrated to show maximum volume of waste in the tank must be fitted to each tank.	Sight glasses are an example of a mechanism for volume measurement. Depending on the type of **regulated waste**, sufficient **ullage** space should be provided (e.g. 10% or more of the tank capacity) to allow for thermal expansion of the waste during transport.
Condition 44 – Manholes Where **regulated waste** is transported in **road tank vehicles**, manholes of sufficient size to allow internal inspection, cleaning and maintenance of the tanks must be fitted.	As a guide, refer to the Australian Standard 2809 series, which specifies a minimum diameter of 400mm for certain types of cargo. The **operator** will also need to comply with any workplace health and safety requirements in relation to this matter. Contact the Department of Justice and Attorney-General (Division of Workplace Health and Safety Queensland) for advice on 1300 369 915 or via their website www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/.
Condition 45 – Outlets All filling and discharge points of **road tank vehicles** must be fitted with suitable leak proof caps and captive chains when **regulated wastes** are in transit.	Road conditions, vibration and heavy braking are some considerations that should be taken into account when determining what is suitable.
Condition 46 – Rear impact protection Each **road tank vehicle** must be provided with an effective bumper and/or barrier system to protect the tank and fittings from rear impact.	As a guide, see Australian Standard 2809.1:2008 — *Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods – General requirements* for all **road tank vehicles** (or subsequent versions). This has a requirement for rear impact protection to be fitted so that: • the inner surface is not less than 150mm from the tank or any component or fitting; • the width is not less than the width of the tank; and • it is attached to the sub-frame or the chassis of the vehicle or trailer.
Condition 47 – Transfer of waste The transfer of grease trap and/or **oily wastes** as permitted in condition 7 must: a) only occur directly from one **road tank vehicle** to another; b) be conducted using a closed vacuum system; and c) be supervised at all times.	The person supervising the transfer of waste must be trained in the use of a spill response kit. Spill response kits should be easily accessible to allow for a quick response.

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 48 – Location of transfer The transfer of grease trap waste and/or **oily wastes** must: a) not take place at a **sensitive place;** b) not take place on a road adjacent to a **sensitive place;** c) not cause odour nuisance at a **sensitive place**. The transfer of grease trap waste and/or oily wastes must take place at least 10 metres up gradient from any **waters** or stormwater drain inlet.	It is an offence under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to cause an environmental nuisance and to deposit waste in (or in a place where the waste can move into) **waters**, a roadside gutter or stormwater drainage. This 10 metres is a minimal buffer and does not negate the need to use temporary bunding where there may be a **release** to any **waters** or stormwater drain inlet.
Condition 49 – Temporary bunding Where practicable the transfer of waste must be conducted on a bunded, hardstand area to minimise any **releases** of contaminants to land or water if a spill occurs. Where there is potential for a **release** to **waters** or stormwater during a transfer, temporary bunding and/or containment devices must be used to minimise the potential for **release**.	In particular, bunding/containment devices must be used where the transfer takes place near a roadside gutter or stormwater drainage infrastructure. The type and size of bunding and containment devices should be sufficient to contain a spill and be placed close to the vehicles to minimise the clean up area if a spill occurs. Variables to consider when assessing whether or not there is potential for a **release** to **waters** or stormwater during a transfer include distance from any **waters** or stormwater, slope, surface type and waste viscosity. Examples of where there is no potential for a **release** to **waters** or stormwater include where the transfer is carried out: a) on a bunded hardstand area; b) on a large flat grassed area; or c) in a hollow

Table 8.8 Operating 36 or more vehicles.

Additional conditions applying to an activity that involves the operation of 36 or more regulated waste **transport vehicles (i.e. ERA 57(2)(c)) under this code.**

Standard Environmental Conditions	Advisory Notes
Condition 50 – Operational management system When an **activity** involves the operation of 36 or more **regulated waste** transport vehicles, an Operational Management System (OMS) must be developed for implementation by the person carrying out the **activity**. The OMS must be implemented on commencement of the **activity** and provide for: a) identification of actual and potential **releases** of all contaminants, their environmental impacts and the actions to be taken to prevent the likelihood of environmental harm; b) establishment and maintenance of procedures to identify the potential for accidents; c) activation of appropriate responses to emergency situations; d) training of staff to achieve awareness of the potential for environmental harm and competence in the application of preventative measures and emergency response procedures; and e) a review of, and continual improvement to, the overall environmental performance of the business operations.	The OMS documents do not need to be submitted to the **department**, but should be kept at the head office address and any transport or operations depots. Staff should be suitably trained in and aware of the requirements and provisions of the OMS. When requested, a copy of the current version of the OMS should be provided to an authorised departmental officer for review when conducting a compliance inspection. Following an incident, the **department** may ask the company to demonstrate how they complied with relevant provisions of the OMS. The company may be able to use the document to demonstrate compliance with their general environmental duty.

9. Definitions

Note: If a word or phrase is not defined it must be given the meaning it has under the EP Act or its subordinate legislation, as amended from time to time. If a word or phrase is not defined in this code or the EP Act or its subordinate legislation, it has its ordinary meaning.

Activity means the **environmentally relevant activity**, or aspect of the ERA to which this code relates.

ADG Code means the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail*, 7th edition, or more recent versions as they become available. The ADG Code is available for purchase from Canprint — Telephone: (02) 6293 8383 or from the National Transport Commission website at www.ntc.gov.au

Anniversary day, for a **registration certificate** is defined in Schedule 4 of the EP Act.

Asbestos-containing material means any material, object, product or debris that contains asbestos.

Asbestos waste means all removed **asbestos-containing materials** and disposable items used during the asbestos removal work, such as plastic sheeting used for an enclosure or to cover surfaces in the asbestos work area, disposable coveralls, disposable respirators and rags used for cleaning etc.

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

a) animal waste;
b) discarded sharps;
c) human tissue waste; and
d) laboratory waste.

Code of environmental compliance means a code of environmental compliance approved or made under a regulation of the EP Act.

Department means the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection or its successor.

Environmentally relevant activity (ERA) means an activity prescribed by regulation as an ERA.

Friable asbestos means **asbestos-containing material** which, when dry, is or may become crumbled, pulverised or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

Note: This may include asbestos containing materials that have been subjected to conditions, such as weathering, physical damage, water damage etc., that leave them in a state where they meet the above definition.

Incompatible wastes means wastes that are likely to interact and increase the risk to human health and/or the environment when mixed or brought into contact.

Liquescent waste means waste tending toward a liquid state; waste that is not spadeable.

Oily waste means hydrocarbons and water mixtures or emulsions, including oil and water mixtures or emulsions, which is the **regulated waste** item 37 of Schedule 7 of the Environmental Protection Regulation 2008. **Oily waste** does not include mineral oil (item 34) that is not in a mixture or emulsion with water. Vegetable oil (item 63) is also excluded.

Operator means the person carrying out the ERA.

Packaged regulated waste means **regulated waste** in a container with:

a) a capacity of not more than 450 litres; and
b) a nett mass of not more than 400 kilograms.

Registration certificate means a **registration certificate** given under section 73F of the EP Act to the **operator** of an ERA.

Regulated waste means waste that—

1. a) is commercial or industrial waste, whether or not it has been immobilised or treated; and
   b) is of a type, or contains a constituent of a type, mentioned in schedule 7.
2. Waste prescribed under subsection (1) includes—
   a) for an element—any chemical compound containing the element; and
   b) anything that contains residues of the waste.

Regulatory agency means the agency of a State or Territory that has responsibility for regulating the transport of regulated wastes in that State or Territory.

Related waste means waste that constitutes, or is contaminated with, chemicals, cytotoxic drugs, human body parts, pharmaceutical products or radioactive substances.

Release of a contaminant into the environment, includes:

a) to deposit, discharge, emit or disturb the contaminant;
b) to cause or allow the contaminant to be deposited, discharged, emitted or disturbed;
c) to allow the contaminant to escape; and
d) to fail to prevent the contaminant from escaping.

Rigid vehicle means a vehicle the load carrying area of which is fixed to the vehicle's chassis or frame (as defined in the ADG Code).

Risk phrase means a phrase stated in the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's (NOHSC's) document entitled *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]*, or more recent versions, that gives information about the substance's hazards.

Road tank vehicle means a truck, trailer or semi-trailer or unit in a road train, incorporating a tank, or having a tank or tanks mounted thereon, either permanently or temporarily (as defined in AS 2809.1–2008 — *Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods*).

Safety phrase means a phrase stated in National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's document entitled *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]*, or more recent versions, that gives information about:

a) the safe use of the substance; or
b) the personal protective equipment for the substance.

Sensitive place means—

(a) a dwelling (including residential allotment, mobile home or caravan park, residential marina or other residential premises, motel, hotel or hostel);
(b) a library, childcare centre, kindergarten, school, university or other educational institution;
(c) a medical centre, surgery or hospital; or
(d) a public park or garden that is open to the public (whether or not on payment of money) for use other than for sport or organised entertainment.

Standard environmental conditions for a **code of environmental compliance**, means the **standard environmental conditions** approved for the ERA, or aspect of the ERA, under section 549 of the EP Act.

Ullage means a vapour space which is left above the liquid surface after filling, to permit a degree of thermal expansion of the liquid without loss of cargo (as defined in AS 2809.1–2008 — *Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods*)

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), and groundwater and any part thereof.

Appendix 1 — Design rules

General rules applicable to rigid-walled waste containers and waste transport vehicles

It must be designed in a way that ensures:

a) it performs the intended function when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions; and
b) waste does not spill from it during usual usage or servicing; and
c) it is not adversely affected by environmental conditions, including, for example, heat, humidity or sunlight; and
d) it is not adversely affected by the cleaning procedures specified by the manufacturer.

The inner surfaces must be smooth, free of recesses and be able to be readily cleaned.

The inner surfaces must be designed to allow easy removal of waste.

If it has internal seams, the seams must be fully welded.

The following matters must be taken into account in designing it:

a) the type of waste to be collected, removed or conveyed;
b) the likelihood of abrasion by solid waste;
c) the likelihood of chemical attack;
d) the need to exclude rain or other liquid that may be likely to leach a contaminant from the waste.

It must be constructed of a material that will not undergo a change that impairs its life or performance when it comes into contact with waste.

If it is constructed from plastic, the plastic must be UV resistant for the container's life.

If it is a waste container or waste transport compartment within a waste transport vehicle, it must be constructed:

a) of a durable material that is capable of withstanding normal operating conditions; and
b) in a way that ensures it minimises the entry of insects and vermin.

If it is a container designed for use to transport waste, it must be designed in a way that provides a permanent way of securing the lid so that waste is not released during transportation.

Specific design principles for waste transport vehicles

If the vehicle is to be used for transporting waste in containers, the vehicle design must include a permanent method of securing the containers in an upright position.

If the vehicle incorporates a tanker body, the vehicle must be designed in a way that ensures:

a) each discharge point on the body is protected from possible damage; and
b) each discharge point is capable of being locked in the off position; and
c) it is fitted with signs detailing the direction and movement needed to shut the discharge and loading valves; and
d) effective covers are provided for all manholes; and
e) the manhole covers are capable of being secured at all times when the manholes are not being used; and
f) a storage area is provided for the vehicle's hoses.

Specific design principles for plastic bags used for clinical and related waste

It must have sufficient strength to safely contain the waste it is designed to hold.

It must be designed to allow for secure final closure when the bag is filled to a maximum of two-thirds of its capacity or 6kg, whichever is the lesser.

It must not be designed with closure devices that have sharp protuberances, including, for example, staples.