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Sheelagh Laguna
Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure
Via Major Project Portal

**EPA Comment on Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
Cleanaway Lucas Heights RRP Western Extension, SSD-78269209**

Dear Sheelagh

I am writing in response to your request for the NSW Environment Protection Authority's (EPA's) Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the Cleanaway Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park Western Extension (SSD-78269209).

Cleanaway currently holds two environment protection licences (EPL) issued under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) for the premises; EPL 5065 for waste storage (waste tyres and other types of waste), non-thermal treatment of liquid waste and waste disposal by application to land, and EPL 12520 for non-thermal treatment of general waste and composting.

The EPA has reviewed the following documents:

- Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park Western Extension Project Scoping Report (version S4 revision 3) – GHD – 13 August 2024.

The EPA understands the proposal is for the construction and operation of an extension to the existing landfill at the Cleanaway Lucas Heights Resource Recovery Park including:

- Expansion of the existing landfill to the west of the existing cells to provide approximately 9 million cubic metres of additional landfill capacity to enable the continuation of the current input rate of 970,000 tonnes per year until 2039/2040.
- Creation of a restricted waste cell with a capacity of 500,000 tonnes.
- Relocation of leachate dams, stormwater dams and associated treatment and pumping infrastructure to accommodate the proposed expansion.
- Extension of the landfill gas extraction system and supply to the existing adjacent landfill gas power plant.
- Continued use of existing landfill infrastructure including weighbridge, wheel washes, maintenance facility, and access roads.
- Realignment of Mill Creek to accommodate the proposed expansion.
- Landfill closure and rehabilitation works.
- Revised landscape plan and landform to enable the proposed future recreational use, and future waste facilities (transfer station and organics facility).

NSW Environment Protection Authority

As the environmental steward and regulator of our State we are committed to a sustainable future. Join us on our mission to protect tomorrow together.

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The EPA has considered the details of the proposal and provides the recommended SEARs as **Attachment A**. In carrying out the assessment, the applicant should refer to the relevant guidelines listed, as well as any relevant industry codes of practice and best practice management guidelines.

The key guidance document for the assessment, establishment and operation of a landfill in NSW is the Environmental Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills (EPA, 2016, Second Edition) ("Landfill Guideline"). The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must detail how the proposal will meet all applicable performance criteria in the Landfill Guideline and be supported by relevant technical studies.

The applicant should be made aware that any commitments made in the environmental assessment may be formalised as approval conditions and may also be placed as formal licence conditions. Consistent with Part 9.4 of the POEO Act the EPA may require the provision of a financial assurance and/or assurances. The amount and form of the assurance(s) would be determined by the EPA and required as a condition of the licence.

If you have any further questions about this issue, please contact Chris Marsh at environmentprotection.planning@epa.nsw.gov.au.

Sincerely



Christie Jackson
A/Manager - Environment Protection Planning
NSW Environment Protection Authority

ATTACHMENT A

EPA's Recommended Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements Cleanaway Lucas Heights RRP Western Extension, SSD-78269209

1. Environmental impacts of the project

- 1.1. The description should include the following for both the construction and operation of the project:
 - a. Details of the premises covered by the project including any relationship with any existing Environment Protection Licences.
 - b. the layout of all the physical elements of the project within the project area, including all buildings, structures, works, haulage activities, pollution controls, stockpile and material handling areas, sealed and unsealed areas, landscaping and open space.
 - c. Details of the engineered features of the proposed landfill works and cell construction, including the leachate barrier, leachate storage and disposal system, stormwater management works, water quality monitoring installations, landfill gas management and monitoring infrastructure, and final capping. This must include plans, specifications and engineering drawings.
 - d. all mitigation measures that will be built into the physical layout and design of the project (such as noise walls).
 - e. any ancillary infrastructure for which approval is being sought (such as upgrades to utilities or surrounding roads).
 - f. details and anticipated timing of any stages in the development of the landfill, and details of the proposed final extent of the landfill. This must include plans and cross section diagrams which clearly detail the extent of the proposed development.
 - g. identify those components of the physical layout and design that may change during the detailed design of the project and set clear limits within which this change may occur without requiring amendments to the DA or modifications to the development consent if the project is approved.
- 1.2. Maps of the site configuration and a scaled plan diagram of the premises, depicting the boundary of the premises and footprint of landfill cells, and the locations of other relevant infrastructure such as sewer connections and urban stormwater systems.
- 1.3. Identify any likely interactions between the development and any existing/approved developments and land uses in the area.
- 1.4. Identify all sensitive receivers likely to be affected by the development using clear maps/plans, including key landform areas, such as conservation areas and waterways.
- 1.5. Identify all potential environmental emissions, assess the likely environmental impacts, and describe the proposed mitigation measures to minimise environmental pollution to achieve compliance with relevant environmental legislation, policies, and guidelines.
- 1.6. The EIS must accurately summarise the key findings of the detailed technical studies in the appendices of the EIS and use suitable cross-referencing to reduce repetition between the two parts of the EIS.

2. EPA Licensing and Approval Requirements

- 2.1. Identify all approvals and licences required under environment protection legislation including details of all scheduled activities under schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*.
- 2.2. Outline how the proposal and its environmental protection measures would be implemented and managed so as to demonstrate that the proposal is capable of complying with statutory obligations under EPA licences or approvals (e.g. outline of an environmental management plan).

3. Construction Works

- 3.1. The EIS must include detail of the construction works including:
 - a. any earthworks or site clearing; re-use and disposal of cleared material (including use of spoil on-site).
 - b. Identify, characterise and classify the following in accordance with the EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)*:
 - i. all waste that will be generated onsite through excavation, demolition or construction activities, including proposed quantities of the waste.
 - ii. all waste that is to be removed to an offsite location, including proposed quantities. Include the commitment to ensure this waste is taken to a facility that can lawfully receive it.

Note: The EPA's *Waste Classification Guidelines (2014)* are available at:
<https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/classifying-waste>
 - c. construction timetable and staging; hours of construction; proposed construction methods.
 - d. environment protection measures, including noise mitigation measures - in accordance with the Interim Construction Noise Guideline (DECC, 2009), dust control measures and erosion, and sediment control measures- in accordance with Managing urban stormwater: Soils and construction, vol. 1 (Landcom 2004).
 - e. details of any off-site work such as winning and importing clay liner material or graded rock for drainage layers.
- 3.2. Include a site diagram showing the site layout and location of environmental controls.
- 3.3. Construction noise associated with the proposed development should be assessed using the *Interim Construction Noise Guideline* (DECC, 2009). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/construction-noise>

4. Air issues

- 4.1. The EIS must demonstrate the proposal's ability to comply with the relevant regulatory framework, specifically the POEO Act and the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2022*. This consideration should include section 129 of the POEO Act concerning control of "offensive odour".
- 4.2. An odour assessment must be prepared based on the potential emissions from the waste disposal facility. The EIS must also detail the appropriate waste acceptance and screening steps and waste management steps that will be implemented to prevent the generation of odour.
- 4.3. The EIS must include an air quality impact assessment (AQIA). The AQIA must be carried out in accordance with the document, *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW* (2022). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your->

[environment/air/industrial-emissions/approved-methods-for-the-modelling-and-assessment-of-air-pollutants](#)

- 4.4. The EIS must detail emission control techniques/practices that will be employed at the site and identify how the proposed control techniques/practices will meet the requirements of the POEO Act, *POEO (Clean Air) Regulation (2022)* and criteria within *Approved Methods for the Modelling and Assessment of Air Pollutants in NSW (2022)*.

5. Noise and Vibration

The EIS must assess the following noise and vibration aspects of the proposed development:

- 5.1. Operational and construction activities on the premises that maybe considered vibration intensive should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Assessing Vibration: a technical guideline* (DEC, 2006). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/assessing-vibration>.
- 5.2. If blasting is required for any reasons during the construction or operational stage of the proposed development, blast impacts should be demonstrated to be capable of complying with the guidelines contained in *Australian and New Zealand Environment Council – Technical basis for guidelines to minimise annoyance due to blasting overpressure and ground vibration* (ANZEC, 1990). These are available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/construction-noise>.
- 5.3. Operational noise from noise intensive activities to be undertaken on the premises should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Noise Policy for Industry* (EPA, 2017). Available at: [https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-\(2017\)](https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/industrial-noise/noise-policy-for-industry-(2017)).
- 5.4. If applicable, noise on public roads from increased road traffic generated by land use developments other than road projects should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *NSW Road Noise Policy* (EPA, 2011) and associated application notes. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise>.
- 5.5. If applicable, noise on rail lines from increased rail traffic generated by land-use developments other than rail projects should be assessed using the guidelines contained in the *Rail Infrastructure Noise Guideline* (EPA, 2013) and associated application notes. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/noise/transport-noise>.

6. Waste, chemicals and hazardous materials and radiation

The EIS must assess the following waste, chemical and hazardous materials related aspects of the proposed development:

- 6.1. Assess and describe all aspects of waste generation, management and disposal associated with the proposed development.
- 6.2. Assess in detail the waste and material management processes to be undertaken at the premises. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. details of the sources of each waste type to be received at the premises;
 - b. details of the types and quantities of each type of waste to be received at the premises;
 - c. details of the maximum volume of each waste type and the total maximum volume of waste to be stored on the premises at any one time;
 - d. details of the maximum annual throughput of each waste type and the total maximum throughput to be processed at the premises;
 - e. details of the annual quantities and classification of waste to be received, landfilled onsite, reused offsite and disposed offsite;

- f. a detailed description of receipt, processing, and storage, and loading procedures for each waste type;
 - g. details of the type and quantities of materials to be produced and their intended fate;
 - h. the intended fates of all other waste and materials received/produced on site which are not suitable for re-use;
 - i. a description of how the applicant will meet the EPA's record keeping and reporting requirements, including weighing material in and out of the premises
 - j. details of any materials produced under a Resource Recovery Order, and the controls/procedures in place for meeting the conditions of that Order;
 - k. details of any materials produced which will require a specific Resource Recovery Order;
 - l. a description of procedures for dealing with non-conforming waste and materials (i.e. waste not permitted to be received at the premises);
 - m. details of any testing/monitoring procedures; and
- 6.3. Demonstrate compliance with all regulatory requirements outlined in the POEO Act and associated waste regulations.
- 6.4. Outline contingency plans for any event that may result in environmental harm, such as excessive stockpiling of material, or dirty water volumes exceeding the storage capacity available on-site.
- 6.5. Demonstrate that appropriate spill containment will be provided for storage, filling and loading of all fuels and other chemicals to be used on site, in accordance with all relevant Australian Standards, and/or NSW EPA's *Storing and Handling of Liquids: Environment Protection-Participants Manual* (DECC, 2007).
- 6.6. Demonstrate compliance with Part 9.3E of the POEO Act for the use of any industrial chemicals, including details of activities involving Schedule 6 or Schedule 7 chemicals listed on the IChEMS register. Additionally, demonstrate a system for periodic review to ensure that any new IChEMS Register requirements are incorporated.
- 6.7. Assess and describe any potential risks relating to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that may be associated with the proposed development and if applicable, how they will be mitigated. Consideration should be given to potential health and environment related impacts caused by PFAS. The assessment should consider various sources, receptors and exposure pathways including but not limited to ingestion (drinking water and food consumption), inhalation, and dermal contact. Where the applicant believes that this PFAS requirement is not applicable, the applicant may indicate that in the EIS but must provide sufficient justification.
- 6.8. Identify the measures that would be implemented to ensure that the development is consistent with the aims, objectives and guidance in the *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Strategy 2014-21*. Available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/warr-strategy>.
- 6.9. Provide detailed information on the waste types proposed to be received at the premises. For each waste type, the EIS must detail the physical and chemical content of the waste, the types of pollution which may result from the storage and processing of that waste, and mitigation measures for managing any such impacts. The EIS must explicitly identify each individual type of waste which will be received at the facility, with reference to the EPA's Waste Classification Guidelines (the Guidelines) and also the definitions in Schedule 1 of the POEO Act.
- 6.10. This waste facility will be required to report on the amount of waste being handled:
- a. If it is located within or receives waste from the Metropolitan Levy Area (MLA) or Regional Levy Area (RLA), a weighbridge will need to be installed and it will need to report monthly. If it is

located within the Non-Levied Area (NLA), and only receives waste from the NLA, then it will need to report annually.

- b. Document how you will comply with Clause 36 of the *Protection of the Environment (Waste) Regulation 2018*. This Clause includes requirements regarding the installation and calibration of a weighbridge, vehicle flow plans, weighbridge software and associated recording and reporting requirements.
 - c. Document how you will comply with the EPA's waste levy benchmark requirements including the software to be used.
 - d. Nominate the upper limit of the amount of processed and unprocessed waste that may be stockpiled at your facility at any one time. This nominated amount will be considered when determining the maximum authorised amount of waste that may be at your facility at any time.
 - e. Ensure that the facility complies with the waste levy requirements for the levy area in which it is located. Information about levy areas is available at <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/waste/waste-levy/levy-regulated-area-and-levy-rates>.
- 6.11. Detail the control measures that will be implemented to minimise the generation or movement off-site of litter from the exposed tipping face or associated with waste transport on site.
 - 6.12. Details of the proposed waste covering and compaction regime consistent with the objectives of the Landfill Guidelines.
 - 6.13. Detail the proposed controls to prevent contaminated mud and waste material from being tracked off site by vehicles.
 - 6.14. Details of the proposed waste acceptance and screening procedures to ensure the site does not accept wastes that are prohibited from receipt and disposal.
 - 6.15. Detail the proposed management actions to deal with waste delivered to site that could be approved for material recycling or reuse. Provide annual tonnages of material that will be reused offsite under a resource recovery order, the amount of material that will be disposed onsite and offsite.
 - 6.16. The environmental objectives in relation to landfill gas emission is to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, lower the emission of other environmentally impacting compounds, and reduce the risk of fire and explosion. The EIS should provide determine the likely risk of landfill gas emissions based on the predicted waste streams and proposed landfill gas management regime and detail the proposed controls.
 - 6.17. The environmental objective of the landfill closure and associated works is to ensure appropriate and effective controls are installed and continue to be operated effectively and prevent any offsite environmental impacts. The EIS should document the measures that will be implemented to achieve this environmental objective, and should include but not be limited to the following specific aspects.
 - a. Capping and revegetation - Detail the proposed capping and revegetation of the landfill site after closure; and
 - b. Landfill closure and post-closure monitoring and maintenance – The EIS should detail the ongoing monitoring and maintenance in accordance with the Landfill Guideline that the operator will undertake until it is assessed that the landfill does not pose a threat to the environment.
 - 6.18. Fire & Rescue NSW have developed guidelines regarding fire safety within waste facilities titled "Fire safety guideline – Fire safety in waste facilities" (the Fire Safety Guidelines). The Fire Safety Guidelines are applicable to any waste facility within NSW involved in the storage, processing or

resource recovery of combustible waste material. The EIS should demonstrate how the proposal will ensure compliance with the Fire Safety Guidelines if applicable. The Fire Safety Guidelines are available at:
https://www.fire.nsw.gov.au/gallery/files/pdf/guidelines/guidelines_fire_safety_in_waste_facilities.pdf

7. Water

The EIS surface water quality assessment must:

- 7.1. Demonstrate that all practical measures to prevent, control, abate or mitigate water pollution have been implemented, including a description of options that were explored (such as reuse to avoid a discharge or treatment).
- 7.2. Provide details of the proposal that are essential for predicting and assessing potential impacts to receiving waters. This could include (but is not limited to):
 - a. Site layout, including details of the existing and proposed water management system.
 - b. Drainage map for the entire site identifying sub-catchments, flow paths, drainage infrastructure, design sizing of structures, water storages, discharge points, and any potential flow paths to receiving waters.
 - c. How stormwater will be managed in all phases of the project. Information should include, where appropriate, measures to avoid or minimise pollution, erosion, leachate generation, and sediment mobilisation at the site.
 - d. Any in-water activities (such as piling or dredging).
- 7.3. Include water balance(s) for ground and surface water, including any intake and discharge locations, volumes, frequency and duration.
- 7.4. Identify and estimate the quality and quantity of all pollutants that may be introduced into the water cycle by source and discharge point, including residual discharges after mitigation measures are implemented. This should be undertaken for construction and operational phases.
- 7.5. Include a water pollution impact assessment undertaken consistent with the guidance available at <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/water/managing-water-pollution-in-nsw/environment-protection-licensing/water-pollution-discharge-assessments>. The level of assessment should be commensurate with the risk to the environment and human health.
- 7.6. Describe any surface water quality monitoring programs, including proposed monitoring locations, frequency and indicators of surface water quality. Analytical limits of reporting should have regard to any identified guideline values. Water quality monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with the *Approved Methods for the Sampling and Analysis of Water Pollutants in NSW* (2004) available at: <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/water/22p3488-approved-methods-for-water-in-nsw.pdf>.

8. Groundwater

- 8.1. Provide details of the project that are essential for predicting and assessing impacts to groundwater with a description of the existing environment, including:
 - a. Geological, topographical, and hydrogeological resource descriptions, maps, and cross-sections.
 - b. Assessment of groundwater quality, users of groundwater, existing bores including depths and construction, assessment of local land use.

- c. A hydrogeological interpretation of water-bearing geological units, depth to water table, groundwater gradient, Conceptual hydrogeological model, assessment of groundwater dependent ecosystems.
 - d. Site map and cross-sections showing and characterising any proposed excavations and spoil emplacement (relative to water table) with topography.
 - e. Proposed groundwater monitoring program.
 - f. Assessment should be in accordance with Groundwater assessment toolbox for major projects in NSW - Overview document (DPE, 2022) - https://water.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0004/507613/Groundwater-assessment-toolbox-for-major-projects-in-NSW.pdf
- 8.2. All polluted water (including leachate, wash down waters, polluted stormwater or onsite amenities effluent) is captured on the site and collected, treated and beneficially reused, where this is safe and practicable to do so. The EIS should document the measures that will be implemented to achieve these objectives, and include, but not be limited to, the following specific aspects:
- a. Leachate barrier system - Clearly describe and detail the proposed leachate barrier system, including materials and details of the cell development; and
 - b. Leachate collection and management system - General details of the drainage layers, pipework and risers, pump, leachate ponds, intended method of disposal or reuse, and leachate monitoring. This must include a leachate balance undertaken in accordance with the Landfill Guideline and account for the water contained in the waste as received at the proposed facility.
- 8.3. The EPA requires the applicant first demonstrate that all practical and reasonable alternatives to discharge have been considered and implemented before other options are reviewed. Where discharge of polluted water is unavoidable, the applicant must:
- a. identify all pollutants that pose a risk of non-trivial harm and the potential impact of those pollutants on the environment;
 - b. implement all practical measures that can be taken to prevent, control, abate or mitigate the pollution and protect the environment from harm; and
 - c. consider the environmental values of water affected by the proposed discharge, and implement all practical measures that can be taken to restore or maintain those values; and
 - d. undertake assessment of impacts of the discharge on the receiving water environment.
 - e. Characterise any proposed discharges from the premises (both volume and quantity).

9. Soils

- 9.1. The EIS should include an assessment of the potential impacts on soil and land resources should be undertaken, being guided by the *Soil and Landscape Issues in Environmental Impact Assessment* (DLWC 2000). The nature and extent of any significant impacts should be identified. Particular attention should be given to:
- a. Soil erosion and sediment transport- in accordance with *Managing urban stormwater: Soils and construction, vol. 1* (Landcom 2004) and vol. 2 (A. Installation of services; B Waste landfills; C Unsealed Roads; D Main Roles) (DECC2008).
 - b. Mass movement (landslides) – in accordance with *Landslide risk management guidelines* presented in *the Australian Geomechanics Society* (2007).
 - c. Urban and regional salinity – guidance given in the *Local Government Salinity Initiative* booklets which includes *Site Investigation for Urban Salinity* (DLWC, 2002).

- 9.2. A description of the mitigation and management options that will be used to prevent, control, abate or minimise identified soil and land resource impacts associated with the project. This should include an assessment of the effectiveness and reliability of the measures and any residual impacts after these measures are implemented. Where required, add any specific assessment requirements relevant to the project.

10. Contamination

- 10.1. Identify the likelihood of contamination at the site and surrounding land (on different media such as soils, groundwater, ground gas, surface water and sediments, where applicable) by considering the context of past, current, and proposed land uses. The EIS must document how the assessment of contaminated land has been undertaken with regard to the relevant guidelines for contaminated land made or approved by the NSW EPA.
- 10.2. All reports on contamination must be prepared by a suitably qualified contaminated land consultant⁽¹⁾ who is also certified⁽²⁾.

(1) A suitably qualified and experienced contaminated land consultant is a contaminated land consultant who meets the competencies outlined in the Guideline on the Competencies and Acceptance of Environmental Auditors and Related Professionals (Schedule B9) as provided in the ASC National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 (as amended in 2013)."

(2) A certified consultant is a consultant certified under either the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand's Certified Environmental Practitioner (Site Contamination) scheme (CEnvP(SC)) or the Soil Science Australia Certified Professional Soil Scientist Contaminated Site Assessment and Management (CPSS CSAM) scheme;

Note: If an auditor is being engaged for the project, the requirement for a certified consultant to prepare the contaminated land reports is still recommended as it will help ensure all assessment work is done as efficiently as possible, but it is optional. However, it must still be required for all reports to be prepared by a suitably qualified contaminated land consultant.

- 10.3. Where contamination is considered likely based on past or current land uses or other factors (such as offsite contamination migrating onto the site), undertake detailed site investigation/s to determine the nature and extent of the contamination.
- 10.4. Where contamination exists, assess if remediation of the land is required, having regard to current and future land uses; and the ecological and human health risks posed by the contamination to both onsite and offsite receptors.
- 10.5. Where a detailed site investigation is prepared and/or remediation is considered necessary, a NSW EPA accredited Site Auditor must be engaged to undertake an audit. The EIS must include copies of any Interim Audit Advice provided by the auditor and a Site Audit Statement and Site Audit Reports issued by the auditor which certifies the site can be made suitable for the proposed use
- 10.6. The following references should be included as relevant guidelines that must be followed when assessing contaminated land:
- a. *Managing Land Contamination: Planning Guidelines SEPP 55 – Remediation of Land (DUAP and EPA, 1998)* - <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/-/media/epa/corporate-site/resources/clm/managing-contaminated-land-guidelines-remediation.pdf?la=en&hash=6AAE054645C2A0264515ABF7121AEF7F47E5FC85>

- b. *Guidelines on the Duty to Report Contamination under the Contaminated Land Management Act 1997 (EPA, 2015)*
- c. *Contaminated land sampling design guidelines - Part 1 and 2 (EPA, 2022)*
- d. *Consultants reporting on contaminated land: contaminated land guidelines (EPA, 2020)*
- e. *Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor scheme 3rd edition (EPA, 2017)*
- f. Any other relevant guidelines made or approved by the EPA under s105 of the *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997* - <https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-land/statutory-guidelines>

11. Climate Change

- 11.1. Provide estimate of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the project by carrying out a Greenhouse Gas Assessment consistent with the most recent version of the EPA's Greenhouse Gas Assessment Guide for Large Emitters (GHG guide) that is available on the EPA's website. The GHG estimate is to confirm if the project is likely to result in 25,000 tonnes or more of scope 1 and 2 emissions of CO₂-e in any financial year during the operational life of the project. Input data and assumptions used to estimate GHG should be accompanied by supporting evidence.

Note:

Where the applicant believes that certain requirements from the GHG guide are not applicable, the applicant may indicate that in the EIS but must provide sufficient justification.