ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION NOTICE No. 10200/1

Issued under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*

Issued to: **TASMANIAN WATER & SEWERAGE CORPORATION PTY LTD**
ACN 162 220 653
163 - 169 MAIN ROAD
MOONAH TAS 7009

Environmentally Relevant Activity: **The operation of a wastewater treatment plant (ACTIVITY TYPE: Wastewater Treatment Works)**
PORT SORELL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT,
PORT SORELL TAS 7307

GROUNDS

I, Glen Napthali, Delegate for the Director, Environment Protection Authority, being satisfied in accordance with section 44(1)(d) of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA) that in relation to the above-mentioned environmentally relevant activity that it is desirable to vary the conditions of a permit (see table below) hereby issue this environment protection notice to the above-mentioned person as the person responsible for the activity.

Permit No.	**Date Granted**	**Granted By**
3661	30 November 1988	Director of Environmental Control

PARTICULARS

The particulars of the grounds upon which this notice is issued are:

1 The permit conditions need to be varied to reflect updated terminology and regulatory practice, to reflect continuous improvement consistent with the objectives of EMPCA and/or to clarify the meaning of the conditions.

2 It is necessary to remove conditions 3, 10, 11, 12 and 14 because they detail requirements that have been fulfilled and/or are no longer required.

3 The permit conditions refer to The Environment Protection Act 1973 which has been repealed and replaced by the EMPCA. It is necessary to vary conditions 1, 2 and 7 to remove references to the repealed Act.

4 Permit conditions need to reflect that specific requirements are no longer applicable because they reference documents relating to the activity that have been superseded or are now redundant.

5 It is necessary to add a condition to require these conditions and associated documents to be accessible and persons working on The Land to be made aware of the conditions as may be relevant to their work, to minimise environmental harm or nuisance.

6 The permit does not contain conditions in relation to dealing with environmentally hazardous substances. Environmentally hazardous substances are likely to be stored and handled on The Land and current best practice environmental management necessitates conditions to be added for the storage and handling of environmentally hazardous substances.

7 A regulatory limit that sets the maximum scale or throughput of the activity is needed because any increase in scale or throughput may result in additional environmental impacts or emissions that were not considered at the time of granting the permit.

8 It is necessary to add a condition requiring the person responsible to take action to minimise environmental harm if an incident occurs.

9 Conditions are needed to bring the permit into accordance with the development and planning requirements under the EMPCA and the Land Use and Planning Approvals Act 1993.

10 A condition requiring notification of a change of ownership of The Land is needed because this Notice may affect title to land and the new owner's interests may be affected by pollutants emitted or disturbed by the activity.

11 It is necessary to add a condition requiring a public complaints register to be maintained so that the Director can appraise the frequency and characteristics of complaints which may indicate nuisance, should any complaints be received.

12 It is necessary to add a condition to require submission of a publicly available Annual Environmental Review so as to inform the Director and the public of the environmental performance of the activity.

13 It is necessary to add a condition requiring odour management. Odour management consideration is a component of best practice environmental management.

14 It is necessary to add a condition requiring notification of the likely permanent cessation of the activity so that the Director has sufficient time in which to ensure that appropriate measures are in place to minimise environmental harm arising from the permanent cessation of the activity.

15 It is necessary to add a condition to require the submission to the Director, for approval, of a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan so that appropriate measures to minimise environmental harm are available to be implemented in the event of the permanent cessation of the activity.

16 It is necessary to add requirements for ensuring that when decommissioning is undertaken, it is done in a manner to minimise environmental harm.

17 The permit does not have specific and measurable limits for effluent quality for water being discharged from The Land. Conditions are required to control emissions from the activity and to impose limits upon those emissions to reflect current State Policies or Environment Protection Policies.

18 It is necessary to add a condition to require the removal of pathogens from effluent prior to discharge from The Land to a level designed to ensure the protection of public health.

19 It is necessary to add a condition that requires signage on land near effluent outfalls. Signage giving notice of potential public health risks is considered best practice environmental management.

20 Consistent with the objectives of the State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997, it is necessary to add a condition to ensure effluent is preferentially discharged to effluent reuse to reduce the volume and impact of discharge to waters offshore of Point Sorell.

21 Conditions are required to determine the impact of the discharge of effluent to water from the activity and determine the most appropriate and sustainable future end use or discharge option in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management as specified under section 16.2 of the State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997.

22 It is necessary to add a condition ensuring protection of groundwater resources from potential contamination by the operation of the activity.

23 Monitoring and reporting requirements set out in the permit conditions need to be varied to reflect current best practice environmental management and to require accurate measurement of emissions and their impact upon the receiving environment and to consistently inform the Director of the results of monitoring.

24 A condition is needed to require current best practice monitoring and sampling of effluent discharged from The Land to ensure effluent quality emission limits are not exceeded so as to limit the potential for environmental harm.

25 The permit conditions need to be varied to reflect contemporary information management practices, such as electronic submission of monitoring data.

26 It is necessary to add a condition setting noise emission limits to minimise environmental nuisance and manage noise emissions, in accordance with the Environment Protection Policy (Noise) 2009.

27 It is necessary to add conditions requiring operational procedures and contingency management. The risk of environmental harm from the activity is reduced by having documented plans and procedures in place for operating conditions likely to be experienced by the activity and by having contingency plans developed for unplanned events that may occur.

28 An inflow and infiltration plan is needed to ensure that best practice environmental management is applied to inflow and infiltration issues that increase the risk of unauthorised sewage discharges to the environment.

29 It is necessary to add a condition relating to the movement of controlled wastes to ensure best practice environmental management and to ensure the management of controlled waste in accordance with the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2020.

30 It is necessary to add a condition to require the development, submission and implementation of a Sewage Sludge Management Plan to ensure best practice environmental management is applied to sewage sludge.

DEFINITIONS

Unless the contrary appears, words and expressions used in this Notice have the meaning given to them in Schedule 1 of this Notice and in the EMPCA. If there is any inconsistency between a definition in the EMPCA and a definition in this Notice, the EMPCA prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

REQUIREMENTS

The person responsible for the activity must comply with the varied permit conditions as set out in Schedule 2 of this Notice.

INFORMATION

Attention is drawn to **Schedule 3**, which contains important additional information.

PENALTIES

If a person bound by an environment protection notice contravenes a requirement of the notice, that person is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 1000 penalty units in the case of a body corporate or 500 penalty units in any other case (at the time of issuance of this Notice one penalty unit is equal to $172.00).

NOTICE TAKES EFFECT

This notice takes effect on the date on which it is served upon you.

APPEAL RIGHTS

You may appeal to the Appeal Tribunal against this notice, or against any requirement contained in the notice, within 14 days from the date on which the notice is served on you. The Appeal Tribunal contact details are:

The Chairperson
Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal
GPO Box 2036
Hobart TAS 7001

Phone: (03) 6165 6794
Email: rmpat@justice.tas.gov.au

Signed: _____

DELEGATE FOR THE DIRECTOR, ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

Date: 26 November 2020

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Attachments

Schedule 1: Definitions

Activity means any environmentally relevant activity (as defined in Section 3 of EMPCA) to which this document relates, and includes more than one such activity.

Approved Management Method For Biosolids Reuse means the document of this title gazetted by the Director in July 2020.

Authorized Officer means an authorized officer under section 20 of EMPCA.

Controlled Waste has the meaning described in Section 3(1) of EMPCA.

Director means the Director, Environment Protection Authority holding office under Section 18 of EMPCA and includes a delegate or person authorised in writing by the Director to exercise a power or function on the Director's behalf.

DRP means Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan.

Effluent means wastewater discharged from The Land.

EMPCA means the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.

Environmental Harm and **Material Environmental Harm** and **Serious Environmental Harm** each have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 5 of EMPCA.

Environmental Nuisance has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3 of EMPCA.

Environmentally Hazardous Material means any substance or mixture of substances of a nature or held in quantities which present a reasonably foreseeable risk of causing serious or material environmental harm if released to the environment and includes fuels, oils, waste and chemicals but excludes sewage.

Inflow and Infiltration Management Plan means the documents entitled "TasWater Inflow and Infiltration Strategy v1.0 10/3/2016" in conjunction with the document entitled "TasWater Inflow and Infiltration Management Plan v1.0 19/05/2016" and includes any amendments to, or substitution of, these documents approved in writing by the Director.

Mixing Zone means a three dimensional area of the receiving waters around a point of discharge of pollutants within which it is recognised that the water quality objectives for the receiving waters may not be achieved.

Noise Sensitive Premises means residences and residential zones (whether occupied or not), schools, hospitals, caravan parks and similar land uses involving the presence of individual people for extended periods, except in the course of their employment or for recreation.

Person Responsible is any person who is or was responsible for the environmentally relevant activity to which this document relates and includes the officers, employees, contractors, joint venture partners and agents of that person, and includes a body corporate.

Pollutant has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 3 of EMPCA.

Reporting Period means the financial year ending on 30th June of each calendar year.

Sewage Sludge means concentrated solids separated from wastewater during the wastewater treatment process.

Sewage Sludge Management Plan Guidelines means the document of this title published by EPA Tasmania in August 2020, and includes any subsequent versions of this document.

SPWQM means the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*, as may be amended from time to time.

Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines means the document of this title published by the Environment Protection Authority in June 2020, and includes any subsequent versions of this document.

Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual means the document titled *Noise Measurement Procedures Manual*, by the Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts, dated July 2008, and any amendment to or substitution of this document.

The Land means the land on which the activity to which this document relates may be carried out, and includes: buildings and other structures permanently fixed to the land, any part of the land covered with water, and any water covering the land. The Land falls within the area defined by:

1 Certificate of Title: 15974/1 and Property ID: 6523144; and

2 as further delineated at Attachment 1.

Wastewater means spent or used water (whether from industrial or domestic sources) containing a pollutant and includes stormwater which becomes mixed with wastewater.

WWTP means the wastewater treatment plant located on The Land.

Schedule 2: Conditions

Maximum Quantities

Q1 Regulatory limits

1 The activity must not exceed the following limits :

1.1 961 kilolitres per day of design capacity to treat an average dry weather flow of sewage or wastewater

General

G1 Access to and awareness of conditions and associated documents

A copy of these conditions and any associated documents referred to in these conditions must be held in a location that is known to and accessible to the person responsible for the activity. The person responsible for the activity must ensure that all persons who are responsible for undertaking work on The Land, including contractors and sub-contractors, are familiar with these conditions to the extent relevant to their work.

G2 Incident response

If an incident causing or threatening environmental nuisance, serious environmental harm or material environmental harm from pollution occurs in the course of the activity, then the person responsible for the activity must immediately take all reasonable and practicable action to minimise any adverse environmental effects from the incident.

G3 No changes without approval

1 The following changes, if they may cause or increase the emission of a pollutant which may cause material or serious environmental harm or environmental nuisance, must only take place in relation to the activity if such changes have been approved in writing by the EPA Board following its assessment of an application for a permit under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*, or approved in writing by the Director:

1.1 a change to a process used in the course of carrying out the activity; or

1.2 the construction, installation, alteration or removal of any structure or equipment used in the course of carrying out the activity; or

1.3 a change in the quantity or characteristics of materials used in the course of carrying out the activity.

G4 Complaints register

1 A public complaints register must be maintained. The public complaints register must, as a minimum, record the following detail in relation to each complaint received in which it is alleged that environmental harm (including an environmental nuisance) has been caused by the activity:

1.1 the date and time at which the complaint was received;

1.2 contact details for the complainant (where provided);

1.3 the subject matter of the complaint;

1.4 any investigations undertaken with regard to the complaint; and

1.5 the manner in which the complaint was resolved, including any mitigation measures implemented.

2 Complaint records must be maintained for a period of at least 3 years.

G5 Change of ownership

If the owner of The Land upon which the activity is carried out changes or is to change, then, as soon as reasonably practicable but no later than 30 days after becoming aware of the change or intended change in the ownership of The Land, the person responsible must notify the Director in writing of the change or intended change of ownership.

G6 Annual Environmental Review

Unless otherwise approved by the Director a publicly available Annual Environmental Review must be submitted each year within three (3) months of the end of the Reporting Period. The Annual Environmental Review must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Director using the latest version of the Annual Environmental Review Guideline which is available on request from the Director.

Atmospheric

A1 Odour management

The person responsible must institute such odour management measures as are necessary to prevent odours causing environmental nuisance beyond the boundary of The Land.

Decommissioning And Rehabilitation

DC1 Notification of cessation

Within 30 days of becoming aware of any event or decision which is likely to give rise to the permanent cessation of the activity, the person responsible for the activity must notify the Director in writing of that event or decision. The notice must specify the date upon which the activity is expected to cease or has ceased.

DC2 DRP requirements

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) for the activity must be submitted for approval to the Director within 30 days of the Director being notified of the planned cessation of the activity or by a date specified in writing by the Director. The DRP must be prepared in accordance with any guidelines provided by the Director.

DC3 Rehabilitation following cessation

1 Following permanent cessation of the activity, and unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, The Land must be rehabilitated including:

1.1 stabilisation of any land surfaces that may be subject to erosion;

1.2 removal or mitigation of all environmental hazards or land contamination, that might pose an on-going risk of causing environmental harm; and

1.3 decommissioning of any equipment that has not been removed.

2 Where a Decommissioning and Rehabilitation Plan (DRP) has been approved by the Director, decommissioning and rehabilitation must be carried out in accordance with that plan, as may be amended from time to time with written approval of the Director.

Effluent

EF1 Effluent discharge locations

1 Effluent from the activity must only be discharged at the following discharge location:

1.1 Discharge to water: discharge to Bass Strait at grid reference GDA94 MGA55 E461467, N5447274 as depicted on the plan at Attachment 1.

EF2 Effluent quality limits for discharge to Bass Strait.

1 Effluent discharged to Bass Strait must comply with the effluent quality limits set out in the Table of Effluent Quality Limits for discharge to Bass Strait at the effluent quality monitoring location specified in Attachment 2.

2 Table of Effluent Quality Limits for discharge to Bass Strait

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 6
Substance or measure	**Unit of measurement**	**Minimum limit**	**Maximum limit**
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	-	40
Suspended Solids	mg/L	-	60
Ammonia Nitrogen	mg/L	-	25
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	40
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	-	8.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	-	10
pH		6.5	8.5

EF3 Bacteriological and chlorine effluent quality limits

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, from 1 February 2023 additional maximum effluent quality limits must be achieved at the effluent quality monitoring location specified in Attachment 2, being:

1.1 not more than 1,000 MPN/100mL Escherichia coli; and,

1.2 not more than 1.0 mg/L total residual chlorine.

2 The person responsible must submit to the Director by 31 January 2023, or by a date otherwise specified by the Director, confirmation of geographical coordinates identifying the location of any Total Residual Chlorine monitoring station in operation at the wastewater treatment plant.

EF4 Signage of discharge location

Signage must be installed and maintained on land near to outfalls to discourage recreational activities within waters immediately around the outfall. Signage is to alert the public as to the proximity and nature of the discharge.

<u>Effluent Management</u>

EM1 Effluent management

1 The person responsible must submit to the Director by 30 June 2021, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director, an Effluent Reuse Feasibility Study; and,

2 The person responsible must submit to the Director by 30 June 2022, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a Discharge Management Plan.

EM2 Effluent reuse feasibility study

1 For the purposes of these conditions a feasibility study for reuse of effluent from the activity must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Director and must include the following:

1.1 a strategic evaluation of the potential for the establishment of an effluent reuse scheme;

1.2 details of investigations undertaken to maximise the reuse of treated effluent discharged from the activity including identification of potential land areas and uses suitable for reuse and a summary of discussions undertaken with potential end users to enable reuse; and

1.3 where reuse is feasible, a written commitment from the person responsible to implement a reuse scheme including an action plan with timelines for completion of significant actions.

EM3 Discharge Management Plan

1 For the purposes of these conditions a Discharge Management Plan must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Director and must include the following:

1.1 an assessment of the available options for improved effluent management in accordance with the hierarchy set out in Division 2: 'Management of Point Sources of Pollution' of the SPWQM;

1.2 a description of the volume and quality of effluent likely to be discharged to the receiving waters with consideration of effluent loads discharged to any approved reuse schemes;

1.3 an assessment of the current impact of effluent discharges from the activity on the receiving environment. The assessment must incorporate and analyse the findings of an Ambient Monitoring Report submitted to the Director in accordance with these conditions;

1.4 measures to ensure that the discharge of effluent to the receiving waters does not prejudice the achievement of the recommended water quality objectives at the discharge point including:

1.4.1 recommended emission limits determined in accordance with the SPWQM;

1.4.2 proposed effluent management measures including alternate discharge point options, seasonal discharge management and / or the establishment of a mixing zone, where necessary; and

1.4.3 details of any upgrades of wastewater treatment infrastructure necessary to achieve the recommended emission limits and implement the discharge management measures.

1.5 a table containing all of the major commitments made in the plan;

1.6 an implementation timetable for key aspects of the plan; and

1.7 a reporting schedule to regularly advise the Director of progress with implementation of the plan.

2 The person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the approved Discharge Management Plan.

3 In the event that the Director, by notice in writing to the person responsible, either approves a minor variation to the approved Discharge Management Plan or approves a new Discharge Management Plan in substitution for the plan originally approved, the person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the varied plan or the new plan, as the case may be.

EM4 Ambient monitoring of receiving waters

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, an Ambient Monitoring Report must be submitted to the Director by 24 December 2020. The Ambient Monitoring Report must include the following information:

1.1 a description of the quality of the receiving waters environment, both in areas impacted by the discharge and in areas that are not impacted by the discharge, including graphical presentation of monitoring results collected in accordance with an appropriate ambient monitoring plan and an analysis of seasonal effects and other variation;

1.2 observations regarding the dilution and dispersion of effluent into the receiving waters in comparison to predictions or findings of previous studies (e.g. plume dilution studies);

1.3 an assessment of the dilution and dispersion patterns achieved in the receiving waters and recommendations regarding the location and extent of the mixing zone;

1.4 an evaluation of the environmental impacts with consideration of Protected Environmental Values and relevant sensitive receptors, based on the monitoring results and knowledge of seasonal effects and other variation.

Hazardous Substances

H1 Storage and handling of hazardous materials

1 Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, environmentally hazardous materials held on The Land must be:

1.1 stored within impervious bunded areas, spill trays or other containment systems; and

1.2 managed to prevent unauthorised discharge, emission or deposition of pollutants:

1.2.1 to soils within the boundary of The Land in a manner that is likely to cause serious or material environmental harm;

1.2.2 to groundwater;

1.2.3 to waterways; or

1.2.4 beyond the boundary of The Land.

Monitoring

M1 Samples and measurements for monitoring purposes

1 Any sample or measurement required under these conditions must be taken and processed in accordance with the following:

1.1 sampling and measuring must be undertaken by a person with training, experience, and knowledge of the appropriate procedure;

1.2 the integrity of samples must be maintained prior to delivery to a testing facility;

1.3 sample analysis must be conducted by a testing facility accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA), or a testing facility approved in writing by the Director, for the specified test;

1.4 details of methods employed in taking samples and measurements and results of sample analysis, and measurements must be retained for at least three (3) years after the date of collection; and

1.5 sampling and measurement equipment must be maintained and operated in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and records of maintenance must be retained for at least three (3) years.

M2 Monitoring requirements

1 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, monitoring must be undertaken in accordance with the Table of Monitoring at Attachment 2, as follows:

1.1 the items listed in Column 1 must be sampled or tested at the locations listed in Column 2 for the parameters listed in Column 3 at the frequencies listed in Column 5 using the techniques listed in Column 6; and

1.2 resultant monitoring data must be reported to the Director in accordance with the requirements set out in Column 7 and in the units listed in Column 4.

M3 Monitoring reporting and record keeping

1 Unless otherwise specified in writing by the Director, a Monthly Monitoring Report, in an electronic format approved by the Director, must be submitted to the Director by the 21st day of the following month. As a minimum, the Monthly Monitoring Report must include the following information:

1.1 the laboratories at which sample analyses were carried out

1.2 contact details for a person responsible for managing monitoring programs;

1.3 the estimated or measured average daily flow to the wastewater treatment plant; and

1.4 for each sample or measurement:

1.4.1 a sample or measurement identification which allows the location from which the sample or measurement was taken to be clearly identifiable;

1.4.2 the date and time at which each sample or measurement was take;

1.4.3 the parameters for which analyses or measurements were carried out and the units in which the results are reported; and

1.4.4 the results for all sample analyses and measurements.

2 A record of all Monthly Monitoring Reports submitted to the Director must be maintained and copies of all test reports referenced to the relevant Monthly Monitoring Reports kept for a minimum period of three (3) years.

M4 Signage of monitoring points

With the exception of open water sampling, all monitoring points must be clearly marked to indicate the location and name of the monitoring point.

M5 Flow monitoring equipment

1 Flow monitoring equipment must be maintained in accurate working order in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and, unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, must be validated at least once every 12 months.

2 The dates on which flow monitoring equipment has been validated must be recorded and validation records kept for a minimum of 3 years.

3 For the purposes of this condition:

3.1 'validate' means to undertake a set of actions including inspecting the flow monitoring equipment to check that it is installed in compliance with any relevant standards and is maintained to an acceptable state of repair, which provides an acceptable level of confidence that the flow monitoring equipment operates within an acceptable range of error under normal operating conditions.

3.2 'Flow monitoring equipment' means an instrument, including a flow meter, that measures and may record a flow or level of liquid and includes any ancillary device attached to or incorporated into the instrument.

M6 Installation of treated effluent composite sampling equipment

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director, the person responsible must install within 6 months of the date on which these conditions take effect, automated composite sampling equipment at the effluent quality monitoring location specified in Attachment 2, to collect 24 hour composite samples of treated effluent to meet the monitoring requirements of Attachment 2. The person responsible must ensure the equipment is adequately cooled to preserve said samples.

M7 Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan

1 A Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan must be submitted to the Director for approval within six (6) months of the date on which these conditions take effect, or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director.

2 The Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan must:

2.1 describe the location, including a map of the Land, of groundwater monitoring bores to be constructed or that have already been constructed to detect groundwater contamination caused by the activity;

2.2 provide reasons why the location of proposed and/or existing bores is appropriate for the purpose of detecting groundwater contamination caused by the activity including a conceptual site model (CSM) and potential source-pathway-receptor linkages;

2.3 include sampling frequency and measurement parameters for each monitoring location;

2.4 describe assessment criteria, trigger conditions and contingency actions for exceedances of assessment criteria for each monitoring location.

3 If the Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan proposes construction of bores, those bores must be constructed within six (6) months of the date on which the Director approved the groundwater monitoring plan.

4 The Director must be notified of construction of the bores proposed by the Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan within three (3) months of construction. The bore installation and development record and geological log including surveyed location and height for each newly constructed bore must be provided with the notification.

5 The approved plan, as may be amended from time to time with the written agreement of the Director, must be implemented by the person responsible.If the Director is of the opinion that the Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan needs updating to reflect contemporary practices or potential environmental impacts associated with the Activity, the Director may direct the person responsible to cause a new Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan to be prepared and submitted for approval and the responsible person must comply with the direction.

Noise Control

N1 Noise emission limits

1 Noise emissions from the activity when measured at any noise sensitive premises in other ownership and expressed as the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level must not exceed:

1.1 50 dB(A) between 0700 hours and 1800 hours (Day time); and

1.2 45 dB(A) between 1800 hours and 2200 hours (Evening time); and

1.3 40 dB(A) between 2200 hours and 0700 hours (Night time).

2 Where the combined level of noise from the activity and the normal ambient noise exceeds the noise levels stated above, this condition will not be considered to be breached unless the noise emissions from the activity are audible and exceed the ambient noise levels by at least 5 dB(A).

3 The time interval over which noise levels are averaged must be 10 minutes or an alternative time interval specified in writing by the Director.

4 Measured noise levels must be adjusted for tonality, impulsiveness, modulation and low frequency in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual.

5 All methods of measurement must be in accordance with the Tasmanian Noise Measurement Procedures Manual.

Operations

OP1 Inflow and Infiltration Management Plan

1 An Inflow and Infiltration ('I&I') Management Plan must be submitted annually by the person responsible to the Director for approval within three (3) months of the end of the Reporting Period or by a date otherwise specified in writing by the Director.

2 The I&I Management Plan must be prepared in accordance with the Inflow and Infiltration Management Plan Guidelines.

3 The person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the currently approved I&I Management Plan.

OP2 Contingency management

1 A Contingency Management Plan must be prepared and submitted to the Director for approval within twelve (12) months of the date on which these conditions take effect and maintained with relevant and contemporary information. The plan must detail measures to prevent and mitigate environmental harm if an unplanned event occurs. Unplanned events that must be addressed by the plan include but are not limited to:

1.1 incidents, accidents, power failures and malfunctions with the potential to cause the release of effluent that does not comply with these conditions;

1.2 pipe ruptures leading to discharge of wastewater;

1.3 development of blue green algae (cyanobacteria) concentrations that have the potential to cause environmental harm; and

1.4 fire and flooding.

2 The Contingency Management Plan must include communication procedures that ensure that water users and land holders that may be adversely impacted, the general public and relevant government agencies are informed of any unplanned event to the extent necessary to allow them to take precautions against adverse impacts upon the environment, human health and livestock health.

3 As far as is reasonable and practicable, the Contingency Management Plan must include contact details for all water users and land holders that may be impacted by an unplanned event and must be kept up to date by the person responsible.

4 The person responsible must ensure that all personnel are aware of the Contingency Management Plan and their responsibilities in relation to unplanned events and have access at all times to the Contingency Management Plan.

5 The approved Plan, including any amendment to or substitution of that Plan, approved in writing by the Director, must be implemented as approved.

OP3 Operational Procedures and Maintenance Manual

1 An Operational Procedures and Maintenance Manual ('the Manual') must be developed within 12 months of the date on which these conditions take effect or by a date specified in writing by the Director. The Manual must provide detailed information relating to the activity and must detail operational procedures as required to ensure compliance with these conditions.

2 The Manual must be prepared in accordance with any reasonable guidelines provided by the Director. If no guidelines are provided, the Manual must:

2.1 be written in an easy to understand format, with checklists, diagrams, instructions and photographs as appropriate.

2.2 be available for easy reference by operational staff, including any documents referenced by the Manual

2.3 be clear about who is responsible for carrying out tasks, as well as how, when or how often tasks should be performed.

3 The Manual must be kept up to date, and reviewed at least annually, and must take into account environment related complaints, incidents and changes to the activity.

Waste Management

WM1 Sewage Sludge Management Plan

1 A Sewage Sludge Management Plan must be submitted annually by the person responsible to the Director for approval within three (3) months of the end of the Reporting Period or by a date specified in writing by the Director.

2 The Sewage Sludge Management Plan must be prepared in accordance with the Sewage Sludge Management Plan Guidelines and the Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines.

3 The person responsible must implement and act in accordance with the currently approved Sewage Sludge Management Plan.

WM2 Controlled Waste Register

1 A Controlled Waste Register, to document storage and movement of sewage screenings, grit material, sewage sludge and biosolids must be maintained.

2 The Controlled Waste Register must:

2.1 keep an accurate record of type and quantity of Controlled Wastes stored on The Land, with the exception of sewage sludge contained within lagoons; and

2.2 record the following detail in relation to Controlled Waste removed from The Land:

2.2.1 the type of Controlled Waste;

2.2.2 the quantity of Controlled Waste;

2.2.3 the Controlled Waste Transporter who moved the Controlled Waste;

2.2.4 the date the Controlled Waste was moved;

2.2.5 the recipient of the Controlled Waste; and

2.2.6 the destination address of the Controlled Waste.

3 Controlled Waste records must be maintained for a period of at least 3 years.

Schedule 3: Information

Legal Obligations

LO1 EMPCA

The activity must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* and Regulations thereunder. The conditions of this document must not be construed as an exemption from any of those requirements.

LO2 Storage and handling of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances

1 The storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods, explosives and dangerous substances must comply with the requirements of relevant State Acts and any regulations thereunder, including:

1.1 *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* and subordinate regulations;

1.2 *Explosives Act 2012* and subordinate regulations; and

1.3 *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2010* and subordinate regulations.

LO3 Change of responsibility

If the person responsible for the activity ceases to be responsible for the activity, they must notify the Director in accordance with Section 45 of the EMPCA.

Other Information

OI1 Waste management hierarchy

1 Wastes should be managed in accordance with the following hierarchy of waste management:

1.1 waste should be minimised, that is, the generation of waste must be reduced to the maximum extent that is reasonable and practicable, having regard to best practice environmental management;

1.2 waste should be re-used or recycled to the maximum extent that is practicable; and

1.3 waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of at a waste depot site or treatment facility that has been approved in writing by the relevant planning authority or the Director to receive such waste, or otherwise in a manner approved in writing by the Director.

Policy Requirements

PR1 Policy Objectives

1 Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) in Tasmania must comply with the requirements for best practice environmental management (BPEM) and move toward implementing accepted modern technology (AMT) under the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* (EMPCA) and the *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* (SPWQM). The management of pollutant discharge from point sources is governed by the principles defined in clause 16.2 of SPWQM, namely:

1.1 pollutant discharges must not prejudice water quality objectives (WQO) defined for the receiving waters; and

1.2 pollutant discharges must be reduced to the maximum extent that is reasonable and practical having regard to Best Practice Environmental Management and in accordance with the hierarchy of waste management.

PR2 Policy Framework

1 The policy framework and guidelines relevant to implementation of policy are as follows:

1.1 *State Policy on Water Quality Management* (SPWQM);

1.2 *Emission Limit Guidelines for Sewage Treatment Plants That Discharge Pollutants In To Fresh And Marine Water*s, June 2001;

1.3 *Approved Management Method For Biosolids Reuse*;

1.4 *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines*; and

1.5 *Environmental Guidelines for the Use of Recycled Water in Tasmania*, December 2002.

Attachment 1 – Plan of Activity EPN 10200/1

All coordinates are based on best available information at the time of EPN issue but can only be considered accurate within a few meters.

ATTACHMENT 2: TABLE OF MONITORING REQUIREMENTS EPN 10200/1

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
Item	**Locations**	**Parameter**	**Unit of Measure**	**Frequency**	**Technique**	**Reporting requirements**
WWTP Inflow	WWTP Inlet Approximate grid reference 461330E**,** 5446691N	Flow	kL/day	Continuous measurement	On-line Flow Meter	1. To be reported in the Monthly Monitoring Report as an average for the reporting period of daily flow. 2. To be reported in the Monthly Monitoring Report or Annual Environmental Review as monthly averages of daily flow.
WWTP Outflow	WWTP Outlet to Bass Strait Approximate grid reference 461467E, 5447274N	Flow	ML/day	Continuous or periodic measurement or estimate	On-line Flow Meter or other approved technique	Results to be reported as required by the Annual Environmental Review.
Effluent	A. (i) Effluent Quality Monitoring Location Approximate grid reference: 461401E**,** 5446885N	pH		Monthly	Field Test	1. Results to be reported in the Monthly Monitoring Report 2. A summary of results to be provided in the Annual Environmental Review.
		Temperature	°C			
		BOD	mg/L	Monthly	a) <u>Grab Sample</u> (until the period commencing 6 months following the issue of this EPN). b) <u>Time-weighted 24-hour composite sample</u> (commencing 6 months following the issue of this EPN).	
		Conductivity	dS/m			
		Suspended Solids	mg/L			
		Ammonia-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Nitrate-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Total Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Total Phosphorus	mg/L			
		Oil and Grease	mg/L			
		E. coli	MPN/100 mL		Grab Sample	
		Enterococci	MPN/100 mL			
		Arsenic	mg/L	Annually		
		Cadmium	mg/L			
		Chromium	mg/L			
		Copper	mg/L			
		Lead	mg/L			
		Manganese	mg/L			
		Mercury	mg/L			
		Nickel	mg/L			
		Selenium	mg/L			
		Zinc	mg/L			
	B. (ii) Effluent Quality -*Total Residual Chlorine* Monitoring Location Approximate grid reference: *to be provided to the Director in accordance with Condition EF3(2)*	Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Monthly (commencing directly upon the addition of chlorine disinfection to the wastewater treatment process).	Field test	
Groundwater	At groundwater monitoring bores in accordance with the approved Groundwater Contamination Monitoring Plan	Standing Water Level	m bgs	Annually	Field test	Results to be submitted in the form of a report prepared by a suitably qualified professional. The report must provide the following information, i. interpretation as to whether monitoring results
		pH				
		Conductivity	dS/m		Field test/ Grab sample	

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5	Column 6	Column 7
Item	**Locations**	**Parameter**	**Unit of Measure**	**Frequency**	**Technique**	**Reporting requirements**
		Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L		Grab sample	indicate evidence of any environmental harm caused by the activity, and, ii. details of measures proposed to remediate any pollution of groundwater detected.
		Ammonia-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Nitrate-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Nitrite-Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Total Nitrogen	mg/L			
		Total Phosphorus	mg/L			
		Dissolved Reactive Phosphorous	mg/L			
		Enterococci	MPN/100 mL			
		E. coli	MPN/100 mL			
Sludge/Biosolids	Sludge/Biosolids located on The Land	In accordance with the *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020*, or as otherwise approved by the Director.	In accordance with the *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020*, or as otherwise approved by the Director.	In accordance with the *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020*, or as otherwise approved by the Director.	In accordance with the *Tasmanian Biosolids Reuse Guidelines 2020*, or as otherwise approved by the Director.	A summary of results to be provided in the Annual Environmental Review.

For the purposes of the *Table of Monitoring Requirements* the following definitions apply:

Flow Meter means an instrument that measures and records a flow or level of liquid and includes any ancillary device attached to or incorporated into the instrument
Continuous measurement means automatic, ongoing, measurement at all times.
On-line means measurements or analyses are carried out automatically and the results electronically recorded for remote viewing and analysis
Field test/ on-site test means either *in situ* testing or analysis of samples immediately with appropriate instrumentation
Grab sample means a discrete sample collected in a manner that ensures it is a representative sample
Time-weighted 24-hour composite sample means a composite sample consisting of equal volume discrete sample aliquots collected at constant time intervals into one container. Aliquots are taken in such a way as to ensure the final composite sample represents the average wastewater characteristics during the 24hr compositing period.

Grid references are expressed as Map Grid of Australia Zone 55 GDA94. Coordinates can only be considered accurate within a few metres.